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VOL. XXXV.---NO. 48.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

# THE CLARE ELECTION. STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

# BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

On the 13th of May, 1828, the English House of Commons was the theatre of the last act in a great religious and political nevement. A man had made his appearance on the floor of the House as the chosen representative of an Irish county, who was the object of the keenest curiosity to an assembly wowded beyond its custom. The galleries and the avenues of the House were filled with individuals anxious to learn as soon as possible the result of a certain event. Every eye in the chamber was riveted on the stranger, who waited with grave, unmoved counten-ance for the moment, when Mr. Speaker ising from his seat should desire new members to come to the table; the name of the stranger and the name of the constituency which he came there to represent, were on every lip. The name of the constituency was the County Clare, and of its representative, Daniel O'Connell. Well might the members of that thronged Senate gaze with eager inperest on the stranger within their gates. He stood there as the champion of a cause and of a creed which had long been championless ; be came as a conqueror in the name of those who had been conquered. Centuries of pain and passion, of justice and of degradation worse than death, had found in this man their apostle and their vindicator. The Catholics of Ireland, so long the last among the nations, so long the outcasts of the aw the scorn of power and the sport of princes, were entering at last into the dearest fall numan inheritances, and they owed heirdisenthrallment to the man of genius who raited in Westminster on that afternoon of arly summer with the eyes of the world pon him.

How much this man had accomplished i Against the hostility of the Ascendancy; against the hosting of the the decle steeped in the lethe of long oppression; against the soldiers of Sirr and the pistol of D'Esterre; against Veto and the friends of Veto; against Quarantotti advocating concession over in kommons to champion the rights of his coreligionists, which at that very moment the Government had granted, owing in no small degree to his labors, toils and energy. When O'Connell stood below the bar of the House, the House was but fresh from the discusions on the Emancipation Bill, which had been introduced in order to avoid civil war. That Ireland was raised from the stagnation of elayery to a mood in which she was ready to light for her faith and freedom of conscience was in a great degree que to contract and the second seco of time Catholic Emancipation must have breatened his young manhood. But it would tot have been conceded so soon. His inmitable energy, his unwearying patience, is marvellous eloquence, had stimulated his nds, had formed a following, had frightend his foes, and now in this mid-May of 1828, atholic Emancipation was an accomplished et of some few days old. The Clare Elecon was the immediate cause of Emancipation, and it was as the chosen of that struggle hat O'Connell now waited to take his place a the House of Commons. The Clare Election was the great event of the day. The Dake of Wellington was at he head of the Tory Ministry which had ast succeeded to the temporary and trumpery Goderich Administration. Lord John issell had carried the Repeal of the Test Act and the Corporation Act, and this moderate measure of reform had offended Sir bert Pcel's supporters, and there were everal secessions from the Cabinet. The acant place of President of the Board of Irado was offered to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, member for the County of Clare. Mr. Filzgerald accepted the offer, and as the asmption of office necessiteted re-election. vey immediately issued his address to his constituents. It is possible that he did not expect opposition ; it is practically certain at the idea of his not being returned never ocurred either to himself or to his friends. e considered his seat for Clare County to be as much his personal property as his The Catholics, it is true, had passed a resoation pledging themselves to oppose every randidate who was not sworn to oppose the Pake of Wellington's Government. Even his pledge did not at first appear very ininical to Mr. Fitzgerald's peaceful return. The Whigs as well as the Tories were deto see him re-elected. Lord John ussell had the audacity to suggest to Connell that Mr. Fitzgerald should be alowed to be returned unopposed, and for a hort time O'Connell had the weakness to asitate as to his line of conduct. But if the eader for a moment faltered or paltered the ountry was in no compromising temper. Connell scon saw that Clare must be conested, and the only question left to answer by whom ?" A Major McNamara was aggested, but Major McNamara declined to fouble the peace of Mr. Fitzgerald. There was a brief period of suspense, and then the bree kingdoms were startled by the intellience that O'Connell himself was coming forard to contest Clare. At that time it was possible for a Catholic to enter Parliament. as law did not indeed prohibit him from anding, from being returned, from crossing he seas to Westminster ; but on the threeld of St. Stephen's he was called upon to to an infamous oath, and by that shameful ubboleth he; was excluded from he O'Oonnells, could ? not a take this' 

oath, but he saw that the hour had come when the appearance of an Irish Catholic at the bar of the English House of Commons, demanding to be sworn according to his conscience and his creed, and supported in his demand by millions of his fellow-countrymen and fellow believers, would have an effect well-nigh irresistible upon the Government. He was making a bold stroke and he knew it. The Government knew it, too, and both

sides strained every nerve for victory. O'Connell, like Toussaint L'Ouverture in Wordsworth's poem, had great allies-with him were exaltations, agonies and love; and man's unconquerable mind. The sympathies of the people, newly awakened to a sense of their power, were with him. He had aroused a nation, and made himself its leader. The whole story of the fight in the County Clare, is one of the most exciting, as it is one of the most important in the record of contested elections in Ireland. O'Connell was aided in his campaign by able and remarkable lieutenants, two of them capecially remarkable. The Clare election seems a thing of the past, seems to belong to ancient history. More than half a century has since gone by, a half century big with importance to the Irish people. Well nigh two generations of men have come and gone since O'Connell came forward on the Clare hustings, and no generation of Irishmen has ever witnessed or taken part in events more fateful to their country. It is a half century which has wit-nessed two armed risings in Ireland, a half century of incessant coercive laws, a half century that has seen the Irish race dwindle by millions through famine and emigration, a half century that has seen a new Irish race grow up on the other side of the Atlantic, no ess patriotic, no less determined than their kindred in the parent island, a half century that has seen extorted from reluctant Ministers concession after concession, and piecemeal measures of reform. Such a half century lies between us to day and the men of the Clare election. The big events of such an interval in themselves seem well-nigh te double the actual length of time, and O'Con-

nell and his compeers appear almost as far from us, almost as much as the mighty ghosts of heroes, as Emmet or Grattan, or the men of '98. Yet there is a man now living, a man now sitting in the English Parliament for that same County of Clare, a follower of Mr. Parnell to-day, who more than fifty years ago, was most conspicuous among the cham-pions and supporters of O'Connell during the as nome in Dublin; against Canning and Castlereagh resolutions; against Govern-ment prosecutions and State proscriptions; this man had fought his way. A new Titan, be had scaled Olympus and demanded ad-mission into the councils of the Immortals. A Catholic, he came to the British Harmont breath and refuses to whisper the age of the veteran politician. The wildest rumors circulate as to the years and the adventures of a man who played a prominent part in Irish politics long before most of his present colleagues were born; who brought O'Connell forward for Clare and who was in Parlisment some fifty years before his connection with Mr. Parnell's party. The inter vening half century he spent in all parts of the world, soldiering, sailoring, travel-ling, enjoying adventure for its own sake. He took a considerable share in making the history of one of the South American Republics. Rumor says of him that at one time been concelled if there had been no O'Connell he was not merely Lord High Admiral of its -if O'Connell had died of that fever which fleet, but generalissimo of its army as well, a divided duty, which may, however, be regarded as savoring of exaggeration. He was in Parliament again from 1847 to 1852; he came in for the third time in 1879. His friends are fond of rallying him for his supposed antiquity, but there is no young ma of the Irish party, or indeed in the House of Commons, who carries his head more erect, walks with a firmer step, or shows less evidence of the weight of years than the O'Gorman Mahon. Such is the O'Gorman Mahon to-day ; here is what the O'Gorman Mahon was more than fifty years ago :--"He would deserve to stand apart in a portrait. Nature has been peculiarly favorable to him. He has a very striking physiognomy of the Corsair character. which the Protestant Guinares and the Catholic Medoras find it equally difficult to resist. His figure is tall, and he is particularly free and degage in all his attitudes and movements. In any other attire he would appear singularly fantastical. His manners are exceedingly frank and natural, and have a character of kindliness as well as of self reliance imprinted upon them. He is wholly free from embarrassment, and carries a wellfounded consciousness of his personal merit; which is, however, so well united with urbanity that it is not in the slightest degree offensive. His talents as a popular speaker are considerable. He derives from external qualifications an influence over the multitude which men of diminutive stature are somewhat slow in obtaining. A small man is at first regarded by the great body of spectators with disrelish; and it is only by force of friends. phase and by the charm of speech that he can at length succeed in inducing his andience to overlook any infelicity of configuration ; but when O'Gorman Mahon throws himself out before the people, and, touching his whiskers with one hand and brandishes the other, an enthusiasm is at once produced to which the fair portion of the spectators lend their tender contribution. Such a man was exactly adapted to the excitemen: of the people of Clare, and it must be admitted that, by his indefatigable exertions, his unremitting activity, and his devoted zeal, he most materially assisted in the election of Mr. O'Connell.

# NO COERCION LAWS. THE CABINET COUNCIL DECIDE TO ABANDON COERCION IN IRE-

LAND. THE RETURN OF LORD CHURCHILL IN

THE ELECTIONS CONSIDERED DOUBT-FUL-THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ZANZIBAR COUNTERMANDED-THE RE-CEPTION TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND

LONDON, July 1 .- The Cabinet council today decided to entirely abandon coercion in Ireland and to rely upon a strict administra-

tion of general law. LONDON. July 1.—Lady Churchill (who is the daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York) is personally sugaging in the Wood-stock canvass to secure the re-election to Parliament of her husband, Lord Randolph Churchill, the new Secretary of State for India. The Liberals are very active in their efforts to accomplish the defeat of Lord Randolph and to secure the election of Corrie Grant. Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General, and Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, have been re-elected. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P. for Down, in an

election speech at Down, referred to the recently proposed bill for the renewal of the Crimes act, and said such measures were, in his opinion, needless, as the ordinary laws were sufficiently ample for the government of Ireland. The present land act was a failure ; he would support the Land Purchase bill, which the Liberal government had proposed.

Mr. Seaton, M.P., addressing a meeting at Wakefield this evening, urged Irishmen to support the Conservative candidate for Par-liament and to give the Conservatives a chance. The past conduct of the Liberals, he said, gave them no claim to I rish support.

WOODSTOCK, July 1.-Sir Henry Drum mond Wolfe, speaking in support of Lord Randolph Churchill to-day, said it was ab-solutely necessary not to allow Russia to intrude further into Afghanistan. The Conservatives were determined that as large a territory as possible should separate England from Russis. He denied that the Conservatives wanted to tax corn.

Mr. Stevens (Conservative) has been elected to Parliament from North Devonshire. The election to day in the borough of Launceston, Cornwall, resulted in the return of Mr. most remarkable figures in the present Webster, the Tory candidate, by a majority Parliament. The historic muse, observing of 43. Mr. Ellis Askmead Bartlett, the civil with admiration his stalwart form, his stately lord of the Admiralty in the new Ministry, as been re-elected to a majority of 137.

cases, 62; desths, 40; Saturday, new Cases, 52; desths, 40; Saturday, new rapproachement between the vatican and cases, 20; deaths, 36. Aranjuez, Fri-day, new cases, 139; deaths, 42; Sat-urday, new cases, 102; deaths, 64. Madrid—Friday, new cases, 4; deaths, 64. Madrid—Friday, new cases, 4; deaths, 4; Saturday, new cases, 7; deaths, 2. The ma-jority of the vigtims attacked in Madrid are refugees from Aranjuez; that place is in an compliant with the least departure from the impre-scriptible rights of the Church and Papacy." appalling state. The chemists' shops and taverns are closed and everybody is leaving.

Valencia is also in a bad condition ; owing to "red tape " 400 bodies remained unburied for 24 hours, the sanitary arrangements being inadequate.

NEW YORK, July 6.---A special from Valencia says the cholera is still slaying its thousands and its ten thousand, nor is it sure that the epidemic has done its worst. News from several afflicted districts is better, but this is partly attributed to the excdus which has half emptied Murcia. In Valencia the mortality, instead of diminishing, grows greater. During the day signs of death are kept carefully out of sight, but at night the roads are filled with the muffled sound of hearses rolling and feet tramping onward to the suburbs and cemeteries. All whom business or poverty does not tie to the city have left to avoid the plague. Those who are unable to fice go about as usual, but the crowded churches and the throngs who daily besiege the laboratory of Dr. Ferrar tell their own tale and through the material levity of the people suves them from a panic. The cholers is on every tongue,

# KEILEY NOT TO BE RECALLED.

and every paper is full of the choleran

SHOULD AUSTRIA REFUSE TO RECEIVE HIM THE MISSION WILL REMAIN

VACANT.

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- It is understood that Mr. Keiley, recently appointed Minister to Austria, and whose appointment has occasioned considerable comment, will not be recalled. He will go to Vienna, and should the Austrian government refuse to receive him it is intimated that the United States government will remain unrepresented at the Vienna Court. It is held that Mr. Keiley is a capable man and in every way fitted to fill the place. When he was appointed Minister to Italy he was endorsed by the entire Congress delegation of Virginia and was confirmed by the Senate. The Italian Government, it is understood, made inquiry of this Government whether Mr. Keiley had given utterance in a public speech in 1871 to sentiments in opposition to the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel. Afterward, it is said, that Government pro-tested against his appointment, and Mr.

rapproachement between the Vatican and

# THE DUBLIN LEGISLATORS.

DUBLIN, July 6 .- At the meeting of the Municipal council to day the Lord Mayor ruled out of order a motion to present an address of wel-come to the new Lord Lieutenant. The Conservative members of the council, by motion made and supported, thereupon withdrew from the chamber. After their departure the remain-ing members nominated T. D. Sullivan for Lord Mayor in 1886.

# HYACINTHE ON THE SECULARIZA-TION OF THE PANTHEON.

PARIS, July 3 .- Pere Hyacinthe lectured last evening on the "Secularization of the Pantheon," He protested against the abelia He protested against the abolition of the Cross and the attempt to create an-tagonism between the spirit of revolution and spirit of religion. The building itself formed a cross, and it was uscless to try to alter it by removing the cross from the summit. He tuary of France's greatness. The address was a splendid oratorical effort. Pere Hyacinthe was continually interrupted by the wildly excited audience.

# SUICIDES IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 4.—Austria has been long noted for its suicides, but lately they have become more numerous than ever. While the civilian class adds its quota, the majority of the suicides take place in the army. The officers, with the exception of a few who are immensely wealthy, are poor and poorly paid, and these in their endeavors to vie with those who are more richly endowed with this world's goods are constantly plunging into debt, with suicide as the only means of wiping out the score. The Austrian is proud and sensitive, and many of the ills that flesh is heir to, borne with equanimity by the more phlegmatic German, drive the Austrian to despair. Yesterday there were no less than twelve suicides reported, and amonget them an officer at Cattaro, in Dalmatia, adopted an unique method of making the grand exit. He placed himself in front of the mouth of a cannon, and firing it a match stick he was blown to atoms.

# PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

# THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LORD SALISBURY ON ENGLAND'S RE-LATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

AFGHANISTAN TO BE DEFENDED FROM EN-CROACHMENT-THE PROTECTION OF THE PRONTIER IN EGYPT-THE NEW PRIME MINISTER DESIRES NO CONTENTIOUS LEGISLATION-GENIRAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 27TH.

LONDON, July 6 .- Lord Balisbury, in moving LONDON, July U.—Lord Balisbury, is moving the adjournment of the House of Lords; said it would be convenient to explain the condition of one or two important questions which greatly affected foreign affairs and the position of Eng-land. The matter of gravest importance, he said, was the recent negotiations with Russia in regard to the frontier of Afghanistan. The busi-ness of the Government was not a considered. regard to the frontier of Afghanistan. The busi-ness of the Government was not to consider or comment on the past; it was their business to take up the policy of their predecessors and conduct it to an issue, consistent with the public interest; but it was not their busi-ness to enter into any controversy regarding that policy. It must be observed, he said, that there were very clear restrictions upon the taction of the present Government arising from the fact that they assumed office when certain matters were drawing to an end. The result by removing the cross from the summit. He advised the government to follow the Eug-lish example in regard to Westminster Abbey not to enquire into the orthodoxy of the great men buried there. In spite of all efforts the Pantheon would remain the consecrated sanc-tuary of France's greatuess. The address ing, negotiations between England and Russia bad been conducted with a measure doing when certain-matters were drawing to an end. The result-matters were drawing to an end. The result-duty of any government was to see that any-pledges which the English Government had that as far as he had the opportunity of judg-tag here order test with an ecomet davise the had been conducted with an earnest desire to arrive at an adequate settlement, but he was bound to say that negotistions-had not gone far enough to enable him to speak positivoly. He must ask their lordships not to attach too much import-ance to these negotistions on fard enable their lordships not to attach too much import-ance to these negotiations as final and conclu-sive over when concluded. As a whole the con-dition of affairs in Central Asia was very un-satisfactory and uncertain. We hope, he said, to arrive at an amicable settlement of the differ-ences in regard to the Zulficar Pass, which Eng-land had promised the Ameer would be included in Afghanistan. What had been promised must be kept. Whatever settlement might be arrived at it was our duty to skilfuily devise and vigorously carry out measures for the deand vigorously carry out measures for the de-fence of the Indian frontier. Furthermore, we should stretch out beyond, so that when the tide of war comes it will not come near our doors. These preparations must be promptly and ener-gotically made, and I trust that this policy will never be abandoned. never be abandoned. In concluding his speech, Lord Salisbury said the present difficulty presents, perhaps, one of the most complicated problems that has ever been submitted to a Government The diffi-culties are enormous and of many kinds. These difficulties new form the subject of next training. difficulties now form the subject of neg tiation, nd it was, perhaps, rather too press an opiniou as to the issue. Before decid. log upon any remedy, the Government must take the council of those best qualified by ex-perience to guide them. Their policy should be without vacillation. One of the most moment-ousissues was the defence of the frontier of Egypt by the Egyptians, assisted, no doubt, in some measure by ourselves against the tide of fanati-cism and barbarism. It was necessary to esally withdraw our controlling hand Egypt would be left safe. All of these questions re-quire time to settle. One principle must animate us, namely to so weigh our stops that once taken we must not retrace them. The military difficulty is large, the political result is a great one. Still the question was whether the provinces in the Soudan which had lately ceared to be practically under control of Egypt, should be abandoned to their "fate. The most important of all Egyptian questions however, most the Soutier later in the south of the south questions, however, was the financial question, which was as yet unsettled. Until this question was settled nothing could be done. was no alternative between t king a steady, cautious and circumspect policy and taking a course which would cover England with shame, namely, to abandon Egypt to her fate. Lord Salisbury then referred to the domest c p licy of his Government. He said it was intended to avoid contentious legislation, and promote only such measures as were necessary. These would such measures as were necessary. These would include, perhaps, the secretary for Scotland bill. He would wind up the session at the earliest.

(Continued on eighth page.)

# CRAZED WITH RELIGION.

LONDON, Ont., July 4.-Sarah Wilkie, cions excitement during her attendance at deaths, 287; Saturday, new cases, 680; the Salvation army. She was formerly em- deaths, 317. Toledo City, Friday, new cases, ployed at the asylum here. D; deaths, 2; Saturday, new cases, 3; Mrs: Ann Dooley, formerly of Mountmel deaths, 4. Toledo Province, Friday, new cases, 3; lick Treland, died at the Mount Hope or loases 22; deaths, 18; Saturday, new cases, graphed, the representatives of the Vancan at phanage yesterday at the age of 104 years: 29; deaths, 16; Castellon, Friday, new the European courts to deny the report of a

The Afghan question was the subject of long conference to day between the Marquis of Salisbury and Baron De Stael, the Russian ambassador.

Under an agreement between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck, the naval demonstration against Zanzibar has been counter manded. The German squadron has been ordered to abstain from all appearance of hos tility.

DUBLIN, July 1.-Lord Ashbourne (the Right Hon, Edward Gibson) to day formally took the oath of office as Lord Chancellor o He was heartily received and [reland. cheered by the people in the streets on his way both to and from Dublin castle, where the ceremonies of instalment took place.

Managers of the Irish parliamentary party have issued an address to the Irish electors in England advising them to vote for the Tories in preference to Liberals at the coming general election. The address says :- " As the Tories have intimated their disapproval of coercion, do not oppose them at the polls Indeed, we unhesitatingly say vote for the Tory candidates, as the assurances given by the leader of the Liberal party are wholly inadequate."

FORESEEING DANGER FOR EUROPE.

LONDON, July 1 .-- John Bright has written a letter to Deputy Passy, of Paris, in which he says :- "If European nations would accept commercial liberty, that is moderate, or abolish customs, Europe might soon tend to an era of perpetual peace. At present all resources are swallowed up by military exigencies. The people's interests are sacrificed to most miserable and culpable phantasies of foreign policies; the real interests of the masses are trodden under foot in deference to false notions of glory and national honor. I cannot help thinking that Europe is marching towards some great catastrophe. The crushing weight of the military system cannot indefinitely be supported with patience, and the populations driven to despair may possibly, before long, sweep away the royal-ties and pretended statesmen who govern in their names. I hope your country and mine will remain at peace and be real

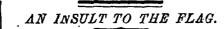
> THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

DYING BY THE THOUSAND -THE UNBUR IED DEAD-DOLEFUL SCENES.

MADRID, July 6 .- Following are choler returns for Friday and Saturday :- Alicante, Friday, new cases, 103; deaths, 44; Saturday, new cases, 107; deaths, 52. Cuenca, Friday, new cases, 2; deaths, 3; Saturday, new cases, 9; deaths, 2. Murcia City, Friday, new cases, 16; deaths, 10; Saturday, new cases, 24; deaths, 4. Murcia Province, Friday, new cases, 4. Murcia Frovince, Friday, new cases, 139; deaths, 52; Saturday, new cases, 134; deaths, 52. Saragossa, Friday, new cases, 79; deaths, 34; Satur-day, new cases, 72; deaths, 29, Valencia aged 23 years, was brought here yesterday. City, Friday, new cases, 216; deaths, 133; from Chicago by her brother in law hopeless. Saturday, new cases, 380; deaths, 148. ly insane, her malady being caused by reli. Valencia Province, Friday, new cases, 629; 

Keiley resigned his commission. It is held that the Austrian Government has no ground for complaint against Mr. Keiley.

The question has been raised whether it was uncomplimentary to Austria to send Mr. Keiley to Vienus, after he had been rejected by Italy. It is asserted that the appointment was not uncomplimentary; and the case of Mr. Kasson, who was nominated for the Spanish mission and objected to by Spain, but afterward sent to Austria where he wa received, is cited in support of the statement that no disrespect was offered to Austria by sending Mr. Kieley there. Some years sub sequently, and until a very recent date, Mr. Kasson served as United States Minister at Berlin.



HOW THE MORNONS SHOWED THEIR DE FIANCE OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORI-TIES.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 4. -- When the sun rose this morning the national flag hung at half-mast on the City hall, County courthouse, News office, the Mormon tabernacie, Church tithing office, John Taylor's residence, the Cero Gordo house, the Mormon church offices and the Salt Lake theatre. No one could be found to explain the reason About noon a committee went to the City hall to find ont the cause, and City Marsha Phillips said it was the result of his personal whim. The committee demanded that the flag be raised to full mast, which demand was met with denial. Thereupon Capt. Evans started out to raise it himself, but the door was shut and locked by a policeman be fore he reached it. All present, including some dozen police officers, made a rush for Evans. Quiet was finally restored, and the city officials said the fourth of July was a day of mourning to them, and "this people, whose best men were in the penitentiary virtue of federal official perversion of all the principles of law and liberty, and intimated that any man who undertook to disturb the flag at half, mist would be shot. In a consultation with United States Marshal Ireland, the city clerk agreed either to raise it full mast or take it down within thirty minutes, while in the meantime Constable Crow had mustered a small crowd to "clear the mob out," In less than thirty minutes the flag was run down amid the sneers and ieers o the city officials. The Grand Army of the republic post, which was celebrating near the city, were informed of the difficulty and came in to raise the flags to their proper places. They met a crowd of citizens at the

Walker house. The crowd wanted to go and by force put the flags whore they belonged but the counsel of Gov. Murray prevailed. Finally a committee of five was sent to de mand of the mayor that it should be done and in a few minutes the flag at the city hal was run up to the masthead. The citizens committee made the same demand on the sheriff and hoisted the flag at the county court house from half to full must, Others hung out in defiance until sundown at half mast. All who are immediately responsible for this piece of business disclaim knowing anything about it, but it has leaked out that an order to thus insult the nation at large and the Government of Utah came directly from the head of the church.

# THE IRISH EPISCOPACY.

LONDON, July 4 .- A despatch from Rome save :-- "It is understood that the Pope wishes that the appointment of Dr. Wulsh, President of Maynooth College, to the archbishopric of Dublin, as successor to the late Cardinal Archbishop McCabe, shall not be considered as an act in any way hostile to England, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Walsh is a pronounced Nationalist and that his appointment was strongly opposed by the Irish Tories." The Catholic bishops of Ire-land, in session at Maynooth College, have protested against the exclusion of Catholics from the educational endowments unless they accept the Government system of education, which has been condemned by the Church. The bishops call upon the members of Parliament from Ireland to seek to have this grievanco removed.

# DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 6 .- The summer assizes in Ireland opened with a remarkable decrease in the number of cases to be tried. The only trial in which the death penalty is likely to be meted out is the case of Wm. Sheehan and his brotherin law, David Brown, which comes up at the Cork assizes on July 23rd. The prisoners are charged with the triple murder of Sheeban's mother, sister and brother at Castletown-Roche on October 27th, 1877. The crime was alleged to have been committed because Sheehan's to have been committed because Sheehan's mother refused to give her consent to the marriage of her son William to a daughter of a farmer named Brown until Mrs. Sheehan had received a marriage portion of C306. The farmer was will-ing to pay only £170. Mrs. Sheehan, her daughter and son Thomas Observenged, and a few days afterwards all their bodies weared, and a in a well near Sheehan's farm. In the fature part of August, 1834, Sheehan was arrested at Auckland, New Zealand, and on his arrival at Gork in May last his better in his arrival at Cork in May last his brother-in-law was taken into custody. The evidence against the prison-ers is very strong, as is also the feeling of the people of Cork, the prisoners being hooted several times when they were taken to and from the magistrates' court during the preliminary examination. There are no agrarian crimes on the calendars, and very few ordinary cases of crime are to be tried.

# THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, June 27 .- The Court Talk save the Queen's regret over the marriage of the Princess Beatrice deepens as the date of the event approaches.

Arrangements for the celebration of the abileo in 1887 on the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne have already been begun. It is proposed to make the celebration one of the grandest events of modern times. It is reported that the Queen has already expressed a desire to conclude her reign on this anniversary. Very little credence, however, is given to this report. People who are acquainted with Her Majestys disposition to retain in her own hands the supreme control of both her family and her. state affairs smile at the idea.

Much of the land in Cambridgeshire, Eng. land, belonging to the Earl of Harwicke, who was saved from bankruptcy at the eleventh hour by his sister in-law, a Rothschild, enth hour by his sister in itaw, a house and itage in the fail to strike back. I see no is let at 5 cents an acre to prevent its going low ; but we fail to strike back. I see no out of collivation, and the highest bid for a liture for Poland. The flower of liberty fit property in the same county, sold not long bever grow out of the unlovely mud of its. It property in the same county, sold not long bever grow out of the unlovely mud of its. ago for £70,000, was £22,500 last month.

THE PARNELITES AND THE POPE. DUBLIN, July 6 .- The Parnellites' cap of happiness at the present moment appears full to overflowing. They are confident of home rule from the Tory Cabinet, "or if not from them," said an ardent Nationalist in the Kildare street club, "from some one else ; for we have the whip hand and are no longer begging, but demanding." They regard the selection of Rev. Dr. Walsh over iter. Dr. Donnelly for the archbiebropric of Dublin as a special triumph. And now comes the news tran Rome that the Pope has re-ceived Father Blue hay and restored him to the position from which he was suspended for supporting the Parnellites. There is great joy in the Nationalist camp.

date possible, and expressed a hope that the

general elections would be held on November-

27th.

THE CONDITION OF POLAND.

PARIS, July 4 .- The suller disaffection of Poland has long been a source of trouble to the Russian Government. Some time since Gen Gourko was sext into Poland to investigate the condition of the country. His report to the Czar, which has just been made public, is not cheerful ending. He says that all classes. of society hee Russia. The only panacea for the disease/affecting the country that snggests itsel to General Gourko is a more rig. orous system of repression, and as a prelimi-nary step 10 advises the abolition of the Polish bankind the closing of the Polish theatre at Warrw. Meeting a Pole, thoroughly acquainter with his country, but at present re-siding a this city, I asked him what he though of General Gunko's report. "Quita true. The said, "all classes of society hate Russ; but it is peevish. We have now nonof that vitality of hatred that made the reve under Kosciusko possible, or the vic-tov of Grochon a fact, of bistory. We area i charen; but it is the second childhood, that n/er reaches, the stature of s man. We want amble, but are too dispirited to sot. The lissians strike us; we writhe under the low ; but we fail to strike baok. I see no

# TELEPHILITEROPHI WILLINGUSSI ZUNID (CATILIERO) CICIENCO MICIENE

# WONDERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

# Its Approaching Centenary.

# WHAT IS TO BE SEEN IN ITS ROOMS.

The Royal Irish Academy is preparing to celebrate the centenary of its foundation on the 25th of next September. The year 1785, which gave official birth to this institution, was memorable in more than one way. It followed close on the failure of the volunteer movement to secure reform in the Irish Parliament, effective protection for Irish Parliament, effective protection for Irish industries, and any measure of alleviation for the oppressed majority of the nation. It saw the rise and growth of the United Irishmen, the enforcing of Fitzgibbon's atrocious Coercion bill, destined to crush the agrarian secret societies, the natural offspring of the working of the tithe proctor and evicting landlords. But the first breath of legislative independence in the two preceding years, even though succeeded by repression and bitter national disappointment, had developed a wonderful intellectual as well as material activity throughout the land. It was like a few weeks of extraordinary fine weather in early spring, bringing out leaf and blossom in grove and garden, and then succeded by a sudden black frost.

In 1753 sprang up among the professors of Trinity College the Society of Palacophers, devoted to the study of antiquities, and more particularly to reviving a knowledge of the writings of the early fathers. Soon alterward the celebrated Dr. Perceval returned from the Continent, bringing with him a knowledge of the new chemical theories successfully developed there; and his exposition of them before the cultivated men of Dublin led to the foundation of the Neosophers, a society devoted to the culture of chemistry, physics, and mathematical science. The leading men in both soon saw their way toward joining hands and promoting together both the study cf Irish archmology and that of the new sciences which were revolutionizing industry in France and elsewhere.

The Earl of Charlemont, who had been the seconded the efforts of these men, the élite of the Irish scholars of the time. The two societies met at his house on April 18, 1785, formed themselves into one brdy, to be called the Irish Academy, of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, drew up ten preliminary by laws, most of which are still in force, and Ireland had a national Academy as it had a national Parliamont. On Sept. 25 of that same year the King issued letters patent officially establishing the Royal Irish Academy, and nominating Lord Charlemont as the first President thereof. The most illustrious men in the kingdom at

once hastened to seek the privilege of membership, for there did not exist in the hearts of many of them an ardent and enthusiastic desire to lift up their country to the level of other nations on overy line of progress. Hence we read the names of Grattan, Curran, Flood, Bylvester O'Halloran, Hamilton Bowan, Francis Hardy, and Charles O'Connor (of Ballynagar) on the first rolls of the Academy. The first volume of transactions was published in 1786.

Irishmen at home or living in exile on the Continent at once accepted this publication as an omen of returning prosperity, and of dawning religious and civil liberty. The most precious literary monuments belonging to the first Christian ages, and more than one relic of the prehistoric times, were sent to the Academy to form the nucleus of both a library and a museum. Thus, already in 1785 Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman presented the 'Book of Ballymote," a most beautiful "Book of Ballymote," a most beautiful all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and voluminous valum manuscript of the fourteenth contury, containing the history of Nervous Complaints, after having tested its Ireland from the carliest period to the date of } wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, compilation. In September, 1787, the Abb Kearney made a gift of the "Book of Leacan, another exquisite and voluminous history of Ireland, written on fine vellum, and embrac ing the annals of the country down to ing the annuals of the country down to the fifteenth century. The compilation was begun in the twelfth century, and carried on by the family of Mac-Firbis down to the fifteenth. In 17S9 came another procious gift, the Leabhar Breac. or "Spotted Book" of the MacLagan, a very ancient manuscript. These generous donations stimulated the liberality of others, while the academicians themselves were equally zealons and generous in seeking to increase their store of literary monuments. The last addition to these come from the famous Ashburnham library, and they are stowed away in the Museum of the Academy, to which I now invite the reader to accompany me. The rooms allotted to Irish antiquities in the present academy buildings are evidently and painfally insufficient for their purpose. The larger archeological monuments are stowed away in a dark basement, and the others are huddled together in two small rooms up stairs. The new buildings, of which the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone a few weeks ago, will afford the Academy space to display all its treasures becomingly. As you enter the first room your eye is met with a profuse show of prehistoric implements, flint arrow heads, lance and javelin points, axes and hammers of the hardest and heaviest stone. Here, by the side of these warlike weapons of two and three thousand years ago, are cists or cinerary urns of the prehistoric period, whose form and ornamentation recall the ancient Etruscan sepulchral remains accumulated in the museum of Bologna by my friend Count Gozzadini. The cists are much smaller than the generality of those in Bologna; but they resemble closely those found recently in a very ancient Etrascan cemetery discovered in the Modenese foot-hills of the Apennines to the north of Bologna, and described in a pamphlet published and sent me by Count Gozzadini. The shape of some of these earthenware urns. is extremely elegant, one being borrare una from a beautiful sea shell. The surface is ornamented with scrolls and punctures made by a style in the unbaked clay. But the lines already indicate a native Celtic and in the unbaked clay. art, further traced in the wealth of prehistoric of the best doctors in Detroit had given me gold ornaments in the adjoining room, and up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want fully developed in the fifth centary illaminations, and those wonderful works of the revel-ler's art, the Cross of Cong and the Brooch of Tara. There is one cinerary urn still full of the materials, as if the damp earth in whichit was placed had become indurated or half vitr. fied. Near these sepulchral remains are hang ing up some ancient woollen garments, a woven, preserved during unknown centuries, and in bogs, and there discovered by accident. Their preservation is due to the antiseptic qualities of the peat and the bog water im-pregnated with it. Here is also a long thick tress of human hair, retaining its rich auburn color, or, perhaps, it was a bright red on the head of the wearer, and has been dyed into color, or, perhaps, is and has been dyed into this rich tint by the brown peat, and the lapse of 2,000 years. There is matter for study and reflection in than not to give. Every ticket does not all these crowded cases, those remains of ages drawsut for any information apply to M. A. and generations long gone by, and leaving no Dauph, New Orleans, La. -New Orleans, voice to tell of the dead. We pass into the (La.) Icayune, May 23. There is matter for study and reflection in

Gold Room. Thave not yet been able to see with my own level any of the gold orns, ments discovered in the sepalohre of the Atride in Greece or dug up by Schlie-mann near ancient Troy. But here even a first glance at the gold track, torques, arm y lets, bracelets fanklets And Costi (or bands for the graist) ret led, vividly the descrip-tions I thad ired of these discoveries. It were a van task to attempt conveying an idea of a vain task to attempt conveying an idea of the richness, the variety, the beauty of these relies, all or nearly all prehistoric, discovered rency and or hearly all plantatoria, ungargered in bogs, baried away beneath deep growths of pest, arguing the greatest antiquity. Some of the tiaras are of the finest workmarship, the metal hannered out with extreme care, and so beautifully hannated that one might think it had burnished that one might think it had just left the jeweller's hand. The tracery is carefully executed, being all of the augular pattern, line for line, preluding to the marvellous filagree work of the early Christian and middle ages. Here are large gold balls, also beautifully shaped and finished and supposed to be worn by the Druids on solemn occasions. There are also a number of very curious gold implements of various sizes resembling

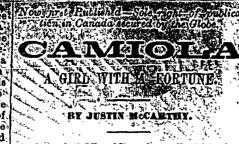
somewhat the expanded basins of a double funnel only that the narrow connecting tube is solid. Were they sacred emblems or instruments carried in the hand during rublic worship, like the sistra of the ancients ? Then you are shown ancient gold coins of various sizes and weights, formed like a very thick ring. One of these was a false coin heavily plated and made to deceive the unwary. So they had coiners of false money in these far-

off times as well as we have in our own. But to the lover of art the great attractions in this room are the admirable pieces of gold and silversmiths' work known as the Cross of Cong, the shrine of St. Patrick's Bill, the shrine for the O'Donnells' Battle Relic (a manuscript copy of St. Matthew's Gospel by St. Columbia), the Obalice of Ardagh, and the Brooches. The Cross of Cong belonged to the abbey of that name in the county Galway. It is the upper part of a large processional cross of wrought silver, adorned with filagree work in gold, one surface above the other, each of a different design and managed with such skill that the upper does not hide the lower, while each adds to the effect of the other. Large uncut gems still stud the surface here and there, the more precious ones, cut very probably, having been picked out. You are given a powerful magni-fying glass to examine in det il the wonderfully intricate tracery of the filagree work. It would be the despair of our modern jeweller. If possible still more beautiful is the workmanship of the roval brooch from Tara. And all around this gem are others in silver, bronze, and other metals, scarcely inferior in elegance of design and skilful workmanship to the royal relic from the once splendid halls of Tara. There is an Irish royal harp also, from which rude and greedy hands have picked out the inlaid work of gold and silver and gems. But the form of the instrument and the tracery itself bespeak rare refinement and elegance. Of the Chalice of Ardagh, most exquisite as it is in form and exocution, I can only may a few words. It is double-handed, the cover being missing; and was evidently destined to receive, on Holy Thursday, the consecrated host, carried in solemn procession to the sepulchre, and destined to be consumed in the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday morning. This masterpiece of

mediaval art was warthy to be the chalicy containing the Sang Real of mediaval poetry and chivalric devotion. Ireland still retain the spirit which will revive the world to which all this belongs .--- REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D., in N.Y. Sun.

# CONSUMPTION CURED'

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East Indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of chargo, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Norgs, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow



Author of "Miss Misanthrope," " Maid of "Athens," doc.

# CHAPTER XIV .- Continued.

" My dear kind, friend, pray don't misunderstand me. You may see too much or see in dreadfully exaggerated proportions. I know what I am doing quite well ; I have misgivings every now and then; but I think I should have them in any case. I fancy most girls must have some little touches of misgiving at such a time under the very happiest conditions, and I don't think I am naturally a marrying girl. I think I could be very happy living my own free life with my friends. Bnt I don't think I feel any misgivings on account of him-of Georgie. I think I can make him happy, and I don't see why I should not feel quite happy too in the end. Now that is really how I feel, and I want you not to misunderstand we; with all your mysterious insight and reading of hearts I think you do misunderstand me some;

times." "Very good," said Mrs. Pollen; "we shall see. Meanwhile I take account of your protest, Camiola : I make a note of it, as I believe they say in the courts of law."

They had a delightful time of it on the river. Camiola had not been so happy for many a duy. It seemed to her a season of relief and of reacue. She was really tired almost out of all patience of being adored. She was weary of bearing her own praises sternally chanted in a somewhat minor key ; of listening to words of passionate ecstasy in unending iteration. "I love you, I love you, I adore you," such was the weary burden of the song that was always sounding in her ears. She could not even resent it ; she had to eudure it. She could only encourage herself with the and sick hope that it would not last forever. To this it had already come. Camiola looked out in hope and with positive yearning to a time in their impending married life when poor dear Geergie would not be quite so much in love with her; when his passion should have cooled and quieted down ; when he would regard her with a less lover like and ecstatic admiration ; when he would take her for granted and not weary himself and her with any more protestations of his devotion, his gratitude, and his happiness. "Then we can talk to each other like rational human creatures," she thought to herself 'we shall be like an ordinary man and woman ; I shall hear no more aboutmy own perfections; thuse sickening perfections; and I shall like him ever so much and be very happy with him. Perhaps he will come not to care for me at all in the end : but even that will be much better.'

This was the mood, these were the hopes, in which our poor rich girl was contemplating her approaching marriage. No wonder that she found it a relief to spend some hours alone with Mrs. Pollen. Mrs. Pollen was, she believed, the only living creature who understood her and sympathized with her. Th only advantage she found was that Mr. Pol-len understood her rather too well, and was in the habit of suddenly holding up a lamp by means of which Camiola was able for the first time to read clearly the innermost secret of her own heart. Yet then that, while it startled her, also gave her a sense of sympathy and made her feel that she was not alone. She clung to Mrs. Pollen with a closeness and tenderness that touched the elder woman be-

yond expression. After a while they landed again, and got into the carriage to go home. The Albanian mounted the box with the coachman. Mrs. Pollen did not say much as they were driving small uncurtained windows. Mrs. Pollen, home, but whatever she did say harped on absorbed in her music, did not hear the door the one string. It had always something to open or see her Albanian come in. She

ca- Hanoy you mot understanding why lishould

shouldn't know what to no with it and the should be and my senses. You were in from this moment, and now and to account way. Now, what are you going to sacrifice ? use 'my eyes and my senses. You were in from this moment, and now and to account your life-your whole life-your love; your love with her the very first day you saw her. for his coming like a shadow and so departioner sense of what is right. Remember that The moment I saw how your eyes rested on shall I give out that I have been when you did not yet know who shall I give out that I have been when you did not yet know who you have a heart, and a warm heart. Have ther, even when you did not yet know who you thought of what the condition of that the was. I felt sure that you had found heart would be if anything were to happen ?" your fate, in the matter of love making Joseph had entered the room, and was at least to far as that sort of work makes up standing mute as a statue awaiting Mrs. Polten's commands. Mrs. Pollen had a letter in her hand which she was about to give him.

" Have you thought of what your feelings would be if before your marriage or after it you were to meet-yes, I will put it plainly --you were to meet Mr. Romant again ?" Camiola was so startled by this sudden

question that the book she was holding dropped from her hands to the ground. Her face crimsoned; her hands trembled; she tried to speak, and could not find utterance. The terror long present in a vague and shadowy way and in some remote corner of her mind was made by Mrs. Pollen's words to come out into the light and assume the shape of a menacing apparition. Poor Camiola's nerves, as we have seen, were all unstrung. She had teen listening with a strange feeling or morbid pleasure and morbid fear to all that Mrs. Pollen had been saying about her entregement, and every-thing that had been said was made to lead up to this final stroke now given

so suddenly and so keenly that it seemed to set all her heart's blood flowing at once. There was a moment's struggle, and then Camiola broke down utterly. Pride, shame, and all gave way. She covered her face with her hands and burst into tears

The Albanian made a sudden movement as if he were about to go to her ; then he turned and abruptly left the room.

Mrs. Pollen put her arms tenderly round Camiola.

"There, there, my dear; perhaps I ought not to have touched you quite so sharply. But you understand yourself and everything else better now, don't you? You will soon SES YOUR WAY.

Camiola began to recover herself.

"Oh, Mrs. Pollen," she sobbed out, " you have played upon my heart, as on the keys of your organ." " I have brought out sweet, true, and ten-

der notes from it, my dear," Mrs. Pullen answered ; " the music of your future, be lievo me. Mrs. Pollen was indeed well content with

the result of her experiment in playing on the keys of Camiola's heart.

CHAPTER XVII.-" BUT THERE REMAINS A SCRUPLE.'

Camiola had gone home. Mrs. Pollen re turned to her music room, and, according to her custom when alone there, was playing on her organ. She was delighted at the result of her experiment thus far. She thought she had brought Camiola to a point from which the girl could not draw back. How the en gagement with Georgie Lisle was to be got rid of Mrs. Pollen did not know and did not much care ; but she was determined that it must be got rid of some way or another. Her interest was all in Camiola and Romont ; she had the poorest opinion of Georgie and was not in the slightest degree concerned about his feelings. With full recognition of Mrs. Pollen's many generous and some noble qualities we cannot profess to believe that she was rigidly acrupulous as to means when once she had convinced herself that her ends were all

right. The music-room was but faintly lighted a

toldit to me). Later on the cold (is tome) berealf. "Cold it to you berealf lize. like to maked ady Lettin, and George and the benefit, all of them happy "Miss Pollen got up and rang the bell twice "Miss Pollen got up and the bell twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and the bell twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and the bell twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and twice up and twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and twice up and twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and twice up and twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and twice up and twice up and twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and twice up and twice "Miss Pollen got up and twice up and twice

a man's fate. I tried you with oneor two ques tions as we were driving away—as we passed Georgie Lisle on the bridge, and even before we saw him, and your answers made me I don't keep any of my thoughts from you." quite certain that I was right. I dare say you didn't know it yourself then, but I did. I didn't find her out until the night we saw her stooping over him and kissing him."

"But surely that ought to have made you think she was in love with him. It made me think so; it made me sure of it. I made up my mind to leave England at the first possible moment-after that."

"Men are so dull in these affairs. As if a lips, almost; yes, it was really from her own girl kissing a young fellow whom she had lips. But in my case I should tell her." known like a brother—a young fellow wound- "Must you tell her now ?" ed, who had just fallen in a faint under her very eyes-as if her kissing him was any roof of her being in love with him !"

"Well, but anyhow it surely waen't any proof of her being in love with me." Mrs. Pollen smiled.

"Directly, no; indirectly, yes; yes. The

moment she saw you your name came out in a cry from her lips. I saw the way ste looked at you and to you, and then away from you ; I saw that for the moment she was only thinking that you must have seen her kiss him, and then I knew; I told her so that very night."

"Then, in the name of heaven, my dear, kind, and mysteriously gifted Mrs. Pollen, why on earth did you not tell me ?" "My dear, kind, and by no means myste-

riously gifted, but on the contrary, remarkably dull and stupid Mr. Romont, why should I have told you anything at all about it ?"

"Since you professed to be my friend and her friend," he said gravely ; "since you are so anxious now to save her and me from a life of wretched and cruel mistake----

"I don't know that I had professed any great friendship to either of you at that time ; although I did like you both ; but in any case how was I to suppose that a young man who appeared to have plenty of spirit, and had done all sorts of plucky things for people he never spoke to, would venture nothing to find out whether the girl he was in love with was in love with him? How was I to suppose that you would quietly let the matte drop ? How was I to suppose that she would never make the slightest use of her eyes to encourage you! If I were she I would have contrived with one little quiet, half-glance that her mother, if she were living, might have seen and failed to understand- I would have contrived to make you understand that you were welcome to say something to me. No, though; I am not so sure about that. I doubt, after what has happened, whether I could have made you understand; but I would have tried.

"Oh, but she wouldn't ; she couldn't do anything like that," he said hastily.

"Thank you very much; such a nice

" I didn't mean that." "Well, no matter; I forgive you; I quite admit that there are things I would do and your divinity would not do. But to come back to the point. How was I to suppose that you would have acted so absurdly as you did, both of you? Of course, I wasn't yet. The twilight had not wholly faded from the skies, which could be seen through the going to betray the girl's secret to you, or to

to fadmit, that t both your and she are-lfar too lofty in your actures and too re-fined in your scruples for this rough world altorether; and I don't feel myself by any means at home in such very superior com. means at nome in sour very couper or com-pany. Perhaps after all she had better marry Georgie Liale. The boy is a very nice boy, in his way; and I dare say she'll get to be awfally, fond of him in time. Anyhow we can't do anything more, can'we'! Now to come to a practical matter, what is to become of my Albanian Joseph ! Does he disappear Albania again ?". "As if it mattered," Romont said ; "as if

yon or I cared about that! Come, Mrs. Pollen, don't be angry with me ; I can't stand it; I must have you for my friend and on my side. You see how outspoken I am with you "All right," Mrs. Pollen said, "I am not easily offended, and I am very easily ap-

peased. Now about your scruples ; must you tell your divinity the part you have played ?"

"Oh, yes," he answered quietly, but very firmly; "I could not keep that from her. If I tell her what I know I must tell her how I came to know it. Why the whole strength of my position is that I know it from her

" Now ? Why of course. At what other time could I tell her, if not now ?"

"After," Mrs. Pollen said, coolly. "After what ?"

"Oh, you most stupid young man ; after you are married, to be sure. It would be all ight then."

Romont positively colored like a girl. " Oh, no, that would never do ; that would be a marrying under faise pret nees. Besides, I think it is very, very doubtful whether she will every marry me at all. She isn't like other girls.'

" No girl ever is," replied Mrs. Pollen. " Ever is like what?"

"Ever is like other girls. At least, I never yet heard a man admit that the girl he was mashed upon was one bit like the other girls; and I never knew a girl who would admit or believe that she was like other girls. Well, you must only throw yourself upon her mercy. I wouldn't if I were you, but that's another matter.

" What would you do ?"

"Tell her that I loved her, and that I knew she loved me ; and that we were to be married, and not to listen to a single word to the contrary. Show her that you meant what you said and were the master. I wish 1

might do the love making for you." "No, thanks," Romont said, with a brightening smile, " I mean to do my love-making all for myself."

" Very well ; but do it."

No one could have been more surprised than Romont himself if he had been told that while he was arguing with Mrs. Pollen he was not perfectly sincere. He thought he was sincere; he believed that he was giv. ing expression to the truest feelings of his heart. But the moment he had left her, the moment he found himself slone, then the real feelings broke out and overwhelmned all others. In the sublime egotism of the lover he yielded himself to the mere rapture of the thought " she loves me ; come what will she l ves me ; nothing can ever alter that." He did indeed feel alarmed and a little ashamed as to the part he had played ; ashamed on his own account, alarmed at the thought of how Camiola might take it. He felt a little like graceful compliment to me 1 She couldn't do such a dreadful thing; no, of course, no; but I could." had no more right to find out her secret by means of his mumer's disguise than he would have to act the part of a spy on her or to open her letters. How would she take it ? Mrs. Police, of course, was absolutely unscrupulous in such a matter, and could hardly understand Romont's scruples ; but would Camiola take that view ? Sometimes he felt certain

that she would not ; that she would resent any man alive." "But you have done it all the same," he the trick played off on her. All the same he was determined that she must know it. But for that, he thought, she might be induced to break off her engagement with George Lisle; the disguise and the discovery would make her pause, he feared. Still she loves me," he told himself again and again; "she will never marry him."

Builon's great delight was in gleaning the village gossip from the village barber during his morning toilst.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course af foct the health. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Tasso's livelicst amusement was to see mas querades and enjoy the diversions of the populace during the public festivals.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. NER VOUS DEBILITATED BILL You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Feit with Electric Suspen-sory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Norvous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all i dred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, whor and manhood guar-anteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphiot, with fall information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Bolt Co., Murshall, Bilch.

No young man born and bred in a Congre-gational Church in Hartford within the last fourteen years has becaule a minister.

## HARD TO BELIEVE.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured or a Kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney. Wort in the person of M. M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen

Vegetarianism is making rapid strides in England. One restaurant keeper says he has supplied 1,500 poor women with vegetables at 6 cents a pound.

## O. ZAPP DREAMED OF SUDDEN WEALTH.

Orsini Zapp, of Round Top, Fayette Co., yxas, is night constable there. In discharge o his duty there he collared one-fifth of Tiket No. 21,258 in the May Drawing of The Loisiana State Lottery, and dreamed he won

lo with Camiola's engagement to George Lisle. Camiola's nerves had by this time be como a little unstrung, which was exactly what Mrs. Pollen wished them to be. Isabella Pollen had to perform an experiment in heart surgery, which she firmly believed was needed for the preservation and the welfare of her all unconscious young patient, and the patient had to be brought to a certain condition of nervousness before the remedy could effectively be tiled.

As they were entering the house Mrs. Pollen said a few words to Joseph in the Italian which he understood, telling him she would ring for him presently, and would have a letter for him to take. The two women entered the music room. Just then it was flooded by the amber rays of the descending sun.

Mrs. Pollen had taken her seat at the organ, and was playing a few soft, sonorous chords. Camiola stood near.

"How beautiful this room is," Camiola "You have made everything beautiful said. here. How sorry I am the day is so nearly over. I have enjoyed it so much." "Come azuia to morrow."

"Oh, I couldn't do that," Camiola said, hastily.

" Your lover couldn't do without you, I suppose ?"

I suppose not, I dou't know." She took up a book and began to turn over its leaves. "Tell me, Camiola, has he ever kissed you?

"Never; oh, indeed, never." "Nor even tried to?"

"Ob, no." Camiola did not add that she had never ince their engagement been one moment alone with her lover.

"I give you my word, Camiola, I wouldn't have such a lover as that for all the world.

"But, dear Mrs. Pollen, you don't understand; you don't do him justico"-and Camiola could not help laughing at her own defence of her lover. "He knows I would not like it; he falls in with my humor; he is a very chivalrous boy ; he is indeed. I am afraid he knows only too well that I don't really love him—in that sort of way; and he is willing to take me as I am, but he would not do muthing that I didn't live." not do anything that I didn't like,"

"Except marry you," Mrs. Pollen said

scornfully. "Yes, but I am willing to marry him; quite willing. It was I who made the ad-vance; at last, I mean. He had dropped the thing altogether ; he was not saying anything more about it ; but I told Lady Letitia

that I would marry him if he liked." "Nice unselfish boy," Mrs. Pollen murmured.

"But indeed he is unselfish ; he was prepared to let me do as I pleased, he didn't intend to press me any more, and I am very much attached to him, and I am sure I shall come to love him in the end ; I am growing quite tender to him already. And then they are all so fond of me. Lady Letitia seems so happy. Mrs. Pollen, you are the last woman in the world who could pretend not to understand what a happy thing it is to make other people happy-you who/live for nothing else; you who have no pleasure at all of your own

open or see her Albanian come in. She started when she heard his voice in the dim light. The voice spoke in remarkably good English this time, although with much emo tion. "Is she gone ?"

The voice, we need hardly tell any reader, was the voice of Albert Romont, although the complexion was still the complexion of Al banian Joseph. "Well?" Mrs. Pollen asked exultingly

She had risen from her seat at the organ, and was coming towards him with both hands held out; "Are you satisfied now? Was I right? Do you begin to see your way at last?"

"Look here," Romont said, passionately "I can't have snything more to do with this it seems a dreadful thing-we two to find out all about this girl's feelings-it's like acting the part of a spy. I wou't play this game any more."

"Isn't that heing a little too scrupulous? Have you not a right to know how the girl feels to you? Have you not a right to save her from a fate worse a thousand times than death to a girl with such a heart, and brains, and soul? Death? Why, what is death to any woman with spirit enough to make her worthy to live ?"

"Still I can't do it any more; I feel as if I were doing something which would wound her to the heart if she came to know."

"What about the wound to her heart when she is married to that young man and finds she has to live a long life with him, tied to him, chained to him, and knows she never, never, can love him. What about her heart then ? Stuff and nonsense ; Bertie Romont, you talk like a child. If I were you I would carry her off by force rather than let her sacrifice herself to him. Yes, I would, and more than that, I would kill her; I would indeed ; kill her with my own hand rather than let her give herself up to him ; and I should feel certain that I had done a good and a righteous deed. Oh, you men ; what spiritless creatures you are !'

"But I so love her," he pleaded. "I so feelings. Every moment I see her or listen to her I only love and admire her all the more. You don't understand and you couldn't understand, how I feel; there is a sort of terror in my love, I am so afraid of offending her. You see, a woman can't feel to a woman as a man does. You can't have any sort of the goddess notion about any woman, but men can; I can. I feel to her sometimes as if she were a sort of divinity."

"All right," said Mrs. Pollen, coolly, "I am very glad. i don't think any the worse of a young man because he is a little orazy about a girl. The fault I find with you is that you are not half crazy enough. But any-how, my very sensitive and scruppious young man, don't your scruples come rather late ? There is nothing more to find out, is there ? You can't pretend to have any doubt on your mind as to the state of her feelings now? "Oh, no, I can't have any doubt now, If I had only known, or thought, or guessed before ! But what is the use now ?

"There was no watching or spying need-ful on my part," Mrs. Pollen said : "I knew

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said. "Yes, I put you in the way of finding it out, certainly. But I wasn't going to say to you, dear good generous young man, take pity on this young woman who has failen in love with you, and if you are really in love with her prythee be kind enough to tell her

so." " Well, we have muddled it among us." "Excuse me; we have not muddled any-thing; at least, I have not muddled it. You and she may have done a good deal of mndd ling between you; but I have not. I have done my best to counteract the effects of your muddling, and will still do it."

"What would you have me do now ?"

"Go to her, go to her at once, this minute ; tell her all. Tell her that you are in love with her, and that you know she is in love `with you.'

"And she will say I am too late ; she will say that she is pledged, and promised, and engaged, and all the rest of it to Lisle."

"Tell her she must break it off. Tell her she shall not marry him. Don't hesitate or allow her to think for a moment that you would hesitate. Prevent her from making herself unhappy just as you would prevent her from throwing herself ont of the window. I suppose if you saw her going to throw herself out of the window you would not scruple about putting your arms round her waist to hold her back ? Take my word for it you would do a much kinder thing to a girl like Camiola if you were to let her throw herself out of the window than if you were to allow her to marry George Lisle."

"We don't live in the days of young Loch-invar, Mrs. Pollen," he said "I wish to Heaven we did. I wish I night take her up on my saddle and gallop off with her. But I am afraid Camiola," he felt his cheek grow hot as he spoke out her name in this way, "is not the sort of a girl to stand being car-ried off in that kind of a way. And then, don't you know, I am very much inclined to believe that she will think I have played her a shabby trick by getting her secret out of her in this way-this absurd disguise. I a lore her. I hate the thought of hurting her | didn't think of it before in that light, but | in the last chapter. A duller Sunday had not now it does seem to me an awfully mean thing

to have done." "There !" said Mrs. Pollen. "I might have expected this. I put you in the way of knowing for certain that the girl you love loves you; and my thanks is to be told that I have done a mean trick, which a woman of better bringing up would despise. I wonder any woman ever goes into any sort of enter-prise with a man. Why, you pitiful creatures don't seem to understand even the principle of bone wong this are some from the principle of honor among thieves. Since Eve was fool enough to try and please her shabby husband things were always just like that. Very good, Mr. Romont; I have my reward. Settle the

matter for yourself." "No; no; don't be angry with me," he pleaded, "I didn't mean that or anything like that, but what was only kind and friendly of you to think of for our sakes, hers and mine, may not have been quite right for me to do. You see she's not a woman of the world."

"Well, well," Mrs. Pollen said impatiently, people happy-you wholive for nothing else; you who have no pleasure at all of your own that I can see, and who only enjoy doing something for everybdy and anybody else.

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## CHAPTER XVIII. - A SAD SUNDAY.

Of all the days that are in the week the dreariest to all outward appearance for Fitz urscham proper is the day that comes be-tween the Saturday and Monday. The great majority of the inhabitants in the poorer streets never could be induced to go to church. The women pleaded that they had not clothes good enough for church ; the men did not even entertain the idea of going there. There was a park in the immediate neighborhood, and people from other quarters came in crowds every Sunday to disport themselves there. But the regular inhabitant of Fitzurseham did not care to go to the park any more than to church. One reason of his for not visiting the park was that the only house of rafreshment within its enclosure was a place where no liquid more stimnlating than ginger-beer was allowed to be sold. In the lower quarters of Fitzurse ham the men merely hung about with short pipes in their months until the publicbouses were opened, and as long as the publichouses remained open the men remained in them. At night there was a good deal of singing and shouting to be heard in these public houses, and for a time in the streets fter the public-houses had closed ; and later still there was a good deal of shrieking from some of the dwelling-houses. Nobody much minded. A wife, perhaps, had been "nagging" her husband, and the husband at last or at first took to beating or kicking his wife. That was common in Fitzurseham, and disturbed no one but the kicked wife; and even she was so accustomed to it that she could hardly be said to be disturbed

by it We have to speak now of one particular Sunday, the Sunday after the day described been spent by any one in Fitzurseham than was spent by Vinnie Lammas and her mother. The mother and daughter had gone to church; they never missed attending the church on the Sunday. This Sunday they had both in their minds a particular reason for going which neither would for all the world have hinted, not to say confided, to the other. They were anxious to see if Walter Fitzurse would be there. Walter was not in the habit previously of troubling himself much about going to any church; he always lounged by the river while Vinnie and her mother performed their devotions, and then he used to wait for Vinnie outside the church door and they would go off on a ramble together. That was in the old days-the dear, dear old days which came to an end only a few weeks ago. Vinnie had not once seen Walter since the night at Fitzurse House; but something told her that he would be atchurch on that Sunday. She had heard that Mr. and Mrs. Lisle werein London, and that Janette was at the Rectory. Walter was at church, and when the service was

 them in the churchyard; he even left Janette was only gazing at the darkening window Lisle for as moment to speak to Mrs. and Miss, Lammas;; he took off his hat to them with the grace and dignity of a lord; he saked after Mrs. Lammas, pealth and boed she had not taken cold, and said Vinnie was looking charming, and that be had not been boking onarming, and these later days because able to call on them these later days because he had some business that had kept him very much in London. Then he went back to Miss Lisle. It was clear from the first that he meant to go back to her ; and they disap, ne means walter, as has been said, walking peared, Walter, as has been said, walking side by side with Janette. Vinnie had a naturally quick eye; and it was still further guickened in this instance by the eagerness of her mind; and she saw that Janette kept her face turned to the ground while Walter talked to her, and she even saw that there was a heightened color on Miss Lisle's cheek. How handsome he looked, poor Vinnie shought; how like a prince; Vinnie's notions of princes were, it is almost needless to say, taken from story books. And so they went off together in the direction of the Rec-tory, while Vinnie and her mother drifted the other way. Vinnie dropped her vail and was for the most part silent, only now and then making some remark of enforced sprightiness far beyond any mortal sprightliness which comes by nature.

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by do people, why do women especially, keep up a deceit which is no deception ; which does not in the least deceive those whom it is meant to beguile ? Why did Vinnie and her mother now play off this fuolish, futile game ene against the other ? Mrs. Lammas could pierce to the very heart of all poor Vinnie's secret thoughts. Vinnie was distinctly and altogether aware of this fact. Ye: they went on playing at deception, each one knowing perfectly well that it did not deceive. Vinnie inlked once or twice of how well Walter was looking and how pretty Miss Lisle was. and how nice it was for Lady Letitia to be so nice to Walter, and Mrs. Lammas tried to answer in the same strain : and they kept up their little private theatricals in this way until they reached home. In her heart Mrs. Lammas was brooding over one shought which now for some inscrutable rea-son possessed her; she was thinking of the husband she had lost, the husband of her youth, who had loved his little Vinnie so dearly when she was a child; she was asking herself what he would feel if he were to know that his daughter, his little idol, was breaking her heart because of a faithless lover. Vinnie was thinking of the Sundays which she and her lover passed together, and how happy they were; and she could hardly keep down her irritation when her mother spoke to her, and she had to put on again the air of one who is not conscious of anything vexations, or painful, or out of the way.

They got home, these poor dreary women. and they had their dismal little two o'clock dinner. Then Vinnie got a book, a novel, and tried not to read, but to look as if she were reading, mainly in order to avoid being talked to by her mother. She sat in the window, and kept her eye on the front gate. When she did not look at it she listened for house. She still had some hope that Walter would come that day, some time or other, to see her. She longed to see him ; longed with an almost sickening eraving. Even if all must soon be over with them, still, still she would have liked the evil isy postponed ; she would like to see him even once again. The day went on, the evening came, the level sunlight shot its darts into the window, and dazzled Vinnie so that she could not see the front gate, and Walter did not come.

"Wouldn't you like to go out for a walk Vinnie dear ?" Mrs. Lammas asked tim-

idly. "Oh no, mamma ; the streets are horrid now; they are crowded with noisy peo-"Would you like if we were to run up and I have to bear it."

panes. At last she closed the piano and got up. "Don't you want your tea, poor dear old

mother ?" she said in a tone of unusual softness and tenderness. "Shan't I get it ready It's getting ever so. late. It has positively grown quite dark. What a putient old mother you are to wait all this time and never say a word." "Don't you think we had better wait a

little longer, Vinnie !"

" For what, dear ?"

"For Walter, he may come later." "For Walter !' The girl broke out into a wild hysterical laugh, which sounded un-earthly and uncanny in the dusk, and white frightened Mrs. Lammas. "My dear child !" she exclaimed.

"He'll never come any more, mamma; never, never. He doesn't care about me any more. I have lost him; oh, it's too bad, too bad : he doesn't care about me any more.'

She flung herself on her knees beside Mrs. Lammas and hid her face like a child in her mother's lap, and gave full way to all the hysterici ! puin and nassion that was in he The mother stroked her hair and soothed and petted her with hardly articulate words of tenderness as one tries to soothe a child or some suffering dumb creature, but did not for the moment attempt to interfere by question or remonstrance with the rush of her grief ; let the blood flow freely from the bruised and vounded heart. Mrs. Lummus al-ways became helpful and strong, and judicious when anything had to be done for anybody; and she knew every turn, and mood, and tone of her daughter's nature. The wild stream of grief and pain checked itself at last, stopped from sheer exhaustion, and the girl raised her head.

"That's done me good," she said, with a sickly attempt to smile. "Good gracious, mamma, what a fool I am I"

" We are all like that, my dear, we women, when we are young and when we are in love, Mrs. Lummas said. "But tell me, my dear child, what put that foolish notion into your head? What made you think that Walter doesn't care about you any more !" Mrs. Lammas had just the same foolish notion in her own head.

" Lt's not foolish, mamma ; it's too true. It was foolish of me to give way so ; but what I say is the truth. He doesn't care for me any more. He never will care for me again. I know It; something has told me of it. I feel it, in my very heart. On, I have been thinking of it these some days, although I wouldn't let on even to you; and you have been thinking of it too He is in love with Mias Lisle. I don't wonder. I don't blame him, hardly. How could he help it? She's a handsome girl and she's a lady, and she has culture, and is grand, and all that; and she's very nice to him and kind to him, and oh, so different from a poor little ignorant girl like me-and-and-therethat's all about it."

"But he must be mad if he thinks of her; a lady like that ; he must be crasy."

"What's the good of that to me, mamma, even if he is crazy ? I suppose young men its slightest sound; it must swing on its in love often are crazy. He's in love with hinges before suyone could enter that her and that's enough for me. I have lost him : that's the point so far as I am concerned." She was trying to pluck up a little of her usual spirit, but the effort was not very successful.

"He'll be sorry for this one day-if it's true," Mrs. Lammas exclaimed.

"Not he, mamma; why should he? He'll be sorry if he doesn't get her ; but he'll not be sorry for me. It's common enough in life, surely, for a man to throw over one girl for another, when he likes the other better ; it encumbered to the extent of about \$2,000. It happens every day; only we don't like it was with pleasure we saw the energy with when it's brought home to ourselves; that's which you undertook to pay off the debt, and all. I dare say I shouldn't have minded if to day we sincore.y tender you, Reverend he had thrown over some other girl for me; I Father, our congratulations on the success shouldn't have troubled myself much about | achieved through your persoverance and good that girl's feelings. Now it's my own case, guidance. To-day, we not only feel proud and I have to bear it."

RIEL'S DEFENCE.

HIS STORY OF THE REBELLION AND WHAT LED TO IT.

QUEBEC, July 2 .- A letter has just been received by Dr. Fiset from Louis Riel, dated Regina jail, June 16th. After thanking the doctor and the committee for the active part they are taking for his defence, Riel says he never expressed the wish to have a trial at Prince Albert, and it was never spoken of to him. After speaking of his roady surrender, his chance to escape if he wished, and the pacific effect it had upon bringing the re-bellion to a close, he says it should have some weight in securing his trial before the Supreme Court and in Lower Canada, for it is there alone he can procure all his witnesses. He states that he was in the United States laboring to create a future for himself when he was invited among the half-breeds to assist them in petitioning the Government, and he worked peacefully till the time arms were taken up. He says Bishop Grandic, of St. Albert, Father Andre, of Saskatchewan, Mr. Forget, secretary of the Northwest council, and Lieut. Governor Dewdney himself, saw the petition he had drawn up. He then says they never dreamed of war, but that by intrigue and forged letters a complication of affairs was brought about by inter-ested dealers. On the 8th March they were proceeding to St. Laurent to celebrate the feast of St. Joseph and had to pass St. Autoine en route, where they learned that 500 policemen were coming by forced marches to lisperse them and imprison their leaders. When the half-breeds learned this, they stopped their waggons and made a prisoner of an Indian agent, and also made one or two other arrests. Riel says he was not present when these arrests were made, but the half-broeds sent to notify him, and when he went to the place he found the people had decided to stand up in arms in their defence. In twenty-four hours the whole population was in arms. Crozier's fight followed, and Riel says that after the battle he perceived an assailant lying wound-ed on the ground. He went up to and offered words of solace to him, took him along with him and ministered to his sufferings. The name of the man he does not know, but Gen. Middleton has since teld him he knew him. and that he intended to commend his action to the government. The other prisoners and wounded, he says, were sheltered and succor-ed till claimed by their friends. He concludes by humbly asking not to be treated like a murderer and not to be chained before the jury have pronounced, and says he is contident they will not find him guilty. He says his incarceration is telling upon his health, notwithstanding the kind attention of his jailors.

## PRESENTATION.

On Sunday morning last a number of the congregation of St. Pius church, Osceola, waited on Rev. Father Devine, Parish Priest to present him with the following complimen, tary address, which was accompanied by a magnificent set of gold vestments. Reversed and Dear Father,-Will you

kindly accept this set of gold vestments from us on behalf of the congregation of this parish, as a small token of the esteem in which we hold you as our pastor, as well as for the reasons hereafter mentioned. Some eighteen months ago, when you assumed charge of this parish, our church property was see Mrs. Nuble-Mollie Noble is at home now, you know?" The gate was heard to move upon its rusty debt, but also because through an enterprise hinges. Mrs. Lammas looked up with eager-engaged in by you lately, and one that cost engaged in by you lately, and one that cost indebtedness on your arrival amongst us has been realized and most of it from outside sources. To-day we feel proud and happy on account of the universal appreciation you won by the honorable manner in which you conducted your candidature for popularity, and we feel grateful for the good counsel tendered us to act likewise, but over and above all do we appreciate and admire the self sacrificing spirit which caused you to prefer the uu pleasantness of defeat rather than that the least ill-feeling should arise between the respective parishioners engaged in the friendly contest between yourself and your reverous friend. In conclusion, Reverend Father, we pray that you may long be spared to preside over the parish and to wear those vestments in honor at the altar, may we humbly request a prayer at that solemn moment Accept the pledge of our devotedness, and be assured if ever the time comes when our connections shall be severed, we will always remomber and look back with pleasure on the happy days spent under your paternal guidance. [Signed on behalf of the congregation], [Signed on behalf of the congregation], Edward Tuffy, Patrick Hart, Edward Reynolds, James Devine, John Mulligan, John Sammon, Daniel Reilly, B. Lacy.

AN ALARMUNG DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted : -Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge ? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagree-able taste? is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizzi-ness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position ! Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach ? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart ! These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectora-tion. In very advanced stages the skin as sumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys be gome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves en. tirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Ourative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dys pepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persua-ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more penefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the re-sults they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial

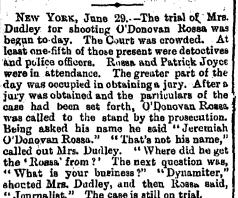
you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully, R. TURNER.

(Signed) R. TURNER. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all frritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough

November 29th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrap. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White. Dear Sir-I was for



ROSSA'S ASSAILANT ON TRIAL.

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Journalist." The case is still on trial. O'Donovan said that Mrs. Dudley had promised to donate \$900 in instalments. She said she did not like dynamite where it would take innocent lives. O'Donovan testified that he did not like that business either. As the witness said this Mrs. Dudley arose to her feet and glancing at the witness shouted, "Liar." The prisoner was forced to her seat. Witness continued that he told the prisoner his only object was to liberate Ireland. "Getting money from servant girls and swindling them," interjected Mrs. Dudley. Witness identified notes sent to him by the pris oner, and told how in response to one of them ho met her in the Stewart building, when Mrs. Dudley offered him a receipt to sign, but he refused to sign it. "You're a liar," shrieked Mrs. Dudley. "You never read the receipt. You did'nt dare go so far," and then turning to the jury, from that man. You can't tell what will happen. He's only perjuring himself?" Don't seglect it. Warner's SAFE Care has oured imploringly, "Won't some' ody please knock that man out of the window." O'Donovan went on to say, that he augmented that the went on to say that he suggested that they go to a more appropriate place to talk the matter over, and as they left the telegraph office she shot him. He fell. "You got scared and dropped," shouted the woman. O'Donovan did not remember how many shots were fired. "No, you were too frightened, Jeromiah," remarked the pri-soner, and then she added "For God's sake don't kill me." You forgot to tell that. When O'Donovan showed where the bullet struck him, Mrs. Dudley interposed, "I want that bullet back. It was only lent." Tne witness said he was 53 years old, and Mrs. Dudley remarked that he was too nervous to tell exactly. Rossa said when he returned to this country, in 1871, he came on business connected with Irish revolutionary work. "And you murdered people, you cur," exclaimed Mrs. Dudley. Witness re-mained only a week this trip. He said the next time he came he was sent by the English Ministry. "Why?" "Because I was an Irishman and was a member of the Irish Revolutionary Society." "I wish we had kept you in England," said Mrs. Dudley, "there would not have been a particle left of you." Witness said he thought that his first interview with Mrs. Dudley lasted twenty minutes. "Aboat an hour a hulf," corrected father granted. Bishop the prisoner. "I don't think so," said O'Dono- tigated the case, says : van, with a smile. "That's because you haven't brains to think with," answered Mrs. Dudley. Witness said that the prisoner had stated that she disagreed with her husband on the points they discussed, and he may have column. There was a partial paralysis of the introduced her to his associates. Witness said he was asked by the prisoner to step to of the muscles of the back peculiar to infuries the street, where she shot him. He believed of the spine. Her head had been in this posi-she shot again after he had fallen, but he tion for about three weeks. I was at Oldencould not tell how many shots were fired. | burg May 13, when she arrived from Indian-"I thought so : weren't you frighten-ed, O'Donovan?" again interrupted the prisoner. Witness said his legs were para-lyzed that afternoon, and the prisoner added : the cure took place, I think, on the 11th or 12th of our Lady of Lourdes at Oldenbarg

kept up her remarks of scorn and sarcasm. Witness admitted that he had written in his the time of her recovery she had been sick paper, United Irishmen, that the nurder of about three weeks. Imyself investigated the innocent women and children in any dyna case. Miss Warren, wrote a beautiful letter innocent women and children in any dyna nite explosion was "a great triumph." As O'Donovan said this, Mrs. Dudley exclaimed: "No honest Irishman would talk such dottrine as that." Articles from United Ireland were read. One suggested that all Irishmen in London should i overturn their stoves at a given time, and compense you can their stoves at a given time, and compense you can the set fire to the city. Witness said ho come a Catholia." thus set fire to the city. Witness said ho thought he wrote that, and that the plan was only equal to the one England had proposed to be done in this country. NEW YORK, June 30.—After O'Donovan Rossa's physician ha i testified as to the character and locality of the wounds received, Mrs. Budley's counsel opened for the defence. Sev-eral witness testified to the irrational conduct of the prisoner at various times. Ars. Dudley interupted the evidence, and addressing Judge uitdersleeve, said. "Whether I was irrational or not when I shot Rossa, I am perfectly sane now, and wish to testily in my own behalf." She tuen walked quickly to the witness chair, and was sworn, she said :-Gent emen of the jury, I may or I may not be insane, but if it is jury, I may or I may not be manne, but it is is accurate that my action was for the possession, of the almighty dollar, then I have no doub that you will readily decide that I am not in sine. I wish you to decide my case acquitting me, either on the ground that my action was justifi ible, or convict me, I was in doubt as to whether Jeromiah O'Donovan, Patrick Ford or Professor Mezzeroff were more responsible. I read "D'Donovan's and Ford's paper and read about Mezzeroff and then went to see O'Donovan. We had a talk about the wholesale murder of inno cent women and children. He said the blowing up of buildings was perfectly justifible. "What," said he, "are the lives of a low women and children compared with the holy cause of Ireland." He said, in reterence to the women and children compared with the holy wise property provided for, political amnesty, cause of Ireland." He said, in reterence to the recent explosion, that "we did it," and he al-o said that 'I intend to blow up the House of Faliament when it next convenes." I believe now, however, that he was deliberately lying. He said also that be intended to blow up ling. He said also that he intended to blow up English vessels, and in that way strike terror to lish vessels, and in that way strike terror to English hearts. He was a murderer. If I am homicidal it is queer that I never shot any-one before. I gave O'Donov n as fair a trial as a prisoner has had in your court. I shot him, and I am willing to take the consequence. I certainly shall not ap peal. Even in this land of liberty I don't think a man like him should be permitted to go about ad vising indiscriminase murder. I did not come here to shoot him. While in prison I was per-fectly bewildered by offers from managers who wanted me to lecture. I answered them all by saying that I would consent only on condition that O'Donovan should come with me, and I would give a practical illustration, aided by O'Donovan, of the effect of dynamite in the human frame. If this met their views I would go. wanted me to lecture. I answered them all by would go. The jury were only in consultation about five minutes, when they rendered a verdict of not guilty. As a motion was made to send Mrsi Dudley to a lunatic asylum, which her counsel, year, bialey to studen approved, and asked that his client be permitted to be returned to her native country and be placed in an institu-tion. The court will listen to the arguments NEW YORK, July 2.-The case of Ysenit to-morrow. Dudley was up in court again to day. Judge Gildersleeve, the district sttorney, and the prisoner's counsel held a long consultation, at the end of which the court denied the motion to transfer Mrs. Dadley to the English ap-lums. Judge Gildersleeve expressed his pre-

Hot and dry skin? Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid teelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? heart?

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Albumen and tube casts in the

water? Fitrul rheumatic pains and neu-Loss of appetite, flesh and

trongth? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness

at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Ohilis and fever? Burning patches

of skin? Then YOU

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and roappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous sys-tem, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodieseness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one-it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other com-



## A FAITH CURE.

THE FACTS PARTLY VOUCHED FOR BY BISHOP CHATARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—A faith cure is reported from Oldenburg Convent, in this State, which is partly vouched for by the Right Rev. Bishop Chatard of this dioocse. The name of the patient is Rosa Warren, daughter of a former member of the State Legislature from Hancock county, near here, and a student of the Oldenburg Convent. She is said to have been attacked with something like meningitis, and suffered with severe swelling of the neck. She was brought to this city for treatment by physicians, but begged to be taken back to Oldenburg. This having been promised, the girl got out of bed at miduight and prayed, in answer to which she claimed to be healed and is well. She is of Methodist parentage, but was so impressed with her cure that she asked permission to unite with the Catholio Church, which her father granted. Bishop Chatard, who inves-

"The young person was suffering from errebro-spinal meningitis. She had received a fall while roller skating, and this, the doctor said, had produced a concussion of the spinal lower extremities. She also had that drawing "From fear." During the remainder of the evening before she started for Indiana-O'Donovan's giving of evidence Mrs. Dudley nolis, praying to the Blessed Virgin. Miss kept up her remarks of scorn and sarcasm. Warren's sickness began April 26, so that at

"No, mamma; I don't care about Mollie Moble. Would'nt you like to go yourself? You have plenty of time before tea

Mrs. Limmus sighed and thought she did not care to go.

The evening decpened ; and at last Mrs. Lammus lighted the lamp. She did not, how-over, draw down the blinds, as she knew Vinnie would still like to keep watch and it was not yet dark ; but she lighted the lamp and drew it near her that she might read the Bible and try to distract her thoughts from the concerns of earth. They had an ancient piano, a relic of better days. Vinnie got up from her seat at the window and began to play a hymn ; bringing out a good deal of him. He was busy, naturally, about the teeling from the keys of the jingling old in-strument, mas had a sort of idea that Pilgrim rather

Mrs. Lummas had suppressed all hint of her feelings and her doubts thus far; but at last she felt that she must say something. So she began with "Vinnie dear."

Vinnie without turning round asked : "What is it, mamma ?"

"Do you think Walter is coming to aight ?"

"I dou't know, mamma." Another pause, "Vinnie dear."

" Yes mamma."

"Don't you think there is something the matter with Walter? He seemed put out like, to day, I thought."

"Stuff, mamma. You are always fancying there is something wrong with everybody, with Walter and me at all events. You dear old thing, you wouldn't be happy if you were not frightening yourself and making yourselt miserable,"

"Well, dear, I am an anxious woman, I know that, and I do often trouble myself about nothing. But still, now don't you really think there was something a little odd in his manuer? He hadn't heard any bad news, had he ? Does anything trouble him ?

"Now, like a good, dear mammy, please don't worry yourself and tease me. I don't know anything about him; about anything

"He would have told you, dearest, surely if there was anything, wouldn't he?'

"I dare say ; I daresay. Do stop, mamma," She was a loving daughter, but one of those loving daughters who cannot keep from giving sharp answers now and then. It was her way indeed to treat Mrs. Lammas rather as if she were a younger sister than a matron more on the subject just then, but stole a glance at her daughter and thought none the ess because she did not speak.

The girl kept on with her hymn and her plano. The dusk was falling gray and ghostly over the dull, flat, low-lying desolation of the scene without. Her heart was not in her music that evening. She kept ever and anon glancing at the darkening window, expecting or hoping from minute to minute to hear the gate move and then a familiar step. More and more the shadows deepened more and more the pleasant glow of the lamp reddened in the dusk's and no one came. Mrs. Lammas bent her head over her reading ; the could not see through the window; from where she was sitting, but her ear watched with painful tension to hear the gate turn on its tusty hinges ; and the gate remained silent as 

ness and hope. "It's not he," Vinnie said. "It's-it's Mr. Pilgrim, I think."

Mrs. Lammas was glad it was anybody. Mr. Pilgrim or another was welcome, in the hope that he might break the gloom. To women of Mrs. Lammas age and temperament the two most dreaded things in any trouble are lopeliness and silence. It was Mr. Pilgim. He came in looking more pale and ghostlike than ever. Mrs. Lammas had always been glad to see Mr. Pilgrim. At one time he used to visit them a great deal while he was teaching Vinnie shorthand. For the last few weeks, however, they had not seen fancied Vinnie, which idea used to amuse her at one time and make her feel kindly and pitying towards poor Pilgrim. Think of Vinnie caring for a man of his age ; even if there were not the handsome young lover Walter Fitzurse ! But Mrs. Lammas made up her mind that if Walter were not in the way Mr. Pilgrim would make love to Vinnie. Now she gave Pilgrim a welcome which was more than usually cordial. It was an intense relief to her that he had come in to disturb

their solitude. "You'll have a cup of tea with us, Mr. Pilgrim, won't yon ?' the widow said, and she made signs at Pilgrim that he was to say

' Yes." Pilgrim said a gloomy "Yes." He saw that some trouble was in the air. He was much troubled himself; but he felt for the Lummases. He liked both mother and daughter very much ; he was really fond of Vinnie, although not in the way Mrs. Lam mas imagined. He took a genuine interest in the girl ; he thought her far too good and too quick-witted to be thrown away upon forlorn Fitzurscham. He had long known of her attachment to Walter, and of her engage-ment with him, and he did not think the prospect for her altogether satisfactory even before the Lisles had come that troubles him. If there is anything he back to Fitzurscham. He had had an didn't tell me." was a child, and he saw down to the very depths of that restless, egotistic, ambitious dreamy nature. He knew that Walter was in love with himself and not with any girl; or rather with Eldolon, the image of Walter Fitzurse, which he had created for himself, and on which the eyes of his soul were over If she were a younger sister than a matron turned in admiring contemplation. Perhaps and a mother. So Mrs. Lammas said no if Camiola Sabine had not come in his way poor Pilgrim's vagae unconsolidated yearn-

ings for love might have centred thomselves on Vinnie; but Camiola Sabine came in his way, and we have seen what happened to

I him. Mrs. Lammas left the room in order to occupy herselt in preparations for tea. "I haven't seen much of you lately,

Vinnie.' "No, Mr. Pilgrim. You don's come in to

see us.' I have been so basy ; I hope you are not

negleoting your shorthand practice ?" I have here to be a basy in the practice ?" I haven't been doing much lately, " the girl said, listlessly. "'I don't suppose I shall ever make much of it—have you seen Walter to-day 1" she asked timidly.

No : I baven't seen bim to day, Vinnie.' Not all the day? Not at any time to: Control (Torbe continued.y)

REPLY

The congregation being assembled for High Mass, Father Devine made a feeling reply in the church, in which he reviewed his labors since he took charge of this parish. He thanked the congregation for their royal gift, which was another evidence of the unity of sentiment and action which was characteristic of them at all times and which smoothed the way to success in every enterprise undertaken in the interests of the parish since his arriva among them. He assured the congregation chat his labors in their interests and for the glory of God gave him the greatest pleasure under those circumstances, and that he would ever cherish their kindness towards him with grateful remembrance, and promised that as long as it would please God to give him grace and strength to wear those beautiful restments at the Altar, he would not be unmindful of the spiritual interests of his first

spiritual charge. Father Devine then, having received authority from His Lordship the Bishop, proconded to bless the vestments in the presence of the congregation, after which he robed himself in them to celebrate Mass, the day being the solemnity of the feast of St. John the Baptist.

An old favorito, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of Summer Complaints of children and adults: It soldom or over fails to cure Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Washington selected the sites for the national capital and for the West Point Military 1 the stars of the Academy.

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO.

Much suffering 's' the result of neglected constipation. There is no better regulator of the bowels than Buidook Blood Bitters by its prompt action on the Liver all tendency to. rregularity is removed, and one chief source of ill-bealth prevented

s me time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health .- I reit has restoren mo main, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,-I write to tell you that Mr. Heury Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs ne that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the lightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's

Syrup which he got from me has saved his Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White. Chemist, Calne

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrun steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it

dyspeptic per-with confidence. Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil. Preston, Sept 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many

saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two

bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great .- I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. BOWKEB. (Signed)~ To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St James

stiest, Montreal. For sile by all druggists and by A. J White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

There are 18,601 female students in the

American colleges.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most u copute for ouring the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of virculation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes cleas, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Howay's medicine possesses the highly estimable. property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigor to every tissue of the body.

The dove was the pet of Mahomet.

Arousethe Liver when torpid with

Nationals File, a. good anti-bilious catharic sugar costed 

home to her father. One part I remember, but I cannot exactly quote. She said :

"FATHER : When a person is cared by a physician it is usual to make a recompense Now, I have not been cured by medicine, nor by a physician, but by prayer, and the best rej compense you can make is to allow me to be-

# A WANT OF ACTIVITY

Much of the ill condition of chronic invalida is due to want of activity in a sluggish liver. Burdock Blood Bitters arouses a healthy action of the Liver to secrete pure bile, and thus make pure blood which gives perfect health.

# THE FRENCH SOCIALIST ELECTION PLATFORM.

PARIS, July 2 .- The French Socialists have issued their platform of principles for the coming electoral campaign. It demands the abolition of the Presidency and of the Senate, the bestowal upon the Assembly of the power to dismiss ministers of state, the settlement of all questions of war and of constitutional revisious by popular wite, the reduction of the number of public officers and of official salaries, the confiscation of church property, separation of church and state, legal equality of illegitimate and legitimate children, the gradual abolition of standing armies, free education of children at the public expense, and free feeding of children at the public expense in all cases where they are not otherwise properly provided for, political amnesty, abolition of the Octroi duties, establishment lator, prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age, a reorginization of the Bank of France, prison reform, and the maintenance of disabled workmen at the public expense.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. -1s more nutritions and strengthening than any other single or combined remedy .--- In Consumption and wasting discases its offect is very astonishing.

There are about a dozen bridges over the. Thames at London.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c. -sufficient for 20 plants for one

Eight per cent of the sugar made in the . v of United States is boiled down from maple sugar.

To most children the bare suggestion of a dose of castor oil is nauseating. Why not, then, when physic is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills ? They com: 112 bine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and being sugar coated are easily taken. Henry III, of France hed a passion for dogs, twhich cost the state 100,000 crowns a

Dudley there to be confined indefinitely. The action of Carter's Little Diver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They bently by worms, Freeman's Worm Pow-ders destroy worms, a same of the second sec

AN OLD FAVORITE.

# Juby 8, 1885. THERE THREE WILLINGESS AND CATHOLIC CHIRONICLES

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 8, 1885

THE nomination of T. D. Sullivan, by the Dublin Corporation, for Lord Mayor of the Irish capital in 1886 has given the utmost satisfaction to the Irish people. Mr. Sullivan is one of the foremost members of the Irish Parliamentary party; he is the national poet and is also the editor of the Dublin Nation. The honor could not be conferred upon a more worthy and deserving champion of the popular cause.

THE Dominion Senate is avidently not a believer in total prohibition. The amendments to the Scott Act, which the House of Commons rejected by slight majorities, have been restored by the Senate. The wine and beer clause was re-introduced and adopted by a vote of 30 to 15, or two to one. The Rev. Dr. Lucas will have to look up some harder name than " bull-pups" to characterize the Senators for this reiteration of their opposition to the Scott Act.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir Charles Dilke have taken the advice tendered them not to try and capture the Irish vote by appealing to the people to support the Radical ticket. They will go to Ireland, but they will deliver no speeches in public nor will they attend banquets or public demonstrations of any kind. They intend to hold private conferences for the purpose of gathering practical knowledge of the condition of the country and of becoming personally acquainted with the people.

right of, manhood suffrage was to be enjoyed any where in the Dominion it should be h older provinces, but parliament in its thoughtand inconsistent mood has ruled otherwise. We fully agree | with the Montreal Herald when it says that " both uniformity and justice require that the Dominion law should treat all parts of the Dominion alike. No good reason can be given why a man who is disqualified to vote in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia can become a duly qualified elector by merely crossing a narrow strait. It would have saved much

time and a great deal of acrimonious and useless discussion if Sir John Macdonald, instead of incorporating manhood suffrage into his Franchise Bill, as it were incidentally, had based his election law on that broad and sound principle. To that complexion we must come at last, and Sir John and the party which he leads would have lost nothing by anticipating the march of events."

## THE organ of the Irish National party, United Ireland, gave notice to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke that their projected visit to Ireland would not be favorably viewed under the circumstances, and would be considered an electoral manacuvre to misthem that while in power they had voted for coercion, and the eleventh hour interest now manifested in the Irish people was not sufficient to counterbalance the injury that was done. At a mass meeting in Hyde Park, where 30,000 persons were present, Mr. Davitt delivered an address in which the cable despatches of yesterday represented him as taking a position antagonistic to the organ of the National Party on this question. The representation was misleading, for Mr. Davitt is in perfect accord with the party. A special despatch says that he adopted a similar tone of defiant confidence. He announced that the Nationalists would not prevent Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke from visiting Ireland, and addressing such Irishmen as might choose to listen to them; but he warden both Radicals and Tories that the Nationalists would not tolerate any half-way measures of relief. "We demand," he said, "nothing less than the right to manage our own affairs, as Canada and Australia manage theirs. As long as that right is denied to us, or its exercise bridged, Ireland will remain an obstruc-

tion to British legislation, and a menace to the stability of English power." The despatch adds these utterances were vehemently cheered by the immense crowd, which was almost wholly composed of Englishmen.

# OUR LATEST LUAN.

SIR LEONARD TILLET'S financial mission to England has been unusually successful. Sir Leonard wanted a Canadian four per cent. loan of four millions sterling. The tenders which had been sent in by European capitalists were opened in London yesterday. A surprise as flattering as it was agreeable awaited our Finance Minister. He received offers of subscriptions which covered his demand three times over. He asked for twenty million dollars and was offered sixty millions on the most inviting terms. The total amount was subscribed for above the minimum price of issue, 99. The lowest price is said to be 1003 per £100, and it is understood that the whole loan was placed at an average of £101 17s. Sd., or close on 3 per cent, above the minimum. This, it appears, is the first time that a Canadian loan has been negotiated at a premium, so that Sir Leonard has all the more reason to be satisfied with the result of his mission. Canada's credit abroad is improving, and the knowledge of the fact will be gratifying to the country. The Government, however, should not forget that money easily got is liable to be easily spent. The less loans that are piled upon Canada's young shoulders the better. The facility of borrowing is not always a blessing, for it does not always help to conduct business on and within our resources, but makes us less economic and leads to ruinous extravagance. What we cannot borrow we cannot spend or misuse. This necessity of raising loans is becoming too frequent, and the Government ought to make a serious effort to conduct the business of the country without calling in the willing aid of foreign capitalists.

people. It is a great thing to have a man in your power, you can get most anything from him, and that is the only way Ireland will ever get her demands listened to and granted. 

THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL

DURING the very brief period Mr. Stearns has been allowed to represent the United States in the capacity of Consul-General at Montreal, he has attained to a rare, degree of esteem and popularity among all classes of our citizens. He has endeared himself to the community by a geniality, kindly disposition and tact in all his relations, whether of a social or official character. It was only natural that an attempt to discourage the departure of such a representative of our American cousins should be made by our citizens : but other counsels prevailed with the President of the Republic, and the mandate was issued for the return of Mr. Stearns. He leaves Canada - bearing with him the warmest expression of public approval and admiration of his official and social career in our midst and of Canadian good will for the great and prosperous Union to which he returns. To Mr. guide the Irish vote. It was pointed out to Stearns succeeds an American citizen of note, Dr. W. A. Anderson. In our last issue we published the proceedings of a banquet tendered to the new American Consul-General by his fellow citizens of La Crosse, on the occasion of his departure for Montreal, and from which our readers have been enabled to gather a fair idea of the gentleman that will represent the United States in our city. Having proved himself a power for good and harmony at home, Dr. Anderson will no doubt continue to exercise his influence abroad for the maintenance of the happy relations that exist between the Dominion and the Republic. He will find the Canadian people kind and hospitable and ready to welcome him to the discharge of his duties with unstinted warmth and encouragement. We hope that Dr. Anderson will find his sojourn on Canadian soil both agreeable and useful.

# DEATH OF COL. WILLIAMS, M.P.

COL. WILLIAMS, M.F., who has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the ranks of the Canadian militia during the recent North-West rebellion, has been prematurely removed from his sphere of usefulness by the hand of death. After passing through all the dangers and hardships of the campaign, the gallant colonel was attacked by a fell disease and died a victim of brain fever. The intelligence of the sad event will be received everywhere with feelings of the deepest regret, for the deceased gentleman was universally esteemed and respected as a citizen, a soldier, and as a representative of his country. He was in command of the Midland Battalion, which rendered effective and telling service at critical moments on the battlefield. Col. Williams was the hero of the bayonet charge which decided the now celebrated battle of Batoche, and in fact that cracked the neck of the rebellion. He led "his boys" into the rifle pits and cleared them out. The following brief sketch of his career will be found of " who as richly deserves death as ever mis" interest :---

Arthur Trefusis Hencage Williams was the

and good will of Mr. Parnell and his party, the Tories will have the smost argent, and potent and Fredericton, with an aggregate popula-reasons to deals fairly and justly by the Irish these oitles in 1834 was, according to these returns, as follows : Montreal, 33.05 ; Toronto, 20.30; Quebec, 26.63; Hamilton, 19.66; Halifax, 20.92; Ottawa, 23.11; St. John, 22 29 Winnipeg, 20.79; Charlottetown, 11.71; Fredericton, 19.74. From the report of the Registrar of Ontario, the death rate in London is about 13 per 1,000. The greatest mortality is, of course, among children. Out of every 1,000 deaths in these cities the following proportion were under 5 years of age : Montreal, 615.89 ; Toronto, 446.51 ; Quebec, 532.02; Hamilton, 343.30; Halifax, 364.20; Ottawa, 573.74.; St. Jchn, 301.94; Winni peg, 434.96; Charlottetown, 213.79; Fredericton, 314.51. As a general rule, the highest rate is in the largest cities.

The tabalation of deaths according to nationality is interesting, but its usefulness is destroyed from the fact that in the classification Canadians are given no place as such, but are identified with the four leading foreign nationalities-the French, Irish, English and Scotch. It is about time that the Canadian nationality, that is all persons born in Canada, should figure in our statistics. The table giving the death rate according to nationalities contains the following general results for the ten cities :--- Montreal, deaths, 3,293 French, 1,014 Irish, 390 English, 221 Scotch, 104 others; Toronto, deaths, 16 French, 708 Irish, 950 English, 206 Scotch, 102 others: Quebec, deaths, 1,222 French, 194 Irish, 80 English, 8 Scotch, 182 others; Hamilton, deaths, S French, 244 Irish, 276 English, 141 Scotch. 100 others ; Halifax, deaths. 13 French, 305 Irish, 267 English, 123 Scotch, 91 others; Ottawa, deaths, 302 French, 189 English, 117 Irish, 29 Scotch, 41 others; St. John, N.B., deaths, 3 French, 358 Irish, 180 English, 59 Scotch, 16 others; Winnipeg, deaths, 16 French, 88 Irish, 165 English, 141 Scotch, 59 others; Charlotte. town. P.E.I., deaths, 1 French, 61 Irish, 48 English, 30 Scotch, 5 others; Fredericton, N.B., deaths, 2 French, 53 Irish, 48 English, 10 Scotch, 11 others.

FINDING EXCUSES FOR ASSASSI-NATION.

Our peaceful and law-abiding community, at least that portion of it which seeks enlightenment in the columns of the "only religious daily," must have been somewhat shocked at the unequivocal plea made by the Daily Witness in defence and in advocacy of the horrible crime of assassination. In the name of morality and of the public safety, we pro test against the dangerous and iniquitous teachings of our contemporary. Assassination, under all circumstances and in all conditions, is unjustifiable, and should never be set up as an act worthy of admiration and of sympathy. When a female avenger emptied her revolver into the back of O'Donovan Rossa, exactly five months ago, the Montreal Daily Witness applauded the act, and in its frenzied delight at the news it wrote the following words :—" Should the assailant (Mrs. Dudley) prove to be the dynamiter she pretended, "no one will have much cause for regret that " her murderous hand was turned against on

" creant did." Here we had the doctrine of the Anarchist, the Communist, the Nibilist and the Invin- or propose coercive measures for Ireland, the has signed most grievously in this respect. cible clearly and emphatically endorsed by | Tory opposition either make no objection or the religious organ of a large section of the complain that the measures are not severe its Friday issue, it wrote that the population. When assassination is so sym- enough. Thus, instead of restraining, the incident "will rouse a feeling of inpathetically considered and approved in Tory minority stimulate and encourage the quarters supposed to be respectable and to be Liberals in their onslaughts on the Irish peounder the influence of the Christain religion, | ple. But let there be a Tory administration it becomes a wonder why there are not more and a Liberal opposition, and we will have rifts made in the social fabric. But that is quite a different state of things. The slightnot the end of the Witness' plea in favor of est study of Anglo-Irish politics will convince assassination. The action of the New York any one of the fact that the Liberals jury in finding the woman Dudley "not are tyrannical in power and liberal in guilty" has furnished the only religious daily opposition, while the Conservatives usuwith another opportunity and with another ally drop seventy-five per cent. of their text upon which to discourse on the merits of Toryism when they manage to climb on assassination. In yesterday's issue it pub- to the Treasury benches. In the present lished an article which contains sentiments juncture of affairs the Tories have sunk the and views that are plainly subversive of all whole 100 per cent. of their upprogressive law and order and should meet with universal creed on the Irish question, and not only condemnation. A perusal of the article itself that, they have gone the Liberals a consider minded Protestant, Jew or Gentile, will enwill satisfy the public that the judgment we able percentage better on their own chosen dorse the Free Press' cowardice and meanpass upon it is far from being too severe or undeserved. It is headed "Assassination," Government did not abandon coercion for and reads as follows :--love of office and its emoluments, the situa-"The exculpation of the woman who attempted to assessinate O'Donovan Rossa is a freak of justice. There never was a case in Liberals, who represent constituencies where which there was a better excuse for assassination. The assassin had no personal ends to gain, no private wrongs to avenge. The pro-posed victim was a professed wholesale assas-sin, who as richly deserved death in that way as ever man did. Yet Mrs. Dudley's act was attempted assassination and nothing else. She utterly and satisfactorily repudiated the plea of insanity, which is so often invoked to salve the consciences of jurymen who wish to Parnell and Mr. Biggar inaugurated the act against law. She knew the exact meaning policy of obstruction, they received encourof her act when she committed it. If assassi nation was right in this case the reasoning can easily he carried to a hundred others. The poor Irish tenant whose soul has groaned So much was this the case that Sir Charles under what, to his reasoning, was nothing but oppression, and who had practically no Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain were nick-named legal recourse-his means being inadequate the Attorney and Solicitor-General of the and the courts prejudiced-was, except that in his case the quarrel was personal and the in Mrs. Dudley's position. There was the enemy of his country, the landlord's agent, carrying on his cruelties in open day under Tory Ministry, the protection of law. When other means of On the other hand, the strange fact canredress failed why should he and his friends not proclaim war against him and shoot him. This is the Nihilist's reasoning. He sees only a very remote hope of a better state of things. not be ignored that a Conservative is still more capable than a Liberal of but he sees in the Czar the representative of passing remedial legislation. As a Liberal generations of inhuman cruelty and oppression which is drawing his country downward ministry is stimulated and not discouraged in the scale of civilization, when it ought, like the rest, to be rising, and it is his duty in the name of his country to execute judgso a Conservative ministry finds not discouragement but stimulus from a

assassination, as one excuse is better for the other, and Dadley had the best excuse. The less personal relations the assassin has House of Commune, and in the House orime. Mrs. Dudley's right to kill was'all the gain, no private wrongs to avenge. That means the more cold-blooded the deed the more excusable is it in the eyes of the Daily Witness. After thus instilling the poison of a damnable doctrine into the minds of its readers, the ing the following mild and ineffective anti: dote to save its position in some degree. It of the Franchise, ended in a Household Suf. \$8V8 :---

"Once palliate assassination in any case nd anarchy immediately takes possession of the world. It is clear, therefore, that, little as it will be condemned for it, the New York jury that found Yseult Dudley not guilty, though not of the dastardly character of that jury that acquitted Short, has done a great wrong,"

Where is the common sense or the sincerity of the Daily Witness ? It first apologises for the assassin, next justifies the crime, and concludes by saying that the jury has done a great wrong, although the jurors will be little condemned for it. It is to be regretted that admiration and sympathy for the woman Dudley have led our "only religious daily " into such an abandoned and discreditable position of finding excuses for assassination.

## THE LIBERAL TORY AND TORY LIBERAL.

Liberal friendship to Ireland is perhaps the greatest political fallacy of the age. It has worked more mischief than almost any of the many false ideas that have constituted the most potent obstacles to Irish progress. The pretended friendship of the Liberal party has been a mockery, a delusion and a snare. The years of shame and betrayal, of wholesale eviction and forced emigration, period of Liberal domination ; the years of municate the result of his enquiries to the famine and buckshot, of the gallows and sup. pression of the popular liberties, dating from 1830 to 1885, also belong to snother period of Liberal supremacy. In view of this Liberals the friends of Ireland. Anybody great majority on the Liberal is a graver danger to the Irish national cause than a great majority on the Conservative side. This does not mean that any greater confidence is to be placed in the good faith and good will of the Tory in preference to the Whig, for as far as the government of Ireland is concerned they constitute a distinction without a difference. Neither one nor the other is prepared to do, of their own free will and spontaneous action, Irish people. It is the balance of power rights. We have said that a Liberal

dialimeasure brought in by a Conservative administration fads. no bostility in the with her victim the more justifiable is the of Lords is equally certain of easy suc, cess, as the House of Lords is the obedient greater because she had no personal ends to servant of the Tory leaders. In fact, measures of reform introduced by a Conservative government stand a chance of being more liberal and drastic in their pus. sage through parliament-after the memora. ble example of the Reform Bill of Mr. "only religious daily " winds up by apply Disraeli, which, beginning with narrow restrictions and grudging concessions frage Bill. All things considered, and both records contrasted and balanced, there is but one conclusion to arrive at, and it is that there is less to be feared from the Tories in power than out of it, and more to be gained from the Liberals out of power than in it. There is deep political sagacity, philosophy and truth in the utterance of United Ireland, that as long as the House of Lords exists only a Tory Government can pass an effective Home Rule scheme.

# COL, OUIMET VINDICATED.

ABOUT a week ago, a story, taken from the Edmonton Bulletin and published in the press throughout the country, related how a certain number of Protestant volunteers in the 65th Regiment were reprimanded and punished by Col. Ouimet for refusing to attend Catholic ceremonies in celebration of Corpus Christi. We at the time gave a simple statement of the alleged facts and circumstances, reserving our right to pass judgment upon the conduct of the commanding officer until he was given time and opportunity to either deny or admit the truth of the charge. As the matter was of a very serious nature, involving as it did a violation of religious liberty, it was formally brought to the attention of Parliament. The Minister of Militia, who had no official information regarding the charge, stretching from 1855 to 1865, belong to the promised to investigate the story and com-Honse without delay. This the Hon, Mr. Caron has done. During last evening's session the Minister of Militia interrupted Mr. Blake in his arraignment of the record it is the height of sarcasm to call the Government's administration in the Northwest, to lay before the House a despatch just who has observed with intelligence the strug- received in reply to his request for particugles and events of the last five years is lars regarding the alleged outrage and imforcibly impelled to the conclusion that a prisonment of a volunteer. The despatch read :-- " Conway, the private referred to, en-" listed as a Catholic. He, for the first time, "and just to cause mischief, pretended on ' the occasion in question to be a Protestant. "However, he was punished, not for having "refused to attend Catholic service, but for " having incited his comrades to mutiny and ' having used insulting language to his cap-' tain."

We thought as much. We believed the story to be false when it was first published, for the amelioration of the condition of the but preferred to keep silent until the gallant colonel of the 65th had first given the lie to which is and will be in the hands of the Irish his calumniaters. It is a shame and a dis-Parliamentary Party that is winning and will grace that certain newspapers are guided so win for Ireland a due recognition of her little by a sense of justice and fair play as to condemn and violently abuse a man un. majority is more dangerous to the heard. There is neither decency nor fair-Irish cause than a Conservative, and the ness in the papers that have attacked reason is that a Liberal majority in Col. Ouimet, for an outrage of which he is its inimical legislation towards Ireland is not wholly innocent, and which only existed in checked by the restraint of an Opposition, the evil mind and malicious imagining of a When the Liberals refuse remedial legislation religious firebrand. The Ottawa Free Press

THE strong popularity of Shanly in the constituency of South Grenville successfully deterred all opponents from entering the field to contest the seat. Mr. Shanly was, in consequence, elected to represent the county by acclamation. The honor could not have been conferred on a more worthy candidate, and the electors of South Grenville are to be congratulated upon having secured the services of a citizen who is favorably known to the country at large and who has been largely identified with its material growth and prosperity.

WHAT does it mean? Our Dominion Parliament had no time to honor the First of July, the national anniversary of the Canadian Confederation. Our parliamentary representatives grievously offended the national sentiment by sitting on that day. Now we learn that the Premier withdrew yesterday afternoon his notice of motion that the House should sit on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the National Independence of the United States. It is strange that our Canadian Parliament can find time to recognize and honor a foreign national sentiment and has no time to lose in celebrating the Canadian anniversary.

credit to the rumor that the next Lieut .-Governor for Ontario will be Sir Alexander Campbell. It also appears certain that Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir David Macpherson will send in their resignations. Our esteemed contemporary announces that Sir Leonard will leave London on the 9th inst. to return to Canada, and adds that his last loan may be considered his last official act of importance. With the departure of these three ministers from the Cabinet, added to that of Sir Charles Tupper last year, it is evident that an almost complete reconstruction of the Ministry must take place after the close of the session. La Minerve admits that the loss of Sir Leonard, Sir Alexander and Sir Charles will be a heavy one to the administration, and expresses the desire that the most worthy and active of the members of the party will be selected to fil their places; for upon the choice of the new colleagues that Sir John Macdonald will take in will largely depend the popularity and the efficiency of the new cabinet.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has admitted the principle of manhood suffrage in his Franchise Bill. Prince Edward Island and British, Columbia are, however, the only two Provinces to benefit by it. Why this is so is Relying on this support, and being unable not very easy to explain. It will strike to control the administration without the aid treal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, 

# TORY WISDOM.

THE new Tory Ministry, under the premier ship of Lord Salisbury, have definitely re-La Minerve, a Ministerial organ, gives solved to abandon Mr. Gladstone's coercion policy towards Ireland. At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday this common sense decision was upanimously arrived at. There has been enough of bull-dog and bayonet legislation for the Irish people and the Torics will in the several provinces of the Dominion. lose nothing by calling off the whigish dogs of | Out of the eleven cities invited to send their war. In adopting this humane and sensible course the Tory party has captured the biggest chance and the best prospects of floating back to power with their ranks sufficiently strengthened to carry on the Government. They have, by their bold and firm stand against the iniquitous designs of the Liberals, enlisted the sympathy of the Irish National party, which can and will exercise a very perceptible and even a controlling influence in a large number of constituencies throughout England and Scotland. Their support will be given to the Conservative candidates. An address, issued by the executive of the Irish parliamentary party, advises the Irish electors outside Ireland to vote for Tories in preference to Liberals at critical examination of the details, as shown the coming general election. The address says : "As the Tories have intimated their disapproval of coercion, do not oppose them at the polls. Indeed, we unhesitatingly say, vote for the Tory candidates, as the assur-

ances given by the leader of the Liberal party are wholly inadequate."

son of Commander John Tucker Williams, R.N., (who at one time represented Durham in the old Canadian Assembly) and was born at Port Hope in 1837. He was a farmer, was chairman of Port Hope harbor commissioners, president of the Midland Loan and Saving company, and a director of the Midland railway. At the general elections, in 1867. he was elected to the Ontario Legislature for East Durham, and again in 1871. In 1878 he successfully contested the same constituency for the House of Commons, and has since continued to represent it at Ottawa. For many years he has been lleutenant, colonel commanding the 40th Battalion, to the duties of which position he devoted much time and spent largely of his ample meansand when it was known that he was to take command of a battalion for active service fully five times the number required offered themselves. In 1880 Colonel Williams went to England in command of the Wimbledon team. He married the daughter of the late Senator Seymour, who died some years ago. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, finishing his course at the University of Edinburgh.

## MORTUARY STATISTICS.

The department of the Minister of Agri. culture, at Ottawa, has issued a large volume containing abstracts of the returns of mortuary statistics for the year 1884. The volume deals with the returns of the principal cities returns for the year 1884 ten have responded to the invitation, Victoria, in British Columbia, was the only city that failed to forward its report. The Minister of Agriculture, in introducing his report, remarks that of the returns which are compiled in this volume some come up to that standard of accuracy method of his vengeance cowardly, exactly which it is possible to exact, others approximame it more or less closely, and others again are more or less far below it.

It is also pointed out that the difficulties are very great in some localities, but unless they are surmounted the value of these statistics, ao far as the places where the defects occur are concerned, will evidently remain lessened in ratio of the extent of these defects. The by the ratios of deaths by ages, indicates very plainly that the omissions, where there are such, bear principally on the infantile mortality, which, as a matter of fact, is necessarily great in Canada, on account of a large natality and owing to other circumstances which are factors in its production, The cities embraced in this return are Monlar,

ment against him." We have italicised the most striking passages in that very singular production. With what queer eyes the Daily Witness looks at is, that the former may introduce but can the whole proceedings? The exculpation of [ nsver oppose reform without stultifying himthe female averger was but a 'freak of jus- self, while the latter may oppose reform up tice."

to the last and then introduce it without any-Then there are various grades of excuses body considering him a fool. Thus, a reme- factory 

Liberal opposition in the work of reform.

The difference between a Liberal and a Tory

What purpose did it mean to serve when, in "tense indignation against the intolerable " bigotry displayed by that officer (Col. Ouimet),"

Then again :- " The intolerable bigotwho commanded the regiment-and who is also the Tory member for Laval-reprimanded the private who thus nobly stood by his conscientious convictions."

After this the Free Press remarks that no right thinking or liberal minded Catholic "will for one moment endorse Colonel " Ouimet's conduct."

Certainly not, if the officer's conduct was such as our contemporary describes it. But we ask in turn, what right-thinking or liberal ground of reform. Even if a Conservative ness in stabbing a man in the back, in heaping insults and opprobrium upon a soldier's name when he is not present to defend his reputation would not be half as prejudicial to Irish | tion, or before he has been given an opporinterests, for the Radicals and many of the tunity to answer the atrocious charges brought against him? We should say that there is a large Irish vote, would attack the the intolerable bigot and vilifier is in the Tories and would join with the Irish editorial sanctum instead of being on the field party in every form of obstruction, and of battle fighting for his country. There is would soon bring the Tory administration to more tolerance and respect for religious its senses. In proof of this cohesion, we have liberty in the little finger of a Catholic than only to recall the notorious fact that in the | in the whole body of ignorant and prejudiced last Conservative parliament, when Mr. anti-Catholic writers who, we are sorry to see, are far from being scarce on the Canadian press. Our Ottawa confrere concludes his agement and assistance-often even advice tirade with the following insune appeal to the and suggestions-from the Radical leaders. | religious prejudices of its readers :--

"Col. Ouimet just made one mistake-he ought also to have established an inquisition with himself as grand inquisitor. The facts are likely to rouse a storm of indignation in Obstructives. All experience thus goes to the country ; and if borne out upon investigaprove that the Irish may expect assistance tion, no ministry will be strong enough to refrom a Liberal Opposition in opposing coercive list the demand for Col. Onimet's removal. sist the generation of the second state of the second st legislation that might be introduced by a that Protestants have some rights in this country."

The Free Press ought to perceive by this time that it has been away off. There will Government, although not more willing, be considerable room for indignation, but only against such vile and unfair attacks as that of our contemporary. Col. Ouimet will remain, but his vilifiers will have to retire. by a Tory opposition in passing coercion, The rights of Protestants are all safe enough, but the good name and fame of an hovest citizen and gallant soldier is not, at the hands of cowardly and contemptible writers.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore be returned if not found satis factory 18

# Joly 8, 11885 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

real.

# FIRST PILGRIMAGE. OF THE BISH CATHOLICS OF ST. ANN S PABISH TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Punctual to the time advertised, the steamer Canada left, her, berth, Jacques Carsteamer Canada leit, uer beren, Jacques Car-tiar pier, on Saturday afternoon, having cn board the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage of St. Ann's parish, numbering over 600, bound for the shrine of the good St. Anne de Beaupre. As 600, bound for the shrine of the good St. Anne de Beaupre, As good st. moved from her pier the Ave the boat moved from her pier the Ave Maris Stella was sung by the choir of the Young Ladies of the Holy Family, Mr. P.

wharf. 5.30 p.m.—Rosary. 6 p.m.—Sup-per. 9 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Father Dodsworth, of St. Louis, and Evening Prayers. 10 p.m. – Retire. Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m. until 3.30 o'clock on Sunday morning. Sunday morning. arriving at Ste. Anne a procession will be formed, and all will proceed from the boat to the church in a body, two abreast, the ladies in advance.] 6.30 s.m.—Low Mass. 10 s.m. -High Mass with Sermon.

### RETURNING.

Sunday .- 2.00 p.m. -Leave Ste. Anne. 5.00 p.m. —Leave Quebec. 5.30 p.m. —Rosary. 6.00 p.m. —Supper. 9.00 p.m. —Sermon and evening prayers. 10.00 p.m. — Retire. evening prayers. 10.00 p.m. - Retire. Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m., until 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday.-5.30 a.m.-Morning prayers. 6.00 a.m.-Hymn, "Ave, Maris Stella," to be sung as the steamer approaches the wharf at Montreal.

The pilgrims arrived at Quebec at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and were trans-terred to the steamer Brother, for St. Anne de Beaupre, arriving at that place at 6 a.m. A procession was formed on the wharf, the banner of St. Ann leading, followed by the lady pilgrims; then came the picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, carried by four young ladies, the gentlemen bringing up the rear. The above order was maintained to the church, where Low Masses were said at the three altars for the intention of the pilgrims. After Mass, which lasted until 7 a.m., the pilgrims were dis-missed to have breakfast and to as-semble again in the church at 10 a.m. for Grand Mass. The majority of the pilgrims breakfasted at the convent of the Grey Nuns, where a good substantial meal had been prepared, the sisters doing their utmost to please everyone, which, we are certo ple tain, they fully succeeded in doing. At 10 a.m. the pilgrims again assembled in church, where a Grand Mass was celebrated, the choir rendering music in a magnificent manner. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Maguire, C.SS.R., of Quebec, the text being from St. Luke, "Seek and you shall find, ask and you shall receive, knock and it shall be opened to you." The reverend Father dealt at some length on the efficacy of prayer for all our wants, either spiritual or temporal. He counselled them not to be cast down if they did not receive the special grace or cure asked for, as God, through the intercession of St. Anne, would grant them other special graces according to His holy will and what He thought best for our spiritual benefit. The sermon being concluded prayers were offered up for the sick and those who were left behind in St. Anne's parish, after which the pilgrims advanced to the altar rail to kiss the relics of St. Anne. Standing in the church and gazing at the enormous crowds of fervent pilgrims, and seeing the deep devotion, with which they advanced

sults which few of us hoped to see accomplished in our time. Steps towards the organization of a Partia mentary Fund Committee were after some discussion left over to a subsequent meeting.

three years will, we believe, bring forth re- THE SHAMROCKS IN BOSTON.

# OUR WORKING CLASSES AND THE PATRONAGE WORK.

The necessity of a special organization for the apiritual and temporal welfare of our working classes has been deeply felt and re-cognized. The world is like a garden, some cognized. The world is like a garden, some all and the playing at the end of one hour flowers can do with the ordinary care of the showed that the Canadians had scored eleven Young Liddies of the Holy Family, Mr. F. Shea presiding at the organ, the whole pro-Shea presiding at the organ, the whole pro-ducing a very edifying effect. At 5.30 p.m. ducing a very edifying effect. At 5.30 p.m. commenced the regular exercises, which were as follows:--ORDER OF EXERCISES. Saturday-4 p.m.-Hymn, "Ave, Maris Stella," to be sung as the steamer leaves the stella," to be sung as the steamer leaves the shaft. 5.30 p.m.-Rosary. 6 p.m.-Supgardener, some others require vory often all are not willing to give to their children the first "home education," without which the benefits of religion and of civilization cannot be received and very often are turned against them.

So much for the theory. The facts are everywhere to confirm it; and without wishing to make our modern society look worse than it really is, a few visits along the canals, the lanes, the factory walks, will show a class of people not much seen in our churches, schools and convents, and of whom nobody thinks.

It was to get a remedy for this evil that the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul started their charitable work in 1846, first in Paris, siterwards through France, Belgium, England and Ireland.

The Irish establishment was a bold step, blind trust in Divine Providence. Lurgan, the most bigoted Orange town in the North of Ireland, was chosen for the first trial. A large, poor, struggling working population was the reason of this choice. Strange to say, a young Canadian priest, Father Piché, was selected for this difficult task. Nothing was spared to make it a success. With the natural energy of an American temper blended with the courage of charity the young superior went ahead, surmounting all difficulties. A beautiful house in the centre of the town, to which five acres of land are attached, was purchased for nine thousand seven hundred dollars cash. A tew months sfterwards m new hall and schools were erected at the large cost of six thousand 'dollars. We must not forget that the Catholic population of Lurgan is only five thousand, and very poor. Every evening from 7 to half-past 9 two hundred and some children, over fourteen, received instruction, education, and amused themselves, under the care of the Fathers. Those evening classes are free, so that the poorest boy or young man of any denomination can work the whole day and receive at night the rudiments of education and religion. Such work has already been so much appreciated that Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., the great London lawyer, kindly consented to deiver the inaugural address in the new hall. Every Saturday afternoon and evening the institution is opened to all. Situations are provided for the young men patronized by the | Derryviegh, and I may assure you the scenes ways busy looking after the interests of their young protegés. Each week the fathers visit all the Catholic families of the poor district, and endeavour to keep them faithful to the practices of their religion. This work is carried on at Lurgan by the Fathers and five brothers, and till now Divine Providence has been their provider. A chapel is to be built now, and much zeal is required to complete a work so well begun. Very Rev. Father Pické, who is now enjoying a few weeks of a well deserved rest at Terrebonne, near Montreal, is ready to receive the contributions of charity. A branch of the order has been established in Quebec and gives full satisfaction to the clergy and people of that important town. We give this small sketch to show how rich

# THEY WIN THE FLAGS.

(Special telegram to THE POST.)

BOSTON, July 4 .- The Commons was crowded with thousands of persons this morning to wit-ness the exhibition game of lacrosse between the Shamrocks and a composite team from the Lacrosse League. The latter team were well set up but showed signs of a lack of cohesion but had they been playing with an ordinary team they would no doubt have done better than they did. As it was they had no show at team on behalf of the city and also in present ing the victorious team with the prizes so justly won. He also spoke in terms of eulogy of th extraordinary skill and able strategy exhibited by the team and said that he hoped that their opponents would, though defeated, benefit by the visit of the Canadians who had given a read team and said that performed the team. good tenor as well as a good beating. The team was loudly cheered and they are being lionized before their departure.

### IRISH LANDLORDISM. To the Editor of THE POST :

SIR,-Having seen in your issue of June 24th an article headed as above, and signed, "One who has felt the lash," being stirred by those true and patriotic ideas I feel it my duty to further the Scotch, hoping it will not be trespassing on your valuable space by so doing. Only two or three weeks ago I received a copy of the Londonderry Journal from a friend in Donegal, a newspaper that is widely known for its justice and neutral support to the people of Donegal, Fermanaghand Tyrone. On pursuing its columns an article met my gaze headed "Evictions in Gweedore, Co. Donegal." I read it to find that the priest of that place had to stand between the people and the British bayonets. I do not wish to dwell on those modern eviction scenes; going back to the memory of my schoolboy days, I can recall some vivid scenes of heartrending evictions. I presume a great many of your readers in Canada are familiar with the names of John J. Adair and the Right Hon. Earl of Leitrim. For a model to start with I place the above names first on the list. John J. Adair owns a large tract of land in that historic place called Gortin, better known in the annals of history as the birthplace of St. Columbkill, or Glenvey. For some unprovoked reasons J. Adair concluded to substitute cattle for human beings. One bright morning-I think in the month of May-whilst going to the old school at Currin, I was surprised by a flying column of Royal Irish constabulary, headed by the landlord, his agent and sheriff, on a wildgoose chase for the townland of Fathers, and some of the lay brothers are al- that followed were heart-rending; there was no respite for youth or old age. Fifty-two families were turned out on the roadside to die of starvation and find a pauper's grave. Some of those, through the charitable donations of friends, have found their way to Canada, the United States and clsewhere, and I am sure it was with a curse of vengeance on the cruel John Adair that those people departed from their once happy homes, now leveled to the ground by the Crowbar Brigade of John Adair. It was but a few days after those capricious evictions when herds of black cattle were driven to evicted, driven there by such men as William | a number; or \$5.00 a year in advance. Pub-Griecein, the supposed victim of the martyred Francis Bradley, who for four years lay confined in a felon cell in Lifford gaol under the torture of the The July number of this excellent periodical the Star Spangled Banner, beyond the reach of the cruel John Adair. I will give an outline of the Earl of Leitrim in your next issue. JOHN GORMAN,

# BOOK NOTICES

THE HISTORY OF ST. MONICA. By M. -L'Abbe Bougand, Vicar-General of Or-leans. Travalated from the French by Rev. Anthony Farley, St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, L. I. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., publishers, Montreal and New York.

This beautiful book contains the history of the beautiful life of a great saint. Its dedication to the Christian mothers of America is singularly happy and appropriate. St. Monica was the mother of St. Augustin. The story of her prayers, her trials, and of her tears to reclaim the erring son from the path of sin is not dissimilar to that of thousands of mothers at the present day. The conditions of life in which St. Monica worked out her sanctification are those of the majority of Christian mothers, and this no doubt explains why so strong an interest has always been centred in her. Her biography interests, instructs and edifies. It shows how much may be wrought by a mother's tears. St. Augustine, son of this great Saint, was called the son of tears, but those tears were turned into joy when his holy mother died of joy at his conversion. In these days, when the young are surrounded with so many evils and dangers and are so often the victims thereof, the remembrance and especially the example of St. Monica cannot but afford guidance, consolation and courage to the sorely pressed and tried heart of fond mothers with wayward sons. The book should be found in every Catholic, every Christian family, and Father Farley deserves well of the public in having put it within the reach of all English speaking people. The price is \$2.00, free by mail, and sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Mont-

The July MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY is a remarkably strong number. It opens a new volume, and also its promised Civil War Papers. Its frontispiece is a portrait of President Lincoln. The leading article, "Washington in March and April, 1861," by Lieut. General Charles P. Stone, is admirably presented and pertinently illustrated. The second paper, "Beginnings of the Civil War in America (I)" is by General Thomas Jordan, the well-known Confederate officer, whose critical utterances cannot fail to command respectful attention in the North as well as in the South and West. "The Seizure and Reduction of Fort Pulaski," an able contribution from Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D., the accomplished Georgia historian: and "The Military Affairs of the State of New York in 1861 (L)," from the graceful pen of Gen. Meredith Read, Adj. Gen. of New York in that year, are timely articles of exceptional interest. Then comes a vivid description of the great uprising in New York City, and "The March of the Seventh Regiment," by the editor, whose account ot its opening of the Railway through Maryland to Anna. polis Junction, in April, 1861, is a chapter of our Civil War which no reader can afford to miss. "The Seventh Regiment at the Capital in 1861," 'The Daylight Contingent,' is a terse, spirited and informing illustrated paper by General Egbert L. Viele, the leader of the "Contingent"-which, in spite of threatening batteries, opened the Potomac to Washington. "Wall Street in the Civil War," a well written article by Geo. Rutledge Gibson, is the seventh of the war series in this number. With such a beginning, the success of the magazine in its new and special field of American history is more than assured. Among the short papers is one of much interest on " President Buchanan," by Hon. Horatio King. The seven standing departments are splendidly sustained, and the entire number is one of the most readable this place to substitute the people that were and attractive ever issued. Price, 50 cents lished at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

the deep devotion, with which they advanced to pay honor to the relics of Ste. Anne, one would say fervently the prayers of such people must be heard. tispiece, entitled "Reflections," is beautifully engraved by R. Taylor, from a drawing by Geo. L. Seymour. Heary Irving has an article on "The Art of Acting." A Hastings White contributes a paper on the "Pilgrim-age of the Thames," which is attractive, both in style and in illustration. "In the Lion's Daw is concluded "In the Forset" by Den" is concluded. "In the Forest," by Mabel Collins, Part II, with illustrations. "The Sirens Three," by Walter Crane. "A Family Affair," by Hugh Conway. Pub-lishers: MacMillan& Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York,

# WOODSTOCK'S MEMBER.

LORD RANDOLPH AS SKETCHED BY MR. HENRY W. LUCY FROM THE GALLERY.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in addition to other endowments of nature, possesses the priceless gift of youth. While he is to-day, with a single exception, the foremost man in the Conservative party, he is only in his thirty sixth year. That, of course, is not remarkable as compared with the swift advance of William Pitt or of Charles James Foxwhom, by the way, in his earlier Parliamentary aspect Lord Randolph Churchill much resembles. But it is a great deal, and given health and strength, no one can limit the journey of a man who has gone so far while he may still be counted a youth. Lord Randolph's personal appearance and manner do not belie his years. Oppressed with the cares of state, watchful of Mr. Gladstone, distrustful of Sir Stafford Northcote, charged with the education of Lord Salisbury, he is when out of harness as light hearted and frolicsome as a lad at school. It was only a year or two ago, while deeply engaged with the defence of national religion as assailed and affronted by Mr. Bradlaugh, he undertook a task of quite a different order, the accomplishment of which testified to his courage and to his indomitable character. At dinner one night some one expressed doubt of the possibility of running across Westminster Bridge in the time Big Bon tolled the quarters and rang out midnight. "I'll do it," said Lord Randolph, and he did.

## IN PARLLAMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill entered Parliament in 1874, on the crest of the wave of tory reaction. He sits for Woodstock, a family possession that went with Blenheim. For some time he came and went, unpoticed and not appearing to take notice. In those days, as became the son of a Duke who was also a colleague in the Ministry, he took up a posi-tion immediately behind the Govern-ment, and though he did not take kindly to long debates, the Whip had nothing to complain of in respect to his attention to divisions. It was Sir Charles Dilke who first stirred Parliamentary impulses within him, and it was Mr. Sclater-Boo who completed his emancipation from the obscurity of a back bench where he sat amid stout and sleepy squires, whose Parliamentary functions were fulfilled when they had cheered a Minister or called out "Oh ! oh !" or "No ! no !" to an opposition speaker. Sir Charles Dilke was also making his way in those days. One method he had hit upon for securing a Parliamentary position was to attack unreformed corporations, which lie apart from the great English highways, perpetuating quaint customs diverse in development, but all lead ing to the local authority, once a year of oftener, enjoying a bountiful dinner for which they do not pay. The withers of Woodstock were not unwrung in this connection, and the noble lord who represents the borough gallantly came forward to its defence Very few knew him when he rose the first time to move an amendment to Sir Charles Dilke's resolution. But he instantly attracted attention. There was in this, his maiden speech, the same insouciance, the same recklessness and the same fresh way of looking at and saying things which now charm the House of Commons and the public. This duel between Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Randolph Churchill came to be a sort of annual treat to which the House looked forward with increasing interest, and on the night fixed for the debate the benches were as crowded as if Mr. Disraeli were expected to speak.

## TASTING PARLIAMENTARY BLOOD.

But it was Mr. Selater Booth who was the unconscious and altogether involuntary means of bringing out Lord Randolph. There | turesque scenery, and its delightful climate. are stories told of tiger clubs taken into | Its mining towns and camps, its massive households and made pets of. For a year or two their conduct is irreproachable. By accident they taste blood; thereafter nature asserts itself and at a bound they rise from toys to tigers. Thus it was with healthful climate, are attracting, in greater

# PICNIC AT HINCHINBROOK IN AID OF ST. PATRICKS CHURCH.

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# (From the Huntingdon Advocate.)

In spite of the unfavorable weather, there was a large attendance at the pionic in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Hinchinbrook, which was held in Wilson's grove, near the lines. on Dominion Day. Rev. Father Woods, of Huntingdon, was chairman, and acquitted bimself in his usual able manner. A very excellent dinuer, prepared by the ladies of the church, was served on the grounds and was well patronized. After full justice had been done to the eatables, the chairman mounted the platform and in a few words introduced Mr. H. J. Cloran, editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal. Mr. Cloran, who is a young man of fine appearance and gifted with an easy, fluent manner of speaking, referred to the pleasure he felt at being invited to come and address the people of St. Patrick's Parish on our national holiday. He had never been in this part of the Province before, and was highly pleased with the evidences of general prosperity and happiness he had met with on his way from Montreal. He deprecated the fashion of farmers' sons leaving a good farming country like this where there are still large tracts of uncultivated land and going away off to the far west. He also spoke at some length on the Irish question, and hoped to see the day, which he thought was already beginning to dawn, when Ireland would be blessed with the freedom Canada now possesses and with as great a measure of home rule. Mr. Cloran was listened to with rapt attention and was frequently applanded. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Father Murphy, of Cher-busco, N.Y., and Rev. Mr. Johnston, Presby-terian minister at Rockburn. It was very gratifying to note the extreme good will which existed among all classes of the community. The races and games advertised had to be dispensed with owing to the weather. The lacrosse match did not come off, the Rockburn and Herdman club not having put in an appearance. The Gore boys got up a match among themselves, some of them showing very good play. A silver-mounted cano, presented by Father de Repentigny was voted to Mr. David Cain, of Rockburn, by a large majority; the other candidates being Mr. P. McGinnis, Athelstan, and Dr. Hebert, St. Anicet, The picnic netted over \$500.

WEBER PIANOS continue to hold the leading place with people of wealth and musical taste in the United States, and they have always had the unquestioned endorsement of the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and more melodious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have always been remarkable. Their price is very little higher than that asked for inferior instruments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber plano is not easily overrated

Full descriptive catalogues with pictures and price lists of these and all the fine planes for which the N. Y. Piano Company are agents, can be had on application personally or by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 and 230 St. James street, Montreal. 48-4

## HOW TO REACH THE RESORTS OF COLORADO.

Colorado has become famous for its marvellous gold and silver production, for its picmountains, with their beautiful green-verdured valleys, lefty snow capped peaks and we-inspiring canons, together with its hot and cold mineral springs and baths, and its At each of the prominent Colorado resorts are spacious hotels, so complete'y appointed that every appreciable comfort and luxury are bestowed upon their patrons. The journey, from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to Denver (the great distributing point for Colorado), if made over the Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.), will be as pleasant and gratifying as it is possible for a railroad trip to be. It is the only line with its own track between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and the only line running every day in the yearthrough trains between Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis and Denver. It also runs through daily trains between Kansus City and Denver. These through trains are elegantly equipped with all the modern improvements, and ride you over a track that is as smooth and safe as a perfect roadhed, steel rails, iron bridges, interlocking switches and other devices, constructed in the most skillful and scientific manner, can make it. At all coupon ticket offices in the United States and Canada will be found on sale, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via this popular route, at low rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado. When ready to start, call ou your home ticket agent or address Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent Burlington Route Chicago, Ill. POSTPONEMENT OF GIFT ENTERPRISE .-- We beg to announce to our Customers who received tickets for the Grand Gift Enterprise, to take place on July 1st, that we are compelled to extend the time from July 1st to August 7th. This we do owing to having still on hand a large number of tickets which we are desirous of giving away. The enterprise will certainly take place on August 7th, so please remember. Grand Union Clothing Co., 1901 Notre Dame Street, C. Turgeon, Manager. 48-1

At one o'clock the pilgrims left St. Anne de Beaupré for Quebec, at which place they arrived at 3.30. The Canada being advertised to leave at 5 p.m. sharp, not many of the pilgrims took advantage of the short stay in Quebec to view that city, it being raining at the time the majority remained aboard the Canada. At 5 p.m. sharp, Sunday, the Canada left Quebec, arriving in Montreal at 1 p.m.

### INCIDENTS OF THE PILCRIMACE.

A Protestant gentleman from Quebec accompanied the St. Ann's pilgrimage simply through curiosity, but he became so deeply impressed with what he saw, that he express ed himself willing to be iastructed in the truths of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. McBain, a lady from Kenyon, Glengarry County, who has been paralyzed for over four years, experienced a great relief on the application of the relics of St. Ann.

The Rev. Father Strubbe was everywhere tending to the wants of the pilgrins.

T. J. Quinlan, the indefatigable secretary of the pilgrimage committee, had his department in first class order.

# IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE NECESSITY OF PUSHING COLLECTIONS FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon, when Mr. H. J. Cloran presided.

A letter was read from Mr. Parnell, addressed to the Very Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a draft for  $\pounds 2,000$  for the credit of the Parliamentary fund. This re-mittance the hon. gentleman characterized as most timely, as it would help to fill a great void and to tide the League over until the general election placed it in a position to make a formal appeal, both at home and abroad, in aid of a regular Par-liamentary fund. The letter went on to say: "It is marvellous, to those who know the facts, that we should have been enabled to Win every bye-election during this Parliament, increase our numbers and consolidate our strength and position almost without money and resources.

A circular was also read from the Irish National League of America, asking that a meeting of the Branch be at once called to take steps to push collections for the Parliamentary Fund. The circular says among other things : "Mr. Parnell with his band of followers has succeeded in defecting and driving from power the strongest government that ever ruled inEngland, banishing from Ireland in disgrace Earl Spencer and his brutal and loathsome minions, and causing such an Ireland, that the attainment: of self-government is now brought almost within our grasp. With a moderate amount of the "ainews, of at the general election the return of eighty reST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The enthusiasm of the Catholics of Montreal augments day by day for the patriotic work of St. Peter's Cathedral. Since the remains of the venerable Archbishop Bourget were deposited in the new edifice, the devotion of the faithful has become greatly augmented, and those who have already subscribed towards this good work send in donations each day. The principal object at present occupying their minds is the erection of the large done, which will cover the remains of the first two Bishops of Montreal. The committee charged with the construction have decided to offer the erection of the 32 columns and 16 pillars of the dome to private subscribers, who will donate on an average \$120 each. Sixteen names have been obtained so far. The gentlemen who subscribe will have their names chiselled in each of the columns, and will have the benefit of an annual service. Furthermore, each of their names will appear on a special tablet, which will be conserved in one of the private chapels.

Consultations are being held with a view to having a grand bazaar next year for the profit of the good work. From present appearances this fair will be a monstrous success. Already presents of great value and beauty, articles rich and rare, 'have been donated for this occasion, among them a jewel box valued at \$75, presented by the Rev. Father Pichon, S.J. The Rev. Father Primeau, Parish Priest of Boucherville, has again in his possession a magnificent gold bracelet, which was given towards this work to His Lordship Bishop Bourget a few days before his death. This bracelet is also numbered among the many valuable articles which will go to ornament the table. In a few days a list of the principal objects will

be published. To-day the first pilgrimage for the benefit of the cathedral work was given. The pil-grims consisted of the parishioners of Boucherville, under the direction of the Rev. Father Primeau, and left this morning for Ste. Anne de Beaupré by the steamboat Canada. It was formally announced that the late archbishop Bourget intended to assist at this religious excursion, but the physicians having declared to His Lordship, a few days before his death, that it would be impossible for him to take part, he abandoned the idea. However, the venerable prelate offered an ex voto, which will be taken to each of the pilgrimages, and placed in the temple of Ste. Anne at the termination of the pilgrimage of July 22nd.

The ex voto consists of a splendid heart of gold. In the interior there is the signature of the Archbishop, and all persons assisting at these pilgrimages may place their names in the heart. There is no doubt that there will be a large number of persons at each of awakening in public opinion at home and these visits to the good St. Anne. The heart abroad on the subject of English misrule in on the cutside hears the following inscrip-Beaupré by His Lordship Bishop Ignace. Bourget, Archbishop of Martianopolis, and those who took part in the Pilgrimages, held young lady of good family, and present her to for the profit of the Cathedral of Montreal, a wide circle of the very best society, this war" at his command, Mr. Parnell can secure those who took part in the Pilgrimages, held liable followers, and with that number and on the 6th and 22nd of July, 1885." We the balance of power in the hands of an wish every success possible to both the pil-honest Irish National party, the next two on grimages; honest Irish National party, the next two or grimages;

# Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich.

# THE "NEWS AND THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

The Paris correspondent of Le Monde, in a letter to that journal on Saturday last, gives some interesting particulars of the agitation occasioned among Parisians by the receipt of a copy of that paper containing a portrait of Mr. Shepherd, proprietor of the Toronto News, together with particulars of the prticle which appeared in that sheet regarding the Sixty-Fifth Battalion of Montreal and their conduct in the North-West. Some idea of the height of indignation which was aroused against Mr. Shepherd may be derived from the following, which is taken from the let-ter :-- "You should have also seen the tumult caused among the Parisians after reading the article in Le Monde. A storm of cries and hisses, which bode no good for any Shepherd had he been present at the time, rent the air. Soon passers by congregated on the street to learn the cause of the tumult, the street became blocked, and a city car which came along was compelled to wait at least five minutes before it could continue on its way. The number of the paper, which kept circu lating from hand to hand, succeeded in keep ing up the agitation. A large number be lieving that some extraordinary news had been received, rushed to the news stand near by, to the astonishment of the owner, who was at a loss to understand the cause of the

extraordinary demand for the paper." \* \* to be a very serious question of placarding the cut of Shepherd in the telegram office of the Figaro, with an appropriate dedication."

## LACHINE CONVENT.

The closing exercises at the Villa Anna Convent took place last week. Miss L. Row-land, of Albany, was awarded the prize of Wisdom, which is considered the best prize in the Convent. The ribbon of honor was merited by forty-five of the pupils. The bronze medal for composition, given by the Governor-General, was won by Miss Lilly Paré, of Lachine. Miss Agnes Riley, of Lachine, was awarded the gold gold medal for religious instruction, presented by the Superior-General. The medals of excellence donated by the Rev. Mr. Piché, were given to Miss G. Hone, Montreal, and Miss G. Normandin, of St. Louis Gonzague. Miss C. Delphos, of Moore's Forks, and Miss A. Normandin, of St. Louis Gonzague, carried off the medals of music given by Mrs.

McQuade, of Victoria, B.C. Diplomas were presented to the following graduates : Misses L. Paré, of Lachine ; A. Normandin, St. Louis Gonzagué; A. Allard, St. Jerome; L. Rowland, Albany, N.Y., and A. Riley, of Lachine.

The following appears in a London paper "London season. A lady of good position, without children, offers to take charge of a Exceptional advantages offered. season.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for July contains: "A New England Pilgrimage," by Edith W. Cook ; The Origin of Historical Societies, by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, D.D.; American Boarding House Sketches, a posthumous paper by Lady Blanche Murphy; A Revolation of the Census, by John Bull jr. ; Jeanne D'Arc, by Thomas Ewing Steele ; The Future of the French in Canada, by J. C. Fleming ; Freedom of Worship in Practice, by R. H. Clark, L L.D.; Idleness, by Marian S. La Puy; Two Education Reports, by Rev. J. Talbot Smith ; Victor Hugo and his work, by P. F. De Gournay, etc., etc., etc. Price \$4.00 per annum; single copies, 35c. Sold by D. J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

# NEWFOUNDLAND DUTIES. TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT PENDING FUR-

THER NEGOTIATIONS.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Cables were exchanged between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland respecting the duties on Newfoundland fish imposed by the Dominion Government and the duties on Canadian products imposed by Newfoundland. As a result, the Government of Newfoundland will send a gentleman here empowered to make satisfactory arrangements as to trade matters between the island and Canada. Meantime the Government of Canada agree to suspend the tariff duties on Newfoundland fish and fish products. If a satisfactory arrangement is not reached, the duties under the Canadian tariff will be enforced.

## THE CHINESE NOT WANTED TO EMIGRATE BY THEIR GOV-ERNMENT.

John Russell Young, ex-United States Minister to China, just arrived says: The Chinese restriction act merely uffends Chinese fresh. pride, as the government is opposed to emigration of its subject. Chinese emigrate from Hong Kong, not from any Chinese city. The British governor of Hong Kong could enforce the United States restriction treaty if he were required to do so by his Govern ment. The Chinese Government has done all in its power to prevent the emigration of Chinese to the United States, but there are no restrictions to their going to Kong. To successfully carry out the restriction act the United States should negotiate a treaty with England by which coolies from Hong Kong would be prohibited from sailing to this

country. footing, numbers 3,750,000 men-the largest military establishment in the world. The army of the United States, on a war л.y. - 9° r

with coupty government. Having made his speech, the right honorable gentleman sat on the Treasury Bench in his familiar attitude of self-complacency, sunning himself in the con-sciousness that he had done a piece of good work. When Lord Randolph Churchill rose he naturally concluded that he was about to hear his praises hymned and his bill extolled. But Lord Randolph fell tooth and nail upon bill and author. The former he described as "stuffed with all the little dodges of a president of a local government board when he comes to legislate upon a great question." As to Mr. Sclater-Booth himself, Lord Randolph observed confi-dentially to the amused and delighted House that it was "remarkable how often we find mediocrity going about with a double bar-relled name." Lord Randolph Churchill was never the same man after this. He had tasted the delight of suddenly smiting pompous officialism, of flouting his own titular leaders, and readers of Parliamentary debates knew to what extent the habit formed on this memorable occasion has developed.

## HIS POLITICAL INSIGHT.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that Lord Randolph Churchill is a mere political gamin. He has in remarkable degree the farreaching, keen, political sight which dis-tinguished Mr. Disraeli. He has also Mr. Disraeli's bold scorn of conventionalism, and like his prototype, is not to be debarred from upon occasion, filching a slice of liberal policy because the party to which he belongs hap pens to call itself conservative. He has already fought a good fight against the traditional in ternal policy of the conservative party, and in spite of overwhelming influences has single-handed conquered. What else he will do when he gets the chance remains to be written. But, speaking from the conserva tive side, he has but lately announced his willingness to see the experiment tried of Ireland being governed under the ordinary law. Two other things which he possesses in common with Mr. Disraeli are, an instinctive knowledge of what the House of Commons likes and the power of saying the right thing in the right way. A man may be as omniscient as Mr. Courtney or as high an authority on finance as Mr. Hubbard and yet the House of Commons will not stay to listen to him. If Lord Randolph Churchill chose to chatter on the budget, or even on proportional representation, he would have a full sudience, who would be rewarded by hearing something

Lord Randolph began in the Disraelian Parliament ; by rapid strides he advanced to a foremost place in the Gladstonian Parliament. That he will not fail to fulful the highest expectation is a belief most firmly held by those who know him best. From time to time he shocks the world by some such freak as his recent letter about Lord Granville. But these are merely the bubbles on the top. Beneath there runs a strong, well defined purpose, which will not be baulked by any difficulties, nor shirk any labor to attain its end. -

The Rev. Father Gendreau, president of the

1 6 14 8

## NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., July 4.-John Biggan, a negro, who committed an outrage on Mrs. Bruner, a respectable widow lady near Wadesboro, was discovered in a cave at 1 o'clock yes terday morning by a party of seventy-five men. He confessed, and gave a detailed ac-count of the crime. The lynchers took him

to Wadesboro and swung him up to a tree at the Court House, riddled his body with bullets and placed a placard on his breast, reading thus: "This man confessed the deed; our women must be protected."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 4. — Three negroes were arrested on Friday for burning the house of J. O. Mathews at Citra on Wednesday, after murdering two colored women and two children. One was lynched on Friday night ; the other two escaped.

It has been decided to have the church at Belouil completely repaired. The reparations will be commenced immediately under the directions of Messrs, Gauthier & Barbeau, architeots. نور در ای در در ای من المالي المراجع المالي ا المالي المالي المالية المالية المالي المال مالي المالية ال 

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# ST. PETERS GATHEDRAL London, Ont. Mune 30 Sunday, was a red Hetter day with the Raman Catholos of this with and the diocese of London, the occasion being the dedication for the new, Romad Catholos cathedral. The arrangements, which have been in progress for several weeks, were in an exceedingly forward condition, thanks to the guidance of the treasurer and secretary of the diocese. Rev. Father Tiernan, and the pro-

the diocese, Rev. Eather Tiernan, and the pro-coolings passed of without a single hitch or do ceedings passed off, without a single hitch of do-lay. The special trains from Detroit, Windsor, and 'Chatham, from Petrolls and Sarnis, and from St. Thomas, brought about 2,000 visitorato the city," and from the country, surround Ag, s very large number flocked to withest the inter-esting coremony. There could not have been fewer than 7,000 people in and about the edifice when the procession reached the spot. The 7th Fut siliers' band headed the procession, and following them from the Grand Trunk station came the Knights of St. John, of Windsor, in uniform, and in rear of them between five and six hundred people, members of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, St. Patrick's societies, and other bodies. A halt was made, at St. Peter's schoolhouse, and there the delegates from different portions of the diocese were assigned places, as well as the ecclesinstical dignitaries and visiting priests. The procession then commenced marching around the new cathedral, and entered the building in the fol-Lowing order :---

THE PROCESSION.

THN PROOBSEIGK (Canser Bearce, Sanctury Boys, two and two, Delegates from London, Stratferd, Irishtown, Wind-ser, Chutham, Sandwich, Ambereikorgu, St. Thousas, St. Marye, Sarnis, Ingereoll, Paincourt, Maidstone, Kinkora, Strahroy, Seaforti, Godorfet, Parkhill, Wul-inceburg, Mount Carmei, La Scheits, Biddaiph, Wood-slock, Woodsiee, Asideid, Wawanosh, Inchwell, Bollo Biver, El Patrick's, Corunna, Wysmisu, Stoney Point, Et Patrick's Society delegates, London. The priests of the dicosa Visitung prioniz. Representatives of roligious Orders. Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V.G., with Chaplains.? The followner bishons, attanded by the chapter

The following bishops, attended by the chap-lains, came next :- Right Reve. T. J. Mahony. Bishop of Eudocia ; J. J. Carberry, Bishop of Bishop of Hamilton; J V. Cleary, Bishop of Bishop of Hamilton; J V. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston; M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Tranton, N. J.; B. J McQurid, D. D., Bishop of Rochester, N. Y.; Most Rov. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto; Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London and assistants.

### ELESSING THE DEADERAL.

The blessing of the cathedral both outside and inside was then performed according to the rite prescribed in the Roman pontifical, the pricets chanting during the progress of the celehration, which was of an impressive character throughout. The sacred edifice was lit rally packed from the aitar to the doorways, many fadies and goatlemen from other denominations and also leading members of the Catholio faith from different parts of the diocese being present. At the conclusion of the ceremony of blesting

the new edifice, pontifical H gh Mass was cele-brated by Right Rev. J. F. Jamot, Bishop of Deterborough, his assists the same Very Rev. M. J. Walsh, V. ... of Philadelphia, with Rev. M. J. Heenan, V.G., of Hamilton, and Rev. J. Lonergan, of St. Bridge, S. Montreal, as deacon And sub-descoa respectively. At the conclusion of High Mass the delegates

in the order named above made the offirings of their repective parishes to His Lordship Bishop Walsh at the loot of the pontifical throne. It is stated that the offerings aggregated about \$10,000 It should have been stated that every person who desired to enter the church had to donate a sum not loss than one dollar before toing so, and the names of all who did so were taken down, and the scroll will be preserved

among the records of the cereanony. Bisnop McQuaid, of Bochester, N. Y., then preach d the sermon for the occasion, and it was a misterpiece of eloquence, delivered with fine orat rical effect and replete with sound doctrinal truths from a Roman Oath-ito standpoint. He chose as his text Mask xvi., 58.

# PARTIAL LIST OF VISITORS,

The seats are not search and polished granita. The seats are soft oak and soft polished granita. The seats are soft oak and soft polished granita. The seats are soft oak and soft the flatters 1. H. S. theing, carved in Atheneni 101, each power the knew stols are revernible and the bey the flatter and soft polished and the soft he flatter is most polished and obty and are distributed duding throughout the building. The flatter is most porgents in "appearance, and the front for some twenty in a feet is covered with a costly carpet? The Bishop was the re-cipient of soveral valuable offerings in the shape of images, life size is \$500, chair, and other of images, life size, a \$500, chair, and other necessary fittings, a store of international other The grounds, surrounding the structure have been sodded and improved by local parishioners,

been source and improved by local parishiolers, many of whom have been, engaged for weeks at this important piece of work, over an acre ad a half in extent. The building is a fitting monu-ment to the zeal of Bishop Walsh, who is greatly beloved by people of every denomination and sect.

## KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Colic, Cramps, Diarthos, Dysen-tery and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

# A RAID IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE CITY OF KHANIABAD CAPTURED AFTER A UARD FIGHT.

BOMBAY, June 29.-It is reported from

Cabul that Isa Khan, supported by Russian allies, had risen against Abdullah Khan. Isa Khan marched upon Khaniabad and seized the treasure there, valued at £1.000,000 sterling, belonging to the Ameer of Afghanis-tan. The political difficulties in Kashgar are becoming serious and reinforcements of troops are going northwards. LONDON, June 29. — A despatch from

Teheran save the rebel leader is a sympathizer with the deposed Amcer, Ayoub Khan. At the head of a large number of followers he crossed the Afghan border from Turkestan and marched upon the city of Khaniabad which he captured after a desperate and sanguinary struggle, putting its defenders to flight. The rebels then looted the place and secured among other plunder £1,000,000 sterling belonging to the Ameor. This raid has caused intense excitement throughout Afghanistan. The Afghans openly accuse the Russians of having conspired with the

brigands in planning the raid. Reprisals are talked of, and it is feared that complications of a much more serious nature than have as yet arisen will be brought out of the affair The news causes great excitement in London The toreign office has telegraphed to Lord Dufferin for the fullest information in regard to the affair, and should it be proven that Russian officials are in any way implicated a vigorous remonstrance will be made at ouce through the British ambassador at St. Poters burg.

LONDON, June 30 -- No advices have been received from St. Petersburg or from the Indian Government confirming the report that Isu Khan has risen against Abdullah Khan, although the Indian papers publish alarmist reports

## A STRANGE DISEASE.

There is scarcely a symptom belonging to chronic complaints but that is common to the poor dyspeptic, and he often feels as if he had every disease in the catalogue. Burdo.k Blood Bitters cures the worst form of Chronic Dyspepsia.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S APPOLT-MENT.

LONDON, June 29 .- It is everywhere con ceded that the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Nationalists' candidate, as Arch-bishop of Dublin, is an unparalleled proof of Mr. Parnell's influence. The popular joy among the Nationalists is unbounded, and

THER OURCI'S NEW BOOK WORE ON SOCIALISM THAT IN A POPU. LAB FORM MIGHT HAVE A STARTLING EFFECT

ROME June 21. - The ex Jesnit Father Curci, Rook one 21. The extent Father of the second state of the second state with the second state of the second second state of the second second state of the second in the country churches of his neighborhood, but has constantly refused to preach in the city of Florence, or in any other important centre. When he left. Rome last year, he was advised to undertake the poblication of come important work on modern questions. Father Curci so-cepted the hint and turned his thoughts toward social questions. He withdrew himself entirely from the world and saw nobody, except occa-sionally his Je uit brothers at Fiesole, the headadvant is of the society, and the parish priest. After eight months of very hard work he has now published a large volume with the follow-

Operria e nel Conserto Selvaggio dei Moderni Stati Civili."

The volume contains twelve chapters, besides a preface of thirty-two pages. In the preface the author informs his readers that his work had a previous revision by the ecclesiastical authority in Rome, but, having come to the sixth chapter, the reviser found some difficulty, and would not go further. Father Ource explains that, in spite of this stop, he deems that he has a right to publish his work, insa-much as he does not want the Church to endorse his doctrinal theorems, which he expects will be contradicted, and will displease many; but he is ready to retract anything that may be found in his book against the teachings of the Church. The Master of the Sacred Palace, the Very Reverend A. Barsa, who revised the first six chapters, did not find any thing to cond.mn exactly, but he would not assume the responsi bility of approving certain new theories not sufficiently demonstrated and which the Church

Leaves to the discussion of savants. The sixth ch pter condumns by wholesale the dividends pocketed by the boxdholders of rail-

aridential pocketed by the bocchoicers of ran-ways. Cucci says — "Your stock brings an interest, its safety is guaranteed as well as the interest by the gov-ernment. You incur no danger of losing, and you are sure of an ordinary profit. Whatever comes afterward is the result of the exercion of the intelligent labor of the workingmen, who have a right to an extra compensation. Why? Because these living machines do not cost you arythi g; they are ready on the market, and American Rural Rome. you have not paid for the trouble of the house where they were raised for you. You pay only for their combustibles or food, and yet you profit by their intelligent action and co-operation, though this coefficient of their muscular work is not rewarded by you It is therefore to them that you should pay this surplus as a fair reward to their families for their education, and later for their support when they are disabled by age or accident. When you want a locomotive you pay not only for the coal and grease which are required to make it go, but you pay also for its making; while, when you hive a man you pay nothing for his actual fitness for work, which has cost trouble and money to his parents, to his

relatives, and to his city, Father Curci lashes unmercifully the Roman landlords who keep their working farmers or laborers of the field worse than dogs in the campigns at the rate of very few centerini a day, not even sufficient for their daily broad, and woh pretend to deserve well of humanity because they distribute gratuitiously among them a number of pounds of quinine every year. He is also hard upon the animal pro-tection societies, in-isting that the vertebrate most neglected and starved in Italy is man.

Curci deen ed it his du y to write such a book in order to bri g back Je us Christ among the suffering classes. He does not say exactly that the Church and the pricests side more willingly with the wealthy than with the poor, but here and there he hints as much. He anticipates that the book will displease many, but he does not care, as in his old age, 76 years, feeling the foretaste of his heavenly come, he can cheer-fully bear an additional trouble in serving the cause of truth, and devending the oppressed

EVERYBODY'S AIR BRAKE. Yes, sah," said, Uncles Zach, "I'se watched it forty years an' its as Lsez De fust of May an Christmas day, of de same year allers comes on de same week, day. Further conversation proved Uncle Zach a most incredulous, person: Chancing to men-tion Dr. Carvers feat of breaking glass balls with a rifle, he said : "I heerd bout dat shootin' and knowed right offit wasn't squar'; dut was a Yankee

MEUR AND WILLINDSS AND CATHIOLICE CHERONICIDE

.

trick, bess, sho's you born."". "" What was the trick ?"

."" Dar wuz loadatone put into de glass balle,

an' likewise onto de bullete; so when de bullet fly outen de gun, it an' de ball jes drawed tergedder, which, in course, brokes

de glass-dats de trick !" Later, Uncle Zah observed a rope running

along the side of a car. "Boss, what's dat line fur ?" "To apply the air-brake in case of acci-

dent." Then we had further to explain how the force of the brake was obtained, to which

Uncle Zach responded : ..., "Look a here boss, you sholy don't 'spect me to b'leeve dat foolishness? Why, de biggest harricane whatever blowed couldn't stop dis train, runnin' forty mile a hour. An' you think I gwine to b'leeve a little pipe full of wind under de kyars can do it ? No, sah-ree !"

There are a great many Uncle Zacha who judge everything simply by appearances. The air brake does not seem to be a very powerful thing, but power and efficiency are not necessarily equivalent to bigness and pretense.

Phillip Beers, Esq., who resides at the United States Hotel, New York city, and is engaged in raising subscriptions for the New York World Bartholdi pedestal fund, was once apraided by a distinguished relative who was a physician, for commending in such entousiastic terms, a remedy that cured him of Bright's disease eight years ago. He said : "Sir, has the medical profession with all its powur and experience of thousands of years, anything that can cure this terrible divorder !" , no, that is true, there is no mistake about but that Warner's Safe Cure is really a wonderfully effective preparation. That remedy is an "nir brake" that every man can apply, and this fact explains why it has saved so many hundreds of thousands of lives. - Copyrighted. Used by permission of

# PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THIRD SESSION --- FIFTH PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, June 30.

A bill to give effect to the resolutions for the final settlement of the claums made on the Domision by the province of Manitoba was read a first time. The resolutions for the appointment of an ad

ditional member of the Council for the North-West Territories and an additional stipendiary magistrate were passed through committee. On motion of Mr. C. stigan the bill to amend

the cons lidated Inland Revenue act was roads second time. It provided for abatement for shrinkage or evaporati n of spirits while in

fortnightly steamer to France from Montrea, was passed, and \$500 for life boats and life

The House adjourned at 1.45.

OTTAWA, July 1.

Mr. Caron and ed concurrence in resolutions A division on a motion of 4r. Blake, that the provision for the new magistrate be struck out, resulted as follows:-Yeas, 37; pays, 67. Sir John Macdonald moved the third reading of the bill respecting the Liquor License Act of

1853, which was carried. The bill respecting the administration of

Chinese immigration, said the recent Com-mission had, investigated the subject, and that the resolutions were the outcome of the labors. of the Commissioners, There was an obstacle in the way of dealing with the subject, as a commercial treaty existed between Rugland and China, and that any restrictive regulations, adopted by the Canadian Government might impair the 'relations 'existing under that treaty. But, before taking up the ques-tion the Government had received an assurance from the Government of England, that weiwere perfectly free to deal with the subject as we deemed expedient. Two objections were made to their immigra-tion : their alleged vices and their cheap labor. With a view of conserving white mmigration, the present legislation was pro-posed, which would extinguish undesirable immigration, and would not deter merchants

and these who created a trade between Canada and China from coming here. It pro vided for the payment of fifty dollars by each Chinaman entering the country, either by land or by water, no vessel to be allowed to carry more than one Chinaman to every fifty tons burden into any Ganadian port. Othe provisions were inserted looking to the adoption of proper sanitary arrangements amongst the Chinese population and the employment of an interpreter. He held that this should

meet the approval of the country and be a safeguard of sufficient strength. Mr. Baker denounced the Chinese on ac count of morals and said the presence of Chinese, moreover, had been prejudicial to the interests of the industrial classes, and had not been of any advantage to the business of the country, for each Chinaman sent home on as strong I said to my room companious, an average \$25 a month from British Columbia. The strongest restrictive measure was demanded. He thought also that the Gov. ernment should restrict the number of Chinamen to arrive per vessel to one for every hundred tons, instead of one to every fifty tons,

Mr. Gordon said he felt complimented, as British Columbian abould, at this late stage of the session, to listen to a discussion of this question and devote a period of time to legislating upon it. The measure, though not so restrictive as some might desire, was a move in the right direction.

The resolutions were carried and a bill introduced and provisions made for a controller, interpreter and other persons appointed un der the bill.

Mr. Pope moved the second reading of the bill to authorize the granting of aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Edgar said before the aid was granted there should be a strict enquiry into the cost of the construction. He believed the company's estimate of the cost of a section of one hundred miles, beginning at the end of the first hundred miles west of Calgary, alone were out by a million dollars.

The bill was read a second time. OTTAWA, July 3.

Mr. Chapleau moved the second reading of the bill to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration.

The House then went into committee, and he moved an amendment to bring the bill into force in a month after the passing thereof in respect of Chinese immigrants coming into the Dominion from the United States, and in six months for those coming from other countries. He explained that it was necessary to bring the act into force at once with respect to Chinese immigrants from the United States, who might otherwise flock into Canada before it becomes law, and secure all the advantages of prior residence as to going out and returning to the country at will. After the bill became law a Chinaman would have to pay \$60 every time

he entered the country. The bill was reported with the amendment. Sir John Macdonald moved the Franchise Bill back to committee for amendment. He Territori s was passed through committee with an amendment. Ou motion to concur in the place owners of property in cities t and t in the same category as sons of farmers, including as well grandsons, step sons and sonsin-law, and to provide that in case of a tenant. where the rental is not stated, the fact of the property being assessed for \$300 in cities or \$200 in towns shall be prima facie evidence of the right to vote.

Listen to Your Wife The Manchester GUARDIAN, June Sth, 1883, says At One of the State Looking on the woodland ways ! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May bloessoms !!!!! Thire was an interesting group.

JULY 6,

6 6 C

14.69:20

1885

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed !!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely over cured and was for several years harely able to get

about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May. 1882.

I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her-

Consented !!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I had not quite finished the Biss office with I felt a change come over me. This was Satur-day, November 3.. On Sunday morning I felt and to my room companious, "I was sure I could " Walk !

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all ever the house. I am gaining strength each day, and ean walk quice safe without any Stife.

walk guite and without any "Sitk in the train the set and set "Sitk in Or Support. I am how at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of "Royal Manchauge" For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily :eon. gratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Wary gratefully yours, JOHN ILLICK SURN. MANCHERERE (BUR, J. Dec. 24, 1883). Two years later am perfectly well.

53" None genuine without a bunch of green liess as the white inbel. Shun all the vile, poseonous stud with "Hop" or " Hope" in their name.



CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the bi-dent to a billous state of the system, suc-siness, Nausea, Droyaines, Distress after Pain in the Side, Sc. While their most t-sble success has been abown in curing

SICK I cadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equal valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stonach, stimulate the liver and regulate the howels. Even if they only cared

Acte they would be almost priceless to those whe enfor from this distressing complaint; but forta-sately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick need



bond for a certain p riod. Is supply, the item \$50,000 for subsidy to a

saving service.

PARTIAL LIST OF VISITORS. Among use prominent gentlemen in atten dance were Senator Smith and Hon. T. Anglin, Toron'o; Mayor Cleary, Windsor; J. J. Curran, M. P., Col. Walker, Montreal; J. Doyle, Goderleh; T. Connolly, Toronto; P. Kelly, Blyth; D. J. Donohue, St. Thomas; Jas. Brady, Ingersoll M. O'Lonne, Stratford; J. Kidd, jr., Seaforth; T. Gleason, Sarnia; Timothy Coughlin, M. P., Offa, North Middleser, and many others whose names could Middleser, and many others whose names could not be ascertained from Ohatham, Sarnia, not be ascertained from Unatham. Saria, Ingersoll, Wools ock, Stratford, Strathroy, Petrolia, St. Maly's, Clinten, Goderich, and parishes in the diocese, besides the following citizens :--Mayor B-cher, ex-mayora B Gronyu E, Meredith, Dr. R. M. Bucke, Chas. Murray, Josiah Bluckburn, and many other Protestants. At the coordination of the morning service the institute of the morning service the

invit. d guests and ecclesizatios repaired to Mount Hope orphanage and sat down to a banquet, at which fully two hundred and fifty participated. A few toasts were drunk and enceopes of a congratulator, churactor made by loading divines and gentlemou present.

### EVENING SHIVIOR.

In the evening the new church was again filled to the doors, the prescher being Bishop O'Farcell, of Trenton, who delivered a fine sermon.

The music at both services was of a high charact r. The choir, numbering about one hundred voices, was led by Dr. Carl Verrinier, of this city, and among the soloiets in the rendition i Mozart's Tweitth Mass were Mrs. Lill.e and Mr. Marentette, of Hamilton, Mrs. Hysiop, of Chatham, besides local vocalists of prominence.

The masters of ceremonies on the occasion were Reve. Joseph Bayard of Samia ; Joseph Kennedy and L. A. Danphy, London ; and Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor. DESCRIPTION OF THE RDIFICE.

The corner s one of the new building which was dedicated to day was laid on Sunday, May 23, 18-1, by Bishop Walsh assisted by Arch-bishop Lynch, the late Bishop Crimbon, of Hamilton, and many others The structure, which is of a most imposing character, stands in the centre of the block bounded on the north by Princers avenue, on the south by Dufferin avenue, on the east by Path avenue, and on the west by Richmond street. It is located about a hundred test from the street, faving the outh, and adds greatly to the appearance of the sec-tion of the city in which it is situated. It is not five minutes' walk from the basiness centre, and adjoins Victoria park. The structure proper consists of nave, aisles, chancels, chapels, bap-tistry, sacristy, morning chapel, and chanter-house. It is built of Hamilton or Grimsby stone with cut stone facings, and is of the early French style of architecture, modelled somewhat after the style of the Jesnit ohurch at Montreal. The interior i 180 feet in length and 68 in breadth, and across the transput over 100 feet wide. The height from the ground to the ridge of the main roof is 83 feet, and when the two towers on the south west and south-east corners are completed, which will be sometime in 1886, they will be in height 215 feet. On the northerly pinnacle of the main roof is e.ect d an imposing minaret.

roof is e.ect d an imposing minaret. Ingrees to the edifice is reached by three doorways, a large and magnificent one to the body of the church and two others to the east and west transcripts. Over the man doorway is and west transpits. Over the mann doorwsy is a richly mounted arch surmounted by a large rose window in the front gable. Next arches au mount the side doers and over them again are wheel windows in cach transept. All the windows wil be of stained glass, which his lordship Bishop Walsh will purchase in France next month. The building mside does not present the finished appearance it will undoubtedly do with statuary and the walls hung with pictures. But at the opening to day its pictures. But at the opening to may be provided by the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the provided by the what might be expected to follow the mishing touches of the painter, the scalptor, and wood worker. The pillers which support the tran. The cleansing, antiseptic and heating quali-sept roofs are most substantial in character, equalled, sept roofs are most substantial in character, equalled.

was demonstrated on the evening following the official announcement by bonfires blaz ing on almost every hilltop in Ireland. The people of Dublin are preparing to give the new Archbishop an unequalled reception with a general illumination of the city, a torchlight procession, in which the prelate's carriage will be drawn in triumph to the late archbishop's palace, and servandes that will fill the night with music. On the Eng lish eide of the channel the appoint ment is regarded with currou-ly mixed feelings. Cardinal Manning was among the most bitter of Dr. Walsh's opponents, and the appointment has intensified to a re markable degree the hatred between English and Irish Catholics, which was already firmly rooted. A curious instance of the clashing among brethren was furnished this

week. The Whitechapel branch of the L-ague f the Cross, a powerful temperance society, founded by Cardinal Manning, resolved to expel a member who had testified against the iynamiter Cunningham. To effect the expulion it was necessary to obtain the consent of Cardinal Manuing, and a delegation of Irish members waited upon His Eminence for that purpose. The Cardinal promptly refused his consent, telling the delegates that they, as members of the Lesgue of the Cross, had cothing to do with politics or with shielding men who sought to destroy life or property by dynamite. The delegates began to argue the matter, but the Cardinal cut them short, and directed all who were in favor of expelling the witness to hold up their hands. The response was unanimous. Then he directed these who favored the use of dyna mite to hold up eir hands, and not a hand was raised. The Cardinal then read them a severe lecture for their inconsistency and in justice, and sternly directed them to give up their scarfs and badges of membership in the League of the Cross. The delegates refused to surrender their regalia, which they said belonged to them, and declared that they

would present them to Mr. Parnell. The schism in the Temperance League between the Irish and English members is spreading, and all attempts to heal the split have thus far proved fruitless.

## THE CHOLERA.

Possibly the Cholers may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every procaution against it. Dr. Fow-ler's Extract of Wild Strawherry is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Diarrhoa and Dysentery.

## MINISTER KEILEY'S WIFE NOT A JEWESS.

V ASHINGTON, June 30 .- A Virginia journa. list now in the city, and an old friend of Minister Reiley, pronounces the statement that Mr. Koiley's wife is a Jewess as false. He says : "While it is true that Mrs. Keiley

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet purposes use Low's Sulphur Soap.

says John Eston Cooke.

gai at their oppressors,

The statistics given by him as to the conditions of the l-boring classes in Italy are di-couraging. Ten millions of laborers there are who do not earn, taking the average the year through, more than \$3 a month, and among them the want of salt and brend generates the most noxious disease. He writes against the standing armies and sgainst duels and divorces. The style, however, is heavy. If a brilliant writer should take hold of the matter and write a popular pamphlet, shore and attractive, and easy to be understood by the people, it might raise a social ravo-lution in I aly. Fortunately for the Government, Curci's perio is are too long, his style too crude, his digressions too frequent and crudite. Ha writes like a man who seizes every chance of saying all that he knows, and Father Curci

knows a gr at many things indeed. As soon as his book was published Father Curci submitted it to the Holy Inquisition, to the Congretation of the Index, and to the Pope hims If A strict and regular condenn tion woult be difficult to give b-cause the matter is in dispute, and there are many pros and cons Besides, Father Curci's ideas have been previ-ously published by the learnet Archbishop of Mainz, Mr. Ket her, in his work, "Die Arbesterfrage un i Christenthum," and that book was never consured by Rome.

The old gentleman wil not leave his country residence the year, but will quirtly a wait death there as he tells his few visiting friends.

All Well Pleased.—The children like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Jyrup and parents rejoice over its virtues.

# ENGLISH POLITICS.

NEWSPAPER'S FEELING REGARDING

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. DUBLIN, July 2 - United Ireland speaks with contempt of the local government scheme proposed by Mr. Chambertain. Only sovereign assembly, it says, will satisfy Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, July 2 .- The Irish National League has requested Justin McCarthy to stand for Liverpool at the next election. It has also resolved to hold .loof from all Euglish parties

LONDON, July 2 .- Lord Salisbury, replying to a letter from unemployed workmen of Wolverhampion, who complained that they were in a starving condition, expressed grief at the sufferings of the working classes, and promises that the new Government will carefully consider the whole question of the pre-valent depression of trade throughout Great Britain, and take such measures for relief as shall be found most advisable. It is announced that Lord Salisbury will soon introduce into Parliament a bill embodying the ohief incommendations of the royal commission appointed to enquire into the saultary condition of the homes of the poor.

The prospectus of a Conservative news agency has been issued. Lord Randolph Churchill is named as the chairman of the company, the capital of which is £1,000. The purpose of this agency is to provide the provinces with cheap Conservative newspapers, and to prepare votors for the general ections.

## PROMINENT BUTTER MAKERS.

There is no dissent from the decision of candid and capable dairymen, that the Im-The Pocahontus atory is true after all. So proved Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & terms. Co., Builington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever, of Massachu-

amendment, Hon. Mr. Milis moved that the area of electoral districts for representation in the North-West council be enlarge I from one thousand to two thousand square miles. Amendment wasуевь 37, паув 79.

The House weat again into committee on the bill to amend the Couse idated Revenue Act. Mr. Costigan said that in order to meet certain objections, he proposed to excerpt spirits for mechanical purposes from the two years' regulation. To provide for bringing new distil eries gradually into operation, he moved that in case new distilleries established after 1st July, 1887, by any person who is not a holder of a license as a distillor on July 1s, 1885, the distiller licensed in respect there f may enter and remove for consumption for any period one-third of the prod. ct at any time after the manufacture dur-ing the :wo years next following the issue of the licens-, and that during the three years next following the expiry of the two years already referred to, the licensee may enter and remove for consumption one-third part of the product which has been manufactured for at least twe ve months. The amendment was carried and the bill reported from committee.

Sir H. Langevin moved the House into com-mittee on resolutions granting subsidies to the proposed short line to the Maritime Provinces, and said that the policy of the Government and Parliament have been not merely to bring the Canadian Pacific Railway from the shores of the Pacific to the city of Mo treal, but to extend it to Quebec and the seaports of tha Maritime Provinces. In that view the resolutions of the paper were drswn. They proposed to aid a line from River Juene, in the province of Quebec, to Edmundston, N. B., a distance of 83 miles. The next short route was that south of the St. Lawrence to the Maritime province ports. This had been thor-oughly surveyed, and five possible lines had been found. The shortest was that via Mattabeen found. The shortest was that via Mattawamkcag and Macadam to Salisbury. This the dovernment proposed to recommend for a subsidy. The distance by this route from Montreal to St. Andrews would by 430 miles Montreal to St. Andrews would D4 430 miles Proposition had been made for an all Canadian route via Quebec, but he could not apprave it. The third portion of the resolution had reference to the extension of the Canadian Pacific to Quebec. The Gov-erement now, knowing the desire of the liament o connect the national line with Que-han unpaced an entered subside with Que bee, proposed an enlarged subsidy with a view to attaining that desirable end. There would, however, be an amendment to the resolution, because lately the Government had entered into negotiations with the Grand Trunk, as well as the Canadian Pacific Raiw y, on the subject of a transfer of the North Shore line by the Trunk, on its part, h d declaro i to the Govern-ment that it was eady to transfer the North Shore line and the Jacques Cartier Junction Railway on certain conditions of payment, to reimburse the company the amount paid by it for stock and the cost of improvements made on the road. The Canadian Pacific Railway company, he understood, was ready to take the railway upon the conditions stipulated. Under the circumstances he proposed to amend the resolution dealing with this subject, so as to the resolution dealing with this subject, so as to provide that the Governor-in-Conneil might apply the multion and a haif of dollars to be voted, or any part of it, to the acquisition of the North Shore road, and the Government might then transfer or lease the said railway to the Canadiaa Pacific Railway Company, subject to such obligations as the Government shall have assumed in acquiring it. A further subsidy was necessary to complete the Riviere du Loup line, as \$3.200 a mile was voted three years are, and After some discussion the resolutions were

adopted, and the House adjourned. OTTAWA, July 2.

Mr. Chaplean, in moving that the House go None genuine without the trade mark

Mr. Mulock moved that any Indian Agent who induced an Indian to fraudulently register as a voter should be disqualified from office for two years and be guilty of a misdemeanor. Adopted.

Mr. Charlton moved an amendment to provide that the people should control voters lists by officers of their own selection, and that each province be allowed to regulate the franchise for itself. Lost on division-yeas, 51; nays, 96.

Mr. Jenkins moved an amendment to the effect that in Prine Edward Island and British Columbia, besides persons entitled to be registered as voters under the provisions of the act, every person of the age of 21, not disqualified by law, who is entitled to vote now in said provinces, shall have the right to be registered as a voter.

Attor some discussion,

Mr. McIntyre moved in amendment to the amendment, that the provincial qualification for voters in Prince Edward Island shall continue to be the qualification for members of the House of Commons.

Sir John Macdonald said the principle had already been voted on and negatived. The amendment was largely a matter of sentiment and in his opifion would not affect the prin-ciple of the bill. He would therefore accept it, as those who could not qualify under some clause of the bill must be tenants of the poor house.

The amendment to the amendment was lost on division. Yeas, 50; nays, 95.

After some amendments had been proposed and lost, the main amendment was carried on division-yeas, 114; nays, 17, and the House went into committee on the bill, and reported it with the amendments. On motion for concurrence in amendments, seventeen amend-ments were successively offered and lost.

Mr. Mills finally moved that the bill be read that day three months, which was lost by a division of yeas 37, nays 88. The bill was then read a third time and

passed the Commons. The House adjourned at 1.10 a.m.

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as \$3.200 a mile was voted three years ago, and the company was willing to build the line ousuch"



A plumbago mine has been discovered in Mercer County, Pa.

white) of one in the cold water with the

Rev. J. McLaurin, Oanadian Baptist Misnonary to India, writes : During our stay in Canada, we have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to Iudia, and would like very much to take some with us, for our own use and to give to the discussed heathen.

The highest point ever reached by man was by balloon -27,000 feet.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N.S., writes : "I was afflicted with rhoumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave round to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Nearly one half of the people in the United States are engaged in commercial pursuits.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : " During ten years' active practice I have had occa-sion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypo phosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Line and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take pleasure in saving that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of general debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

No cars or wagons or vehicles of any kind on wheels are known in the capital of Madagascar.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medi-cine for Dyspepsia; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

Washington Territory has gained in population within the last six years about 100 per cent.

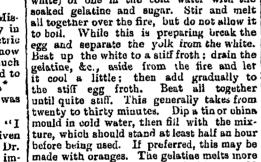
THOSE TWIN FORS to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cura. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes anobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a bloud purifier it has no equal. It is also, a great favorite with the adles.

The thimble was invented 200 years ago by Nicholas van Benschoter, a goldsmith of Am-sterdam, 

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water for an hour. BEEF ROLLS .- Mince the remains of some cold roast or boiled beef tolerably tine, with a small amount of its own fat ; add a seasoning of pepper, salt and chopped herbs; put the whole into a roll of put paste, and bake for half an hour, or rather longer should the roll be very large.

quickly if it is previously soaked in the cold

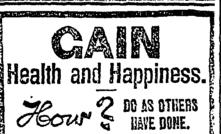
Beef Patties may be made of cold meat by mincing and seasoning beef as directed above, and baking in a rich puff paste in patty tins. STEWED BEEF AND CELERY SAUCE .- Cut three roots of celery into pieces two inches long, put them in a stewpan with a pint of good gravy, two onions sliced, and simmer gently until the celery is tender, let the gravy cool, then add the beer into rather thick pieces; let it just boil up, and serve with fried potatoes,

CUTLETS OF COLD MUTTON.-Cut the remains of cold loin or neck of mutton into cutlets, trim them and take away a portion of the fat should there be too much. Dip them in beaten egg, sprinkle with bread crumbs and fry them a nice brown in hot dripping. Arrange them on a dish and pour round them either a good gravy or hot tomato sauce.

MUTTON PIE .-- Cold mutton may be made into very good pies, if well seasoned and mixed with a few herbs. If the leg is used cut it into very thin slices ; if the loin or neck, into thin cutlets. Place some at the bottom of the dish, season well with pepper, salt, mace, parsley and herbs ; then put a layer of potatoes sliced, then more untion and so on till the dish is full ; add the gravy, cover with a crust and bake for one hour.

SPANISH STEAK .- Take one onion, two ounces of beef dripping, one large tablespoonful of finely chopped paraley, one tablespoon-ful of salad oil, one ditto of good oream, one pint of stock, one dessert spoonful of Tarragon vinegar, pepper and salt. Slice the onion very fine and fry it in dripping ; then drain away the fat and out the steak into thin round pieces, scored with the knife; cover each piece with paraley and a few drops of oil; mix the stock with the oil and tarragon vinegar into a thick sauce; pour it into a stewpan, and place each slice of steak gently in the sauce with the fried onions; simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour, add the

Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronago and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 124 pages ; paper, 75 cents: cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.



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Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I wasso lame I had to roll out of hed!" (1) wasso "O. It. Talimage, Milwankee, Wia.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Eldnoy-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth sio a box."-Sam'i Hodges, Williemstown, Wett Va

Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured as after 15 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt. as and cured

Have you Malaria?

"Ridney-Wort has done better than any other medy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

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Are you tormented with Piles? "Ridnor-Wort permanently cured no of blooting piles, Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

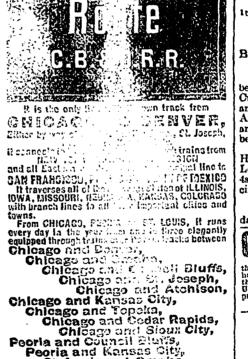
Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort curca me, after 1 was given up 1 die by physicians and I had suffored thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Main

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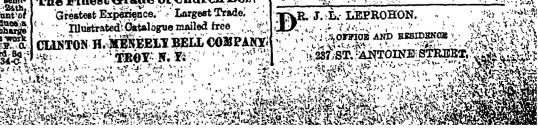
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### THE-TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. こう きいた 明朝時間にでいる 计计算

# NORTH-WEST NEWS.

SUDGMENT IN THE CONNORS AP. PEAL CASE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

POUNDMAKER'S INDIANS REPORTED TO BE OF BIG BEAR.

WINNIPRO, Jane 29.—Judgment was deliver-ed here to day in the Connors appeal murder case. After referring to the facts and to the statute of 1880, His Lordship proceeded with his judgment, of which the following are ex-tracts:—We have carefully examined and contracts: --We have carefully examined and con-midered the facts, and are of opinion that the jury was fully warranted and sustained in their wardict of guilty of murder The authority of this court is limited on this appeal either to confirm the conviction or to order a new trial. It is perfectly clear that the Parliament of Can-ada hasconferred on the stipendiary magistrate, with junctice of the pears, and with the interven-tion of a jury of six, the power of trying per-sons for a capital offence. The statute may be fairly read as providing for summary trials in sertain cases by a stipendiary magistrate withfairly read as providing for summary trials in certain cases by a stipendiary magistrate with-out jury, in certain other cases by a stipendiary magistrate with a justice of the peace and jury of six. Under 32 and 33 Vic., chap. 32, no mention is made of dispensing with a grand jury, but the procedure is given by which crimes therein mentioned are to be tried. That proce-dure being followed, the case is lawfully dis-posed of, without a bill having been submitted to the Grand Jury. Under the North-West Territories act. 1880, the procedure is also laid down. and in my opinion contains all the law requires to be observed. No complaint is made that the requirements of that act have not been observed. The act, whilst it provides for the trial, who shall preside and the number of the jury, does not provide either for the for the trial, who shall preside and the number of the jury, does not provide either for the grand jury nor their qualification nor any means for securing their attendance in the North-West territories. In my opinion none North-West territories. In my opinion none ever existed. In our opinion a new trial should be refused and the conviction confirmed. Jus-tices Taylor and Dubuc concurred in the judg-ment of the Chief Justice. Mr. Ewart then in-timated the intention of the prisoner to carry the case to the Privy Council. A desparch from Medicine Hat reports that while members of the Halifax Battalion were hathing in the Saskatchewan on Sunday, one of their surphur Puierte Mullic was drawned

bathing in the Saskatchewan on Sunday, one of their number, Private Mullie, was drowned. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his un-timely e d. The tro.ps did not embark from Fort Pitt to-day, as expected. It is said they are waiting for detachments of the 65th under Col. Onimet and the Winnipeg Light Infantry, expected to join their comrades. Telegraph communication was established between Edmon-ton and Winnipeg to-day and messages have passed over the line. A priest from Poundmaker's reserve reports the Indigues there again unruly and disposed to

A press from Foundmarker's case to reports the Indians there again unruly and disposed to go on the warpath. Half-breads in the neigh-borhood of Duck Lake are reported openly carting stolen goods which were cached in the bluffs to their houses. Much satisfaction is expressed at the action of the Government in increasing the mounted police force.

Increasing the mounted police force. Orders have been received by the Queen's Own to return at once if they have no chance of eatching Big B-ar. A court opened at Battleford to-day before

Judge R. aleau, who will try all minor cases connected with the raid ; there are in all thirty prisoners. The treason-felony cases will be tried at Regins.

## IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 1.—In the House of Com-mons this afternoon, Mr. Charlton drew attention to a report that on Corpus Christi Sunday No. 2 company of the 65th Battalion was ordered to parade for church and to at-tend the Corpus Christi celebration ; that one of the privates, a Protestant, refused to fall in, as he had promised to attend the Presbyterian church, and on giving the reason why he refused to fall in, he was reprimanded for making such a promise without the consent three were ordered by Col. Quimet for extra duty, and three were conveyed to the guard room, one of the latter being placed for eight days on bread and water. As the Queen's Regulations provided that all volunteers should be at liberty to worship in the church to which they belonged, this attempt to force men to a service they did not wish to attend was a breach of the regulation and a gross violation of the right to worship in a manner dictated by conscience, Hon. Mr. Caron said the department had no information upon the subject. His attention, however, was called to the matter yesterday by the Premier, and he had at once telegraphed to Col. Onimet and the offi-cers at headquarters in relation to the case. It was impossible for him to express an opinion until he had the particulars before him. He might say, though, that the regulalations were perfectly clear, and that every man had a right to worship in the church to which he belonged. Hon. Mr. Markenzie-I hope that the vol-

# Bacilish Government they would suffer death: Damont received a bad, scalp wound at Batoche, but has fully recovered.

THE EDMONTON, INCIDENT. OTTAWA, July 6 - In connection with the statement that Protestant volunteers of the 65th Battalion had been imprisoned for refusing to attend Roman Catholic service, Hon. Mr.

nrst time, and just to cause mischier, precended, on the occasion in question, to be a Protestant. However, he was punished, not for having re-fused to attend Catholic service but for having incited his comrades to mutiny, and having used insulting larguage to his captain. (Signed), J. OUMER, Lieut.-Col. Commanding 65th Battalion.

The telegram was read by the Minister in the House this afternoon, and it appeared to be received as a satisfactory explanation of the regrettable incident.

[Continued from sixth page.]

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 6.

On motion to go into committee of ways and means (Mr. Bowell), Mr. Blake proceeded to charge the Government with neglect, delay and mismanage. ment in their administration of the North-West. He arraigned the Indian policy, stating that it had been marked by neglect. delay, incompetence and bad appointments. These, with other grievances, led to a highly discontented state of feeling among the Indians in 1884.'S5. With refer-ence to the claim of the half-breeds of the territories, through the Indian title, he maintained that that claim was recognized in prin-ciple by the Manitoba settlfment of 1870, by which land and scrip were awarded to the Manitoba half-breeds in satisfaction of similar claims. He said that the complaint of the halfbreeds had been coming in for a long while, ever since 1878, and the act of 1879 gave the Government the power to deal with the question. The Government had ample warning and must have been aware of the circumstances of the case and the impending danger. As far back as June, 1884, the Poundmaker trouble took place at Battleford, and from that down to the offer of Riel in 1885 to leave for \$5,000. the Government had abundant warning. In October, 1884, Major Crozier had reported that the half breeds were drilling under Riel at Batoche. He alleged that the half breeds had not had faith kept with them, and that the Prince Albert Colonization Company had been the cause of much mischief. There had been general mismanagement, and be moved that the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that in the administration of Northwest affairs by the present Government, prior to the recent outbreak, there have occurred grave instances of neglect, delay and mismanagement in matters affecting the best

velfare and good government of the country. Sir John Macdonald said the hon, member had furnished, gratuitously, a most able brief for the counsel of Louis Riel at his trial at Regina. The hon, gentlemen on the other side might sueer, but the house would find when the trial took place that the substance, the basis, the apex, of the speeches for the defence would be the speech of the hon. gentleman. From the beginning of the session, from every motion he had made, from every return he had asked for, the hon. gentleman had shown that his one object was the miser. able, wretched object of trying to get a case against the Government, rather than justice to the people of the North-West. More than all, he (Sir John) would ask if the hon. gentleman's whole speech had not been a justification, an apology, an excuse, for the rising in the North-West ; a justification, an excuse, for the murder of our people in the North-West; it has been a justification, an excuse, for the murders in that country. he was sometimes a member and sometimes half-breeds were just. Nor could he reasonably do so, for in a despatch of March, 1878, from the Minister of the Militia of the government of which the hon member (Mr. Blake) was Minister of Justice, the halfbreeds had been told that they had no tioners to be aided by the Government granting assistance to purchase agricultural implements, seeds, etc., I must confess I am not disposed to view favorably. I do not see on what ground the half-breeds can claim to be treated differently from white settlers in the territories. The half-breeds, who have in some respects the advantage over white which case land would, no doubt, be assigned to them as to white settlers ; but beyond that they must not look to the Government for any that it would be repaid to the Government by the parties to whom it was advanced. 1

# THE CLARE ELECTION.

The second se

## (Continued from first page. ] ...

The words which we have quoted are the words of another of the lieutenants of O'Connell, of Richard Lalor Sheil. The name and the fame of Sheil have been too much suffered to fade into obscurity of late. Ireland has produced a long and illustrious succession of famous orators. The names of Grattan, of Plunket, of Meagher-not to mention the names of living men-shine like stars, but in the splendid galaxy no name is more luminous than the name of Shell. His oratory deserves something of the careful study which is given to Cicero or to Mirabeau. Few public speakers have been masters of a more glowing style, have shown such a rich command of words, have made such a gorgeous use of ornament which never became trivial because it never ceased to be majestic.

English statesmen of both parties have combined to pay striking tribute to the elogrence and to the genius of Sheil. Lord Beaconsfield, in one of the most famous of his novels, awards to Sheil enthusiastic his novels, awards to Sheil enthusiastic praise, and contrasts him favorably with the great English orator, Canning. The late Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, described Sheil not very long ago as one of the three great speakers who had come to success in spite of conspicuous personal defects of manner and of voice. Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Newman were the two other examples chosen by Mr. Gladstone. Of Sheil he wrote that "his roice resembled the sound pro-"his voice resembled the sound prothat duced by a tin kettle battered about from duced by a tin kettle battered hour hour hour hours, indicatly, has head hours. The place to place. In anybody else, "Mr. Glad-for bookkeeping, grammar; Miss M. Thomp-etone went on to say, "I would not, if it had been my choice, like to have listened to physiology, French conversation, music; Miss that voice; but in him I would not have H. McKillop, prize for spelling; Miss B. that voice; but in him I would not have changed it, for it was part of a most re-markable whole, and nobody ever felt it 4111 FRENCH CLASS.-M painful while listening to it. He was a great orator, and an orator of much preparation, I believe, carried even to words, with a very vivid imagination, and an enormous power of language and of strong feeling. There was a peculiar character, a sort of half-wildness Canadian history, sewing; Miss B. McCulley, in his aspect and delivery; his whole figure, and his delivery, and his voice, and his manner, were all in such perfect kceping with one another that they formed a great Parliamentary picture; and although it is now thirty five years since I heard Mr. Sheil, my recollection of him is just as vivid as if I had been listening to him to day." Such was the man and such the eloquence which was enabled to render O'Connell sterling service in the fight of Clare, a fight of which the most brilliant and fascinating picture has been left us by the pen of Sheil himself.

These events and this man were in the minds of that crowded assembly as they watched O'Connell standing below the Bar of the House between Lord Ebrington and Lord Duncaunon. Presently, the Speaker rose, and called upon new members desirous of taking the oath to come to the table. O'Connell advanced between his introducers to take the oath. It had been O'Connell's intention, when orginally he stood for Clare, to come to the House of Commons and to refuse to take the shameful oath then tendered to Catholics. He believed that the result of such a daring step would be to advance materially the cause of Catholic Emancipation. But the cause of Catholic Emancipation had not to wait for that. The Clare election settled the matter, and between the time when O'Connell came forward to contest the county and the time when he stood at the bar of the House waiting to be sworn, Catholic Emancipation had become the law of the land. With petty ingenuity, however, Sir Robert Peel had provided that only those who should be returned as members to the House of Commons "after the commencement of the Act " should be allowed to take their seats under the new oaths. O'Connell This had throughout been their course. But | had been returned before the Bill became to take part in the celebration, and as a result the hon. gentleman had been careful not to law, and against him this retrospective allude, except casually, to the course of clause was levelled. He, of course, refused events prior to 1879. He had been silent to take the infamous forms of oath which, about the policy of the Government of which | except to him, were never again to be offered to a Catholic. He was directed to withdraw, not ! And then in the next place, Mr. and he did so. An animated discussion at Speaker, he has not ventured in the whole of once sprang up as to whether or not he his speech to say that the grievances of the should be heard at the Bar of the House in his own defence. The debate was continued upon another day, and for three days in all this matter occupied the attention of the House. O'Connell was finally allowed to speak in his own defence at the Bar. He made a long and eloquent speech. The old greater claim than the white settlers. That offensive oath was again tendered to him, despatch said: "The application of the peti-and again he refused to take it in words which are now historic. He declined to take the oath because "one part of it he knew to be false, and another he did not believe to be true." A new writ was issued for the County Clare. But the malignancy of Sir Robert Peel had no further effect than of allowing O'Connell a further triumph. He was, of course, immediately re-elected. In the hall of a great London club which bears the now misicading title of Reform, settlers, should be impressed with the necessity of settling down in fixed localities and directing their energies towards pastoral or agricultural pursuits in O'Connell. The Whigs, who feared or hated him in his life, who reviled him in their press and in their speeches, who alternately cajuled and calumniated him, as their fear special assistance in their farming operations. Your petilioners, in supposing that the Gov. crnment would give seeds or farm implements are mistaken. Money has been advanced to or their hatred rose uppermost ; the fossil some settlers on the distinct understanding of the Shepherd Kings ; the Whigs, whom O'Connell himself stigmatized as base, bloody, and brutal, are not now unwilling to pay O'Connell some empty honors, and to offer to his memory the respect which they denied him in the flesh. It is no commendation to O'Connell in the eyes of the Irish people that his portrait is accorded a place of honor on the walls of an English political club, it is to the supporter of the Melbourne Government, it is to O'Connell, the enemy of Young Ircland, it is to the O'Connell of his later and failing years that they offer their unneeded tribute. The Irish people owe much to O Connel; they owe to him the Weber pianos continue to hold the lead privilege of professing in freedom the faith of all others among people of wealth and inusical taste in the United States. They agitation against the Union which kept alive have the unqualified endorsement of all the the spirit of patriotism, and obeyed the privilege of professing in freedom the faith day. artists, including Her Majesty and the Ital- commands of Grattan to keep knocking at ian Opera Compunies. Among those recently the Union; they can forgive him for his fall-received at the agoncy are several lovely ing off, for his alliance with the Whigs; they toned cabinet planos in rich rosewood cases, can forgive him for the praise with which English politicians now load his memory, in consideration of the contumely which Engthe stock of planos and organs, with price list, can be had on applying personally or by postal card to 228 St. James street, Montreal. New York Plano Co. day when the act of Catholic Emancipation very five stock of second-hand planos and received the royal signature than the voice organs, all in good order, consisting of the of Young Ireland protesting against the inaction that was betraying them. The Irish people whose representatives in Westminster have at last succeeded by their vote in over-throwing the detested Whig Government of Mr. Gladstone can afford to forget that there was a time when an Irish tribune suffered himself to be led away by the saint seducing The Clare election was the last act of the long struggle for Catholic Emancipation. It may be regarded as the preface or prelude to a struggle equally great, equally arduous, not, unfortunately, equally successful-the strug gle for Repeal.

# QUEBEC.

This institution, which has done so much

to enhance the moral and social culture of the young ladies of St. Anicet and vicinity, terminated the scholastic year Tuesday, June 30th. Many beautiful and valuable prizes were distributed amongst the pupils on the occasion. The prizes were awarded as follows :--

lst FRENCH CLASS -- Miss E. Saumier prizes presented by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P. for religious instruction, good conduct, appli-cation, French and English grammar, physical geography, literature, bookkeeping; alao 1st prize for writing and embroidery. Miss S. Boucher, prizes for orthography, elocution, general history, lexicology and memory essons.

IST ENGLISH CLASS .- Miss E. Gaybor, prizes for good conduct, presented by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P.; also application, algebra, geometry, grammar, writing, Freach conversation, demestic economy. Miss R. Crevier, prizes for rhetoric, physical geography, modern history, composition, music. 3RD FRENCH CLASS.-Miss L. Quesnel, prizes for Catechism of Perseverance, orthography, ancient history, English reading, Mexican work; Miss E. Leblanc, prizes for grammar, arithmetic, geography, Canadian history and lexicology. 3RD ENGLISH CLASS - Miss Aggie Higgins,

prizes for arithmetic, geography and French conversation; Miss N. Killen, prizes for Catechism of Perseverance, grammar, em-broidery; Miss A. Stowell, prizes for book-keeping, embroidery; Miss A. Curran, prizes for bookbanning commany. Miss M. Theren

4TH FRENCH CLASS,-Miss L. Saumier, prizes for bookkeeping, composition, application to English, domestic economy; Miss M. Saumier, prizes for application, parsing, for domestic economy (second course) ; Miss D. Quesnel, 1st prize for orthography, also memory lessons, prize for mental arithmetic ; Miss M. Castaguer. prizes for writing, Eng-lish reading ; Miss L. Bonneville, prize for catechism, 1st prize for domestic economy ; Miss C. Beauvis, prize for good pronunciation, 2nd for knitting, 3rd for domestic economy (second course); Miss S. Aubin, 2nd prize for orthography, prize for geography, punctual-ity; Miss M. Henry, 2nd prize for application, memory lessons, prize for knitting (third course.)

4TH FRENCH CLASS.-Miss K. Smith, prizes for penmanship, French conversation Miss T. Cunningham, geography, Canadian history, needlework, and domestic economy (2nd course) ; Miss N. Wheatley, grammar, Mexican work, sewing ; Miss B. Gould, good conduct, geography, arithmetic, embroidery; Miss M L. Crevier, sacred history, reading. 5TH FRENCH CLASS.—Miss L. Laporia, prizes for application, sewing; Miss E. Choquette, reading, braiding; Miss M. Quenneville, arithmetic, kpitting; Miss L. Leblanc, application; Miss C. Leblanc, good conduct, arithmetic, writing; Niss L. Latour, religious instruction.

5TH ENGLISH CLASS,-Miss S. Sechy, prizes for arithmetic and reading; Miss N Higgins, catechism and grammar ; Miss E. Lemieux, good conduct, Latin prayers, geography, French grammar, arithmetic.

6TH FRENCH CLASS .- Miss H. Monique. prizes for catechism, grammar, sacred history, reading; Miss A. Lamouette, reading, spelling, punctuality ; Miss O. Masson, seography, elements of grammar, sacred history, music Miss E. Bourgeault, catechism, reading; Miss A. Aubin, spelling; Miss B. Laporie, sacred history.

# CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

# Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

As the weather has been unfavorable it goes without saying that business, both wholesale and retail, has been dull.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The domand for butter has been light and of a jobbing nature; stocks are accumulating and

prices a little easier. Cheese-There is a fair enquiry for choice, both white and colored. Prices are firm at 7c to 72c for strictly choice ; medium and French goods 6c to 64c and slow of sales. Eggs-Receipts have been light and stocks well cleared up. Sales of single cases are reported at 124c. In provisions business has been moderate.

DRY GOODS .- The amount of business done during the week has been small. The situation is practically the same as previously stated.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .--- Some little demand for flour on Newfoundland account has again been experienced, business generally being quiet, with prices steady. Fresh ground flour is firm; old easier. Grain in the West has been firmer and the market here is also Corn and cats were comparatively firm. teady with only a moderate trading. FURS.—The London June sales lasted three

days and offerings were comparatively light. Beaver and bear maintained March quotations, but other kinds sustained a further

shrinkage. GREEN FRUITS.—The demand has been fai Oranges ruled firm at \$4 to \$5 in boxes, a emons have been exceptionally firm : quot at \$4.50 to \$6 per box. Strawberries we plentiful, and sold by the crate at S to 10c. LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES .- The leath

men have had a dull week, and business generally slow at the close of the month. the boot and shoe factories leading manufa turers look forward to the future with con dence. July is expected to be a busy mor in both departments of trade.

GROCERIES-The amount of business do has been moderate. Teas-There has been quiet but firm market here. Sugar-I market is reported steady and not material changed from last week. Valencia orang may be affected in a commercial sense by cholera pestilence, prime quality is scan here at 7c to 74c.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS

There has been nothing doing to have a effect on the market this week. Butter The market is very quiet, with sales restrict to local wants. There is a supply of fre rolls at 12c to 124c for best and 10c to 11c f medium. Eggs are not so plentiful of la and sell at 13c. Cheese is quiet and priv unchanged ; finest new sells at 8c and old 11c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The volume of bu ness during the past week has been restricted and prices are about the same as usual. Flo is inactive and steady. Wheat continues du and steady, holders are apparently not anxiou to sell, and the demand is confined to car lo from millers. Barley is purely nominal, sales having been made for some time. Oa are quiet, but somewhat steady. Peas are moderate demand and firm. Ryo is pure nominal and no stocks in store. Canadi corn is nominal at 55c to 58c. Oatmeal qu and prices steady. Bran is moderately acti and prices steady. GROCERIES.—Business this week has be

moderate, with transactions chiefly in smallers, sugars are in fair demand, with sales 7c1 for granulated. Teas are very quiet unchanged prices. Fruits are firm. HARDWARE-There is a fair business doing

and prices rule steady. Tin is rather firme Pig iron dull and weak at \$18.

PROVISIONS, ETC .--- The amount of busine transacted the past week has been limite and prices generally are heavy. Bacon se in ton and case lots at 7½c to 7½c for long clear, and at 7½c to 7½c for Cumberland Cut;

to wet and backward weather, and that re-planting has been very general. The crop to. day is fairly clean, free of weeds, and on this side of the Mississipi River has generaly been well cultivated. There is very little to worry about the crop at present. Oats are beading out in many areas very short, but the acreage is immented.

JULY 8, 1885

итпеняе. Торвка, Кв., June 30.—The latest crop reports indicate that the yield of wheat in Kansas this year will be one-half that of last year or 24,000,000 bushels.

IMPORTATIONS THROUGH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, July 3. - The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs in regard to the termination of certain articles of the Treaty of Washington, through which Article 844 of customs regulations of 1881 will cease to be in force from and after this date. Collectors are notified that shipments of merchandise in transit from one port or place within the ter-ritory of the United States, to another by a route a part of which is by land carriage through the Dominion of Canada and part by the great lakes and rivers connecting the same, or by the River St. Lawrence, in either British or American vessels, from ports on the northern frontier of the United States to ment to railway cars, and from points on the Canadian frontier at the termini of railway transportation to ports on the northern fron-tier of the United States, will bereafter be treated in all respects as ordinary importations from foreign contiguous territory.

· REMEMBER.				
Byery Jersey Frock reduced				
At S. CA	RSLEY'S SALE.			
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Svery yard of Print reduce				
At S. CA	ARSLEY'S SALE.			
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LL III				
Bvery ploce of Embroidery reduced				
At S. CARSLEY'S SALE.				
KIG Gloves	1 All			
Jerseys Prints	Reduced			
Corsets Sateens Thread Gloves	At			
Silk Gloves Ginghums	S. CARSLEY'S			
Embroideries	Sale.			

unteer suffering for conscience sake has been released.

Sir John Macdonald-If there is any truth in the report, as it has reached the public, the case is an outrage. The question of the religious work of the soldiers was settled long ago in Canada when the 79th Highland Regiment was in Montreal. The men were ordered to march to a church to hear a chaplain who was a clergyman of the Church of England; they grunnbled a good deal, but they marched to the church, the band playing, "This is no my ain House." After that they were not asked to attend any service but their own.

### THE CLERGY AND THE PRISONFRS.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he understood that the ministers of religion were not permitted to see the prisoners at Regina. The prisoners should not be for bidden the consolation which their religion ufforded them.

Sir John Macdonald said he was in some degree personally responsible for that. Being aware that there would be a large number of prisoners at Regina, and that the means of keeping them secure were not sufficient, he sent a short telegram to the Lieutenan: Governor stating that no person should be allowed to see them. He never thought of depriving the prisoners of religious instruction, and the moment he heard his telegram was so interpreted he telegraphed that his instruction was not intended to interfere with the right of prisoners to see their own clergymen.

GABRIEL DUMONT.

OTTAWA, July 2 .-- W. A. Cameron, of Fort DTrawa, July 2.-- W. A. Cameron, of Fort Benton, Mont., formerly of this city, in a letter to his father-in-law, Charles Ray, of Hull, dated June 18, says :-- "Dumont and Dumais were here for a week or so, but have now left for the upper country. Residents here treated them very woll, not allowing them to want for any luxuries of life. I forward you a photograph of both. I have had a long talk with them. They claim that Riel is not to blame for the war : he was always for peace and not war, and they acknowledged that they themselves were the principal leaders of the North-West

may add that the result of this experiment was not such as to cause the Government to repeat it."

The House adjourned at the close of Siv John Macdonald's speech at 1.30.

## WEBER PIANOS.

A number of those beautiful instruments in various styles are now on sale at the New York Piano Co.'s stores, St. James street. to which the agents invite special attention, Full pictorial catalogues of these and all their

The N. Y. Piano Co. have also a large and organs, all in good order, consisting of the planos of Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, linll and other American makers of high reputation which they sell cheap for each or on instalments. Send for catalogues to the above firm, 228 St. James street. 48.2

A sensation was caused in Quebec recently by the miraculous cure of one of a party of Soo on a pilgrimage from St. Pierre, near Montreal, to St. Anne. A young girl who was in a very weak condition, having no power of her limbs, was carried to the altar, where, after Mass, on her third attermit to use the second seco rebellion. They will make a tour of the her third attempt to use, she was able to walk principal eastern cities. Both solemnly declare that before they would surrender to the ber of pilgrins were witnesses of the affair.

FRENCH PREPARATORY CLASS-Miss E. Roy, prize for Catechism; Miss A. Hickok, do; Miss C. Belair, do; Miss A. Rose, read-ing; Miss A. Boucher, prayers; Miss A. Lanonette, catechism ; Misses Anna Belair, Armanda Belair, A. Tanguay, G. Belair, A. Martin, Cordillia Belair, A. Latour, prizes of encouragement.

ENGLISH PREPARATORY COURSE .- Miss Mary Thomson, prizes for geography, reading, music, knitting; Miss V. Cunningham, good conduct, reading, arithmetic; Miss R. Gaynor, catchiam; Miss M. Walsh, application ; Miss G. Murphy, application.

The closing exercises were a Mass of thanksgiving and the singing of the Te Deum. After a few appropriate and touching words by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P., the pupils re-newed their consecration to the Blessed Virgin, then left for their homes, happy and contented, in hopes of returning at the beginning of the next term to continue their studies. This branch of the Hochelaga Convent possesses beautifui grounds; location admirably situated on the south banks of the St. Lawrence, and has, through the zeal of the Sisters in charge, . t tained an enviable reputation of being one of the leading schools for young ladies in the Province of Quebec. - Communicated.

# THE LABOR KIOTS.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AT A MASS MEETING OF STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At an open air meeting of upwards of 3,000 strikers and sympa-thizers, which was still in progress at 11.30 p.m., it was announced that Pat Connolly, an aged engineer, who was severely clubbed by Captain Bonfield, of the police force, this morning hud died of his injuries. Some of the speakers said lynching was the proper punishment for Mayor Harrison and the members of the police force. The car company has withdrawn all its cars, and will make no further attempt to run before Mon-

CLEVELAND, July 3 .-- Early this morning a thousand strikers assembled near the iron mills in the 18th ward. Mapy of them were Poles and Bohemians, and carried pistols and knives. Men going to work were stopped, and the foreman in the Merchants' mill was pretty roughly handled. At S o'clock the crowd augmented a hundred fold and marched to the plate mills, where work was going on as usual. No reduction was intended here, and the employes were willing to proceed and let the strikers do as they pleased. The mob overcame the gatekeeper and swarmed into the mill. The engines were stopped and the mill closed. In the afternoon the same programme was carried out at the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's blast furnace, situated on the flats. Tho Collins furnaces, also the property of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, was closed by the strikers. Thus every mill and furnace owned by the company were idle, making the largest strike ever known in Newburgh. Fully 3,500 men are now idle. An open air mooting was held, but no violence attempted.

The whole number of visitors to the New Orleans Exposition was 1,158,840. The Cen-tennial Exposition at Philadelphia was attended by 7,910,966 people.

car lots Hams are stee smoked sell at 111c to 12c, and sweet pickled are quoted at 105c. Lard is quiet and un. changed in price ; tierces sell at Sc, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess Pork is quoted at \$15 in car lots, but no sales reported. Hops are duli and easy at 9c to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rule at 750 to 80c a bushel, and small lots at \$1.05 for hand-picked. Potatoes are steady, with

sales of car lots at 24c and 25c per bag. WOOL.-There is a moderate business doing in new fleece, and prices are unchanged. Ocdinary qualities bring 16c to 17c, pure South-down 24c to 25c, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c. Supers are quoted at 21c to 22c, and extra at 25c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. There was what may be considered a good market this morning. The supply was large and a good demand f r fruit and veg-tables kept the business very brisk. Farmers were plenti-ful, but their offerings were scarce and prices high. In vegetables all articles had a good enquiry ; prices are very reasonable and there has been no change. In frnit, the onsiness trans-acted was not altogether large, but there was a fair demaud for sweets. Bananas are taking well, and people are laying up their strawberries for the s ason's preserves. Prices are as usual. The meat, poultry and game markets have had no charge to speak of. There is always a fair business transacted, and prices remain the same

as usual. an de la companya de

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

## A SUMMARY UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

CHICAGO, Juno 50.-The following will appear in the Farmers' Review to-day as the result of a summary of their crop reports up to the close of the present month: "A few reports have been made that the wheat crop would prove to be better than has been estimated. Yet, what has developed to make any changes in the former estimates, as made by the *Review* on June 1st as to the yield of wheat-330,000,000 ouchels-we confess we are at a loss to know. All reports for the last fourteen days have

shown an increated development of the Hessian fly and a steady running down of the gen-eral prospects. Tennessee and Kentucky were the first States that early in the season gave us any idea of the damage to the crop. They are now the Scates that are hervesting, and if the report from the other winter wheat States are as bad as the reports which have been States are as bad as the roports which have been received from these States as to the yield of winter wheat, it would look to day as if the lowest estimate on the crop was a high one. Wheat for fall aceding will absorb a very large proportion of what is now called the invisible supply. In fact it is quite a serious question where clear and pure seed wheat is to be obtained this fall. Inquiries are now being made for this article for seeding purposes from Tennessee, Kontucky. Kansas, Massouti and Southern Illinois. The spring wheat situation, as the season advances, shows somewhat of a spotted character, but the conditions are fairly promising. The crop seems to be more or less weedy, and particularly in the northern areas more rain is needed to mature the crop. We ought at this date to have some reasonably fair assurance of the outcome of the

corn crop, but as nothing definite can be said we hope about the 1st of August to be able to give a very full report, indicating the probabil-ity of the yield with the exception of the continity of the yield with the exception of the contin-gencies of any early frost. At present all that can and beloved daughter of John Condon, aged 5 be said is that the corn crop has been subjected years and 1 month.

# S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777

## NOTRE DAME STREET.

**FEMALE TEACHER WANTED-Wanted for the** Second Division of the Belleville Male Soparate School, a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Duties to commence on the 31st day of August 1883. Jass corringate. Judge to containing August, 1835, Applications containing Testimonials and Salary re-quired, to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Scc.-Treasurer. 48-3

A BIG OFFER WASH	or Machines, 10
23 DEY STREET, N.Y.	ATIONAL CO., 48-2 cow
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## MARRIED.

FRENCH-SHARPER.-On the 27th inst., by the Rev. J W. Sparling, Albert French, of St. John, N.B., to Jennie, swcond eldest daughter of John Sharper, of Quebec.

CONRY - MONAGHAN. - On the 30th June, at St. Gabriel Church, by the Rev. T. Falley, Frank Conry to Maggie. second daughter of Mr. Jas. Monaghan.

DRYSDALE-WRIGHT.-At the Dasilica, Quobec City, on Tuesday, 30th June, A. R. Drysdale to Miss Carrie S. Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright, Stationer, Mountain Hill, Quebec.

## DIED.

HART-On the morning of the 1st July, of infantile debility, Frederick Shirley, aged 1 month, infant son of Frank J. Hart.

GALE-At Quebec, on the 27th inst., Eleanor Maud, only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gale, aged 4 years.

McHUGH-At Quebec, on the 27th instant, Hugh McHugh, aged 68 years.

RICKABY-On the 10th instant, at Inver-ness, Megantic, William Rickaby, aged 61 vears

KENNEDY-At 298 Champlain street, Quebec, on the 26th instant, James Kennedy, aged 24 years and 6 months, 153

McCARTHY -- In this city, on the 27th inst., Felix McCarthy, aged 86 years, native of County Antrim, Ireland.

KENNA-On the morning of the 3rd inst., Julia Barbara, infant daughter of F. Kenna, aged 6 months and 20 days.

COU CLEE-In this city, Louis Joseph Paul, aged 1 month and 18 days, son of Mr. J. P. Coutlee, merchant, 2-2

MARTIN-In this city, on the 4th inst., Margaret Murphy, wife of Daniel Martin, (mother-in-law of Thos. Harding, P. O. Dept.)

BRENNAN-On the 29th of June, Margaret, infant daughter of Arthur Brennan, aged L month and 16 days.

HARVEY-In this city, on the 20th inst., John Harvey, a native of the county Sligo, Ireland, aged 67 years.

CASEY-In this city, 28th June, Mrs. Casey, formerly of the city of Kingston, Ont., aged 79 Vears.

CARROLL-In this city, on 29th June, Michael P., son of Mr. A. Carroll.

CONDON-At St. Gabriel Village, on the