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# 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 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 representing a 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 succeeded by a sudden black frost.

In 1785 sprang up among the professors of Trinity College the Society of Paleographers, devoted to the study of antiquities, and more particularly to reviving a knowledge of the writings of the early fathers. Soon afterward 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 of both soon saw their way toward joint hands and promoting together both the study of Irish archeology and that of the new sciences which were revolutionizing industry in France and elsewhere.

The Earl of Charlemont, who had been the head of the volunteer movement, generously 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 body, to be called the Irish Academy of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, drew up ten preliminary laws, most of which are still in force, and Ireland had a national Parliament. On Sept. 25 of that same year the King issued letters patent officially establishing the Royal Irish Academy, and nominating Lord Charlemont as its 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 every line of progress. Hence we read the names of Grattan, Curran, Flood, O'Halloran, Hamilton, Rowan, 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 a token of returning prosperity, and of dawn of 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 Ballynagar," a most beautiful and voluminous vellum manuscript of the fourteenth century, containing the history of Ireland from the earliest period to the date of compilation. In September, 1787, the Abbe Keeney made a gift of the "Book of Lecan," another exquisite and voluminous history of Ireland, written on fine vellum, and embracing the annals of the country down to the fifteenth century. The compilation was begun in the twelfth century, and carried on by the family of MacFirbis down to the fifteenth. In 1789 came another precious gift, the Leabhar Breac, or "Spotted Book" of the MacLagan, a very ancient manuscript. These generous donations rivaled the liberality of other while the academicians themselves were equally zealous 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 stored 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 painfully insufficient for their purpose. The larger archeological monuments are stored 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 hardest stones. Here, by the side of these warlike weapons of two and three thousand years ago, are also to be seen the remains 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 generalities of those in Bologna; but they resemble closely those found recently in a very ancient Etruscan cemetery discovered in the Modene 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 borrowed from a beautiful sea shell. The surface is ornamented with scrolls and punctures made by a style in the unaltered clay. But the lines already indicate a native Celtic art, further traces in the wealth of prehistoric gold ornaments in the adjoining room, and fully developed in the fifth century illuminations of the Cross of Cong and the Brooch of Tara. There is one ornery urn still full of the materials, as if the damp earth in which it was placed had become indurated or half vitrified. Near these sepulchral remains are hanging up some ancient woollen garments, all woven, preserved during unknown centuries in bogs, and there discovered by accident. Their preservation is due to the antiseptic qualities of the peat and the bog water impregnated 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 this rich tint by the brown peat, and the lapse of 2,000 years.

There is matter for study and reflection in all these crowded cases, those remains of ages and generations long gone by, and leaving a voice to tell of the dead. We pass into the

Gold Room. I have not yet been able to see with my own eyes any of the gold ornaments discovered in the republic of the Adriatic (Greece) or of the Schizmann near ancient Troy. I have seen, however, the gold ornaments of the same kind, and of the same material, which were found in the Adriatic, and which, according to the descriptions of the ancient writers, it were a vain task to attempt conveying an idea of the richness, the variety, the beauty of these relics, all or nearly all prehistoric, discovered in bogs, buried away beneath deep growths of peat, arguing the greatest antiquity. Some of the tiaras are of the finest workmanship, the metal hammered out with extreme care, and so beautifully burnished that one might think it had just left the jeweller's hand. The tracery is carefully executed, being all of the angular pattern, line for line, precluding the marvellous flame 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 shapes, 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 public worship, like the sistras 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 silversmith's work known as the Cross of Cong, the shrine of St. Patrick's Bell, the shrine for the O'Donnell's Battle Relic (a manuscript copy of St. Matthew's Gospel by the Crochies), 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 flame 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 magnifying glass to examine in detail the wonderfully intricate tracery of the flame work. It would be the despair of our modern jeweller. If possible still more beautiful is the workmanship of the royal brooch from Tara. And all around this gem are others in silver, bronze, and other metals, scarcely inferior in elegance of design and skillful workmanship to the royal relic from the once splendid halls of Tara. There is an Irish royal harp also, from which gold and silver hands have picked out the inland work of gold and silver and gems. But the form of the instrument and the tracery itself bespeak refinement and elegance. Of the Chalices of Ardagh, most exquisite as it is in form and execution, I can only say 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 medieval art was worthy to be the chalice containing the Sang-Réal of medieval poetry and chivalric devotion. Ireland still retains 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, having placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the cure of consumption, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Accented by this motive and a desire to benefit humanity, he will send a free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, V. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19c

Buflon's great delight was in glancing the village gossip from the village barber during his morning toilet.

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 affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs 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.

### NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Vegetable Remedy with Electric Suspensions. It cures all cases of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all ill effects of the same. It restores the system to its normal condition, and restores the system to its normal condition. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, sent free by addressing Voltaire Block, New York, N. Y.

No young man born and bred in a Congregational Church in Hartford, Conn., within the last fourteen years has been a minister.

### HARD TO BELIEVE.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of 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 Louisiana. M. M. says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want everybody to know what a boon it is."

### 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., Texas, is night constable there. In discharge of his duty there he collared one-fifth of Ticket No. 21,258 in the May Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and dreamed he won the capital prize, and he received for his one-fifth one-fifth of the first capital prize of \$75,000. Truly it is often better to receive than not to give. Every ticket does not draw for any information apply to M. A. Deane, New Orleans, La.—*New Orleans (La.) Bayou*, May 23.

# CAMIOLA

## A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

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

### 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. But 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 me; 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 day. It seemed to her a season of relief and of rescue. She was really tired almost out of all patience of being adored. She was weary of hearing her own praises eternally 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 endure it. She could only encourage herself with the sad 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 Georgie 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 about my own perfections; those 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 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. The only advantage she found was that Mr. Pollen 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 beyond 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 home, but whatever she did say harped on the one string. It had always something to do with Camiola's engagement to Georgie Lisle. Camiola's nerves had by this time become 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 be effectively tried.

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 said. "You have made everything beautiful here. How sorry I am the day is so nearly over. I have enjoyed it so much."

"Come again to-morrow,"

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

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

"I suppose not. I don'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?"

"Oh, no."

Camiola did not add that she had never since 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 justice"—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 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 advance; 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 you 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 that I can see, and who only enjoy doing something for everybody (and anybody else).

"Any young man understanding why I should love him," said Lady Letitia, "would be all thumbs."

"Mrs. Pollen got up and rang the bell twice. That was her summons to her Albanian. She went on talking."

"Camiola, it always seems to me that you don't take this matter seriously enough."

"What do I sacrifice by indulging my whims? My life—your whole life—your love; your inner sense of what is right. Remember that you have a heart, and a warm heart. Have you thought of what the condition of that heart would be if anything were to happen?"

Joseph had entered the room, and was standing mute as a statue awaiting Mrs. Pollen'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. Romont 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 loomed present in a vague and shadowy way and in some remote corner of her mind was made by Mrs. Pollen's words to come into the light and assume the shape of a menacing apparition. Poor Camiola's nerves, as we have seen, were all unstrung. She had been listening with a strange feeling of morbid pleasure and morbid fear to what Mrs. Pollen had been saying about her engagement, and everything 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 see 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 brought out sweet, true, and tender notes from it, my dear," Mrs. Pollen answered; "the music of your future, believe 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 SCRUZZLE."

Camiola had gone home. Mrs. Pollen returned 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 engagement 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 scrupulous as to means when once she had convinced herself that her ends were all right.

The music-room was but faintly lighted as yet. The twilight had not wholly faded from the skies, which could be seen through the small uncurtained windows. Mrs. Pollen, absorbed in her music, did not hear the door 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 emotion.

"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 Albanian 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 anything more to do with this; it seems a dreadful thing—we two to find out about this girl's feelings—it's like acting the part of a spy. I won't play this game any more."

"Isn't that being 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, indeed; kill her, 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 love her. I hate the thought of hurting her 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 crazy about a girl. The fault I find with you is that you are not half crazy enough. But anyway, my very sensitive and scrupulous young man, don't you scruple some 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 needful on my part," Mrs. Pollen said; "I knew it all before. I suspected it from the beginning. I knew it just as soon as she did; the very same moment that told it to her."

"I don't think you should have done that," said Mrs. Pollen, "but I don't think you should have done that."

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Oh, no, he went over and spoke to them in the churchyard; he even left Juliette...

do people, why do women especially, keep up a deceit which is no deception; it is meant to be in the least deceiving...

They got home, these poor dreary women, and they had their dismal little two o'clock dinner. Then Vinnie got a book, a novel...

Oh, no, mamma; the streets are horrid now; they are crowded with noisy people.

What is it, mamma? "Do you think Walter is coming tonight?" "Don't know, mamma."

Now, like a good, dear mamma, please don't worry yourself and tease me. I don't know anything about him; about anything that troubles him. If there is anything I should tell me.

She was a loving daughter, but one of those loving daughters who cannot keep from giving sharp answers now and then.

and the mother could see that her daughter was only gazing at the darkening window panes. At last she closed the piano and...

"Don't you want your tea, poor dear old mother?" she said in a tone of unusual softness and tenderness.

"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."

"We are all like that, my dear, we women, when we are young and when we are in love, Mrs. Lamma said."

"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 happens every day; only we don't like it when it's brought home to ourselves; that's all. I dare say I shouldn't have minded if he had thrown over some other girl for me; I shouldn't have troubled myself much about that girl's feelings. Now it's my own case, and I have to bear it."

The gate was heard to move upon its rusty hinges. Mrs. Lamma looked up with eagerness and hope.

"It's not he," Vinnie said. "It's—it's Mr. Pilgrim, I think."

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

"No, Mr. Pilgrim. You don't come in to see us."

"I have been so busy; I hope you are not neglecting your shorthand practice?"

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, July 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.

PRESENTATION.

On Sunday morning last a number of the congregation of St. Pius church, Oneida, waited on Rev. Father Devine, Parish Priest, to present him with the following compliment, tary address, which was accompanied by a magnificent set of gold vestments.

Reverend 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.

Edward Tuffy, Patrick Hare, Edward Reynolds, James Devine, John Milligan, John Sammon, Daniel Kelly, B. Lacey.

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 arrival among them.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

An old favorite, 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 seldom or ever fails to cure Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO.

Much suffering is the result of neglected constipation. There is a better regulator of the bowels than Bischoff's Bitters by its prompt action on the Liver; all tendency to irregularity is removed, and one chief source of ill-health prevented.

AN ALARMING 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.

ROSSA'S ASSAULT ON TRIAL.

New York, June 29.—The trial of Mrs. Dudley for shooting O'Donovan Rossa was begun to-day. The Court was crowded. At least one-fifth of those present were detectives and police officers. Rossa and Patrick Joyce were in attendance.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised 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 remain, yours respectfully, Vincent A. Willis, Chemist-Dentist, 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

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. BOWKER.

There are 18,601 female students in the American colleges.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures.

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

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HAVE YOU

- Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Achine loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strangeness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the drug-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A FAITH CURE.

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 diocese. 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 midnight and prayed, in answer to which she claimed to be healed and is well. She is of Motherist parentage, but was so impressed with her cure that she asked permission to unite with the Catholic Church, which her father granted. Bishop Chatard, who investigated the case, says:

"The young person was suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis. She had received a fall while roller skating, and this, the doctor said, had produced a concussion of the spinal column. There was a partial paralysis of the lower extremities. She also had that drawing of the muscles of the back peculiar to injuries of the spine. Her head had been in this position for about three weeks. I was at Oldenburg May 13, when she arrived from Indiana, where she had been for treatment. Her cure took place, I think, on the 11th or 12th of May. Miss Warren spent half an hour in the chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes at Oldenburg the evening before she started for Indianapolis, praying to the Blessed Virgin. Miss Warren's sickness began April 26, so that at the time of her recovery she had been sick about three weeks. I myself investigated the case. Miss Warren, wrote a beautiful letter home to her father. One part I remember, but I cannot exactly quote. She said: 'FATHER: When a person is cured 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 recompense you can make is to allow me to become a Catholic.'

A WANT OF ACTIVITY.

Much of the ill condition of chronic invalids is due to want of activity in a sluggish liver. Burdock Blood Bitters secures 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 revisions by popular vote, 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 of a progressive income tax, abolition of collateral inheritance, the gradual abolition of the public debt, a reduction in the hours of labor, prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age, a reorganization 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.

—As more nutritious and strengthening than any other single or combined remedy.—In Consumption and wasting diseases its effect is very astonishing.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS,

and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hamilton's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

Eight per cent of the sugar made in the 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 physio is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills? They combine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and being sugar coated are easily taken.



THE TRUE WITNESS... PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 DRAIG ST. Montreal Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS... A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 10c per line (single) first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS... Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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.

THE Dominion Senate is evidently 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.

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.

THE strong popularity of Mr. Walter Shanly in the constituency of South Grenville successfully deterred all opponents from entering the field to contest the seat.

WHAT does it mean? Our Dominion Parliament had no time to honor the First of July, the national anniversary of the Canadian Confederation.

La Minerve, a Ministerial organ, gives credit to the rumor that the next Lieutenant Governor for Ontario will be Sir Alexander Campbell.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has admitted the principle of manhood suffrage in his Franchise Bill.

anybody as reasonable as to hold that the right of manhood suffrage was to be enjoyed anywhere in the Dominion it should be in the older provinces, but parliament in its thoughtless and inconsistent mood has tried otherwise. We fully agree with the Montreal Herald when it says that "both uniformly and justice require that the Dominion law should treat all parts of the Dominion alike."

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 manoeuvre to misguide the Irish vote.

OUR LATEST LOAN. SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S financial mission to England has been unusually successful. Sir Leonard wanted a Canadian four per cent. loan of four millions sterling.

TORY WISDOM. THE new Tory Ministry, under the premiership of Lord Salisbury, have definitely resolved to abandon Mr. Gladstone's coercion policy towards Ireland.

MORTUARY STATISTICS. THE department of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has issued a large volume containing abstracts of the returns of mortuary statistics for the year 1884.

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.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAMS, M.P. COL. WILLIAMS, M.P., 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.

FINDING EXCUSES FOR ASSASSINATION. 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.

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.

for assassination, as one excuse is better than the other, and Dudley had the best excuse. The less personal relations the assassin has with her victim the more justifiable is the crime.

Where is the common sense or the sincerity of the Daily Witness? It first apologizes 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.

Col. Quimet 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. Quimet for refusing to attend Catholic ceremonies in celebration of Corpus Christi.

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JULY 8, 1885

FIRST PILGRIMAGE

OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF ST. ANNE'S PARISH TO ST. ANNE'S DE BEAUPRE.

Punctual to the time advertised, the steamer Canada left her berth, Jacques Cartier pier, on Saturday afternoon, having on board the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage board the Irish parish, numbering over 600, St. Anne de Beaupre. As the boat moved from her pier the Ave Maria Stella was sung by the choir of the Holy Family, Mr. P. Young presiding at the organ, the whole proceeding a very edifying effect. At 5.30 p.m. the regular exercises, which were as follows:—

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Saturday—4 p.m.—Hymn, "Ave, Maria Stella," to be sung as the steamer leaves the wharf. 5.30 p.m.—Rosary. 6 p.m.—Supper. 9 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Father Desport. 9.15 p.m.—Evening Prayers. 10 p.m.—Retire. Silence to be observed from 10 o'clock p.m. until 3.30 o'clock on Sunday morning.

RETURNS.

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. 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, Maria 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 transferred to the steamer Brother, for St. Anne. A procession was formed on the wharf, the banner of St. Anne 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 dismissed to have breakfast and to assemble 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 certain, they fully succeeded in doing. At 10 a.m. the pilgrims again assembled in church, where a Grand Mass was celebrated, the choir rendering the music in a magnificent manner. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Maguire, C.S.S.R., of Quebec, the text being from St. Luke, "Seek and ye shall find, ask and ye 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 to pay honor to the relics of St. Anne, one would say fervently the prayers of such people must be heard.

At one o'clock the pilgrims left St. Anne de Beaupre for Quebec, at which place they arrived at 3.30. The Canada, which was advertised to leave at 5 p.m. sharp, not many of the pilgrims took advantage of the short stay in Quebec to visit 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 PILGRIMAGE.

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 expressed himself willing to be instructed in the truths of the Catholic Church.

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

The Rev. Father Strube was everywhere tending to the wants of the pilgrims.

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 £2,000 for the credit of the Parliamentary fund. This remittance 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 Parliamentary 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 defeating and driving from power the strongest government that ever ruled in England, banishing from Ireland in disgrace Earl Spencer and his brutal and loathsome minions, and causing such an awakening in public opinion at home and abroad on the subject of English misrule in Ireland, that the attainment of self-government is now brought almost within our grasp. With a moderate amount of the 'news' of war' at his command, Mr. Parnell can secure at the general election the return of eighty reliable followers, and with that number and the balance of power in the hands of an honest Irish National party, the next two or

three years will, we believe, bring forth results which few of us hoped to see accomplished in our time."

Steps towards the organization of a Parliamentary Fund Committee were after some discussion left over to a subsequent meeting.

OUR WORKING CLASSES AND THE PATRONAGE WORK.

The necessity of a special organization for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our working classes has been deeply felt and recognized. The world is like a garden, some flowers can do with the ordinary care of the gardener, some others require very often all the zeal, the time, the labors of a special gardener. These flowers, so difficult to keep, to save from wind and dust, are the working classes of our manufacturing towns. They escape the vigilance of the too busy priests of a large parish; poor parents have no time or 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, afterwards through France, Belgium, England and Ireland.

The Irish establishment was a bold step, a 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 few months afterwards a new hall 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 deliver 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 Fathers, and some of the lay brothers are always busy looking after the interests of their young proteges. 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 much zeal is required to complete a work so well begun. Very Rev. Father Piché, 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 is the Church of God, which has a remedy for every evil and every distress, and gives its share of aid to the temporal welfare of the world.

ST. 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 dome, 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 10 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 pilgrims consisted of the parishioners of Boucherville, under the direction of the Rev. Father Primeau, and left the steamboat Canada. It was foreseen that the late Archbishop Bourget intended to assist at this religious journey, 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 these visits to the good St. Anne. The heart on the outside bears the following inscription: "Dedicated to the good St. Anne of Beaupre by His Lordship Bishop Ignace Bourget, Archbishop of Montreal, and those who took part in the Pilgrimages, held for the profit of the Cathedral of Montreal, on the 6th and 22nd of July, 1885." We wish every success possible to both the pilgrimages.

THE SHAMROCKS IN BOSTON.

THEY WIN THE FLAGS.

(Special telegram to THE POST.)

BOSTON, July 4.—The Commons was crowded with thousands of persons this morning to witness 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 all and the playing at the end of one hour showed that the Canadians had scored eleven games to one taken by the home team, and this was apparently good naturedly lost by the visitors rather than won by the others. This, at least, was the prevailing opinion. The prize flags became the property of the Shamrocks, and after the playing the club was briefly addressed by Alderman Allan, of the city council, in highly complimentary terms, expressive of the satisfaction he personally had in welcoming the team on behalf of the city and also in presenting the victorious team with the prizes so justly won. He also spoke in terms of eulogy of the extraordinary skill and ability and neutral support 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 good lesson 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, newspapers that is widely known for their justice and neutral support to the people of Donegal, Fermanagh and Tyrone. On perusing 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. Columbkille, or Glencuey. For some unprovoked reasons J. Adair concluded to substitute cattle for human beings. One bright morning—I think in the month of May—while going to the old school at Curry, I was surprised by a flying column of Royal Irish constabulary, headed by the landlord, his agent, and sheriff, and a wild-goose chase for the townland of Derryweeh, and I may assure you the scenes 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 elsewhere, 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 this place to substitute the people that were evicted, driven there by such men as William Griecian, 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 Irish prison rules. By the efforts of the Rev. Father John McGrouarty he was liberated, and is to-day happy and free under the Star Spangled Banner, and the reach of the cruel John Adair will give an outline of the Earl of Leitrim in your next issue. JOHN GORMAN, 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 article 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 letter:—"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 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 circulating from hand to hand, succeeded in keeping up the agitation. A large number believing 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." "At the latest accounts it seemed 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. Rowland, 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 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: Miss L. Paré, of Lachine; A. Normandin, St. Louis Gonzague; A. Allard, St. Jerome; L. Rowland, Albany, N.Y., and A. Riley, of Lachine.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF ST. MONICA. By M. L'Abbe Boggand, Vicar-General of Orleans. Translated from the French by Rev. Anthony Farley, St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, L. I. D. & J. Sandler & 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. Augustine. 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 centered 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 these 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 all 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. Sandler & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

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 1801 (I)," from the graceful pen of Gen. Meredith Read, Adj. Gen. of New York in that year, are timely articles of exceptional interest. There comes a vivid description of the great uprising in New York City, and "The March of the Seventh Regiment," by the editor, whose account of its opening of the Railway through Maryland to Annapolis Junction, in April, 1861, is a chapter of our Civil War 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 and attractive ever issued. Price, 50 cents a number; or \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent periodical contains a number of interesting articles from well known authors, and are accompanied with finely executed illustrations. The frontispiece, entitled "Reflections," is beautifully engraved by R. Taylor, from a drawing by Geo. L. Seymour. Henry Irving has an article on "The Art of Acting." A Hastings White contributes a paper on the "Pilgrimage of the Times," which is attractive, both in word and illustration. "In the Lion's 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. Publishers: MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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 Revelation of the Cosmos, by John Bull Jr.; Jeanne D'Arc, by Thomas Living Stone; The Future of the French in Canada, by J. C. Fleming; Freedom of Worship in Practice, by R. H. Clark, LL.D.; Idleness, by Marian S. La Fay; Two Education Reports, by Rev. J. Talbot Smith; Victor Hugo and his work, by P. F. De Gournay, etc., etc. Price \$4.00 per annum; single copies, 35c. Sold by D. & J. Sandler & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

NEWFOUNDLAND DUTIES.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT PENDING FURTHER 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 GOVERNMENT.

John Russell Young, ex-United States Minister to China, just arrived says: The Chinese restriction act merely offends Chinese 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 Government. 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 Hong 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.

The army of the United States, on a war footing, numbers 3,750,000 men—the largest military establishment in the world.

WOODSTOCK'S MEMBER.

LORD RANDOLPHE AS SKETCHED BY MR. HENRY W. LUOY 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 Fox—whom, by the way, in his earlier Parliamentary career Lord Randolph Churchill much resembled. 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 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 Ben tolled the quarters and rang out midnight. "I'll do it," said Lord Randolph, and he did.

IN PARLIAMENT.

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, unnoticed 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 position immediately behind the Government, 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. Selater-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 Parliamentary position was to attack unreformed corporations, which lie apart from the great English highways, perpetuating quaint customs diverse in development, but all leading to the local authority, once a year or 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 *invocance*, 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 are stories told of tiger clubs taken into households and made pets. 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 Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Selater Booth, then president of the Local Government Board, had brought in a bill dealing with county 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 consciousness that he had done a piece of good work. When Lord Randolph Churchill rose to hear his naturally concluded that he was about to hear his praises hymned and his bill extolled. But Lord Randolph felt tooth and nail upon him 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. Selater Booth himself, Lord Randolph observed confidentially to the amused and delighted House that it was "remarkable how often we find mediocrity going about with a double barrel 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 vitular leaders, and readers of Parliamentary debates know 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 gadfly. He has in remarkable degree the far-reaching, keen, political sight which distinguished Mr. Disraeli. He has also Mr. Disraeli's bold scorn of conventionalism and, like his prototype, is not to be deterred from any occasion, flinging a slice of liberal policy because the party to which he belongs happens to call itself conservative. He has already fought a good fight against the traditional internal policy of the conservative party, and in spite of overwhelming influences has single-handedly conquered. What else he will do when he gets the chance remains to be written. But, speaking from the conservative 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 audience, who would be rewarded by hearing something fresh.

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 fulfil 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 balked by any difficulties, nor shrink any labor to attain its end.

The Rev. Father Gendreau, president of the colonization of Lake Temiskaming, left on Tuesday to conduct a certain number of colonies on the Colonization Society's grounds.

PICNIC AT HINCHINBROOK IN AID OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

(From the *Huntingdon Advocate*.)

In spite of the unfavorable weather, there was a large attendance at the picnic 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 himself in his usual able manner. A very excellent dinner, 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 *True Witness*, Montreal. Mr. Cloran 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 applauded. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Father Murphy, of Chertouso, N.Y., and Rev. Mr. Johnston, Presbyterian 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 canoe, presented by Father de Repentigny was voted to Mr. David Cain, of Rockburn, by a large majority; the other candidates being Mr. P. McGinnis, Atholstan, and Dr. Hebert, St. Anicet. The picnic netted over \$300.

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 piano is not easily over-rated. Full descriptive catalogues with pictures and price lists of these and all the fine pianos for which the N. Y. Piano Company are agents, can be had on application personally or by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 225 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 picturesque scenery, and its delightful climate. Its mining towns and camps, its massive mountains, with their beautiful green-veined valleys, lofty snow capped peaks and awe-inspiring canyons, together with its hot and cold mineral springs and baths, and its healthful climate, are attracting, in greater numbers each year, tourists, invalids, pleasure and business seekers from all parts of the world.

At each of the prominent Colorado resorts are spacious hotels, so completely appointed that every appreciable class of travellers are bestowed upon their patrons.

The journey from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to Denver (the great distribution point for Colorado), if made over the Burlington Route (C. & 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 year through trains between Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis and Denver. It also runs through daily trains between Kansas 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 roadbed, 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 on your home ticket agent or address Foreval 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

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 yesterday morning by a party of seventy-five men. He confessed, and gave a detailed account 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 woman 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 Beloit, completely repaired. The reparations will be commenced immediately under the directions of Messrs. Gauthier & Barbeau, architects.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Workmen of the new edifice at London. The cathedral is the largest in the world...

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected.

A RAID IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE CITY OF KHANIABAD CAPTURED AFTER A HARD FIGHT. BOMBAY, June 29.—It is reported from Kabul that Isa Khan, supported by Russian allies, had risen against Abdallah Khan.

THE PROCESSION.

The following bishops, attended by the chaplains, came to 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.

THE BLESSING OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The blessing of the cathedral both outside and inside was then performed according to the rite prescribed in the Roman pontifical. The priests chanted during the procession the celebration, which was of an impressive character throughout.

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.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 29.—It is everywhere conceded that the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Nationalist's candidate, as Archbishop of Dublin, is an unparalleled proof of Mr. Parnell's influence.

THE CHOLERA.

Possibly the Cholera may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every precaution against it.

MINISTER KEILEY'S WIFE NOT A JEWESS.

A VIRGINIA JOURNALIST now in the city, and an old friend of Minister Keiley, pronounces the statement that Mr. Keiley's wife is a Jewess as false.

PROMINENT BUTTER MAKERS.

There is no dissent from the decision of the court in the case of the prominent butter makers, who have been fined for adulterating their butter.

EVERYBODY'S AIR-BRAKE.

Every man can be benefited by the use of the air-brake. It is a simple and effective remedy for many ailments.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, June 30. A bill to give effect to the resolutions for the final settlement of the claims made on the Dominion by the province of Manitoba was read a first time.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

A NEWSPAPER'S FEELING REGARDING A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. DUBLIN, July 2.—United Ireland speaks with contempt of the local government scheme proposed by Mr. Chamberlain.

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ENGLISH POLITICS.

A NEWSPAPER'S FEELING REGARDING A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. DUBLIN, July 2.—United Ireland speaks with contempt of the local government scheme proposed by Mr. Chamberlain.

THE CHOLERA.

There is no dissent from the decision of the court in the case of the prominent butter makers, who have been fined for adulterating their butter.

MINISTER KEILEY'S WIFE NOT A JEWESS.

A VIRGINIA JOURNALIST now in the city, and an old friend of Minister Keiley, pronounces the statement that Mr. Keiley's wife is a Jewess as false.

PROMINENT BUTTER MAKERS.

There is no dissent from the decision of the court in the case of the prominent butter makers, who have been fined for adulterating their butter.

LISTEN TO YOUR WIFE.

The Manchester Guardian, June 28, 1886, says: "I was told that I was a fool for not listening to my wife."

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected.

A RAID IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE CITY OF KHANIABAD CAPTURED AFTER A HARD FIGHT. BOMBAY, June 29.—It is reported from Kabul that Isa Khan, supported by Russian allies, had risen against Abdallah Khan.

THE PROCESSION.

The following bishops, attended by the chaplains, came to 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.

THE BLESSING OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The blessing of the cathedral both outside and inside was then performed according to the rite prescribed in the Roman pontifical. The priests chanted during the procession the celebration, which was of an impressive character throughout.

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.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 29.—It is everywhere conceded that the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Nationalist's candidate, as Archbishop of Dublin, is an unparalleled proof of Mr. Parnell's influence.

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Possibly the Cholera may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we should take every precaution against it.

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AN IRISHMAN ENDED JEFFERSON... I have been reading the discussion raised in the newspapers...

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults...

Is Unequaled.

J. J. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good..."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DUTIES. Messrs. Kingman, Brown & Co. have received telegrams from St. John's, Nfld., stating that the Bonavista, which took down a large cargo of flour for Newfoundland...

THE HOME.

"DAISY" DISKS. LONESTER CHAM (an entire).—Take the flesh from a couple of lobsters, cut it up small, and then pound it in a mortar with the spawm until reduced to a smooth paste...

ATNEAL DRINK.—Put three tablespoonfuls of coarse oatmeal into three quarts of water and boil it for half an hour...

LEMON SPOUR.—One lemon, one white of egg, one quarter ounce of gelatine, one ounce of sugar and one gill of cold water...

BEEF ROLLS.—Mince the remains of some cold roast or boiled beef tolerably fine, with a small amount of its own fat...

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...

MUTTON PIE.—Cold mutton may be made into very good pies, if well seasoned and mixed with a few herbs...

SPANISH STEAK.—Take one onion, two ounces of beef dripping, one large tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley...

LADIES, are you suffering? If you are, you will find relief in the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral...

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY WORT THE BLOOD-CLEANSER

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Colic...

THE BLOOD-CLEANSER

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES TO cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee...

BUCKLE'S BLOOD PURIFIER

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

DR. J. C. AYER'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

BAKER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ARNICA & OIL LINTIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

STATUTES OF CANADA. THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874.

TEACHERS WANTED. For the School Trustees of the Township of Hammondsport, P. Q., 3 Female Teachers, holding diplomas for both English and French...

CHICAGO KIDNEY CURE. It is the only... from CHICAGO, ILL. to ST. LOUIS, MO. It runs every day in the afternoon...

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, etc.

BUCKLE'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys...

MEENEY & COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bell. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

ALLAN LINE. 1885—Summer Arrangements—1885. The Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built iron steamships...

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NORTH-WEST NEWS.

JUDGMENT IN THE CONNORS APPEAL CASE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

FOUNDMAKER'S INDIANS REPORTED TO BE AGAIN UNRULY.—DROWNING OF A MEMBER OF THE HALIFAX BATTALION—THE QUEEN'S OWN TO GIVE UP THE CHASE OF BIG BEAR.

WINNIPEG, June 28.—Judgment was delivered 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...

A despatch from Medicine Hat reports that while members of the Halifax Battalion were bathing in the Saskatchewan on Sunday, one of their number, Private Muller, was drowned. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death...

IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 1.—In the House of Commons 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 attend the Corpus Christi celebration...

Hon. Mr. Caron said the department had no information upon the subject. His attention, however, was called to this matter yesterday by the Premier, and he had at once telegraphed to Col. Oimmet and the officers at headquarters in relation to the case.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—I hope that the volunteer 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.

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 forbidden the consolation which their religion afforded 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 Lieutenant-Governor stating that no person should be allowed to see them.

GABRIEL DUMONT.

OTTAWA, July 2.—W. A. Cameron, of Fort Benton, Mont., formerly of this city, in a letter to his father-in-law, Charles Kay, 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 well, 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 rebellion. They will make a tour of the principal eastern cities. Both solemnly declare that before they would surrender to the

English Government they would suffer death. Dumont 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. Oimmet, minister of militia, received the following telegram in reply to enquiries on the subject which he has made over the wire: BATTLEFORD, July 6.—Conway, the private referred to, enlisted 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 insulted his comrades to mutiny, and having used insulting language to his captain. (Signed) J. OIMMET, 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.

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 mismanagement 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 1884-85. With reference to the claim of the half-breeds of the West, through the Indian title, he maintained that that claim was recognized in principle by the Manitoba settlement of 1870, by which land and scrip were awarded to the half-breeds. He said that the complaint of the half-breeds 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 time 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 kept that the half-breeds had not had faith with them, and that the Prince Albert Colonization Company had been the cause of much mischief. There had been general mismanagement, and he 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 welfare 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. gentleman on the other side might sue, 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 miserable, 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. This had throughout been their course. But the hon. gentleman had been careful not to allude, except casually, to the course of events prior to 1878. He had been silent about the policy of the Government of which he was sometimes a member and sometimes not! And then in the next place, Mr. Speaker, he has not ventured in the whole of his speech to say that the grievances of the 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 half-breeds had been told that they had no greater claim than the white settlers. That despatch said: "The application of the petitioners 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 settlers, should be impressed with the necessity of settling down in fixed localities and directing their energies towards pastoral or agricultural pursuits in which case land would, no doubt, be assigned to them as to white settlers; and beyond that they must not look to the Government for any special assistance in their farming operations. Your petitioners, in supposing that the Government would give seeds or farm implements are mistaken. Money has been advanced to some settlers on the distinct understanding that it would be repaid to the Government by the parties to whom it was advanced. I 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 Sir 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. Weber pianos continue to hold the lead of all others among people of wealth and musical taste in the United States. They have the unqualified endorsement of all the artists, including Her Majesty and the Italian Opera Companies. Among those recently received at the agency are several lovely toned cabinet pianos in rich rosewood cases, to which the agents invite special attention. Full pictorial catalogues of these and all their fine stock of pianos and organs, with price list, can be had on applying personally or by postal card to 228 St. James street, Montreal, New York Piano Co.

The N. Y. Piano Co. have also a large and very fine stock of second-hand pianos and organs, all in good order, consisting of the pianos of Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hill and other American makers of high reputation which they sell cheap for cash or on instalments. Send for catalogues to the above firm, 228 St. James street. 45-2

THE CLARE ELECTION.

(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 Sheil. 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, and having such a rich command of words, have made such a gorgeous use of ornaments which never become trivial because it never ceased to be majestic.

English statesmen of both parties have combined to pay striking tribute to the eloquence and to the genius of Sheil. Lord Beaconsfield, in one of the most enthusiastic of his novels, contrasts him favorably with the 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 voice resembled the sound produced by a tin kettle battered about from place to place. In anybody else," Mr. Gladstone went on to say, "I would not, if it had been my choice, like to have listened to that voice; but in him I would not have changed it, for it was part of a most remarkable whole, and nobody ever felt it 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 in his aspect and delivery; his whole figure, and his delivery, and his voice, and his manner, were all in such perfect keeping 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 Duncairn. 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 originally 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 willing 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 oath. O'Connell had been returned before the Bill became law, and against him this retrospective clause was levelled. He, of course, refused to take the infamous forms of oath which, except to him, were never again to be offered to a Catholic. He was directed to withdraw, and he did so. An animated discussion at once sprang up as to whether or not he 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 offensive oath was again tendered to him, 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 misleading title of Reform, there stands a full-length portrait of Daniel O'Connell. The Whigs, who feared or hated him in his life, who reviled him in their press and in their speeches, who alternately coiled and calumniated him, as their fear or their hatred rose uppermost; the fossil Whigs, the ruined remnant of a great party, whose power is gone, and whose principles are as extinct as the Dodo or the dynasties of the Shepherd Kings; the Whigs, whom O'Connell himself stigmatized as avaricious, bloody, and brutal, are not now unwilling to pay to himself some empty honors, and to give 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 Ireland, 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'Connell; they owe to him the privilege of professing in freedom the faith of their fathers; they owe to him the long agitation against the Union which kept alive the spirit of patriotism, and obeyed the commands of Grattan to keep knocking at the Union; they owe to him the Whigs, who for his fallings, or for his alliances with the Whigs, can forgive him for the praise which with English politicians never long his memory, in consideration of the contumely which English politicians heaped upon the living man. As they think of O'Connell they hear rather the echoing crash of the sword which fell from the hands of the ally of Walker on the day when the act of Catholic Emancipation received the royal signature than the voice 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 overthrowing 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 promises of Whig officials. 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 struggle for Home Rule.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS AND MARY, ST. ANICET PARISH, 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:—

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

1st ENGLISH CLASS.—Miss E. Gaynor, prizes for good conduct, presented by Rev. C. M. Lesage, P.P.; also application, algebra, geometry, grammar, writing, French conversation, domestic economy. Miss R. Crevier, prizes for rhetoric, physical geography, modern history, composition, music. 3rd FRENCH CLASS.—Miss L. Quessel, 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, embroidery; Miss A. Stowell, prizes for bookkeeping, grammar; Miss M. Thompson, prizes for ancient and natural history, physiology, French conversation, music; Miss M. McKelton, prizes for spelling; Miss B. Brady, prizes for French.

4th FRENCH CLASS.—Miss L. Saumier, prizes for bookkeeping, composition, application to English, domestic economy; Miss M. Saumier, prizes for application, parsing, 1st prize for sacred history, arithmetic; Mr. R. Latreuil, 2nd prize for sacred history, Canadian history, sewing; Miss B. McCulley, 1st prize for grammar, also grammatical exercises, 2nd prize for embroidery, prize for mending; Miss R. Caza, 2nd prize for grammar, 1st prize for embroidery, 2nd prize for domestic economy (second course); Miss D. Quessel, 1st prize for orthography, also memory lessons, prize for mental arithmetic; Miss M. Castagne, prizes for writing, English 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, punctuality; Miss M. Henry, 2nd prize for application, memory lessons, prize for knitting (third course).

4th ENGLISH 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. Laporte, prizes for application, sewing; Miss E. Choquette, reading, braiding; Miss M. Quenneville, arithmetic, knitting; Miss L. Leblanc, application; Miss C. Leblanc, good conduct, arithmetic, writing; Miss L. Latour, religious instruction.

5th ENGLISH CLASS.—Miss S. Seehy, 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, geography, elements of grammar, sacred history, music; Miss E. Bourque, catechism, reading; Miss A. Aubin, spelling; Miss B. Laporte, sacred history.

FRENCH PREPARATORY CLASS.—Miss E. Roy, prize for Catechism; Miss A. Hickok, do; Miss C. Belair, do; Miss A. Rose, reading; Miss A. Boucher, prayers; Miss A. Lamouette, catechism; Misses Anna Belair, Armande 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 I. Gaynor, catechism; 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 renewed their consecration to the Blessed Virgin, then left for their homes, happy and contented, in hopes of returning to continue the studies of the next term at the Holy Names Convent, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and has, through the zeal of the Sisters in charge, obtained an enviable reputation of being one of the leading schools for young ladies in the Province of Quebec.—Communicated.

THE LABOR RIOTS.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AT A MASS MEETING OF STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At an open air meeting of upwards of 3,000 strikers and sympathizers, 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 Boyfield, of the police force, this morning had 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 Monday.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Early this morning a thousand strikers assembled near the iron mills in the 15th ward. Many 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 8 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 employers 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. The 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 meeting was held, but no violence attended.

The whole number of visitors to the New Orleans Exposition was 1,158,940. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was attended by 7,910,966 people.

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 PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.—The doings 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 cheese, both white and colored. Prices are firm at 7c to 7 1/2c for strictly choice; medium and French goods 6c to 6 1/2c and slow of sales. Eggs—Receipts have been light and stocks well cleared up. Sales of single cases are reported at 12 1/2c. 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 firm. Corn and oats were comparatively steady 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 fair. Oranges ruled firm at \$4 to \$5 in boxes, and lemons have been exceptionally firm: quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per box. Strawberries were plentiful, and sold by the crate at 8 to 10c.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The leather men have had a dull week, and business is generally slow at the close of the month. At the boot and shoe factories leading manufacturers look forward to the future with confidence. July is expected to be a busy month in both departments of trade.

GROCERIES.—The amount of business done has been moderate. Tea—There has been a quiet but firm market here. Sugar—The market is reported steady and no materially changed from last week. Valencia is also quiet, but is expected to be affected in a commercial sense by the cholera pestilence, prime quality is scarce here at 7c to 7 1/2c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been nothing doing to have any effect on the market this week. Butter—the market is very quiet, with sales restricted to local wants. There is a supply of fresh rolls at 12c to 12 1/2c for best and 10c to 11c for medium. Eggs are not so plentiful of late, and sell at 15c. Cheese is quiet and prices unchanged; finest new sells at 8c and old at 11c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The volume of business during the past week has been restricted, and prices are about the same as usual. Flour is inactive and steady. Wheat continues dull and steady, holders are apparently not anxious to sell, and the demand is confined to car lots from millers. Barley is purely nominal, no sales having been made for some time. Oats are quiet, but somewhat steady. Peas are in moderate demand and firm. Rye is purely nominal and no stocks in store. Canadian corn is nominal at 55c to 58c. Oatmeal quiet and prices steady. Bran is moderately active and prices steady.

GROCERIES.—Business this week has been moderate, with transactions chiefly in small lots, sugars are in fair demand, with sales at 7 1/2c for granulated. Teas are very quiet at unchanged prices. Fruits are firm.

HARDWARE.—There is a fair business doing, and prices rule steady. Tin is rather firm. Pig iron dull and weak at \$18.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—The amount of business transacted the past week has been limited, and prices generally are heavy. Bacon sells in ton and case lots at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for long cut, and at 7c to 7 1/2c for Cumberland Cut; car lots purely nominal. Hams are steady; smoked sell at 11 1/2c to 12c, and sweet pickled are quoted at 10 1/2c. Lard is quiet and unchanged in price; tierces sell at 8c, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess Pork is quoted at \$15 in car lots, but no sales reported. Hops are dull and easy at 9c to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rule at 75c to 80c a bushel, and small lots at \$1.03 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. Ordinary qualities bring 16c to 17c, pure South-down 24c to 25c, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 25c. Supers are quoted at 21c to 22c, and extra at 23c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

There was what may be considered a good market this morning. The supply was large and a good demand for fruit and vegetables kept the business very brisk. Farmers were plentiful, 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 fruit, the business transacted was not altogether large, but there was a fair demand for sweetmeats. Bananas are taking well, and people are laying up their strawberries for the season's preserves. Prices are as usual. The meat, poultry and game markets have had no change to speak of. There is always a fair business transacted, and prices remain the same as usual.

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

A SUMMARY UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

CHICAGO, June 30.—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 for nearly any changes in the former estimates, as made by the Review on June 1st as to the yield of wheat—330,000,000 bushels—we confess we are at a loss to know. All reports for the last fourteen days have shown an increased development of the Hessian fly and a steady running down of the general 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 States that are harvesting, and if the report from the other winter wheat States are as bad as the reports which have been received from these States as to the yield of winter wheat, it would look to-day as if the worst estimate on the crop was a high one. Wheat for fall sowing 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, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri 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 probability of the yield with the exception of the contingencies of any early frost. At present all that can be said is that the corn crop has been subjected

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

TOPSEKA, Kas., 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 1831 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 territory 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 ports on the Canadian frontier, for transhipment to railway cars, and from points on the Canadian frontier at the terminus of railway transportation to ports on the northern frontier of the United States, will hereafter be treated in all respects as ordinary importations from foreign contiguous territory.

REMEMBER. Every Jersey Frock reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every yard of Print reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every yard of Satteen reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every pair of Corsets reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every pair of Kid Gloves reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every Jersey reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every piece of Gingham reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every yard of Muslin reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every yard of Cotton, Washing Dress Material, reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Every piece of Embroidery reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

REMEMBER. Kid Gloves Jersey Prints Corsets Satteen Thread Gloves Silk Gloves Gingham Embroideries All Reduced AT S. CARSLY'S SALE.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—Wanted for the second Division of the Belleville Male Separate School a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Duties to commence on the 31st day of August, 1885. Applications containing testimonials and Salary required, to be made to F. M. LYNCH, Sec.-Treasurer, 48-3

A BIG OFFER.—To introduce them, 1,000 Self-Opening Washers will GIVE AWAY. If you want one send us your name, address, and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 23 DEY STREET, N.Y. 48-3

MARRIED.

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

CONRY—MONAGHAN.—On the 30th June, at St. Gabriel Church, by the Rev. T. Paley, Frank Conry to Maggie, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Monaghan. 2-1

DEYSALD—WRIGHT.—At the Basilien, Quebec City, on Tuesday, 30th June, A. R. Deyssald 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 Inverness, Megantic, William Rickaby, aged 61 years.

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

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 FLEE.—In this city, Louis Joseph Paul, aged 1 month and 18 days, son of Mr. J. P. Coutlee, merchant.

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 1 month and 10 days.

HARVEY.—In this city, on the 26th 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 years.

CARROLL.—In this city, on 28th June, Michael P., son of Mr. A. Carroll.

CONDON.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 1st July, of membranous croup, Mammie, eldest and beloved daughter of John Condon, aged 5 years and 1 month.