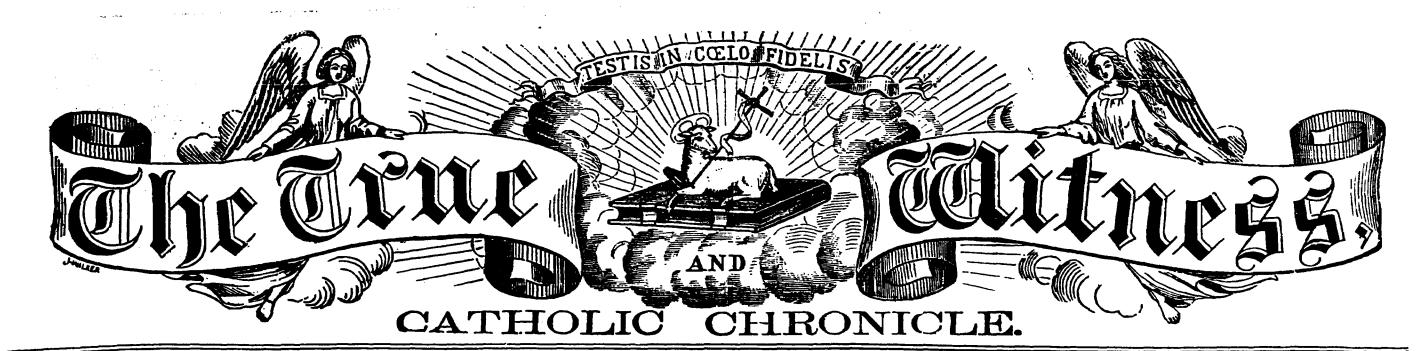
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VOL. XXXVI.-NO. 51.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

OUR CARDINAL.

QUEBECS TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S FIRST CARDINAL

The Ancient Capital Alive with Laity and Ecclesiastics - The Arches, Decorations, and Order of Procession-His Eminence Receives the Red Baretta from the Papal Ablegate O'Bryen.

QUEBEC, July 21. -At one o'c'ock yesterday afternoon Cardina! Taschereau took the solemn oath customary by all princes of the church The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Palace. The Papal Ablegate, Mgr. O'Brien, stood to the right of His Eminence, while Arch-bishop Lynch, of Toront, stood on the left. Among other notables present were the biahops of Arichat, Charlottetown, Halifax, Chatham, N.B., St. John, N.B., Rimouski, Nicolet, Sherbrooke, Mgr. Fabre, of Montreal, Walsh, of London, Cleary, of Kingston, Carbray, of Hamilton, Mahoney, coadjutor of Torouto, Moreau and other cle gy. His Emin-enca entered the chapel with a steady step and never faltered till he reached the railing sur-rounding the a tar, when he howed on his knees and crossing himself in the name of the Trinity, arose and taking in his right hand the gospel of and crossing himself in the name of the Trinity, arose and taking in his right hand the gospel of which he read the formality of the oaths in such cases as necessary by the princes of the church. He immediately and with much solemnity sub-scribed his name and handed the document to the bard able at a more and handed the Rome. the Papal ablegate, who will take it to Rome. The Grand Musical festival at the Roller the Papal ablegate, which which take to be both a The Grand Musical festival at the Roller rink was a great success, fully six thousand people being pratent. The weather to day is all that could be desired for the great festival. The sun is shining brightly and a soft breeze blowing which makes it most pleasant outside. The people showed their appreciation of this and turned out en masse. Fully 50,000 to 60,-000 persons were out bright and carly this morn-ing. Besides the citizens of Quebec there were a large number of visitors from New York, Lis-towel, Fall River and several other American and Gaudian cities, which went towards swell-ing the numbers given above. Men were kept at work during the whole night at the Basilica in order to complete the decorations. In fact, workinen all over the city worked througout the whole night in order to be readiness. This morning, as early as five o'clock, people were whole night in order to be readiness. This norming, as early as five o'clock, people were wending their way towards the Cardinal's residence, and by 6.30 o'clock the streets were impassible, and as far as the eye could reach nothing but a moving mass of humanity could human. be seen. The procession was to have formed and proceeded at 7.30 a.m., but it was fully 8.30 be seen. The procession was to have for the second transport of the societies represented in the procession. They come in the following order imported in the societies represented in the procession. They come in the following order imported in the societies represented in the procession. They come in the following order imported in the societies represented in the procession. They come in the following order imported in the societies represented in the procession. They come in the following order imported in the societies represented in the procession. They come is the following order imported in the societies represented in the procession. They come is the following order imported in the societies represented in the societies. Battalion, Tinsmiths' and Butchers' associations. Bakers' union. Shoemakers' association, Leather Cutters, Leather Dressers, Joiners, Ship Laborers, Painters' Benevolent society, Tyographical union (sections 159 and 160), French Benevolent society; Union St. Juseph of Charlesburg, Levis, St. Rochs, St. Sauveur, Beauport and Lauzon; Choir of the Congregation of St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Lick, Guard of Honor of the Sacre Coeur of Sillery, St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Rochs; Organ Chorr of St. Rochs; St. Cecile Society, Union St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St. Rochs; Create Society, Union St Cœur of Sillery, St. Cecile Society, Union Musicale ard Band, Union Commerciale of Musicale ard Band, Union Commerciale of Quebec, Congregation of the Young Men of St. Sauveur, Congregation of St. Roch's, Congre-gation of Notre Dame de Quebec, Institut Canadien, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence So-ciety, St. Joseph's Society, St. Patrick's Liter-ary Institute, Irish National Association, So-ciety of St. Jean Baptiste from Levis, Charles-bourg, St. Foy, St. Lawrence and Quebec; Col-lege of Physicians, the Notaries and the Bar in full professional robes, Professors of Laval full professional robes, Professors of Laval University in robes, members of the Senate, the Federal Government. Legislative Assembly and Council, Ex cutive Council of the Province of Quebec, the Board of Trade, Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Superior Court, Supreme Court, and Chief Justices, and members of the Privy Council; City Courcil of Quebec. Mayor Beaugrand, of Montreal, walked with Mayor Langelier on his left, and Hon. John Hearn on his right. Ho wore his full robes of office of chief magistrate, and created quite a flow of enquiry as to who he was, and the people wanted to know how it was that Quebec's mayor could not a pear in such fine robes. The answer is known. Next to these Zame the Montreal City Band, the Papal Znuaves, a detachment of this hody preceding the Cardinal's carriage and the remainder acting as body guads. In the first carriage, drawn by four jet black horses, were seated the Cardi-nal on the right and the Ablegate on the left. Following this carre a carriage drawn by two horses. In this were seated Archbishops Lynch of Torsute on the right, and Graud Vicar norses in this were searce Archoshops Lynch of Toronto, on the right, and Grand Vicar Legare on the left, while the Garde Noble, Comte Gazzoli, was searced in the front seat. He wore his full uniform. Following this came He wore his full uniform. Following this came double carriages, each containing two Bishops and clergy. Of the Bishops there were repre-sented the dioceses of London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Rimouski, Nicolet, St. John, N.B., Arichat, C.B., Chatham, N.B., Halifax, N.S., P. E. Island, and others. The procession had no more than got under way when it was halted for the purpose of al-lowing a presentation of flowers to His Eminence by the children of the Grev Nuns Convent. by the children of the Grey Nuns Convent. There were 600 of these children all seated on a grand stand erected opposite the Place d'Armes square. His Eminence received the bouquet with graciousness and addressed a few remarks to the children. As the procession proceeded to the children, as the procession proceeded the children, as if by one voice, sang a selection of hymns, which sounded with great harmony. The course was then up St. Louis street, where three most beautiful arches were constructed. It is believed the first two were erected at the expense of the local government, while the third one constructed is by the corporation and cost over \$500. It covers the whole four corners of St. Louis and Ursule streets, and is a marvel of workmanship. In this arch were four alcoves in each of which stood a child dressed in white in each of which stood a tend dressed in white and holding a bouquet in each hand, which they presented to His Eminence on passant. The procession then turned down Ursule street, where a grand display of hook and ladders were raised $B arrow a ext{ to form a kind of arch.}$ These were most beautifully decorated and presented an attrac-tive appearance. The cladren of the Bon Pasteur and Sisters of Charity, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, sang in honor of His Eminence as be passed. The procession then went by way of Ann lion and a half Englishmen street, where an arch had been constructed by ing our country's rights."

members of the Young Irishman's Literary and Historical Institution. Thence by way of Garden street to the Jesuit barrack ground, where the procession halted, and opening up THE PATRIOT COUNTY. their ranks allowed the carriage to rocced to the kiosk erected on the Jesuit barrack's ground, where His Eminence and the bishop, put on their pontifical robes in presence of about 20,000 people, who had congr gated on the square. In the kiesk were also a large number of clergy in aumlices.

The procession then proceeded to the Basilica amid the booming of a salute of 100 guns fired by the Quebec field battery on the Jesuits' grout da.

The service in the church was most imposing. The Mass was that of Chules Twelfth. Liberotti and Prume were in the choir. The sermon was delivered by Mons'gnor Gravel, of Nicolet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION OF CANDINAL TASCHEREAU.

QUEBEC, July 21.—As for the scene pre-sented inside the Basilica it almost exceeds the powers of description, Long before the procession appeared at its portals the sacred editice was well filled, the admission being by ticket, and the coup d'ail presented by its interior was of the most striking character. The immense assemblage of expectant humanity, the wealth of tattiful decoration, amidst which cardinal red stood out in bold relief in festoons and Immediately in front of the communion rails seate of honor had been provided for the more

DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS Among these may be mentioned His Honor the Lieut. Governor of the Province with his two aide-de-camps, Sir A. P. Caron, wearing the star of the order of St. Michael and St. George, Hon. John Costigan, Hon Frank Smith and Hon. Mr. Thompson, representing the D.minion Cabinet, Premier Ross, Secretizy Blauchet, and So-licitor-General Flynn, representing the Quebec Government, Senstors Pelle-tier, Robitaille, Scott and Baillargeon, and Baillargeon, majority of the meeting, about nine-tenths, representing the Dominion Senate, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Valin and Mr. Riopel, M. P's., representing the Commons. The Quebec Legislature was represented by the Speakers of both houses and by Hon. Messrs. Larue and Remillard, of the Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Opposition, and Messra. Carbray and Shehyn. The Supreme Court was represented by Judges grand in his gorgeous vobes of office and the ducted, a large meeting was held in front of he had felt they must have a large and liberal (Corporation of Quebec by Mayor Langelier the market, which was attended by upwards national platform which all men of good and the members of the City Council, Foreign of three thousand persons, composed of the heart could support. (Cheers.) Having acnotabilities, including ex-Mayor Owen Murphy and Hon. D. A. Ross. The entrance of the stately procession into the church was announced by



Its Answer to the Oppressors of '86.

THE ELECTORS AND THE PENDARDS

MESSRS. PREFONTAINE AND JODOIN IN THE FIELD.

Important and Inducatial Demonstration-Miscrable Exhibition by the Conservative Candidate - Telling Speech by Ris Opponent-The Secretary of State Antagonizes His Auditors and Completes the Discomfiture of His Friends.

Friday was a regular field day at Chambly. After the regular nominations of Mr. Prefontaine as the National candidate, and Mr. Jodoin, a government employé, as the standard bearer for the pendards, between two and three thousand electors gathered on majority of the meeting, about nine tenths, were evidently of the same mind, because the applause accorded to the Nationalists was deafening, when one could court the sounds that were raised on behalf of the Orange-Tory backers. Hon. Mr. Laurier was given an ovotion, while the old pet child of the Province, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, was received in absolute silence. The day of vengcance had come, and the Ministers and M.P's who had trafficked on the blood of a political prisoner were put on their trial amid the jeers of the multitude.

About half-past two o'clock, after preliminaries having been arranged between the been prepared to accord his heartiest support. Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Curé Sentenne, friends of the two candidates as to the man. He would not have accepted the nomination ner in which the proceedings should be con. thad it been that of the Liberal party only, as ducted, a large meeting was held in front of the had felt they must have a large and liberal the market, which was attanded by upwarded patients which and many others.

it was bringing the Dominion and the Province to the verge of bankruptly. Was this so? ("Yes.") All these statements were made to deceive the people. (Voice— "What about the canal between Chambly and Longneull?") Mr. Jodoin, in reference to the verifiest of the canal to connect the to the project of the canal to connect the Richelien and the St. Lawrence rivers, declared that the opinions founded on experience and surveys were that the canal would have to pass by St. Johns and Caughnawaga and to this he was opposed. (Voices $-^{4}$. What has the canal to do with the rope !" He would say what he saw fit. (Laughter and "Question !") Mr. Prefontaine had undertaken to insult Mr. Benoit and declare that

he had sold the county for a position. ("So he did; but tell us about the hangmen !"). be honest, yet his opponent had persisted in saying that he had sold them. ("He voted in favor of the Regins scaffold and in sup-port of the hangmen !") Mr. Jodoin having made a weak attempt at criticizing Mr. Prefontaine's career in the Local Legislature when he followed Mr. Joly like a monton and voted like a machine, was again called to the topic of the day. He said he had no fear on the scare of the Riel question. (" Why didn't you come to it before? Aren't you ashamed of trying to shirk it?"] It was un-fortunate, since it had been the means of arousing the worst of passions. But as he had not been a member of the House, he was not responsible for the vote that had been given. The members having the entire record before them had sat as judges on the matter and were bound to vote according to their consciences. Had he been there, he should have done so, but he had no explanations to make. ["What would you have done? them because it (Groans and hisses, amid which, after a few further unimportant observations, Mr. Jodoin retired, reserving to

he was a self-confessed " hangman.") MR PREFONTAINE.

himself the right of reply. He was imformed

that the electors had heard enough of him, as

who was received with loud and prolenged chetring, remarked upon the interest with which the outcome of this election -- the verdict of the 30th instant, of national honor or dishonor-was awaited by all the friends of liberty and humanity. (Cheers.) He announced that he had not sought this nomination, but had urged at the convention the choice of a national Conservative to whom, as the standard-bearer of humanity and jus-tice-a standard dear to all of them -he had cepted the candidature of the National party ---the patriots' party---he should continue the contest to the end. (Loud applause.) He had so far secured numer ous Conservative adhesions, was proud of the result, and had no doubt that the 30th July would cause the pendards to hide their heads in shame and confusion, crushed as they would be with the weight of their humiliation. (Cheers.) His opponent, in treating this question, had striven to make the subject ridiculous, and in doing so had made himself ridiculous (applause). Mr. Jodoin had talked about the canal which had been raked up for the purpose of this election. What had Mr. Benoit done for it during the last twenty yours? Why had he not allowed a subsidy for the Sorel Railway? Mr. Benoit's career had throughout been only blind submission to the Government, and it was an additional insult for Mr. Jodoin to seek their support in presence of the record. His own father had resigned his seat in the House to accent the guardianshir of the Montreal Court House. Mr. Laroc (ue, another member, had resigned to become sergeant at arms of the Provincial long was this system of trading off seats for what he had done common sense and intelligence could only conclude that he had not acted independently in the House. It had been known for two months that there were to be elections, since which time the Gazette, the paid organ of the Government, and La Minerve, its dirty slanderer, had been constantly attacking him. They are afraid of him and had therefore tried to destroy his re putation. He had instituted proceedings against the Gazette, Dr. Martel, and Dr. Lacalle, but did not think it worth while to sue La Minerve, as in a previous action it had taken sixteen months to make them pay the damages. But he must defend his honor and reputation.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES.

HONOR TO CANADA'S FIRST CARDI-NAL AND MONTREAL'S FIRST ARCHBISHOP.

The Arrival and Reception this Morning-A Gluomy Anrora That Bid Not Bamper Catholic Enthusiasm - The Procession, Decorations, Mass and Investiture,

But very few, who awakened at an early hour this morning, had any antic pation that the 27th of July, 1886, would prove anypicious to the grand celebration which fell to the duty of Montreal to make to day on such a doubly extraordinary occasion Even long after Even his enemies considered Mr. Bonoit to the arrival of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau be honest, yet his opponent had persisted in at the Richelieu Company's pier the rain continued to descend, and for some time it was feared that a fitting reception due to a prime of the church would prove a failure. This proved a fortunate mistake, however, as about eight o'clock the sky began to c'ear, and although O Clock the sky logar to clear, and alcongen-the streets were considerably muddy, still, overhead there was every indication that "Old Sol" would conquer ere long, and that a fine day was in store for the anxious citizens of Montanal Montreal.

The steamer Montreal, with her distinguished passengers on board, arrived at Jacques Cartier wharf shortly after seven o'clock, but it was not wharf shortly after seven o'clock, but it was not until two hours later that they disembarked. The Archbishop of Montreal, bishepe, clergy, city officials and representatives of the various Catholic societies hav-ing gone on based and paid their respects to His Eminence, the procession was formed from the steamer to the kinsk exected on the Richelieu Co,'s pier. A rich carpet was haid on the wharf, the guns fired a salute, and the Zouaves and 65th hattalion under Col-Hurches soluted as the procession unseed along make. ["What would you have done? Would you have been a poulard?] As a citizen and friend of the Government, he approved their general policy, and he would not blame the Government on account of this question so much as to say that he opposed them because it (Groans and hisses, amid which, after a few further unimportant ob. Hamel, Brunst, Perrault, Gray, Dufresne and Mathieu. The representatives of the Faculty of Laval University, with the rector and chap-lain. The presidents and r presentatives of the lain. The presidents and r presentatives of the Catholic societies of Montreal and district. The bishops and clergy: Archbishop Lynch, Toronto: Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal Ablegate; Bishops Gravel, Nicolet; Carbery, Hamilton; O'Mahoney, Auxiliary Bishop of Toronto; L. Cleary, of Kingston; Maes; McMahor, of Albany; Father Emurd, who went to Quebec as the dele-gate of Archbisl op Fabre; McIntyre, P.E.I.; Langevin, Rimouski; Walsh, London, Ont., A. Racine Chicontim; the Cardinal, supported by two priests on each side: the Ray, Father by two priests on each side; the Rev. Father Dowd, Fathers Quinlivan, Callaghan, McCart-ney, Walsh, Hamel, Chancellor of the Palace; the Vicar-General Marechal, Very Rev. Father

> An immense concourse of spectators crowded every inch of vantage ground, the revetmen

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

constant elevation to the faith, and thus denion. stration was a new proof of their attachment. His Eminence then addressed Father Dowd and the Irish deputati n, whom he warmly thanked for their beautiful address. He ha a'ways, he said, had the greatest respect an admiration for the leish nation; it had stood persecution for centuries, but it had slways re unined true to the Holy See, and this addres

was another proof of their attachment which he would convey to the Holy Father. This concluded the proceedings and His Emi-nence, followed by the elergy and aldermen, re-paired to the carriages and the procession was formed as follows:-

paired to the carriages and the procession was formed as follows:— The Cavalcade; a plateon of police under command of Chief Police Pandis; forty fire men under command of Chief Patton and Sub-Chiefs Naud and McColloch; Irish Na-tional League; St. Joseph's Society St. Bridget's Society; St. Jean Bap-tiste Society; St. Jean Baptiste W rd; St. Bridget's Cociety; St. Jean Bap-tiste Society; St. Jean Baptiste W rd; St. Ann's Society; St. Jean B ptiste Society (Notre Dame section); Cerc'e Diama-tique "La Croisade"; Choeur des Montag-nards; S', Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Catho-lic Young Men's Society; St. Anthony's So-ciety; Young Tishmen's L. & B. Association; City Council; the carriages of the Card nal, the Archbishop, Ablegate and Bishops; guard of honor, consisting of the Papal Zonaves, officers and men of the 65th, preceded by the facu'ty of Laval University in full regalia. Numerous citizms lined the streets and bowed in Bolema respect on His Eminence and the remaining c'ergy passed. When the church was reached Pey. Vicar Maccetal pre-sented an address in Frinch, to which His Eminence biefly responded, referring to the fact that Montreal was the first city in which he performed the first function as Bishop envoy from Rome. He also mentioned the cutzens for the grandem of the cebrach. The procession was then reform d and filed down the centro aide of the correh. The fronts of the galleries were pretily hurg with crusson and white bunting in festoons. The

fronts of the galleries were prottily hurg with crimson and white binning in festoons. The crumson and white bunting in festoens. The only other special decorations in the nave of the church were ornamen-tal shields hung upon the pillars and bearing the coats of arms of the Pope, Cardinal Ta chereau, Archbishop Fabre, and the other Roman Catholic Bishops of the Dominion. The alt r, which was a blaze of light, with myriads of tapers, was gorgeously decorated. Above the sanchuary were susdecorated. Above the sanctuary were sus-pended in graceful festions strips of bunting of yellow and white, the Pontifical colors. The magnificent altar was surmounted by a group of silken ensigns of Great Britain, the Papacy and France. The other special decora-tions of the altar consisted of the armorial bearings of the Supreme Pontiff, Cardinal Taschereau and Mont-real's Archbishop, and numbers of rich colored silk banderoles bearing the inscription "Obeissance," Humilitie," "Purete," "Char-ite," "Esperance," "For," "Resolution," "Religion," "Priere," "Patrie," and the fifteen mysteries of Rosary. On the gos-pel side of the altar a magnificent throne of crimson silk had been created for the Cardi-nal. On the back of the canopy was prettily ors. The magnificent altar was surmounted by nal. On the back of the canopy was prettily painted the Cardin cost of rms.

THE BOOMING OF CANNON

and the simultaneous rising of all present to their feet as it defiled up the main aisle. Every eye in the spacious building was fixed upon it while every ear drank in the impres-sive notes of the Grand Cardinal's March, specially composed for the ocasion by the organist of the Basilica, Mr. Gagnon. First came the Celebrant of the Mass, Archbishop Taché, with his two assistants in their gorgeous vestments, followed by the different bishops in attendance to the number of twenty five, one by one, with their several assistants and all in their mitres and copes of gold, who in their turn were followed by His Grace of Toronto (the apostolic delegate appointed to place the beretta); the Garde Noble, Count Gazzoli, in his striking uniform and with his sword drawn, two priests carry ing the casket containing the beretta, the Papal Ablegate, Mgr. O'Brien, in scarlet soutane with velvet capote and ermine trimming, the cross-bearer and acolytes; and lastly Cardinal Taschereau in his archiepiscopa robes and carrying his crozier, attended by Monseigneur Power, of Halifax, and Father Tolen, Superior of the Redemptorists, iu charge of about 500 Sulpician priests, brought up the rear of the cortege. Continued on 6th page.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION. DELEGATES APPOINTED TO GO TO CHICAGO.

A meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National league was held in St. Patrick's hall on Sunday atternoon. Mr. H. J. Cloran. President, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. B. Lane as secretary. The chairman announced that he had received a communication from the executive of the Irish National league calling for delegates for the convention to be held in Chicago on the 17th and 18th of August. It was decided to send two delegates, and Messers. H. J. Cloran and J. B. Lane were appointed to represent the Montreal branch. After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned till after the convention.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE ON IRELAND.

LONDON, July 24.-Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has sent to the treasurer of the National League Parliamentary Fund his remittance, containing contributions from near-ly all the priests of his diocese. The Archbishop says: "There is no groucd for despondency. We have the greatest political strategist at our head. The courage of our race was never higher nor more hopeful. The sympathy of the whole civilized world is with We have a compact party of 80 members **U**S. in the House of Commons and nearly a million and a half Englishmen votors for restor-يتغزر

bene and sinew of every part of the county. Dr. Saurial, warden of the county, was called to preside, and among those present were Mesars. S. T. Willet', Mayor of Cham-bly; B. Normandin, ex-Mayor of Lon-gucuil; Aldermen Beuscleil, Martigucuil; Aldermen Beuscleil, Marti-neau, Malone, Dufresne, Jeannotte and Mathieu ; H A Brault, J G Perreult, Brock Willett, J Richards, L Globensky, A Lacroix, — Langevin, E Lalonde, — Rheaume, C Arpin, Lt-Col Gilmour, Stanbridge; C Arpin, St Johns; E Barnard, I A Beauvais, P Larandeau, L Gagne, J O Pelland, S A Germain, Sorel; II A Dubuque, Fall River, Auguste Robert, Julien Hetert, Beauharnois; J Prendergast, Michel Viger, H Tucker, H Bourassa, M Bouneau, L C Bourgeois, N P; L Onimet, Chambly; Joseph Bessette, D Patenaude, Michel Campeau, d'Legault, J O Normand, H Black, St Johns; Chagnon, Sorel; Dr Desjardins, Dr Desrosiers, Hon W Laurier, Hon J A Chaplean, Hon H Mercier, Hon A Lacoste, J G H Bergeron, M P, Joseph Tasse, M P, Dr Martel, M P P, R Prefentaine, A Jodoin, M J E Chagnon, C P Davidson, G Duhamel, Ν Bourgo in, P E Tremblay, G Phaneuf, P Assembly. And now Mr. Benoit, after twenty Brais, P Pelletier, J Chagnon, L U Davin, A years in Parliament, had taken the insignifi E Poirier, W S Walker, J N Greenshields, cant position of a canal superintendent. How R Ranillard, H J Cloran, A Denis, St Hyacinthe; Col. Audet, S Rinfret; J H N office to continue ? [Shame !] After doing Richard, Adolphe Ouimet, etc.

The Chairman having called the meeting to order in a few appropriate remarks,

MR. JODOIN,

the Conservate candidate, expressed the hope that the proceedings of the meeting would be peaceable and that the electors would accord to every one the opportunity of being heard. During the controversy so far he had listened to his adversaries with attention and had failed to hear a serious accusation preferred against the conduct of the Government, which had been generally approved, and therefore it ought to be continued in the administration of the affairs of the country. It had been objected that the general Goverament had taken possession of the railways leading from one province to the other and had granted subsidies to them, but what had been the result? That the Province of Quebee had obtained over two million dollars of Dominion subsidy for her railway enterprises. Was that a matter to complain of ? Voices-Yes !) Then it had been made a crime that the Dominion Government had brought in and secured the passage of a License act which had been declared to be illehe was sure the Premier had no bad intentions. (Voices-"Then why did he do it? Shame !" Mr. Prefentaine, in the course of his speeches, had made other charges qu't ; us as groundless as these. He would now ask that gentleman if Chambly were not as advanced as any county in the Dominion, and had not it had the same provision made for had not it had the same provision made for her. (No, no.") The Government had sub stantially demonstrated that it was a progressive administration, yet the L'beral organs had complained that

(Continued on 5th page.)

TRAFFIC IN SACRED THINGS.

(From The New Record, Indianapolis.) We are pleased to see the stand many of our Catholic contemporaries are taking in regard to the traffic in acred things. The Baltimore Council very wisely forbade traffic in sacred things, and yet circulars are continually being sent out by some institutions, of fering prayers and Masses for money consid cense act which had been declared to be the gal by Her Majesty's Privy Council. Sir John Macdonald, he was sure, had no intention of interfering with provincial concerns, or of depriving the pro-vinces of any portion of their revenue. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and laughter). He had admitted that he had been misled, but Canada is the field from which they generally come. Our Canadian friends will save time and money by not sending their circulars to

> A distinguished visitor within the past few days at the Colonial exhibition has been Car-dinal Manning. His Eminence had the benefit

wall, the wharves, the decks of the ships and all surroundings were one black mass of struggling humanity, eager to catch a glimpse of the dishumanity, eager to catch a gimpse of the dis-tinguished prelate upon whom so many honors had been bestowed by the Sovereign Pontiff. Stationed on the wharf to the left of the kiosk was a guard of honor of one hundred men with the band of the 65th Mount Royal Riffes under command of Major Dugas. The Papal Zonaves, twenty three strong, under com-mand of Lieut. Col. Hughes, were drawn up in front of the kiosk, while fity men of the polic force, under the command of Sub-Chie Lancy, and forty men of the fire brigade were drawn up to the left. In rear of the Gith stoud a deputation of the facul-ties of Laval University, the Faculty of Divinity being represented by the Dean, Rev. H. Larocque, the law faculty by Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Chauveau and Mr. Justice Oni-mat the medical faculty by The Rottet F. P. Inchapelle, Ricard, Laramer, Brosseau, Berthe-let, Fafard, Duval and Desrosiers. His Eminence, attended by the Ablegate and the visiting bishops, proceeded directly to the kiosk amidst the booming of cannen and firing of bombs, where the address of the City Council was to be read. Here the majority of the aldermen were present. Acting Mayor Gremer read the following address :--

To His Eminence Monseyneur ELZEAR ALEX ANDRE TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church;

YOUR EMINENCE,-The citizens of Montreal espectfully tender their homage and wish to xpress their gratitude and their happiness of

this visit of your Eminence. The glorious and supreme Pontiff, His Holi-ness Leo XIII., in appointing Your Eminence to the high dignity of a Prince of the Church, while rewarding you for an already long opieco pal career and fulfilment of meritorious deeds, has giv in us another proof of his solicitude for a country whose importance both in religious and

many other respects increases rapidly. The whole population of Canada feel happy and joyful over this grand, this auspicious event, which, as it coincides with so many others, point out even more than any of them the rank destined for us in the British empire on this continent, and even now we may foresee in the near future the high destinies to which we may

The sulendor that this rare distinction is surto spread over the Church of Quebec, the great Mother of many other churches, unites in this instance with that of the new dignity whereof you bring with you the insignia to be conferred upon the venerated Pastor of this Diocese.

So many favors simultaneou ly bestowed on our country, both in your own person and in that of your worthy co-workers, the Arshbish-ops of Montreal and Ottawa, should jucite us to render our thanks to heaven, and pray fervently for the conservation and propagation of the Faith and of the virtues that surround it, the sile and true sources of greatness and prosperity

for the people. Deign, Your Eminence, to accept our ardent wishes for your happiness and for the success of all your undertakings.

J. GRENIER, Acting Mayor

A. Gossalin, Assistant City Clerk. After this address had been delivered, Rev. Attor this address that observe thereted, here an address on behalf of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. A copy of this it was unable for us

to obtain despite our most strenuous efforts in running from one quarter to another. Cardinal Taschereau, in replying, requested

the acting Mayor to convey his deep thanks for the magnificent reception that had been given him by the citizens of Montreal. Montreal occupied a grand place in the history of Canada; in its earlier days it had shown its heroism by

service the magnificent new pulpit was s complete for the first time, and the beautiful statuary adorning it, the work of Mr. Hebert, the well known local sculptor, was much admired,

The procession lyied into the sanctuary, the Cardinal taking up his position on the prie dicu fronting the altar. The following archbishops fronting the aftar. The following architectops and bishops were also present:—Fabre, Montreal; Lynch, Toronto; Lorary, New Odeans; Gross, Oregon City; Duhanel, Ottawa; DeGeesbriand, Burling zn; Mc-Entyre, Charlottetown; Rogers, Chatham; Conroy, ex-Bishop of Albany; Langevin, Ri-mouski; Watsh, London; O'Hara, Scranton Ryan, Buffalo; O'Mahoney, Waddims, Ogdens burg: Bacine Sherbrocke: Marcau, St burg; Racine, Sherbrooke; Moreau, St Hyacinthe: Cleary, Kingston; Lauran, Pem-broke; Mars, Covington, and Gravel, Nicolet.

THE DECORATIONS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the work of decorating for the reception was commenced rather late, everything was in readiness by eight 'clock. Owing to the heavy rain, early this morning, many who intended to make some kind of a display abandoned the idea. However, it was surprising to see the gorgeous display of bunting and fl gs along the range of the procession, and even in the streets which were not winted by the pro-essionists. During the entire night workmen were busily engaged putting the finishing teaches to the decorations to the streets through which the procession was to pass. They were completed this morning on the Church of Notre Dame, the City Hall and other places where the Cardinal proposed visiong. At the wharf of the Richelieu and Ontario Naviga-tion company, where the steamer with His Eminence on board was to stop, a mam-moth kiosk had been erected. It was moth Klosk had been erfeted. It was forty-five feet in height, excluding a large dome, which was richly and abindantly draged with bunting, silk and velvet banners, ban-neretts and flags. The dome entirely covered a raised canopy or dais, under which the address was presented. The tower was enveloped in was presented. The tower was enveloped in scarlet bunting upon which were placed the arms of the Pope, Cardinal and Archbishop, each bearing inscriptions. Inside the dais were rich banneret's in gold and velvet be r-ing the different arms. From this tower to the fost of Jacques Cattler Square, the route followed by the processionists vas lined with maple and palm trees and

numerous flags. The Jacques Cartier Square arch, which has been erected at the cor Jacques Cartier Square and St. Paul street, was constructed double and was admired by the large crowd who gave vent to expressions of praise at its beautiful appear-ance. The double arch was at least thirty feet ance, the double arch was at loast thirty feet high with two paints or small towers over each small arch. The following large inscriptions in black and gold latters, with a white back ground, could be easily discerned from the plat form on the wharf :-- "Vive la Cardinal" and "Vive l'Archiveque." Three banners of black material with latters of add ground here without material, with lotters of gold, were also noticed, and bore the following inscriptious : One in the centre with "Vivo Leo XIII," one on the right centre with "Vivo Leo XIII," one on the right with "Welcome to Bishop O'Bryen," and on left with "Glory and Honor to the Cardinal," the fatter being in French. From this, arch along Jacques Cartier square to Notre-Dame all the buildings were one mass of flags, bunting and pictures. Among the most attractive were the Jacques Cartier Hotel, from each win-dow of which a flag was flying, while lines of red, while blue and velow streamers were suspendwhite, blue and yellow streamers were suspend-ed. At the Richelien Hotel the whole build-

ing was covered with streamers, banners and flags, while from each of the numerous windows either a picture of the Pope, Archbishop, the Cardinal or the Pontifical arms were hung. Continued onjeighth page. 2

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

reverie.

lencv

"Yes !- I am thankful to hear it !"

"And in 'several conversations that dear

uncle and I had together, previous to his be-

would rouse him from his mood of despon-

Colonel Bainbridge, with a violent expres-

"For God's sake !" he cried, vehemently,

have happened in that establishment, the mis-

tress of which she had often been weak enough

to envy ? She regarded her cousin in silent

" You will think me a great fool," he said,

presently, passing a handkerchief over his

clammy brow ; "and so I am-the greatest

as I am not to see my mother yet, I will go

Perceiving how he had alarmed his cousin

(for Maggie's hand shook as she poured out

the soffee for him), he tried to converse more

details concerning his own journey and his

father's illness; but she was quite unable to

seen uttered ; it penetrated even the sad sub-

ject on which they were engaged ; and full of

forebodings for his happiness, and dread of to theomogy revelations, she sat almost in silonce, until relieved by the entrance of the

doct r, who had been intermed of Colonel

Bainbridge's arrival, and on whose appear-

D. Mackerzie was an old man, who had

known the Bainl ridge family for years, and his : $r \cdot t \neg g$ to the son of the house was as

up to my room.'

with you south than they are here."

"Yes !- I suppose so."

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALES ABOUT A MARVELLOUS CURE. LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO BRD

MR. EDITOR, -- While spending a tew days a the pleasant sesside town of Aberystwith, Car-diganshire, Wales, I heard related what seemed to me either a fabulous story or a marvellous

to me entire a factor and the poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in bed for six long years, given up to die by all the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Medicane It was related with the more implicit confidence from the circumstance, as was said, that the Vicar of Llanrystyd was familiar with the facta, and could vouch for the truth of the report. So Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the hberty

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanrystyd to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure. Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most gracefully entertained me in a half hour's con-versation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure.

to them a most remarkable cure. The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his having mentioned the case to Mr. John Thomas, a chemist of Llanon. He said Mr. Pugh was formerly a resident of their parish, but was now living in the parish of Llandeiuol. He strong y vouched Mr. Wm. Pugh's char acter as a respectable farmer and worthy of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a live

her sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one who truly sym-pathized with a'l who are sufficted in mind,

body, or estate. On my return to Aberystwith, I was im-pressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Pancom-Mawr, signifying "above the dingle." situated near the summit of a smooth round hill, overlooking a beautiful valley in which is situated the lovely ivy-mantled Church of Llanddeinol. I found Mr. Pugh, apparently about 40 years old, of medium height, rather told him I heard of his great affliction and o his remarkable and almost muraculous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own lips, what there was of truth in the reports. Mr. Fugh remarked that his neighbors had

aken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition: What you report as having heard abroad, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that with one exception. I never understood that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician. I have been treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, but unfortunately no prescription of theirs ever brought the desired relief. Fifteen years ago, he said, I first became con-scious of a sour and deranged stomuch and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my towach seemed to do me no good and was often

Dyspepsia. tomach seemed to do me no good and was often thrown up with painful retchings. This was followed after a time with a horseness and a raw soreness of the throat which the Doctors called bronchitis, and I was treated for that, but with little success. Then came shortness of breath and a sense of suffocation, especially nights, with clammy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window in winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold

air About six years ago I became so bad that I could not sleep in bed, but had to take my un-quiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an arm-chair. My affliction seemed to be working downward into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and threat. In the violent cough into my and threat in the violent cough into my longs and threat. In the violent cough ing spasms which grew more frequent, my ab-domen would expand and collapse, and at times it would seem that I should suffocate. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labor and my spirits were consequently much depressed. Early in this last spring I had a still more

severe spasmodic attack, and my family and neighbors became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbor, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, sent to Aberystwith by the driver of the Omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT,

[MRS. Ross CHURCH,]

Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique, elc., elc.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WHY IT WAS SENT. Things had been going on very quietly at Cranshaws, between the time that Colonel and Lady Ethel Banbridge laft the castle, and the occasion for sending that first tele-

gram to Curzon street. Spring advanced but slowly in that Northern climate, but each day Nature unfolded something new and fresh and beautiful for the contemplation of her admirers; and the final demolition of the frost brought plenty of work for those who wanted it, both induors and out. The season for ploughing and sowing had arrived; for the housing of young lambs, and counting of apple-blossoms ; for calculat ing how long the winter stores would last, and how soon the upspringing grass would aford pasture for the increasing flocks and herds. And Mre. Bainbridge found almost as much occupation as her husband, for she permitted no one to superintend the poultry yard but herself, and aeld daily confer-ences with the old hen-wife, for the purpose of mutual congratulation on the successful efforts of young pullets, or the happy hatching of large broods. In the house, Miss Lloyd was employed in ransacking the linen presses, calling over the roll of preserve jars, and giving Maggie Henderson loving little lectures; whilst for the girl herself, perhaps this was the bitterest phase of the triel through which she was passing. It may be remembered that, on the day

Ludy Ethel resolved to leave Cranshaws, Maggie had gone to pay a visit to Sister Murgaret, at Horse-ap-Cleugh.

The interview, as her aunt prophesied, had done her good. The gentle sympathy she had met with, the calm counsel received, and, above al', the assurance with which she had been impressed, that whatever was right and heat for her in the future would be brought to pass without the help of any violent effort on her own par', had left a sense of trustful expec-tation on her mind, which was the best feeling she could carry back to lighten the duties to which she was bound.

She had often seen and talked with good women before; she had been brought up under the example of her sunts, who both led humble and religious lives ; yet, until she met Sister Margaret, Maggie had never known what it was to read in another's eyes the complete happiness that springs from the surrender of one's life to God.

From that hour she felt her own vocation fixed; untrassuredly to be a Sister of Marsy, not even to labour amongst the sick and suffering, if He did not so will for her ; but to be His faithful servant to her I fe's en ?.

She had dreamed of such a service before she had longed tor, and, in part, adopted it ; but now she felt as though it were impossible to keep back anything for common r use; and gave herself to Him body and soul, t) do with as He thought fit, believing, as Anat Letty had taught her, and Sister Mergaret had endorsed, that true religion consists not in what we do, but here we do it; and less in great efforts than in complete obedience.

And so, when her new friend left Horse sp-Claugh (which she did not do without a promise to keep up their intercourse by con espondence) Maggie returned to her unevent. ful life with a firm datarmination to perform everything, however trivial, that came to her in the shape of duty ; and, for His sake, to perform it well.

Thence her existence should have been sli sunshine, rest, and quiet; blissful in the satis-faction of an easy conscience, and changed gram ?"

LADY ETHEL. the breakfast equipage, and tried to think of something that should console her cousin. "Dr by him who had stood in the place of her own father to her.

Une alternoon in May, the same day on which Lady Ethel destroyed the telegram. Mr. Bainbridge, to the consternation of the household, was suddenly taken with a stroke of paralysis-found prostrate and helpless comfort to us. cousin on his study floor, and unable to articulate more than the word "Thomas" as he was carried to his bed. In this dilemma, by which both Mrs. Bainbridge and Miss Lloyd were overwhelmed, Maggie proved the ing taken ill, he told me what a consolation it was to him to leave Cranshaws and— us—that is, Aunt Letty and Aunt Lizzie, you know—to the care of one whom he felt would look atter them just in the same such a shall be a guardian angel of the family. It was she who despatched a messenger post haste for medical aid, who wrote and sent the telegram to Curzon street, and then took up her station in the same way he should have done himat the sick man's side ready to interpret to her aunt each feeble action by which he self.' stroye to make his wishes understood.

The doctor came and stayed all night, during which the feeble flame of life was flickering to and fro, and keeping them in miser able suspense, and by the morning Mr. Bain bridge was so much weaker that it was conaidered doub ful whether he could survive to see his son again. But he was still alive when the carriage

"Did you observe the country as you came along, cousin? It begins to look very green and lavely." "Very lovely, Maggie !" went to Borthwick to meet the mail train and returned to them-empty ; no Colone Bainbridge having arrived by it.

His mother was almost in despair. She insisted that Thomas must be ill himself, unable to quit the house-perhaps his bed for nothing else would have detained him from his dying father ; and she was about to lose both of them at once. It was in vain that Maggie represented to

mdent. What could she say to recall ais icind to happier thoughts? In her anxiety to her that in such a case they also would have comfort, she probed the wound which agonhad a message ; and that by far the likelier solution of the mystery was that her cousin red him. and Lady Ethel were away from home. Mrs. Bainbridge was quite certain she was to be rendered childless as well as widowed, and divided between her desire to rush off to town to see after her son herself, and the daty which kept her at the bedside of her husband.

"It is uscless to attempt anything like ar uttered them. gument with your good aunt," observed the doctor, confidentially, to Maggie; "but if sion (she was not quite sure what it was), Colonel Bainbridge is to see his father again started from his chair and rushed towards the alive, you must send another telegram at through it. ense

And so the second telegram, which was still more strongly worded than the first, reached London about noon, and the same evening saw its recipient on his way to Cran shaws,

CHAPTER XXXV.

TOO LATE.

Colonel Bainbridge alighted hurriedly from the hired vehicle which had conveyed him to dismay. his father's door, and without inquiry passed at once into the dining-room. There wis no one there but Maggie Henderson. She was fool that was ever born — but I would rather discuss any subject but that of my wife at present. And now,' returning to the table, "let me have the cup of coffee you promised, Maggie; after which, a Lam patt to see my mother wat i will go looking pale and tired, for she had sat up for two nights at her uncle's bedside ; and as she came forward and placed her hand in Colonel Bainbridge's he guessed that he had

arrived too late. "O Cousin Thomas, I am thankful you are come! Aunt Lizzie will be so glad to see you--but it's all over.

His presence had no power to make her blush or t en h e then ; but her sad, comcalmly after that, and entered into several passionate eyes rested colmly upon his, as though he had, indeed, been the brother to her which he called himself.

Colonel Bain'ridge broke away from imitate his affected ease. She could not shake off the remembrance of that sudden her kindly grosp, and, sinking into a chair, for a moment concealed his face ejaculation, and the tone in which it had from view,

" All over !" he muttered, hoarsely; " all -quite -quite over ! It seems too heriit happen, Maggie ? '

"This merning at four o'clock," she white pered. "He went so happily; so full of faith, and hope, and love. Had you been here you could never have forgotten it fle D. Macker zie was an old ma said he had but one wish left upgratified."

she had been left so sweet a legacy of love, girl, softly, as she took up her station behind stronger, and pouring the story of her sorrow into his sympathising ears. "Oh, if you had but been here, my dear

Mackenzie, who has been with him from first fie asked so oit:n for you. The only word to last, and only went to lie down about an he uttered upon being seized was your name; hour ago, told me himself that in all his and, afterwards, I am sure the door never practice he had never seen a more peaceful opeaed but what his poor eyes turned in that practice he had never seen a more peaceful death-bed, and that thought ought to be a

direction, hoping it was you." "Oh, don't ! mother, don't ! he urged, im-ploringly, "I cannot bear it ! I wish to God I shad come sooner !" And then he placed her in a chair, and sat down by her side, whilst she sobbed for a few minutes in her hundkerchief." "You see, my dear," she continued, pre-

sently, through her tears, "it is best that you should hear all this. It may be painful now, but it will be a comfort to think of hereafter. Your father loved you very dearly, Thomas; he was a good father to you, and a good husband to me. We have sus-tained a great loss in him." "Eh !-what !- I beg your pardon !' sx-claimed Colonel Bainbridge, starting from a He was evidently not listening to her ; and presently Maggie tried if another subject

" Heaven knows we have !" her son replied. "But we need not make it worse by unne cessary self-reproach. Maggie has told me all you said to her this morning on the sub ject; and of course your absence could not have been helped. It was an accident, and othing-more,

"But did he think it so? That is the doubt that will haunt my lifetime." "We must hope he did, my dear! At al

"But I suppose the trees are more forward events, he knew your circumstances, and how llis face looked so dark and despairing as much engaged you are; and doubtless made he sat there, supporting it upon his hand, that the girl's heart bled for him. He must allowances for the delay. He could never have thought you would refuse to come to not reproach himself too much for a mere achim.

"I hope not. He little knew me if he did." "Oh, ne ! He had perfect faith in your affection. Even of late-during the last few months-since your marriage, that is to say (you know, my dear, without my telling you, "I hope"-she began, with some degree of resitation-for Maggie had not yet learned to speak the name so freely as she should have choice)-he has always expressed himself as done, --- "I hope, Cousin Thomas, that you left Lady Ethel quite well." completely satisfied with all you did, or were likely to do after his decease. I think now that he must sometimes have had a kind of inkling But had she been prepared for the electrihe was not long for this world. O Thomas ! what are we to do without him ?" cal effect of her words, she never would have

And Mrs. Bainbridge relapsed into natural but very distressing exhibition of feeling, which made her son thankful of an excuse to quit her presence, for the purpose window, as though he were going right of procuring the refreshment of a bath and change of luen after his night a journey "don't mention her to me." At this outburst, so unexpected and appar-ently uncalled for, Maggie turned white with apprehension. What horrible tragedy could of Cranshaws, and the bulk of his father's prodigious fortune-the richest man, perhaps in the army—as rich a man, certainly, as is, ordinarily speaking, to be found there; yet the poorest, he felt, shuddering-the poorest wretch that traversed this wide earth ; than whom a beggar clothed in rags, but warmed by love, livid, by comparison, in affluence. O Lady Ethel ! what a ruin you have

created here !

He threw his thoughts back to that time last year, when he had first seen and become enamoured of her; and remembered, with set teeth, how that man-the one whose name she had mentioned to him-had been always hovering about her, and he had felt jealous of him even then.

But her treatment of himself at Temple Grange; her altered manner, warm caressing glances, and preference open ly confessed to ; had it all been a falsehood, a delusive maddening dream from which he had just awakened, to find that in order to avenge herself she had cruelly made shipwreck of his hopes ?

Yes; it had been a dream, and he had wakened from it. He recelled her flaming looks upon the morning that they parted, her tunting speeches and insulting words, and felt that what she said then was the truth-the woman he adored had never loved him. Oh ! it was hard to bear ; barder than any other trial could have been to him, for his pride was great as his love, and both were sorely wounded. He had wasted all the strength of his passionate nature on this woman, and she had turned and

e rital as the circumstances under which mocked him for his folly. He had given up y everything he possessed to her-name, and wealth, and happiness; almost the affection of his family--and she had thrown them back into his face, telling him openly that she had used both him and them as tools-mere instruments wherewith to carve out her revenge. The deed was as wicked, and far more cruel than that of savages, who sacrifice a life to appease the supposed anger of their gods ; and he did not feel the torture less because it was administered by fair soft hands that seemed too delicate to crush a heart, and feet too light to trample on it. He was crushed as he sat there-pumistakably crushed-body, soul and spirit, and he did not care to deny it, even to himself. He acknowledged freely that the world, or what constituted in his eyes the world, was over for him. And it was for this woman-this false, forsworn, and evil nature, who could marry whilst she despised him, and after receiving all he had to give her, cast in his teeth an accusation that was no fault of his-that he had refused to listen to the advice so attentionately tendered by the father who now lay lifeless in the room to go and settle near my own friends at Bir-next to his own; had brought her ningham. It was there he met me, my home to be a cause of misery and strife in the house which had never been the scene of anything but domestic happiness till then ; and finally, by her chicanery, had missed the farewell blessing, without which he now fell as though he never more should know the name of peace. Would he subject himself to be the occasion of her insolence again ? Would he bring his wife to Cranshaws, to wander through the apartments which had been his parents', and abuse their memory at every turn ; place her in his father's chair, at the head of his mother's table, only to encounter the bitter truth whenever her jeering lips chose to deliver it, that she had lowered herselt by marrying a tradesman's son in order to excite the jealousy of an aristocratic and more favored lover?

pised him, or his honorable calling, should fatten on the produce of his labor.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"MAGGIE, I WANT TO TELL YOU SOMETHING." The next few days passed much as such days naually do. Every window of the castle was closed and blinded, and chance visitors to Cranshaws, glanced up half fearfully at that of which the mash was raised a couple of inches, whispered to each other that the

indes, whispered to each other that the corpse lay there. Colonel Bainbridge passed most of his time in his own room. There was plenty of busi-ness to be transacted with lawyers, bailifie, and nudertakers, which all devolved upon him, and therefore his seclusion appeared neither unuessary nor strange.

At stated periods the family assembled for meals, at which the conversation, if it could be called such, was stilted and unnatural, and seldom turned upon any but the most in-different topics. Consequently, he had not so much to endure from the mention of Lady Ethel's name, or his future intentions with respect to her, as he had anticipated.

Indeed, the subject of his domestic life was sellom alluded to at all. His mother, when her first emotion at meeting him was spent, had spoken of his wife, and asked a few particulars concerning her ; but Colonel Bainbridge answered curtly, and the theme, not being one on which they had much sym.

pathy, was soon discarded. No one, therefore (excepting Maggic), had a suspicion that his evident depression was due to any cause but their general affliction ; and only noticed it to praise his filial duty, and say he bid fair to make as good a man as his father was before him. But Maggie new better. Maggic, remem-

bering the look and gesture with which, on the morning of his arrival, he had commanded her to avoid the mention of his wife to him, feit there was a deeper shadow than the shadow of death resting on his soul, and her own yearned to udminister the sisterly comfort which she almost felt competent to do. For she had so far schooled herself that her cousin's presence was no longer an active pain to her. To hear his voice and meet his glance, and watch his movements, knowing, meanwhile, that so to hear, and meet, and watch, was all the part she evermore could bear in his existence, made her heart feel heavier, perhaps, but had no power to quicken it.

The first stage of nervous suffering was past for Maggie Henderson. She had prayed so much that she might be enabled to regard her cousin as something altoge her beyond her reach; and she had striven so hard to attain the blessing which she confidently expect-ed to receive, that it had come to her; as sooner or later it does come to all who trust and pray.

The fever and passion of her grief were over; and though much weakness remained, much despondency, and, at times, even want of faith, yet she was out of danger and on the road to convalescence-thanks to the physician who never fails to heal.

And even now the first token of her reward was appearing in the hope that she might be the means of comforting her cousin in his secret distress. But how to introduce the topic after he had so violently disclaimed it, laggie knew not ; yet she watched patiently, hoping that an opportunity might occur. When it did, it was himself who broached it. The funeral was over : the will-by which, with the exception of a couple of thousand a year to his mother for her lifetime, and trifling annuities to Miss Lloyd and Maggie Henderson, Colonel Bainbridge was rendered sole possessor of his late father's fortune and estates-had been read, and the castle being cleared of lawyers' clerks and undertakers' men, the blinds were drawn up to admit the cheerful annshine, the windows thrown open, the rooms set in order, and the family re-assembled to look each other in the face and ask what they were to do next.

"I suppose, my dear Thomas," remarked Mrs. Bainbridge, "that you will not take possession of Granshaws before the summer is over ; or shall you move into it at once? Either plan will be equally conveni ent to me, you know. And with respect to the house in Curzon Street, ent to me, shall you retain that as it is? I am afraid you will find no room for the furniture here, for your dear father disliked nothing so much as a half-iurnished room. But I sup-pose you will require to be in Lordon until you have settled something with regard to resigning your profession ?' Such questions Colonel Bainbridge hardly knew how to parry.

JULY 28, 1886.

Syrup.

This medicine they administered to me ac ording to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no lesss than my own, the spame I becameat ease, and my stomach was calmed. My bowles were moved as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort through such as had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lay down and sleep sweetly at nights and have not since had a recurrence of those terrible spasms and sweat-ings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not the to perform any very hard out-door labor, deeming it best to be prudent lest by over-scertion I may do myself injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my stomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly renovated and renewed by the medi-cine. In fact I feel like a new man.

cine. In fact I feel like a new man. I have been much congratulated by n., wigh-bors, especially by the good Vicar of Llanrystyd, who with his sympathetic wife have com three miles to shed tears of joy on my recovery.

three miles to shed tears of joy on my recovery. I bade Mr Pugh geod-bye, happy that even one at least among thousands had found a remedy for anaggravating disease. Believing this remarkable case of Dyspeptic Asthma should be known to the public, I beg

to submit the above facts as they are related to F. T. W. uie,

Sale by every Druggist in Montreal.

GREAT HEAT IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 21 .- A remarkable heat wave is passing over England accompanied by disastrous thunder storms. At Liverpool the sewers overflowed and two persons were drowned. Severe storms with loss of life are reported in France. Lightning destroyed the Dansette spinnery at Armentiores, causing damage to the extent of 12,500,000 france In Paris the heat is excessive. Extraordinary sanitary precautions are being taken by the authorities there.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A considerable industry is now carried on in Europe in the manufacture of picture frames from paper. Paper pulp, glue, linseed oil, and carbonate of lime or whiting, are mixed together and heated into a thick oream, which is run into molds and hard-The frames are then gilded or ened. bronzed.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voutaic BEITS and Electric Appliances thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous pamphle in scaled envelope with full particulars, mailed free Write them at once

The Bartholdi statue is booked for compleatter part of September.

from dark to light, by the hope of her reward; yet it was not so-not, at all events, in this stage of her recovery. this stage of her recovery.

The path of wisdom is not always a happy path, let Solomon say what he will. It is a hard path; sometimes it is bitterly, cruelly hard, stained with the blood of feet unused to tread it and the tears of eyes that have wept themselves blind before they found it; and, since it is so, we have no right to say it should be otherwise, For, though hard and bitter, it is the furnace that purifies the gold, and there is another fact to be borne in mind : is the only sacrifice we have it in our pawer to rander up to Him who has done all for us. This sacrifice of self, our tears hnd sighs, fierce resolutions, and ultimate victories-gifts of His own though they be-are the sole offerings He and we have nothing else to give. Nor are they lost in His immensity ; we all know that. He sets our tears as jewels in His crown, and

gives us in exchange eternal smiles. Shall we have time to think about them then ? But betwixt "then" and "now," how wide a difference, He who was human knows.

With the excitement of her cousin's and Lady Ethel's visit over, and the solace of Sister Margaret's company past, Maggie Hender son sometime- felt as though her mere exist ence were a calamity too heavy to be borne. She was neither despairing nor jealous; she no longer gave way to violent burits of grief; she did not even desire things to be other than they were; yet all the lightness and sunshine seemed to have died out of her, and left her stranded on the barren shore of dull thoughts-from which she often had more punctual, solicitous, and affectionate than usual ; so that Aunt Letty was deceived by her demeanor, and Mrs. Bainbridge did not once question the fact of her complete contentment.

But one person did : one who (though up known to himself) was drawing near the confines of the other world, and had his sympathies perhaps quickened by the unseen influences he was approaching ; and that was her uncle. Mr. Bainbridge had never been quite himself since the departure of his son. He had gone about his farm as usual, it is true; settled bargains with his drovers, checked his bailiff's account-books. and determined what works were to be set in operation during the ensuing season. And yet he, like Maggie, had lost the cheerful activity which characterized all his former movements, and the girl perceived the change and attributed it to the disappointment he had experienced in her cousin's marriage. She know what his hopes had been, and the knowledge drew her closer to him, so that these two became very sympathetic and near friends during the last weeks of their companionship together. Not that Maggie ever told her uncle of her trouble. nor he express what he felt to his niece ; but whene ver the day's labor left an interval of quiet, the Debility, Loss of Vitalicy, Mannood, &c. Illustrated girl was to be found by the old man's side;

"1 did not receive it," he answered, your second message came to hand, Istarted as soon as it was practicable."

"And your servants never gave it to you on your return ? How very carcless of them ! If they had only known the consequences involved in their neglect !"

"It is of no use talking of it," he said, moodily. "How is my mother, Maggie? How does she bear all this?"

" Oh ! she has been in despair, cousin ; and when the carriage came back from Borthwick yest: rday without you, I thought she would have gone wild with fesr. She imagined something must be wrong. But since -since this morning, she has been much quieter; and when I went upstairs about half an hour ago, was fast asleep upon her bad. Poor soul ! she has not closed her eyes once before can take from our hands; because they only soul ! she has not closed her eyes once before typify our love and whole submission to Him; since uncle was taken ill; and she is unused to fatigue, you know. But shall I tell her you are here ?

"By no means, Maggie. Let her sleep while she can; and to speak the truth, I don't feel equal to encountering her just yet. I fear to read reproach for my tardiness in her 0V08.

"O cousin ! You will never do that; she loves you too fondly. She will feel at cace that it could only have arisen from a mis ake.

"It is an awful shock," he continued, pressentfy. Your message did not prepare me for so sudden a termination, Maggie.

"Not the third one ?" she inquired. "Was there a third one ?" he replied, inlifferently.

" Of course there was. I despatched it about three c'clock. It must have reached Curzon Street before you started. The first was necessarily worded with some uncernot strength to rise to prayer or was necessarily worded with some uncer-praise. She went through her rou- tainty, but directly Dr. Mackenzie protine of little duties carefully-being even nounced him to be sinking, I sent another to prepare you for the worst. Did you not receive that either ?'

" But at what hour did you leave town, cousin ?"

"By the eight o'clock train."

"And it had not reached your house before that time?"

"I do not know-I was from home," he said, uneasily ; and then, after a pause, "the tagt is, I left Curzon Street at one o'clock, and did not return there again."

"Oh !" replied Maggie, thinking the pro-ceedings sounded unusual, but ignorant what remark to make upon it. Then there was the silence of a minute between them, during which the clock upon the mantelpiece ticked as though it had been the only live thing

present, "Won't you have some breakfast, Cousin "Won't you have some breakfast, Cousin Thomas ?" she inquired timidly, as the servant appeared with the tea and coffee;

"No, thank you, my dear; I have no appetite."

"A cup of coffee," she said coaxingly, "you really should try to take something after your long journey. Remember how much there will be for you to do and think of. Aunt Lizzie will depend on you to do

walking with him hand in hand, or sitting at "Well, a cup of coffee, then," replied Col-his feet, or leaning with her head upon his shoulders; and they both felt happier and to leave the arm-chair into which he had

io you do, glad to see you," -with a prolonged shaking of hands-though you have only come in time to hear bad news."

"I was prepared for it, doctor, and have at all events the comfort of feeling that since you were here, nothing further could have been done for him."

"You are very good to say so, my dear sir, very good." was the doctor's reply; "and I think I may affirm, that no amount of skill think could have saved your father's life. His constitution raceived so severe a shock in the first seizure, that had he not been a remarkably hale man, he could not have survived to have a second, which he did yesterday afternoon. It was a pity you were not here-a

great pity !" "It was impossible," said Colonel Bain-bridge, brokenly. "I have been explaining the circumstances that detained me to my

cousin. I would have given worlds to be present." "Well-well ! we must look upon the bright side of things. He died easy in mind and body, and we shall be lucky it our friends

can say as much for us by and by --eh ? Cranshaws is looking very pleasant, sir, just now ! "Very pleasant," was the mechanical

"You will find plenty a work up here, "You will find plenty a work up here, It's a fine Colonel, both for hands and head. It's a fine estate ! I suppose you'll be for selling out of the army now, and settling down as a county gentleman, ch?"

"I don't know; I have had no time to think about it."

"Ah : I expect that is what the old gentle man intended you to do, though. But per-haps you would not care to bury yourself in the country just yet, Colonel ! You'll wait till you've got half-a-dozen hoys and girls to pull the house down about your ears for you. How is her ladyship ? well, I hope !" Colonel Bainbridge winced, but answered,

firmly-"Quite well ! I thank you !"

"Ah ! she's a beautiful creature ; it's not

often we see the like of her in these parts. And so she keeps her health, eh? Very gay up in London, I suppose ?"

"Very gay !" "Dancing all night and sleeping all day, eh? Not quits the best thing to preserve good looks, though. Is it, Colonel ;" "I suppose not !"

"You must bring her ladyship here again as soon as the season is over. Nothing like Scotch air for setting one up. No prospect of a family yet, Colonel, el

But here the Colonel, who had been on thorns for the last ten minutes, and looking round wildly for some means of escape, opportunely heard the voice of Mrs. Bainbridge on

"My mother !" he said, quickly, "I must go to her," and in another moment he was folded in her arms.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

COLONEL EAINBRIDGE MAKES UP HIS MIND, It was so sweet, so good to have him there, and to have him there alone ; that though he

came in an hour of deep distress, Mrs. Bain-bridge felt as though half her grief wore lifted off her shoulders as she gazed into his face.

No, he would perish first; and Cranshaws might go to rack and ruin before he would install Lady Ethel as mistress there. On one point his mind was made up-he and she would never live in the same house again !

Yet-" how to take leave of all he loved !' Oh! the golden hair, the 'wildering blue eyes, and marble skin! Even in that hour of dark despair, before he had looked upon the corpse of his father, or realised that he was indeed gone from them for ever, such trivialities commenced to haunt and vex him, like a swarm of gnas about a wounded man. The force of a great blow stuns us into silence, but it is these small extraneous memories which goad the brain to madness. Yet, as, an hour later, Colonel Bainbridge stood by his dead father's side, gazing through tears, which he was not ashamed to brush away, upon the closed eyes that would never again meet his own, the sealed lips that never more could bless him, and the folded hands that had responded for the last time to his pressure, he felt that had Lady Ethal been twice as beautiful, and he had loved her twice as much, it would still have been the same, and he could not have forgiven her for wantonly depriving him of parent's death-bed.

his feet, or leaning with her head upon his onel Bainbridge, though he made no attempt of ner shoulders as all gazed into his face. shoulders; and they both felt happier and to leave the arm-chair into which he had thrown himself, and approach the table. the took it as a sign of God's good will, that "He suffered no pain," continued the clinging to him as the weaker clings to her he had given him life, and no one who dcz. He was a tradesman, it was true (and here

"My dear mother," he would reply, "the very last thing I should wish you to do would be to hurry out of Cranshaws. Make it your home for as long as you like : altogether, if it pleases you to do so.'

"But, my dear Thomas, that would be quite unreasonable both on your part and mine. You have Lady Ethel to consult in these matters, remember; besides, dear as you are to me, I should never feel comfortable whilst living in another person's house, and have long made up my mind if I should ningham. It was there he met me, my dear, and married me" (with a little sob), "and I would rather die there than anwhere else - only you'll promise, when that happens, to bring me back, Thomas, and lay me by his side in Mindon churchyard,"

It was after some such conversation as the above that Colonel Bainbridge called his cousin abruptly to his side.

"Come here, Maggie, I want to tell you something."

It was a bright, beautiful morning the day after the tuneral, and they were sountering on the terrace which ran round the castle.

"Well, cousin, I am all attention."

"My mother seems to imagine (you heard what she said at breakfast just now) that I am about to throw up the army at once, and settle down at Cranshaws. Now, I am not going to do any such thing, and you must break it to her."

Maggie's face fell; she guessed his resolu-tion had something to do with Lady Ethel, and knew how great a disappointment it would prove to Mrs. Bainbridge.

" But, Cousin Thomas, if you don't live here, and Aunt Lizzie goes away to Birmingham, who is to look after the place ?"

"I don't know-the bailiff, I suppose ; he can manage it much better than I could-I

am totally ignorant of farming matters." "But the house, the garden," said Maggie, as the tears rose to her eyes, "all the little improvements which dear uncle took so much pride and pleasure in, because they were for you-are they to go to rack and ruin for wart of use and supervision ?"

" If they must, they must," he answered, moodily, "for 1 am quite resolved not to live

here at present." "If it is only Lady Ethel's wishes that you are considering," continued Maggie, timidly, "I do not think she could object to Cranshaws as a summer residence. It is very pretty in the summer, you know, Cousin Thomas, and you will always want to shoot over the prethe consolation of being present at his serves. And residing here for half the year parent's death-bed.

the staircase.

it is quite ready now."

overything."

JULY 28, 1886

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

nain in it I must work. It is not improbable hat I may have to go out to In lia again." In hir astonishment, Maggie, with clasped ands, stopped short before him in the path. "Is it possible ? oh, you cannot be in earn-"1s is possible ; on, just cannot be in early nder present circumstances, to return to nder present circumstances, to return to hat horrid climate ? Who would do so, ex-epting of necessity ? "Well, I would ?" he answered, with a

"Any place appears preferable

hort lauga. Any place appears preserable to England in my eyes, just now." "But, Lady Ethel," urged his cousin, would she accompany you? or could she bear to be left here, all alone ? and so shortly ofter narriage too ! You must consider

"Oh, I think she would prove amenable to reason," replied Colonel Bainbridge, with an affectation of intifference. But Maggie was not to be so deceived.

"Cousin Thomas !" she exclaimed, eagerly, as she laid her hand upon his arm, "I am source that something dreadful has happened between you and Lady Ethel ! oh, what is it ? Do tell me the worst ! It is terrible to

e you suffer thus." Her plain speaking, no less than her carnast nanner and that pathos in her tone which the namer and that pathor in art buched the over-rench call larmes aux roix, touched the over-trained chord in the man's heart and anapped Receding from her, he threw himself upon bench coiled round a tree hard by, and v red his face with his hands, and in anther moment the girl who stood heside him was shocked to see the tears trickle through

is fingers. "U cousin ! cousin !" she pleaded, in a voice which trembled with emotion, "what have I said--what have I done to cause this? Pray, pray forgive me; but I cannot undertand how anything short of her death or her Resertion should make you feel like this."

"It is worse than death, Maggie." "Worse than death!" Maggie could only repeat his words, and attend their explana-

doesn't love me, Maggie ! she never loved me and I have been but as a tool in her hands." "And she dared to tell you so ?"

The indignation of the heart which could ave loved him so truly and faithfully, had it | none came. fallen to its lot to do so, was too great to check the exclamation.

"She would dare everything ! she has no more fear of me than she has of breaking my heart. And, Maggie, I loved her so. God

my witness how I loved her." "And how you love her still," replied the girl with trembling lips, "Cousin Thomas, this is but a quarrel ; you will make it up by and by. All will be right again between

"Never, Maggie ; it is kind of you to say o, but it is quite impossible. I have made up my mind, we shall never live together

"Never live together," she echoed, in her consternation ; " but she is your wife. Couin, think of what you are saying."

Would you have me go back to the arms of a woman who has told me to my face that she never cared for me ; that she lowered herself by marrying a tradesman's son to accomplish ter own revengeful purposes ; and that she despises me no less for my folly and shortsightedness, than for my birth ?'

"She could not have intended it," said Maggie, earnestly; "she could never be so cruel; she is sorry for her words now, depend npon it."

"Sorry !" he repeated, with a gesture of ncredulity, "you have not seen her as I have, or you would not say so. And I have not told you the worst yet, Maggie, though that shall remain locked in my own breast." She did not know what comfort to give im then; it seemed too dark and terrible a wrief to be meddlad with, even by hands as loving as her own. So she remained silent. "The long and the short of it is," ex-

Flaimed Colonel Bainbridge, after a moment's pause, as he jumped up from the bench nd stretched

ue sorrow authorizes us to shirk. It will be harder than it used to be, but not the less imperative.

" Maggie ! you talk like a child, or rather like a very innocent woman. Your theory may be good, but you would find it rather difficult to put in practice. What should you know about a grief like mine ! Iry it, and then prate about accepting duty in the stead of love."

"I did not say that," she answered, modestly; " but only that the loss of 'ove does not release us from the obligations of our duty. And-and-I am not quite so ignorant of the matter as you seem to think, hatred of freedom and terror of judgment, cousin! I have had my little troubles an Here and there, however, may be discovered well as you, and I do not recommend what I have not tried myself."

"Have you !- pour dear child !" said Colonel Bainbridge, affectionately, as it strack him for the first time that Maggie's face was not quite so round, nor her eyes so full of mirth as they used to be. "How I pity you -bat it is the same with every one-sorrow is a common lot,"

"You need not pity me, 'she answered, softly, "for I have left off pitying myself, Cousin Thomas."

" You have got over it, I suppose, Maggie ! Well, it will be a long time before I get over mine.'

"No ! I have not," she said, stopping suc denly and laying her hand upon his arm ; "I have not got over it, Cousin Thomas ! I did nothing of myself : it is all His work.

" Whose ?" demanded C. lopel Baint ridge. But as he put the question, he read the an

than happiness without Him ; and that if we Liberal party maintaining the cause of would be numbered amongst His servents, Ireland in the teeth of her sworn, hereditary than happiness without Him ; and that if we we must bear the mark upon our foreheads of His blood-stained Cross—the baptism of woe. We must all pass through it. Cousin, the establishment of him and his party in perhaps He is just calling you to yours ; bs power at Ottawa. What do these Tory true-don't shrink from it ; and, however organs imagine the Irish people are made events turn out, they must come right in the of, that they should ask them even to end. I know it from experience.'

She looked inspired, as her eyes eagerly sought his for an answer to her words ; but

"Your advice is very good advice, my child," said Colonel Bainbridge, in a tone of voice which made her relax her grasp upon him, with a sigh ; " but it comes a little too late. My lot is fixed, Maggie, and in another fortnight I hope to be miles away from England.'

And then they fell to discussing less importaut matters, and Maggie had no further opportunity of speaking to her cousin on the subject of his wife.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. IS IT TIME YET ?

"Well, I must say I am disappointed in your cousin Thomas, very much disap-pointed," said Miss Lloyd, shaking her head in a methodical manner. It was about a fortnight after the conversation detailed in my last chapter, and she was sitting with Maggie Henderson in the library at Cran shaws.

Colonel Bainbridge was, as he had anticiaway from his native land ; and the unexpeoted news of his departure, althcugh accompanied by every expression of filial love and gratitude towards herself, had descended on his mother's heart, still quivering beneath the effects of her recent affliction, as a second and almost severer blow.

She had filled the house with lamentations over her loss, wondering why her poor hus-band need have toiled half his life to lay up wealth if it were to bestow no greater benefit than this on his survivors : and why Thomas could not have followed his father's wishes, by selling out of the army as he was desired to do, or should ever have married if he intended to desert his young wife three months after the wedding-day. The affectionate letter that she had

received from Colonel Bainbridge, and aka) nronhee ing (for a speedy return to England, he assured her that everything that was necessary to be done with respect to her money he had placed in the hands of one far more competent to conduct it than himself, and begged her to use Cranshaws as though it still belonged to her, during the term of his absence, had no effect in stamming the flow of her regret, nor her indignation at his leaving Lady Ethel. In short, so much disposed was she to cast all the blame upon the shoulders of her son, but Maggie, taking advantage of his permission, partially enlightened her aunt as to the reason of his departure ; and the explanation which had taken place that morning, although it had no power to comfort Mrs. Bainbridge, had at least turned the torrent of her displeasure in another direction.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 19 .- One would think, to read the Conservative newspapers of Canada that the temporary check given to the Home Rule movement in Lugianu, was a direct triumph for their party. It is well we should have this full view of their true feelings towards the Irish, a feeling compounded of national ani-Rule movement in England, was a direct mosity, religious bigotry, in tinctive hatred of freedom and terror of judgment. traces of a desire to conciliate the Irish, but the insincerity of the attempt is apparent in the way it is manifested. They pitch into the "Grite" for endeavoring to mislead and bamboozle the Irish. They do not seem to understand that the Irish care as little for one party as for the other ; that the political aspirations of our people move in an atmos here above and beyond their party squabbles; that if the "Grits" insulted and abused them, resisted their cherished desire for Home Rule, as the Tories do, they would ba found as

IMPLACABLY HUSTILE

to that party as they are now to the Tories. The Irish stand to-day as they ever stood ready to sustain whoever is willing to do them justice. It is not "grit" cajdery that has influenced, or can influence them, but Tory resistance to their just demande, Tory swer in her reverent gaze. "He did it all," said Maggie, whilst tears of love welled up into her eyes. "He made me see that sorrow borne with Him is better as in Eagland, we see the leader of the maintaining the cause of hesitate for a moment which side they should choose in the con'est? There are many Irishmen in Canada whose political friendships and associations have for long been with the Conservatives. Does Sir John Macdonald and do his organs suppose that because of these friendships and associations he may

INSULT THEM WITH IMPUNITY

and trample on them without danger? Does Sir John think they are like a certain western Tory editor on whom he put a grievous ic-sult? "Sir John, look what you're doing," cried the micturated scrib?. "Iknow," replied the Premier, "That's all your fit for." That and trample on them without danger? Does suit? "Sit soun, too in the self-respecting. He has the has th the Premier, "That's all your fit for." That the sort of treatment may do for some of his friends, the Currans, the Baskervilles and the told us that he has "no confidence in the breed," and the breed has no confidence in him. Honors are easy. The Irish are not a conquered people at home or abroad; entirely dissipated. Certainly their confidence neither are they bondmen as a class, or per- in him would not have been extended, as sonally to any leader or any party. This big fact they crammed down the throat of the British Liberal party nine months ago, pated, on the ses, and hundreds of miles and now they are cramming it down the Tory throat. As the one equirmed and made many wry faces, but eventually gulped it down, so now must the other

KICKING AND SCREAMING.

even though the dose physic it to death. The intulerance that would deny justice to the Irish, the animosity that would insult, the bigotry that would oppress them, must and bigotry that would oppress them, must and shall beovercome, putdownforever. One would almost fancy, reading the Tory press of this country, that the Irish were an inferior, a subject race, when it is Irish elequence that gives dignity and character to the records of Parliament, Irish genius that gave victory to British arms, Irish valor that shed glory on the British flag. Irish inspiration that to British arms, Irish valor that and glory on the British flag, Irish inspiration that it. Mackintosh's character and standing is adorna British literature. It is to Irish pretty well established. Having nothing of his friendship that British must look for help own he hangs on to the Gatineau Valley railway against her enemies; to Irish forbearance in charter like grint death. It is to Irish virtue and IT IS A GOOD THING, patriotism England must now render the long delayed tribute of justice. Do the puny whipsters of the Tory party imagine that the people who have brought

nosition. Langevin's character is somewhat better than his rival's, but neither of them can lay claim to much respectability as statesmen or honesty as administrators. It was their jealousy which provented split in the Cabinet on the Riel question. Langevin was afraid, Chap. leau durst not. Both are conscious of the impotancy to which their rivalry reduces them as leaders of the French, Knowing the character of the parliamentary contingent they represent, their rivalry for the leadership compels them to the opposite and contemptible rivalry of subservicency to the Premier. Should either dare to revelt Sir John knows he oculd count for a certainty on the other joining heartily in bounding down the rebel. And so they are reduced to the miserable game of faction, each bending his energies to increase his personal following with a view to contingencies

WHEN THE SMASH COMES

-that is when Sir John drops out and new combination arise. Unfortunately for Chaplean, his bealth is bad. "He spent his sum-mer while 'twas May." Bat Langevin preserved himself against youthful excesses and has his raward in a robust constitution. He has the further advantage of being considered "safe" as a parliamenconsidered "safe" as a parliamen-tarian. He has never been overpraised ner enjoyed the dangerous distinction of possessing alleged genius. Chapleau's triends were foolishly enthusiastic over his brilliancy. Langevin's were cont at with his commonplace shrewdness. Thus whenever Langevin does snything temarkable or says anything clever he gets full credit and is advanced a peg in public estimation ; whereas Chapleau must keep up the reputation his injudicious fistterers have given him, and should he fall below the mark he loses ground, just as his rival gains. This is the reason why he has been a failure in the House of Commons. Were the French Conservative members of Parliament as honest and independent as those of a past generation the miserable spectacle here presented would bs impossible. But the poison of Boodle has vitiated them with the result of prostrating French Canadian power at the feet of Urange-Toryism. Unless the French as a people have fallen to the base level of the men who trade upon their franchise, neither Langevin nor Chapleau can ever reach the summit of their ambition. The sons of the men of 37 cannot have become helots in '86.

sign of progress has appeared. Whatever hope the people may once have had in the good faith of Mr. Mackintosh is now it was at the time of the meeting referred to, had not Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P. for the county, expressed his belief that Mr. Mack-into-h was honestly inclined and would construct the road. Mr. Wright's word goes a long way with his constituents, by whom he is justly held in high esteem, but they fear he was moved

PARTY FRIENDSHIP

more by

in backing up Mackintosh than by any settled conviction of that get the man's ability to go on with the work. However that may be, the Gatineau people are now thoroughly convinced that Mackintosh is an arrant humbug, and

ment. One thing is certain, and the somer the Gatineau people know and apply it in the obvious and practical way the better it will be for them—that is, they will never get their railway so long as the present Government reigns at Ottawa. Ministers will not athe force to compare Machinethe to comp not stir a finger to compel Mackintosh to go on with the road, and he will not surrender the charter to those who would do so till he gets what he wants: \$150,000 cash, and I don't know how many shares in the company. This is simply outrazeous, and if the Gatineau people force his hand they deserve to be without a rail.

way forever. UTrawa, July 21.—At the various places where Sir John Macdonald has addressed the people during his present tour in the North-West, he has laid great emphasis on the value of the Pacific Railway as a transcontinental route for the through traffic from Asia, and as a great military highway of incalculable benefit to the British Empire. The value and import-ance of these aspects of this vast undertaking will be admitted. They concern the wor'd at

large and the Empire. But to Canadians wh have to pay the hundred millions of do lars which the road has cost have a closer interest in it which they would be glad to see developed is a way that would show sume prospect of a material for the money extended. Through return for the money expended. Through traffic of merchandise from Chine, Japan and India, and the cassage of munitions of war and troops will not confer any material benefit on the country traversed by the railway. Indeed,

form a standing grievance among the members of the commercial community and farm vs affected thereby. It is a great thing no doubt to be able to say that the road is completed from ocean to ocean, but it is fairly open to question whether it would not have been better to have developed the country and the railway together. The primary object settle the territories and give the settlers acces to the markets of the East. By proceeding on the plan of settlement and raiway building combined these object would have been ac complished without initiasing excessive hurder on the country. In that way we would obtain population with the railway, as it is we have a railway without population. The main object is sight of and all efforts are directed to competition with existing through lines to the disadvantage of interna' traffic.

SETTLEMENT IS DISCOURAGED

by the stupid system of only allowing accurate sections to be taken up along the line, and the railway belt arrangement, which has the effect of driving settlement back and away from the railway. Thus one of the worst evils against which the older provinces have had to centend with is intensified, extended and made a para-mount drag on the development of the territories. In every city and country where land is held unccentred waiting for the uncarned increment which comes to the owners from adjacent settlement and improvement such land is found a serious obstacle to all sort of enterprise. Various schemts have been pro-posed to ferce such lands on the market, but as these lands are generally held by wealthy and influential parties they have usually failed. With this experience the

FOLLY AND INJUSTICE

of the plan adopted in the Northwest is inex cusable. In a country so vast the very reverse of this policy was dictated by common sense and the plain necessities of the situation. But the informal influence of boodledom, that servent whose tral is over everything with which this government las to do, would have it otherwise, and the three worst curses that in ever inflic ed lat d are combined and fastened upon a country, which in freedom and extent afforded the grandest opportunity ever known for the establishment of a natural, scientific system of land tenure. This triple abomination consists of landlordism, absentee ism and speculation. At a time when the British Empire is brought to the verye of revolution and, as some sem to think, of dis-

and he is not going to let it shino till he gets wrong doing against the unit ry than that his terms, which he estimates, I am told, at something amounting to about a quarter of west, it would be sufficient to demand its re-

average, and the "exigence s" got the better of bim at last. Or, to use a higher illustration. these papers tally will the des ription given by Mephistopheles-

"They're like these icng-legged grass oppers Who fit an jump about, and sing for ever The same old song i the grass. There is them its, llurying their nears is each heap of dung."

Just now the local organs are engaged in a very pretty controversy concorning the ladies employed in the civil zervice. It arose out of the remarks made by Mr. Chag-It prose out of the remarks made by Air. Chag-non in Chambly, where he is a Conservative candidate for the Commons, in which he insin uated that young women users employed as clerks by Ministers of the Grown for immoral purposes. This I believe to be

AN ATROCIOUS LIBEL

on a large, respectable, hard working class of women. At the same time it cannot be denied that the tangue of scandal has been bu y. Everybody in Ottawa knows that, but there is nobody who knows anything about the d partments who would say there is the digntest foundation for the sweep og charge trought by Mr. Chagnon. Lake everything comet d with this govern-ment the employment of women in the Civil Size ce is hable to abuse and has been abused. There are women now employed who should not be so engaged. They have husbands and brothers in the service drawing good salaries and they stand in the way of celerving men who have fur ilies to support. Competition of an im-proper and dangerous kind is thus intro-duced, while the ness and easy confidence of has shown that loca' interests along great trunk lines suffer in propertion to the extent of the through traffic. Freicht pussing between in-termediate points is invariably elarged higher to the rates and must yield right of way to through freight, and corriduats on this some form a stopping grievanes arous stop standard of criticism and judgment applied to them were applied equally to their male critics." The Citizen quite fairly finds fault with this and asks: "What right has the Frie Press, on the flimsy evidence of street runnors, to assume that any lady in the employ of the Government maintains improper relations with Cablee Ministers? Everyone knows how prone evil-minded persons are to speak lightly of a l women: but our contemporary would hardly venture to base, on such ascertions, a charge sgainst the whole sex?" This is all very will, but the fact is that for some time past very

SUANDALOUS STORIES

have been common property here, not only concorning Ministers and found couployes, but other womer. Some of these stories have found their way into print and base never been denied. It is quite honorable and chiva'rogs for the fiftion to stand up for the female clorks as a class, but it knows as well as anybody, and better perhaps, that there are women in the departments who would not be tolerated in somety, and who would not be taken to his home and introduced to his wife and daughters by any gentleman in the city. It is not true, as the Ottern says, that this admission regarding a few casts doubt upon the virtue of all the women clerks. The cases referred to are gressly, notoriously scardalous. the persistence with which they are indulated may be charitably attributed to imporence ; such matters are difficult of proof. There can be no viter we tell than he who calls a woman's virtue in question in the ordinary ways of life. It is different, however, when we come to disl with a class in the interest of

PUBLIC MORALITY.

We must also hear in mind the economic considerations which arise when we men enter into competition with mea in the industrial pursuits of life. The jealousy a onset is very pursuits of life. The jealonsy aroused is very ke-n and greatly intensified in an institution like the civil service. When ministers are notori usly poliigate in all other matters, is it to be expected that they would be perfectionists in one virtue? And does the fact in one virtue? And does the fact that women with poor mental accom-plishments and opulent physical charms get employment and good pay prove that Langevin, Pope, Chapleau and the rest of them are models of chashity worthy of niches alone with St. Anthony? When women compete with men to as to make more difficult the provision for wife and family they must not expect any more consideration than men show to each other under like conditions. They have entered into the fight, and if they get knocked down and trampled on they can only blame them-solves. There are several

GLORIOUS ADVANTAGES the ing a woman, and the e is no denvine that the fact has been discovered in the Civil Service. The suspicion of using these advantages will arise in spite of charity and chivalry. Yet, let any candid observer watch the women when they leave the buildings in the evening, and he will be obliged to confess his failure to and he will be obliged to contests his induce to notice in what their sdvantages consist. A few are good looking, jaunty, coquetish, but the great majority have the appearance of women who have known what it is to toil, to suffer and to sorrow. It would be a great shame indeed if the many should be made to endure wrong and oblequy on account of a few, it would be equally had to punish suspected few who may really be innocent, in fact where women are employed, nor do I see how the evil is to be cured without resorting to greater evils. After all it is less a question of norals than of economics and its solution must be left to those women who have entered into THE STRUGGLE FOR SUBSISTENCE with men. They must understand that by do-ing so they have forfeited the right of precedence heretofo e conceded them, These who would deal with this matter advantageously would use with this matter advantageously must strip it of all extraneous considerations. Viewed in this way, it is a striggle for bread; for the "survival of the fittest." A little re-flection will also reveal to those who imply that women sacrifice their virtue in order to obtain employment, that such conduct would be desperately ruinous, reduce the service to disgrace and confusion and end by utterly defeating and destroying the object sought. Personally, I believe there is very little foundation for the curvest scandals. They arise, no doub', from the notoriously profligate character of certain Ministers, the jealousy of employes and the excessive eagerness of women to im-press their claims upon the givers of good gifts. It is a pitiable business all through, and I feel for the women whese virtue, as a class, has become a matter of controversy in the newspapers.

himself. that I serve Her Majesty for some little ime langer yet, under which circumtances, if my mother declines to live at Granshaws, the dear old place must consent to be shut up for awhile and look after itself. And what I want you to do for me. Maggie, is to bring my mother gradually round to the idea. As soon as I am gone -- I return to town tomorrow-let her know positively I have no intention of selling out of the army at present, and when I have left England you may tell her the reason why. It will reconcile her to my absence more than anything else would

" But when you have left England, cousin ? Surely that is only a contingency," "It is more than that, Meggie," he replied,

in a low voice. "I have already effected an exchange with one of my brother officers, and start to join his battery next week.'

She answered nothing, but her tears fell fast upon her sombre mantle.

"It could not be otherwise, my dear ; it would be impossible for me to stay in England now. I should cut my throat if I did. I must have change ! Don't cry, my dear girl ! perhaps we shall tread these old paths together yet, when we are both

grey-headed—who knows ?" "With your grandchildren running on before us," she answered, with sweet wet eycs, that tried to smile at him.

"My grandchildren ! No-never !-or, at east I hope not. The fewer children that enter the world the better, Maggie, for there s nothing but misery on all sides for them to nherit.

"With a great hope to brighten it, dean cousin, and make it bearable.

"Is there any hope extant ?" he answered, loomily.

Maggie, thrusting her hand down the which Sister Margaret had given her, and held it un before him.

" There is always this," she said, with a bright upward look.

"For you, perhaps, Maggie ; not for me." "For all of us," she rejoined quickly. "O cousin, what would he have said to hear you speak like that?"

"Or to see me as I am ! I don't know, Maggie ! I have felt thankful sometimes during the last few days to think that he can never see or hear me speak again."

"But are you sure of that?" with an earnest, searching look.

"Why ! do you imagine that he can ?""

"I imagine nothing," she replied ; " but I cannot believe that glorified he has less nowers than he possessed on earth, or that if in the service of his God he ministers to the heirs of salvation, the interests of those who are dear to him would not be nearest to his heart. And if you believed, Cousin Thomas that he was watching with the deepest anxiety every working of your spirit and action of your life, would it not make you more desirous of walking worthy of a love which death had had no power to overcome ?

"Perhsps it might."

"And is not our Lord then watching you with as much intensity of purpose, and a far more enduring affection ? O cousin, you have forgotten that l'

He walked on silently, pulling his mous ache

believe, there still remains your duty, which | Kansas City Times, June 16th.

(To be continued.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Beware of Immitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word " HORS-FORD'S' is on the wrapper. None are genuine vithout it.

Danville, Va., is the largest bright leaf tobacco market in the world, the sales of the fiscal year just completed aggregating 41,000,-000 pounde.

If you once try Cartor's Little Liver Pills for tick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. All druggists sell them. tts

The highest building in the world is the apire to St. Peter's church. Rome. 518 feet.

A RADICAL CHANGE.

The best eradicator of foul humors of the Blood is Burdock Blood Bitters, A few bottles produce a radical change for the better in health and beauty. It removes the blood taint of Scrofula, that terrible disease so common in this country.

The plenisphone, an instrument that unites the tones of the violin, viola, 'cells and double bass, is a recent invention of a Buffalo musi oian.

UNKNOWN.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or any form of Summer Complaint afflicting children or adults.

KANSAS CITY GETS A SLICE OF SMILING FORTUNE.

With the boom in the general prosperity of the city taken into consideration, our city got more than her share in The Louisiana State Lottery June drawing yesterday. No. 18,145 drew the capital prize of \$150,000. A lady in this city had a fifth ticket. Some one here was bound to get it, for it has been demonstrated that money cannot get away from Kansas city. This \$30,000 makes about \$80,000 drawn by residents here since January 1. Mrs. Anna M. Cross is the lucky possessor of the slip of paper which by yesterday's turn of the wheel entitles her to "If-if"-continued the girl, "your hap-siness has vanished, which I cannot quite she has lived here for about three years.-\$30,000. She is a widow, agid about 35, and

THE BRITISH EMPIRE TO ITS KNEES

are going to tamely submit to be trampled upon by the Tories of Canada? Not by a very large majority, as will be discovered when the general election gives them the op-portunity of expressing what they feel. Then will Sir John Macdonald find, though he has demonstrated in the Tory party the truth of almost an exact counterpart of the famous Garrick's maxim, "corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves," that the Irish are not included in his category. This the Irish people owe to themselves. It does not con-cera them what becomes of Sir John Maccera them what becomes of Sir John Macdonald or the Tory party, but their own honor, and the necessity of compilling respect for the future, alike require the suppression of their traducers and the punishment of the traitors who disgrace the name of Irishman by uniting with them. The struggle in which the Irish are engaged is part of the great movement of the century. The new vine of modern thought cannot be put in the old bottles of legislation. The hills where Patrick preached freedom from the lusts and superstitions of paganism have heard

A NEW EVANGEL

against social and political tyranny. And as the venomous reptiles of succent heathendom fled before the light of spiritual emancipation, so in those days do the more obscure and dangerous monsters of oppression shrink and cower before the rising splendor of Irish nationality. As the vermin of old were driven into the sea never to return, so will it be with their modern counterpartsthe reptiles of English tyranny and misgovern-The English masses are beginning to ment. see that the cause of the Irish is their cause also, The people must own the land from which their nationhood arises. Liberty is a tradition for the generations which they must constantly defend ; it is a right inherent in the soil. Liberty is given by nature even to mute animals. Who dare say that the birthright of man is less noble?

LANGEVIN AND CHAPLEAU.

Considerable talk is going on here concern ing the jealousy and rivalry between Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau. Sir John Macdonald is said to be secretly pleased at the quarrel and to lend an cccasional hand at promoting it. It is the old game—" divide and govern." But it will be noticed that no matter what changes take place in the cabinet Chapleau remains in the comparatively subordinate position of Secretary of State, where the patronage is small, the influence restricted, and the responsibility statutory. Langevin on the other hand controls a department of immense influence and he uses it for all it is worth as a political engine. He has the reputation, not altogether undeserved, of being a good husiness man. Certainly he knows how to manage the contract system with a skill more adroit, if less brazen, than Tupper. Both Langevin and Chapleau, by exclusive devotion to practical politics, have become wealthy. Both are stirred by the

a million of dollars. The land subsidy moval. Arother institution perjetuated in from the Quebec Government and the cash this country after its usefulness is gone, is subsidy from the D. minion are quite sufficient to Luild the road. With these solid advantages Mr. Mackintosh has gone to England, New York and other places to dispose of the charter, but so far he has fa led, not because there were not parties willing to under-take the work, but because of the exorbitant terms he asked for himself. This affair is berent viciousness of the system inaugurated by the government of granting railway charters to impecunious and corrupt members of parliament who use them to fleece the public. Without the sub idies the charter would be valueless, and if the government was honest they would

REVOKE THE CHARTER

when the parties who have it prove, as Mr. Mackintosh has, that they have not the means or ability to build the road. It is plain as daylight that should he get the terms he demands the large sum devoted to buying him off must which the people would have to pay for all time. But this the dusgraceful methods interest one of by which this corrupt ministry takes to reward its followers. If the Gatineau people have a spark of independence they will take effectual means when the elections are on of to the right about, and selecting men to represent them in parliament who will insist on the interests of the public being served in preference to those of the charter peddlers. The

Gatineau Valley Railway is in itself A MOST PROMISING ENTERPRISE.

It passes through one of the most beautiful countries in Cauada, rich in forests, mines and agriculture. It is settled by as fine a race of agriculture. It is settled by as the i race of people as can be found anywhere. A railway is all that is needed to give a great im-petus to the development of the region, yet it is kept out of the world. as I may say, year after year, because the charter has fallen into the hands of a poverty politician who squats on it, like the dog in the manger, doing nothing himself and retusing to let any one else do anything. I believe that were the people to make a determined move they could people to make a determined move they could compel the Government to take action, for nothing is plainer than that no-thing will be done so long as Mr. Mackintosh holds the charter. It is said that a movement has been started to invite Mr. Mercier, leader of the Local Oppa ition, to run for Ottawa county. I don't know how this would affect the various local ambitions that have risen since Dr. Duhan el's retirement, but this railway is

A LIVE ISSUE.

and the people are pretty sure to support the man who will seem most likely to further the object they have at heart. A very serious injury to the country, not to mention the disgrace, is inflicted by endowing members of parliament with railway charters to peddle about the streets of London and New York. Canadians are thus made to appear abroad as poor regues who are in the blissful condition of men who have a country to sell The Beaty incident has already brought us into contempt, and there is less likelihood than ever of foreign capitalists taking hold of schemes

THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED FOLICE.

All travellers agree that wherever there is a station of the e traps three is sure to be found a centre of degradation for the Indians in the squaw trade and prestitution. This horrible condition the Premier confessed himself power less to alter last session. The effects morally on whites as well as Indians, are fearful in th extreme, while it propagates the most deadly and di-gusting disease throughout the terri-tories. Even the policy of stopping supplies and leaving the Indians to starve or live on the same kind are rife at Washington; everywhere means already mentioned, deliberately a lopted by the Government, could not force the n Indian away from the vicinity of the police barracks to their reserves. Missionary efforts to reclaim the savages were rendered of no avail by the police, and I am assured the same state of affairs the recent troubles the police proved of very little use in preventing or suppressing the rebellion. Indeed, it is pretty well known

that there IMMORALITY AND RECKLESSNESS

were among the causes which led to the rising. Yet the force has been increased at an im mense expense when it onght to be re-duced or, better still, abolished, In it, as in overything else connected with government, the curse of perverted patronage prevails. Appointments in the police were given to political favorites, contracts for supplies are given in the same way with the results of destroying discipline and creating a special class of rogues and and creating a special class of rogues and panders. Abominations such as these tell with woful effect on the country. The proper thing to do would be to extend the volunteer system to all the settlements which would render them capable of defence in case of trouble with the Indians, organize the muni-cipal system as fast as possible, and place the police force, if it must be retained, on a sound, near the factor. Nothing is used out in thus

sensible footing. Nothing is more certain than that misgovernment of the Northwest is sowing the seeds of future trouble. It is not in human nature to endure the wrongs and imposition-heaped upon the people of the territories. They are endured now because the people are too few are endured now because in people are too lew to compel redress, but wait a few years and a much more formidable sccession move-ment will arise in the West than that which is now agitating the east. The country is really gro ming under a despotism as gross, and, as the execution of Riel proved, as ferocious as ever was known in Russia. Rovolution

must be the result if a change does not take place before it is too late. OITAWA, July 22.—The Tory and Grit organs here are noted for the dignity and gentlemanlike manuer in which they conduct their dis-putes on politics and other matters. Either of them could give the famous Billingsate fish-wives valuable poin s in the art of vituperation.

"Liar" is one of their favorite and gentlest terms. They repeat it so often that the general public, slow to believe anything either of them say, is beginning to think they both are guilty of telling a solemn truth when they use the word. When two journals are run editorially with the sole purpose of upholding and defend ing everything their respective parties may do, and of finding fault with each other's course, it would be a moral impossibility for them to escape lapses from the truth. Indeed, it would be very difficult to regulate a party newspaper in accordance with a high ethical standard and

POLITICAL EXIGENCIES.

become wealthy. Both are stirred by the of foreign capitalists taking hold of schemes political EXIGENCIES. same ambition to become the recognized the prom ters of which are professional boodle. We all know how our versatile friend Tom naises and weakness, peculiar to which LEADER OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS THE doubtful character conferred on them as Like the youth who went courting two girls at the cured by this same boon to we in the sense that Sir George Cartier held that members of a rotten, moribund parlia- once, he found it hard work to keep up an It is almost magical in its results,

RIDEAU.

AN INVISIBLE FOE.

The poisonous germs of disease are lucking in the air we breathe and in the water we drink. The system should be kept carriety. purified and all the organs toned to proper action. This can best be done by the regulating, purifying and tonic powers of Burdock Blood Bitters.

A WATERFORD MEETING.

DUBLIN, July 22 .- The mayer of Waterford presided at a crowded meeting of citizens to day held for the purpose of taking steps to compel the corporation of Waterford to remove the royal portraits from the council chamber and hang in their stead a portrait of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, who was convicted of sedition and sentenced to death for participating in the rebellion of 1848. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

BAC-KAC-HE.

What does that spell ? Why, "backacke," of course, though you would not suspect it at the first glance. It spells what hundreds and thousands of women are suffering from every day of their lives, but what they need not suffer from if they know the virtues of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." All those 'dragging down" pains and sensations of nauses and weakness, peculiar to women, can be cured by this same boon to womankind.

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La Minerve makes a bitter complaint against Measure. A. E. Poirier, R. E. Tremblay, Major Chagnon and E. Tremblay for daring to pronounce against the Federal Ministers and to fight against the Conservaves. These four gentlemen, it appears, are angaged as translators on the Hansard staff, and, in the opinion of La Minerre, no person receiving money from the Government for services rendered should open his mouth against the Tory party. But what has La Minerve to say about the hundreds of civil servants and permanent employee of the Government who are daily stumping the country on behalf of Conservative candidates, and who, instead of attending to their duties, are filling the role of election agents ?

THE Pall Mall Gazette, of London, pubishes a few quot tions from the Bible, conributed by a correspondent, and which are very happily made to apply to two of the worst foes of Gladstone in the Home Rale contest,-the Chamberlain Bros. and Caine, the Unionist Liberal whip. The correspondent says :--- " It is quite clear that the Bible is with the Home Rulers. A friend of mine has sent me two notations which almost cap those sent you by your correspondent the other day. Here wroth, and sought to lay hands on the king G.O.M.) And when inquisition was made of the matter, they were both hanged upon a tree.'--Esther ii. 21, 23, 'Wee unto them for they have gone the way of Cain (e).... and perished.'-St. Jude ii.'

of the electors against the action of the Orange Tory ministry in the hanging of the Metis chief had by no means died out. On the contrary, its resurrection was of a giorious nature and bore a significance which bodes ill for the success of the government's proteges. The election will be fought entirely on the Riel issue, and the result is looked forward to with much anxiety by "Old Tomorrow" and his faithful followers. Judging from the contiments of yesterday's gathering, Mr. Prefuntaine stands a good chance of being returned, and the rejection of Mr.

Jodoin should prove a good lesson to the existing government.

THE POLES SWELL THE CHORUS. There is scarcely a civilized nation or people on the face of the earth that has not sent up to Heaven their vovs and prayers for the liberation of Ireland. But from no people could such international expression of good will and Godspeed come with greater force and propriety than from the Poles, who have been subjected to the same system of terrorism, persecution, oppression and expatriation similar to what has been the long and sad experience of the Irish people.

The Michigan Catholic, commenting on a Polish demonstration in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, very properly remarks that "It was a kind and brotherly act of the Poles assembled in convention at Bay City last week to thank Gladstone in the name of the Poles of America for his efforts in behalf of Ireland. If anything were wanting to coment the sympathy that ha always existed between Ireland and Poland this would supply it. The history of Poland for the past hundred years resembles that of Ireland for more than three centuries. We hope that Poland will soon be as near Home Rule as Ireland is at this moment."

A CANDIDATE'S CHARGES.

MR. CHAGNON, of Longueuil, has come out as a candidate in the Chambly election on the mudard ticket. He created quite a little breeze by his speech on Sunday last. He professes to have an unusual acquaintance with the doings of the Ministers in and around the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and he proposes to throw some light on a condition of things which he says is simply scandalous and shocking.

Mr. Chagnon declared his opposition to young girls being employed in the government buildings at Ottaws. He denounced the system used in engaging them, a system which, for the ministers, consisted less of assuring themselves of the aptitude and intellectual capacities of the girls than of their physical qualities and beauty. He condemn. ed the system all the more from the fact that the young girls had to work near darkened rooms, which are on both sides of the corridors of the house and which the ministers frequent in atlending to their duties.

Coming from a man who aspires to be a member of Parliament, these charges of misthey are :- ' Two of the Chamberlains were | conduct, more or less veiled, against Ministers of the Crown, are too serious to be ignored or laughed out of Court. They have already created an unhealthy suspicion in the public mind, and if the Ministers have any respect for their personal honor, they will see that such charges do not go unanswered or unproved.

Mr. Jodoin, a strong supporter of the presen i to the Hon. Mr. Onimet, General Superintendgovernment. The meeting, which was a great ent of Education in this Province, produced success from a Nationalist point of view, was the following editorial gem, which for haziremarkably indicative that the feeling ness and containely has seldom been surpassed in its Rome hating columns. It reads :--"A Commissioner of Education who has

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received a decoration from the Pope is a subject for suspicion in a country where progress is desired. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ouimet has not earned, and will not try to merit, this doubtful honor."

We could understand such language and sentiments coming from the lower depths of an Orange Lodge, but from a paper that pretends to honesty and liberality and intelligence, it is almost inexplicable. Such paragraphs can only come from the pens of intolerant, half-educated, bigoted little giddy beads, who, when they are given an opportunity, let their buncomb and fooliahness play havos with common sense and facts.

Why, it is not so long ago since the Daily Witness published sensible articles on the policy of Leo XIII. and which it lauded to the skies, and now it lets some nincompoop make such an unwarrantable and insulting statement that "a Commissioner of Education who is decorated by Pope Leo XIII. " is a subject for suspicion in a country where " progress is desired."

Truly, "the only religious daily" is incorrigible. We have often thought that our labor to keep it in the path of fair play, truth and justice, when it deals with Catholic or Irish questions, was labor lost. But we will not despair. We know it is a tedious and difficult task to keep it from straying too far and too near the dangarous precipices, but there is the consoling thought that there is more joy in Heaven over the conversion of one signer than over the saving of ninety-nine iust

And what a alleluia will go forth when we bring in our contemporary right side up ! There will be deep and universal joy in the camp, and we will be none the less thankful when the job will be accomplished.

THE BOSTON PILOT AND THE FISH-ERMEN'S GRIEVANCE.

The American fishermen have, it appears, a new and, this time, a genuine grievance against the Canadian authorities. It is our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Pilot, that gives vent to it. The Pilol says :--

"Canadian ingenuity has discovered a new and valiant method of annoying our fisher-men; it is to refuse delivery of letters sent to then addressed at local post-offices. Nothing but wanton malice could make any civilized heing prevent a poor sails r from getting the desrly prized and all too rare letter from his loved once at home. We could understand the motive if the Canadian postmasters re fused to forward letters mail d by our men down there -a n'w two cent stimp might be wirth stealing, but no such pecuniary inducement prompts the confiscation of letters sent from this side. It would be interesting to lock through a microscope at the mind of the statesman who devised this 1.tut stroke of policy.'

If the Canadian Postmaster-General and his officials are playing any such mean. dirty game, they ought to be sharply called to order. If we cannot fight our fichery battles without stooping to such contemptible and discreditable tactics as blockading the family correspondence of the American

now. It is not the morals of the female

employée which are at fault, but the morals of the cabinet ministers. Mr. Charnon admits that the danger to the women comes from the cabinet ministers, and he says the girls should be removed from the service. The reason is insufficient.

"The true remody is to remore the immoral Cabinet Ministers.

"All men are not so immoral as Mr. Chagnon intimates the Tory cabinst minuters whom he wants to support in Parliament are; and the best thing to do as a remedy is to substitute moral men in their places.

"Because one or two women are accured of indiscretions with cabinet ministers, Mr. Chagnon wants the employment of female civil servants discontinued and abolished, but that of the immeral Cabinet Ministers continued. He might as well demand the abolition of matrimony because there are occasionally unfaithful husbands and wives. "If there are one or two women whose re-

lations with Cabinet ministers are as described by this Tory candidate for Parliament, let both the erring women and the licontious Cabinet ministers be dismissed from public service. There should be no code of morals demanded from women which is not equally obligatory upon men."

It is difficult to realize that our rulers are thus piling moral crimes of a heinous character upon their cificial misdeeds equally heinous in a political sense. But if we presume that the Free Press is standing on solid ground and knows what it is talking about when it enters an emphatic and indignant denial of the wholesale charges of immorality against the female employee, is our contemporary to be pook-poohed and disbelieved when it undertakes the more distasteful and grave task of bringing heree terrible crimes to men in high and responsible positions-

Where is this going to end ?

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Our system of education is much in need of thorough overhauling to put it in harmony with the increased demand for practical training. The efforts made by some of the educators to raise the standard of our schools in this line are hailed with genuine pleasure with those awake to the wants of the age. Unfortunately this class of teachers is small. No inducement is held out by those charged to minister to the intellectual wants of our province to encourage an advance in this direction. It must not be expected that the paltry sums raid out of the Government treasury will entice energetic and intelligent men to devet : the'r youth and vigor to up. held a system of education so rut-worked and unintelligent as that followed througcout the maj r'ty of our schools.

We cannot repress a smile when, scanning the Bill of Supplies, we see the

and honor of the Cabinet Ministers from the useful in their colling, and this without any TURNING SAVAGES INTO ORANGE. terrible charges made by Mr. Chagoon. It, extra charges. Why have not Montreel, on the contrary, decme itself obliged to corro- Quebec, and ether centres of populaties, at borate and emphasize them. Our costem. | least one of a kindred stamp ? We cannot porary makes no bones about the matter. It class in this group any of our sotual schools ; denaid, whereby he proposes to transform the this matter it may be as well to blurt it out the poor tax-payer the begatelle of a few ten thousands yearly.

> A move in this direction will be duly apprecisted by all thinking citizens who place the question of practical training foremost amongst those that interest the future of the country.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

The election contest in Chambly between Mr. Jodoin, who is both a Government employe and the Concervative candidate, and Mr. Prefontaine, who is the standard bearer of the National Liberal Party, is giving rise to some queer and remarkable developments. Un Friday last the decisive campaign was opened by a monster open-air meeting of the electors at Longuenil. The loading politicians, wire-pullers and boodie distributors of the Conservative camp were there in force, but they met with a cool and disagreeable reception at the hands of the three thousand electors. There was no exhibition of violes ce nor any undue interference with the freedom of sneech and acticn, but there were desferregime of Boodle and Blood.

When the astional orators addressed the by loud and frantic applause ; but when the champions of la corde offended the national a mighty wave of popular indignation.

The current of public opinion could not be resisted, and the Tory managers have had in consequence to take in their sail and refrain sweep them clean out of the county. They to meet too many of the electors at the time. They held their first hole-and-corner meeting on Saturday night, in the little boat house at St. Lambert, and the Gautte of this morn ing tells its readers in three columns that the proceedings were very harmonious and enthusiastic. When the complexion and size of

claim for harmony and enthusiasm. The Gazette counted forty-six present and publishes their names. The most of the names would indicate that their support of the Tory candidate is prompted by their connection with lodges that are sworn to uphold thing and lead to the same conclusion. For instance, unless the meeting was of that complexion and of that way of thinking Hon. Mr. Chapleau, a French Canadian representytive, would never be found making such an appeal as the following :---

"My English Libers! friends have told me in Montreal the first time you ask us to sup-port you on the Riel question we will do it, round, fat nugget handed over to the and I expect them to do it now. This que state officials known as the staff of our Nor- tion is my question, and I ask the English sailors, then Canada had better get rid of its mal schools, and compare them with the Liberal citizens and the English Conservatives to vote in my favor as the only minister for the district of Montreal. I have been told that Mr. Prefontaine boasts that he We can assure the Boston Pilot that the difference in remuneration cannot certainly will get the English vote. I do not believe it. They have promised to support the Con-servative candidate, and I have yet to learn the character of an Englishman if he will tell you one thing and do the other when There is something utterly revolting and repugnant in this attempt of a Minister of the Crown, especially a French Canadian, to appeal to the prejudices and bigotry of a ly twenty feet below the modern church. certain class of the population against his own people. How low must not Mr. Chapleau have fallen when he seeks to turn race against race. It shows to what extremes mep will go to retain the reins of power. Fearing that this diabolical appeal to race prejudices would not have the desired effect. the Secretary of State supplemented it by an open and unblushing bribe to the electors. If he could not set race against race and thus secure the election of his candidate, the Minister could, at least, debauch the constituency and buy electoral support by promises of public improvements and by expen diture of public moneys. These are the terms in which the bribe was offered to 46 persons in the boat-house. "I know that your late member, Mr Benoit, presented a petition some time ago from the municipality of this locality calling the attention of the Government to improve ments which are absolutely needed and which the county had the right to ask from the Government. Due consideration had been promised by the Government, but the best evidence of all will be to lay before the Privy Council the experience of a minister who has seen the place with his own eyes, I was asked candidly this evening by one of your friends if the Government would really promise to do what the people here want, him as candidly that I could not promise anything for the Government. but 1 will promise that I will remember what I have seen, that will remember the wants of this county, and I shall urge them upon the Cabinet.'

The statesmaalike, humaaitarian, philau thropic, Indian policy of Sir John Mac. and good Tory voter, has never been sufficiently admired. Some day, however, it will cover his memory with blessings. That this highly meritorious work is progressing with all reasonable speed may be seen by occasional paregraphe in the papers like the following :---

"Mr. Jos Millward, of Calgary, has re peived the necessary papers for the insti-tation of an Orange Lodge in that town. It is expected that the ledge will begin with a membership of forty.

It is a good thing to get the order organ. ized in the territories so that the missionary efforts of the unpronounceable Dr. Orontigatika may result in saving the Indians all properly enrolled in the glorious phalanx of protesters prainst " Popery, brass money and wooden shoes." Then, should occasion require, after they have voted solidly for Sir John, they could be utilized by Mr. Bowell in his famous "men and means" crusade and sent to Ire. land as a contingent in the 200,000 Orangemen who are to reduce the Iriah Papists to subjugation. Certainly they would not be less ridiculous or less ferocious than the other branches of that glorious army, ing shouts of derision and disapproval sent It is also quite fitting and appropriate that up against the defenders and apologists of Sir | Orange lodges should be organized in the John Maodonaid's government and of his territeries while "the chieftain" is on a starring tour to the Pacific. Of all the attempts ever made to civilize the red man, meeting their remarks were interrupted only this is the most sublime and beautiful. By making them Orangemen first and properly inculcating the doctrines of bigotry sentiment their voices were drowned in a and hatred, they will be brought into that serene state of mind and feeling required to enable them to receive with becoming gentleness the lofty precents of Christianity. This will be converting the from facing the hurricane that threatened to heathen on the degree system, worked with so much success by the Indian doctor with have accordingly and wisely decided to limit | the same like a donkey's solo, in the various the area of their battlegrounds and not seek orders of which he holds patents as Most Wise, Part Grand Master General, etc., etc.,

THE PALLIUM.

etc.

To-day the city gives itself up to public rejoicing and festivity on the occasion of Cardinal Taschereau's visit to the metropolis the meeting are considered, no one will be to invest Archbishop Fabre with the pallium, tempted to cross our contemporary's the insignis of his exalted office. The day will be a memorable one in the annals of the Catholic Church in this Province, and it is meet that the clergy and laity of the archdicorse should mark the event by grand popular and religious demonstrations.

It will be of interest to know the meaning. an Orange Tory administration. The drift the history and the uses of the pallium. Ac. of the speeches would also indicate the same | cording to Latin lexicographers the word pallium is " a sort of upper garment worn by the Greeks, men and women, freemen and servants, but always by philosophers." The name palling was given to the garment by the Romans, who always wore it. In the church the rallium is the symbol of jurisdiction.

> When it became a part of the Catholic archiepiscopal vestments it had, until recently, been a matter of conjecture. The finding of certain paintings in the subterranean Church

DURING a debate in the American House of Representatives at Washington, on an appropriation for experiments in gunnery, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, leader of the Democratic majority, made a declaration which is of some interest to Canadians. Mr. Randall remarked : "That the result of a war with " England would be not a foot of English " territory on this continent."

And the House cheered the sentiment to the echo. And there are Canadians so called who, through blindness or mistaken loyalty, connection with Great Britain. Let us have for the Dominion by the powers at Washington. If Canada has to suffer national extinc. and not for the sake of a hollow link, however golden.

a statement that was recently made in | tegrity of the empire. our Ottawa correspondence :- " " Rideau." the Ottawa correspondent of THE Post, says : Of the five Irish journals published in Canada not one approves Mr. Costigan's conduct in relation to Riel or the Blake Home Rule resolution. Mr. Costigan is welorgans. I can only regret that they should representative Irishmen in the Cabinet.' eight Irish Catholic papers in Canada, and those are : the Catholic Record, the Irish Freeman, the Montreal Post, the Montreal TRUE WITNESS and the Record. There is, too, a Catholic paper at , innipeg, the Manitoba Review, which approved of the execution of Rici or support. ed the Home Rule amendment. They all said that the Hon. Mr. Costigan was in bad company and they were sorry for it."

NOMINATION AT CHAMBLY.

The nominations for the County of Chambly took place at Longueuil on Friday, and proved a most exciting event. To the great surprise of all Mr. Chagnon was not brought forward and the contest now lies between

THE RESULTS OF THE CONTEST.

Although the electoral battle in Great Britain has resulted in a defeat for Mr. Gladstone, it has not given any substantial victory to the oppenents of Home Rule, because the ballot box has produced no party strong enough to form a government that can face Parliament and force its policy upon the House and the country.

The elections have, moreover, removed many illusions on both sides. Before the still contend that Canada's safety lies in its dissolution of the last Parliament the party prophets were sure either that Gladstone's independence and no such threats or prospects prestige and the magic of his name would of forcible annexation will be kept in store sweep the country and place him at the head of a triumphant and solid phalanx of Home Rulers, or that the cry tion let it be on our own hook and account raised by the Tories, "The Empire is in danger," would arouse the fanaticism of the British masses to such a pitch that all partizan ties and considerations would be OUR esteemed contemporary, the Record, | cast aside, and the Tories by victoriously reof Quebec, makes the following correction of | turned to save the union and protect the in-

The prophets on both sides have been disappointed-there has been no success for Gladstone and there has been no crushing victory for Salisbury. The masses, or the working classes as a whole, have voted for Home Rule. Abstentions, instead of active come to the championship of the Orange Tory opposition, was what stranded the Liberal party. Jas. O'Kelly, M.P., in his be the only journalistic defenders of the cable, letter says it is worthy of remark that the desertions were almost wholly confined "Rideau" is mistaken. There are seven or to shopkeepers and members of the wealthy classes. This is shown clearly by an examination of the popular vote. One million Canadiata, the Tribune, the Kingston five hundred and twenty-four thousand citizens recorded their votes for the Tories and Liberal Unionists, while one million four hundred and forty-seven thousand voted for Home Rule, or only a difmakes eight, and not one of the eight ference of seventy-seven thousand votes in a total of about three million votes. Not much of a majority to boast about, and even this majority is almost wholly due to the state of absolute disorganization into which the Likeral party was thrown by the defection of the Whigs and Chamberlainite Radicals. Home Rule is pretty much alive and kicking.

AT IT AGAIN.

In its issue of Wednesday the Montreal

seaboard and crawl up into the North West | insignificant salaries paid to the teachers by altogether.

Canadian people are no party to this brutan be founded on the better grade of work done interference with human and social rights, by a body of teachers in preference to that and that it has neither their sanction nor not judge Canada by its present rulers. The such experienced institutions, for as Bishop Canadian people do not need to look through a microscope at the minds of the statesmen schools, proves, the price paid for the train who devised that policy; these statesmen have already been sized up, and the measure of public esteem and confidence that they command will be duly declared at the next elections.

CABINET AND CIVIL SERVICE IM-MORALITY.

YESTERDAY we called attention to the very serious charges of immorality made by M. Chagnon, a Conservative candidate for Par liament, against the Cabinet Ministers and the female employés in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. To-day we are pleased to find one of the Ottawa journals, the Free Press, taking the matter up and giving evidence that in so far as the charge of immorality affects the young girls and women employed in the departments there is no foundation for it, and brands Mr. Chagnon's revelations as cruel, false and malicious elanders.

Our contemporary vouches for the fact that "more than nine-tenths of the female employés of the civil service in this city are women and young ladies of pure, exemplary and moral lives, whose characters are beyond suspicion. That one or two women. and only one or two, should have succeeded by their indiscretion in lending color to a scandal which is now used by a Tory candidate for parliamentary honors to slander and blacken the reputations of the whole, is a namentable circumstance. It is, however, a slander which is unjust, cowardly and unwarranted."

This is plain talking and carries all the more weight considering that it comes from an Opposition paper. Mr. Chagnon could not receive a contradiction more flat or direct, and unless he can bring substantial proof to support his charges, he will either have to particularize or withdraw them, for as they now stand the virtue of all the female employes is placed under suspicien. Mr. Chagnon will have an opportunity to set himself right at the nomination to morrow.

But if the Free Press finds that it can safely and gallantly lift a defending hand to protect the honor and the good name of the Daily Witness, referring to the Papal decora- government female employes, it cannot see | daily task may devote therein some hours to plish it. That duty is to turn the rascale designated by the Cardinal Prefect of the Mr. Prefontaine, Nationalist candidate, and tion accorded by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, its way clear towards defending the names perfect their knowledge in those studies mo.t out.

the various bodies of school trustees. The of an individual. Our State Normal schools approval. Our American contemporary must are below the standard of work expected from your back is turned,"

> Lafleche, in his pamphlet on the Normal ing of our "Normalians" is simply exorbitant. The teachers they send out yearly are far from being all that is desired, and many look upon them as being of no credit to the teaching body of a country that prides itself on its intellectual worth. What we want is a more serious, better qualified body of men for our schools, and to have this the Department of Public Instruction must concentrate its forces. One Normal school would be amply sufficient to train the number of teachers required to work advantageossly our actual school system. It would be more economical, to say the least, and would leave a goodly balance that could be most judiciously employed in rendering our system more practical. Where are our agricultural schools? Where our technical institutions? Where

our business colleges properly so-called?

Too much money is lavished on classical colleges, normal schools, and blue books or reports, which give results that are as sterile as they are costly. To see the results of our actual school system, you have only to cast a glance on the catalogue of the present London exhibit. Theory abounds in as far as speech reports, school photographs and government blue books may go, but intelligent class work, illustration of methods, systematic co-ordination of grades, are sought for in vain among the products of the one hundred and sixty odd schools where work now lies hidden in one of the corners of the Canadian pavillion. This may sound exaggerated, but none know better that such is the case than those whose interest it is to veil from the eyes of a sorutinizing public such a deplorable state of things in matters

The Government should give this question of practical school work its careful attention, Let it debar none, through narrow-minded. ness or jealousy, from pushing forward in this vast field; whether it be cleric or layman, religious or secular, that puts his shoulder to the wheel, his efforts should be encouraged, success, and on this large platform no energy will be wasted in overcoming obstacles.

Large cities across the frontiers boast of their institutions wherein theory and practice go hand in hand. Young men after their

And Mr. Jodoin, the Tory candidate, added, that "if elected, I promise to take 'in the matter of public improvements."

What plainer proof do the people of Canada want that Sir John Macdonald and his servile and corrupt followers intend to maintain Rome the pallium is sent by a trusty mes. themselves in power at the expense of the senger, always an ecclesiastic, who for the nation? The ministry and their candidate time being is commissioned the Pope's Mesmeans furnished to enable him to achieve make the offers of purchase and they expect senger and who is bound to be received as the electors to accept the terms and vote such wheresover he may tarry, to receive all accordingly. Truly this is a shameful state kinds of spiritual aid and comfort, and no of affairs, and one that can bode no good to the country. The electorate should not shirk lay him in his journey. He delivers the its duty, but should resolve at once to accom. packet containing the pallium to the person

of St. Clement, which is one of the most sucient and unsitered of the christian editices of Rome, settled beyond any doubt that the pallium is equal in rank with any other garment worn by an archbishop so far as antiquity gees. In 1857 the Pricr of the Monastery attached to St. Clement, while superintending some repairs came upon a wall covered with very ancient paintings at a level of near-Further research showed that this was the sisle of a very extensive edifice, and that it stord on massive constructions of a pagan period, some probably of the early times of the empire. Upon the pilaster nearest the apse a series of three subjects appear representing the induction of St. Clement into the Papal chair by St. Peter, surrounded by other saints. Here the pallium appears as it has never appeared before in any painting or fresco, proving beyond any doubt that, as an ecclesiastical ornament, it is equal in antiquity with the maniple. stole or chasuble used by the Catholic clergy.

The pallium which Pope Clement is represented as wearing in this old painting is almost the same as the one now in, use, with the slight difference that the ancient one is longer. It extends from the shoulders down in front of the body to an inch or two below the knees. The pattium now used does not go below the breast. It is made of white wool, dotted with black crosses, fastened by golden pins, studded with precious stones, and is about the width of an ordinary suspender, It is put on over the head ; the end hangs on the heart over the chasuble. When the Pope says Mass in St. Peter's it is the ninth article. Life is too short to tell lies, and I answered of his vestments which he puts on. It. may be said, en passant, that a Cardinah who is not an archbishop cannot wear it. One of the first ceremonies after a cardinal is elected to the Papal chair, although he may be a Cardinal-Bishop is to invest him with the pallium. It is only worn upon solemn occasions "care that St. Lambert and other parte of such as Christmas, Easter Sunday and a few the county along the river shore should other feasts. When the prelate dies, upon receive a fair share from the Government whom it has been vestured, it is buriad with him, resting upon his shoulders and pendant upon his breast as in life.

When the person to be invested, is not at one, under severe censure, is to hinder or de-Propaganda to receive it, and to co one else.

of education.

JULY 28, 1886

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

He is not relieved of his re-possibility until the act of investure is concluded. He is a guest at the coremony and cocupies a place of boner throughout, because he is the Pope's messenger. He is generally the recipient of some valuable present from the invested prelate, who is bound forthwith to report, the day of his investure, the name of the Meesenger and of the prelate who placed the palium ger and of the prelate who placed the pallinm it seems an impossibility without him. Hence upon his shoulders. The latter is invariably the declaration of the Mail to smash Con some bishop named at Rome.

All this goes to show how important and treasured the pallium is. Unlike the bull nominating a priset to be bishop, which is often sut by mail, the pallium must be and always is carried by a measurger. It will be observed that the number of archbiahops is quite small throughout the world. Up to today there have been only four for the whole Dominion, twelve in the United States, one in England, fear in Ireland and one in Sootland. It is now easy to understand why such imprassive and imposing ceremonies ac company the conferring of the pallium and why it is held in such prolound veneration. It is practically the highest step an ecclesius-tic can attain in the Church.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Sir John Macdonzid's Infinence-Effects (Bad Example in High Places-Popular Ideals-The Carruption of the Times -Progress of Political Discuse-Disruption or Annexation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Orrawa, July 23 .- The people of Canada on the whole are housest, honorable and (iod-foaring. In matters touching politics it canfearing. In matters touching politics it can-not be said, perhaps, that they are equally strict. This looseness of opinion arises, there can be no doub's, from the permicious example of Sir John Mac-donald. The popular estimates of the Premier offers a cuious study. Other men in other times have been favorites with the mult tude on account of their virtues. His popularity springs from a reverse consideration. Sir John Macdonald is popular because of his real and alleged vices. There are very few men but can find in his conduct an excuse for their own peculiar sine. As bad poets find authority for their errors in the works of genauthority itr their errors in the works of gen-lus, so do the common run of men condene their faults by thinking that Sir John had done as they do. It is so much cauter to copy the vices of the great than to immitate their virtues. Like the fellow who put up to be a great actor because he had a stimmer the distribution

Like Garrick's. THE INFLUENCE OF LEADING MEN on the character of their generation has often been commented on and its moral conte-quences exhibited. When a man occupies a position of great responsibility and publicity, when his career is a constant theme of discussion and his utterances give tone to current thought, an ideal based upon his predominent characteristics is unconsciously formed in the public mind and rap-idly passes into imitation. Striking ex-amples of this are to be found in the history of courts. As the king is so are his courtiers. He gives the royal seal, as it were, to the manners of the times, and we frequently see a total revulsion when we frequently see a total revultion when one king succeeds another, or (n a change of regime, as when the resto-ration under Charles II. introduced a period of sensual profilgacy in fearful con-trast to the preceding era of Puritan susterity. Human nature is ever prone to find ex-cuses for its misdoings and the frailties of great men have more frequently endeared them to the masses than their noblest accomplishments. In this respect Sir John is

A PERFECT PROTEUS to the commonality. They may lie, steal,

constitution of the ocuality is strong enough to precome the effection and regain a normal condition of health. A continuance of it must result in dissolution. Rebilion and description and heat and heat by flugh Fraser estate ! S6,000, to be paid by flugh Fraser estate ! on are symptome that centet be under-stood. It is somewhat curious to notice in this connection that confederation is regarded by the Tury mind as the empire is by the Bouspartists. Instinct with

AN EVER-MASTERING PERSONALITY

the declaration of the Mail to smash Con federation into its original fragments rather than Sir John Macdentli should be disturbed in his supremacy. But if there are any parent who really chrish the smashing notion they are more likely to be gratified by the continuance of Sir John in power than by his removal. Another per-liamentary term like that now drawing to a close will be quite enough to land the Dominion in such a hop-less condition that there will be no alternative but dis-ruption or anuexation. A compartively there will be no alternative but dis-ruption or annexation. A compartively or deprive a British subject of his rights and pour country like Canada cannot go on increasing debt and taxation alcugside a rich country like the United Status, reducing its debt and taxation. Politicians bound to make their fortunes while they have the chance of make their fortunes while they have the chance of their fortunes while they make affect indice. debt and taxation. Politicians bound to make their fortunes while they have the chance of robbing the public may affect indig-nation when confront d with this bitter truth and stigmatise with ugly epithets the liberty. men who utter it, but an appeal to reasen will abow whither we are drifting and what must be the inevitable result of the existing must be the inevitable result of the existing process of public debauchery and national degradation. I notice that Sir John's parrot-like plegiarism is being repeated in the North-West-" With the party, by the party, for the country." Wipe them out and "estore the grand unparedied words of Lincoln: " This nation, under God, shall have a new North for disc and that movernment of the birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the casth."

RIDEAU.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of The Post : SIR, --- The Star has returned the follow-ing letter, being a reply to its stticles on this question; please insert it. JOHN FRASER.

July 22nd, 1886.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of The Star: SIR,-You had in your issue of the 17th a full column of remarks on this alckening question-" The Fraser Institute."

You are, however, mistaken in supposing or assuming that Red House, on the corner of University and Dorchester streets, to be the long looked for Fraser Institute.

It is no such thing. I'bere is not one dollar of the Fraser estate money, cut of the \$200,000 already realized from the estate, expended on the purchase of the books now on the shelves in that building.

That Red House has nothing whatever to do with Hugh Fraser's estate. That boasted Free Public Library of Montres! is something like an old clothes shop. It is merely the gatherings in of all the cutcast, useless, worn-out or condemned books or trinkets, gathered or gabbed from every nook and corner of the city ; also, of pictures and worthless objects of art, for which their owners had no further use, nor could they find a purchaser for them at any price.

Then there are those condemned books of the Institut Canadien, condemned by the Church of Rome as "infidel books," and dangerous to be placed in the hands of the rising generation, being utterly upfit for the "diffusion of useful knowledge" imong the young people of this city. Those books, those infidel works, now form three fourths of the volumes to be found on the shelves of that Rcd House.

The almost prophetic words of a high dignitary of the Church of Rome may yet turn out true. He said :- "Let those five proant faith alone ! They may be nursing a serpent in their bosoms that will yet sting or poison the minds of the young people of "the Protestart faith, so that the whole "Protestant clurgy of Muntreal will yet open their thunders against the infidel imbibings or teachings emanating from that hot-bed of infidelity-that Red House."

direct violation of his will, to take charge of those or n temped, abon ioned and trashy boks, while the estate has not one dollar of interest in that worthless concern.

But, Mr. Editor, you know that there is still a hitch in this Fraser estate business.

power, authority or juriediction to disposeses or deprive a British subject of his rights and

The law is supreme; being the sole arbiter of every man's life, liberty and property, as declared under the great charter of English liberty. Therefore, I, as representing myself and my co-heirs, have taken the standpoint that this whole estate belongs to the heirs, under the laws of the ianl ! And to this end I shill pursue and continue my course, as I notified the governors I would do, under that i30:h September, 1834, until such time as I and my co-heirs would be placed in full posand my co-heirs would be placed in full possession of this estate, in accordance with the last and final judgment rendered in this cause under the laws of this province, relative to property and civil rights.

JOHN FRASER 64 Drummend street,

Montreal, 19th July, 1886.



(Continued from 1st page.)

Mr. Prefentaine here read from the Witness an interview with Mr. Senecal, who had said that he had not received one cent for himself but was merely an intermediary. What had the pendards to say to this? (Cheers.) The people of the courtry knew him and that he was above such things. As for Mr. Jodoin, he had been for fifteen years a public employe and was not at all independent. He charged Mr. Benoit with putting his son in office and keeping him in it until the time of his death, although he was three years sick, while among them Mr. Jodoin's sons had been provided for, despite which the night after the execution of Ricl they had hung the three French mombers of the Cabinet in effigy. (Cheers.) He charged Dr. Martel with hav-ing obtained \$2,500 from the Government to oppose him (Mr. Prefontaint) and with having sold appointments to his friends. Indeed, they had been sold like beasts in the market. benott and Dr. Martel, fit to represent them, ("No.") It was understood that if he were elected Mr. Jodoin's son would have his father's place. He had no desire to raise any preindice. would have his fathers pixee. He day sometic. Dut is interact the whole country hough he had come out as a Nationalist, his be aroused on that account? Gabriel Dumont nomination paper had been signed by the Pro-testants as well as the Catholics of the country who though him such. Mr. Chapleau went ty. Amorg them was Mr. Willett, who had on to protest that he had at heart the honor the gratest interest in the county, and had declared that those who did not support the Nationalists were traitors to their country. round his neck were produced in the crowd, He had confid use that Chambly would vindicate its honor, and having referred to his Secretary of State.

This is monstrous! They make Hugh the Government of having systematically and advisedly refused to do them justice.

instifiable and sacred than that of 1837. In 1837 they defended their legal and political rights; in 1885 they rose to protect their homes and properties; and had he been there he abould, as he had said, have also defended his property with violence if he could not have otherwise succeeded. Mr. Chapless had, in his letter to the people of Terrebonne, called Riel a miscrable and held him account. able for the deaths of the fathers, but those who caused the rebillion were Sir John Macdenald and his colleagues who had forced them to revolt on account of the perse-cutions they endured at the hands of the hords of politicians who were let loose upon them. In Mr. Chapleau they had before them one of the murderers of Louis Riel. (Cries of

" shame.") He concluded by assuring the electors that the whole country-indeed, the whole world-would applaud them for elect-

justified revelt, assassination, pillage and murder. (A voice-" Talk reason.") He session of this estite, in accordance with the murder. (A toloc- is a reason,) its judgment of Her Majesty's court of Queen's had done wrong to praise what was Bench for Lower Canada, rendered at Mont most reprehe sible. (A voice-'' Where's real on the 24th day of June, 1573, being the Jackson ?) There were grievances, it last and final judgment rendered in this cause was true, but not sufficient to justify revolt. and he was sorry to hear Mr. Laurier say it was just fied. The ground he took was that it was illegal. He defied any one to prove that in the North-West there had been a single case of forced expropriation. On the other hand there had been a regular organi zation on the part of Riel to give all the pro-perty away. [A voice, "that's false. '] Be polite, plasse. It was very easy to talk about cruelty committed by the Government. [Here occurred expressions of decided dissent from some of Mr. Chaplean's observations.] Unless these interruptions ceased, the electors would avenge this at the polls.

Mr. Pelletier-Don't speak unless they keep quiet. Mr. Chapleau went on to speak of the open-

ing of the rebellion, saying that Riel was at that time an insurgent, a robel and a rene-gade. (Cries of "No! No!" and confusion). Would the electors have the goodness to listen to him ? ("No ! No !") Mr. Willett begged the electors to give Mr.

Chapleau a hearing. Voices-Not till he has taken back what he

Mr. Bergeron entreated that the Secretary

of State be heard. Mr. Chapleau said, in referring to Riel, he had only used words used by Mgr. Grandin, Mgr. Tache and others. He went on to say that he had shown as much patriotism as any of his fellow-constrymen when he went up to Red River to defend Lepine. He added that the crime of Riel was that of deceiving a

At this juncture pictures of Riel with a rope while a piece of rope was thrown at the

Mr. A correspondent of L'Elendard states that

OTTAWA COUNTY LIBERALS.

MOUSLY NOMINATED.

OTTAWA, July 21 .- The Liberal and Indepen-OTTAWA, July 21.—The Liberal and Indepen-dent Conservative electors of Ottawa county held a convention in Durocher's Hall, Hull, this afternoon to nominate a candidate to con-test the county in the interest of the Oppositest the county in the interest of the Opposi-tion at the coming election for the provincial assembly. The government candi-date is Mr. N. E. Cornier, of Aylmer, who bases his claim to support on his opposition to the removal of the chef licu of the county from Aylmer to Hull, while at the same time he pledges himself to support the government which introduced and carried through the bill providing for such removal. Mr. Cormier is also a supporter of the Dominion Government. Mr. T. P. Foran, of Aylmer, is also in the field as an Independent Laberal. as an Independent Laboral

THE PROMINENT DELEGATES PRESENT

The convention was called by Liberals and Conservatives and the attendance was very arge. Among the delegates were : From Hull-Mayor Rochos, Aldermen Rich

From Hull-Mayor Rochoz, Aldermen Rich-er, Reinhardt, Landry, St Marie, Dr. Jos. Beaudin, chairman of committee, Dr. E. Aubry, and Mearrs. H. Viau, Josehp Isabelle, P. H. Durocher, F. Barrette, T. P. Sabourin, Moise Trudel, T. Viau, H. A. Goyette, E. D. D'Orsonnens, Alex. Gyyette, T. St. Jean and L. A. Dorion, Ay'mer-Messrs, Charles Devlin, J.P.; Dr. John Aylen, Montebello-Jerome Charlebeas, B. Raccot, David Lecroix and L. D. Fortin. Aylmer-Messre. Charles Devlin, J.P.; Dr. John Aylen. Montebello-Jerome Charlebeis, B. Racicot, David Lecroix and L. D. Fortin. Papineauville-A. S. C. Papineau, C. B. Major, Francois Larote, J. Benhomme. L'Ange Gardien-Joseph Dewers, Alfred Patrie, Gatineau Point-P. T. Desjardins. Masham-Jean Gauvreau and Lucien Gauvreau Bonsecours -L. R. Poulin, Joseph Meloche, Jean Chalifoux, F. Poulin and J. E. Corrigan. Township of Hull-Trean Decoeli. In addition to the delegates named there were many other to the delegates named there were many other electors present.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Beaudin, chairman of the committee. opened the meeting, and stated the object for which the convention had been called. He said the present was not an ordinary occasion. Public sentiment was thoroughly aroused, and Liberals and Conservatives were uniting to improve the representation of the county of Ot-

Mr. Charles Devin, J.P., being called upon, Mr. Charles Devin, J.P., being called upon, said he considered that the present was a favorable opportunity for the Liberal party to carry the country, provided they agreed upon a candidate. He believed that either Mr. Rochon or Mr. Papineau would be strongly supported.

MATOR BOCHON NOMINATED. Mr. A. S. C. Papinean expressed the belief that the national sentiment was as strong in the county of Ottawa as in any other part of Quebec province. He unged the convention to nominate Mayor Rochon, who, he was assured, would command a strong support in the eastern part of the country. All patriots would work to secure his election He closed by proposing that Mayor Rochon, of Hull, be the candidate. secours Parish; Gabriel Foubert, Bucking-ham; Francois Deguire, dit Larose, and a large number of others representing all sec-tions of the country. The chairman having put Mayor Rychon's nomination to the meeting it

was unanimously adopted amid cheers. Mayor Rochon was received with loud ap-plause. He urged his friends to unite and work earnestly for success, which he believed was beyond doubt.

The convention is s'ill in progress.

THE ELECTORS OF JOLIETTE.

Another Significant Telumph for the National Party.

the electors to go to the pollelike men and vote like patriots. Hon. Mr. Blanchet then spoke in somewhat the same strain as did Mr. Taillon. Mr. Desmarais made a vigorous

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reply, and the meeting then adjourned. A small portion followed Mr. McCenville, while the large majority followed his oppon-ints to the office of Mesara. Godin & Dugas, where a number of speeches were delivered. "It is not possible," says the correspondent, "to deceive one's self on the significance of the meeting. The policy of the Federal Government in connection with the North-West was condemned so vigorously that there can remain no doubt as to the verdict this courty will not en at the approaching elect.001.

MGR. FABRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT LACHINE-BELL GIOUS PROFESSIONS AT THE CONVENT.

Fifteen novices of the St. Anne Convent at Lachine made their religious profession yesterday morning in the parish church of that town. Mgr. Fabre officiated, assisted by Rev. Messra, Piche and Antoine, the sermon being preached by Rev. Father Musselv. There were a large number of clergymen present, among them being Rev. Fathera Dommault, Boisrame, Dupuis, Perrault, Marechal, Leguin, Prud'homme, Auclair, Lafortune, Dugas, Therrien, McKinnon and Angers. A magnificent choir, composed of the religiouses of St. Anne, was present.

The following are the names of the young ladies who made profession :--Sisters Marie Emma, Marie Henedine, Marie Joseph, Marie du nom de Saint Jeans, Marie Cecilienne, Marie Helene de Lacroix, Marie Anne du Saint Esprit, Marie Emilien, Marie Cesarine, Marie Jeanne du Jeans, Marie Azelie, Marie Hiliadore, Marie Bernurdine, Marie

Sevenus, and Marie Anne. Another and hardly less impressive ceremony took place at the convent when ten young ladies prenounced their final vows. Mgr. O'Hara, bishop of Scranton, officiated at this service.

The citizens of Lachine took advantage of the opportunity, Mgr. Fabre's first archie-piscopal visit, to congratulate him upon his preferment. A cavalcade of 150 young men met him at Blue Bonnets, and headed by a band, escorted him to Lachine, the different societies and congregations of that town joining in the procession. Arrived opposite the church, which was beautifully d corated. Mgr Fabro ascended a throne that had been erected and was presented with an address in French by Mr. Decary and one in English by Mr. O'Flaherty. His Grace replied in both languages, thanking the population for the enthusiastic reception tendered him, and paid a bid tribute to the many good qualities of a high tribute to the many good qualities of Father Piche, curé of the parish.

After the ceremony the Archbishop was entertained to dinner by the ladies of the convent, and was presented with two pairs of slippers, one in white and gold and the other in red and gold. Mudame Fabre, mother of the Archbishop, was present and presented with a handsome portrait of her son.

UPTERGROVE, ONTARIO.

PARTING WITH THEIR PASTOR.

There was a very large congregation here on Sunday, 18th inst., to hear the last words of the Rev. P. Rey, P.P., who has been here for eleven years, and to welcome the Rev. W. J. McGinley, Father Rey's worthy successor. The sorrow of the congregation at the loss of the good, humble, pious priest was spon taneous and many tears were shed. Father Rey has labored as a priest in Canada for over twenty six years and was always popular and beloved by his people and novuere more than this parish of North Mara and Rama,

where he has been singularly successful. The moment the congregation heard that, ia obedience to the desires of our venerated Archbishop, he was about to leave them, they at once set about giving him a fitting eir good anto us an indicati es. Father Rey said Low Mass at Sa.m., and the Rev. Father McGinley said High Mass at 10.30 a.m. After the service was over, the committee who had the presentation in hand approached the altar and read the following address, and presented Father Rey with a beautiful gold watch, valued at \$150.

MAYOR ROCHON, OF HULL, UNANI-

bear false witness, deceive a friend. virtue, play the fool, get drunk, cheat a neighbor, indulge questionable relations, and in every instance console themselves with the reflection that on some alleged occasion their great examplar did likewise. Thus we see that it is not by the legislative acts of a man in high position that his most potent influence is exercised, and when we look on the country where Sir John Macdonald's influence has so long prevailed, we realize how altogether debasing it has been. Nor do the revelations constantly made of that debasement and degredation rouse that feeling of shame and indignation which should follow such exposures. The open defence of in xcusable immorslities, and the argument, dear to the Tory press, of making out the accusers as bad as the accused, regularly repeated when new instances of falsehood and fraud are revealed, have done much to

BLUNT THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE

and make men believe that politics are inherently vile and that one party is as bad as the other. Sir John Macdenald's success has also established something like conviction in many person's minds that honesty is not the best policy, that a man may cheat and yet win with honors in politics. It is the working of the ideal all through. A lot of French youths presented themselves in this city a few weeks ago as willing to take part in the procession of Terribles, but when they found they could not all be dressed up to represent Napoleon Bonaparte they refused to tike any part whateve:. Here we have a conception of an ideal prevailing in a certain class. It is the same in the Tory party. Every min in it wants to imitate Sir John. Upfortunately politics are so ordered that each aspirant can gratify his wish to some extent. Providence sometimes punishes people by granting their wishes, as the Israelites were punished by giving them a king. In the same way the country is made to suffer. It called for Sir John. The call was complied with, and the result is seen in the present

DREADFUL DEGRADATION of morals and the prevailing saturnalia of corruption which has reached its lowest terms of expression in the mouth of a Con-servative candidate for parliament. When politicians can find no honesty in men, is it astonishing that they should enser at virtue in women? A debauched electorate, a depraved parliament, a corrupt ministry, form the three great steps to the throne on which Sir John Macdonald is seated. It is not like a pedestal that would support the statue of either a Heliogabalus or a Marcus Aurlius, for if he be taken away the whole fabric must crumble into ad-mirable ruin. But though we should rejuice at that ruin, we would also have to lament that public virtue and the resources of a nation had been sacrificed to gratify

THE AMBITION OF ONE MAN. So much for popular ideals and the evil effects of bad example in high places. One good result of the exposures of the prevailing cor-ruption is that it has been made manifest to all men. The progress of the disease from the Prime Minister down, till now it appears like cruptive sores in the Civil Service, on the bench and finally in private life, may be traced by the most care-

Then there are those cast aside books of the Mercantile Library. Books which the young men of Montreal have long ago cast aside as unfit to be read, or as being behind the wants of the day.

There are also those gatherings or scoopings in of "Dime Novels and Penny Mag zines," scooped up or gathered in by organ ized book clubs, er from petty circulating libraries : also old, defaced and musty law books, which were of no further use to the benevolent donors.

Such is the composition of this highly lauded Free Public Library of this great city of Montreal-ot this commercial metropolis of Canada, as contained in that famous Red House ! Pray, do not cause our sister cities of Canada to laugh at our wonderful library !

Then in front of that Red House, to deceive and mislead the public of Montreal, our worthy governors have erected their standard or sign-board—"The Fraser Institute"! while not one dollar of the Fraser estate money is invested in the purchase of the books therein contained.

They might as well have erected their standard or sign-board high up in front of the Mechanics' Institute, and, by paid .paragraphs, puffs and blinders in the public press, have made a too confiding public believe that the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal had merged into or had fraternized with this long looked for Fraser Institute ! Deception is sweet ! But it is a dangerous step :- " When first we weave that tangled web !"

This Fraser Institute business has had something like a curse hanging over it eversince its unnallowed name was first named on our streets. The finger of high heaven has been directed against it !

It was conceived in deep wickedness. It was cradled and nursed in bitter strife and with a sworn hatred-even devilish-towards a poor family, consisting of minors and or-phans, that has no parallel for studied wickedness in any case that has ever occurred north of the Gulf of Mexico.

Your readers-the citizens of Montrealare entitled to know of this deception practised upon them and to learn once and for all through your columns that that Red House is not the Fraser Institute.

That it is simply the gatherings and scoop ings in of two defunct libraries and the fragments of several smaller ones, which their owners had cast aside. One, on account of its books having been condemned as infidel; the other, because the young men had long ago discarded them.

This is the rubbish now piled on the shelves of what is called the Free Public Library of Montreal, under the pretence that it is-and under the sign-board of-"The Fraser Institute.

Those abandoned, worthless and condemned books are now on the shelves of Cornellier and otiers could have presumed to

own career, which was befo

After remarks from Mr. Chagnon. MR. CORNELLIER

endeavored to make out that although Mr. Prefontaine had at the last election repudiated the idea of having anything to do with Mr. S mical, he had to day admitted that he had tak-n \$1,500 of his money. He denied that Mr. P efontaine was the national candii t-a.d declar.d that Messre. Mackenzie, Crtwright, Paterson and Charlton, the Liberal leaders, had no sympathy with the Nation slists, yet the party had never repudiated them. Indeed, the Grits were the enemies of Lower Canada. (No ! no !) He concluded that if Cnamily returned Mr. Prefontaine the worse would it be for Chambly.

HON. MR. LAURIER

said he had no doubt that this time Chambly would p.t a stop to the degradation under which for twelve months this province had been placed. There had been the most shameful defections. The province had seen the French Canadian ministers, who before the 16th November were opposed to the execution of Riel, because they had not the courage of their convictions, but now had the audacity to stand forward and justify it. They did not act as Sir George Cartier would have done, and say it was not justice. They said to their friends "agitate," but they did not threaten to throw up their portfolios as they should have done. Instead, they and the men who had demanded pardon for Riel, now declared that he merited his punishment. Among these was Mr. Cornellier, than whom there was no worse traitor. Among others, Mr. Banoit had approved what he had previously condemned, and, besides, others had been anxious to cast upon the shoulders of his electors a responsibility which he was sure the people of Chambly would repudiate. How the French people were regarded by Sir John Macdonald and his Conservative friends was well illustrated by an editorial in the Richmond Guardian, one of his organs, which in December last advised that they be let alone and that they would come round all right when they wanted railway grants. (Shame.) This meeting showed that railway subsidies would not blot out the deed of November 16. The pendards would not repu-diate the policy of Sir John Macdonald, even though the clank of the shackles was sounding in their ears. Mr. Chaplesu was sounding in their ears. Dir. Chapters them to the ancient and modern churches and had declared that the execution was other points of interest. The party remain-the logical result of the agitation. Times other points of interest. The party remain-ed over Sunday at Murray Bay, returning to had much changed since Viger and D'Avig-had much changed since for the rebels of Quebec list night, and they will leave for 1837 with the alternative of the resignation of their own positions; yet Mr. Chapleau had not protested. Indeed, he was here to defend | will proceed to Ottawa, where they will attend his chief. As to the remarks of Mr. Cornellier with respect to Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright, was it strange that they should have dons no more than he had done in approving the execution, and it was the height of impudence for him to was the height of impudence for him to come here as he had done. He regretted that rent, of Peterborough; Rev. D. Kilroy, of Mr. Mackenzie and others had not acted Stratford ; Rev. Mr. Brennan, of St. Mar,'s ; otherwise, but he could not conceive how Mr. less observer. As usual with analagous that notorious Red House. But mark what discases, the later stages are the most rapid, is now being done within its walls, in direct Revealed to the foundation of the statutes of the foundation of the statutes of the foundation of the foundati

own career, which was before the puole, he mr. Chapteau continued that is was concluded by calling upon the electors to show their belief in the National cause by placing him at the head of the polls on the 30th inst. (Cheers). semptations to power had been offered him to leave his colleagues on this Riel matter. It was, therefore, not love of place that had retained him in office, but a sense of duty dictated by conscience and reason, (Voicesshame !") He defied any one to prove that he had ever been a traitor to honor and duty. he had ever been a traitor to nonor and duty. Referring to Sir George Carter, he said that he also had been misrepresented as having been sold to the Grand Trunk and to the Eng-lish people. (Voices-" What has that to do lish people. (Voices-" What has that to do with the card ?" "Cartier never deserved to be called a traitor !") He concluded by commending the candidature of Mr. Jodoin to the electors.

> After speeches by Messrs. Bergeron and Tasse, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Prefontaine and the National Party.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH HAVE AN EXCURSION DOWN THE SAGUENAY QUELEC, July 26 .- A party of bishops and pricats, who were present at the elevation

of Cardinal Taschereau, left town Friday morning by the steamer St. Lawrence, the result of an invitation extended by Bishop Racine, of Chicoutimi, to Bishop Walsh, of London, to visit the Saguenay diocese. Manager Chabot had made every preparation for their comfort while on board the steamer, and he accompanied them personally as far as Murray Biy. During the remainder of the journey up and down the Saguenay the party was under the personal cara of Capt. Lecours and Purser Joseph St. Onge, who were untiring in their efforts to add to the pleasure of the trip. At Chicoutimi Bishop Racine gave his friends a genuine Irish caed mille fuilthe and they deposited cu his desk, before leaving, an envelope in which the good Bishop after their departure found \$100, to be used in placing a statue of the Virgin in the Bishop's Cathedral at Chicoutimi. On the return trip Purser St. Ouge pointed out all the places of interest. As the steamer rounded Cape tion Mr. Bellerose continued his speech, and at Chicoutimi. Trinity the bishops and priests chauted the showed that at Ottawa the ministers had two Magnificat, all the Roman Catholics on board joining in the impressive service, while from a hundred hills the grand harmony was (c'iced and re-schoed to the skies. In the meantime Bishop Racine had apprised the Rev. Mr. Caron, of Tadousac, of the coming of his distinguished visitors and he met them on the arrival of the steamer and escorted engagements.

Montreal to assist in the installation of Archbishop Fabrs to-morrow. On Thursday they the installment of Archbishop Duhamel, The distinguished party was composed of such well-known clergymen as Bishop Walsh, of London; Bishop Cleary, of Kings-ton; Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton; Bishop Rev. Messrs. Connelly and Walsh, of London, and a number of Lower Canadian clergy.

the meeting of the electors of Joliette was a new and significant triumph for the National party. Mr. McConville, mem-be tor the Local House and Mr. Ed. Guilbault, membar for the Feder-al House, were convinced that the electors emphatically condemned the politics of the gentlemen of rope. The meeting was held on La Valtrie square. Among those present were noticed the Hons. Messrs. Bellerose, re-presentative of Lanandiere division, Taillon, Robillard, member for Berthler; Desmorais, of St. Hyacinthe ; Dr. Beaupré, of St. Eliza-beth ; the Hon. Dr. Lavallee, former member for the county; Mr. Mercier, advocate, Montreal; Messrs. Dugas, advocate, Joliette; Dr. Boulet, Joliette ; Mognon, notary ; Martel Fontoine, advocate, of Joliette ; Dr. Sheppard, and August Guilbault. Over 2,000 person were present at first, but this number rapidly increased. The Hon. Senator Bellerose opened fire and commenced his ten minute speech (the time allowed each speaker) by stating that he who addresses you is an old Conservative of forty years' battles. I was bern, brought up and will die a Conservative. (Applause.) If I go to war with the Government at Ot:awa it is because that Government is no longer Conservative. It is no Conservative Government which proclaims universal suffrage an 1 which shakes the foundations of society by its laws on marriage and divorce. (The speaker was here interrupted by Mr. Guilbault, who said: "If you speak against us to-day, it is because you were not mude one of the ministers.') In reply, Mr. B.Il rose stated that he was glad Mr. Guilbault had raised this question, and swore on his word of honor that the place had been offered him but he refused it. (Applause.) Now, can you say the same, Mr. Guilbault? What is your affirmation to my oath ?" Mr. Guil-

weights and two measures.

Mr. Martel then spoke in favor of the pendard party, but his remarks provoked no enthusiasm whatever. He was followed by Mr. Mercier, advocate, who explained why he supported Mr. McConville's candidature last year and opposed it now. It was because he broke his word and did not keep his

McCenville then appeared. He spoke er the Riel question and attempted to exculpate the Government. He snnounced his infependence, and retired amidst cries of : Hangman ! shame ! truitor ! Hon. Mr. Mercier followed with a review

of Mr. McCouville's votes on the Riel queetion and qualified them in severe terms.

Hon. Mr. Taillon, who then spoke, argued at great length in justification of the principle "non-interventior." Mr. Geo. Duhamel replied to the Att:rney-Gen ral and said that he had supported the ministerial candidate in Drummond and Arthabaska becausche had signed the Champ de Mars resolutions and he was ready to do so again on the same condi-

To the Rev. P. Rey, P. P. :

REVECEND AND DEAR SIR,-Your proximate removal from our midst affords us a fitting opportunity of giving expression to the long cherished feelings of profound esteem and regard which we, your parishieners, entertain for you. During the eleven years you have labored amongst us you have endeared yourself to us by your many noble qualities of heart, your faithfulness in the discharge of your duties, your zeal for the honor and glory of God, and the spiritual and temporal weltare of those entrusted to your care. It is, therefore, with deep regret we learned that in obedience to the wishes of our beloved venerable Archbishop you are about to sever the chain which has so long and lovingly bound us in felicity as pastor and people ; but our sorrows are materially lessened on learning that His Grace, in recognition of your worth, has kindly granted you the privi lege of paying a visit to Sunny France, the home of your childhood and the scenes of your boyhood pleasures, but above all to enable you to extend that measure of consolation to your aged father which your pre-sence will undoubtedly bring him after over a quarter of a century's missionary labor in this distant land. We beg your acceptance of this gold watch as a token of our affection and a souvenir to remind you of the days spent with us, and in conclusion wish you a rlearnnt voyage and a safe return to the diocese. Kindly remember us in your grayers, especially when offering

Signed on behalf of St. Columbkill's con-gregatior.

T. O'LEARY.	JOHN FOY, Jr.,
F. J. GILLESPIE.	A. P. MCDONALD,
R. D. MCDONALD.	P. DEVLIN.
JAMES TAHANEY,	AUSTIN O'BOYLE,
JOHN HARAHY,	THOS. MCDERMOTT,
GEO. BOULTON,	MARTIN HEALY,

The reverend father was much surprised and visibly affected. The reverend gentleman made a feeling reply, thanking the peo-ple for their unexpected kindness, and finished by giving the congregation two keep-sakes—in a word, to labor and to pray. After the services were over almost every person in the parish called on Father Rey to ay good by and wish a God speed. I may add that Father Rey has been appointed to Lafontaine parish, and will go there at once or his return from La Belle France. F. J. GILLESTIE.

THE IRISH LEADER.

A beautiful oilograph of Ireland's great son and chosen leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, which is issued by Messrs. Callahan & Co., is at present on view in Messrs. Geo. Bishop & Co.'s window, on St. James street. The oilograph is taken from an oil painting, specially executed by a first class artist, and it is difficult to dis-cern any difference between it and an oil paint-ing. A largo number of these oilographs will ing. A large number of these oilographs will be issued by Messrs. Callaban & Co., and all admirers of Mr. Parnell will doubtless be glad

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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OUR CARDINAL.

6

Continued from first page.

On entering the chancel the Cardinal took is sent

ON THE SUMPTUOUS THRONE

on the epistle side, supported by his two as-sistants, and the Ablegate, similarly supported, on a throne on the Gospel side. In front of him one cashet containing the beretta was placed, and beside it, as rigid as a statue, the Garde Noble took up his position with drawn sword. The attending bishops with their assitants were saigned eats on either sides from the foot of the high altar to the communion rail. The scane presented by the chancel was one of extraordinary animation and brilliancy. Archbiahop Taché, as sl. ready stated, acted as celebrant of the solemn ready stated, added as description of the solution pontifical mass, with Vicar-General Langevin, of Rimouski, as priost assistant, and Vicar-General Laurent, of Toronto, as deacon, and Routhier, of Uitawa, as sub-deacon. All that the gorgeous ritual of the Catholic Church could do to enhance its effectiveness has its oid in that dimention. The musical lent its aid in that direction. The musical service was particularly brilliant and effect-ively executed by the bands, with Mr. Er nest Gagnon at the organ and a powerful choir composed of the different choral sociechoir composed of the different choral socie-ties of the city, assisted by several musi-cal artists, including the famous violinist Jehin Prume, Miss E. Tessier, a promising Montreal cantatrice, and several other musi-cal notabilities. The Mass performed was Cherubin's Charles X. Coronation Mass, with Prume as leader of the orchestra. The Are Morio sole at the Fristle was morific Ave Maria, solo at the Epistle, was magnificen'ly rendered by Miss Tessier, as were also the *et incartatus*, solo, at the Credo, by Miss O'Brien at the Offertory. Jehin Prume's execution on the violin of the prelade of Bach, by Gounod, with full choir and orchestra ac-companiment, was most beautiful and impreasive. Altogether this feature of the ceremony was fally equal to the occasion. Two ot the

MOST STRIKING INCIDENTS

of the religious service were the sudden lighting up of all the candles on the high altar at the Canon of the Mass and the attitude of the Garde Noble at the Sanctus. When the elevation of the Host was announced by the usual ringing of the bell, the Garde Noble, instead of kneeling down like the rest of his immense host of worshippers present, saluted with his sword, remaining standing in the same rigid attitude which he had occupied trom the beginning of the service. On the conclusion of the Mars, Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, ascended the pulpit and preached a brief but eloquent sermon, in eulogy of the Holy See and its present occupant, of the new Cardinal, of the remarkable growth of the Church in Canada and of the attachment of the Cana-dian people to the chair of Peter, dwelling also on the exalted dignity of the Cardinalate and the great honor conferred on the Canadian people in one of their number being called to be a Prince of the Church. The ceremony of

CONFERRING THE BERETTA

upon His Eminence was then begun by the Papal Ablegate advancing to the foot of the Cardinalistic throne and handing to His Eminence the following Papal brief which was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Marvis, first in Latin and then in French. It was as follows:-

To our Venerable Brother Alexander Taschereau, Archbisnop of Quebec, lately enrolled by us among the Fathers of the College of Cardinals.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Sovereign Pontiff for this solemn act, and authorize him to place on the head of Your Eminence this beretta as a crown of lasting honor for yourself and of glory for the faith ful people of Canada."

Then turning to Archbishop Lynch, who had taken his seat in front of the other prelatss, Mgr. O'Bryen read in the same three languages the Papal brief appointing him Apostolic Legate to place the beretts on the head of Cardinal Taschereau :

"To our Venerable Brother John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, health and Apostolic benediction.

" LEO XIII., Pope.

"Following the example of our predecess ors, the Roman Pontiffs, we are desirons that the College of Cardinals be filled by men whose devotion and virtue make them worthy of that exalted dignity. For this reason we have named our venerable brother Alexander have named our venerable brether Alexander Taschereau, Archbishop of Qaebee, Cardi-nal of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, for he has proved by his piety, his learning, his zeal, his devotion to the Holy See, and his diligence in good works, that he is worthy of that high honor. To you, ven-erable brother, we have thought well to dele-out the effice of imposing upon him the gate the office of imposing upon him the beretta, which is the sign of his new dignity, because you are at the head of an illustrious Church, and we feel sure that your attach-ment to our person and to the Chair of Peter will cause you to respond to our desires on this occasion. Therefore, venerable on this occasion. Therefore, venerable brother, by these presents we confer upon you, in virtue of our apostolic authority, due regard being had to the rites of the Roman church, the necessary power and authority to place upon the head of our beloved son, Alexander Taschereau, Cardinal priest of the Holy Church, in our name, in his own cathedral church, the scarlet beretta, which we have sent him by our beloved son, Henry O'Bryen, our private chamberlain, all

things to the contrary notwithstanding. Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, under the Ring of the Fisherman, this seventh day of June, 1886, in the ninth year of our pontificate.

M. CARD, LEDOCHOWSKY. (Signed)

Archbishop Lynch made a brief but appropriate reply, giving thanks for the signal honor reserved for him by the Holy Father. and expressing the pleasure he felt in being called to officiate for one in every way so worthy of the cardinalitial dignity as his friend Mgr. Tarchereau, who, in his turn, re-turned his thanks for the honor done him and Canada, while referring with evident feeling to the fact that fifteen years ago he had received his episcopal consecration at the hands of His Grace of Toronto, who by the will of the Holy Sze had been again selected to in-vest him with the still greater honor of the dignity of the Cardinalate. His Eminence then, turning to the immense congregation, also thanked them heartily for the enthu-siasm shown by them to enhance the dignity conferred upon him by a display which spoke their attachment to the Church. Then ad-vancing to the altar with the Ablegate, the Garde Noble, and the Apostolic Legate, he

SCARLET BERETTA

had the

placed on his head by Mgr. Lynch with the customary ceremonial, while a solemn hush pervaded the whole edifice, and every eye in the multitude was fixed upon the group at the altar. He then withdrew into the sacris-ty and shortly after respected in the chancel in the gorgeous state robes of a Prince of the Roman Church-scarlet from head almost to foot, when a solemn Ts Deum was chanted and the religious ceremony was ended. Meanwhile a growd of at least 20,000 people

Venerable Brother, health and apostolic benediction,— The divine mercy having placed us without any merits of our own on the throne of the Apostolic See, our high office fare of the Catholio Church. We are espe-cially desirous that the College of our vener

was given by the band. At that vantage ground Levis looked well, many of its public buildings standing out in light, clearly-defined as the cardboard houses of children il-luminated from within. The electric light was used to magnificent advantage. On the Citadel and along the walls the lamps were distributed without interruption on this Ciradei and along the walls the lamps were distributed with effect, and the revolving pyramidal tower of the Place d'Armesheld its own throughout the evening as a centre of attraction. The Cape was ablaze from the Par-liament buildings up the whole range of the liament buildings up the whole range of the Grande allee, the surrounding country showed as bright as day, but the effect was more striking from the St. Lawrence, uncommonly dark by contrast this evening. Plying in the stream in a steam yacht one could see a trail of fire all along the cote of Besuport to the ravine of Montmorency Falls, and the Isle of Orleans afforded an accompaniment of twinkling lights from the village facing the lower town or Indian Cove. During the evening the Cardinal and his numerous suits of archbishops, bishops and minor prelates drove around to view the pyrotechnical display. His passage was the signal for the fireworks to begin, rockets and fuzees producing the most satisfactory results from the bighest portions of the city. Altogether the illu-mination may be set down as the crowning glory of a happy day, which Old Quebec will long remember.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSO-

CIATION. The following is the complete text of the ad-dress presented by the above society to Cardinal Taschereau, and which was read by Mr. Mc-Carron :-

TO HIS EMINENCE E. A. TASCHEREAU,

Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. ENINENCE, —Among the many voices which rise in varied harmony on all sides expressing homage to your elevated dignity and attach-ment to your revered person, none, we feel proud to believe, are more sincere, more heart-felt, than those which the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute big to lay at your feet on this occasion of your elevation to the high dignity of Prince of the Holy Mother Church.

Some rejoice that the sterling qualities which shine forth in your illustrious person have been duly appreciated by the Roman Court, and others that the vast erudition and solid piety which place the present occupant of the See of Rome so high in the catalogue of the Church's defenders, are prized at their real estimate. Many see in your elevation a resound of the constancy of the land of Champlein and Bre-beef to the faith of your forefathers. All these motives, Eminence, are ours, yet new ties call forth a more earnest meed of praise, a more pro-found expression of joy in the circumstance, unique in Canadian history. No son of Erin can recall Grosse Isle, with its

attendant train of sickness, mitery and death, and forget that youthful figure, which, as a beneficent Providence, sacrificing time, health and comfort, ministered to the wants of our exiled brethren. This episode of your life, Eminence, calls the sons of St. Pat-ick to the foremost rank of those who rejoice at your elevation. In the name of the Fundreds of orphans whose future you so tenderly cared for, in the name of the number of Irish exiles whose escape from death is due to your charity and that of your most worthy colleagues, we pray for your Eminence long life in the new dignity

to which Providence has raised you. Nor are these alone, Eminence the only reasons that call forth the expression of our attach-mont and our deep gratitude. The Literary Institute remember that at your feet is repre-sented a vast body of Ligh desc with that has ever felt in a special manuer the paternal solicitude of your zealous heart. We wish, moreover, to render in your person homage to the emment scholar and patron of letters who has evinced a most living interest to all that tends to cultivate the mind, enoble the affections and inculcate in the heart their solid principles of Christian life which shine forth more luminously in the instructions and writings due to your care for the eternal welfare of your flock. In these sentiments we pray the most High

High for your Eminence long life in your new dignity. Long life to our worthy Cardinal of

the Archbishop of Toronto, the pontifical lat the need of repairs. It was gorged with peo-to the historians, to the *litterateurs* and jour-to the historians, to the *litterateurs* and jour-to the historians, to the *litterateurs* and jour-nalists, to everybody in fast, in order that the nalists, to everybody in fast, in order that the anniversary of so important an event may te ochebrated in a proper manner. It is not stretly necessary that such a file should take place on the precise day of the first celebration. It is besides far from being proved that traffic

> announced the departure of the first train for Vancouver, and the whole line is now open. The hour is a favorable one to look hack into the past and sum up the progress made by our country, and hok forward to the bril iant des-tiny which seems to be reserved to it by Providence. I commend this to all those whom this letter

may reach, and subscribe myself, Yoar very obedient servant, T. A. BRISSON.

Laprairie, July 21, 1886.

THE BEST YET.

or meets with a belter sale than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry-the infailible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

An Inconsistent Tory.

(From the Ottawa Free Press.)

Mr. J. J. Curran s attack upon the Montreal Post indicates pretty clearly that the member for Montreal Centre is an exceed. respect, that while THE POST has pro-ingly light weight in politics. It is not fited to a very limit:d extent from necessary to enter into a discussion of the any support which it may have given to the merits of the dispute between Mr. Curran Government, the Mortreal Gazette has a refsecure for the newspaper certain patronage dollars, from the government and the Pacific Railway The company, and claims that he succeeded. For and dooile slave. On the other hand, the which sum the Montreal Gazette received newspaper considered that it got no more \$20,342. It is not surgrising, then, that than it was entitled to as an independent the Gazette is a devoted organ of the adminis supporter of the government and that it tration. was under no obligation to stand by the ministry when it could not approve their policy. Mr. Curran thought he had policy. Mr. Curran thought ne nau "fixed" or purchased The Post, and that it was to have no opinions but those of the Ottawa ministers. THE Post did not consider sum and substance of Mr. Curran's grievance, print and advertising himself as a pander, Mr. Curran has made "a jolly (ld ath of himself," as the late Dundreary would re-

mark.

But there is one part of Mr. Curren's in-dictment spainst his former journalistic friend to which we wish particularly to refer. He says that the manager of THE Post wanted the government to purchase a large number of copies of his paper, to be sent to Ireland to promote emigration from that country to Canada. This proposal Mr. Curran says he objected to because he believes Irishmen should stay in Ireland and that no effort should be made to induce them to come to Canada. This is a strange doctrine to be propounded by a supporter of a government that has spent two or three million dollars of public money in promoting immigration from

Ireland and other countries into Canada, government are every ting millions of immigration pamphlets printed and sent to Ireland with the view, as Mr. Curran puts it, "of inducing the Irish people to leave their native land. Emigration agencies are maintained in Dublin, Belfast, and other parts of Ireland by the Dominion government and commissions are paid to agents upon emigrants who are induced to take passage for Canada. Has Mr. Curran ever protested against the government's im-migration policy? Never. On the contrary he has defended it in his place in parliament. ing coercion. How could he be exp.cted to contemn a policy that puts so many thousands of dollars every year into pockets of his friends of the Montreal Gazette. It is very obvious, therefore, that Mr. Curran was sorely pressed for a complaint against THE POST, when he as sumed a patriotic air, and charged that j .u.... with wanting to induce his countrymen to leave Ireland. His hypocrisy is very transparent. To lie consistent or logical, he must condemn the whole immigration policy of the government which he so slavishly supports. And if Mr. Curran disagrees with the government immigration policy, what portion of their policy does he approve? He has admitted that he implored them not to execute Louis Riel, though he afterwards defended that execution. Does he agree with the govern-ment's anti-Home Rule policy, or the Mail's policy of re-conquering Lower Canada? Is the government's boodle policy the only thing which binds Mr. Curran to them ? In the abstract we are not prepared to agree with Mr. Curran that it is wrong to endeavor to induce Irishmen, or men of any other nationality to settle in Canada, provided their occupations are such that they can make homes for themselves here; though we do not approve of the expenditure of public money for assisted passages; believing that those who come without assistance are a positive gain to the community. If Irishmen must emigrate, there is room for millions of them on our northwest prairies, and in the free grant districts of Ontario. Thousands of Irishmen who come to Canada with very small means have prospered, and do not regret having emigrated. Take Mr. Curran's own case. How long would he have had to remain in Ireland before he would have been able to secure a seat in parliament, or get ten or twelve of his relatives appointed to lucrative positions in the

in the Northwest came to light. In February, 1885, one of the stockholders of THE POST wrote to Mr. Curran asking him whether he could not induce Mr. Pape to send 100,000 copies of that paper to Ireland. The writer says : " This would help us, and could be casily done. I have never troulled the Government about patronage ; if our aupport is of any value they can assist us in many WAVE. This, we dare say, was true, and looking

at what was done for the Hamilton Specialor the Brockville Times, the Montreal Gazette tume in the year 1886. Fifty years of advancement and continued progress: There is, certes, a proper theme to inspire our orators and authors. How many things have happened between the building of this humble Laprairie railway and the gigantic Pacific! It is almost the bistory of civilization in this land of Canada. On the 30th of June last the booming of cannon on the giganture of the first train for hyperses: There is, certes, a proper theme to inspire our orators and authors. How to show how such an application is viewed by the very papers that have re-ceived such enormous contributions from the public treasury. This communication on the part of Mr. Whell is looked upon by these newspapers as an evid upon for the the train for but we refer to the statement of the first train for the public treasury. This communication on the part of Mr. Whell is looked upon and the London Free Press, the request of by these newspapers as an evidence of venality-as an evidence that The POST was ready to soil its services and influence to the Goverament. What, then, may be said of the newspapers that have applied with greater assidulty, whose importunities have resulted in greater success ? What is to be said of the Tory ardor of the Free Press that receives \$12,000 a year, and the Hami!ton Spectator that has been subsidized to

nearly twice that amount ?

The Montreal Daily Witness points out the fact that while the Montreal Gazette fiercely denounces the Montreal Post for accepting a tribe, it has not a word to say in condemna-

taken a line against the Government on ques tions that have arisen since it gave to the Government a somewhat independent sup-port—the North-West rebellion, the question of Home Rule, and the general administration of the Indian and North-Western affairs. There is a marked difference, to between THE Post and the Gazette in this

and THE POST. The M. P. uniertook to ited to the extent of very many thousands of The Witness points cut that during the three years from 1883 to 1885 inclusive, the that service he seemed to think that THE Government organs received no less a sum Post should be for all time his most obedient than \$413,179 from the public treasury, of

HE ACTED WISELY.

"I am so weak I can hardly move, all run down with a Chronic Summer Complaint, said one gentleman to another on our street that its opinions had been purchased, and the other day. "Now, take my advice," did not hesitate to condemn the government replied his friend, "go to your druggist and when the occasion called for it. That is the get a bottle of D. Fowler's Extract of Wild sum and substance of Mr. Curran's grievance, Strawberry. I have never known it to fail and sensible men will say that in rushing into in curing any kind of Summer Complainte."

> LONDON, July 21.-The Times urges that it is an indispensible necessity that the strongest and most capable statesmen in the Irish party ba chose to administer Irish party of chosen to administer Irish affairs. An other important change, the *Times* says, which is absolutely necessary, is the transfer of Mr. Hamilton, under Secre-tary at Dublin Castle, who is the driving wheel of the administration, to some other office. He is a man of remarkable ability, but it is idle to disguise the fact that he has cravely comto disguise the fact that he has gravely compromised his position as a permanent official by his close connection with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, of which he is indeed believed to be in some sense the author.

THE "TIMES" ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

If you are tired taking the large old



JULY 28, 1886

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritions constituents of the Beef.

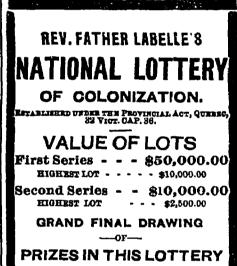
Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.



have been curch. Indeed, so atronc is my massy, that I will send TWO BUTTLES PRE with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this dise matters. Give captres and P.O. addresa

Branchroffice, 37 Yonge St., Toronto



CONDEMN THE BRIBER. (From the London Advertiser.)

There is no preparation before the people to-day that commands their confidence more

tion of the Government that gave it. The Witness points out that THE POST has TURY TACTICS EXPOSED.

cially desirons that the College of our vener-able brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Ro. man Church should be renowned for eminent men worthy of that illustrious order. For this reason we have thought well to enrol you among this body, for your brilliant learning, your piety, your firmness in the faith, induce us to hope that your services will adorn and benefit the church of God. We have, there-fore, created you a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church and Roman Church, and send you, through our beloved son, Henry O'Bryen, our private nity has been conferred upon you. Be not scared by danger, but struggle manfully for fices him whom we send to you, not for what he brings, but for our saze. Moreover, we desire that before you receive the *bcretta* you take the oath which the same Henry O'Bryen through him or some other person.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, under the ring of the Fisherman, the seventh day of June, 1886, in the ninth year of our pontificate.

(Signed), M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSEY. Then advancing again to the foot of the throne the Ablegate

ADDRESSED MGR. TASCHEREAU as follows, successively in Latin, French and English, all of which he pronounced with a clear and beautiful accent :--

MOST EMINENT PRINCE :

May it please Your Grace, Our Holy Father, Pope Leo the Thirteenth, having chosen me for the high and honorable office of presenting to Your Eminence the insignia of the cardinilial dignity, I am here to-day to give effect to his sovereign will and to deliver to you the scarlet beretta which His Grace the most rev. and most illustrious Archbishop of Toronto will place on the head of Your Eminence in the name of the Supreme Pontiff. Your elevation to the dignity of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, most eminent prince, is a personal honor, a proof of the high admiration and esteem with which charity. your zeal for souls, your devotion to the Holy See, your life long labors in the interest of the church.

At the same time, by this sovereign act, His Holiness, the Pope, manifests his pater-nal love for Canada, and especially honors the two great races which are the mainstay of Catholicity in the Dominion.

One is that noble, chivalrous Gallic race from which your Eminence has sprung and which has ever upheld with zealous pride the Christian title of eldcst daughter of the

church, The other is that ancient Celtic race from

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CHEER

from the multitude, and after silence had been restored His Eminence proceeded in due form to give the Papal benediction to the immense gathering, the scene presented by its administration and reception being a most impressive and memorable one. The procession then reformed in the same

order as before the religious ceremony and resumed its march through the Upper Town by a different route back to the Palace, while chamberlain, the scarlet beretta, one of the insignia of this high dignity. When you have duly received it you will know that the fullness of the cardinilial dig. the fullness of the cardinilial dig. the fullness of the cardinilial dig. which the sisterhood were assembled to catch a glimpse of the pageant, while the pupils the Church of God, even unto the shedding intoned hymns of praise at the Place d'Armes. of your blood, for it is precious in the sight | The Cardinals and accompanying prelates of the Lord. We commend to your good of | were again greeted with the singing of cantiwere again greeted with the singing of canticles by a choir of some 600 orphans and pupils under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and at the entrance of the palace they met with a similar compliment from the will administer to you, that you sign it with your own hand and return it to us either Convent, who actually filled their carriages with flowers.

THE CARDINAL'S BANQUET.

Immediately after the procession, at two o'clock, Cardinal Taschereau led a select party of visitors to a banquet at the Music Hall, elaborately and most tastefully fitted up for the occasion. At the table of honor His Eminence presided, with the Lieut. Governor of Quebec at his right, the Arch-bishop of Torosto, Mgr. Tache, Mgr. O'Bryen, Hop. Frank Smith, Hon. Mr. Thompson, the Archbishop of Ottawa, Hon. Dr. Rose, Hcu. Mr. Taillon, and others. On his left were the Papal Ablegate, the Noble Guard, Count Gazzoli, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Gazzon, Sir A. F. Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigat, the Archbishop of Montreat, Hon. J. A. Chaplean, Chief Justice Stuart, Hon. W. Laurier, Jndge Andrews, Hon. Messrs. Lynch and Blanchet. The banquet lasted till about five o'clock, during which time the utmost cordiality prevailed. The few speeches dc-livered wave not intended for the public, hut livered were not intended for the public, but the best of them, if published, wil be found replete with the most patriotic sentiments, overyone of the speakers insisting on the preservation of feelings of harmony among all classes of the community, irrespective of race and creed differences. The Car-His Holiness regards you. The Universal tive of race and creed differences. The Uar-Pastor has keenly watched your career of dinal was exceedingly well received, and Mgr. O'Bryen's remarks were stamped with a thorough appreciation of Cauadian wants and aspirations. Judge Routhier was also quite happy, and Mayor Langelier's remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

There are two forms of demonstration by which Quebec, from the peculiarity of its position, is specially adapted and which are always sure to succeed—the fire of artillery and an illumination. Proof was given of the first to-day when a grand salute was sent off after the installation at the moment the Cardinal stood on the improvised gallery in front our own dear island of saints, faithful sons of the Basilica and pronounced a blessing on have hesitated to make an appeal to the public whom the providence of God has scattered his people. A more striking example of the over the world, untiring apostles of virtue second was afforded this evening at the genand faith. In Canada these two races are eral illumination. Among the edifices that blended in exquisite harmony, they form one deserve special mention are the cathedral and Roman Pontiff, head of the church, and are of one mind and one heart in civil and social life. And now, Most Eminent Prince, it is my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the planking is beginning to show to the my proud duty to hand over to His Grace, t although the

the Canadian Church. In concluding we beg your b'essing for our society, our members and our families.

A BAD BREAKDOWN.

It is a common thing nowadays to hear one complain of feeling all broken down with a faint, weary, restless languor, with strength and appetite nearly gone, and no well defined cause. This is general debility, which Bur-dock Blood Bitters promptly relieves, and most invariably cures.

CANADA'S FIRST RAILWAY.

A SUGGESTION THAT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVER SARY SHOULD BE PROPERLY CELEBRATED. To the Editor of THE POST :

To day is the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the first Canadian railway. On July 21, 1836, was opened to the public the On July 21, 1836, was opened to the public the railway which had been previously built between the old wharf at Laprairie and the town of St. Johns, a distance of fifteen miles. This line served to bind together the navigation of Lake Champlain with that of the St. Lawrence. Such an important event in the history of Canada was naturally signalized by a splendid demonstra-tion, among those who took part therein being the Governor-General, Lord Gosford, Sir Geo. Gibbs, Sir Chas. Grey, Hon. L. J. Papineau, as well as a number of members of the Legislature and Council, Rev. Mr. Quibbier, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the officers of the then Seminary of St. Sulpice, the officers of the then Montreal garrison, and many distinguished foreigners.

The first train bearing the emiaent person-ages present left Laprairie about midday for St. Johns and returned in the evening shortly before dark; but several mishaps prevente before dark : but several mishaps prevents the steamer Princess Victoria returning to th city the same day, and consequently the villag of Laprairie took advantage of the delay to entertain the distinguished visitors in grand style, and the night of the 21st of Jaly, 1836, was spent in gaiety. One event worth pussing notice is the fact that the same roof covered both the Governor and Hon. L. J. Papineav, who sho how as much liking to one another who had about as much liking for one another

as fire has for water. In short, one could mention in this connection a volume of interesting facts, which are now matters of history, but which the old people of the village remember perfectly, and recount with pleasure to their descendants. There are many of those now who remember the legends. Perhaps later I may have occasion to entertain your readers with them in confirming the pre-diction of the song of Eneas contained in this verse of harmony :---

Forsan et hece olim meminisse juvabit.

My intention, Mr. Editor, being to arrive at a practical end, I enter at once into the subject, confident that the suggestion which I have to make will find a good reception both in the press and among those who are in a position to

carry it out. I had hoped up to to-day that the present representatives of the shareholders of the old Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway Company would not let such an important his-torical event pass unnoticed. Perhaps they in this case, or perhaps they may be waiting for the approaching junction of the Montreal and Champlain Read with the American lines to be effected when they will be prepared to hold a demonstration worthy of them and of the joint

public service ? As fidelity to the prin-ciple of Home Rule is now the test applied to every man who seeks election in Ireland, it is safe to say that Mr. Curran

BOODLE PATRIOTISM.

(From the London Advertiser.)

It is amusing to observe bow savagely Mr. Curran and his colleagues attack what they call the venality of the Montreal Posr. THE POST for a time was not un-iendly to the Government. It may be

fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

GLADSTONE AGAINST OBSTRUCTION.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. Gladstone indirectly advised Mr. Parnell against pursuing an ob-struction policy in the coming Parliament. Mr. Parnell replied that he is desirous of fol-lowing Mr. Gladstone's lead, reserving entire liberty of action in the event of the Tories try-us coercise.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Sure Relief. —The weak and enervated suffer severely from uervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neursigia, gouty pange, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this treatment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with worm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the deses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excita a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated foodwanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies,

MARRIED.

GALLAGHER-MURPHY.-At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, June 19, by the Rev. Father Melanger, John, second son of the late Wm. Gallagher, to Miss B., eldest daughter of Michael Murphy. 16-1

KEARNS-O'NEIL .- In this city, on the REARNS-UNEIL.—In this city, on the 20th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Thomas, son of Daniel Kearns, Esq., to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Patrick O'Neil, Esq. No cards. 16-2

DIED.

SINOTT-On the 14th inst., at Quebec. John Sinott, aged 21 years and six months.

POWER-In this city, on July 19, Edward Power, after a long and painful illness, second son of the late Edward Power.

WHEELER. -In this city, on the 16th inst. Mary O'Loughlan, aged 44 years, beloved wife of Edward Wheeler.

HEALY-At Quebec, on the 19th July, 1866, James Healy, a native of the County Fer-managh, Ireland, aged 52 years.

CURRY-In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mary, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Patrick Curry.

LOVE.—In this city, on Wednesday, 21st inst., Agnes McMahon, aged 22 years, beloved wife of James Love, and youngest daughter of Felix McMahon.

BEAUCHEMIN.—At Lowell, Mass., on the 19th instant, at the age of 74 years, Theophile Beauchemin, father of Francois Beauchemin, police sergeant, of this city. 16-1

TRIHEY-At Chicago, Ill., on the 14th July, John Trihey, aged 39 years, a native of Quebec, a resident of Chicago for the past six years,

CASSIDY-At Quebec, on the 16th instant

PR	NIZES IN THIS LOTTERY		
W	ednesday, 11th August,		
	0		
THE	LARCE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING		
	First Series\$1.00 Second Series		
Ber terin State	ad 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis- ing the tickets asked for(8 cents United is.		
To ter ()	obtain tickets, apply personally, or by let- registered) addressed to the Secretary,		
	S. E. LEFEVRR, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal 44		
Alinetreting Demails Free			



HEAL THYSELF!

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION

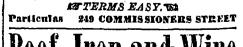
Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable pre-scriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacoposia, for all forms of chronic and aouto diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper. . ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL

young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKEE 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

49-G

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of whic') are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roma 1 Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris: Mills.



Beef, Iron and Wine As propared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all personal of both sexes and of all ages. Deblitated personal should ask for its d take no other.

would not poll a hundred votes in any Home Rule constituency. His record of last aesion would effectually bar his way. Mr. Parnell could not touch him with a forty foot rod. We repeat that the charge made by Mr. Cur-

of the Macdonald government. A small cork would make an anchor for Mr. J. J. Curran.

ran against THE POST comes with bad grace from one who support theimmigration policy

JULY 28, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN NOTES.

TOBY POW-WOW.

TOBY FOW-WOW. It is understord that Sir John. Macdonald has accepted the invitation of the Young Men's Conservative association, of London, Unt, to attend a p litical demonstration there on his return from the Northwest. Several cabi-net ministers will accompany the premier, and a great Tory pow-wow will be the result.

MEETING IN MEGANTIC.

MEETING IN MEGANTIC. A large meeting of the electors of Megantic, held at Leeds on Filday, was addressed by Hon. Meetrs, Laurier and Langelier and Mr. Whyte, M.P.P. Mr. Laurier spoke with his usual vigor and elequence. The meeting, which was made up almost exclusively of English-useding men. expressed their approval of the was made up almost exclusively of English-speaking men, expressed their approval of the courte of Messra. Laurier and Langelier in the House of Commons. The re-election of Mr. Whyte to the Quebec Assembly is assured. ALONZO WEIGHT'S SUCCESSOR.

ALONZO WEIGHT'S SUCCESSOR. The Conservatives are endeavoring to induce Mr. John Gilmour, the well known lumberman, to accept a nomination for the House of Com-mons in Ottawa county. Mr. Gilmour, it is said, objects to entering active politics.

OTTAWA COUNTY. " I see the Tory press is announcing you to be a cuididate for the Dominion parliament in Ottawa county at the approaching general elec-tion." soid a Free Press reporter to Mr. James Molaren, of Buckingham, to day. " You can say that no one has had my authority to use my name in connection with the representation of Ottawa or any other county so far." OTTAWA COUNTY.

Ottawa or any other county to far." THE CHAMBLY CONTEST. La Fresse points out that Mayor Normandin, of Longmoul, who presided over the Liberal meeting at that place on Friday, has acted as chairman of the Conservative election commit-tee in Longneuil at every election that has taken place in Chambly during the past twenty years. He has had enough of Tory ism.

A COMPLAINT.

A COMPLAINT. La Minerre complants bitterly because, as it alleges, two employes on the Beauharnois canal are working against the candidate of the Que-bec government in that county, and threatens them with dire consequences. It would be all right, in the eyes of La Minerre, if these public ornhores would only work for the Torm candi right, in the eyes of La Mineree, if these public employes would only work for the Tery candi-date. In this vicinity people are a customed to seeing Dominion officials actively canvassing seeing Dominion officials actively canvassing for Tory candidates and even taking the fie'd as candidates in opposition to the Ontario govern-ment. At the last Dominion e'ection in Ot-tawa the Conservative committees were made up chiefly of government employés. -Ottawa Free Press.

Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, accompanied by Mrs. White, and the Misses White, Mr. H. H. Smith, Dominion Land Com-missioner, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pereira, private secretary to the minister, and Mr. Higginson, Dominion crown timber agant. secretary to the minister, and bir. Higginson, Dominion crown timber agent, have arrived in Victoris, B.C., and are stopping at the Driard. Mrs. White is somewhat indisposed after her journey across the continent, the heat being oppressive before the train reached the Rockies.

A numerously attended meeting of the elec-tors of the county of Argenteuil was held at Lachute, on Saturday afternoon, with Mr. F. C. Ireland, president of the Liberal Conservative association, in the chair, for the purpose of nominating a Conservative candidate for the local Legislature at the forthcoming electrons. On motion of Mr. George Simps n, of St. Andrews, seconded by Mr. David Williamson, Grenville, Mr. William Owens, M.P.P., was unanimously renominated. A numerously attended meeting of the elecunanimously renominated.

A grand political meeting has been called by Mr. Marion, member for L'Assomp tion, to be held at Mascouche on the 27th instant, at one p.m., when a number of prom-inent speakers will address the meeting. There is some t.lk of statting a special train which will leave the city at noon, returning to Montreal after the meeting.

THE OTTAWA VOTERS' LISTS.

he could not feel otherwise than horrified at his miserable attempt to slander the Catholic Church, and more especially should he be ashamed at the base imputations which he used in a particular sense against his Catholic neighbors of St. Sylvester, warning his hearers not to reveal what he said. But it is an avowed fact that the murderer cannot hide his guilt, neither can the slanderer, since both are closely allied in iniquity-the difference is that the former puts his malice into effect, while the latter is deterred through cowardice. Yes, Mr. Maxwell, the Protestants of Leeds are ashamed of yoy. It is sad for them to think that a Minister of the Gospel, whose calling should be to preach peace, would fan the flame of religious discord among a peace-ful and united people. The Catholics throughout pity you for your ignorance and despise your insolence, believing to a little extent in the theory of evolution that a Presbyterian minister of your type should form a good specimen for Mr. Darwin to

illustrate his arguments on the lit le difference between the man and the monkey. VERITAS.

County of Megantic, July 15, 1886.

SAD DEATH OF A RESPECTED CIT IZEN.

It is with regret that we notice the sudden demise of the late Peter McCabe, one of Port Hope's most respected citizens, and one who has held some of the highest municipal offices in the gift of the electorate. Deceased had been ailing for some weeks past, but it was not considered serious, as he continued aroun 1 much as usual. On the morning of his death he complained of a slight headache, but went out to his mill, as was his custom, and about eight o'clock he was found lying on his face on the floor. Medical aid was summoned, but although herallied s'ightly, he recognized no one. Apoplexy was, the doctors say, the country about 1850, and to Port Hope in 1861; for a number of years pat he has been more or less extensively interested in the milling interest. His death will be mourned by a very large circle of friends, who knew his sterling worth and honor as a man and a friend ; while his family lose a kind and lov ing husband and father, upon whose memory there rests not the shadow of wrong. We, with their friends, extend our heartfelt sym-

pathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral of tha late Peter McCabe took place on Sunday afternoon, and was a very large one, evidencing the high regard and esteem in which he was held by all classes of esteem in which he was held by an classes of haws regulating extraction for the three being our citizens. On every side were heard warm expressions of respect for his high honor and integrity, and deep regret at his lamented de-mine. He was par excellence that inaster. mise. He was par excellence that master-work of creation, "an honest man." The members of the town council and town offi-cials attended the last sad rites, and in the long cortege were the most prominent of our citizens. Feeling reference was made to the deceased by the Rev. Father Brown in St. Mary's church, Sunday morning. A requiem Mass was said in St. Mary's Done at London the Sith day of June, 1886

church Monday morning for the repose of the soul of the departed.

DAVITT ON OBSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, July 21.-The following cable despatch has been received by Patrick Ford,

EXTRADITION TREATY.

Full Text of the Convention Between the United States and Great Britain.

NEW YORE, July 20.—The Tribune pub lishes the full extradition treaty with Great Britain. The following are its provisions :— Article 1.—The provisions of the ten'h article of the said treaty will be and are hereby extend-dee is to apply and commenced the following ed so as to apply and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in the stid arti-cle, namely : 1, manslaughter; 2, burglary; 3, embezzlement or larceny of the value of \$50 or £10 and upward; 4, malico a injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endan-gered if such injuries constitute a crime accord-ing to the laws of both the high contracting parties, and the provisions of the said rule shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the raid crimes as if the same had been originally

named and specified in the said article. Article 2.—The provisions of the tenth arti-cle of the said treaty, and of this convention, sha'l apply to persons convicted of crimes the 's in respect vely named and specified, whose sen-tence thereupon shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal, alleged to have been convicted of a crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of con surrender is asked, a copy of the record of con-victio 1 and of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authen-ticated, shall be produced, together with evidence that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers. Article 3,—This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes berein named and specified which shall have been committed or to any con-

which shall have been committed, or to any convictions which shall have been procured prior t) the date when the convention shall come

into force. Article 4.-No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treat rendered under the provisions of the same track of or of this convention if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to competent authority that the said requisition for his sur-render has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for a crune of a political charac

Article 5 .- A fugitive criminal surrendered to either of the high contracting parties under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention shall not, until he has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surren der other than an extradition crime, proved by the facts under which his surronder was granted.

Article 6.-The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and the present convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's Dominion respectively, subject to and in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being

days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it,

Done at London, the 25th day of June, 1886. (Seal) EDWARD JOHN PHELPS, (Seal) (Seal) ROSEBERT.

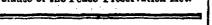
MINISTER PHELPS' EXPLANATION.

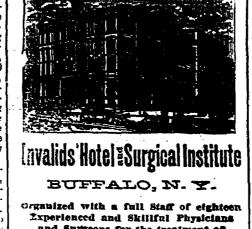
Minister Phelps, in a letter to Secretary Bayard, says: "The treaty conforms in all substantial particulars so nearly to the form heretofore prepared by me and submitted to the Department of State for consideration, and of which more automatic at the form despatch has been received by the formal submitted to of the Irish World :---"I have read the extracts from the Irish World article recommending the Irish Par-liamentary party to adopt the policy of obstructing in Parliament measures intro-duced tor the benefit of the English masses because of the votes of the latter against Home Rule. This policy would be sucidal. The English are not against Gladstone and Home Rule, but against the land purchase the nart of the bring the matter to an early conclusion, though the matter to an early conclusion, though THE OTTAWA VOTERS' LISTS. Judge Lyon, as revising barrister for the city of Ottawa, closed his final revision of the Do-minion voters' lists this morning. Both parties consented. The new city voters' lists for the Dominion contains 9,600 names, of which 500 are repeaters, leaving 9,100 duly qualified elec-tors. The total vote polled at the last Dominion general elections did not exceed 2,900 votes. This enormous increase is due as much to the emornions growth of the city during the past few years as to other causes. The number of polling sub-divisions for Ottawa at the Do-minion clections will be 51; at the last contest three only 26.

Government I have consented to add twoor three clauses which, though quite unobjectio.able, are, in my judgment, unnecessary; but as the convention, as finally concluded, is in all its material provisions in accordance with my own views as approved by you, I signed those conces-sions as judicious." Mr. Phelps says it is understood between the Governments that the convention shall not stand in the way of a more elaborate treaty if one is desire !, but he expresses the opinion that the new treaty will not be necessary. The con-vention is now before the Senate Committee on Jud civry, from which it will be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. An early re-port to the Senate is looked for, though the con-vention may not be ratified at the present session of C in gress,

BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY PRO-CLAIMED.

LONDON, July 21.-- A proclamation has been issued in the Gazette declaring Belfast and Londonderry under the provisions of the arms clause of the Peace Preservation Act.





and Surgeons for the treatment of

BUPTURE IN Stamps, Nervons Debility, Impo-tency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions and all Morb

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES irrated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address WoRLD's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffaio, N. Y. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to

WOMEN WOMEN. TUMLA. at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has af-forded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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is the result of this vast experience.

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sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated. World's Dispensary Medical Association,

663 Main Street, EUFFALO, N.Y.



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> Glaungary Em Commissioners.

Nui Pau Pol Sar Cir Per Nor Car Sibo Nor Hitt We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all rizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters.

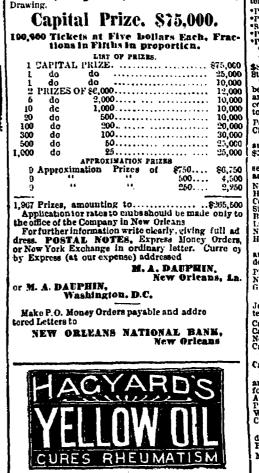
J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank. A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. Pru Sca Bu Con Gro Ma Can Ph Wa Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

Bobly of the same been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lattery ever voted on and endersed by the standard own State.

people of any State. It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Montbly, and the Extraordinary Draw-ings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning

March, 1886. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A A BELEAU HITH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 10, 1886-1954h Monthly



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ier Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the UANADIAN and UNITED STATE & Maris.

1886 - Summer Arrangements-1886 It is the strength of the following o

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aspian	3 900	LIGHT	R. Barrett.
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THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN MERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN

LAND AND LAND

Parisian	ő
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· Incae steaklers carry neither cattle nor sneep.	
Rates of passage from Quebec :Cabin, \$60, \$70,:an \$50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30	đ
Steerage \$20.	
The steamers of the Liverpool, Landonderry One	
bec and Montreal extra service, satiling from Liverpoc and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to re	21
ceive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intende	d
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PeruvianFriday, Aug. 1 CircassianFriday, Aug. 2 Rates of passage from Quebec : Cabin \$50 and \$6	3
Rates of passage from Quebec : Cablu \$50 and \$6	0
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tended to be despatched as follows From Halifax :-	0
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Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$8.00	'n
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follows from Boston forGlasgow direct :	
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The steamers of the Glargow, Londonderry and Phila delphia service are intended to be despatched from	m
Philadelphia for Glasgow:	
Manitobian,	
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.	

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirous of brin ing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Cottificates at lowest raies. An experienced surgeon carried on cach vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granicd at Liverpool and Glangow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Haliway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Unchec and Mon-

<u>ک</u>

all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Livor and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nerv-ous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guido Book," which gives all particulars. Nervons Debility, Ympo.

THE ORANGEMEN'S DAY AT KIN-NEAR'S MILLS.

To the Editor of THE POST and PRUE WIT-NESS:

DEAR SIR,-In this County of Megantic, which bears the reputation of being free from the pange of religious bigotry, rarely are our Catholic ears shocked by those harsher epi-thets which characterized an Orange celebration some twenty years ago, when the deeds of King Billy were fresh in the memory of those old sires of Orangeism who had been traitors to their religion and country. But, if we consider for a moment the celebration which took place at Kinnear's Mills upon July 12, and the very prominent part which the Rev. Mr. Maxwell played, we are induced to believe that the former days of religious strife are to be renewed with all their fearful episodes, if intelligent Protestants should be influenced or guided by the splenetic ravings of this apostle of good will, who is an intimate companion of our local member, Mr. John Whyte. The rev. gentleman, being invited for the occasion, mounted a stand in the open air and commenced his harangue, surrounded by a numerous crowd eager to catch the words which fell from the capacious mouth of this pillar of Orangeism, whose satanic majesty displayed all the odium he possibly could, by word and act, against the Church of Rome. He begins by thanking God that we are in an enlightened age, and men's minds were beginning to see the snares of priestoraft. The world owed a great debt to his friend, Martin Luther, for the glorious reformation. That the honor which was given to Cardinal Taschereau by our Local Parliament was insult-ing to Protestants, and we should endeavor to put down a government that could be enslaved by Romisbrule. Catholics, wherever they are in the majority, are in darkness, being under the guidance of the priests, who used only trickery and deceit for instruction, confirming these Etatements by telling his hearers to consider the state of Ireland. "How much more en-lightened she is now, and progressive, than under the absolute dominion of the Pope and Popery." Lastly, he wound up by abusing his Catholic neighbors of St. Sylvester, vilifying the priests, ridicaling the confessional and the nuns, and, with hands uplifted and features distorted, he hoped that Protestants would become more united, so that they could resist the malicious attacks of Pope and Popery.

Now, I would ask this satanic wolf in sheep's clothing upon what foundation could he establish the veracity of his remarks, of which I have given but a short quotation. If he reads Corbett, a Protestant historian, relative to the glorious Reformation, the state of Ireland or Fngland previous to the apostacy of Martin Luther, he must confess

rule a majority. The true policy for Home Rulers is to advocate the reforms required by the workers of Great Britain while advocating justice to Ireland. "The struggle for the highest form of Irish

liberty can and ought to run parallel to the aspirations of the British democracy for a reform of their social condition, for economi cal liberty, for labor in the field and the work.

shop. "The issue knit by Gladstone is, the classes the effort to satisfy the sgainst the masses in the effort to satisfy the national demand of the Irish people.

"If the Irish people obstruct the cause of the English masses they will be playing the game of the clusses and forfeit the sympathy of the million and a halt of British votera who supported Home Rule this election. "Ireland has a splendid change of winning

a better measure of home rule then that de feated if we show the millions who toil and spin in Great Britsin that, in fighting for our rights, we place no limit to the cause of liberty and will strive for it for the people of England, Scotland and Wales, as well as for

the people of Ireland. "By this policy we will soon have the voters of England tollowing the example of the Scotch and Welsh in supporting home rule.

" MICHAEL DAVITT." Dublin, July 17.

A WIFE'S REVENCE.

HOW AN INJURED OHIO WOMAN TREATED HER ERRING HUSEAND'S COMPANION,

TROY, Ohio, July 21 .- Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Theodore Sullivan, a prominent lawyer and politician, suspecting her husband of in-fidelity, hired detectives. She learned he was at the nouse of 1da Hamilton, a Deauti-ful blonde, and proceeded on Monday night, with her 19 year old son and two of his friends, to the house. They gained entrance to the second storey by a ladder and found Sullivan in the room with the woman. Mrs. Feeding them in a separate place to which was at the house of Ida Hamilton, a beauti-Sullivan seized her, and while her son and his they have access will accustom them to eatfriends kept the guilty pair covered with re. ing. volvers, Mrs. Sullivan turned a bucket of mixed tar and creosote over Miss Hamilton's head and shoulders, completely covering her person with the mess. When the tar cooled it could not be cleaned from her head and her hair was therefore shaved off close to the scalp. She is a pitiable sight, Mrs. Sullivan will institute proceedings for divorce.

GLADSTONE ON IRISH LITERATURE. be fed too liberally, as they will not become LONDON, July 21.-Mr. Gladstone, replying to-day to enquiries as to which were the best books to read on the historical side of the Irish question, said that at present there was a great lack of any complete work. He re-commands Goldwin Smith's article on Pitt in his "English Statesmen;" also Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,". that he is a wretched falsifier of truth, whose and "History of England in the Eighteenth intellectual power does not exceed the brute Century ;" also many portions of Froudes instinct; if he could only separate his little "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Cenknowledge from his more bigoted spirit, and tury ;" Lord Cloncurry's personal recollec-study for a moment the unity of the Catholic tions of his lifetime, with extracts from his Church throughout christendom, the grandeur of her teaching and the sublime principles which she inculcates, giving equal justice to ireland. As regards the recent history of all classes, to the Protestant as well as the Catholic, to the uncouth savage as well as the foolieh skeptio, and even to Mr. Maxwell, Nineteenth Century.

FARM AND GARDEN.

LABOR IN THE FIELD THAT IS PRACTICAL.

Clean out all the rose bushes by taking away the old wood and shortening the stronger shoots ene third. The growth and appearance will be greatly improved thereby

Weed and hoe the onions, peas and all of the garden vegetables, harrow the potatoes again, replant the corn and commence plowing it the very day it is large enough. Keep the ground which the crops occupy free from weeds, loose and mellow

The best varieties of lettuce for summer use are the yellow butter and the white summer cabbage. In a deep, well enriched soil they stand the heat well and remain for a long time in a condition for use. These varieties form large heads, and on this ac-count are objectionable to some persons.

A swine breeder says that in weaning pigs there is something more to be considered than simply taking them away from their mother.

Geese can be fattened cheaply, as they will eagerly consume chopped turnips or any other kind of cheap material at this season; but to get them very fat they should have cornialso. A goose should not be too fat, as such is objectionable, but they should not be kept fat enough to present an excellent mar-ket appearance. The young geese that have not completed their growth, however, cannot extremely fat until matured.

An old horseman has this to say about the use of blinds on horses:--"Usually the use of blinds causes the very evil which it is in-tended to remedy-shying. The horse shies because he sees something imperfectly, or cannot see at all an object which makes a noise, the nature of which he does not understand. If he has not blinds to interfere with his sight he will shy less often. If you could not see on either side, only straight ahead, you would be far more timid, your heart would suddenly begin to beat faster, much oftener than it does now. So with a horse; blinds make him timid. If you have a horse addicted to shying, remove the blinds and be kind to him for a few days, until he has gained confidence in himself and in you This will effect a radical cure.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES.

: 8

Continued from first page.

Continued from first page. Yellow and white streamers, tied at a certain distance apart with strings of natural flowers, caused many expressions of admiration from the people. From the summit of these as well as other buildings numerous flags of all nations

other buildings numerous negs of the astron were floaling in the breeze. Notre Dame street, from Jacques Cartier square to the Notre Dame church especially, never was seen gayer than this morning, and probably never was there a more gorgeous display of ounting and flags than on this occadisplay of ounting and flags than on this occa-sion. Commencing from Jacques Cartier square, the buildings on both sides of the street were one mass of streamers. Many who could procure the arms of the Pope, Cardinal and Archhishop took the opportunity to exhibit them in their stores or dwellings to advantage. Strings of flags were su pended across the street and many of the stores placed the pictures of the Pope, Cardinal and Archhishop outside, which apflags were su pended across the street and many of the stores placed the pictures of the Pops, Cardinal and Archbishop outside, which ap-peared well among the many flowing colors. In the four windows of the dwalling house above Mrs. Archambault's millinery store were the four large letters in yellow and white roses of natural flowers, "O. T." and "A. F.," mean-ing Cardinal Taschereau and Archbishop Fabre. At the stores of Measurs. Laviolette, Cadieux, Derome and Bisvillon & Cu., corner of St. Gabriel and Notre Dame streets, an elaborate display was made. The same can be said of the Ferries Block, also on the corner of Notre Dame and St, Gabriel streets. The Notre Dame street arch, which was erected opposite St. Lambert's Hill, was of a very pretty design, and was about twenty fire fer in height, strongly constructed. It was built in the form of a double arch in height, and in the top openng a very faithful hust of Montreal's Archbishop was placed. At the sides were the Papal, Cardinlate and Archiepiscopal arms with appropriate inscrip-tions beceath. From the City Hall to the Notre Dame Church on both sides of the street posts were erected as placed one of the shields hearing the nums of the dignitaries of the upon each one was placed one of the shields bearing the arms of the dignitaries of the Church. Three flags were flying from each of these, and the spectacle was very grand.

THE CITT HALL.

...... building through which His Lin sence and His Grace will pass was magnifi-cently decorated. At the main entrance a large canopy has been erected supported by two crim-son covered masts surmounted by gilded spe rs. Above the facade streamers have been hung and Above the facade streamers unversed hour buy flags are flying, while numerous magic lanterns, which will be used for this evening's illumination, are already suspended in readiness to be lighted. On entering the building the first object to attract the eye is the magnificent drapings above the entrace to the revenue de-partment. The pillars and stairways leading to the Council Chamber, in which the reception was held this afternoon, are decorated with banners, banneretts, shields bearing the civic arms as well as those of the dignitaries of the church. These are surgemented with face and church. These are surmounted with flags, and are placed at equal distances apart. The shields are connected with tastefully arrayed festoons of red, white, blue and yellow bunting. Above the doors leading to the different departments in the building the arms of the Pope, Cardinal and Archbishop have been placed with appro-priate inscript ons. From the main entrance and up both stairways leading to the Council Chamber a magnificent Brussels carpet has been laid.

In the c uncil chamber a most elaborate display has been made, and this handsome room, for the occasion, has been transformed into a perfect fairy hower, under the direction of Mr. Guiltault, of the Viger garden. In front of the galleries are mosses of blooming plants, while each pillar, cornice and moulding is enveloped with a profusion of cut natural flowers. Over with a profusion of cut natural, flowers. Over the throne has been erected a magnificent can-opy, and beneath this are two golden wreaths in floral designs. On the three large windows opposite, the Mayor's throne are the arms of His Holiness the Pope, His Eminence the Cardinal on his right asd His Grace Archbishop Fabre on his left. From the chandelier in the centre to the various poets of the chamber are hung many colored streamers. All around the room baskets of flowers are supported, while a large and rich bouquet hances from the chandelier in and rich bouquet hangs from the chandelier in the centre. The decoration in the chamber

the centre. The decoration in the chamber alone cost \$250. The exterior of the Notro Dame church premit of the towers numerous flags were flying. The front of the church was draped with red

tion ate children than the Irich exiles and their

tion ate children than the Irich exiles and their descendants who have made their homes here on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Signed by the Presidents of the Irish Nation-al, Literary, Temperance and Benefit Societies, al, Literary, Temperance and Benefit Society ; D. Barry, St. Patrick's Society ; Edward Murphy, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society ; P. M. McCaffrey, Catholic Young Men's Society ; P. Rielly, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society ; Arthur Jones, Irish Catholic Benefit Society ; L. Halley, Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society ; D. Macdonald, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society ; John O'Neil, St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society ; J. Coffee, St. Anthony's Young Men's Society ; J. Donahue, St. Mary's Young Men's Society ; J. Donahue, St. Mary's Young Men's Society ; J. W. Nicholson, J. D. Quinn, C. M. B. A. Society ; H. J. Cloran, Irish National League. NGR. O'BENEN'S BEFLY.

MGR. O'BRYEN'S BEFLY.

MGR. OBSTAND METL. In replying to the address Monsignor O'Bryen expressed his anyrise at the honor paid him by the Irish citizens of Montreal. His mission ended at Quebec when he had delivered the Cardinal's hat, and he caused to be the Pope's representative epresentative.

But he was proud to be welcomed as a Catholie prelate and as an Irishman by his fellow-countrymen, who, like himself, also lived in exile. He thought that too much praise had been accorded his slight services to Ire'and, but

been accorded his slight services to Ireland, but he would say that he was never ashamed of as-serting his Irish nationality and of advocating Ireland's rights. (Applause.) He would consuder the Irishman to be no man who would not stand by his convictions and proclaum them before the world. (Ap-plause.) He way a Home Ruler, and he con-sidered that Home Rule was not a question of mere politics, but one of these sacred rights which belong to every people and for which they should strive. The Holy Father, Leo XIII., was in sympathy with the Irish people and their was in sympathy with the Irish people and their struggles, for none more than the Pope knew what it was to be the victim of tyranny and of governmental robbery. The Pope, like the what it was to be the victim of tyranny and of governmental robbery. The Pope, like the Irish, had been existed, and it was only natural that he should feel for them in their days of trial when dying by the roadside or rotting in the workhouse owing to the misgovernment of the country. (Applause.) Mgr. O'Bryen said he was given credit for fronting the designs of building and any series in

frustrating the designs of Iteland's enemies in frustrating the designs of Iteland's enemies in Rome. Well, he did not know that he deserved it, but he would say that one day a prominent Tory met him in the streets of Rome and charged him and Rev. Dr. Kirby, president of the Ir:sh College, with poisoning the minds of the Pope and of the Cardinals in favor of Ireland and with killing the anti Irish diplomatists. Mgr. O'Bryen replied he had done no poisoning or killing, but sump y attended to his duties and spoke the truth. (Applause).

It would give him great pleasure to tell the Holy Father of the devotion of the Irish-Canadians to the Holy See, and of their love for old Ireland. He was about to visit Ireland, with the analysis of the interval with the sanction of His Holintss, for the pur-pose of observing the progress of the National movement and of the state of affairs generally, and to report at Rome. Mgr. O'Bryen then alluded in a familiar tone to a previous visit he had made to Montreal 9

years ago, and entertained his hearers with Rev. Father Dowd as the best known Irish prise outside the United States and told of the hearty reception and hospitality he had met with since his a rival in Canada. He imparted the Papal blessing to all those present, and the pleasant interview was then brought to a close. Mgr. O'Bryen will go to Ottawa for four or five days.

BLESSINGS FROM THE POPE.

THE TELEGRAMS INTERCHANGED ON THE OC CASION OF THE GRAND CEREMONY AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 26. - The following telegrams were interchanged last week between the ecclesiastical authorities at Quebec and the Holy See :----

QUEBEC, 21st July, 1886. TO CARDINAL JACOBINI, Rome, Italy :

Enthusiastic religious fete. Demonstration by Catho lics and Protestants. Gratitude to Leo XIII. Thanks. (Signed), CARDINAL TASCHERRAU.

Roxe, 22nd July, 1886.

TO CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, Archbishop's Paises, Quebec :

THE CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ALISBURY TO CONSULT WITH THE TORY MEMDERS-MUCH DEPENDING ON HARTINGTON.

LONDON, July 26 .- The Marquis of Salisbary has convened a meeting of Con-servative members of the House of Commons at the Carleton club to morrow. Lord Hartington, it is said, will pro-bably be selected as secretary for the colonies. There are ramors of a hitch in the forming of the new cabinet on account of the conflicting claims of two leading ministers of the last Conservative Government. The \$5.00 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; **Times says it is believed the Marquis of** Salisbury offered to serve under Lord Har-tington as premier if the latter would assume the work of forming a coalition government.

LORD CHARLES BERISFORD.

NEW YORK, July 25.-Justin McCarthy's weekly letter has the following :-There is some talk of Lord Charles Baresford, the granulated. In sacks \$2 00 to \$2 10. Moullie fighting sailor of the Nile and the Soudan, \$22 00 to \$23 00 ner to be and the soudan. for Irish secretary. It is hardly serious, I should think, and, yet I don't know where they could find a better man for the position, in which, under the present circumstances, no genius and no statemanship could bear fruit. For myself, I would rather see Berss-ford in office, as Irish secretary, than one of the regular dead best politicians. Beresford is a gallant and dashing sailor. He is an Irishman who never deales his country, and is popular among all men. He never patronized a man in all his life, and would just as warmly shake hands with an Irish peasant as with an Irish peer. He does not care three straws about politics, and does not know enough about Dublin Castle traditions to hold them in the slightest reverence. Of course, he is not a man of any political ability or experience whatever in an attempt to govern Ir-land on Tory principles. We shall never again in Ireland take a chief secretary seriously unless we know that he is commissioned to prepare a scheme for Home Rule. "Send us your clever men, your statemen," such would be my advice to Lord Salisbury, "when you have made up your mind to do that, but if you are not. ready for that just at this moment, send us some jolly good fellow, who, as Mrs. Bertram in 'Guy Mannering' says of the old-fashioned collector of excise, will sing his song and take his drink and draw his satary, and give no trouble to himself or anybody else. Lord Charles Bereaford would do quite well."

Louisville, Ky., April 12, 1882.

Bailey Reflector Co.-Gents : We take pleas ure in testifying that your reflectors are a com-plete success in the diffusion of light over every part of the auditorium of our new church building. Small print can be read in any part of the room, and all who have seen it units in declar-ing it is the most delightful light in the city.

Respectfally, ENCS CAMPBELL, Pastor Third Christian Church.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business is just about as it was a week ago. There is considerable of a wholesale move ment considering the season. Payments are said to be fair and have improved in the dry goods line. Crops continue to promise well on the average.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.-Linseed oil is unchanged at 60c and 63c for raw and boiled respectively in lots of under 5 lbs ; turpen tine 52c; castor oil 81c to 9c; clive \$1.00 to S1.05 for pure : steam refined seal 45c to 46c straw seal 38c to 40c ; Newfoundland cod about 50c. Leads and colors unchanged, We

for a number of years, owing to the peculiar state of the weather. In Superior there have been sales at \$3.85, of Extra, at \$3.65, and of per pall. Blackberrics 7c per quart. Strawberries about over for the seat Spring Extra at \$8.35. A lot of Fancy was disposed of at \$3.40. We quote : \$5.50 to \$8 00 per hundred. Patents, Hungarian per bri, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3 90; do oboice, \$4.00 to \$4.10: Extra Superfine, \$3 60 to \$3.70; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3 40; Spring Extra, \$3 30 to 3.35 ; Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3.10 ; Fine,

bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25. UATMEAL. — The market for oatmeal is quiet and business is reported at about last week's rates. We quote :- Oatmeal in bbir \$4 10 to

\$22 00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas \$3.75 per bbl. Corn-meal \$1.50 to \$1.75.

MILLFERD-The demand for tran is fair, and a good business has transpired. Shorts are quoted at \$12.00 to \$13.50 as to quality. WHEAT.—Apart from the sales of a few mills is only moderate; oars for milling purposes there is nothing do-ing on spot. In this market we quote prices as follows:—Canada red winter and white the optimized of an in the sales of a set of the s

wheat 83c to 85c, and spring at 84c to 85c. Several lots of Canadian wheat are on the way from Toronto. CORN. -On spot there is no busines, and

prices in bond are quoted at 463 to 47c. OATS. -The market is very quiet with sales

PEAS. -The steady feeling noticed in this cereal has been maintained, and sales have transpired at 69c to 69ge afloat, but hollers

are now firm at 70c. RYE.—There is nothing particularly stirring; in this line, and prices are more or less nominal, 58c being top figure.

BARLEY.—There is a very limited domand. We quote malling barley 55c to 58c, an I feed at 45c, latest sales being reported at t ist tigure.

MALT .--- A few sales have been made of Montreal during the week at S5c to 90c. BUCKWHEAT. - There is little or nothing

doing, and prices remain about steady at 480 to 50c per 48 lbs. SEEDS .- The market here is firm, but busi

ness is limited, and we quote prices as fol-lows :-- Red clover \$7 per bashel; Alsike \$7 to \$7.50, and timothy \$2 50 to \$2.75.

BUTTER,-There has been some stir in creamery, the make of a number of creameries having been placed at 193 in the country. Prices have been run up fully ic during the week through the competition between local dealers and shipperr. Eastern Town-ships have met with some enquiry, and we learn of some buying in the country at 140 to 15c for choice grader. We quote prices steady as follows :- Crcamery, 18c Townships, finest, 143c to 15c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Mor-isburg, finest, 143c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13: to 14c; Brockville, fincet, 1443: Brock-ville, fair to good, 110 to 12:; Western,

finest, 13c to 13kg; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, So to 9a. CHEESE. --Without any excitement the market during the week has remained firm under a fair export enquiry. Prices for June cheese in this market are he to he better on the week. We quote :- Finest, white, Sic finest, colored, Sic to Sic ; medium to fine, 710 to Sc; lower grades, 62c to 7c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-The egg market has made a further advance of fully 1c per dozen, sales being reported at 1310 to 14c. Several lots in bar rels have been sold here at 1210 with sales of cases reported at 13 to 14c, a lot of 30 cases firmer at 4c per lb. There was a good realizing the inside figure. HOPS.-The market is quiet but firm at the late advance. Offerings are small, but the demand is also limited. For oboice hops full figures are obtained, and we quote 18c to 20c.

COCOANUTS-Firm and in limited supply at

LEATHER -The feeling is in favor of a good fall trade. We have no particular change to note in price. HIDES AND SKINS -Prices of hides are un-

changed but firm and the demand active at quotations for all that offer. Calfekins are very quiet. Sheep and lambaking are in the usual supply, and all steadily abscribed. Tallow continues to rule low.

FLOUR AND MEAL -- We can report some movement in flour, though no large transactions are taking place, and there is no buoyancy in the market; car lots of superior (extra have changed hards since our last at \$3.60, and cars of extra at \$3.50. Other goods are dull at nuchanzed prices. In cameal there is nothing doing, prices are \$3 75 to \$4 per barrel as to quality. Bran is dearer than a week sgo an i \$10 is now asked. WOOL-We are till that the bulk of the

Ontario fiscos is now in the han is of dealers, who have been busily getting al! they could. For pulled wools, the demand from home mills is only moderate; prices, however, con-tinue much as before in the hope of a more

GRAIN -No activity exists in any description of grain. The feeling here is weak. No No. 1 fall wheat in market. No. 2 is worth nct over 78c to 80. Spring wheat No. 1 is scarce, and No. 2 du lat 78. to 80c. The barley season is over, and quotations nominal. Oats are alightly higher and worth 320 CATS. —The market is very quiet with sales at out and any higher and worth 320 at 29. per 32 ibs afloat, and we quote 29c to 34c, according to qual ty, really good will to 30c. PEAS.—The steady feeling noticed in this are quiet at 57c to 58. Rye nominal.

GROCERIES .- The volume of trade is as good as usual at this season. Toas are quiet. Dried fult is very scarce. Currants are al-most out of market. Coffees are steady and without feature ; tobaccos cn manged. In sugars, Canadian refined is scarce and higher, we alter quotations to 51c to 6c ; Redpath's Paris lumps are no # 783 to 720; Jamaica, in bhds, 5c to 5jc. Porto Rico unchanged. Rice, Arracan, is now to be had at 5jc to 6jc, as to quality.

COAL AND COKE.

In steam coal receipts of Cape Bat n are liberal and the demand fair. Prices are steady as follows :- Cape Breten coal \$3.00 to \$3 10 ex ship, and at \$3.25 to \$3 50 delivered. Pictou steam \$3.25 ex ship, and \$3,50 to \$3,75 delivered. Scotch \$3.00 to \$4 00.

In hard coal orders have come in fairly we'l during the week, and deliveries have been larger. There is not much change in prices, however, and we quote as follows :-\$5.25 to \$5.50 for stove; \$5.15 to \$5.25 for chestnut and \$4.90 to \$5 00 for egg.

COKE-The demand is fair at unchanged prices. Ws quote \$2.50 per chaldron, \$1.25 per half, and 65c per quarter. Crushed coke, \$3.00 per chaldron.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended July 26:-Cattle, 2,297; sheep, 5,867; calves, 135; hogs, 384.

Exports of cattle to date were 30,533 head -a decrease of \$40 head from last year. There have been large exports of sheep, the total to date being 34,927 head-an increase of 15,310 over 1885. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, but business was quiet and few sales were made, prices for export stock being assier at 42c to 5c per lb live weight. For butchers' prices were steady at 3c to 4c per lb., live weight. There was an extra demand for

THE HALF-HOLIDAY.

JULY 28, 1886.

Newspapers advocating the Saturday halfholiday and refusing to give it to their own employés are as inconsistent as a tippling clergyman when he lectures his flock on the evils of intemperance. They each do more harm than good to the cause they profess to help. A column of excuses from a newspaper for not giving the boliday is about as acceptable to those interested as a long letter of whitewash from the inconsistent parson's doctor would be to his, the payon's bearers.

S. CARSLI'VS

DRESS SILKS CHECK SILKS BLACK SILKS SHOT SILKS BLUE SILKS GREEN SILKS CREAN SILKS CREAN SILKS CARDINAL SILKS ORANGE SILKS LENON SILKS STRIPED SILKS REVERSIBLE SILKS

Every shade of color and every quality; the largest s'ock of Dress Silks in the Dominion.

S,	CARSLE	Y
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GREAT		SALE SALE
		10111111

Great sale of Manuer man. immense variety to select from. S. CARSLEY. Great sale of Mantles and Costumes, an-

MILLINERY MILLINERY

During this July Sale great sacrefices are made in the Millinery rooms. Beautiful and choice goods at much below wholesale prices.

S. CARSLEY.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE.

There were large offerings at Liverpool and trade dragged miserably. Sellers submitted to reduced values and prime Canadian steers were soli at 12c. Fair to choice grades were at 1112, poor to medium at 101c, and inferior and bulls at 8 to 94c. The sheep trade has come in for a larger share of the current depression on beavy supplies and a dragging demand, Values have declined one cent per pound and transactions were made on the following basis : Best sheep 12c, secondary qualities 10c to 11c. merinos 91c to 101c and inferior and rams 7c to 81c.

There is, of course, no disputing the truth of a thing that can be proved by mathematic-al demonstration. For instance, this pro-position advanced by a professor of mathema-tics to his pupils : "It is evident that If it stock there was a fair demand and takes one bricklayer twelve days to erect a wall of given dimensions, twelve bricklayers ought to do the work in one day, 288 in an sheep, of which the offerings were large and hour, 17,280 in a minute, and 1,036,800 brick

and gold, and over the main entrance a huge canopy erected, supported with two posts cov-ered with red bunting. The English and French national flags were floating from the windows, while bunting was tastefully festooned from the facade.

AN IRISH WELCOME.

The Address by the Irish Societies to the Papal Ablegate-His Patriotic Reply,

After the banquet at the Cabinet de Lecture Monsigner O'Bryen and a large number of clergy retired to the large library room, where His Excellency mot the delegation of the Irish societies, assembled to present him with the following address :-

The Rt. Rev. Henry O'Bryen, Private Cham-berlain to His Holiness Lev XIII., and Papal Ablegate.

In the name of the Irish Catholic population of Montreal we welcome Your Excellency with all the warmth and affection of our Celtic hearts to the metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

the metropolis of the Dominion of Canada. Your fame as a distinguished prelate of the Catholic church, and as a trusted and honored friend of the Holy Father, preceded your com-ing to these shores, and provoked an enger de-sire on the part of the faithful children of St. Patrick, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, to do all honor to him whom the Sovereign Pontiff had selected for the high and important mission of Papal Ablegate. But, Monsignor, if we find deep gratification in conveying to you an expression of the estrem and admination which we entertain for the vir-tues that adera you and the services that you

tues that adora you and the services that you have rendered to the Hely See, our hearts are all the more gladdened when we consider that your attachment to the Faith has not weakened, but has fortified your devotion to Fatherland. If the Clourch has found a faithful servant in

If the Church has found a faithful servant in you, we are proud to proclaim that Ireland, also, has a true and devoted son in your Excellency. When Ireland, in the sad days of her truths and tribulations, was in need of a friend at Rome ; when Irish freedom, menaced by force and intrigue, needed a defender at the Vatican to frastrate the evil designs of the enemy, your Excellency's vigilance and putriotism were not found wanting ; but with the Walshs, the Crokes and the Nultys, who are to day the g'ory of the Irish Episcopate and the paids of the Irish people, you aided effectively in saving the National movement and Cause from a check, as severe as it would have been undeserved. For this alone the Cel-tic race awa you a debt of undying gratitude. And to the payment of that debt the Irish people In Canada are anxious to contribute warmly and space from that deard by the and space from that deard by the and store a forced as or our fathers to abandon for a freer country, our hearts still beat in as store a stances forced as or our fathers to abandon for a freer country, our hearts still bent in as strong a unison as ever with the religious and national aspirations of the Irish race. Faith and Fatherland are still our molto; and our ambition is to be true to the one until death, while we serve the other until freedom and prosperity return to

the other until freedom and prosperity return to its shores. Thug, Monsignor, when you return to the Eternal City to lay at the feet of the beloved and illustrices Leo XIII, an account of your mission and of the events attending it, you will not fail to assure His Holinoss of our profound and filial gratitude for the tokens of paternal love and solicitude which he has given to the Ohurch in Ganada by conferring the exalted and signal honor of the Cardinalate on one of her most eminent prelates and by creating two new

The telegram of Your Eminence read with pleasure by the Sovereign Pontiff, who thanks and birsses you. I congratulate you. (Signed), CARDINAL JACOBINT.

QUEFEC, July 22nd, 1886. TO CARDINAL JACOBINI, BOME, Italy :

The mission is excented. Indescribable entitusiasm. The United States and whole of Canada represented. Illumination, arches, procession, etc. Speeches by the Cardinal, Allegate and Governor. The Cardinal and people grateful. Leo XIII. applauded. (Signed), MGR. O'BRYEN, Ablegate.

Roxe, 22nd July, 1886.

TO MGR. APOSTOLIO DELEGATE : The Holy Father, very satisfied with your telegram, blesses you.

(Signed), CARDINAL JACOBINI. Quenec, 21st July, 1886.

TO CARDINAL JACOBINI, Rome:

The Architekov of Toronto thanks the Holy Father for the signal honor to have been named delegate of the Holy See to invest Cardinal Tasebereau with the barella, Imposing ceremony. Twenly-two bishops present. General enthusiasan. Profound and universal gratitude to Leo XIII.

(Signed), ARCHHISHOP OF TORONTO.

ROME, 22nd July, 1886.

To Man. LYNCH, Arcubishop of Toronto, at Quebec.

Canada: The Sovereign Pontiff has experienced great consola-tion in learning of the solemnity of the fetes celebrated with so much entausiasm in the presence of tweaty-two bis one. Ean even of this kind will tighten the bonds which unite the Holy See and the faithful of your country. His Holiars very affectionately gives the Apostolic Benediction to Your Grace, to the new Cardi-nal, to the members of the clergy, and to the lafty who were present at the ceremony.

(Signed), CARDINAL JACOBINI.

FOUR PERSONS SAID TO HAVE BLEN RELIEVED BY A PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The parishioners of the town of St. Henri, The parismoners of the town of St. Henri, who sailed Saturday afternoon with the Rev. Messrs. Decarie and Labelle, of St. Henri, to-gether with the Rev. Mr. Taillon, of Lachine, on board the steamer "Canada," on their an-nual pi^{*}grimage to the shrine of Stc. Anne de Beaupre, returned this morning. On the way down instructions in French and English were delivered by several clergymen. Sacred music delivered by several clergymen. Sacred music delivered by several clergymen. Sacred music was also largely indulged in, until Lake St. Peter was reached, where a heavy storm was mot with. The wind having absted, sacred music and instructions were again given. The boat reached Quebec at about 5.30 yesterday morning. The pi'grims werehere transferred to two little beats, the "Montgomery" and the "St. Nichelas," and then taken to the shrine of of La Bonne Stc. Anne, where marses were said by the different priests; after which instructions were delivered and a general com-munion partaken of. Shortly before twelve o'clock the pilgrims left Ste. Anne for Quebec, which was reached at about two cluck, giving

which was reached at ab ut two o'clock, giving ample time to the pilgrims to v sit the Ancient Capital. The departure took place shortly after five o'clock, but again upon entering Lake St. Peter the pilgrins were detained by a heavy gale, the boat being continually kept rocking for several hours. The wind having again abat-ted the boat was allowed to continue on its journey and the city was reached shortly before ten o'clock this morning.

THE ALLEGED MIRACLES.

Joseph Roger, aged about 12 years, living at 69 Dehele street, who was paralysed for over eight years, was sufficiently cured, it is said, to

Eternal City to hay at the feet of the beloved and illustrious Leo XIII, an account of your mission and of the event attending it, you will not fail to assure 11is Holicoss of our profound and filial gratitude for the tokens of paternal love and solicitude which he has given to the Church in Canada by conferring the exalted and signal honor of the Cardinalate on one of her most eminent prelates and by creating two new Archbishops in this Province. You will also not fail to assure our Holy Father that he has no more devoted and affeet

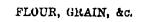
quote :--Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Drywhite lead, 5½c; red do, 4½c to 4½c. London wasned whiting, 50a to 60c; Paris white, \$1 25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochro, \$2 to \$3. Gla,s \$1.70 per 50 feet for first break.

LEATHER AND SHOES.-Boot and shoe orders continue to be attisfactory, and manufacturers will be busy next month making deliveries. Leather at the moment is quiet, and stocks show a little accumulation, but prices are steady. We quote :- Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spaniah, 23c to 24c; No. 2 du, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 1910 to 210 ; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70s to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Lininings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c ; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c ; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 154c ; Rough, 13c to 2Sc ;

Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

Refined, \$1.90; Siemens Bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, S2 25 to \$2 35; Penn, &c, \$2 35 to \$.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Char coal, \$5.75 to \$6.00 ; Charcoal I C., \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$5 50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Calvanized sheets, No. 28, 54c to 7c, according to brand : Tioned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No. 26, 7c, the usual ex-\$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs:--Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; beat cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 31c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25 to 27c; bar tiu, 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

WOOL .--- Imported wools are rather firmer ; flesce in full supply; pulled wools still scarce. We quote:-Cape, 13c to 16c; Australian, 20c to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c. SALT.-There is a fair movement, receipts being readily absorbed, prices are a little easier. We quote elevens 43c to 44c ; twelves 4le to 43a; factory filled \$1.10 to 1.15; Eureke and Ashton \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock sait \$10 a top.



Other kinds 12: to 15:. HAY AND STRAW .-- In pressed hay there has been a moderately good market with sales of car lots at \$12.50 to \$12.75, and we quote \$11.53 to \$12.75 as to quality. Loose hay has met with good enquiry on I has sold at \$10 to \$13 per 100 bundles, and straw at

S4 50 to S5. HONEY. —In this market newstrained honey has been offered, but not much has yet been placed. Prices are quoted at 3: to 10c for old and 10c to 42s for new.

Ashes.-The market is very weak at a further decline, sales being reported at \$370 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs for first potr.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &C.-Business during the week has been rather quiet by the prices have been well maintained. In pork a fair trade has been done at within ronge of quotations, sales of Western mess pork having been made at \$13.75. From letters received during the week, it appears that in country points which formerly depended on Montreal for their supplies of pork, the storekeepers are getting

Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.METALSANDHARDWARE.—Welavetoreport a prettysteadydemsnd forsmall lots.Wequote :—Summerlee, \$17 toall the hogs required and making their ownpork.In smoked meats a fair trade for thesmall lots.Wequote :—Summerlee, \$17 to\$17.50;Gartsherrie, \$16.50;Langloan andColtness,\$17.00 to \$17.50;Shotts,\$16;Jeglinton and Dalmellington,\$15\$15;50;Calder, \$16.50 to \$17;\$16;Hematite, \$18 to \$19;Siemens, No. 1;\$16;50 to \$17;Bar Iton, \$1.60 to \$1.65;\$16;Hematite, \$18 to \$19;\$16;00 to \$137;Bar Iton, \$1.60 to \$1.65;Refined, \$1.90;Siemens Bar. \$2 10;Canada to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c Hams, canvassed, 124c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 \pm c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. \pm c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10 \pm c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tailow, common, refined, por 1b, 41c to 51c.

FRUIT.

APPLES-Receipts are coming in at the rate of about a carload per day from Cincinnati and St. Louis, with sales at \$3.75 to \$4 per barrel. These prices show a considerable reduction on the week, and are still in favor of huyers. The quality of arrivals within the past two days have been fine.

EVAPORATED APPLES -- New evaporated apples are in good demand with business at So to Sho per lb. Old stock dull at 6c. Dried opples are quiet at 4c to 41c per lb. ORANGES-This fruit is almost out of the

murket, and what good fruit is offering brings from \$12 to \$13 per case. LEMONS-We note some arrivals of new

ruit The market remain strong under good enquiry. Prices remain high with fruit husiness reported at \$8 to \$3 50, and we quote \$7 50 to \$8.50 as to quality. For fancy goods as high as \$9 is asked.

BANANAS-The demand continues fair, but owing to free arrivals prices have receded and sales reported at \$1 to \$1.25 per hunch for reds and \$1.50 to \$2.50 for yellows. Aspinwalls are higher.

BERRIES—The receipts of raspherries have been heavy with sales at 50c to 60c per pail. Garden raspberries have realized So to 10c FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.-Dealers state that the present sea-son has been one of the worst for sour flour \$1 20 to \$1.50 per basket. Red currants 65c to call or write.

for hogs, but the supply was light, and in fact they have been scarce during the past week; consequently prices have advanced ic per lb, with sales at 5c to 51c per lb.

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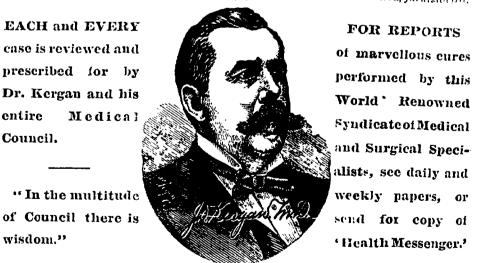
The bay window is gradually going out of public favor in New York.



HEADQUARTERS IN MONTREAL.

By an error of our Agent the RICHELIEU HOTEL was at first announced as our Headquarters. 27 The public will please note the correction. 32 DR. KERGAN'S BRITISH-AMERICAN SURGEONS are now at the ALBION HOTEL, where they will be pleased to **CONSULT FREE** with all persons suffering from any CHRONIC DISEASE, DEFORMITY, or any DISEASE PECULIAR TO THEIR AGE AND SEX.

Consulting and Waiting Parlors are open from 8.4.M. un(119 P.M. daily (sunday excepted) Call or write without delay. Our illustrated papers and instances of cases cured, furnished inclusion



DR. J. D. KERGAN'S SPECIAL CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC OF THIS PROVINCE :

Thirty years ago when we began the systematic study of the profession to which our life has been dedicated, we saw the great need of specialties, educated men who devoted themselves to a single line of thought, whose aim would be to become expert in the treatment of some particular or part of the human body. From that time until this our whole life has been devoted to the accomplishment, in a practical manner, of the aim of our early manhood. To do this successfully demanded study, thoughtful care energy meines arganization, capital, co-operative experience and or part of the human body. From that time until this our whole life has been devoted to the accomplishment, in a practical manner, of the aim of our early manhood. To do this successfully demanded study, thoughtful cure, energy, business organization, capital, co-operative experience and skill. All this took many years of hard work. At last, however, nearly ten years ago, the ambition of our life was rewarded, when the plan was completed by the organization of the "International Medical Council," when for the first time in the history of medicine a co-operative medical syndicate was formed for the express purpose of successfully treating in one institution ALLI chronic diseases and deformities, each department being in charge of a recognized expert, the whole Medical Council working in harmony with each other for a single object, viz. The restoration to health of the afflicted seeking their aid. That the aim and work of our life has been a phenomenal success it is only necessary to view the results as proved by the evidences of remarkable cures performed all over this Continent of all forms of disease incident to men, women and children, and in thousands of cases where medical gentlemen if channeter and skill had failed or pronounced the case a hopeless one. Such results, we trust, will command the confidence of those who may from any cause find themselves in need of the services of those having greater experience and more complete facilities for the treatment of diseases of long standing than are at the command of the general practitioner, such as chronic affections of the brain, nervous system, eye, car, throat, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, alimentary and urinary tracts, blood, skin, bones or joints, or disease peculiar to age or sex. In conclusion we assure the invalid public of this country that no honorable effort will be spared on our own part, or on the part of the medical gentlemen associated with us in this Institution, to maintain the high reputation earned by years of devotion to the conservation

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SURGEONS, By J. D. KERGAN, M.D., Medical Director.

REMEMBER the Surgeons are now at the ALBION HOTEL, to which place you are invited

DAIRY PRODUCE.