Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



resident magistrate, from the special duty to which he had been temporarlly assigned. LoxDoN, July 27.—Parnell's appeal for a re-vocation of the sentence of Edward Harrington, charged with circulating seditions literature, has been refused. Parnell wrote a public letter to Mr. Trevelyan, Under-Secretary of Ireland, fiterrogating him in regard to Harrington's arreat and imprisonment, upon the charge of having circulated seditions literature by pub-lishing in the Kerry Serifinel, of which he is fue editor, invitations to the people to join the Irish Society of Invincibles, and gave if as his personnal opinion, based upon considerable in-vestigatien, that the charge was illegal, was made against the liberty of the person and of the press, and that the punishment was un-typst

(By Cable from special Irish News Agency.)

LONDON, July 28 .- The Wexford victory has caused dismay in England and aroused yeoman passions in Ireland.

A DESPERATE CONFLICT.

At the declaration of the poll the police made a savage attack on the people. Thirty persons received bayonet wounds. The spirit of '98 was aroused. Unarmed townsmen clozed with the police, rested their rifles from them and broke them over the heads of their owners.

THE POLICE WOBSTED.

In order to avoid a massacre the police had to be withdrawr, feaving the people masters of the situation. The attack was begun by the Enniscorthy police, who looked on while O'Olery's hirelings assailed Parnell and bludgeoned his friends, retasing to afford them protection.

HOW INSLAND IS GOVERNED.

Mr. Harrington's brother, who was sent to jail for six months on the charge of printing a threatening notice, though the two boys who really did print it swore he knew nothing about the matter, was viotimized simply to take vangeance on the intropid journalist whom the Ohiel Scoretary described as "a very formidable person."

CONVICTION BY HOOK OB CBOOK.

Another and kindred example of the present mode of governing Ireland was afforded by the case of two men sentenced yesterday to two years' imprisonment for an attack on the house of an Emergency balliff, who identified them when they were confronted with him on their arrest. At the trial he refused to identify them, alleging that in the first Instance he had acted under the excitement of the attack and the general belief that the

1.1.100

t i vij Skoletarije

Marine, and Signor Bertl, the Minister of Trade, who were not content to issue their commands from Bome, but chose to take personal supervision of measures for aid on the ground. They were accompanied or followed by all the physicians available throughout a large district of country, and by details of several hundred soldiers and marines, whose services could be utilized as sappers, or in temporary hospital or kindred work. They improvised stretchers and carried hundreds of the wounded to the steamers, which took them, as well as numbers of the homeless, to Naples.

Strong fears are entertained of a second shock within the next twenty-four hours, and the report is spreading that Mount Epomeo is on fire and that an eruption is possible, the earthquake being only preliminary. Such a disaster would wipe out the Island's whole population, since the mountain occupier, with its cratere, the centre of the island, which straggle it must not be permitted to contains only twenty-six square miles and slopes in every direction to the shore.

The Island of Ischia is one of the most celebrated of the Italian group in the Mediterranean Sea. It is situated at the north entrance of the Bay of Napler, has an area of twenty-six square miles and a population of 25,000. Its coasts are steep and rocky, and in the olden time was a safe stronghold for pirates. Almost in the centre of the island

is the terrible Volcano of Epomeo, which rears its head 2,500 feet above the sea. It was last active in 1302, upon which occasion its eruptions covered a period of two months, and over 10,000 persons lost the'r lives. In the extinct crater of the volcano is Lake Isohia, which abcunds with fine fish. There are twelve smaller volcances. The chief city of the island is Ischia, which has a

- 21

. . . I (

strations-recalling the best days of the Land League agitation-indicate a desire on the part of the country to marshal its forces once more in the fight sgainst landlordism and Dublin Castle rule.

The Tory Landlord party have practically accepted the solution of the land question contained in the programme of the National League, and the impending general election will see the Liberals replaced in power by the Conservatives. This means the settlement of the agrarian war of Ireland by the next Government on the basis of peasant proprietary, with, of course, full compensation to the landlords for allowing themselves to be purchased out. The jull significance of this rapid development of the Irish social revolution is scarcely recognized by even our own people, and the necessity of concentrating national attention thereon, and preparing the country for what may be the final settlement of a contest that has gone on for centurice, will probably suggest to the organising committee the desirability of calling another convention this fall. Such a step would not fail to be productive of good results. The terms which a Conservative Government will insist upon for the landlords are sure to be

generous at the expense of the farmers and people of Ireland; and as landlordism has been the vanquished force in the social dictate its own conditions of surrender. The time, therefore, has come when the branches of the National League throughout Ireland should be put into active working order and the voice of the country be called upon, in convention, to make known its demands and resolve. for the benefit of our adversaries and guidance of our public representative men.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

is being thrust, by force of circumstances, into the fore-front of the dual contest for national and social reform. It is useless to regret this-it is a fact which must be recognized. Many will hold with the opinion that it would have been better to have the party representing the views of Ireland in West-minster rather than guiding popular action and determining popular policy in obedience population of over 6,000, and is the cest of a to parliamentary expediency. The events of Catholic Bishop. Its castle, a plotnesque the past year have reversed the position structure, stands on a high isolated rock of of the national forces, and those who,



JAMES CAREY.

O'DONNELL EURRENDERED QUIETLY.

was ironed and surrendered to the police when the Melrose arrived at Port Elizabeth. DUBLIN, July 30 .- A large crowd gathered tc-night in front of Carey's late residence cheering loudly because the informer had been killed. The authorities believe O'Donnell was implicated three years ago in an attempt to

BLOW OP THE MANSION HOUSE,

London, and escaped with Coleman to New York. The Government selected Africa as the safeet place for Carey. It is doubtful whether he knew his destination before sailing. It was not revealed to the police who took him from Dublin to London.

NEW YORE, July 30-Irishmen express the opinion that Carey richly deserved his death. The leading Irish Nationalists claim to be ignorant of any organized effort to follow Oarey, although they admit that his doom was certain.

London, July 31.-O'Donnell secured passage for himself and wife on the same steamer. Osrey died without speaking O'Donnell is an Irish American. He denied who Carey was previous to his arrival at Caps Town. It is reported that an infernal machine was found in O'Donnell's possetsion.

LONDON, July 31 .-- O'Donnell, who shot Carey, the informer, was accompanied from England by his wife who appeared on intimate terms with Carey and family on the VOYAge.

The Times pronounces the death of Carry a public misjortune. The murder is calculated to encourage daring lawlessness. Joy was caused in Ireland by the inform-

e de la constante de la consta

1. A. A. A.

100

Sec.



FUNERALS OF MANY VICTING OF THE RECENT DIPASTER -- DISTRESSING SCENES -- ALL THE BODIES OF THE LOST NOT YET RECOVERED.

BALTIMORE, July 27.-The effects of the aw.u BALTIMORE, July 27.—The effects of the await calamity at Tivoli, in which scores of excur-sionists were drowned, are still plainly appar-ent in every quarter of the city. It is calmated by the police that more than forty persons are still missing, but by some this number is thought to be far above the actual figure, though the inquiries made by persons for missing rela-tives and friends party justifies the police authorities in placing the number of dead above 100. There were more than thirty funerals of vic-

above 100. The prioring the interval of the above 100. There were more than thirty funerals of vic-times of the Tivoli disaster in this city to day, and thirty-five more remain to be buried to-morrow. There were ten funerals in the space of three blocks in the northwest section of the city, and six in a square on Storling street, in Northeast Baltimore. Corpus Christi Church, of which most of the victims were members, was draped in monraing, and the services were very sad. very sad.

TOUCHING SCENE IN CHURCH.

Very sad. TOUCHING SCENE IN CHURGH. The most pleeous acene was at the funeral of the McAnamy family-father, mother and two children. But one little boy was saved, and he only after a desperate struggle. The four coffins were brought in one after another and placed together on a catafalque before the altar. Father Etarr, after the usual service, endea-vored to say a few words to the congregation. Commencing with --" You cannot know how I feit when I stood there, on the wharf, and saw my people drowning. Willingly I would have given my life to save them. One thing only I could go no further, but, bending his head upon his hands and bowing in the pulpit, schedd aloud. His sobs were heard all over the con-gregation, and men and women wept like children. ANOTHER QUADRUCE FURERAL.

ANOTHER QUADRUPLE FURERAL.

of the attack and the general belief that the produces were persons likely to be capaged in it. onaxes constituent the stand of Virars, and is belief to the stand to save the stand to save the stand to save the stand the stand to save the stand t

pondent. His business in Montreal was to make arrangements for his son's college education. His son, a boy of about thirteen, accompanied him, and was here for some days, but was finally sent back to Brooklyn. His unlimited supply of money gave people the idea that he must have been a very successful journalist, which was not hard to believe in view or the clever and enlightened way in which he discussed all questions with the exception of Irish ones, when he certainly became

A BANTER.

To THE Post he said he would give his first interview, although he had been called upon by representatives from all the other papers. Accordingly, as our readers will remember, s. lengthy interview was published, which contained many original ideas and forcible arguments, although somewhat verging in favor of physical force being employed to further the cause of Ireland. Some days afterwards,, however, he gave vent to some scandalous sentiments to a reporter of the Wilness, and it:

was then that he was first looked upon with suspicion. To many parties he denied using such strong terms as he was reported to have used in the Witness, but as he never published. any denial of them, which he could have easily done, he was at once avoided and looked upon with distrust. Moreover, at the conclusion of the interview he avows his intention of leaving the country as soon as what he had said appeared in print, but strange to say, he was in Montreal for over a week afterwards.

Suspecting his true character, THE Post set to work to discover who he was and what his antecedents were. By communicating with several of the most prominent Irishmen in New York and Brooklyn, of all Irish political shades, it was ascertained that he was

DISTRUSTED ON ALL SIDES !!

while a charge of being an informer was hanging over his head. A leading man wrote: "We have heard stories of MoDermoit, but have not seen any positive proof. that would indicate him to have been oriminally connected with the arrest of those men in Cork ; and while he may not by any means be considered a model man or patriot, we would hardly care to say he is guilty of what has been attributed to him without better: knowledge than we now have. Some parties

here, I understand, claim to have proof sgainet McD., whom we have known simply as an. able, reckless journalist and politician of unblushing check and audacity, who has had some good points, too, and worked for Ireland in ways that seemed to him, no doubt, the proper ones. While an outspoken advocate of various means of warfare against England, MoDermoit has not, so far as we can learn, been admitted to the counsels of any section. of the Bevolutionary party."

Another very prominent Irishman wrote : Your telegram and letter received. The telegram 1 answered yesterday. McDarmott is reported by Rossa's people here (with whom he was affiliated) to have been the informer in the Feathe-stone-Cork, dynamite, affair. James McDermott, of Brooklyn, the man. meant by Davist, and the one at present in. Montres', is a bobemian and a bold, unsorupulous milien. He was

Continued on 6th page.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TIZOURUSUD. UNDT

August 1, 1883,

And he bore it all with the magnanimous patience of a great Newfoundland dog petting

would be little filts of sunshine, momentary gleams of kindness and patience; but her victim learned that he could not depend on

worse than usual that, "instead of staying to bear her raillery, he left the room, and went out into the garden where the children were playing. Clara seated herself in the window presently, and watched him, saw him set little Bob o'. Lincoln, as they called the baby, on his shoulder, so that the child could reach the branch of a tree, saw him gently restrain and persuade Philip from throwing stones at the birds, and talk to Oarl and Philip, when they came to blows about something, till they kissed each other. And through it all she read in his face the indication of a heart sad and ill at ease.

with wild beasts, and found another soldier of Christ living there, in that horrible solitude, sick, suffering, but undismayed, my Teutonic phlegm deserted new friend. ma. The chief officens of Father Guilloux's

to their early supper; and Captain Cary, catching sight of Clars in the window, went to her with the little feather in his hand. "Philip says you make book-marks of these," he said, and offered it to her.

ment, neither was there any of subservience. It was the patience and affection of a tender and generous heart, and the self-respect of one who is not humbled by the pettishness of another.

and see the passage I am going to mark

Conversations, open at the dialogue between Eschines and Phooion.

generosity is more pathetic than pily or than pain;" and, looking up quickly into her face, to see what she meant, saw her eyes humid. His face brightened a little, but he said nothing. He was like a traveller smong the Alps, who knows that a breath may bring the avalanche upon him.

After a few weeks of this bide-and-seek. Hester was moved to expostulate with her sister, whose conduct had astonished her. For, however gay and reckless Olara might be in talk, exaggerating on one side when she saw people lean too much to the other, and often saying what she did not mean, taking for granted that she was too well known to have her josts taken for earnest—in spite of this liveliness and effervescence of spirits, she had never been guilty of the slightest frivolity in her intercourse with gentlemen. Mrs. Yorke had taught her daughters, or had cherished in them the pure feminine instinct, to trest with careful reserve any man who should show a marked preference for them, unless that preference was fully reciprocated. Hester, therefore, felt herself called on to admonish. "I must say, Clara, I think you do wrong," she said. "Any one can see that the captain sets his life by you, and you treat him cinellà."

"Do you wish me to marry him?" Clara asked in a cold voice.

two are not at all suited to each other. But

" If I treat him kindly he will think I like

EDITH YORKE. A POETICAL EPISTLE.

IO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE. MAY, 1883.

(From United Ireland)

(From United Ireland) Heroic statesman, leader in the van Of progress and enlightenment of man, Pride of the people, champion of right, And foremost workhipper of freedom's light, Deliverer who made King Bomba qual. And opo'd the portals of the Hourbon jail; Thee, i address and ask to look around. Behold what wonders in this land are found, Startling results of three years' Liberal rule By statsmen reared in Liberty's bright chool. How was it, orator, three years ago, When wide Midlothian heard thy forrent flow ? Ireland, with joy, the gladdening message

Now will his original the second by the seco

yore, And forced to answer all the questions they By insolence, or malico moved, may say; Not are they sare that what is taken down May not be then "improved" to sait the Crown?

Crown? And dost thou know that, even while I write, Another victim mounts the so-ffold's height, Another ruined by that patriot fire Thou wouldst, in any other land, admire? Yes, mounts it, thanks to that disastrous day When *Cladstone* took the right of speech away, And left the secret murderer to lurk Where Charles Parnell was not allowed to work.

Work. (Bright page of history, inscribed by fame, With Forster's, Carey's, and with Marwood'

name!) h deeds as these in Turkey would have Such

wrung From thee the loudest thunders of ihy longue, But here, instead of standing forth to stay The path of wrong, thou openest the way; For never, while the sea rolls in between, Will Irich truths by British eyes be seen. Whi first truth by British eyes be seen. So has it been of yore; Cromwell, they say, In England exercised a noble sway, But here his zeal for liberty and good Was quinched in rivulets of Celtic blood, And thou, who once wast thought to have some claim

Claim Claim To admiration and an honored name. Though praised in eviry language save the Erse. Tho Ireland thou hast been a fatal curse. Thy very greatness, like the upas' height. Upon this is'e has cast a deadiler blight. Decide at once, there is no middle way; Half hearted measures never won the day; Either concede the rights that now are claimed, The right of natives in the land they till. The right to mage their patriou: cause, The right to rule themselves by self-made laws, The rights which all enlightened statesmen own.

own, And thou deniest to Irishmen alone.

And thou deplest to frishmen alone. (Africa, Canada, and Australay, And even Manz-land o'er themselves bear sway.) Do this, or else distimulate no more, And all prefence of friendliness givo o'er; Despatch an army, those who ran away To fight again, irom the Majuba fray; 1 et them sweep Ireland like a raging flocd, Their banker, crimson, and their watchword, "Blood;" In Dublin streate rect a guillotine.

"Blood;" In Dublin streets crect a guillotine, Parnell's, the foremost head to roll, be seen (For if imprisoned without tria', then, Without a trial, why not murder men?) Treat the whoje island as the Turks did Greece, And "make a deset here and call it peace." Do this, and we thy purposes shall know, In homest butchery men's blood will flow; But now fell Famine points her skinny hand, And lean-eyed Hunger drives them from the land,

And lean-69'ed Hunger unves mount of land, By subtle means they now are done to death, In serpent colls they slowly lose their breath, Violent, open means are not approved. But, none the less, they victims are removed. O, answer, Gladstone, is it faise or true? Dost thou or dost thou not direct the crow? It matters not. Thy place is still the same, In the sad annels of this luckless land, Through many centuries one name thall stand, Of all who the attempted here to rule. The greatest knave or else the greatest fool. HIREBNIOR.

CHAPTER XXIX, - (CONTINUED). EVERYBODY S CHAPTER.

Edith drew writing materials toward her,

and began to make out a bill.

MISS EDITH YOEKS, To Charles Yorke and family, Dr. To seven years' hoard and tuition, "Instruction in her religion "Kindness to Father Rasle "Never being anything but kind to ber \$7,000 1,400 20,000,000 10,000,000

. 10,000,000 " Sundries " Joining her ones in Ca-tholic prayer ••. ber Sundries

100,000,000,000,000,000,000 \$100,000,000,050,008,400

"I think that is correct," she said, showing the bill to her uncle. " I am mathematical in my tastes, you know. . I do not like the dollars, though, the association is so vulgar. We will put it in some classical gold coin. It shall be rose nobles."

Looking In Mr. Yorke's face as he smiled on her, she exclaimed, "Uncle, you have a look of my father, now !"

"And you have a look of my brother," returned. "Your eyes are changeful, like his, and your hair has a sunny hue. When you coax, too, your ways are like his. Robert was very winning."

She put her arm in his, and looked reproachfully across the table to her aunt. "And yet," she said, "you are not willing that I should give Melicent a few pocket bandkerchiefs to be married with " Mrs. Yorke laughed. " You shall give her as many handkerchiets as you please," she said,

But what, meantime, of Dick Bowan ? Mrs. Yorke had called at once to see him on her arrival, but he had already gone to make a retreat, and they did not see him atterward.

The first part of that retreat was to him heavenly; but, when it came to making definite plans for the future, then he found himself in cruel doubt.

" Oh ! if I could have had a Catholic training in early life!" he said to Father John. " It seems to me now that heaven has been within my reach, and has slipped away, without my knowing it. I do not wish to be presuming. I do not try to think of it; the thought haunts me."

i a Tell me freely all that is in your mind," the priest said. "I am here to help you." Dick Bowan's head drooped, and he spoke rapidly, as if airaid to speak: "It seems to me, father, that if I had been brought up a strict Catholic-any sort of Catholic-I should have been-" He lifted his izes, looked at Father John with eyes that could not bear suspense, and added, "I should have been a priest!"

Then, since he found neither astonfehment nor displeasure in that face, his distress broke forth. "And now, O God1 it is too late!" he said, and wrung his hauda.

"You think that you had a vocation my son ?" the priest asked calmly.

"I believe it !" he azswered. "What has my whole life been but a searching and striving after some great and glorious happiness, something different from the common happiness of earth, some one delight which was to be mine here, and still more mine in the world to come ? It was al! ways my way to have but one wish, and to expect from its fulfilment what nothing on earth can give. I believe, sir, that when a man has that way of concentrating all his hopes and desires on one object, that object should be God. Otherwise, there is nothing but ruin for him. Such an end was once possible to me, and now it

is lost !' "Father John laid his hand on the young My son," he said, "it is not lost!"

that. 'If it is nothing but my own pride,' he said, ' I have no more trouble. "And he has no more trouble, my child," the priest concluded. "He is the happlest man I AVET FAW 1"

> OHAPTEB XXX. BDITH'S YES.

In the opinion of their old friends in Boston the Yorke family had lost something during their sojourn in the wilderness. It was not that they were less charming, less well-bred, but they were not so orthodox in religion. Mrs. Yorke, it is true, resumed her regular attendance at Dr. Stewart's church, but her husband seldom accom. panled her now, and, it was ascertained, ab.

sented himself with her permission. "I would not have him go for my sake, when he does not wish to go for his own," she remarked tranquilly.

The time had been when Mrs. Yorke would have been horrified at such a defection, and would have called in the doctors of the church to exhort the backslider. She was evidently growing lax in her religious principles.

Melicent slways accompanied her mother and had the true down drawn, regulation countenance ; but Olara was seldom seen in their pew, and boldly answered when questioned on the subject, that she sometimes went to the Ostholic churches to hear the nausic. "I go wherever I can hear Wilcox play the organ," she said. I never the listening to him. Others play difficult music with dexterity, and you admire their skill; but he plays the same, and you forget that there is any skill in it. Such bewitching grace! Such laughter running up and down the keys! Such picturesque improvisations ! He played last Sunday something that called up to me a scene in Seaton -that pit of meadow on East street, Edith. There was some sort of musical groundwork, soft and monotonous, meandering melody with the vos humona. When the bell rang at the Sanctus, he caught the sound and ran straight up into the stars, as though some waiting angel had flown audibly up to heaven to announce the time of the conscoration. It is delightful to hear him. In his graver music and his choruses I do not so much distinguish him from others; but he is the only organist I know who give an idea of the play of the little saints and cherubim in heaven, their dancing, their singing, their swift flights to the earth and back again, and all their exquisite loves, and) pranks, and delights-their very worship like)

the worship of birds and flowers." Not a word about doctrines, about the iniquities of Rome, the superstition of Papiets,

the idolatry of the Mass l What wonder if these good people, who considered it blasphemy to associate cherubic music with any more rapid motion than Miss Clara Yorke in a dangerous way? It was hoped, however, that when Dr. Stewart would recall her to a sense of duty.

The doctor did try, carefully, though, warned by his wife, and by some sharp, though iaoit, rebuffs from Mr. Yorks and ter that Carl had entered the church and, Edith. He spoke one day philosophically of placing it open in her hand, knelt before her the obnoxious Review, as though there were | while she read it. no question of truth, but merely of cleverness these Catholic authorities.

"Thank you!" Mr. Yorke replied. He Yorke asked, sn wished to be friendly, and really liked the all your heart?" doctor when he let theology alone. Besides, he was dining there, and could not be disagreeable.

After dinner, Melicent slipped out of the room a few minutes; and when her father

yet, all the complaint this heroic man made was that he had but few converts. The savages are so joined to their idole, he said. Edith, tears ran down my face. My whole heart melted. 'Father,' I said, there is a savage convert, if you will take him. I canwith little blossoming chords springing up not stay one hour longer out of the church everywhere, and over it all swam a lovely, which gives birth to such children " so I was baptized. And, my sweet girl, I thought then that, if the time should over come when I should be so happy as to make Edith my wife, I should like to have the same saintly hands join us. I told Father Guilloux of you, and he sends you his blessing. You see I have heard all about Mr. Bowan.

republic are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, wild

boars, the rhinoceros; and the most frequent

and intimate visitors at his house of bamboos

are scorpions, serpents, and centipedes. And

"And now I turn my face homeward, though my route will not be very direct. Since I am here, where I shall probably never come again, I think it best to carry out my programmme. But the intention of it is somewhat different; for I find that a Catholie does not need to travel abroad to find out how men should be taught and governed.

"I am sure that you pray for me constantly; and, believe me, your name has been as constantly uttered by me during the whole length of my wanderings, and is that of the semibreve and minim, should think strung, Edith on Edith, like a dalsy-chain, two-thirds round the world."

It was thus Carl first told Edith his wishes: and Melicent were married, his influence and, from the moment of that reading, she considered herself betrothed to him.

She carried her letter to her sunt, who already knew from her own let-

Mrs. Yorke took the hands that trembled in in handling certain subjects, and, in a care her lap, and gazed into the fair face uplifted to less a propos, offered Mr. Yorke the loan of hers. Edith's cheeks were like crimson roses, certain volumes, which, he privately believed, her beautiful eyes shone through tears, her would triumphantly controvert the contro-verilalist. The doctor had not read any of breaths that told of her quickened heart beats. "There is no mistake this time?" Mrs. Yorke asked, smillog. "You say yes with

"Aunt Amy," Edith exclaimed, "I'm one yes from head to foot, and the gladdest yes that ever was spoken !"

CHAPTER XXXI.

for Edith. He was in Asis, and his letter was dated at Bangkok. He had been acress Cambodis, from the Menam to the Mekong, as far as the country of the savage Stiens. "And here, in this wild place, my dear Edith," he wrote, "I gave up, and was baptized. I had thought, and bearing with the freaks of a captious child. But he grew sober and silent, and lost his smiles day by day. ! Sometimes Clara's mood charged, and there

while talking with Monsignor Miche, vicar. apostolic of the mission to Cambodia and Laos, that, as soon as I should reach Europe, the continuance of such friendliness." One day she had treated him so much I would enter the church. Indeed, while I

heard this accomplished gentleman tell of the persecution he had suffered when he was a simple missionary in Cochin-Ohina, the imprisonment, the beating with rods which cut the fissh so that the blood followed, the asking for and taking himself the blows intended for a companion too trail to bear more—a story, Edith, which carried my mind back to St. Paul, yet which was told with a boyish galety and simplicity-while I heard this my impulse was to throw myself at his feet, and ask to be baptized by his consecrated hand. But, you know, enthusiasm does not often

overcome me; and since he did bot urge me A yellow-bird flew over the garden, and then, the good minute went. When, afterdropped a pretty feather down. "Onl that is what Aunt Clara likes," cried Philip, sun. ward, he exhorted me, I promised him that I ning to pick it up. "She puts 'em in her would not long delay. But, when I reached the Stien country, over on that miserable route of swamps, cataracts and forests filled books for marks."

He carried it to the sailor, who fastened it carefully in his button-hole, posy-wise. Even the children had perceived that what Aunt Olara liked was a matter of interest to their

A servant came out to call the children in

There was no sign of coldness or resent.

Clara dropped her eyes as she took the little offering. "Yes," she said gently: with t."

The book she held was Landor's Imaginary

The sailor bent his head and read : "Your

"Why, no !" exclaimed her sister. " You I would have you treat him kindly."

him," Clara said quickly.

"Oh! I don't mean very kindly, but with calm friendliness," answered her preceptress. " Caim friendliness i" repeated the culprit



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, vellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicino known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Bose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pinnples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease Nouvelgin, Kenule Weak-Disease, Nouralgia, Fennale Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens -the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any dis-



学校中

THE GREAT

THE CHARLES A. TWGELER CO. Ballimere, Md. L.S. 4

FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Joolattody Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Joolache, Sare Thruaz, Swrellbigs, Spirins, Eruises, Burrus, Scaida, Freis' Bites, AND AL, UTIREB BUDILY PAINS AND Attres. Sold by Drugsins ind Deline overrahere. "Directions in H Lagrages.

ARNICA & OI

LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns

and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears

and all other Pains and Aches. As

Liniment for Horses it has no equal.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects

are in most cases instantaneous.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

0]

SJACOBS

ease which arises from impurity of the Of all who e'er attempted here to rule. blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-parifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. Aven's SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curativo bower, that it is by far the best, cheapest, ind most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confi-dence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POOL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatched as follows from Montreal for Liverpool direct :--

LAKE WINNIPEG, W. Stewart July 11 LAKE MANITOBA, G. B. Scott July 25 LAKE CHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson....Aug. 1 LAKE HURON, Wm. Bernson Aug. LAKE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell . Aug. 15 LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart..... Aug. 22

BATTS OF PASSAGE

CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return, \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each stramer.

For Freight, or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping U.o., 21 Water strett; in Quebec to HY, H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter street. or to

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager,

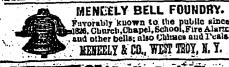
Custom House Square, Montreal. 49 C

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for the paper, which is kept on file at office of

LOBD & THOMAS. McCormick Block, Onicago, IIi.

* MILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGET" people will continue to weeken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater pulfior and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is pre-pared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFAC-TURING Co., Montreal Price 250. 61 tt



A Lending London Physician establishes as Office in Now York: for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. From Am Journal of Medicine. BY UR THE REP From Arm. Journal of Dicticing. Dr. Ab. Mesorola (atte of London), who makes a speciality of Epitepur, has without deabt iroatud and cured more cause Stars any other living physician. His success has simply been estimishing; we have beard of causes of over 20 yours' sind-ing successfully cured by him. He has published a workon this discuss, which he such with a large bottle of his von-derbl cure froe to any sufferor whe may send their express and P. O. Address We advise any ono which ga cure to bul-derse Dr. Address We advise any ono which ga cure to bul-derse Dr. Address We advise any ono which ga cure to bul-

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. MT

Send stamp for pamphlet.

More than \$72,000 was found lately in the room of a man in Paris who had for 25 years lived miserly, and who died in a charity hotpital.

The late Dake of Mailborough gave a large dinner party almost on the evo of his death.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Trose who are troubled with pervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try 14.tts. them.

In spite of 300 lifeboats and 293 rocket stations, about 1,000 lives were lost on the British coasts in a year.

Tom Thumb was responsible for the notion. that Queen Victoria dubbed him General, and it is a fact that, while before his presertation to her he had been known only as Tom Thumb, he was ever after billed as General Tom Thumb.

A cold may be a daugerous thing, or not, depending upon the means at hand to combat it. It is a wise precaution to provide against emergencies that are liable to a rise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Oberry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best triend.

The new high license House law in Ohio will yield nearly \$2,000,000 to the State in its first year. It is thought that there will be a falling off in this revenue, as many of the groggeries cannot stand the tax, and thousands of small dealers will be driven cut of the business.

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike reireshing sleep always ? And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops !"

CHAPTER 1.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physlotane :

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and allments peculiar to Women "---

" And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically (Buohu.'"

Atk the same physicians

" What is the most reliable and surest ours for all liver diseases or dyapepeia; constipa. tion, indigestion, bilionsness, malarial fover, agu, etc.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake | or Dandellop !" Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop Bitter, such a

[Continued next week]

Dick attered not a word, but gazed steadily into the priest's face.

"I believe that you have a divine vocatiop.'

"You believe that I had / " Dick cried out sharply.

"I balleve that you have!" the priest replied. Dick drew a deep breatb, and his pale face

blushed all over with a sudden delight; but said nothing. "When a man first thinks of choosing

God," the priest said, "he may mistake. But when God chooses a man and tears away from him every other tie, and sets him in a place where he can see nothing surrounding him but a great solitude filled with God, then there is no mistake. I believe that God

chooses you." "God chooses me!' repeated Dick Bowan, blenching a little, like one dazzied by a great light. "God chooses me !" he said sgain, and stood up as if his swelling heart had litted him. "Then I choose him!" He put his hands over his lifted face and tears of joy dropped down. Father John deeply affected spoke to him, but he did not hear. He was repeating the words of the marriage service: For better or for worse, in sickness and in health, till death do us'-unite !'

The pricet spoke alterward to Edith on the subject. Dick had requested him to tell ber and his mother whatever they wished to know.

"Never was there a soul more ardent and single," Father John said. " His only difficulty arose from a tender regard for the honor of God, and a great reverence for the sacred office. He fanoied that it would be an insult to both for a man to seek to enter. the priesthood of whom people could say that he did so because he was disappointed in love, and that he gave to God the remnant of a heart which a woman had rejected."

"Dick rejected me," Edith interposed hast-

ily. "I told him," the priest resumed, "that if God had called him, he had no right to think of any coarse and uncharitable remarks which might be made. I reminded him that his life long devotion to you had been a life without faith, and that, after one year in the church, he had given you up willingly. His idea of the true priest was this: one for whose sacred vocation his pious parents had prayed and hoped from the hour of his birth, who hed lived from his childhood cloistered retirement and sanctity, who d never oberished worldly hopes who 1n had desires, bus, walking apart had thus approached the altar that had never ceased to shine before him from the hour of his baptism. I owned to him that such a vocation is beautiful, and is often seen by bidneys and prinary organs; such as Bright's men and angels; but told him that there are others whom the Aimighty leads differently. He hides from such souls that he has sealed them also from the beginning, he allows' them to drug in the mire of earth, to feel its temptetions, to share in its weaknesses. Wo cannot penetrate the designs of God, but we may well believe that his motive is to humble that soul, and to teach it through its own. failings a greater pity and tenderness for the weak and the erring. I warned him that this fear of his might be a temptation of the devil, who saw that his pride was not broken, and who persuaded him that he was fealous for the honor of God, when in reality he

went home, she said sweetly, "By the way, papa, I put up those books the doctor spoke

" Let them lie !" replied Mr. Yorke, with a doubtful.

owa daughter.

There was but little to tell of the family contrast to his rich Eastern cargo. for a while. Mr. Yorke employed a part of his time in attending to Carl's and Edith's pecuniary affeirs, everything being entrusted to his management. Patrick was his assist. | could live in the house with six boys. ant occasionally, and was also Edith's coachman ; for the only carriage they kept belonged to Edith.

Betsey was Mrs. Yorke's special depend. ence. She was a sort of housekeeper, as well as nurse. When the lady was ill no one else could lift, and serve, and watch as Betsey Betsey could scout her vapors very reiresh. ingly, when the others increased them, perhaps by indulgence. On all her little jourof amusement, her faithful affection and sturdy good sense a staff to lean on.

Boston, but had secured them places with the family who had taken her house. " I do not approve of children being separated from them. I know no situation more cruel than that where a child is ashamed of its parents' state of affectionate gratitude toward their employers, and rapture with their church.

In Seaton, Catholics were still in an almost not Father Rasle-who came once in two house. He was not molested.

there, and among other gifts, had his coming back makes the affair more double sent to Mrs. Patten a small library, and twisted than ever." chiefly of controversial books. So Boadlosa through a pair of round-eyed, horn-bowed nor word of title-page in those volumes. She manner. meant to show everybody that she was searchexert themselves to the utmost, and bring all | tion . their learning and eloquence to bear, if they of Onristian endurance and charity.

passed away, an i another winter came. In Hester thought, that winter, Edith had news of an event for It was true, th thought but of his own. He was happy at of them about Christmas time, came a note altogether tyrannized over bir outrageously. I farm-houses were threatened, and large quan-

CLABAS CHAPTER

The second summer after their return to of to you, if you like to take them now. They Boston, Clara went down to spend in Seaton little married kittens put on Hester, seat lie on the hall table." Edith Forke, Captain Cary, came sailing up glance and an emphasis which were not even | Searon River. The captain had made a prosperous voyage to India, and, having nothing He might permit Dr. Stewart to exhort else to do just now, had come down to Maine him, but he would not be schooled by his for a load of barrel staves and boxes. To his mind, the fresh pine and ash made a pleasing.

> Hester and her husband immediately made him at home with them. Their house was not so full but there was room for him, if he

"You can, perhaps, bear it better, since they are sure to be very fond of you," Mrs. Hester said. For the boys had clustered about the sailor before he had been ten minutes with them.

Mrs. Cleaveland was wont to say that the masculine element in hers and her mother's could ; and when she was in low spirits immediate descendants would be rather overpowering were its members not the salt of the earth.

"Poor little mamma was quite alarmed," neys Betsey accompanied Mrs. Yorke. Her she said. "She protested that, if Melicent's quaint, country ways were a constant sou:ce husband or mine called her mother, she would leave the country. Bo they are carefol how they address her. Now, I am made Mrs. Yorke had, at the last moment, con. of sterner stuff, and nothing cise makes me ciuled not to bring the young Patiens to so proud as to have all these boys call me mother."

Hester's boys presented rather an imposing array. There were Major Cleveland's eldest their parents,"she had said, "and being placed Oharles and Henry, college students of in such different circumstances that their twenty and twenty two years of age, healthy, childleh associations seem discordant to honest lads, not very clever, but full of en. ergy and good sense. They were favorites at college, where the renaissance of muscle poverty and ignorance. Besides, I think it had destroyed the old empire of hollow my duty to rescue these poor Catholic girls." chests and pale cheeks, and established as So Mary and Anne had been brought to the watchword mens sana in corpore sano. Boston, and were now living in a blissfal Next to these was Eugene, now a slender youth of fifteen, cleverer than his brothers. but somewhat effeminate in character.

Then came Hester's three boys, Phillip, Babylonish captivity. Their church had been | Carl and Bobert. The last, an infant a year burned a few weeks after the Yorkes left old, had been named by Edith for her father, town; but toward spring they had a priest- | and he was consequently her dearest pet.

"And now my troubles begin all over months, and said Mass for them in a private again," solilcoulzed Clara as she prepared to meet the sailor. "Captain Cary's sudden Edith had not forgotten her friends flight seemed to cut the Gordian knot; but

She went to meet him, however, with an was now investigating the Oatholio religion. | air of pleasant ease which betrayed no sign of She examined it severely and critically, complicated emotions, and asked of his adventures, and told all that had chanced to spectacles, missing not a centence, nor date, them during his absence, in the most friendly

Nor was the sallor less diguified, though ing the subject in an exhaustive manner, and the blush that overspread his face when she that the doctors of the Ohurch would have to first appeared showed a momentary agita-

But this highly proper and decorous dewished to convince her. But, underneath meanor did not last long." Before many days this vain pretence, her heart yearned to enter Mrs. Cleaveland perceived that her boys were that fold where her lost little one had found not the chief attraction which Captain Carry reinge, and where she had seen such examples found in her house. It was plain that he was devoted, heart and soul, to Olara; and it And so, with no event in the family save was plain also that Olara was fully aware of on the hill top west of the village, they could Mellcent's marriage, the winter and summer | that devotion, and made her sport of it, so

It was true, the young woman did take s which she had been looking and longing very high hand with her colossal admirer. ever eince Carl went away. His letters had Sho snubbed him, ordered him about, made sll been addressed to his mothor, but in one him dance attendance, fetch and carry, and,

with emphasis. "Oh! the airs that there I lecture you. Fold your hands, and attend to me. Now, allow me to remind you of two or three little facts. Firstly, 1 am two years older than you. Secondly, I am not a staid married woman with six boyr, and I won't try to act as if I were. Thirdly, you don't know as much about this business as you think you do. Fourthly, women who have a great facility for being shocked on all occasions are, according to my observation, very likely to be shocking women. Fifthly, if you wish well to Captain Cary, you should wish to have him cease to care about me; and the surest way to attain that end is to treat him just as I am treating him. No man can long desire a vix en for a wife. Sixthiy "-and sixthiy, Clara

began to ory. Hester, who never could bear to be blamed. had been herseli on the point of crying, but, seeing her sister's tears, concluded not to.

"Why, what is the matter, Clara?" she asked in distress.

"The matter is that I am tired of being criticised," answered her sister, wiping her eyes. "I am tired of having people tell me what I mean, instead of asking what I mean. I am tired of having people whom I know to be not so good as I am, set themselves up to be better."

"I never meant to set myself up to be better than you, Clara," Hester began pilifally. "1 --- "

" Bless me ! Are you here still ?" exclaimed Miss Yorke, with a laugh. "I'd forgotten you. I was not talking to you at all, you little goose I The truth is, Hester, I am getting as nervous as a witch. You mustn's bother me."

Olara did seem to be nervous, and unlike herself.

Haviog failed in her attempt to admonish her sister, Mrs. Oleaveland took occasion soon after to comfort the sallor.

"You must not mind if Clars seems a little hard sometimes," she said with gentle kindness. "She does not mean to hurt your feelings. It is only her way. I know she thinks very highly of you."

" Oh | I understand her pretty well," he roplied gravely. "Clara has a good heart, and she never gives me a blow but she is sorry for it afterward. I don't blame her. I suppose she sees that I rather took a liking to her"-he blushed up-"and that's the way sho makes me keep my distance. I under stand Olara. She suits me."

He said this with a cortain stateliness. Not even Clara's sister might blame her to blm.

" Bather took a liking," was Captain Cary's way of expressing the fact that he had surrendered the whole of his honest, generous heart.

There were fires in the woods about Seaton that summer, and, August being very dry, they increased so as to be troublesome. From Major Cleaveland's house; which stood see smoke enciroling nearly all the horizon by day; and by night flames were visible in every direction but the south, where the sea The a'r was rank with smoke, cindets lay. came on the wind when it rose, and vegets. tion turned sooty. Orops ware spoiling,

Vital Questions!!!

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

August 1, 1883.

titles of lumber, were, burned....People-looked -every day more analously for rain, prayers were officied in the cohurches for it, and still it did not come. The blue of the sky changed....

to brazen, the sliver and gold of moonlight and sunlight became lurid, the springs began to dry up. Sometimes the day would darken-with clouds, and they looked up hopefully, and watched to see the saving drops descend. But week followed week, and the refreshing messengers passed by on the other side. answered Joe, with an accusing gesture to-More than once, when the sun was in the ward the workers. "I told her that it was west, it showed them through that canopy my place to be there, but she sent me off. Constraid her the the toronic acid. The former is reof smoke the dense black peaks and rolling volumes of the thunder-cloud, and at night they could see the beautiful lingthing crinkling round the horizon, and hear the music of far-away thunder that came down with pelting rain on distant hills; but still their land was dry, their throats and eyes inflamed, and the fires orept nester -

Major Cleaveland came home to tes one night with an anxious face. "They are afraid the fire will reach Arnoid's woods tonight," he said; " and, if it does, Marvin's house must go, and there is danger that some part of the town may burn. The wind is very high from the northwest."

Mr. Marvin, Mrs. Yorke's tenant, had purohased her house and land, and lived there: but the woods still bore their old name of Arnold's, woods.

Later in the evening, while they sat looking out at the baleful glow that grew every moment brighter in the northwest, Charles and Henry Oleaveland came up from the village with later news. Half the men in the town, they said, had gone out beyond Grandfather Yorke's place to fight fire. The firemen were all there, and Mr. Marvin had his furniture packed ready to send away from the house at a moment's warning. "And those poor Pattens!" Clara asked

anxiously. "Have they wit enough to save themselves? Has any one thought of them ?"

The boys had heard no mention made of the Pattens. They supposed that, if the mpless there should be a shower with that shove the forest, and the enemy was upon wind, the fire was not two hours distant.

Captain Cary leaned from the window, and looked overhead. The only sign of sky was a cluster of stars in the sonith. All else that tree down. was smoke. " This wind will bring a shower pretty near, at least, before the night is over," he said, "It isn't a wind out of a clear sky."

"1 must know about those poor creatures!" Olara exclaimed. "They are so shut in that they would not be able to see which way to go, if the fire should come upon them : and I am airaid no one will think of them. Charley, if you will have the buggy out, I will drive over to Mr. Marvin's."

"All right 1' says Obarley promptly.

Oaptain Cary had already risen. "I've been thinking that I'd go over and help the men a little," he remarked, with a moderate air, as if he had been in the habit of fighting fire every day of his life for recreation.

" But you will have to change your clothes," Olara said. " That linen will never do. Now, see which will be dressed first. I must take off this organdie, of course. Hester, take out your watch and count the minuter."

She flow off merrily, her rose colored cloud of skirts filling the doorway as she went through, and Captain Cary walked quietly after, one of his strides equal to three of her small steps. In ten minutes they were heard again, opening the doors of their rooms at the same moment, and Olara appeared in a plaided waterproof suit, and a sailor hat set jauntily over the rich black colls of her hair, and laughingly claimed the victory. "We opened our doors at the same instant," she said ; " but I stopped to button my gloves, and he has no gloves on. Never say again that a lady cannot dress as quickly as a gentleman.

Oaptain Cary displayed a pair of thick boots for which he had exchanged his summer shoss. "May I be allowed to you have on your feet ?" he asked. She put out a foot clad in the thinnest

ply. She turned her glance at that, and beheld Joe, with his children clustered about him,

۰.

ing back, with the light in their faces. She asked him where his wife was.

"She's there fighting fire among the mer," my place to be there, but she sent me off. She thinks now that I and the children are down at the village; but I am going to stay to protect my wife. It shall never be so that I deserted her in the hour of danger." It shall never be said "Have you seen Captain Cary ?" was the

next question. "That'ere big sailor ? Lor, yes ! He's been working like ten men. There he is, chopping down a tree."

Miss Yorke drew her mantle over her head, as a protection sgainst the cinders, and walk-ed forward. The sky in front of her was like the mouth of a furnace from which a it out, then ran. Not more than halt their number remained.

"Good heavens i" she cried excitedly "will he never start ?"

As she spoke a drop of water fell on her face. She looked up, and another and another fell.

On the very frontier of the battle-ground, midway between the woods that were on fire' and those they tried to save stood a tall maple, its arms outstretched, as if inviting the enemy. Captain Cary was cutting that tree down, swinging the axe rapidly in resounding strokes. A few courageous men still lingered near, working with renewed hope as they felt the scattering drops, and perceived that the wind began to Iuli. But family had common sense, they had left the they gave a cry of alarm and fied house by this time, for every one said that, also; for a fiery orest was suddenly lifted them. No one was left but Captain Cary, and his work was not done. If there was a chance of checking the fire, it was in having

> It bent slightly under the heavy strokes that smote it, and, as it bent, a long, flickering tongue of flame shot across the space, and curled around its topmost tuft of foliage, and devoured it in a twinkling. Twigs, boughs, branches, all as dry as tinder, kindled instantly, and the whole tree, wrapped in flame, toppled over and fell.

With a cry of terror Clara Yorke lifted her face that she might not see the man perisb; and, looking upward, saw the redness vividly threaded with a blinding white light. Then there was a rattle and a rumble, and the rain came down in torrents.

"God be thanked I' said a deep voice near by.

There stood Captain Cary, panting, blackened, scorched, torn, wiping his face on his eleeve, and looking to see how much more esfectually fire could be fought by the powers of heaven than by the powers of earth. The flames cowered down from the tree-tops under that tumultuous descent, the brands and cinders died out, hiesing, and streams of water pursued the fire that fied along the ground.

"Providence arrived just in time," observed one of the men who had gathered about him.

The sailor looked at him with a reproving glance. "Providence always does arrive in time," he said reverently. Here Mrs. Patten, looking like one of

those witches we see in the play of Macbeth, not even lacking the long pole, made her appearance about as mysteriously as those witches do.

"Gentlemen," she said, " since the hour of peril has gone past, and you must be fatigued by your exertions, I hope that you will take stood in the way of his fine German hearti- ed; keep bearing shoots well tied up.... shelter from the rain in my poor mansion. You shall be welcome to such humble hospitality as I can offer you." They were nearly in darkness now, having

Here we be," said a pitcons voice in re- SOMETHING. ABOUT BREAD MARING. By the process of bread-making it is intended to convert the flour of certain grains into a cellular structure, in which is is most standing beside the path. A large bundle easily chewed, saturated with the fluids of lay on the ground by them, containing their the mouth, and digested. In order to arrive to from olden times, by introducing the same in the dough by means of brewers' yeast.

· · · ·

by the loaves, when sufficiently raised. Both gases produce the raising of the dough -: c. the porous and spongy appearance. By this formentation the flour not only

loses weight, but the bread also attains qualities which may injure the process of digestion. In order to evade these inconveniences, chemists have long sgo searched to impart the spongy structure of the dough by other means than yeas', respectively by substances evolving gaseous bodies, or which in the oven are transformed into gases themselves. To the best known belong the blcarbonate of soda fiery blast is rushing, and the tree-trunks in and oream of tartar, certainly well known to and dream of tartar, certainly well known to light beyond them. Some of the workers were retreating at that last sign. The wind caught a burning branch and bore it almost to her feet. The men stopped to trample it out, then ran. Not more than halt that on the system, not to speak of the adulterations to which most of them have lately been subjected.

We are glad to learn that Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., who held the chair of chemistry in Harvard University, invented, some time since, a baking preparation forming an exception to those spoken of, which has already attained universal reputation.

The idea by which Prof. Horsford was guided, was not only to furnish a substitute for brewers' yeast, but also to provide those nutritious constituents of the four lost in the bran in the process of bolting. These are the so-called phosphates, which are also the nutritive salts of meat, and of the utmost importance for the building up of the organism. If we take into consideration that the nutritive value of wheaten flour is from twelve to fifteen per cent. less than of the wheat grain, and that this loss is now restored by Prot. H(rsiord's invention, then we must look upon it as one of the greatest national economic importance. As Justus von Liebig, said : "The result is the same as if the fertility of our wheat fields had been increased by one seventh or one-sighth."

THE QUEEN AS A MARTINET.

The court etiquette has grown more rigid and inflexible during these months of fucreasing morbidness, and soon, it is feared, the Queen will be as far removed from her pecple as a Ohinese emperor. She carries out her wilful insisten enperor. She carries out her wilful insisten eigen etquatte in every least detail, and the Arben it concerns her own children and The fildren. When the Pringrate bullee returned from Canada and arrived windsor, she was kept waiting until she had changed her ettre and

waiting until she had changed her attire and until the Queen sent word that she was pre pared to receive her. It is reported that the Princess entered the drawing-room in the evening to await dinner, dressed in a most lovely crimeon velvet gown, with crimson silk hose to match. The Queer, happening to espy the Princess's feet, said: "Do you not knew that colored stockings are not permitted in my presence? Go to your room at once and change your stockings !" And so the poor Princess came down to dinner in a climson velvet dress wearing white stockings.

Not one of the royal children ever visited the Queen except by special and formal invitation. Her Majesty appoints the hour for her own children to come and for them to go. One can imagine the unnaturalness of such a household. The Prince Consort was stately, but he was a genial, happy, mirth-loving gentleman. He was the most affectionate husband and father, and no royal eliquette ever

-AGRICULTURAL. FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

The soll for winter wheat needs to by prepared at once. A clover god may be treated plowing it under. Much depends upon the best. If there is danger of the Hessian fly, it animal tu August. may be well to defer seeding until next month For fall fodder white turnips may besown now. Oat or barley stubble, when the soil is rich, can be turned under and produce six hundred bushels or more of late turnips per acre.... Now is an excellent time to reclaim waste land Brush cut this month will rarely sprout again, and drains may be opened, where it grass land abounding in vegetable matter. Forty bushels per acre may be spread from the waggon Muck for use in the stables can be dug now. Draw the muck, with a scraper or otherwise, from the bed to some dry place near by, where it can dry out, after which it may be taken to the stable or storeroom. Muck increases in value by "weathering," and it is well to have a year's supply constantly on hand Fall plowing for spring sowing has the benefit of fallow to some extent, and the earlier it is done, the better. It improves heavy clay land more than a light sandy one.... In a time of drouth, look for and locate all springs or any indications that may lead to a supply of water. It is sometimes necessary to deepen wells which fall to furnish sufficient water....Weeds should not be allowed to go to seed. It is not enough to pull them up, as the seeds already formed will ripen and propagate the

pests. The only safe method is to burn the weeds; throwing them on the manure heap only increases a good seeding.

LIVE STOOK IN MID-SUMMER. This is a trying time for all kinds of farm

animals; pastures are usually short, old grain is high, and the new not in the best condition for feeding. It is well to make the most of wooded pastures, where the animals can enjoy the shade during the hot days, and get a part of their living from the underbrush. A good supply of fodder corn helps to keep the cows up to their full flow of milk, and the other live stock in good health and flesh Horses are often extremely annoyed by files, especially when in a shadeless pasture. It is best to let them stand in a dark stable during mid-day, and turn them out near nightfall. Horser, when at work, need the protection of a fig-sheet. This is easily made and prevents much iretilng Lambs are now separated from the ewes, and should be pastured as far spart as possible. Place some wethers with the lambs to lead the flock, and in a few weeks the lambs will be entirely weaned Pigs for early fall market need to be pushed vigoronsly, with abundant feed at the trough. The apple orchard makes a fine pasture for swine. The fatling fruit is usually wormy, and the pigr, in eating it, destroy hosts of insects, to the mutual benefit of the swine and

THE FRUIT GABDEN IN A UST.

orchard.

As soon as the raspberries are off, out away the stems that bore them and encourage the new stocks.... Blackberries often color long before they are ripe; for home use or a near market, let them be ripe; if to be shipped to a distance, they must be firm. Cut away all suckers not needed....Watch grape vines for the first signs of mildew, and apply sulphur; hand-pick the bestles and large caterpillars; keep the laterals pinched back, leaving one leaf of the new growth ; remove shoots which start where they are not need-

great thirst, to be allayed only by large quantities of cold water. But water from creeks, ponds, and the like, are at this season the most heated. The greatest fatality among swine is in September and Outober. As the period from the interception of the discase to to a dressing of well rofted manure, before its fatal termination is from thirty to forty dayr, it would sppear that the disease germs variety of seed wheat, therefore sow only the are most (fren taken into the body of the

IN THE HAY AND HABVEST FIELD.

People dripk too copionsly of icc-cold water, and every summer the list of deaths from this cause is a long one. Excessive drinking of icc-cold water becomes as much of a habit as some other forms of drinking. If icc-cold water be used to reduce the temperawould be impossible to get teams on the land | ture of ordinary well water, " half-and-half." it at any other season. It is the best to clear | will be found to quench thirst quite as readtherongisly, and so to grass, even if it be only lives when taken into the stomach at the a small portion of the waste land, and thus melling point of loc (32°) and there will be avoid the discouragement of half reclaiming no danger of sunstroke and "sudden prostraa larger area Lime is an old-time ferti. tion in the hay field." Still better than icelizer, and rarely fails to give good returns on | water is some prepared drink, to be taken in moderate quantities. Nothing is better for those who work in the hay and harvest field than the old fash-ioned "Switchell." This is water sweetened with molasser, to which are added vinegar and ground sugar. We do not know of any definite proportions, as the ingredients are usually "mixed according to taste." It is a most refreshing draught, and, if cooled by adding a moderate quantity of ice, the ginger prevents any uppleasant effects. Another capital drink for workmen in the field is "Tes Panch." Make strong tes, sweeten it, and then squeeze into it the juice of one or more lemone. This may also be cooled by edding ice in moderate quantitler, and those who like tea at all will prefer it to any other harvest drink. Strong coffee, with sugar and milt, placed on ice until well cooled, is an excellent drink for the field .- American Agriculturist.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Is an appetizer; it stimulates the stomson to renewed so ivity, and in many ways tones up and invigorates the whole system.

SENATOR JONES ON TRELAND

Impressions He Received on a Visit to His Birthplace-Destilution and As-stated Emigrauis - Lord Wolseley's Baugust and the Bauquet Given the American Senator.

NEW YORK, July 25.-" Yes, I have been in Ireland," said Senator Jones, of Florida, in answer to a N. Y. Herald reporter's question. "For the first time since I was a child I went

" For the first time since I was a child I went back to see my old home in Baibriggan, a fine little town about twelve miles from Jublin. I found Ireignal far more beautint ithun my earliest recollections led me to expect." " And its people ?" " I found among them a strong, deep and seemingly unquenchable nestre for loc 1 self-government, such as the Canadian people have. The feeling is thoroughly national, and, what-ever differences may exist as to minor political matters, I believe that Iroland is eagor for home rule. The people talk carnestly about their plane, and I failed to see any evidences of dis-order in the portion of the country which I visited. There was no more lawlessness or crime than in other countries." "Was there any great destitution among the people ?"

crime than in other countries." "Was there any great destitution among the people 7" "To tell the truth, I did not go to the section where the suffering was said to be greatest. But when I was in Dublin the late Futher Tom Burke left his sick bed to address a meeting in the case of charity, and I took this last ucca-sion to hear the famous patriot priest of whom I had read so much. The assembly was a very large one; but I could not judge of Father Burke's oratory, for he was very sick and only spoke a few earnest words, full of tenderness and feeling. He declared that in the western portion of Ireland in one district there were 5/03 little children dying of hunger Father Burke appealed for money with which to buy bread and clothes for the helpless little oner. This I considered the highest evidences that the suffering in some parts of the island was as great as it has been represented. When I was tanqueted by the Lord Mayor and clizons of Dublin I and in a brief speech that if there amount of destitution among the adolts. This a single district there must be a propertionate amount of destitution among the adolts. WHAT GENERAL WOLSELEY SAID. "By the way, Lord Wolseley was banqueted in the R. anda of Dublin on the very night that I was honored in the Manshon Honse. The Freeman's Journal commented extensively on the two nanquets, and quoted the words of Lord Wolse's, the said in bits speech that the Irish Roldler, like the Irish neople, could not be governed by the cold dissiption of the English, but it ust nave leaders of their own. The words had a strong rine, coming as they did from the lips of a distributed English the distribution was intended as a polligical meve to distact from the geeting to Lord Wolsely. I do not think that it had any pilical meve to distact from the geeting to Lord Wolsely. I do not think that the two uffairs took place on the one night was merely a coreidence." PARNELL AND THE FEOILE. WHAT GENERAL WOLSELEY SAID.

tions of tenants by landlords, I really cannot see how it is that Ireland cannot support a larger population when so much of the finess farming hand I ever saw is lying waste and al-most useless."

HAPPY ONCE MORE.

Sr. LOUIS, MO .- A Chronicle reporter was told by Mr. Alfred J. Papir, of this city, that his nephew had the most obstinate case of inflammatory rheumatism which bedled all kinds of treatment until Bt Jacobs Oil, the great pain conqueror, was used. It oured the young man, and he recommends it as the greatest cure for prine in the world.

WOLSELEY ON THE IRISH SOLDIER

"The Administration which Suits other" Eaces and other Armies does not Suis the Irish Soldiers any more than is Suits the Irish People."

On the 20th of June the University of Trinity College, Dablin, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on Lord Wolseley. On the evening of the same day Lord Wolscley was entertained at a banquet and was pre-sented with a service of plate ' in testimony of the pride with which his countrymen regard the services of a gallant soldier." The hanquet took place in the round room of the Rotunda. Lord Wolseley on rising to re-

" I have been what is termed a successful man, and I am no exception to that rule. E in my turn have bad my enemies-my share of them-I think too many of them. Many stories have been propagated by them which are wholly and entirely untrue; but of all the unfair stories, the foulest story ever in vented about me, the greatest untruth started against me is that which has been started by some people recently that I am anti-Irish in my feelings and that my sympathies are not with the Irish people. That calumny I repudiate with all the strength that is within me. (Cheers.) I decline most emphatically to be disassociated or disconnected in any way whatever with those gailant soldiers. with whom I have spent so many years of my life-(cheers)--those gallant Irishmen who have, according to my experience of them, always been prepared, ready and willing, and auxious to take their fair share of danger on the battle field. (Obsers.) My lords and gentlemer, I should be a eraven-

I would be unworthy the uniform I wear and unworthy the position I hold in the army, if I wished in any way to be disar sociated from them. (Cheers.) With the Ireland of politics-with the Ireland of differing and different creeds-I have no concern whatever (applause), but with the Ireland of obivalry my earliest associations were connected. (Oheers.) I was brought ur, my lords and gentlemen to believe in the great superiority of Irlehmen. (Hear, hear,) I was brought up to believe that Irishmen were cleverer, were abler, and were in every way better men than any other people in the world. (Hear, hear.) I now speak of my countrymen as I know them and after a long experience of them. After I have seen much of the world and taking a clear view of all I have seen and gone through-speaking of them now I must say that I have seen nothing and heard nothing to make me waver in that faith (Ohcers.) I cannot help feeling that every page of the military history of Gruat Britain bears record of the valour of Irish soldiers. There is scarcely any event connected with the military history of Britain to which we can look back with pride and pleasure but has the name of some Itish soldier prominently associated with it. (Obsers.) In my own special walk in life I have had a great deal to de, I believe, with Irish soldiers. I have been associated with them in various parts of the world, and under all sorts of circumstances. (Hear.) I have seen them un der difficulties. I have seen them under-WDICD is liable, and I can only say with reference to them that I have always found the Irlan soldiers to be like clay in the hands of the moulder (hear), and that it was al-ways an essential point that the moulder should strongly understand the material with which he was working. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I do not think there is a greater folly than to imaging that the strict discipline-that discipline that we know to be so necessary for the maintenance of the army-can be maintained among Irish soldiers by the cold unsympathetic rule of Englishmen. (Oheers) I have a great respect for Englishmen. (Hear.) I know their good points. I live among them, and there is no one can admire Englishmen more than I do; but my own experience in that if you want to have Irish soldiers in a fair state of discipline and get as much out. of them as may be got out of gallant mer. they should be commanded by their own countrymen. Irish coldiers, I think, are much like Irishmen generally and the Irish people generally-they require to be ruled firmly but justly. (Oacers.) They require to see the man who rules them. (Hear, hear.) The administration which suits other races in the world, and which suits other armier, doos not suit the Irish soldiers any more than it suits the Irish people (hear); they require to be ruled firmly, and they require also to know the man that rules them. I have been so impressed with the manner in which those Irish soldiers did their work in the late campaign that if it should be my good fortune at any future time of my life to take command of an army in the field, I hope and trust sincerely that there will be in that army an Irish brigade commanded by an Irish. brigadier. (Cheers.) In the many wars in which I have taken part I have always found that there was a Scotch brigade, and I cannot see any good reason why an army which has on its banner the cross of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick should not have also an Irish brigade. (Obsers.) I am quite certain that if ever an Irish brigade does take the field under an Irish general having its confidence it will prove itself worthy of the country." (Loud obsers.)

stocking, and a low kid slipper.

" 1 appeal !" said the sallor.

"And I give up l" she answered. "Now let me see if you are prepared to go into Gehenna. Are those clothes all wool?'

She made him turn round, tried with her own fingers the texture of his sleave, ordered him to button his cost tightly at neck and wrists, so that no sparks could get in, and gave him a woollen scarf, which she commanded him to the about his face at the proper time. Then they went out together, drop. ping their laughter at the door. For the wind blew in their faces a hard gale, and over the northwestern horizon glowed an angry aurora, and in the senith still hung that cluster of stars.

They drove over to Mr. Marvin's almost in clience. Oarts partly filled with furniture stood at the avenue gate, and trunks and pachages had been set out on the steps ready to be taken away. Two little children stood in the door, crying with fear, while a servant tried vainly to pacify them.

"Their mother told me to take them out to the village, to the Seaton House," she said to Clara. "And they don't want to go."

Mrs. Marvin was up in the cupola, watching the progress of the fire.

Clara reassured the little ones, put them and the girl into the buggy with Oharles Olesveland, and sent them back home with him.

"But how are you to get back, Aunt Clara?" he asked.

"Oh! in the same way the people out here do," she answered. "I shall not be alone. Drive along, Charley. The horse won't bear this smoke much longer. He begins to dance now."

As soon as they had gone, she started off through the woods. Oaptain Cary had already preceded her, thinking that she meant to await him at the house.

Down in the wood-path all was darkness, only a faint reflected light showing where he may be, she said in a plaintif voice, after the path lay; but the tree-tops shone as if a minute. "For really..." with sunset, and the sky hung close, in a deep red canopy. Now and then the light forest home, flitted by, and its fleet shape was dimly seen for an instant. The volces of men were heard, and the sound of axer, not far away.

When she reached the opening where the Patten's house was built, the whole scene burst upon her sight. The open square of ten acres was as light as an illuminated drawing-room. Volumes of red smoke poured over it, dropping cinders, which men and boys ran about trampling out as soon as they fell, Some men were at work digging a trench along the furthest side of the opening, others felled trees, others dragged them away.

only such light as came from the frequent fisches overhead.

The sailor thanked her politely. "I shall be glad it you can lend me a lanterp," he said; "for 1 want to get through to Mr. Marvin's as soon as I can. Somebody is there

waiting for me." Mrs. Patten led the way, and the others followed. In the semi-darkness, a smaller figure, which Captain Cary had not noticed before, came close to his side, and slipped a hand in his arm; and the "somebody" who should have been waiting for him at Mr. Marvin's said quietly, "You see, I cannot walk very well without help, for I have lost one of my slippers."

The sailor's heart had not given such a jamp when the burning tres fell and just missed him, as it gave at the sound of that volce.

"You here i" he exclaimed. 'What did you come for ?" " To see the fire," replied Miss Yorke.

"And you are barefoot ?"

"Oh! no," she said cheerfully. "I have a Lisle-thread stocking, what there is left of if, between my right foot and the sticke, and stoner, and brierr, and thistles, and-so forth."

He groaned out, " Oh! you poor little dear l and seemed on the point of saying something he was airaid to say, hesitated, almost stopped, then stammered, "I suppose it would be impudent to offer to carry you as far as the house, but I hate to have you walk that

way." "Oh! thank you," answered Miss Ciara. "I could not think, though, of receiving so much assistance from any one but my hugband, or the one who is to be my husband."

The sailor swallowed a great sigb, and they walked on, Clars hobbling fearfully.

"I wish that he were here now, whoever

Her escort sold not a word.

In a few minutes they reached the log steps of some wild creature, driven from its house, where Jos and the children had already arrived ; and, waiting only for the men to wash the soot from their faces and hande and to find a shoe which Miss Yorke could keep on her foot, they set out again, with a lantern.

(To be continued).

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

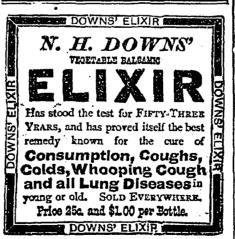
Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Veget-

ness. Since his death his children have had no paternal companionship, and they are as far removed from the Queen as though they had not been born of her.

It is well known that the Prince of Wales has very great influence with his mother and is personally deeply attached to her. He was a constant companion of his father, and he quite remembers how his father managed the Queen in the old days. The Prince is said to recreate both body and mind in various ways, be most charming in his relations to his mother, and is always upon his most beautiful manners in her presence. He at times does approach her with great affection and even tenderness of feeling and demonstration.—Chicago Tribune.

OUB HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Batternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-Lere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Malled free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps .-- B. E. McGale, chemist. Montreal. 95 t



DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-DROVINUS OF QUEBBO, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Mary Jane Rorze, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and herennic duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a ster en jusice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to obtain separation as to property has been this day instituted sgainst the said defendant. KERR & CARTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th July, 1895. 49 5

1999. WHU 19 WHU - Constraints of the second state of the straints of the second state of the state of the state The shall be strained by the state of the state The state of the state The state of the **1996.** Designations and the state of the

Strawberry plants layered in pots may be set out. Can or dry surplus fruits.

AUGUST WORK IN THE OBCHARD.

The cultivator, whether of orchard or garden, has never a season of leisure ; but if there is any month except in winter, in which work is the least pressing, it is the present. Recreation may well be taken now. One may as with a fishing excursion, camping out, etc., without other object than rest and change. Excursions to the lakes or to the sez-shore will be preferred by many. A profitable kind of recreation is to visit the orchards and gardens of others; relief from home cares is obtained, and much may be learned. Cultivators, as a rule, gladly welcome others who arc interested in the same pursuite Preparations for the fairs should not be lost sight of. Encourage the local fair by competing for prizes, and if any are awarded, be sure and take the money. Nothing destroys the common interest in the fair so quickly, as for those who do not think they need the money, to decline to take the swards. If only twenty-five centr, take it and be proud of it. Newly planted trees will be helped by a mulch ; keep off late insects, and do not allow weeds to grow....Budding will begin this month. Keep a close wetch on the pickers. Early apples and pears are often more

profitable than late kinds. Assort and pack them in attractive manner..., Dry surplus fruit, and use the windfall apples to press for vinegar.

PUEB WATER FOB HOGS.

Mr. J. M. Stahl writes as follows on the above subject in the American Agriculturist for August :

Swine are subject to the same laws that govern the health of other animals. Vegetable and animal matters, in a decaying state, when introduced into the system, are detrimental to health. Such matters are readily introduced with water being taken directly into the stomach, soon pass to the intestiner, etc. and become a source of direase. Experience and observation have convinced us that a large per cent of swine-disease is produced by the disease germs being carried into the stomach in foul water. It is now believed that this, and many other discases, are due to minute organisms so low in the scale of organic life, that it is difficult to say whether they are vegetable for animal; they are known by the general name of "disease germs." The vitality of these germs is not great, except when preserved, as it is in water containing organic substances. In the water of pools, ditches, and ponds, their vitality is preserved for some time. If

wholesome water. During this month they and others sought for water, and threw it about the barrier they were making. They worked like tigers for, scarcely two miles distant, the firset was leaping toward them like a courser, or like that figure first the purchast were backed in the space. Do you know where the Patters, and the space. Do you know where the Patters, but without look-ling to see who stood near; but without look-sources, was leaping to see who stood near; but without look-sources, sources, but without look-sources, sources, but without look-sources, sources, but without look-ling to see who it was.

PARNELL AND THE PROPLE.

PAINELL AND THE FROME. "Do the people seem to rely generally upon Parnell?" "Yes, decidedly. They seem to think that a deal of good has been wrought by the Land Act and that it can be altered so as to accomplish much more. The people think that the country can easily be developed it the Government will give it a fair chance. This view was held by the most thoughtful men I met. Kverywhere it was said that the distribution of taxes in Ireiand was not just when compared with faration in other parts of the Empire, and that there was much need of reform in this direction bafors the country could prosper. I don't believe that any Protestant leader ever had the confidence of the Catholic people as completely as farnell. There are a few who disagree with him, but the great maas of the people ale with bilm heart and soul. They like his moderation and conservalises. Even men who dare not sympathizs with him openly sup-oct him secretly."

who date not sympathize with him openly sup-oct him secretly." "What was the most prominent feature in Irish polities that you noticed?" "The most striking thing to me was the fact that the religious differences which formerly divided the Irisa people from top to bottom are being thrown to one side and Protestant and Catholic are joining hands."

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS.

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS. "How about the exportation of the peasaniry to America? Is there really any feeling on the subject?" "There is a vary strong feeling against what is called 'assisted emigration." The idea of ex-porting to Americs, by means of governmental aid, people who can be classed as panpers of-fends the pride of the Irish, and they talk very freely against it. The popular feeling is that the pror pe's sants should not go to America, but stay at home and help to work out their coun-try's redemption "

"Did you observe any general sympathy for the men who were recently hanged in Ireand ?" "No. I found that the people themselves de-

"No. I found that the people themselves de-test any form of crime just as much as we do here. The Irish people think that the orimes committed in ithe name of Ireland have done the country's cause great injury." "What were the object polais of difference between Ireland and America that you no-ticed?" "Well, the people there claim that they do not sean the finil inputs of their labor and thet

"Well, the people there claim that they do not reap the fuil fruits of their labor, and that if they did they would be as prosperous as our people are. They contend that under the politi-cal system by which they are ruled the country is unable to contain within itself the weath which is created by the tillers of the land; that the growth of industry is checked by oppressive laws; tha, although Irishmen labor 1 and and skilfully, the bulk of the country's substance goes into England and nothing comes back. Another difference between the two countries is in the great display of military force which met my eye at every little railway stabulary carrying sidearms and somelimes carbines."

化建制成复合 化合物化合物 and the second the second and a second s

HOW TO REMEDY A GROSS NEGLECT.

At the 12th June, '83, Grand Semi-unnual Drawing (the 157th monthly) of The Louisfana State Lottery over \$522,000 were scattered broadcast, and many who neglected toavail themselves then can be in time for the next, the 159th, on Tuesday, August 14th, by an immediate application to M. A. Dauphing New Orleans, when \$265,500 (1,967 prizee) will be distributed among 100,000 ticket holders.

Frederick N. W. Orouch, author of the song, "Kathleen Mayourneen," has been recound from poverty by a wealthy and eccentrio young Southerner, James Marian Roches who assumes his name and supplies all the

money that he needs

MAUK'S MAGNETIC MEDIUINE is a positive remedy for nervous exhaustion and all weakness of the generative organs in both sexes. See advertisement in another column. For sale by Laviolette & Nelson.

and the second states of the second and a start of the start of the

hogs are forced to drink such water, they take into their bodies the seeds of disease. In August, hogs suffer the most from un

MICHAEL DAVITTS LETTER.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

的首先将有一个公式 August 1, 1883. 111 64

WITNESS" *THR TRUB IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Habscription, per annum (if in advance)...\$1.00

TO ADVEBTISERS.

TO ADVEBTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of ap-proved eharacter will be inserted in "THE THUE WITNESS" for Ico per line (agate), first "Insertion, 16 per line every subsequent insertion. Bpedial Rolices 20 per line. Special rates for "Bootract, on application. Advertisements for "Bechers, Information Wanted, &co. 500 per in-"mention (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices f of Births, Deaths and Maritages 500 each inser-tion.

tion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTION TO SUBSUILIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the name Yost Office. Berritances can be safely made by Registered Estar or Post Office. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their rabscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do AD through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to "Buo Bost Division" O Dublishing flampoon

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1883.

TRUBEDAY, 2-St. Alphoneus Liguori, Bishop, Conferser and Doctoriof the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Mariyr. FRIDAY, 3-Finding of the body of St. Stephen, First Martyr. Cons. Bp. More, Monterey, 1873. SATUBDAY, 4-St. Dominic, Confessor. BERDAY, 5-Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. Dedication of St. Mary Major. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14.16; Gorp. Luke xi. 27-28 ; Last Goep. Luke x. 23. 37. MONDAY, 6-Transfiguration of our Lord. S5. Xystus, Pope, and others, MM. TOBSDAY, 7-St. Csjstan, Confector. Donstur, Bithop and Mariyr. St.

WEDNEEDAY, 8-SS. Oyriacus, Largus and Smarsgdus, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Wattersor, Columbus, 1880.

THE Evening Canadran, of Toronto, says :---#In criticising the attitude of the Montreal press on the strike, the World fails to give THE Fost credit for its able, manly, and outspoken advocacy of the men's cause 'from the word go.' *

Tes all-wise cable correspondent informs us that James Carey, the informer, has arrived at one of the British colonies. The news is so pointed that there is no mistaking the exact ; destination of the Government's protected arsassin. Carey may be here, or he may be at the antipodes, but no matter where he is, the Indefinite information of the cable man is sure to be within the bounds of truth.

THE appointment of Lanslowne to the Gevennor Generalship of Canada has had the effect of lowering the respect and loyalty due to the position. The Ottawa Free Press cays wit really matters very little who hangs up his hat at Bideau. A presentable sort of person is of course more acceptable to our people than one who is not. But Canada may get tired some day of paying off morigsges on Irish boge."

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Michael Davitt has consented to act as ishments of recruiters." special correspondent to THE POST and TRUE

contributions on the Irish question. That subject he treate, it is guite plain that the to receive from the eloquent and truth- highest. Prestige, without a solid army to ful pen of the founder of the back it up, will not avail much before shot Land League descriptive accounts of affairs and shell coming from rifles and guns est doubt. The cable is miserably adapted to the transmission of correct and reliable information regarding the Irish question; and the Irish-American and Canadian Press are obliged to have recourse to the slower, but surer method of obtaining the news by mail. That our selection of Michael Davitt as special correspondent will give entire satisfaction to the readers of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, we have every reason to expect. The name of one of the. most sterling patriots, polished writers, and elequent orators in Ireland will be sufficient to give to his communications unusual weight and attractiveness. We publish in another column the first of Michael Davitt's letters.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

THE annual report of immigration for the past year has just been issued from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the years ended July 1st, 1882 and 1883, respectively, were as follows :---1883 | 1882 | Decrease. From.

Eng. and Wales Ireland.		83,697 76,252	3,845 12,533
Sootland	19,612	18,763 20,089 249,161	*849 9,572 57,185
Germany Italy Norway	21,849	32,056 28,466	851 6 617
Sweden	34,593 64,971	64,276 93,029 104,623	29,681 28,058 30,774
All others	592,324		178.098

*Increase It will be seen that the number of arrivals during the past twelve months was 178,098

less than during the corresponding period of 1881-2. The tide has been checked for the threatenings of war in Europe, have not been so prevalent as usual. Germany, notwithstanding a decrease of about sixty thousand famishes from three to twenty times more emigrants than any other country in the world. Curiously enough little Scotland is the only country whose tide of emigration keeps steadily rising, and which is greater for the past twelve months than it was for the preceding twelve. This is probably to be accounted for by the recently developed agricultural troubles between the Scotch landlords and their tenants. All the other countries show a falling off. Even in Ireland, which for so long a time furnished the majority of the new-comers to America, emigration is steadily decreasing and is sinking to a subordinate place in the aggregate. In the past year there were only 63,720 persons of lrish birth received out of a total of 592.324. This falling off is a good sign ; it shows that the people are beginning to hold their own against the rule and system of landlordism

which proved to be such an exterminating power in the past When the landlords will

getically and actively as checks to the bland-From these observations by a writer who the Canadian public will be eager and anxious military outlook for England is not of the to fasten the blame of the strike upon a few men.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE DOMINION.

The Dominion of Canada has progressed and prospered beyond expectation during the past five years. The strides which it has taken towards its proper and adequate de-

velopment, for this period, are simply wonderful, and indicate, in a very positive manner, national capacities and powers on the part of our young Dominion which can stand comparison with those of many an older country. To judge of the extensive growth and the solid progress of the country we will adduce in evidence a few figures concerning the governmental institutions of the Dominion; these figures speak volumer, and at to the same time will offer conclusive proof, of the healthy and progressive condition of the

Canadian confederation. Since the inauguration of the protective tariff in 1879 the revenue from the Ourtoms all over the Dominion has been steadily increasing and adding to the wealth of the national treasury without in any perceptible fashion depleting the coffers of individuals. During the five years that have elapsed since that time the revenue has increased about eighty per cent. or over ten millions of dollars. In 1879 it was \$13,062,505 ; in 1880, \$14,278,814; in 1881, \$18,681,343; in 1882, \$21,885,479; and in 1883, \$23,345,000.

The Excise Revenue, on the other hand shows that the Canadian people have been

able to consume tobacco and liquors upon which over thirty millions were paid as Juty during the same period. 'the revenue from this source decreased from \$6,065,608 in 1879 present. Oppression of the people, and the | to \$4.925.125 in 1880, but since then it has taken an upward turn, as in the following year it rose to \$6,104,108; in 1882 to \$6,590.-725; in 1883 to \$6,820,374.

> It is in the postal service of the country, however, that we find the surest signs of prozperity and the healthiest indications of progress and development. The figures showing the growth of this national institution are highly interesting, and are a credit to the Dominion. The number of post offices in the Domiaion in 1878 was 5,378; the following year, 5,606; in 1880, 5,773; in 1881, 5,935; 1882, 6,171; and estimated for 1883, 6,350that is, in six years, we have an increase of 1.000 post offices, due to a large extent by immigration to Manitobs and the Northwest. The number of miles of annual mail travel have been as follows :- In 1878, 15,427,323; in 1879, 16,156,034; in 1880, 16,446,939; the year following, 17,068,241; in 1882, 18,091,-996; and estimated for 1883, 18,500,000, an increase in the six years of three mililons of

miles travelled. The number of letters has been all the time augmenting, it being in 1878, 50,455,000; in

fore the golden calf, and began to strikers must proceed from some other cause than the trickery of a few men. The operatims. That is the secret of the union and

strength of their movement. organs to inveigh against all association, organizations and concerted action of employes, as though it were a crime in laborers to combine when these same monopolists owe all their power and wealth to combinations which often are of the most unscrupulous character. We hold that it is equally right and proper for employes to organize and combine for their protection and advantage as prices on the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, and compel the public to vield to their exorbitant demands. The public will not forget that its interests have been deliberately and criminally sacrificed by the companies, by their arrogant refusal to concede the just and reasonable demands of the operators. The executive committee and officials of the telegraph companies are making a great deal of protonse that the strikers did not properly present their demands, and did Mr. Wiman even claims that the committee was astonished while in session when the

news came that the strikers had put on their costs and hats and quit work. Now, all this to the committee to lay the grievances before if, but they were treated with contempt, and formed that the commade by indivi

who, when signing the Declaration of Indeseparately.

It is an absurd pretension to say that the demands of the operators were not considered which employs them. If the Brotherhood acted in an unbecoming or hasty manner; which we do not think they did that gave their employers an

sumed to be living agencies operating ener- Ho. But the influence of the monopolists and gobbled up our Canadian lines, has, after ospitalists was too much for them, tyrannising over the operatore, arrogantly arand these organs bowed down be rayed itself against the public. In order to prove their own supremacy, and to grind their WITHESS, and to furnish us with a series of is or ought to be thoroughly au fait with the sing the war songs of watered capital employes to the dust like slaver, a few monoagainst underpaid labor. Efforts were made | polists provoke a revolt like the present one and illegally permit a strike to convulse the alleged ambitious and designing men in the business of the whole country, to derange Brotherhood, but they have signally failed | traffic, to interrupt communication, and to put for it is felt that the spontaneity of the all classes to inconvenience. The question now and events in Ireland, there is not the slight- shouldered and manned by a million of strike and the harmony and union of the arises whether the time has come or not for legislation which will prevent a few capital. ists from combining to crush competition tors have been actuated solely by a sense of and create a monopoly to control an agency the deep injustice of which they are the vic. of communication which every year becomes increasingly indispensable to the private and public affairs of the people and of the nation, It is the fashion of monopolists and their | and in fact to the whole range of civilization ?

> versally essential to the operations of com merce and trade as the telegraph, should not be liable to interruption or stoppage through the greed or caprices of private individuals. As the Mail pointedly remarks : "Purely private rivalry to the present existing lines it is for capitalists to combine is out of the question. The only attempts control markets, fix their own which have been made with any vigor have guarantee an honest acceptance of the entire tion." And in all probability other attempts that might be made would end, if they were not from the first intended to end, in complete submission to the dominant corporation. We have very little faith in the virtuous resistance likely to be offered by a weak financial enterprise to a strong one when the latter proposes union. There is a good deal of human nature in man, and a mercantile man is not give the officials time to consider the apt to be particularly full of it. The hope of situation before the strike was inaugurated. | freedom from disturbance arising in the ranks the great American corporation is obviously 1 cito be sought in purely private speculation

present."

Since the telegraph business cannot then is sheer nonsense and is without a color | be properly conducted by a private company. of truth. The telegraphers sent delegates there remains no alternative but to establish a postal telegraph system under the control of the Postmaster-General. The telegraph is simply a swifter way of carrying the mail, no, demands, except | and as an expeditious agency for the comiployes. Now, just munication of intelligence it rightly belongs made by indifference it rightly belongs imagine a poor deather facing the owners of to and should be made a part of the work of \$100,000,000 watered stock and asking these the postal system of the country. The estabimperious capitalists to raise his salary from | lishment of a postal telegraph system by \$15 to \$17.25, or fifteen per cent, and to the Government, on the same business princishorten his long hours of labor. The tele- | ples as the General Post Office system is now graphers were of the same mind as Fianklin, | conducted would at once remove the telcgraph from the manipulation of capitalists pendence, declared that it the signers did not | and place it under the control and at the serall hang together, they would surely hang vice of the people. As Senator Platt sagaciously remarked in the United States last year, the telegraph to-day is the rich man's mail, but the time is coming and it is hasterbecause of the way in which they were pre- ing rapidly when people will demand that it sented. If is not necessary that workmen shall no longer be the rich man's mail but should get on their knees when they have a that it shall be brought within the reach of list of grievances to present to a corporation every individual in the land. This result can only be obtained by the adoption of the postal telegraph, which in the hands of the Government, would insure cheap messages honest service, freedom from strikes, all opportunity by moderate and friendly treat. | other internal derangements ; while it would ment, either to convince and win over the put an end to the inefficiency of the present service, as also to the public and private ex falling that, to put the telegraphers clearly in | tortion of the monopolists to increase the the wrong before the public. But, instead fat dividends on their watered capital. In of saving the public the losses and incon- this matter we have English experience venience it now suffers by giving a patient | to guide us. In no part of the world is teleherring to the complaints of their workmen | graphing more expeditions or cheaper than and womer, and manifesting a desire to reme- | in England. Although the English Governdy their wrongs and preserve their good will, ment has been in possession of the wires but a comparatively short time, it has been able belief that the public inconvenience would to further reduce the cost of telegraphing and lead to a condemnation of the strikers. But | at the same time have a surplus of revenue. the public took notice that the heartless The experience is most favorable to the policy adopted and relentlessly carried out adoption of a similar plan here. The by these huge corporations, which have gone | Canadian lines would then be conon watering their stock and paying large di. | trolled by Canadians and not by foreign vidends for years, was to grind down capitalists. There would be no strikes the pay of the operators to the in the new Department no more lowest possible point, and to extract all the than in any other of the Government offices. The employes would be justly treated and regardless of any considerations of fair play their positions would be permanent with a or humanity. And, in consequence, the com- superannuation fund attached. It will, howpanies and not their employes, stand justly | ever, be urged that party politics would exand strongly condemned by the great mass of tend their baleful influence to this new instithe public. The question therefore, is not itution. This evil could be easily avoided by between the public and the strikers, but be- | placing all patronage out of the hands of the political head of the department. In any case all applicants for the post of operence to business, and other interests, had ator must necessarily understand their business and there would be no use for duct of the operators, who were well paid for incompetent or unreliable men. A postal their work, and who had no ground of com. telegraph system constructed on rigid busiplaint, the unanimous verdict would be ness principles and conducted according to the ordinary rules of business discipline knows that they were perfectly justified in | could not fail to become an institution prcstriking. The company which drove fitable to the government and chesp to the them to this act of self-preservation poople. Now is the time for Canads, as youth fs alone responsible for all the is all its own, to take hold of the telegraph, consolidate it with the postal system and

lowere, will be held in all the counties, bor oughs and towns in Ireland. Their object will be to consider the state of the local electorate and select solid candidates for the next general election, as quality rather than quantity in the Irish representation is of primary importance. The Parnellite party will accordingly contest all the constituencies at present represented by members opposed to the programme of the National League. To weed out the "shame," the "renegades" and the "neminal" supporters of the Irish leader and replace them by stern and aggressive realities-men un. flinching and determined to dispute a la mode Healy every inch of ground with the enemyis the work to which the party is now about to set itself. Only men of the genuine stamp We find that there is in Canada, as well as in will be selected, and the motto of the the United States, a general concensus of struggle will be-he that is not with opinion to the effect that a business so uni- us is against up. The test question will be pithy and will admit of no equivocal answer-Will you support Parnell? No man will have the ghost of a chance who is not prepared to give a loyal and resolute answer "that he will," whether in or out of Parliament; and any man who will hasitate, or whose character and antecedents do not been ended by the inevitable 'amalgama- | national platform, will certainly discover that neither money nor influence of any kind can avail him sgainst the might and organization of the national forces. The nominal Home Rolers and those independent gentlemen who have recently seceded from the Parnell party are not the only ones doomed to political extinction ; the same fate awaits several of the anti-Irish Nationalists in the North. Special preparations are already in progress for contesting a number of the Uister consti tuencles. Donegal, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Antrim will be provided with supporters of Mr. Parnell as candidates, and even the Tories admit that three out of these five counties, Donegal, Tyrone and Armagh, are to be considered as certain to follow the example of Monaghan. Of the Ulster boroughs, Dungannon, Newry and Londonderry are looked upon as safe and almost sure to return members of the national party; while Belfast is expected to give at least one representative to the cause. If there was a household suffrage iranchise in Ireland as in England, there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting almost the entire representation from the northern province to be warm supporters of the Nationa platform. An Ulster Unitarian minister and a well-known Land Leaguer, has written to the public prees showing that with the above franchise the Orange Province would be able to return without effort at least fourteen Parnellites to Parliament. His figures reveal the facts hitherto not very generally accepted or known, that with all the loud boasting of some irreclaimable Orangemen, the Catholics in Uister are as numerous as the Protestants. Coupled with the Monaghan election, this letter of Mr. Bylett has produced an uncomfortable feeling in the ranks of the Ascendency party, and has given the Nationalists new courage to work for the redemption of Ulster. It is now con ceeded on all sides that, provided that even one third of the seats to be attacked in the North he won by the National League party

OAPTAIN WEBB'S altempt to swim through the secthing waters of the Ningara whirlpool was a foolhardy feat. It was as pure a case of suicide as if he had jumped from the towers of Notre Dame Church down to the stone pavement of Place d'Armes Equare. It is a question if the authorities of the district could not be held responsible for openly and deliberately allowing him to take his life as he did. His fate was a hard one, but is only what he and those who witnessed the attempt should have expected. There is no heroism and nothing to be admired in suicidal acts.

THE Toronto World Bays : "The Evening Conadian calls attention to the fact that in referring yesterday to the service attitude towards the telegraph companies of the majority of the Lontreal papers, the World omitted to mention the manly stand in the interests of the men taken by THE POST of that city. We herewith make the amende honorable and congratulate THE Post upon its declaration that 'the operators have been actuated solely by a sense of the deep injustice of which they are the victims. That is the secret of the union and of the strength of their movement. "" Although the article of the World, in which it criticized the attitude of the Montress Prets on the telehrsphers' strike seemed to do THE PORT AN injustice by creating the Impression that we were among the "backers" of monopoly and watered capital, we did not complain of the action of our contemporary, as we did not suspect that it had any intention to place us in such dishonest company and misrepresent our position before the public. Our opinion of the World's fairness is justified by the willing and graceful manner in which It has counteracted what we believed to be simply an oversight

MORE INFAMOUS THAN CAREY.

- Our readers will find on the first page of this issue a full account of the doings of the notorious McDermott, of Brooklyp, while in Canade, and especially in this city. The mystery which hong around him has been sufficiently unravelled to put him on a level with the infamous Carey. The chain of cir- must be had to forced service and conscripoumstantial evidence against him is damag- | tion if an army is to exist at all which will be ing in the highest degree. His relations with Bovernment officials, his hob nobbing with land as a great power, and afford protection detectives, his denunciation by the most prominent Irishmen in the United States and Simmons arrives at the conclusion that "the Ireland; every chromatance in connection with his villagous career go to show that , this MoDermoti " talked dynamite," and concosted, or attempted to concost, dynemite plots for the purpose of immediately betraying his dupes to the Government and receiving handsome rewards on the strength of his own deviliab schemes. From what recently transpired in New York, it would seem that this "blood money" nearly cost him his have gone back to civil life since 1870, and tors that their grievances were well founded Hite.

have gone, emigration will cease entirely, 1879, 50,800,000; in 1880, 53,600,000; in and the Irish will no longer need to come to America as bread-seekers, but as tourists and plessure-seekers.

AN ENGLISH GENERAL ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the current number of the Ninetcenth Century Sir L. Simmons, an English General, contributes an article on the British army, which is a remarkable expose of the weakness and demoralization of the military service of Eagland. The writer finds that the short sevice system is at the bottom of the evil, and that it is incapable of giving to the country an army up to the old standard. He points out, in an unmistakable fashior, that the system leads not only to wastefulness but to costliness, and has not produced the resnl.s expected from it. During the past eight years 186,000 men enlisted in the army. Sir L. Simmons makes the incredible disclosure that out of this number 102,993, or fully three fithe of the new recruits, had thrown their red coats to the winds and described the ranks, before they had put in an average of a little more than ten months' service. None of the deserters could stand the regime more than two years, for 47,948 disappeared from the ranks before the end of the first year succeeding their enlist. ment, and 54,993 before the end of the second vear.

It is evident that this mode of filling up, or rather of emptying out, the British army, must put the country to an enormous expense, from which no benefit is derived. Bir L. Simmons says that these deserters cost the war department the sum of over fifteen mil. lion dollars; which is a gigantic piece of wastefulness for so short a time. He seems to think that the army will eventually become extinguished if voluntary enlistment by English or Scotchmen is relied. on. The Itish have done swelling the ranks as they used to. He considers that recourse in a condition to maintain the integrity of Engto her commerce and her colonies. Sir L. ontflow of men from the army must be stop. ped without delay, not merely by temporary measures such as have been adopted, but by endesvoring to make men contented in and with the service, and thus to prevent the waste which is vuining the army by scattering broadoust over the country a dissetisfied

1881, 57,810,000; in 1882, 67,500,000; and estimated for this year, 70,000,000, being an increase from 1878 of 20,000,000 letters and postcards. The postal revenue during thems years has been as follows :-- 1878, \$1,540,381; in 1879, \$1,534,363; in 1880, \$1,648,017; in 1881, \$1,767,162; in 1882, \$2,022,098; estimated for 1883, \$2,180,000, so that in five years the revenue from the postal service has incressed 33 per cent. The number of depcsitors in the post office savings banks-a irue indication of the prosperity of the peoplehas more than doubled during the past six years; in 1878 there were only 25,535 depositors; in 1879, 27,445; in 1880, 31,365; in 1881, 39,605; in 1882, 51,463, and this year, 61.063. But a more agreeable fact still, is that, although the number of depositors has been doubled only, the amount of deposits to their credit is six times greater in 1883 than it was in 1878. The following are the amounts to the credit of the depositors in each year :-- In 1878 lt was \$2,754,484; in 1879, \$3,105,190; in 1880, \$3,945,669; in 1881, \$6,208,226; in 1882, \$9,473,661, and this year 812,026,691.

These figures would seem to indicate that the increase in the national revenue is no drawback to individual prosperity. Now as to the total revenue and expanditure for the administration of affairs throughout the Dominion during the last five fiscal years -In 1878 9 the revenue was \$22,517,382; in 1879-80, \$23,307,406; in 1880 81, \$29,635,-297 in 1881-82, \$33,383,455; and in 1882-83, \$36,000,000. The expenditure, on the other hand, was :-- In 1878-9, \$24,455,381 : the year following \$24,850,634; in 1880-81, \$25 502,-554; in 1881-32, \$27,067,103; and in 1882-33, \$30,000,000.

As can be seen by these figures the expenditure for the first two years exceeded the revenue, but during the last three years the difference was largely in favor of the right side of the books, notwithstanding the increased expenditure. If Canada has made such an excellent showing with its present limited population and in so short a time, what may we not expect for the inture when its numbers will have been doubled, and all its resources subjected to smpler develop. ment?

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND THE STRIKE:

It is cuitous to note the volie face performed by some of our contemporaries in relation to the telegraphic strike. When the issue bebody of men, who to the number of at least tween the companies and their employes was 150,000 (exclusive of 134,000 reserved men) first joined, these journals assured the operawho, almost without exception, may be as.' and that they had the sympathies of the pub-

ressonable members of the brotherbood, or the officials stood upon their dignity in the labor their bones and brains could furnisb. tween the public and the corporations. If all the derangement of, and inconveni.

been caused by the greed and unlawful conagainst them; but everybody feels and evils and losses resulting from it. This is why the pathetic appeals of the telegraph allow these sister agencies of rapid commumonopolists and their organs to the business nication to grow with the country for the mer, whose interests are sacrificed, to stand convenience and benefit of the general by them in crushing out the strikers, remain | public.

unheeded and without that sympathetic re-

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELE-GRAPH.

The telegraphers' strike has foroibly opened the telegraphs of the country in the hands of unscrupulous corporations and under the control of a few foreign or domestic speculators. The consequences of the companies' and zeal which the Irish National League will "firm stand," taken sgainst the resconable and just demands of their overworked and un derpaid employer, have proved exceedingly the Gladstone Government, vigorous, action ruinous to the interests of many. in commercial circles. The vast monopoly represented by the Western Union Telegraph Com- Irish National League, under the direction issue any such general instruction at the next

parliamentary business and paralyze any Government of either Whigs or Tories. Parnell with eighty members to his back would hold the balance of power between the two great English parties and would be, in a measure, the dictator of the House. But the National party want to make a sure thing doubly so by carrying the war into Africa. The Irish form a large and influential element of the population in Great Britain, and it is at elections that they make their infuence especially felt. A correspondent in the London Times thus describes the work accomplished, the objects and prospects of the National party in the sister Islands :

Mr. Parnell's following in the next Parliament

will be eighty-four members from Ireland

alone. This number of staunch Irish Na-

tionalists in the House of Commons

would be quite sufficient to cripple all

"Throughout England and Scotland the Irish party, acting under instructions from the Executive, is engaged in strengthening the Irish electorate. Special Irish ward commit tees have been formed in most of the large towns, and in some places where Conservative, Liberal and Radical candidates may be in the field, attempts will be made to run local candidates. In Glasgow and Liverpool this will notably be the case. In the latter city the Conservatives intend to contest all the seatr, and there will be both a Liberal and a labor candidate in the field. Under such circumstances the Irish Party have the hope of winning one of the seate, and one of the local leaders already occupying a seat in the City Council, is spoken of as the Irish candidate. In Glasgow, where the electorate is likely to be increased by some 1,500 Irish votes, Mr. John Ferguson will be asked to come forward, and will, if he consents, receive the support of a strong section of the Glasgow Badicals, with whom his agrarian theories are popular. In the Metropolitan boroughs, with the exception of the Oity of London, the National League party are exceedingly active, and egents of the League will attend the Revision Courts. In Marylebone alone it is calculated that some thousands of Irish lodger claims will be made, and in Southwark it is intended to run a candidate pledged to both the Labor and National League platforms. A candidate of similar principles will be started for the Tower Hamlets and for Ohelses and Greenwich, should the Liberals contest these constituencies." At the last general election-that of 1880-it was ocmputed that the Irlsh electors held the balancing power over storty-five seats. At the next general election the computation now officially made raises the number to seventy-five? It will be remembered that in 1880 a manifecto was istued, ssigned by the Irish leaders, savising their followers in Great Bri tain to vote solidly for the Liberal candidates. The polloy of the manifesto was called in question at the Irish Convention held in New castle-on-Type in the following Autumn. is not the intention of the Irish leaders to

eponse which is generally given in other THE NATIONAL PARTY PREPARING cates. THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION. fur prospects of the Parnellite party bringing

about four-fifths of the Irish representatives under the National banner are exceedingly the eyes of all business men to the impolicy, bright. Monaghan and Wexford are as posiand has made them feel the danger, of having | tive and reliable indications of its ultimate success as any one could wish to have. The victory, however, can only be ensured by the requisite amount of determination, vigilance have to put into the preparations for the contest. In view of the approaching collapse of inconvenient to the public at large and will be commenced, both in Iteland and Eng. land, immediately after the adjournment of Parliament for the recess. Conferences of the pany, which for all practical purposes has and supervision of Mr. Parnell and his fol- appeal to the country. The management of

THE PRESS ON LORD LANSDOWNE.

representative of a Chicago journal, Sir Alex-

ander undertook to defend Lord Lansdowne

from the charges which have been made

sgainst "this most bitter opponent of the

Land Act," saying that the present Marquis

was a good landlord, and that the hareh treat-

ment of tenante, which had made the family

name unpopular in Ireland, took place during

the lifetime of the late Marquis, who was ac-

mitted to have been harsh and tyrannical in

his dealings with his tenantry. Sir Alexar-

der Campbell's delence of our com-

ing Governor General was weak in

on several points, of which he knew little or

nothing, and which he or no one else could

substantiate.. The Chicago Tribune was con-

strained to protest against the misrepresents-

tion of facts by the Canadian Minister of Jus-

tice and the whitewashing of Lansdowne by

the gallant knight. The Tyrbune sets Sir

Alexander right in the following fashion :---

"If the Canadian Minister takes the trouble

to acquaint himself with the facts he will

find that the present Marquis has been just as

harsh and unfeeling as his father, who gave

so many victims to the fever sheds of New

and some of them now stand, in daily terror of

what may literally be called a 'hanging

gale'; that the poor creatures can neither

marry nor give in marriage without consult-

ing the landlord's agent; that the noble

Marquis who is to become the Guvernor-

General of Oanada, charged tenants 5 per

cent interest on loans which he obtained at

31 per cent; that he charged 2s 6d for lime

which could be procured elsewhere at half

the price if he would only permit the tenants

extreme, for he made assertions

claims."

the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the Irish electorate will be intrusted to a PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

small Committee, who will issue instructions as the elections proceed, and whose policy ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testiwill be guided by the state of parties revealed in the results. It will be aimed chiefly at premonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed serving as far as possible the balance of parties, so as to divide the representation of England to the editor, Mr. H. J. Oloran, who has con-English parties, thus allowing the representa-

English parties, this showing us topical ance tives from Ireland to hold the voting balance	Previously acknowledged \$	482	25
Alwining Alw		15	00
The indiana of the louders of the Iright Ciousvis	I II K (Fallaghar, Andovar, N.S	- 5	00
Land Great Kritain That 1418 UB4 DU	1 KG ()) (0197)		00
The second light of the se	L'U'DOR, MATTATORN do	- 2	00
The section will be made in caso build as		10	00
Mr Joseph Cowan, M.F.; Mr. Joun	LKAV, JOHN CONNOLIV, P.P.		
T T AND AND ADDA DELET BUYAUUCU	I BIGGIIDA, LIRGAN, UNT.	10	00
Tiberald who have become completions in	John Gannon, Orilla	2	00
Liberars of Commons as supporters of Irish	Per B. Jones Brickley ()of	· 5	50

Omma..... the House of Commons as supporters of Irish | Per B. Joner, Brickley, Unt..... 5 50

Collected by Bernard Jones, Brickley, Oat, for the Parnell Testimonial Fund : Thomas O'Beilly, \$1; Philip Young \$1 Sir Alexander Campbell, the Canadian Min-Francis O'Beilly, 50c; James Draine, 50c; ister of Justice, was in Chicago the other Daniel Oleary, 50c; Alexander Dillon, 50c; day, and of course could not escape the ubi-Nicholas Keating, 500; Peter McGillen, \$1; quitons reporter. In an interview with the tota', \$5.50.

H. J. Cloran Esq, Treasurer Parnell Testi-

monial, Montreal : DEAR SIE,-Enclosed please find \$2 (two dollars), amount of my subscription to the

Parneli Testimonial Fund Wishing you every possible success, I am, dear sir, Yours truly,

JOHN GANNON. Orillia, Jaly 30, 1883,

H. J. CLOBAN, E.q., Treasurer Farnell Test-montal Fund, Montreal.

EIP, -Euclosed please find ten dollars (\$10) my subscription to the "Parnell Testimonial Fund." I hope and trust that Irishmen of all classes and creeds throughout the Domiulon will units and swell the subscription list beyond the wishes of Michael Davitt. ther-by showing their acknowledgment and appreciation of the creat leader of the Irish people at home and abroad.

THOMAS MULCARY. Osillia, July 13th, 1883.



cert on Roard the "Gregon "-Address to Captain Williams-His Reply.

(Frem our own Correspondent.)

York and Montreal from 1847 to 1853. He At the request of the Pilgrimege Commitwill find that the present Marquis' harsh policy toe I have undertaken to supply your readers has made his Irish tenantry trembling, halfwith some particulars of the passage across starving seris; that every one of them stood | the Atlantic.

The 'Oregon" left Quebec on Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst., and we arrived in Liverpool this morning, 16th, thus making the passage in 91 days. Besides 48 pilgrims we had about 50 other saloon passengers, among whom were Mr. Justice Mackay, Mr. Fraser Base (correspondent of the London Times). and about half-s-iczen clergymen of the Ohurch of Eagland and other denominations. With the exception of a little rain when we were leaving Qaebec, the first two days of our voyage were very fine. During the remainder of the passage we had very cold weather and rather a heavy sea; on the whole, however, we had a fair passage.

to have a choice of place of purchase. He Notwithstanding the mixture of races and would also have found by consulting official creeds gathered together in the "Oregon," it figures that the Marquis continues to is very gratifying to be able to say that the charge sixty-four per cant. over the Govgreatest cordiality prevailed all through. everyone, whether Catholic priest or Anglican, ernment valuation as rent for mountain Baptiet, Congregational or Presbyterian minisfarms reclaimed by the tenants' own toll ter, French Canadian, or Amerikan, Englishand industry. He would have found that man or Scotchman, Dutchman or irishman this exorbitent rent is charged even to this (Bibbon or O:ange) seeming to vie one with day, as most of the tenants, being leasehold- another to make things pleasant and com-

ers, are excluded from the rent-reducing pro- fortable. With the help of greatcoats, thick wrap-D**OIS, I**U eto, the pugrims tween their devotions, to pass a good deal of their time on the promensed deck, sometimes taking a brisk walk or engaging in a game of ship's quoits or sheffle board, or (oftener than anything else), grouped in a large merrylistening intently to and bursting out in continual roars of laughter at some humorous story with which he would entertain them. On the Thursday evening we had a very successful concert. Mr. Justice McKey ocof the programme :---

ceive that my labors on your behalf have THE "QUARANTE HEURES." been appreciated. It is always a great pleasure to me to do all I possibly can to relieve the tedium of the passage. I know that when people leave home to go over the Atlantic they feel as though every home the was severed , and as if they had nothing but danger before them. Therefore, if there is anything I can do to relieve any feeling of timidity or to make passengers comfortable and happy. I 25 am always perfectly willing to do it. 00 I am glad you appreciate what I have done, and I thank you most sincerely on 00 00 behalf of my fellow officers and staff for the 00 kind wishes you express for our future we!-00 fare."

At dinner on the same evening Mr. Fraser Bae proposed the health of Captain Williams, and on behalf of the passengers generally, thanked him and his officers and staff for their behaviour during the voyage. Father Martineau having endoused the remarks of Mr. Bae, the toast was drunk with the usual honors, and appropriately acknowledged by J. O. the Captain. Liverpool 16th July, 1883.

LOCAL NEWS.

A CALL ON BANK SHABEHOLDERS. The shineholders of the old Boyal Canadian Bank, which was amalgamated with the Consolidated Bank in 1876, are about to be summoned to make disbursements on unpaid calls. Mr. Campoell, who is the liquidator of the Consolidated Bank, expresses his in tention of entering suits against all parties who had not paid their calls in full at the time of the sinelyamation. The amount is about \$25,000.

CATARBH.

CATARBE. --- A new treatment whereby a per manent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. Eleven young ladies, novices of the Lachine Convent, made their final vows last Thursday. The ceremony took place in the parlah church, and was presided over by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Aroin, S.J. The following are the names of the novices who took their final vows :- Misses Eveline Bouchard, Sister M. Anatole; Indiana Ganon, Sister M. Wilfrid; Angustine Ecrement Sister M. Adelard; Lu-mina Riopelle, Sister M. Prudence; Elizabeth Filzpatrick, Sister M. Ludislas; Isala Mou-champ, Sister M. Maximilienne; Priscilla Monette, Sister M. Maximilienne; Priscilla Monette, Sister M. Senter, M. Antoine; M. Melasipe; Albina Helishe, Sister M. Antoine; Merizza Gregoire, Sister M. Hormisdas.

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At itho Oarnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and ex. pressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room. - Ot tawa Citizen.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

A religious profession took place "08V at the Grey Nunnery, when seven novices took their final vowe, and five young ladies entered the novitiate. The ceremony was presided over by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, assisted by Reverends P. Deguise and Bonnisant. A large number of clergymen and friends of the young ladies ware present. The following are the names, Novices-Misses Philomene Bourget, Sister Boadrias; Caroline Hamel, Sister St. Mathieu; Eugenie Gagnon, Sister St. Phillip; Marie Archambault, Sister St. Luke ; Harristt Sauve, Sister St. Thomas; Exilda Charbonneau, Eister Lanoue. Pofessions-Misses Margaret Oleary, Sister Mary of the Orcss; Emerance Lemarche, Sister St. Francois Xevier ; Margaret Hogan, Ernestine Tardy, Eugenie Dionne. The three last taking their family name in religion.

I stand by the church door and ponder, Without are the chargon and honder, Without are the chargon and din, The stripe and travail of a world, Racked, harrowed by suffering and sin. There's the sad plaintive cry of the orphan, Of the mother who weeps for her child; And the hoarse, heavy mutterings and fury, Of the heart wherein passion raves wild.

There's the sharp hollow scream of the

hungry ; And the miser's half mani'cal wail, Who for happiness, seeks mid his ricney— But to flud it his efforts all fail. / And ah! there's that moan of deep anguish, (Which no other voice can repeat) The shrick of the heart-once untroubled Pierces dying, by the barb of deceit.

Ah me ! but 'lis mournful, mournful, This turnoil of suffering and care, The crashing of all these lamentings So like to the tones of despair.

I enter ; there's heavenly calmness, Which each moment doth seem to increase A soft hush, so kind to the spirit, A pure, undefinable pace. For Jesus, exposed on the Altar, In the monstrance of glittering gold, Has seen how impoverished our sonls were, And refill'd ther, with sweetness untold.

The garden's best flowers are placed near Him Their perfame has mixed with the incense, Countiess tapers about give their light, While worshippers revrently kneeling Their fervent thanksgiving outpour, And legions of Angels are there, too, Who bow to the ground—and adore.

Ah me ! but 'tis beautiful, beautiful, This scene so inviting and fair, This feeling so tranqui and soothing, This sweet holy breathing of prayer.

"SOUVENIE." A NOOTUBNAL PIONIC IN THE

WOODS, ST. ALBANS, July 27 .- The St. Jean Baptiste Band, contrary to the warnings of their pastor, held a nociurnal pionic at Missisquoi Park the night before last. Some four hun-dred girls and men attended, and to their disgrace be it said, that after dancing and oarousing in Missisquoi's woods, returned at three o'clock Wednesday morning. What the results will be, of course, no one knowe, but certain it is that Father Casey will pay them his compliments from the pulpit next Sunday. Yesterday the congregation of the Holy

pilgrimage to St. Ann'r, Milton. Those who attended numbered some four hundred.

Angels' Church, headed by Very Rev. Father

Druan and Rev. Father Casey, went on a

A PATRIOTIC LETTER. IRICH CANADIANS AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE,

To the Editor of THE POST : SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your patriotic raper to call attention to the very small share which the Irishmen of Canada are taking in the grand union of their race in all lands to ald their countrymen at home in the peaceful and constitutional sgitation now in progress for the independence of their native land ?

which they sprung?

which they aprung? It is surprising to meet Irishmen of position in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada who pri-vately applaud every Irish sentiment and re-joice at every Irish victory, but who, neverthe-less, stand still with folded arms quiletly look-ing on, whilst others less favored are allowed. unencouraged, to do the work and bear the bur-den of the movement. den of the movemen!.

Ireland, the land of our birth, the land of our Ireland, the land of our birth, the land of our fathers, calls upon her scattered sons all over the world to organize and form themselves into brauches of the National League, and to give their moral and material support to the leaders of the movement at home. Snall it besaid that we'n Canada are the only men of our race who refuse to obey our country's call? or that patri-ottam has departed from the sons of Ireland settled on the shores of the St. Lawrence? Let Irishmen serionsly reflect and ask them-selves if they have done their full duty in the past in this matter, and if they have not, let them remember there is still work for them to do. Or, as Denis Florence McCarthy more fully expresses it is they have the shull

ac. Of, as the second s



the national candidate, W. K. Redmond, by the Kildare street club, a challenge which Wexford has answered by a majority of 181 for Redmond. Every seat which offers a chance for weakening Mr. Pernell's party will be fought, and no money will be spared to thin the ranks of his following. To keep the landlord party out of every representative position in the gift of the people was one of the chief aims of the Land Lesgue next to dispossessing them of the people's stolen again sit in Parliament as " Irish representa-tives," is a work in which every Irishman, who wants to see landlordism extirpated from his country, can consistently take part.

THE SENDING BACK OF "PAUPER" EMIGRANTS from New York, in consequence of the reprosentations made to the United States Government by the deputation from the American Irish National League, has caused a sensation. both here and in England. That the English Government is greatly embarrassed, by this unexpected oneck to its policy of state-aided emigration, is sufficiently manifest from the tone of official newspapers. The abuse which they pour out upon Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues will not be likely to disconcert these gentlemen, any more than will the lectures read, by the same papers, to the United States Government on its "undignified conduct in giving way to Irish American advice and in fluence," interfers with the proper discharge of the duties of President Arthur and his Oabinet in guarding American interests. Anything which annoys England gives corresponding satisfaction to we ungrateful people on this side of the channel, and this action of the United States Government, coinciding with other little difficulties now besetting the path, of England's policy in half a dozen other Imperial concerns abroad, comes spiced with special gratification to our national palate. Still, there is a feeling of painful anxiety aroused at the position in which these poor creatures who are shipped back are placed. They are not " peupers" in any sense of that

degrading term, but poor industrious people who have been evicted from small holdings and forced into the workhouse for want of means to procure either better shelter or to purchase a passage to America. They are but victims of Irish landlordism, and certain well-meaning but non discriminating Irish orators and writers on both sides of the Atland? Do the Irishmen of Canada, the men of wealth, of education and of leisure feel that while per-forming their full duties as citizens of this free-Dominion where so many of them have found happy homes, they owe nothing to the land of their birth, of their ance store, or of the race from their birth, of their ance store, or of the race from it, is the result of voluntary idleness and is which they sprang? associated with that absence of self-ssteem without which the individual is but a species of brutalized humanity. There are in Ircland, as elsewhere, creatures of this kind, but they are not the class to which the rejected emigrants belong, nor is the workhouse popu

lation of the country made up of such, though they form a percentage of it. Poverty, as a result of injustice, is the only stigms attached to the unfortunate people who have been driven by landlord tyranny off the land which should support them, who are now denied the shelter of America and classed as "the refase" of their race by certain of their own

countrymen. The opportunity presented by this unexpacted obstacle to Earl Spencer's State-aided emigration scheme, for bringing forward the counter proposals for State aided migration, has been promptly and ably seized upon by the Oatholic bishops, and Mr. Gladstone has ating from the Oatholic Hierarchy, England already, in a letter to the Right Reverend Dr. has had to read quite another pronounce-McCormac, intimated his intention of placing course, promature to speculate upon. It is as gratifying as hopeful, however, to find every organ of papile opinion in Ireland, Nationalist, Liberal and Tory, giving cordial and unanimous acceptance to the remedies put forth in the proposals of the bishops.

brought into a degree of relationship which explains my putting two such opposite individualities side by side. A few days ago Miss Florence Mary Arnold Forster was married in London to Mr. Robert Vere O'Brien, nephew of Smith O'Brien of '48 fame and lineal descendent of the vanquisher of the Danes at Clontarf. Singular, indeed, are the workings of the Divine Passion. We are assured that the match was the outcome of love-that can connect Ireland's most renowned King with her most pronounced enemy, and form an alliance between the house of Brian and that of "Buckshot."

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

With a few unimportant exceptions, the 12th of July has passed off quietly in Ulater thereby falsifying those prognostications which led the public to expect an Orange Roland for the Olliver of the Monaghan eleotion. To those who remember the scenes of bloodshed which marked the recurrence of heritage-the land, and to permit the O'Cor. this anniversary in pre-Land Lesgue days, nor Dons, Kavanaghs, Bruens and the rest to and still blush at the recollection of the brutal savagery which alike disgraced the Irish name and sullied the reputation of a Ohristian country, the subsidence of these sanguinary annual fights between Protestants and Catholics is a subject of unmixed delight. It marks one more stride in the path of selfcontrol along which our people are marching, steadily but surely, towards national self-government. It is one more convincing argument for the tribunal of external public opinion which will ultimately decide between us and England, that the popular movement, by whose aid and teachings this desirable result has been achieved, is pursuing a course of political action that foreshadows the prudent and practical character of that rule which its leaders are demanding for the final pacification of a hitherto distracted country. The question of religious toleration and equality settled, and that of social inequality in process of adjustment, what valid objections can be raised against the completion of the work by the solution of the national problem also? To the conclusion arrived at by the Paris Temps of Thursday last all unprejudiced externe opinion on the Irish question must logically arrive: "Are not nations," observes this French writer, "entitled to give themselves "the government they prefer? And does not "a nationality constitute a nation? The " Irish want to form a State by the side of "Great Britain. What right has any one to "hinder them?"

OBANGEMEN THANKING THE POPE !

But this year's celebration of the Battle o the Boyne has had an amusing as well as an instructive feature to those who have read the speeches of the orators. " The plons, glorious, and immortal memory" figured conspicuously of course in the mouth of each speaker, as did the usual sentiments of loyalty to the Queen, in each resolution; but who among your readers of Irish Catholic extraction could anticipate a landation of His Holinees Pope Leo from an Orange platform on the 12th of July in Ireland? Mirabile dictu / Such has been one of the strange results of that unfortunate political document, the Papal circular, of Parnell Testimonial memory. The Rev. Dr. Craig, a noted Orange divine, addressing an exclusively Orange audience in the Rotunda, spoke of the Pope, not in the costomary Orange figure of speech as "Anti-Ohrist,' or the -Scarlet Lady" but as the "Pontiff of the "Beven Hillr, from whom there had lately "come to Ireland a message of conciliation "and restraint, for which they should thank "him !" It is sincerely to be hoped that His Holiness Pope Leo will fully appreciate the compliment thus paid him.

Having made casual mention of the late Papal Oircular it will doubtless interest some of your readers to know that there was not the remotest allusion made to that document or its contents at the meeting of the Bishops of Ireland last week. Instead of the anxiously expected. repudiation of the Parnell Testimonial, eman-

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

visions of the Land Act. It is all very well for the Minister of justice of the Dominion of Canada to entertain kindly feelings towards the future Governor-General, but before he acquits him of charges made by such eminent men as Charles Russell, the leader of the faced circle around Father Martineau, and English ber; the Rev. Mr. McOutcheon, the Episcopal rector of Kenmare; Mr. Urosbie, of the Cork Examiner ; and the correspondents of nearly every English and Irish journa', he should wait till the Marquis himself has en- | cupied the chair; and the following is a copy tered his plea."

In regard to the "Lime Business" the Tribune could have added that besides charging the poor tenants double the price for that article, the Marquis also chests them in the measure thereof to the extent of four gallons in the barrel. We have this fact from a reliable source,-from a gentleman who saw the fraudulent measures filled and who vainly protested against such a mean and unjust advantage being taken of the wretched tenantry. We asked him how his protests had no effect, or why the tenants did not prosecute the Marquis? Wby? "Well, because the Marquis is all powerful on his estates, and as to prosecuting him for cheat. ing, the idea of doing so would no more present itself to a tenant than the idea of preventing the rising of the tide.'

scor of Lansdowne are unfortunately only formances. too well founded and afford too serious grounds for objections to his appointment to and all the pilgrime, was presented to Captain the Governor-Generalship of Canada. We have seen it stated in a few Canadian papers by Father Mathiev, in the following words :which are noted for their flunkeyism and toadyism, that the objections to Lansdowne were raised by the Post alone. This is to be to you the interpreter of our feelings of false. We were the first, it is true, gratitude towards you. to give expression to the popular disgust and ill-feeling created by the intelligence of Lansdowne's appointment, but a large number of our confreres in the several provinces of the Dominion lest no time, on becoming acquainted with the facts, in voicing sentiments similar to our own. Conservative and Liberal, French-Canadian and Englishspeaking organs, were loud in their disapproval of the appointment, while there was scarcely a single journal to rise and sing the positive praises of Lord Lansdowne. The latest to give an opinion on the subject is the Marquette Review, of Manitoba, which, in commenting on the extract quoted above from charity towards your passengers; may the Chicago Tribune, said it had to admit that so far the evidence is rather sgainst guard and protect you and all your good officers Lord; Lansdowne. The Marquis may make Divine Son the reward due to your ments; a good Governor-General without being a model Irish landlord, but it would have been more pleasant for him to have his praises sounded in advance than to have a large section of the Canadian people filled with hostility to him before he sets foot in the coun-

try,"

GRAND CONCERT.

STEAMSHIP "OREGON".....JULY 12TH, 1898 Chairman-Judge McKay. PROGRAMME-PART L.

II.

Mr. Fraser Rae, in his remarks, thanked the singers and performers and complimented All the charges that have been laid at the them on the excellence of their several per-

On our arrival in the Irish Sea an address signed by Fathers Martineau, Vacher, Mathleu Williams, to whom it was translated and read,

* Captain Williams,-Allow me on behalf of the Rev. Father Vacher, Father Martineau and all our companions and fellow pilgrims,

"At a time when we are approaching the eastern shores of the Atlantic we cannot take leave of this good ship without tendering to you this testimony of our hearty feelings and thankfulness for your unceasing kindness to us. You know yourself, Captain, that the crossing of the sea is always a dreadful thing, especially for those passing over the ocean for the first time. Thanks be to Almighty God we have had. a splendid voyage. We have been really happy all along We have during the whole of our passage. been as it were members of one and the same family of which you wore the head. In return for your kineness please accept, captain, our good wishes for your bappiness. May God grant you long and happy days to exercise for many years to come your and assistants ; may you receive through His the compromise of the old repudiated loans and may we all have the satisfaction and untold pleasure of meeting together on those heavenly shores on which we all hope to land at last after the longest of human voyages." Captain Williams replied as follows :--

+ Ladies and Gentlemen, "I am very much gratified indeed to per

READ THIS.

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

DBOPPED DEAD.

On Saturday evening, Mr. T. H. Olarke formerly Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company, walked up to the counter at the Sr. Lawrence Hall and asked the night clerk for a room .remarking that he was going to die. Mr. Clarke was beyond human help. The deceased was widely known for his genial disposition, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, but no children. He was about fifty years of age, and the cause of his death was heart disease.

HOW THEY DO IT.

Sc-called respectable people would hesitate considerably before pilfering your pockets in a crowded thoroughtare. That would be too too. The same discrimination is not indicated by the so-called respectable druggist when that wonderful corn cure, PUTNAM'S COBN Ex-TRACTOR, is asked for. He will plifer your pockets in the most genteel manner by sub-stituting cheap and dangerous substitutes for the genuine Potnam's Corn Extractor. Watch for these gentlemen and take none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. O. Poleon & Co. Kingston proprs.

CONFEDEBATE BONDS.

Loxdon, July 29 .- The syndicate recently formed to effect the settlement of the Confederate debt subscribed £10 000 for the preliminary expenses. Lord Penzance and Bruce and Gorst, prominent members of Parliament, are amongst the trustees. Thirty millions of bonds have been deposited for five years with the Sale Deposit Company and certificates taken in exchange. If nothing is accomplished in five years, the holders can withdraw the bonds. The syndi-cate to be satisfied if it secures 12 to 15 per cent. It proposes to exercise financial pres sure similar to that applied to Greece when was secured. The adherence of the principal bankers in London, Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfort, who hold Confederate bonds, has been obtained

fruit and vegetables is estimated at 4,000,000 CADS.

As long as of our rightful debt The smallest fraction's due, So long, my friende, there's something yet For Irishmen to do."

This work they can belp forward by joining the ranks of the National League in this city, and thus set a good example to their country-men throughout the Lominion. This would give an impetus to the movement and have the give an impetus to the movement and have the effect of encouraging Irishmen to form branches of the League in every city and town of Canada where one hundred men of our race are to be found. The Irishmen of Canada seem to be more coy and cowardly in this matter than the Government under which they live. Do they forget that the Dominion Government yoled \$100,000 for the relief of Irish distress two years ago, and that the same Parliament, last seesion, passed a unanimous resolution calling on the Imperial Government to grant to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as we in Canada epjoy?

men of all creeds been so cordially united in the

men of all creeds been socordially united in the support of any movement looking to the redress of their country's wrongs as at present. The late Monashan victory is a hopeful augury for the final success of the National cause. Let, then, the Irishmen of Montreal rally to the support of the leaders at home by attending the meeting of the National League, to be held in St. Patrick's Hall next Sunday, the 5th of August, and thus show that if they have been neglectful of their duty to their native land in

neglectful of their duty to their native land in the past, such neglect arose more from want of reflection than from want of patriotism. "It-day Ireland knows neilher North nor South, neither Catholic nor Frotestant, neilher Orange nor Green. Her watchword is: "Free-dom for All," and her raliying cry: "Irishmen, unite, and we'll have Our Own Again." Yours, &c., EMMET.

Montreal, 31st July, 1883

A NEW COTTON FACTOBY. The Gibron cotton mill, in course of erection at Gibson, N.B., will be 419 feet long, 100 feet wide, 4 stories, with a tower 22 feet at the base. The L or picker will be 284x98 feet, two stories high. The engine house is two stories high. The main chimpey will be 14 feet square st the base and 160 feet high. The premises will contain 518 mullion windows, each of 36 panes. Power will be sup plied by two engines of 600 horse power each Water for the engines will be carried from a brook 11 miles away, which will give a head of 87 feet, and allow the mill to be flooded in case of fire. There will be 50,000 spindles, and employment for 600 operatives.

P. O. BANK STATEMENT.

The post office savings bank statement for the month of June shows a balance in the hands of the Minister of Finance on the 31st May, 1883, of \$11,433,937.92; deposits in P. O. savings bank during the month, \$566,665; interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during the month, \$5,990.63; interest made principal, \$364,085.17; repayments at P. O savings bank during the month, \$394,-441.41; balance at credit of depositors', account, \$11,915,961.40; outstanding cheques heid by depositors, \$60,275.91 ; total, \$12,370,-

try Hop Bitters .- Nunda News.

THE CORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

is not. I fear, likely to prove so successful as that which triumphed over snobbery and aristocratic obstruction last year in Dublin. This is very much to be regretted, as it will injuriously affect the industrial revival movement which the Dablin Exhibition insugarated, and from which such incalculable good was confidently expected to result. The explanation of this-it is to be hoped yet to be remedied-unfortunate turn of affairs, of what promised to be a great boon and credit to the capital of Munster, is easily told. At the inception of the project all political parties united in order to make the exhibition a thorough success. Mr. Parnell promised his cordial cc-operation with the Earl of Bandon and the landlord element, and the Nationalists of the city resolved to work with equal energy to that of their political opponents in what was expected to be a purely industrial and non-political undertaking. For a time this "happy family" combination held together without a hitch, on the understanding that politics, offensive to either party, should be excluded. This sgreement, the Nationalists alloge, has been 56 by 42 feet, and the boiler bouse 48 by 94 violated by the Aristocratic and Shoneen feet. These last named buildings will be parties. The committee of management was exclusively recruited from the ranks hostile to popular sentiment, and the character of the opening-day ceremonies and subsequent putlic banquet exhibited an entire disregard of the well-known patriotic feelings of the people of Cork city. Hence the lack of popular interest in the Eablbition, after the procession on opening day, which threatens, if continued, to seriously endanger the success of the enterprise of the "Faire Oitie" by the Lee. Each party is somewhat to blams for this

unhappy result : the Conservative-Liberala for handloapping a ceremony that was agreed should be of a non party complexion, with an opening programme of a decidedly anti-national character, and the Nationalists for having too much neglected the preliminary work of the committee of arrangements, and leaving the whole superintendence to those who were only too eager to seize upon this seeming indifference to the business of detail on the part of the National party and ground upon it the right of controlling the machine to the erection of which they had contributed most labor and money. There is yet ample time to repair to a great extent, this breach which threatens the success of the exhibition, and it remains with the people of Oork and Munster to forget the insult of the opening. and barquet dayr, and to do their utmost to prevent the injurious: consequences of a

BUCKBEOT FORSTER AND RING BRIAN BORD failure: The Delaware output this year of canned old-ashioned bone-set ter, that has done a constitute a strange association of names yet world of good. If you don't feel just right, the late Ohlef Secretary of unhappy memory, and the hero of Olontarf have been just | salmon out of Albany sturgeon.

ment, in which her government is brought to the recommendations of the hierarchy before inek for resorting to the State-sided emigrathe Government. What action will be taken tion policy, and a counter scheme in consequence of this promise or to what of migration proposed for the consider-extent the deportation of the poorer class of ation of Mr. Gladstone and Earl Spencer. our people will be arrested thereby, it is, of Thus, the Errington mission to Rome has completely failed in its contemplated object of injuring Mr. Parnell, and Whig diplomacy has damaged nothing but itself. The national tribute to the Irish leader amounts to £19,000 already, and the annual tribute which the Catholics of Ireland like those of other countries, send to the Pope to carry on the government of the Church has in no way, as far as I can yet learn, diminished in amount from that of other years.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A poor harvest in Ireland means acute distress to the thousands of our people who are dependent upon the potato for foud, and Irish distress" is a subject of painful interest to our exiled kindred in the States and Canada. I am glad to be able to inform your readers that there is every prospect so far of excellent crops in oats and potatoes this year. Having very recently travelled from south to north of the country and from my own observation and the inquiries made of farmers and others, I have ascertained the facts which warrant the opinion of there being a hopeful outlook for the coming winter. Bain has been somewhat prevalent, lately, thereby damaging the hay harvest and interfering with the work of tuif drying, but a few fine weeks, if we are so favored, will greatly repair the lojury and land us beyond all danger, so far as the vital crops are concerned, of a recurrence of last year's destitution.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

The Finest Present you can make vour Daughter,

On her return from school, is one of those fine planos to be found at the stores of the N.Y. Plano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their planos and organs are sold at very reasonable prices.

A large number of fine planos and organs are now being received from the various factories at their stores, St. James street. They show a very beautiful collection of WEBER DECKER & SON, HALE, VOSE & SON, WILLIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Burdett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices on all these instruments, which represent the standard makers of the United States and Canada, are placed within the reach of all. They also allow full value for old plancs and their tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers that the Weber, planes are now need by Madame Albani, Nilsson and Patti, in their grand concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illus-

trated catalogue. N.Y. PIANO CO, St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Waber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, Williams, and other Planos. 51-3

An upright Jerseyman at Trenton makes

678.72.

이 것 것 같아요. 영상 집에 집에 많은 것 같아요. 이 것 같아요. 이 집에 많은 것 같

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the

O'DONOVAN ROSSA AND M'DERMOTT THE BROOKLYN BLOWER REPUDIATED ORDERED TO BE KILLED. HIS BELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE DUBLIN 'FREEMAN' GIVES THE STORY OF HIS DOISGS.

It Says that McDermott was in Communi-cation with the Authorities while Concocting Dynamits Plots in Ire-laud, for the Furpose of Be-iraying His Dupes — The "Freeman" Further As-serts He Was Under British Protection During His Stay in Montreal.

Nuw Yous, July 25. JOINING THE FENIANS.

"What is 'Jim' McDermott's standing among Irish revolutionists generally?" a New York Harald reporter asked yesterday of a member of the Irish Bevolutionary Brotherhood.

"Well," was the reply, "those things are not proper for newspaper discussion; but I don't mind telling you what I know of McDermott, and you can then draw your own conclusions. Mc-Dermott, when the National Brothes-hood of St. Patrick, the constitutional forerunner of the Fenian organ'zation, sprang into existence under Nelson Underwood, was one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He was one of the first to join the Fenians, and at one time I was in the same circle with him, though not in the same section. I frequently met him in a public house in Thomas street, which at last was raided and from which several captures were made.

SENTENCED TO DEATH IN IRVIAND.

"When O'Mahony died McDermott was one of those selected to accompany the remains to Ireland. But in Ireland some one discovered that he was giving information to the Government about the Fenian Brotherhood, and the Central Council sentenced him to death. McDermott had a narrow escape; he was chased one evening to the top of a house adjoining a hotel. One of the chambermaids and an employee pulled him in through a

window and helped him to get clear away." I don't know how many men were ordered on the duty, but one of those who volunteered for me came from the other side. The Vigilanc. Committee of the L.B. B. was informed that Lynch, who informed against the London man, was coached by the police and the police were coached by MoDermott. Lynch knew very little about the organization itself."

BEVELATIONS EXPECTED AT GRANEY'S TRIAL.

"Is it a fact that McDermott went to Oanada to treat with ex-Secretary Stuart relative to the Brooklyn School Board defaications ?

"All humbug. He went to Canada to become acquainted with the Fenians there. At the Shamrock bar in the Rue Duras, and at Reynolds' Irleh-American bar in the Rue Boyal, McDarmott, when in Paris, made himwater, but a Canadian Fenian put the boys on pie there a rather curious idea what a contheir guard and MoDermott had to quit."



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It sots directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Ealaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Heware of imposters, imita-tions and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

For sale by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO..

Toronto, Ont., Bochester N.Y., London, Eng

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLI WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 80 G

said, did he do his business, that most of his dupes had no idea of his treachery till it was almost too late to be on their guard. It ap-pears that he proposed the wildest possible expedients during his stay in Oork and other places in Ireland, as well as in England. He wanted tunnels to be blown up and police barracks to be demolished. He would set the land ablaze from the centre to the sta, and grimly smile to behold the ruin of Eugland wrought by Ireland." During all this time it was stated he was in communication with the authorities, and it was a well known fact that he saw and spoke with a certain efficial, who afterward secured his release from prison when he was arrested on the charge of encouraging a cabman to a breach of the peace. When the Government swoop was made, he was not one of those who were apprehended, nor did he make any immediate effort to escape. He was seen in Dublin for a few days after the arreste, and did not take the least trouble to conceal his movements or to disguise himself. He subsequently went to London, remaining in that place for several days, and afterward proceeded to Antwerp, and thence to Paris, where he frequented the Shamrock Bar of the Rue Durar, and Reynolds Irlsh-American Bar in the Rue Boyal, both Irlsh rendezvous in Paris. In these places he still continued to proclaim himself a self conspicuous as a dynamiter of the first dynamiter of the first water, and gave the pecspirator or extremist was like. His treachery O'Donovan Borsa, in the last issue of his was at last surpected, and when some of the men whom it was believed he tried to have incarcerated, but who had escaped, landed in France, he sailed in the next steamer from Havre, and landed in due time in New York. In fact, he is said to have saved his life by the celerity of his flight. The story of his dolags soon followed him to New York, and he quickly left staying under British protection in Montreal. Conflicting accounts of the amount herecelved for his services to the Government and police are in circulation, but the prevailing idea in Fenian circles in New York is that the sum was several thousand pounds. It is said ho was better paid then James Carey, and ie, on the whole, an informer of another and perhaps far more important type. He is a native of the Bouth of Ireland.



A THE SECTION JOHN O'MAHONY'S EVIL GENIUS. and a man to be avoided by any self-respect-

ing man." The last reference made is explained by the fact that McDermott acted as secretary to John O'Mahony in the early part of the Fenlan movement. At the time he drew with the remark that if he was smart he could large sums of money for his services as organiser, but one item in his accounts showed the character of the man. This item charged the cost of a fisgstaff on the "Moffait" Man-sion at \$1,800. The matter was investigated at the Olinton Hall convention in '66 with a recult not in any way complimentary to Mc. Dermott. In the spring of the same year he

THE CANPO BELLO MOVENENT,

which, it is now well known, was instigated by the Canadian Government to force some acilon to be taken against the Feninzs by the American authorities, and it is also presumed that MoDermott and Killin were parties to this plan of our government, for which they were rewarded. Elsewhere will be found an extract from the Dublin Freeman, dated July

14th, relative to his general character. It is no secret in this country that some of the most loud-monthed patriots in New York have been for years, and are at the present time, drawing pay from the Secret Service Bureau of the British Government. Some men have even been established in business by money thus received, and since have also been in receipt of large sums for their services. McDermott's loud ranting deceived no one here. The poorest judge of human New York. They would make it too hot for nature at once recognized in him a man of me there. I want to go somewhere where I remarkable talents, but no man in his proper senses would give expression to the views he did, or give himself such absurd notoristy without being either

A FOOL OB A KNAVE.

The former he certainly was not, so the latter he must therefore be called. The manager of this paper while in com-

munication with Michael Daviti, arranging for a series of articles on Irish subjects from that gentleman, took occasion to enquire what the nature of McDermott's business was while in Europe. Mr. Davitt thought it sufficiently important to immediately cable the following despatch :

DAVITT'S MESSAGE.

"Letter received. McDermott is reported to be a spy and has probably organized those oc-called dynamite plots in Montreal, as he is believed to have organized those of London and Cork."

This of course confirmed our already strong suspicions, but the nature of the evidence against the man was not sufficient to warrant us in making any direct charge, although we would certainly have done so had we not known that even if Mr. McDermott was an informer, he would find nothing to inform on here.

When Michael Davitt cabled his message to THE POST concerning McDermott, he no doubt had seen the London Daily Telegraph, which contained the following special cable trom Montreal :---

"James MoDermott, whose name cropped up so frequently during the magisterial in-quiries at Cork some months sec, and of whese arrival here I recently adviced you, has been closely watched by the Ganadian police, with the result that he has been found to heard before. He organised plots and oor-isation in this country. There is consider-to the Government. That he tried this game to the Government. That he tried this game is ation in this country. There is consider-able public excitement in this city in conse-to the alleged discovery by the police of an Irish American secret society, having for its object the destruction of public build-ing in Oitswa, Hallitax and Quebec, ior the sate most upprofitable one, inasmuch as there were positively no such plots ever existed as a most upprofitable one, inasmuch as there is eferred to in the solve despatch. He, how-ever, undoubtedly, sitempled to organizes a need for revolutionary purposes. Two with-needs on revolutionary purposes. Two with-needs on an organ prove this fact would have for its object the collection of funds to be were positively no such plots ever existed as a most upprofitable one, inasmuch as there were positively no such plots ever existed as a most and the collection of funds to be were a college, and the collection of funds to be were a college in his the collection of funds to be were a college in his the collection of funds to be were a college in his moters, which would have for its object the collection of funds to be used for revolutionary purposes. Two with-nersed an purposes. Two with-nersed an purposes. Two with-mersed an purposes. Two with-mersed an purposes. Two with-nersed an purposes. Two with-to end which is collection of the as a work and the collection of the as a work and the collection of the as a work and the collection of the partical and the collection of the as a work and the collection of the as a work and the collection and head to the shore indicates the and the collection and head to the shore indicates the and the collection and head to the shore up so frequently during the magisterial in-

ests of Boser, which latter statement...as well. as the first, was found to be entirely false. Rosse, in this week's issue of United Ireland expressly states that McDermott was not an agent of his, nor did he receive letters of introduction from him to any one in Great Britain or Ireland. McDermott, however, exhibited to the writer, as well as to several others, a copy of a letter written on the letter head of United Ireland, and which he said was make some money out of the Government with it.

During the last few days of his visit here, he pretended to be in great fear of being arrested, and one morning sent down a mer-senger in all haste to this office to say that

A "STILL" WARBANT

and Dovan B. Killin were the prime movers in | (as he called it) was issued for his immediate arrest. All that day he kept out of sight, and on that evening he called at a gentleman's house and became suddenly ill, so much so that he was offered accommodations for the night, which he readily accepted. That evening he talked of escaping from the city by driving to Lachine, crossing the river to Laprairie, and from thence drive until he crossed the line. His host, however, told him that there was no fear, whatever, of his arrest, for, if the authorities wanted him, he would not know it until they laid their hands upon his shoulder. At five o'clock next morning he returned to his hotel, and when asked that day why he did not immediately take the train for New York it he approhend-

ed arrest, he, as if TAKEN OF HIS GUARD,

replied. "Oh I you don't catch me going to

can enjoy peace and rest."

"But why would they make it hot for you in New York" again asked his acquain-

tance. "Oh! because" he answered, "I've been getting interviewed too much here, and the boys in New York may think I am talking too much and may want to put daylight through me."

The subject then dropped, but the foregoing conversation goes to show that he feared what actually did happen him in New York, and is another link of the chain of circumstantial evidence brought against him.

While here he was in daily communication with the detective agencies, and was seen on more than one occasion in company with the managers, in order to throw people off the scent. He kept up the story of Stuart, and was even the means of a private despatch sent to the Chief of Police in Brooklyn, telling that official that Stuart and McDermott were in Montreal together, and to send on detectives to arrest the former. The chief communicated with one of the agencies here, and one of the operators

TRIED TO FUMP M'DERMOTT

on the Stuart matter, but the Chevalier laughed and said he knew very well what he (the detective) was driving at. Moreover, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, who was Stuart's counsel when that golden bird was in Montreal, expressed the opinion that MoDermott had nothing whatever to do with the case and was merely gulling the public for reasons best known to himself.

The history of McDermott is similar to

August 1, 1883 ber of his family from drowning. This was his first squatto feat. He was born with a CAPTAIN WEBB'S SWIM.

He Swims the Misgara Rapids, and Feilshes in the Whislpool-Details of His Ferlious Voyage-The Swimmer's Disappearance-Looking for the Body. - .:: 3.1 a.C



We condense the following interesting account of the death of a brave but foolhardy man from the Toronto Globe -

from the Toronto Globe -NIAGARA FALLS Ont., 6 p.m., July 24.-Cap-tain Webb made his plunge into the rapids at two minutes past four, and has not been heard from since. On arriving at the Clifton House an enquiry for Captain Webb was met by an incredulous smile, and the clerk told a story of how people had been sold who had expected a man under similar circumstances. Webb stock was clearly at a very low quotation in Niagara at 12.45. Punctually at 1 o'clock, the hour he had appointed to meet me here, he 'turned up with his light, jaunty step and smilling counten-ance. He was ready and willing to enter into conversation, but he had little to say. He is a man of admirable physique, b feet § inches in height, and now weight 10 pounds. He walked into the hotel unencumbered with baggage, and scoompanied only by his ageni, Mr. Frank Kyle. ENTERING THE WATER.

BRITABING THE WATER.

ESTREING THE WATER. At half.past three o'clock Captain Webb left the Clifton House and entered a boat there wait-ing for him. He maintained his self-possession and coolness without the slightest evidence of a break-down, and answered his interviewers' questions with all his characteristic terseness and force. The man chaited about various matters as they glided along, and McCloy, the ferryman, asked him how much he made by his channel swim. "Twenty-five thousand dollars," he replied. "Have you spent it all ?" "No; I have \$15,0.0 left," said the gallant cap-tain.

tain. "Then," remarked the sagacious boaiman, "let me pull you ashore and go and spend the remainder before you try this."

THE THRILLING DIVE.

THE THBILLING DIVE. The Captain laughed a pleasant ripple, and made no remark. Arriving at a point opposite the "Maid of the Mist" landing, he rapidly divested himself of all clothing, leaving only a pair of red cotton swimming diawers of the smallest possible size. There were not a great meny spectators, 500 or 60. Persons being on the bridge, and a thin scattering along the banks. This was at two minutes past 4. The Captain swam leisurely down the swollen current with a bold stroke, and he made rapid headway. Ar-riving at the side of the new Canada Southern bridge. he feit the first touch of the rapids. Thu-river is here very narrow, about 500 iest wide, and it narrows to about 300 feet just at the com-mencement of the rapide, a little before the Suspension Bridge. At the loot of the masonry now slowly rising on the American side the ing the shore and rising in waves.

ing the shore and rising in waver.

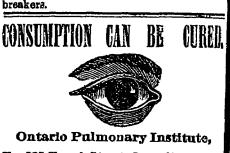
AN INPERVOUS CERENT. Down through this he speed, and six minutes after his dive he passed underneath the Suspen-sion Bridge. Here his speed was senelby ac-celerated, and the rising billows lifted him gen-tly up and all wed him to fall as tenderly as a mother would rock her child Just below the bridge the stream rapidly widens to about 500 feet and as quickly returns to its former width, assuming the shape of an oval with two narrow necks, the inlet and the outlet. The current in-creases in intensity, the long pent-up under-streams formed by the mighty horsesnoe fall showing to the sarface and giving a pressage of what may be expected telow. How the stream the natant hurried on his way, now rising on the cress of a wave and anon sinking in the holi-w. The water was clear and every movement of the boid adven-turer was visible from the banks, the grace and ease of his movements expressing confidence in himself and inspiring the same the narent now increases in speed, and still the brave man stems his way along. If it was stormy above, it is now an angry sea of waters, though for half a mile it preserves the gen-eral contour and characteristics already de-scribed. EAGING WATERS. AN IMPETUOUS CURBENT.

BAGING WATERS.

love for the water, and prevailed upon his friends to let him go to sea. At a very carly sge he donned the blue frock and blanket trousers of a naval apprentice on brand the training ship "Conway." Here he learned to hand, reef and steer, and was well trained in all that goes to make a thorough sea man. On brard this vessel he became fa-mous by saving the life of a shipmate who fell overboard in the Mercey. After leaving the Conway Captain Webb "served his time" in the employ of the Bathborne Brothers of Livergool. He went in literally at the hawse holes and came out at the cabin windows. He was ohief cfficer of the Hengist and other seegoing ships. On April 28, 1872, while returning in the Russia, of the Canard line, from New York to Liverpool, whither he was compelled to work his passage owing to disaster and financial difficulties, a seaman on one of the lower yardarms tell into the ses, which was running mountains high. The vessel was going at a great rate of speed, and there was a gale of wind blowing. Not-withstanding these disadvantages Captain Webb jumped on the rail and leaped into the sea to the drowning man's rescue. He did not find the sailor, but was not taken from the water for more than half an bour, owing to the state of the weather. For this brave attempt the passengers presented him with £100, and the Liverpool Humane Society the silver medal of the Boyal Humane Society. In 1875 Captain Webb swam across the English Channel from Dover to Calais in twenty-one hours and a half, after a terrific battle with the wind and tide. For this he received a great ovation from the citizens of his native town. Later on he tried to swim thirty-six consecutive hours on the Thames, but owing to the filthy condition of the water was unable to remain in longer than ten. Even then he was nearly poisoned. He swam for six consecutive days with several famous swimmers shortly afterward, no one to stay in the water longer than fourteen hours each day, and beat the second man easily by twelve miles. Captain Webb said that he swam four-teen hours each of the first two days, but did

not find it necessary to do so alterward. Captain Webb first visited this country in July, 1879, and on August 13th he swam from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Baach, and on August 23 he was defeated by Captain Boy-

ton at Newport, Boyton ewimming in his dress and using paddles and giving Webb five miles start in twenty five. A second trial was arranged for September 5 for \$4,000 but the referee declined to give a decision and the match was subsequently declared off. He shortly alterward left for England. but returned in June, 1882, when he won several matches, deleating among others G. H. Wade and Thomas Reilly. On October 14 of that year he performed the wonderful feat of remaining in the water 1281 hours in a week at Boston, the task being accomplished in a tank at Agricultural Hall. Webb went back to England immediately after. ward, but once more returned about two months ago. He announced his determination to attempt the swimming of the Niagara rapide, and prepared himself for it by a course of training at Nantasket Beach, where he could obtain plenty of practice amid the



No. 125 Church Street, Opposite the Mei-ropolitan Church, Toropio, Ont, M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O. PROPRIETOR. Permanently established for the cure of all

organ, the United Irishman, has the following to say about James McDermott, who pretended to be an agent of the dynamite party, and from which it is evident he (McDermott) is distinctly repudiated by Rossa himself.

agair, and as journalists we give our readers what the papers at the other side of the bis former quarters and friends in Brooklyn water say. We quote the following article going secretly to Canade, where he is now from the Freeman's Journal, of July 14, and make no further observation on it than this: Mr. James McDermott was not commissioned to Ireland by us as a dynamite agent; nor had he a word of introduction from us to may, woman or child in Ireland, England or Scotland." The following is the article above referred to as taken from the Dublin Freeman: It may be remembered that some few weeks ago it was intimated that there was a James Carey in the dynamite camp as well as that of the invinolbles. Since then the person suspected by the skirmishing party as the man who entrapped men in Ireland and England into ludicrous plots and plane, only to sell and betray them afterward, has been dir-covered. The history of his connection with the Irish extremists or dynamite party may be briefly told as follows: When the old Fenian movement, of which he was a prominent member, subsided in 1870,he turned his attention for a brief period from politics to commercial business, settling down in Brooklyn, State of New York. In the enterprises he undertook he was but moderately successful. Ultimately he turned bis attention to journalism and to dabbling in the stormy arena of Irish American politics for a living, assuming the rols of an uncompromising Republican. In that ospacity he obtained at least a local, if not a wide, notoriety for his vehement support of the most partisan Re publican policy. His first public appear-ance in Irish agitation was thoroughly typical of the man. It was on May 8, 1882, two days after the Phoenix Park murders, when at an important meeting of the Irish extremists, held in New York, he professed himself a Skirmisher and rebuked, in scathing terms, the Land League leaders who denounced the assassinations of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He characterized the deed a "removal" and not a murder. This uncompromising expression won him a few friendships among the Irish Skirmishers, but O'Donovan Bossa himself, as well as the other leaders. never trusted or confided to him secrets of any importance. After having tried in vain to be sent to Ireland from headquarters as O'Doncvan Bossa's emissary he determined to go to Ireland on his own account. Before leaving he told the Irishmen of New York that he was preceeding to iDublin and Cork simply as the correspondent of a newspaper, for which he had credentials in his possession. Neither O'Donovan Rossa nor the other leaders gave him the name or address of any of their the prizes whose names have been given to confederates in Great Britain or Ireland, nor had he any written or oral communication to deliver to any one. Notwithstanding the ab sence of credentials he ingratiated himself into the favor and confidence of several persons in Ireland, who were not aware

A CARD FROM GENERALS BEAURE. GARD AND EARLY.

A publication headed, "Are the Louisiana Lottery drawings fair," which originally appeared in several Northern and Western papers as an advertisement, by a hostile lettery company, as we believe, has been copied into a number of other papers, doubtless as an advertisement also. The charger, insinuatione, and invendoes contained in said publication are false in every respect, so far as they affect the fairness of the drawings of the Louisiana Loitery, or the integrity of the acts of the Lottery Company. When the undersigned had charge only of the semi annual drawings, they counted the tubes containing the numbers previous to each of those drawings to be certain that all were put in the wheel, Since they have had charge of the monthly drawings also, the wheel has been under their exclusive control, and after each drawing they have restored all the drawn numbers to the wheel, looked it, and scaled it in such a manner as to render it impossible for the numbers to be interfered with without their knowledge. They have thus been always certain that all the numbers were in the wheel at each drawing, and they alone are responsible for the integrity of the drawings. The suggestion that each ticket holder, on the day of and before each drawing, should be allowed to call out his number and see it put in the wheel, is too absurd to deceive any one who ever witnessed a single number drawing, and any lottery company which resorts to any such trick proves itself to be a fraud.

The intimation that persons have been paid to allow their names to be published as the winners of prizes in this Lottery is also false and without the slightest foundation in fact. Millions of dollars have been paid out by the Company in prizes through the banks and ex press agencies, as can be ascertained from the bank officers in New Orleans, and the Express Agents in New York, Washington Oity, and in this city, as well as from the winners of the public.

G. T. BRAUBHGARD, Com'rs. Signed, NEW OBLEANS, July 12th, 1883.

It cost 270 to raise 334 bushels of rice at that he was held at arm'r-length by the point in South Carolins, which sold for \$340 objects of the Skirmishers. So cleverly, it is in Charleston. Net proceede, \$270.

used for revolutionary purposes. Two witnerses can prove this fact, as well as a pro-position he made to them to pull down, or

BLOW UP THE OUTHE'S STATUS

on Victoria square. This proposition was so absurd that the men he made it to laughed in his face, and treated the thing more as a joke than anything else. He seemed par-ticularly anxious to ferret out whether there existed in this city a branch of any revolu-tionary organization of New York. In this he was unsuccessful, although he was the man who, in the first instance, "stuffed" the Star reporter, and sent him around on an interviewing tour to find out all about the dread dynamiters. The Star man saw the supposed secretary of the imaginary organizi-tion, who continued the "stuffing" process. It was not until after all the "stuff" had appeared in their columns that they discovered how they had been fooled. and were made to appear so ridiculous by the publication of two of the most screeching farces in the way of journalism we have ever seen. Not only this, but they did

A DREP INJUSTICE

to every prominent Irishman in the city by making the scandalous statement that two " prominent Irishmen" were members of the Dynamite Association. This irash might have been swallowed by some of its renders, but it is very well known that there is not an Irishman in the city of Montreal of any prominence or consequence who has ever expressed any sympathy with physical force warfare. Irishmen in Canada have no grievancer, and they would be the first to step to the front if Canadian interests were menaced by foolhardy enthusiasts. McDermott found out when he made his ludicrous propositions that he had a different class of men to deal with than he had in the Old Country. He talked a great deal about

LANSDOWNE

and fumed as to what kind of a reception he should get at the hands of Ifleh Canadians. Here he again failed to create any confidence. although the last card he played was a powerfol one. We have since been informed on the most reliable authority, of the reason be kept this card back for the last. He was here. it is said, as a kind of advance agent to our future Governor-General, instructed to discover whether there was any truth in the reports sent to the other side in reference to plots sgainst the safety of Lansdowne. These reports were received in Ottaws, and the authorities there instructed their regular agents here to work the case up, but no confirmatory evidence could be gleaned from this source, so it is believed MoDermott was sent out to make further enquiries. Sure it is, at any rate, that he went to Ottawa previous to his coming to Montreal. While in Montreal he circulated all kinds of reports concerning himself. To one party he said he was here in connection with

THE EWOART ENDEMNEMBERT CASE,

and to another that he was here in the inter- N.Y.

very short one. The men down there seem to have heard of him, and he was soon ap prised of the fact that he was watched and in dauger. This information was supplied to him by men whom he employed to "shrdow" him in order to find out whether he was being shadowed. He consequently left Quebec in a hurry and acknowledged on his return, to a representative of this paper, that he was

AFBAID OF HIS LIFE while there.

The man who attempted to shoot him in New York has since been discharged on ac-count of his alleged failure to identify him. It is, however, believed here that had Mo-Dermott wished to identify Genney he could have done sc, but preferred latting the matter drop sooner than have his antecedents investigated, although it is most probable that they will be in the near future. We have done our share as far as his doings in Montreal are concerned, and our duty is at an end.

FOR CHOLEBA, OHOLEBA MOBBUS, AND CHOLEBA INFANTUM, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature, Perry Davis' Dain Killer acts with wonderful rap!dity, and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cores after every other remedy has failed. 20 ws

Assuming that the immigration of 1883 will equal that of 1882 and 1881, these three years, it is estimated, will give the United States not less than a quarter of a million of German farmers and mechanics and over \$50,000,000 of German money.

Since vitality or nervous strength is engendered most speedily by the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is the remedy calculated not only to mitigate the violence of wasting diseases, and induce a rapid recovery, but also to protect such as use it from being attacked by epidemic maladies,

20 WB

19 WB

It is reported that the Quebec Government has given orders to transfer 120 lunatics from Beauport Asylum to St. Ferdinand, of Hallfax.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptomsas general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly zensations, followed by night sweats and cough-prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great antiscroiule, or blood purifier and strength restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spliting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet Shropshire, in the year 1938. He spent his

. .

The Distance of the American States

يار والإسلامين والاردامي مسال

.

A MOMENTARY EDEMERSION His course veers as he feels the influence of the seemingly attracting point, and now the swful plunge is made. "He sinks !" was the heartrending cry, but only for a moment, and on he comes through a couple of hundred yards of comparatively smooth water, and he is seen to advance to the last awful cataract. If it was a storm before at the entrance of the whiri-pool, the river here is as a torrent lashed to fury by a thousand hurricance. The billows rise and fail, the speeding form forms and spreads, the eddles mingle, the returning cur-rents engage in a deadly wrestle, and a panor-ama of conflict is spread open. IF THE WHERPOOL.

IN THE WHIRLPOOL

IF THE WHIRLPOIL, Now he rises on the crost of the highest wave, his face looking to the Canadian shore. He lifts his hands once, is precipitated in the yawning gui right opposite the exit. For a moment his head rises above the surging waves; now he is motionless, at the morey of the hideons temp-est. Where the current divides he rises again, and the anxious spectator can detect a sign of life. For a second ne appears to pause, fate seems to decide, on the easterly course he speeds for the exit, sinks-aud is seen no more. At the American point of the exit a dozen people were congregated, none of whom saw the least sign of Webb, while there were about six people who saw him at the three points narrated, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the account. From the Sus-pension Bridge to the entrance of the whiripool the distance is i miles, and five minutes only were spent on the terrible journey. In the whirlpool the captelin was seen by the Globe reporter, Mr. Davy, Frederick Clark, Miss Cul-hane and Mr. Cuihane, her father, Jan Mitch-ell, the guide, and Mr. Skinner, drugrist, at Current is the terrible courts.

INCOMPOLITY CY THE BESIDENTS.

Clifton. INCORPOLITY CY THE REGIDENTS. Constable McMicking, when the Globe re-porter informed him of the attempt said: "Then I must arrest him for attempting to commit suicide." There are many paople here who saw the adventurous voyage of the "Maid of the Mist" in 1860, and an interview with one of them resulted in ascertaining that when she passed through the rapids she pursued a straight course through the pool to where the impact of the stream on the northern shore causes the current to divide. Then ahe came south by the western current till almost opposite the exit, where she made a straight dive across the main current and out of the pool she speed. About six years ago a Mr. Bromley fell into the whirpool just at the edge, was carried through the lower rapids, and his body was found three days afterwards at Lewiston. Many attempts were made by div-ing to obtain Bromley's body, men having ropes tied to them before the attempts were made. Such was the force of the min-gling, whirling currents that the men were turned over and over, the rope twisted round and round them, and only after many efforts were they brought to land. The Whirlpool is a Beething cauldron, plerced by a terring torrent, but the lowest rapids form a commingling or masses of water, lashed to fur as if by contend-ing gales. Liligent search round the banks of the Whirlpool and down the stream to Queen-ston gives no sign of Webb, and he is a sanguine man who can predict bls safety. LOOKING FOR THE DODY. NIAGABE ALLE, LDIV 5.—There is no Orther

LOOKING FOR THE BODY.

LUCALNG FOR THE BODT. NIAGARA FALLS, July 25.—There is no further news as to Capt. Webb's fate. A great many people are lingering around the shores of the river in the vicinity of the Whirlpool, where Captain Webb was last seen, but nothing has yet been seen of his body.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S CABEER.

on Consumption send two stamps to Wonio's childhood days on the banks of the Beyern, DEFENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, where he learned to swim, and there, near the I great iron bridge, he saved a younger mem-

the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitia, Asthma, Consumption, Cattarrhal Ophthalmis (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Destneys, Also, Diseases of the Heart, Under the PERSONAL direction of Dr. Williams, the proprietor. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the nost improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitu-tional remedies for the nervous system, stomach, liver and blood, &c. In CATABRH-Inhalations dissolve the hard-ened concretions that form in the nasal pass-ages scatter inflammation, heal all ulcerated suffaces and cure every case of caterrhal affec-tion, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise. In THROAT DISEASES — Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdu-inflammation, heal nicerated sore throat, re-store the voice when lost or impaired, and ar-rest all acuto cases, as diphtheria, quinzy, &c., with amazing rapidity. IN BRONCHITIS-Inhalations perform won-ders by restoring the mucous membraue to a healthy action; also immediately sorthing the cough and effecting entire cures in the most obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic forms. IN ASTHMA-Inhalations immediately arrest

Iorms. IN ASTHNA-Inhalations immediately arrest

IN ASTHMA-Inhalations immediately arrest in ASTHMA-Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms and effect entire cures in every case by removing all unnatural obstruction and by restoring the delicato mucous membrane of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent. IN CONSUMPTION - Inhalations loosen the phegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the bloed, assist assimilation, remove con-solidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrh-ages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, souther pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past.

later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past. By the system of Medicated Inhalations Head Throat and Lung Aftections have become as curable as any class of diseases that affied humanity. The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. I impossible to call personally at the Institute write for "List of Questions" and "Medica Treative." Address. Address.

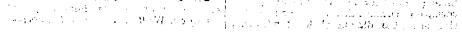
ONTABIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE 125 Ohurch street, Toronto, Ont.

P. S.-We employ no travelling doctors. Me tion Montreal Post and Taux WITNESS. 113 trs-mi



DE. E. O. WEST'S NEEVE AND BRAIN TERM MENT. a guaranteed specific for Hysteria. Dim ness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervons Neuralel Headache, Nervous Frostration caused by in use of alcohol artobacco, Wakefulness, Meni Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting Insenity and leading to misery, decay and deal Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Pow in either scz. Involuntary Losses and Sperm torrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box co tains one month's treatment. One Dollar a b or siz boxes for five dollars; sent by mail po paid on receipt of price. With each order delyed by us for six boxes, accompanied with we will send the money if the treatment do not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 501 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL Bewale of chemy imitations





THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londenderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct :--

Scandinavian	About June 23
Prussian	
Waldensian	About July
Anstrian	
Phoeinician	About July 21
Scandinavian	About July 2
Prussian	About Aug. 4
Persona desirous of	bringing their friends

from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates a Lowest Rates An experienced surgeon carried on each

Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States. Via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Guebee and Montreal, and from all Rallway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Guebee and Montreal.

Giagow, via Haltimore, Bostoli, Cuebec and Montreil. For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns Ant-werp; Roys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham-burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bromen; Charloy & Malcolm, Beifast; James Scott & Co., Queens-town; Monigomere & Workman. 17 Grace-church street, Liverpool; Allans. Ras & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co.; 72 Lassile street, Ohi-cago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 9) State street, Bosion, aud 25 Common street, Montreal. 2 G June 19, 1883.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels Giving tone, energy and vigor to theor great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-ficiently recommended as a never-failing remety Is a constant of the second second second the constant of the second second second the second second second second second second second the second the second second

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

It Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Brossus, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neek and Chest, as salt into meat, it Outes SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Oute, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Bheu-matism, and every kind of Ekin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 588 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 18. 14d., 28, u. 8d., IIs, 228, and 388 each, and by all medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY Removes bair from the face, neck and arms without light, Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post Alex Ress' HAIR DYR produces either very light or very dark colors His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides pro duces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and orows' feet marks under the eyes His Bloom of Roses for encessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstand-ing ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office, Order. Letters invited. Had through chemist of Bryson, 681 St. 1 awrence Main street, Moni-real, or direct from ALEX. Rese, 21 Lamb's Conduit street,

ALEX. RIVE, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn. London, England

WELKS HRICHARDSON A COIS IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

tor For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-icial color for butter; so meritorious that it me

ith great success everywhere receiving ighest and only prizes at both Internation Dairy Fairs. Ex-But by patient and scientific obvarial re-search we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best a just world.

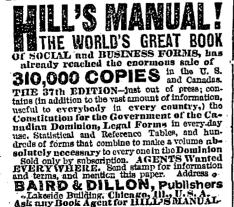
it Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

23" And, while prepared in oil, is so compound-d that it is impossible for it to become rancid. to BEWARE of all imitations, and of all ther oil colors, for they are liable to become ther oil colors, for they are indeed write us and and spoil the butter. Light you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra o know where and how to get it without extra

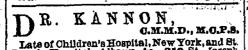
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, VL. A MARA CLARK



MCSHANE BRLL FOUNDBY Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES and BELLS Drated OHIMES and BELLS for Churches. etc. Price List and circular seat free. Address: HENRY Mc-SHANE& OO., BALTIMORE. Md., U. S.

27 14

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.



Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, dc. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital. Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only re-quired. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Concibes or

Copaba. Infallible, Hygienic, Carativo, Preventive. Price \$1.50, including Balb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely scaled, on receipt of price. Descriptive Trestise free on annliestion

AMERICAN AGENCY "66 " MEDICINE CO

Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Montreal by

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.



NESSES, Including Leucorrhea, Irregular and Painfal Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of

the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

IF Pleasant to the tash, officacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. FILYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELT.

EFFOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all discasss of the Emproves it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

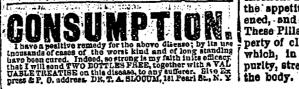
ET KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

INDIA E. PINKHAM'S BROOD PURIFIER will cradicate every vestige of Humors from the Ricod, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marrellous in results as the Compound.

13 Both the Compound and Blood Pariller are pro pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Masa Price of either, \$1 Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, & per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of incuiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

IP LYDIA E. PINEHAN'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipa-tion, Elifoueness and Torpidity of the Liver, 35 cents,

Sold by all Praggists. 64 (8)



lutions with a formal preamble, merely offer-ing facts of which they were all recognizant. He would, therefore, move the following resolutions :---

He would, therefore, meve the following resolutions:--Resolved, That on this the first anniversary of the death of the lamented Miss Fanny Par-nell, we, the Municipal Executive Council of the frish National League of New York--repre-senting the various branches of the city and volcing what we are assured is the individual and collective feeling of the members respect-ively-pay tribute of heartful respect to the memory of one who had loved Ireland with an enduring love, who had cancilled the cauce of country by the purest outpourings of poetic genius and the most earcest devotedness of the patriot spirit, whose tender woman-best gave lis last throbbings to the service of her be-loved land, and whose influence, in the remem-brances of her work and worth, is still potent as an encouragement and example. That to-day, as on that sad day a year ago, we mingle our sorrow with the grief of a whole na-tion-feeling that Ireland, the land of many tribulatious, has, in the course of generations, suffered no greater calamity than in the death of the gifted lady whom we may regard as hav-ing been the priestess and prophetess of the new national evangel; that as Miss Fanny Faraell suffered the martyr's cross for the cause to which we are devoled, it is our duty to accord to her memory the martyr's crown so far as the recard of an affectionate gratitude can bestow it; and that while now fluging our voive tri-butes on the temporary resting-place of the de-ceased lady, we may lock forward to the time when her own wishes may be respected and realized, and when the Irish in America shall have the melancholy consolation of giving back to Ireland what so legitimately belongs to her. *Resolved*, That in thus giving expression, weakly and ineffectually, to our grief at an ir-reparable loss, we cannot disregard the sympa-thy that is due to the one who has nursed into being the poetic fervor and patriot zeal and personal goodness of the great heart stilled for-ever; that we recognize the delicacy of obtrud-ing on a domesti

Mr. Meany formally proposed the resolutions, Mr. King seconded their adoption, and they were passed unanimously and with ap plaugo.

On motion of Mr. King, seconded by Mr. J McO. Scully, the Council suspended all further business in honor of the memory of Misa Fanny Parnell, and with a view of giving the members opportunity of attending some one of the several meetings in commemoration of the occasion being held under the auspices of

Helloway's Fills are the medicine most in repute for ouring the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chiliy, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer rollef even if they fall of proving an abso. lute remody in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genis, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the sppetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood,

which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigor to every tissue of

laws which govern the operations of diges tion and nutrition and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bevorage,

which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attook wherever there is a weak point. We may oscape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursalves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 1b) by grocers, labelled-" JANES EPPS

& Co., Homcopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of EPPs's CHOCOLATE Es-SENCE.

Lord Sudeley is building a large jam manufactory on his estate at Toddington, in Gloucestershire. Two years ago he planted there 93 000 goozeberry trees, 167,000 black currant, 20,000 plum, 3,000 apple, 900 pear, 9000 damson, 500 cherry, 10,000 red currant, 25,000 raspberry and 100 cob nut, and fifty two acres were planted with strawberries. At the same time 100 Scotch firs and 10,000 poplars were planted for sheltering purposes.

> NOTES ON INGEBSOLL." BY REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoli's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the " Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months ; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication cents. Co , St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

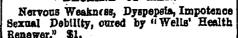
DE A liberal discount to the trade. A million copies can be sold. 46 D

The exhibition of Irish lace at the Mansion House, Londor, is said to show that much of the " lace," so called as a general ferm, is crochet, and that another kind is tatting, but there two names of humble stilches give to the ordinary mind little idea of the elegance to which execution in them is carried by the Irish workers.

FLIES AND BUGS. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by " Bough,

on Bats," 15c. A new system of night railroad signalling is to be introduced in England, by which ac cidents arising from the inability of the ergineer to distinguish a red from a while light -a visual defect more common than is gen erally supposed-will be made impossible. It is the use of the ordinary day semaphore signal, illuminated, but the position of the

arms and not their color, will give the in-DEOLINE OF MAN.



Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.					
	LIST OF PRIZES.				
1 C/	APITAL	PRIZE.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.\$75.000
1	do	do .			
1	do				
	RIZES O				. 12,000
5	qa			• • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 10.000
10	do			•••••	. 10,000
20	do			•••••	
100	do			• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
300 500	do			•••••	80,000
1000	ძი ძი	50. 25.		•••••	25,000
1000	•••			•••••••••••••	. 25,000
	APPI	ROXIMAT	ION P	RIZES.	
9 A1	oproxima	tion Priz	tes of	\$750	\$6,750
9	do	d		500	
9	do	d	0	250	2,250
				-	
1967 Pr	izes, amo	unting t	0		5265,500
Application for rates to clubs should be					
made o	only to th	e office u	t the (Company i	n New
Orleans.					
For further information write clearly, giving					
full address. Address P. O. Money Orders or					
Registered Letters to					
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,					
New Orleans, La.					
Ordiz	Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to				
	M. A. DAUPHIN,				
	New Orleans, La.				

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 44 d 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.



All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other sames are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically dimined, and unable up perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and perma-mently cured, without stamach medicines. Endersed by dectors, pently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. The Mrdical Workly says: "The old plan of treating Nervoya Publiky, Physical Decay, doc-is wholly asperseded by THE MARSTON HOLDS." Sten hopelene cases saured of certain restorming to full and per-fect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Boos contrasting for any state for the full and perfor treatise. Consultation free. BARSTON BEMEDY 00., 75 Yongo St., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED BY A YOUNG W AIVIED DI A LOOKS Lady baving a First-class Elementary Diploma and best of references, an engagement as teacher in the oily or country. Address A. B. this office. 50 2

WANTED for a Priest's House W and Church, a well recommended boy or middle-aged man. Apply at this office. 50



HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of **pure** and healthy in-gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calcutated to do the best work at least possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHEBE. None genuine without the trade mark 5 G peckage. THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

Clinton H Meneeley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.,

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Old-est Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

formation.

ţ

the ladies' branches.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SCOTCH NEWS.

8

Lord Bosebery received the freedom of the o ity of Edinburgh on Saturday, 21st lust. Three hundred passengers, chiefly tousists, arrived from America at Greenock on Wednesday.

The annual show of the United East Lothian Agricultural Society took place on Saturday. In the evening a dinner was held, among the speakers being the Marquis of Tweeddale, the president of the association, and Lord Elche, M.P.

BURNTILLAND GAS COMMISSION .- This Commission, at a meeting on Monday, reduced the price of gas to consumers 5d per 1,000 cubic feet. This is the fourth similar reduction since the Commission came into possession of the works four years ago, when the price stood at 6s 8d.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP AT BO'NESS .--- By an explosion of fire-damp which took place on Monday in the " Louden's" Pit, belonging to the Kinnell Iron and Coal Company, two mon named Bernard, tather and son, and James Kelly, all residing in Newton, were severely burned.

WARNING TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS .--- A young man has died in Loches from the effects of a klok he received while engaged in a football Contest a few weeks sgo. He continued at his work till the holidays. His parents and friends are of opinion that the primary cause of death was the blow he received, as he often ; complained of pain. He was about 19 years of age, and of steady and exemplary habits.

On Tuesday afternoon a message boy tamed James Gibson was taken to the Royal Infirmary suffering from burns which he had Boeived in a very unusual manner. He was carrying an earthenware jar filled with naphths along Argyll street, and when at the top of Jamaica street it slipped from his arms and broke on the pavement. A man who was passing by wantonly set fire to the infiammable fluid, and the boy's clothes ignited. He was speedily enveloped, the flames rising a great distance above his head. An exclising scene ensued, a number of people rashing towards the poor lad. Several gentlemen divested themselves of their coatr, and by wrapping them tightly round the boy's head and body, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The hair of the boy's head was burned off, and his face and body were badly scorched. He was taken to the Infirmary, and lingered on in great suffering until he died at half-past twelve o'clock next morning.

Two actions for slander and assault, at the instance of Miss Emma Forrest against Miss Nellie Farrell and Mr. William Farrell (husband and wife), all artistes engaged at the Scotia Music Hall last week, were heard before Sheriff Mair, in the Glasgow Small-Debt Court, on Wednesday. The reduced sum of £12 was sued for against each of the respondents. The amount set down in the summons as full reparation for the pursuer's wounded feelings and loss of professional reputation through the circumstances in which the alleged slander was uttered was £50 in each case. The words used by the defenders were described by Sheriff Mair as flithy and disgusting. They were uttered, as explained by the pursuer, through her saying, "Bravo ! let honor be given to whom it is due," in the hearing of Miss Farrell, when Mr. Marchant, a performer at the Scotla, was telling the audience on the evening of Tuesday, the 3rd of July, that Miss Farrell could not give them a particular song they were clamouring for. Miss Farrell, it seems, was a favorite with the audience, and when she had exhausted her repertoirs of songs the people were still unsatisfied, and would not at first accept the performance of the Marchants, who succeeded her on the stage. For the detence, it was urged that the provecation and insulting epithets were used by the pursuer towards the defenders. The Sheriff found the slander proved, and award-

ed £4 damages against Miss Farrell and £8

CAPTAIN WEBB. HIS BODY RECOVERED NEAR LEWISTON-THE IN-QUEST.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28. - The body of Osp. tain Webb was found floating in the Niegara Biver, a short distance from Lewiston, N.Y., this afternoon by Mr. Turner, of Youngstown.' It was towed to Lewiston wharf, where an inquest was held this afternoon. There are only two or three bruises on the body, one on the right hip and another on the left shoulder, with a slight cut on the forehead. There is no doubt whatever of its being Webb's body; the short sandy hair, light moustache, high forehead and Boman nose, with other known features, makes his identity beyond question. The red bathing trunks are still on the body. It has the appearance of being more scratched than bruised; the skin is off in a great many places. Telegrams were sent notifying his friends of the recovery of the body, for which \$100 reward was offered. Considerable excitement prevails, as a great many did not believe he undertook the feat at all. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The body has been sent to Bos-ton, where Mrs. Webb is residing at present. The bodies of the two Indians, who were drowned on Tuesday last, were also found

floating in the river this morning. The Toronto World says : Inspector Mewburn, of Hamiltor, who returned from Nia gara frontier yesterday, gave the Hamilton Times an interesting account of the incidents connected with Captain Webb's fate in the rapids. Mr. Mewburn had met and conversed with Mr. Culling of H. M. Customs, Nimgara Falls. This gentleman was at the in-clined railway, near the whirlpool, when Webb came down the river, and with a conple of boys and some ladies, who bear him out in his statements, saw he captain when he finally disappeared. Mr. Oulling and his party saw Webb distinctly for a minute before he reached the whirl-pool, and they are confident that he was either dead or insensible prior to that time. As the body approached the whirlpool, the head seemed to be hanging to one side, and the body appeared to have no life in it. Once it was raised a little out of the water by an extra eddy, but fell back as if lifeless. Mr. Mewburn takes decidedly the same view. He believes that Webb had endurance enough to swim a long distance, but was buffeted to death by the pressure of tons upon tons of water in the rapids. Therefore, he must have been killed or rendered insensible ere he got to the whirlpool, into which he was without a doubt drawn.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUBIDAY, July 31, 1883

In New York to-day stocks were irregular and a triffe weaker generally. Western Union open-ed at \$1 and gradually fell to \$05 by L20 p.m., failing 20 minutes later to \$05. St. Paul and Manitoba opened at 1094, rose to 1064, feil to 1095 and again went to 1095. Canada Pacific opened at about 594, rose to 595 and at 1.40 p.m. was sell-ing at 594. ing at 5%.

Ing at 5%. The money market here was quiet and un-changed. For good customers commercial pa-per is discounted at 7 per cent. Loans for stock carrying purposes were secured at 5 to 54 per cent on call and 6 per cent on time. Eterling exchange sold at 1033 to 1034 for 60-day bills be-tween bankers, 1033 cash over counter, and 1034 for demand. Dratts on New York were un-changed at 1-16 premium: The home market for stocks showed even lass

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Some good sized orders have been secured by travellers both in the East and West of the country. Remittances have been coming in more satisfactorily, and on the whole the outlook for a good fall business is quite encouraging. Prices are steady, and quoted as follows :- Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 00 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 00; do kip boots, \$2 25 to 3 00; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do men's, \$2 00; do buff and pebbled Balmorals, \$1 75 to \$1 50; do congress do, 600 to \$1 25; buskins, 600 to \$1 20; do split do, 750 to S00; do prunella do, 600 to \$1 00; do con-LOCAL COMMERCIAL-JULY 31.

a firmer undertone. Some makers of leading brands report iron actually scarce in their hands, an indication the consumption and production for the time being are more than equalized. The encouraging features of the situation include the fact that stocks are stowly but steadily diminishing, and this leads to the entertainment of a more hopeful feel-ing regarding the future than has been the changed at 10s. On prices the range is a triffe higher as shown by actuat transactions which have been made at \$18 25 a firmer undertone. Some makers of leading next two or three months. Several shipments of American iron have been placed in the west at prices represented to be in the near In activity of New York Were un-changed at 1-16 premium:
The home market for stocks showed even less life and strength to-day, and it has not been distinguished for either activity or buoyancy for a considerable time part, which is all the more disheartening for holders of Stock Ex-change securities. Richelieu was infrmer, bit to ber stocks scarcely maintained former prices. Letest English mell advices report that on the London Stock Exchange Canadian railway company first Montreal and Sorel Railway Company first Montreal and Sorel Railway Company first Stock Exchange to grant a quotation on the Stock Salees-15 Montreal 197; Stock Salees-15 Montreal 197; Stock Salees-15 Montreal 197; Stock Salees-10 Montreal 197; Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197; Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197; Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
Afternoon Stock Sales.-10 Montreal 197;
<l vicinity of Soctch. As business is improving in the Stater, it is not expected that the im-

worthy of note. Supplies are fairly well un-der control, enough to give, prices good sup-port, and keep the tone steady. The SS. slow in coming round this way. We quote Malabar "Is expected about the middle of prices as follows :- Greasy Cape, 17c to 19c ; next month with a full cargo. We quote Australian, 21c to 30c; Canadian pulled A \$3,40 to \$3.60 as to quantity and quality grant and supers, 300 to 33c; B supers, 265 to 28c; supers, 305 to 330; B supers, 265 to 280; black woo!, 255 to 26c. FISH-A few lots of trout, white fish and

herring have arrived since our last report. British Columbia saimon sold at \$15 50 to 16 50 per brl, and North Shore at \$17 50 to 18 50 per brl. White-fish and trout are quoted at \$5 per helf brl, and No. 1 herrings at \$6 25 per brl. Mixed boneless fish sell at 5c to 51c per lb. SALT-The supply available is sufficient to

meet the demand and all orders are promptly to \$2 00; do split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split do, 850 to \$1 00; do prunella do, 500; to \$1 do; half bags 650 to 672; quirters 39e to 40; Higgins' cureka, per sack \$2 40; do

Balmorale, 850 to 51 20; do split do, 750 to Soc; do prunella do, 600 to \$1 00; do con-gress do, 600 to 700; children's pobled had and buff Balmorale, 600 to 900; do split do, 550 to 650; prunella do, 500 to 750; infaute summer button and the shoes, 800 to \$1 25; misses' do, 700 to 900; children's do, 600 LAATHER. — It is impossible to report any change for the better. There is a scarcity of to 800; A. sole, and buyers have to pay full rates for it. For moderate sized lots of plump selected B. A. sole, as bigh as 270 to plump selected B. A. sole as bigh as 270 to plump selected B. A. sole as bigh as 270 to to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 210; China, No. 1, 220 to 240; do, No. 3, 200 to 300; waxed upper, 33: to 376; do graineds, 250; to 300; a children, Sole, 12, 220 to 300; do sale, 450; do 300; super-stated, there is quite a scaraity of red winter stated, there is quite as cavrity of red winter thes been placed at full figures. A few males ot buff and pebbled have also taken place to 300; waxed upper, which now also, 2, 200 to 210; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 230 to 230; do No. 2, 200 to 210; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 230 to 230; do No. 2, 200 to 210; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 230 to 230; do No. 2, 200 to 210; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 230 to 230; do Sooth grained 360 to 380; bind, 140 to 16j0; pebbled, 12j0 to 130; do 300; waxed upper, 33: to 376; do grained, 560 to 510; soring extra, \$40 to 160; super-stated, there is nubro take the sole sole, 450 to 260; biff, 140 to 16j0; pebbled, 12j0 to 130; and reser in adde at \$120. FO Canada while to 300; do 300; do Sooth grained 360 to 370; do grained take priore strat. \$50 to 0.50; strat superfine, \$60 to 510; soring extra, \$40 to 50; strat superfine, \$60 to 10; soring extra, \$20

higher as shown by actuat transactions 28 were 1,886, and of sheep the which have been made at \$18.25 shipments were 7,713. The total ship for No 1 Eglinton; 20 50 for 1 ments from the opening of navigation Gatsherrie; \$21 75 to 22 for No 1 to that date were 26,000 cattle and Coltness; \$21 25 to 21 50 for Langloar, and 26,603 sheep. The week's shipments will \$19 for Dalmellington all on spot. Trade in probably be large, as some eight steamers will the west is reported quilet and consumers ap-pear to be presty well stocked up for the next two or three months. Several shipments cattle will be opened. The supply of beef eattle at Viger market numbered about 175 head, the quality of which averaged low. Good to choice cattle were scarce and wanted,

Johns and George Martin, have been sent to Arternoon Stock Sates. -- 10 Montreal 1974 are complaints on the part of buyers of the Glasgow to get 50 Clydesdales and 100 2 do 1974; 55 do 1974; 150 Merchants 1214; new supply not baing sufficiently seasoned to ponie, which will arrive here by the SS. 125 Gas 1734; \$2,000 Champlain suit their requirements. There has been "Nettleby" about the 15th September, Mr. Eimball sold one chestnut horse for \$210, one bay mare for \$230, one bay horse for \$185, one bay horse for \$245, one brown horse for \$215, one pair brown mares for \$455, one pair bay horses for \$450, one pony for \$100. Mr. James Maguire of the College street market, has just received a letter stating that a further shipment was made on the 23d instant on the steamship "Oynthia," of the Donaldson Line, for this port. Mr. Gordon sold fourteen horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds each, and from five to seven years old. Mr. Burgees, of Winons, Ill., and Mr. Bell, of Woochester, O., have just received from the old country thirty-three English drait horses from one to five years old. Some of them they seem," and usually at this time traders make a great effort to carry over into the fall and do all the business they can while "the sun shices." The news from Boston that Oharles W. Copeland & Co., and Shaw & Bros., the great Princes of the leather trade. of such valuable animals. There were on board altogether 107 horses and only one of them was sick, and that is almost well again. The following were the shipments of horses to the United States for the week ending July 28th :-July 24th, two horses for \$360, one can be had at 5c. Currants are scarce, borse for \$190, one horse for \$200; July 26th two horses for \$261, two horses for \$200, four horses for \$520, four horses for \$570, two horses for \$255, four horses for \$453.



ne in the second sec In the second second

in the second for the second second

is one of the oldest and ablest colled Family and Agricultural papers. It contains twenty large pages (Eighty Columns), including elegant cover, bound, stitched and cut. And now has a circulation of 33,000 OOPIES. It contains Stories, Bketches, Poetry, Farm, Carden, Household and Agri-cultural Bepartments by the best Contributors of the day, as well as an illustrated Fashkon Department, Needle and Embroidery Work, illustrations of different parts of the UNITED STATES and Biographical Sketches of Eminoria Hen and Women. In short, it contains that with will laterest, instruct and anuse the whole family. THE PROPRIETORS are men of means, who always have done as they agree, and our paper is long established and reliable, with sufficient capital to carry out and familit to the later of the Awards, and all Presents will beforwarded to Moders et Meselpts as they may direct. Sample Confiders The Advised Family Confiders from the start of the Awards, and all Presents will be forwarded to Moders et Meselpts as they may direct.

ONLY 50 CENTS secure the FARMA FILLER of Models of Accepted as topy may direct. Sample Copies Fran-subscription price. As a survey with the secure of the s

Registerd Letter, P.O. money order or Represe, and addressed to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, S9 Randolph St., Chloago. REMEMBER these are Prosents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free. Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances and neighbors, as it will not appear again. (Postage Stamps taken in sums less than \$1.00.)

READ THESE LETTERS:

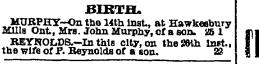
"I like to work for your paper, can do it with a good grace for I think it, worthy, say success to you." MRS. G. M. SMITH, Battle Ground, Ind "I think the paper worth ten times the price for a six months' subscription," JAMES DUPONT, Matanzas, Fla.

"I received your paper and an so well pleased with it that I inclose 52 more for the same. I shall try and get more subscribers for your excellent paper." "Thanks for being so prompt. Every one sonsiders the paper the best of the kind ever offered." "One article in your paper is worth the whole price of a genr's subscription. Ind. an giad to add my name to your list." G. B. MILLLINGTON, North Bennington, Yt, the your offered. IF WE COULD GIVE AN UNLIMITED NUMBER SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE.

pended, Shaw Broz. held a number of shoe and leather firms above water, and have been car-rying them ever since. These firms will proba-bly be heard from within a few days. The creditors of Shaw & Co. are chiefly Maine, Bos-ton and New York banks, and some of the larg-est hide and leather houses in Boston. The tan-neries will be kept runking to work up the stock, which is six months behind in orders.

The Copeland failure brought down Steadman & Co., New York, and at Chicago Joseph Pratt, of the Joseph Pratt Boot and Shoe Co., has s-signed; liabilities, \$75,000 to \$100,000; assets, \$30,000 to \$50,000. He operates a factory at Michigan City with convicts.

PORTLAND, Mc., July SQ.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Stanton Steam Mill Co. to-day, the cumpany's liabilities were stated at \$00,000, and the contingent liabilities at \$25,000, with assess of \$50,000.





DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order. Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 eow



August 1, 1883

store and the first of the first and

against her husband.

SolPio, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Uhurch here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have have also been oured of their various allments by them.

BEV. E. B. WABREN.

THE EUBOPEAN SHOBT LINE.

WORK SHEPENDED.

Col. Snow, chief engineer and general manager of the European Short Line, called a meeting of his contractors at Pugwash lately, and stated to them that, as it seemed to be imposeible to come to any understanding with the local Government of Nova Scotia in regard to the acquisition of the line from Truro to Canso and its extension through Cape Breton, and in part owing to the delays in New Brunswick in regard to the Central Railway, his compary had ordered him to suspend surveys and work in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton until all questions had been satisfactorily arranged and the posi-tion of his company defined. He also stated that over \$200,000 of the company's own money had already been spent, and no subsidy burg would be assured. The suspension throws 2,000 to 3,000 men out of work for a dime.

OBITUAB	Υ.

General Sir Fenwick Williams is dead. Ex Governor Ewan, of Maryland, is dead. Count de Persano, ex-admiral of the Italian

navy, is dead. Bertrand Kettel, a well-known journalist,

recently night agent of the State Associated Press, died on Saturday night in New York of paralysis.

Captain Leitch, Commodore of the Cunard steamers, is dead. He was fifty years in the service, and took out the first troops to the Orimean campaign.

Mrs. Bomeo H. Stephens, of this olty, died on July 24th at her residence, No. 23 Cathcart street. The deceased lady, who had been ailing for some time past, was removed from her husband's country seat, " Slooum Lodge," St. Lambert, to the city last winter, in order to obtain better medical attendance.

A census has just been taken in Egypt, showing that its population is now 6,798 209." The population of the principal cities is as follows: Calro, 368,108; Alexandris, 203,775; a general aversion among buyers to handle Port Said, 16,550; Suez, 10,913; Tantab, 33,- any large quantity of stoor, but they find sel-

19000 Ohinsmen.

b . . .

Afternoon Stock Sales. -- 10 Montreal 1971

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

While matters look bright enough in many departments of business, there is room for doubt as to how the season's trade will really "pan out" as "things are not always what Bros., the great Princes of the leather trade, \$1 75. had failed and brought down other large firms has set men thinking, and we again look for a disturbed commercial atmosphere in Montreal with particlar reference to two great branches of our trade. Merchants in some lines report an increased business, which they think is a result of the improved crop outmoney had already been spent, and no subsidy from the Government yet paid, but they could not go ahead any further until they had all the completed sections in their own hands, so that the entire line from Montreal to Louis. Bettled. We trust some extra caution will be exercised regarding the coal trade.

GROCERIES .- Te2-The inquiry has assumed a more active phase, and buyers have examined samples more generally, which has led to a measurable increase in business. Supplies of most kinds remain under fair control, and are not offered unless stordy prices are named. Several round lots have been sold. Sugar-The market for sugar has again exhibited an active spirit that has resulted in a large turnover. Values are well maintained, but the demand does not appear to act as an incentive to establish an advance. Bright Nova Scotla whites have sold freely at at 6j0 to 7j0, and granulated at 8j0 to 90 as to size of lot. Syrup-Buyers have looked upon syrup with more favor and have purchased more liberally. Former prices are suggested and adhered to by sellers. We quote 31c to 5c. Molasses—The market has been weak and lower, with no business reported. The de-cline at the Islands is about 8c from the highest. Here Barbadoes is nominally quoted at 45c to 47c. Latest advices from Bar-badoes reported the shipments at 21,362 puns,

against 26,744 during the corresponding period last year. Sploes—The demand from con-725; Damiette, 34,046; Bosette, 16,671; Man-lers in an equally indifferent mood. The wursh, 26,784, and Zsgazig 19,046.

are complaints on the part of buyers of the bonds 884; \$3,000 do 884; 25 Montresl very little change in values. The shipments Building 711. of deals from this port continues on an active Local stocks closed rather weaker at this susle, and from the opening of navigation up w use has been the heaviest in the history stronger; N Y C, 1061; D L, 1258; J C, 871; M C, 883; N P, 485; N W, 288; St P & M, 91; Can Pac, 598; W U, 803. gagements of lumber to the River Plate were at \$15 to 15 50 sail. There has been a sale of 36,000,000 feet lumber, the total mill cut of Blodgett & Byrne, of Muskegon, Mich., to Ohicago parties, ou private terms. We quote prices here at the yards as follows :-- Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 24; do shipping culls \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deals \$11 to 12; do mill culls \$10 to 12; spruce, per M \$10 to 13; hemlock per M \$9 to 10; ach, run of log culls out, per M

> Faurt.-The possession of desirable parcels has been more sought after, but the supply is light. Baisins have sold at 41c to 5c as to to quality, but we hear that good iruit while otherr kinds are more or less nominal. We quote:-Baisins, Valencia, 4% to 6%; filberts, 6% to 8%; almonds, 11% to 150; currants, 5% to 60; walnuts, Bordeaux, 6% to 710; eggs, eleme, 15c to 16c; loose murcatels, \$1.40 to 1.50.

> HIDES.-Stocks are light and seilers very confident of making their own terms. Buff and upper western hides are firmly held at 940 to 940 for No 1, and 840 to 840 for No. 2. Toronto inspected hides are higher at 91 c for No 1, and 83c for No 2; Dry salt hides are firm at 17c for No 1. Green butchers' hides have advanced 1c, now quoted at \$8 50, \$7 50 and \$6 50 per 100 lbs for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins are weak and lower at 10c, and lambskins are unchanged at 40c to

OILS-Generally the market is quiet, but steam refined seal has developed increased strength. Sales have been at 70c. Straw is a trifis lower. God oil has an easy tone, but there is no decided change. Ood liver oil is somewhat off. Sales of 2,000 gallons, new ol', were heard of. Petroleum-This market is unchanged in every particular. A moder-ate demand for consumption about covers all the transactions reported. Prices are held as formerly. We quote car lots 15c, broken lots $15\frac{1}{2}c$, and single barrels 16c to 17c.

WOOL, -- A few sales of Greasy Cape have taken place at 1740 to 1840, as to quality, one lot selling at 170, but the quality was not fine. Manufacturers have been taking orders sumers is light, and somewhat uncertain, with for woollen goods lately at reduced rates, and are expecting to get the raw article at lower ; a general aversion among buyers to handle are expecting to get the raw ardite at lowar within and hundre transfer and hundre The Northern Pacific Bailway has killed to 18c, the inside for rather poor quality, point of shipment. For Canadian wools

COMMEBCIAL NOTES. A half-yearly dividend of three per cent. has been declared by the Halifax Banking com-pany.

The first hops of this season arrived in Boston yetterday. They were grown at Easton, Mass., by Mr. E. R. Hayward, consigned to Dole Brothers, of Foston, and sold to Mr. John Roessle, of Boxbury.

Roessle, of Boxbury. At Utice, N.Y., yesterday the sales of cheese were 10,550 boxes at 9/s to 10c, the bulk at 9/c. Twenty-one hundred boxes were commissioned. At Little Fails 11,270 boxes were sola and 1,100 boxes consigned, the bulk at 9/c. FLOUR INSPECTION.-Elstement of flour in-spected for week ending 28th July (L.A. Boyer, Inspector):--Buperior extra, 4,560 bris; extra superfine, 1,497; spring extra, 1,559; superfine, 781; fine, 136; strong bakers', 58; rejected, 56; sour, 1,157. Total 9,599.

NEW WHEAT.—Mr. Wm. J. Fatterson, Secre-tary of the Corn Exchange, has just received the following from the Secretary of the Detroit Board of Trade :—"First two cars of new red wheat inspected here to-day. Michigan harvest prospects have brightened very much within the last three days."

Ine last lbree days." In cordwood very little business is doing on account of expplies being scarce, but there is a good demand and prices are steady. Mr. Geo. Graham has got the contract to supply the cor-poration. We quote prices per cord from the wharf, cartage extra :--Maple, long cut, \$700; birch, \$6 50; beech, \$600. Bhort cut-Maple, \$650. birch, \$600; beech, \$550; tamarac, \$500; hemlock, \$450.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

FAILURES IN THE LEATHER AND LUMBER TRADES.

WHITE-SALMON.-At the Bishop's Cathe-dral, Montreal, on July 26th, by the Rev. Canon Paul Leblanc, Theodore White, Esq., to Mary Ann Salmon, eldest daughter of Wm. Salmon, V.S.

MARRIED.

BOLT-KING --In this city, on the 30th of Jn lv. Alfred H. Bolt to Mary E., daughter of P. King, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

REYNOLDS.-At Toronto, Ont., on the 29th inst., Fred J. Reynolds, aged 25 years, 2 months and 26 days. 24 2 CRANKSHAW.—On the l4th instant, at sea, on board Dominion SS. "Oregon," bound to Liverpool, Ernest James, beloved son of James Crankshaw, of Montreal, advocate, aged 3 months and 24 days, of congestion of the brain. QUINN.-In this city, on the 20th inst., Mary Williamson, beloved wife of John Quinn, aged 68 years.

68 years. KELLY.-On the 28th inst., Andrew Kelly, of Joliette, P. Q. PURTILL.-In this city, July 24th, Rose, be-loved daughter of John Purtill, aged 5 months. MALONEX.-In this city, on the 24th instant, Taresa Viotoria, aged 2 mouths, infant daughter of Michael Maloney. SMITH.-In this city, on the 24th inst., at the General Hospital, Catherine Smith, aged 40 years, a native of the Co. Wexford, Ireland. MoCARTEY.-In this city, on the 24th inst.,

MCCARTEY.-In this city, on the 24th inst., Michael, aged 19 years and 5 months, son of the late Edward McCarthy.

RYAN-In this city, on the 26th inst., Ann O'Mahoney, aged 69 years, iellot of the late Patricz Ryan, a native of the parish of Morne, County Limerick, Ireland.

CARROLL.-In this city, on the 28th inst., James Carroll, aged 45 years, a native of the County Galway, ireland.

HANNAN.-In this city, on Friday, July 27, Beza Hannan, aged 15 years, youngest daughter of the late James Hannan.



FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864. Which bonds are issued and secured by the Gov ernment, and are redeemed in drawing FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY, Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no BLAMKS. The Three Highest Prizes Amount to

200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the 1st of September, and every Bond bought of us on or before the ist of September, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and including Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other informa-tion address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City. ESTABLIGHTED IN 1874. N.R.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITERSS, SET free above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not condict with any of the laws of the United Eates. United States.

