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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

R GREAT CONVENTION IN BOSTON

RENES IN THE "TEMPLE OF LIBERTY."

Canadian Delegates Receive an Ovation -Sullivan's Address-Mrs. Parnell, Sexten and Redmond in the Convention.

(From our own Correspondent.) BOSTON, Mass.,

August 13, 1884. The "convention," as we nowadays accept

the term, is an essentially modern institution, and America seems to be pre-eminently the ountry in which it finds the most congenial

"Erin, the tear and the smile in thine eye is an apparent paradox, which received, how-erer, illustration this morning—the day fixed for the holding of the second annual convenion of the Irish National League of America The morning was damp and unpromising; the iregularly laid-out streets of Boston were maddy and made unpleasant walking; and se were threatened with being deprived of me of the most attractive features of the occasion, namely, the presence at the conven-tion of Messrs. Sexton and Redmond, M.Ps., the only arrived at New York on the steamer Nevada at a late hour last night. The dropped and the "smile" reappeared; the clouds broke, the sun came out, and we are assured that the Irish members will reach Boston this evening and ddress the convention immediately after heir arrival. Preparations have been made give them a suitable reception, and they at the visiting delegates will become the nests of the city, Friday morning, unless mething supervenes, being fixed for a trip meamer which has been tendered to their by the civic authorities. Your corresent proceeded this morning to Fancuil all—the place fixed for the convention ome time before the hour appointed for the mencement of the proceedings, and on resenting True Witness credentials, was urteously given a seat at the reporters' able by the gentleman who had charge of department of the convention. The hall was most tastefully decorated with gs, banners, etc., bearing American and ish mottoes. The platform particularly disayed consummate skill in the decorative The centre was a sunburst in green and l, whose radii were festoons of red, green, due and white silk: The apex was a harp armounting green flags and the "Stars and manged. Right and left were Gothic arches the former bearing the data 1782 and the ames Swift, Molyneux, Grattan and Emmet.

the latter 1884 and the names HOOD, O'CONNELL, DAVITT AND PARNELL.

The body of the hall was set apart for the isiting delegates, five or six hundred of from were present. These were allotted to the places reserved to the several States of the Union and to Canada, each section being eignated by the name of the state or counm prominently or plainly printed on large ands. Although the opening was set down for ll a.m. sharp, the proverbial lack of punctuality at public meetings exists. It is now con, and the platform is yet vacant, but the degates are rapidly filling the hall, and manifest, indeed, the strongest and most welusive evidence of the widespread interest despatriated Irishmen and their descendants the welfare of their "kith and kin" at home. Priests sit side by side with laymen, and a considerable portion of the assembled League representatives are lades, who appear to take the beliest interest in the proceedings. Deleates from several of the States wear green adges, which appear very novel on the ludies. the order, even previous to the meeting being alled to business, is admirable and the presence of the ladies sensibly makes itself felt. The leading American papers are fully repreeated, and several men remarkable both in amalism and Irish affairs are present. ominent amongst them are Stephen J. Meany, of the New York Star; John Boyle Rielly, of the Boston Pilot, and Father main, of the Buffalo Catholic Union. From aces far apart and far distant from Boston we come men well known in connection with Irish matters—from France, General Meddaras; from Nebraska, Patrick Egan, te treasurer of the Land League in Ireland, ad now resident in the State named—in a from California to Maine, and from Acra Scotia to British Columbia have joureyel to this city the representatives of the

stea the hall, the audience rises to its feet ad gives him a loud and hearty, welcome. his was the case, in a most marked manner, ten the President of the Irish National ue of America, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, icago, linked in the arm of Mr. oylo O Roilly, made his appearance. A om of applause greeted him and was mewed again and again before he took seat at the chairman's table, upon which placed a harp composed, of fresh natural went the gift of the ladies attending the

some one more prominent than others

or sympathy with the convention had attracted there and applauded quite as heartily as the delegates themselves. The decorations and mottoes on the platform and along the walls seemed to borrow an additional meaning from the earnest and now excited faces which showed a common cause of emotion. Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, received a perfect ovation so soon as she entered the hall. On the platform, besides the president, were Gen. McAdaras, from France: Mr. Roger Walsh, of Chicago, Ill., secretary of the League, and several clergymen.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Precisely at 12:35 Mr. Sullivan rose from the seat which he had for the moment taken, and commenced his address, opening it in the

following words:-Gentlemen of the Convention: In the name and by the authority of the Irish National League of America, we meet to fulfil the requirements of its constitution; to convey to our kindred the message of our steadfast devotion, and to receive the ambassadors whom they have commissioned to acquaint us with the progress of their struggle for self-govern-ment. It is the auxiliary of the Irish National League of Ireland—the heir of all the hopes, and the guardian of more than the aims of that great social revolt which lifted the Irish farmer from the earth to his feet and cast the English system of landlordism in Ireland on its tace on the earth. The Land League, the President continued, was born in an hour of woe, when the spectre of famine, resulting from artificial causes, enabled the landlord to deprive the people of the food produced by their own labor. The Irish National League is essentially the spirit of liberty, and its life, no matter the efforts made to put it out, is as endless as the life of a race. He warned the Irish farmers that until the object of the league is accomplished-national self-government, their own position is still unsafe. They should, he said, extend to the laborers the help they have themselves received The ingratitude of the former would be more despicable and more dangerous than the tyranny of the landlords, because that ingratitude would be treason to a nation. He next touched upon the work of the League in

the United States, and affirmed that the results of its labor are visible in the sympathy of the American press with Irishmen at home in the struggle for their rights, and these results were now frankly recognized by the press of England. The interests of the American republic were identical with those of Ireland, inasmuch as every year during which the self-government of that country was withheld, was a year of taxation upon a considerable portion of the American people for the maintenance of the present order of things in Ireland. Mr. Sullivan concluded an able and telling speech by an eloquent reference to the place in which the League in America has remounting green flags and the "Stars and ripes," each national emblem alternating city of the republic, hallowed by the earliest is the other, and being most artistically throughes of the Appointment of the republic hallowed by the earliest is the other. struggles of the American people against the for whom Ireland shall yet win in terms of peace-struggles in which our race was valant in arms and discreet in council. (Cheers.) We meet in the hall over which the genius of Liberty presides; whose walls have resounded to the inspired words of him who stands to all lands and all races and all ages as the ideal of American citizenship—the lover of Emmet, the friend of O'Connell— Wendell Phillips! (Loud applause.) The proudest name to which we aspire we accept as he realized it with its highest and fullest significance, with all its responsibilities and

all its duties -the name of American citizen. (Renewed applause.) To ennoble it by our character as a race, and by our conduct as individuals, is the resolve of every man who is determined to aid his countrymen in the achievement of national self-government for Treland,

Mr. Sullivan, who had been speaking for about twenty minutes, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Then came recess to admit of the several delegations nominating officers. Each state, upon the result of its nominations being made known, was warmly greeted by cheers at the wisdom of its selection. The most cordial acceptance I was glad to see given by the convention to the several elections was that tendered to Canada, when Mr. M. Donovan, the chairman of that delegation, declared the Canadian choice for the several offices, he received a perfect ovation. The nominations he handed in to the secretary were: On resolutions, Jer. Gallagher. Permanent organization and Rules, L. T. Briand. Credentials, Richard Ryan. Constitution, T. H. McGuire, Finance and auditing, Michael Donovan.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8.10 o'clock this evening the adjourned Convention of the Irish National League of America was called to re-assemble by Chair-

man Mooney. The chairman called upon Judge Rooney, of New York, to present the report of the committee on credentials. That gentleman summoned Dr. Cole, sceretary of the committee, to read the report, first remarking that from some of the States there were a few branches which had not quite conformed to van, of Canada, and John F. Armstrong, of the rules of the Lengue. The Canadian branches were first read and reported to be in good standing. Altogether Canada may well be proud of her representation at the Convention, every reference to its delegates being received in the warmest and most complimentary manner. Later, the lady delegates resumed the seats they occupied during the forencon ses-ision. There was a very perceptible increase in the number of delegates generally and of mention. Fancuil, Hell, at this moment states a spectator over the first sixting. The author of delegates generally and of protectors over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of delegates are spectators over the first sixting. The author of the first sixting officers. A tribute is high and eloquent ribute to Mr. Alexander Sullivan, the gentleman, who precided over the business of the League since its inauguration. The motion was submitted by Mr. Cannon, (who was abuncting as distributed by Mr. Cannon, (who was abuncting officers and was carried amidioud cheering at the convention at the business of the League since its inauguration. The motion was submitted by Mr. Cannon, (who was abuncting as distributed by Mr. Cannon, (who was abuncting a

making certain announcements respecting the ment showing the amounts contributed demonstration of to-morrow and the sail down the bay on Friday-which has been provided for the delegates by the civic authoritieswhen at 8.50 a loud burst of welcome rang through the hall as Mr. Sexton, with Mrs. Parnell on his arm, and Mr. Redmond, with several members of the reception committee entered the building. Cheer after cheer made the hall resound, delegates and spectators springing to their feet as one man and remaining standing until the distinguished visitors took seats on the platform. When the chairman introduced Mr. Sexton, and that gentleman rose, it was some minutes before he could speak so tremendous was the applause which was again and again re-

MR. SEXTON'S SPEECH.

At the evening session the committee on credentials made a report showing over 400 delegates. At this point Mrs. Parnell and Messrs. Sexton and Redmond entered, when the entire body rose and cheered. Sexton spoke briefly. He said "The chairman has introduced me as Mr. Sexton, from Ireland, but as I listened to the generous cheer with which you received the introduction, I found it hard to believe I was not Mr. Sexton in Ireland, (laughter and applause), because nowhere upon the soil of Ireland to-day could the appearance of any public man be greeted with a cheer more evidently springing from the Irish heart, more obviously uttered by the Irish tongue, more clearly proving that indestructable adhesion to one another of the scattered fractions of the Irish race which neither time nor circumstances nor calamity nor distance has ever been able to break down. (Applause.) It is

THIS SOLIDITY OF THE IRISH RACE, this obstinate adherence of men and women of our kith and kin to the hope, to the rights of their race, that is making us in Ireland feel that it is no longer with hope but with absolute confidence that we regard the future (applause), because oppression is made to feel the world feels to-day, that he has no longer to deal merely in a small isolated island with five millions of weak and disacmed people, but that he has to grapple with the intellect and force of public opinion of five and twenty millions of the Irish race scattered by his own evil policy all the world over and affecting by their intelligence the conduct of the greatest nations of the earth. In the name of the Irish people I sainte this great convention of our race. I am here to speak to the people of America, not only on behalf of that party, which faces the op-pression of our country on the floor of the House of Commons, but also to utter the sentiments of that organization which trains and organizes the resolution, the ingenuity, the strength of the Irish people for a struggle upon the soil of Ireland. (Applause). I am here as the representative of united Ireland. (Great applause and cheers.) Mr. Sexton closed by urging.

UNION AMONG ALL IRISHMEN. Wm. Redmond then addressed the meeting, speaking in much the same strain as Sexton, congratulating the Irish and hoping soon to see Ireland freed from her English enemies.

Mr. Redmond and Mrs. Parnell, both of whom were gracefully introduced by the chairman, followed, cuch speaking with much vigor and emphasis. Nothing could be heartier than the applause which greeted Mr. Redmond, and the manner in which Mrs. Parnell was received was touching in the extreme. Every reference to her name and to that of her illustrious son clicited the warmest expression of the appreciation of the large audience.

THE COMMITTEE

of permanent organization and rules is the same as those of the Philadelphia convention last year, and the following is the list of officers:—President, M. V. Gannon, Iowa; vice-presidents, Thos. Sexton, Wm. E. Redmond, and one from each State represented; secretary, W. J. Gleason, Ohio. The list of officers was unanimously adopted. Gannon, on taking the chair, was enthusiastically received and spoke briefly, Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, treasurer, presented the report of receipts by the League for the past fifteen months. The secretary made his report, stating that there were 553 branches of the League in America, and the session adjourned.

The English Government Denounced—Stirring Speeches by Messrs. Sexton and Redraond. M. P.'s. Father Cronin and Alexander Sullivan-Election of Officers. Closing Scenes of the Great Convention -The Financial Condition of the Lague.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Boston, Mass., 14th August, 1884. At the conclusion of the speeches by Messrs. Sexton and Redmond and Mrs. Parnell last evening, the routine proceedings of the convention were resumed. The report of the committee on permanent organization and rules was unanimously carried, and Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Massachusetts : M. A. Dono-Georgia, were appointed 'to conduct the permanent officers of the convention to the platform. The new president, Mr. Gannon, upon assuming the office to which he had been anpointed; thanked the convention for the great honor done him, and made a telling speech which was frequently and warmly applauded. Mr. Willhere, of Pennsylvania, moved that

the thanks of the convention be tendered to the retiring officers. Dr. Wallace, of New York, seconded the resolution and paid a very

by each State and Canada to the funds of the League, and also showing showing the sums received in the shape of donations for the purposes of the National League. The statement gave as the total amount of receipts during the year and up to the 9th of August, 1884, the handsome sum of \$13,529 for all purposes; besides this \$18,-000 had been received specially for the Par-nell fund and \$10,093.76 as "donations." The amount remitted to Alfred Webb, the national treasurer of the League in Ireland, was \$24,397.50. The total amount sent to the Irish treasurer and of the expenses of the League in America was \$29,734.21, leavbalance to date mentioned of \$13,000. The treasurer added that the actual aggregate of receipts was as yet gratifyingly indeterminate inasmuch as since the opening of the convention yesterday morning several thousand dollars had reached him. A cheque of \$1,000 was received from Iowa yesterday; and the sum of \$3,150.48 was also received from the estate of the late Rev. Father Walsh, formerly national treasurer of the Land League. this afternoon considerable sums have been coming in including a handsome amount this morning from Quebec for the Parliamentary Fund. The accounts of the treasurer were then referred to the auditing com-mittee, which this morning reported upon the treasurer's work, paying a high compliment to that official for the eminently satisfactory and efficient manner in which he had discharged the onerous and responsible duties incumbent upon him. Roger Walsh, of Chicago, in his report as secretary of the League, stated that during the past fifteen months there were 553 branches of the League in good standing. Of these Canada is accredited with six branches.

the committee on resolutions by unanimous

On the motion of Mr. Alexander Sullivan,

Messrs. Sexton and Redmond were added to

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS submitted a report reassirming the principles adopted at the Philadelphia convention and congratulating the people of Ireland and their able leader Parnell on the heroic efforts and uutiring zeal which have so signally marked the history of the past year, abounding in evidences of gratifying progress, in placing the people of Ireland on a higher plane, and securing for them and their natural rights more adequate consideration from the intelligence of mankind. We, the resolutions say, renew the protest which for seven centuries has been uttered with every heartthrob of our race against the cruel and unjust usurpation of power by a government alien to our people in all that distinguishes one nationality from another, and pledge our moral and material support to legitimate means for re-establishing every the God-given rights of the people of Ireland to the possession and government of their native land. To this end we are firmly purin Ireland of a complete national life and development of all the diversified industries which render the people self-sustaining and prosperous, not merely by the reduction of rents, nor the change from idle proprietors to working proprietors, but also by a revival of Irish manufactures to the exclusion of English goods and the promotion of economic and civil life by the development of the sincere, noble and effectual cohesion of all her people for the common welfare. In view of these facts, be it resolved:

That the Irish National League of America hereby expresses its unqualified approval of the course pursued during the past year by Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party under his leadership, and pledges itself to support them by every moral and material aid in the contest which they are waging against landlordism and on behalf of Irish national independence, and to this end we commend the parliamentary fund recently opened by our executive for such purposes to the generosity which characterizes our coun trymen.

That we congratulate the Irish National League of America on its success in stemming the tide of Irish emigration of artificially impoverished people, and in causing the United States government to compel England to take back those whose poverty is the direct result of her misgovernment.

That we record with satisfaction that op position of this league to land grabbing in America by non-resident aliens has been, by the efforts of our executive, adopted as a doc trine of the American people in their political platforms, and we recommend that the efforts of the league to end this evil do not cease until a complete remedy has been enacted in the laws of the land. That we congratulate William O'Brien of

United Ircland upon the victory obtained by him in his struggle against immorality, the abomination of which is the consistent outcome of English misrule in Ireland, and we commend him for tearing the mask from Castle officialism and bringing its hidde practices under the execration of mannotwithstanding the Government's resistance

That we note with approved the revival of the study of the Irish language as one of the elements in the general Progress of the race, and encourage the of orts of those who are engaged in its cultivation.

That we endorse and encourage the work of the promoters of Irish colonization in their efficient e forts to provide homes in the United States for Irish immigrants who would otherwise I ie compelled to toil without hope of com-

to order. There was a full attendance of ed to conduct Mr. Sullivan to the presigalleries and other portions of the hall were literally packed. Telegrams were received from various parts

of the United States, conveying the good wishes and assurances of support from Irish national societies and well-known friends of the cause. Amongst these was one from the Rev. G. W. Pepper, of Ohio, which was read amid tremendous applause.
Father Connolly, Treasurer of the Parlia-

mentary Fund, reported that for the purposes of that fund \$17,567 have been contributed. At 1:45 Mr. Sexton, who was introduced by the chairman, commenced an exhaustive and eloquent speech which occupied about fifty

SEXTON'S SECOND SPEECH. Thomas Sexton, M.P., was introduced and vociferously cheered. He thanked the con-

vention for adhering to the policy originally formulated by the league and for declaring confidence in the Irish party and its leader. (Applause). We have reached, he said, a decisive moment in the history of the Irish struggle. The administration of the Land Act has been tested and we have found that the benches of the land courts have been filled with hangers on of the landlord class, with men whose sympathies lie upon the side of that class and whose support has been gained by adhesion to its interests. We have found that as a rule reductions made in the rents of Irish tenants have not been such as to materially alter their condition. The sense of security in their farms so long as they pay their rent may certainly count for something, but the short experience we have had of the Land Act has convinced us that the final point cannot long be postponed, and that point will be upon what terms land shall be transferred to tenants by holders. (Applause.) The landlords have been driven to the wail's end. The land of Ireland is mortgaged to the tune of two hundred million dollars. The Jews are coming down upon the embarrassed landlords. The movement for the final descent of the Jews cannot be long delayed, and when the movement comes it will be for the people to consider and for us to arrange upon what fair terms, in the language of the original programme of the league, the land shall be transferred from men who have tyrannized over the people to men who till the soil. (Applause.) We are approaching the verge of a settlement which will free the tenant from the will of the landlord, which will make turn supreme over the fruits of his own industry, which will develop the market for honest labor on the soil of Ireland, and which will produce such a measure of popular comfort and social independence as will render the will of the people irresistible and render it impossible for any government longer to delay or defeat our claim of national independence. (Applause.) The league has still upon its hands in Ireland men who suffered eviction because of devotion to principle and the interests of the heir home. For some of them we have succeeded in obtaining a settlement for which three years ago we would not have dared to hope. Many others are still without homes because some landlords in Ireland are afflicted with the obstinacy of imbecility. The income of the League from Ireland is 8,000 to 10,000 pounds, spent upon the support of these evicted tenants. We do not intend so long as a penny remains in our coffers to abandon the men who put themselves in the position of victims in the hour of danger. Sexton. after paying a glowing tribute to O'Brien, continued: It is remarkable what parliamentary representation was a few years ago. The landlord marched the tenant to the polls; the landlord returned members of the House of Commons; the government in return for this corrupt and shameful service maintained the ascendency of the landlord class in Ireland. All that is over, and we are able to beat them out of the field. We have killed both parties in Ireland. The next election will be fought, not between Catholic and Protestant, not between Orangeman and Nationalist, but between Ireland and Eng-(Great applause).

Father Crouin, of Buffalo, followed in au impassioned address wherein he assured Sexton and Redmond that America would stand by Ireland to the last. Senator Jones followed.

REDMOND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Redmond was the next speaker. He said: "If there was any feeling of regret he might feel on returning, it was because he knew he was returning to a land where slavery in its worst form existed—the slavery of Irishmen to English masters. If there was any gratification in returning it was in the INCIDENTS AND PERSONAGES OF THE CONVEN-fact that he could report to his countrymen TION. that Irishmen in America were ready to support those who were fighting their battles in parliament as if they were fighting in arms on Ireland's own green fields. The Irish party was or y lodging in England."

Mr. Alexander Sullivan said it was understood that St. Patrick had driven all the reptiles from Ireland, but creatures have been discovered in Ireland which were not classiied in nature. These have been born in slime n the crevices of Dublin Castle. These had been fought by one who wielded the sword of John Mitchell with the grace of Thomas Davis. In consideration of the exalted services of O'Brien, Sullivan said he therefore moved that the treasurer be directed to forward to Mr. O'Brien one thousand pounds,

which was carried unanimously.

delegates, every seat being occupied, and the dent's chair. In a few but very forcible words Mr. Sullivan declined the nomination on the grounds both of public and pirvate reasons. He assured the assembly that although he resigned the high position with which they had entrusted him, he would yet work as energetically in the interests of the League while in its ranks as he had while the head of its executive.

Mr. Patrick Egan, late treasurer of the Land League in Ireland, was then proposed by Judge Pendergast, of Chicago, and he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the National League in America for the coming year. He was conducted to the president's chair by Father Cronin, of Buffalo, and Judge Rooney, of New York, and in a neat speech, which was warmly and frequently greated with loud applause, expressed his acknowledgments of the honor paid him and his acceptance of the office. In the course of his speech he spoke in the most complimentary manner of the services which his predecessor had rendered to the cause of Ireland, and expressed his deep regret that Mr. Sullivan could not be induced to accept reelection.

The voting in of vice-presidents was next in order, and recess was obtained to admit of each contingent electing its vice-president. Jeremuah Gallagher, of Quebec, was elected for Canada.

Father O'Reilly, of Detroit, Mich., was unanimously re-elected treasurer, but the reverend gentleman begged to decline. He was afterwards induced to act temporarily until a permanent treasurer for next year is elected later on.

Mr. Walsh was also unanimously re-elected sccretury. A series of

resolutions, conveying the thanks of the Convention to Mr. Sullivan, the retiring president; to the permanent officers of organization and rules; to the several committees; to the lady delegates; to the press and others, were then submitted and unanimously carried.

At 4:20 this afternoon the second day of the second annual convention of the Irish National League of America, no further business being before the chair, a vote of adjournment, sine die, was moved and carried. Be-fore dispersing the convention the chairman remarked that it was usual at the termination of all their annual meetings to sing the national anthem-"God Save Ireland,"-and he would call upon Mr. Downing of Boston, to lead and the entire assembly to join in the chorus. Nothing could be more impressive than the manner in which the well known words were sung and the chorus was solemn and beautiful. The convention of spectators standing in respectful attitude all joined in the touching and sweet refrain of "God Save Ireland," and presented a spectacle not easily forgotten. As the last notes died away in old historic Feneuil Hall, the chairman in a clear, loud voice declared the convention adjourned sine die.

CANADA AT THE CONVEN-

Incidents and Personages at the Great Meeting-Sketch of Messes. Sexton and Red mond, M. P.'s.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Bosros, Mass., August 18, 1884.

Owing to the limited time at the disposal of Messrs. Sexton and Redmond during their visit to America, on account of the autumn session of whether they will go to Canada provious to their return to Ireland. Definite arrangements, however, for their tour on this side of the Atlantic have not as yet been announced, and it is not impossible so far as can be ascertained that Canadians will have the pleasure of bidding them welcome to the Dominion. Montreal their welcome to the Dominion. Montreal would, should they cross the border, be the first city in which they would speak. The reference to Canada in Mr. Sexton's speech was enthusia-tically applauded. The convention felt that the representatives of the Irish people in the Dominion were in perfect accord and sympathy The convention felt that with their brethren in the United States. Donovan and those who came with him deserve the thinks of their fellow-countrymen in the Dominion for securing at the national convention with which he was greeted when handing in the results of the voting of his delegation were such as might well make a country, much more an individual, feel proud. There can hardly be a doubt that such signal acknowledgment and appreciation will give a powerful impetus to the league in Canada.

The unanimous voting yesterday of one thousand pounds sterling to Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the able and intropid editor of United Ireland, to enable him to continue his heroic struggle for justice, manifested, both in the manner of granting that handsome sum and in the significance of the act itself, how much and how fondly that courageous and talented Irishman is appreciated by his friends in America. The words of Mr. Alexander Sullivan in proposing the vote were hardly uttered when the entire convention prang to its the like a short and did not wait for Chairman Gannon to submit the motion in the usual way before they expressed their hearty concurrence in the grand but well-deserved their to We O'Reion And when the propositions are the propositions are the concurrence. tribute to Mr. O'Brion. And when the proposi-tion was formally put and the pleasure of the assembled delegates asked upon it; cheer after cheer rang out and made Faneuil Hall resound; ladies waved their handkerchiefs and joined in: The election of officers of the League was next proceeded with. Mr. Alexander Sullivan was proposed for re-election and Mr. Sexton, in an eloquent speech in which he paid a high endogrium to Mr. Sullivan, seconded the modificers of the supported and others supported the form the remarks in hearty approval and appreciation of the manner in which the president had conducted the affairs of the Eague for the past year. Mr. Sullivan's re-election which the president had conducted the affairs of the Eague for the past year. Mr. Sullivan's re-election and such phrases and such phrases. Well done of the past year is might a manual the past year in the past year. Mr. Sullivan's re-election and affection. It was a spontaneous heart tribute was carried by a rising numanious yete, the burst of the past year in the past year. Mr. Sullivan's re-election and affection. It was a spontaneous heart tribute was carried by a rising numanious yete, the lasted several minutes. Mr. Section Father Constraint and faction of which any manual lasted several minutes. Mr. Section Father was constituted on the present the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an agitated sea. Mr. Sexton's reference to the surges of an STATES Mails.

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined, Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, and are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fustest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Numidian 6,100 Building. Siberian 4,600 "
arthagenian 4,600 " arthagenian...4,600 . Parisian 5,400 Capt James Wylie. Sardinian 4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R Polynesian4,100 Cap. R Brown. Sarmatian3,600 Capt J Graham. Circassian ... 4,000 Capt W Richardson. Norwegian ... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Peruvian ... 3,400 Capt J Ritchie. Nova Scotian . 3,300 Capt W Dalziell. Hibernian ... 3,434 Capt A Macmool. Caspian 3,200 Capt Hugh Wylie. Austrian 2,700 Lt R Barrett, R N R Hanoverian 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Nestorian 2,700 Capt D J James. Prussian 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Scandinavian . 3,000 Capt John Parks. Buenos Ayroan 3,600 Capt James Scott. Corean.....4,000 Capt R P Moore. Grecian . . . 3,600 Capt C E LeGallais. Manitoban . . 3,150 Capt R Carruthers. Canadian2,600 Capt C J Menzies. Phœnician2,800 Capt John Brown. Waldensian....2,600 Capt R N Hughes. Lucerte....2,200 Capt Kerr. Newfoundland.1,500 Capt John Mylins. Acadian.....1,350 Capt F McGrath.

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passencers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched FROM QUEBEC:

Circassian	Saturday, July 1	9				
Polynesian	Saturday, " 2	6				
Parisian	Saturday, Aug.	2				
Peruvian	Saturday.	9				
Sarmatian	Saturday, " 1	G.				
Sardinian	Saturday, " 2	3				
Circassian	Saturday, " 3	0				
Rates of Passage from Quebec:						
Cabin						
Intermediate	\$36.75	1				
SteerageAt lowest rates.						
The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—						

Grecian	.about	July	2
Nestorian	46	123	2
Buenos Ayrean		Aug.	-
Norwegian	"	Aug.	1
Corean		44	18
Grecian		"	2
			_
The Steamers of the Liverpool	, Quee	nston	'n
St. John's, Halifax and Baltimor	e Mani	Serv	ICI
are intended to be despatched as	torion	s :—	

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian Monday, July 28 Nova Scotian. Monday, Aug. 11

Hanoverian. Monday, "27

Monday. "27 CaspianMonday, Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's. Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage\$6 00

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TOM Decion for came gon direct.		
FROM BOSTON:		
Prussianabout	July	19
Austrian	Ang.	20
Scanding viant	"	9
Hibernian	44	10 23
Austrian	"	30

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Phœnician.....about Aug. 6

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at 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, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Inverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Most & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstern, Montecapaia & Wonteaux 17 Constitution town: Montgomerie & Workman, 17 church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN. 80 State street, Boston, and

25 Common street, Montreal. July 18th, 1884.



WANTED-Ladies and Gentlemen in town have steady work at their homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week; no canvassing; work sent by mail. Address OAKLAND MFG CO., Box 5222, Boston,

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC; Municipality of St. Anicet, No. 2.

For the 1st of September next three Female Teachers for Districts No.2, 3 and 4 in this municipality. Must be Catholic and fold first class elementary diploma; salary fiften dollars per month. Apply to P. LEEHY, Sec. Tress. St. Anicet, July 24th, 1894.

cure her. She was unable to leave her bed and was as helpless as a child. After using all sorts of salves, ointments, lotions and plasters, her case was given up as hopcless. She was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil as a last chance! She began to improve from the time the first application was made, and by covered.

A factory in Holyoke, Mass., makes 1,300,000 envelopes daily. One at Waterville, Me., makes 409 miles of yarn a minute.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 eow 10-19 cow

KING ALFONSO A FREEMASON. ROME, August 13.-The Vatican has learned with surprise that King Alfonso is a Free-mason, and an inquiry will be made concerning the matter.

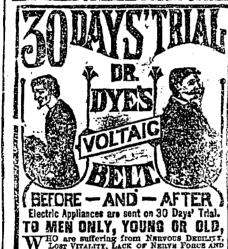
whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and Biliousness. One is a dose.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLING TON.

London, Aug. 13.-The Duke of Welling. ton dropped dead at Brighton to-day while entering the train.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut 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 everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 t



HO are suffering from Narrous Debilits Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Fonce and L. Wasting Weaknessis, and all those disease Tuen Causes. Speedy relief and complete restation of Health, Vigor and Maninoop Gualanteen be grandest discovery of the Mineteenth Century and at once for illustrated Pamphictirec. Address

VOLTAIR BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

miterest to every sufferer:

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any reliet, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bedies of which I was completely cured. I sold large quantities of your SARSARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

WANTED—Two female school teachers holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence about the first of September next. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, Sec. Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 52-8

WANTED-For the Separate School at Portage du Fort, P.Q., an Englishspeaking Male Teacher holding a Model School
Diploma; one able to teach French preferred.
Applicants will please state salary required.
Address, Chairman of Separate School Trustees,
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NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.)

Fathers of the Holy Cross. Course-Classical and Commercial.

lish language.

The Commercial Course is also thorough. Studies will be resumed September 2nd.
For further particulars address
REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.,
Presiden

Pres President. Brigging of ... Trackers بداء

STICLE RUES, READE. LE NOTE TO Late to Hend. LE NO Cast. Pet Toursell in.

CHAPTER XVI:-Continued. "I asked you to mend my prospects; but you can't do that. They are desperate. You can do nothing for me now but comfort, me

with your kind voice. And mend my poor wrist-ha! ha! ha!-oh! oh!", (Hysterical) "What!" cried Hope, in sudden alarm "is it hurt? Is it sprained"?" Mary recovered her composure.

"Oh, no," said she; "only twisted a little. Papa was so reagh." Hope went into a rage again.
"Perditton!" cried he. "I'll go and end

this once for all." "You will do nothing of the kind," said the quick-witted girl. "Oh, Mr. Hope, would you break my poor heart altogether, quarrelling with papa? Be reasonable. I tell you he couldn't help it, the old monster insulted him so. It hurts for all that," said she naively, and held him out a lovely white wrist with a red mark on it.

Hope inspected it. "Poor little wrist," said he. "I think I can cure it."

Then he went into his office for something

to bind it with. But he had spoken those few words as one speaks to an afflicted child. There was a mellow softness and an undisguised paternity

But Mary's car was so acute that these tones carried her out of the present situation, and seemed to sir the depths of her memory. She fell into a little reverie, and asked herself had she not heard a little voice like that

many years ago. She was puzzling herself a little over this when Hope returned with a long thin band of white Indian cotton, steeped in water, and, taking her hand gently, began to bind her wrist with great lightness and delicacy. And as he bound it. he said:

"There, the pain will soon go." Mary looked at him full, and said slowly "I believe it will." Then, very thoughtfully-"It did-before."

These three simple words struck Hope as rather strange. "It did before !" said he, and stared at

er. "Why, when was that?"
Mary said, in a hopeless sort of way "I don't know when, but not long before

your time. ' "Before my time, Mary? What, are you older than me?" And he smiled sweetly on her.

"One would think not. But let me ask ou a question, Mr. Hope?"

"Yes, Mary."
"Have you lived two lives?
Said Hope solemnly:

"I have lived through great changes, but only one life."
"Well, then," said Mary, "I have lived two: or more likely it was one life, only some of it in another world,—my other world,

mean. " Hope left off binding her wrist, and said: "I don't understand you,"

But his heart began to pant. The words that passed between them were now so strange that both their voices sank into solemnity, and had an acute observer listened to them he would have noticed that these two mellow voices had similar beauties. and were pitched exactly in the same key, though there was, of course, an octave be-

tween them. 'Understand me? How should you? It is all so strange, so mysterious: I have never told a soul; but I will tell you. You won't laugh at me?"

"Laugh at you? Only fools laugh at what they don't understand. Why, Mary, I hang on to every word you say with breathless in-

"Dear Mr. Hope! Well, then, I will tell you. Sometimes in the silent night, when the present does not glare at one, the past comes back to me dimly, and I seem to have short. My long life in a comfortable house, with servants and carraiges and all that. My short life in different places; not comfortable places, but large places; all was free and open, and there was always a kind voice in my ear-a voice like yours; and a tender touch-like yours."

Hope was restraining himself with difficulty, and here he could not help uttering a faint exclamation.

To cover it he took her wrist again, and

bending his head over it, he said softly, almost in a whisper: "And the face?"

Mary's eyes turned inward, and she seemed to scan the past.
"The face?" she said—"the face I cannot

recall. But one thing I do remember clearly.
This is not the first time my wrist—yes—and it was my right wrist too—has been bound up so tenderly. He did it for me in that other world just as you do in this one."

Hope now thrilled all over at this unexpect-

ed revelation. But though he glowed with delight and curiosity, he put on a calm voice and manner, and begged her to tell him every-thing else she could remember that happened in that other life.

Finding him so serious, so sympathetic, and so interested, put this remarkable girl on her mettle. She began to think very hard, and show that intense power of attention she had always in reserve for great occasions. "Then you must not touch me nor speak to

ne," said she. "The past is such a mist." He obeyed, and left off binding her, wrist and now he literally hung upon her words.

Then she took one step away from him; her bright eyes veiled themselves, and seemed to see nothing external, but looked into the recesses of the brain. Her forehead, her hand, ner very body thought, and we must try, though it is almost hopeless, to convey some faint idea of her manner and her words.

"Let-me-see Then she paused. "I remember WHITE SWANS."

A pause.
"Were they swans?"
"Or ships?"

"They floated down the river to the sea. She paused. "And the kind voice beside me said: " 'Darling?' Papa never calls me 'darling.'

"Yes, yes," whispered Hope, almost pant

other land, for we are poor.'"

She paused and thought hard.
"Poor we must have been; very poor.
can see that now that I am rich." She paused and thought hard: "But all was peace and love. There were

two of us, yet we seemed one.

Then in a moment Mary left the past, her no hearer of hers from John Baker to William Mr. Hope. It was a perfect puzzle to her.

Hope ever resisted.
"Ah! sweet memories, treasures of the past why are you so dim and wavering, and mind speculating and guessing at Walter's gentleman said:

this world so clear and glaring it seems cut mind, and thinking all manner of things just out of stone? Oh, if I had a fairy's wand, I'd at the moment when an enemy, smooth as an well, sir, said the man. It was left at the moment when an enemy, smooth as an well, sir, said the man.

poverty—and love. ind fardour that could embellish even elo quence, when a choking sob struck her lear. She turned her head swiftly, and there was William Hope, his hands working, his face convulsed, and the tears running down his cheeks like rain.

THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE PR

he adored, yet had parted with to save her from dire poverty, remembered that sad condition to ask for it back again, because of his love that made it sweet to her after all these years of comfort. And of late he had been jualous, and saw, or thought, he had no great place in her heart, and never should have.

Ah, it is a rarity to shed tears of joy! The thing is familiarly spoken of, but the truth is that many pass through this world of tears and never shed one such tear. The few who have shed them can congratulate William Hope for this blissful moment after all he had done and suffered.

But the sweet girl who so surprised that manly heart, and drew those heavenly tears, had not the key. She was shocked, surprised, distressed. She burst out crying directly from blind womanly sympathy; and then she

took herself to task. "Oh, Mr. Hope! what have I done? Ah I have touched some chord of memory. Wicked, selfish girl, to distress you with my dreams.

"Distress me!" cried Hope, "these tears you have drawn from me are pearls of memin his tones—and what more natural, the girl being in pain?

Joy and drops of balm to my sore, tired heart.

I, too, have lived and struggled in a bygone world. I had a lovely child; she made me rich in my poverty, and happy in my home-lessness. She left me—" "Poor Mr. Hope !"

"Then I went abroad, dredged in foreign mines, came home and saw my child again in you. I need no fairy's wand to revive the past; you are my little fairy-your sweet words recall those bygone scenes; and wealth, ambition, all I live for now, vanishes into smoke. The years themselves roll back, and all is once more peace—and poverty—and

"Dear Mr. Hope !" said Mary, and put her forehead upon his shoulder.

After a while she said, timidly, "Dear Mr. Hope, now I feel I can trust you with anything." Then she looked down in charming Then she looked down in charming confusion. "My reminiscences-they are certainly a great mystery. But I have another secret to confide to you, if I am permit-

ted. "Is the consent of some other person neces-

sary? "Not exactly necessary, Mr. Hope. "But advisable."

Mary nodded her head. "Then take your time," said Hopc. He took out his watch, and said: "I want to go to the mine. My right-hand man reports that a ruffian has been caught lighting his pipe in the most dangerous part after due warning. I must stop that game at once, or we shall have a fatal accident. But I will be back in half an hour. You can rest in my office if you are here first. It is nice and cool.

Hope hurried away on his errand, and Mary was still looking after him, when she heard horses' feet, and up came Walter Clif-ford, escaped from his father. He slipped off his horse directly at sight of Mary, and they came together like steel and magnet.

"Oh, Walter," said Mary, "we are not so unfortunate as we were just now. We have a powerful friend. Where are you going in such hurry?'

"That is a good joke. Why, did you not order me to the lakes?' "Oh, yes, for Julia's bracelet. I forgot all about that

"Very likely; but it is not my business to forget your orders."
"Dear Walter! But, dearest, things of

more importance have happened since then. We have been insulted. Oh, how we have been insulted!" "That we have," said Walter, sternly.

"And nobody knows the truth."
"Not yet." "And our secret oppresses me me-degrades me."

"Pray don't say that." "Forgive me. I can't help saying it, I feel it so bitterly. Now, dear, I will walk a lit-tle way with you, and tell you what I want you to do this very day; and you will be a darling, as you always are, and consent."

Then Mary told how Mr. Hope had just shown her singular affection; next she reminded him of the high tone Mr. Hope had taken with her father in their hearing. "Why," said she, "there is some mysterious compact about me between papa and him. I don't think I shall ever have the courage to ask him about that compact, for then I must

confess that I listened: but it is clear we can depend upon Mr. Hope, and trust him. So now, dear, I want you to indulge your little wife, and let me take Mr. Hope into our confidence. To Mary's surprise and disappointment.

Walter's countenance fell.

"I don't know," said he, after a pause. "Unfortunately it's not Mr. Bartley only

that's against us."
"Well, but, dear," said Mary, "the more people there are against us, the more we need one powerful friend and champion. Now you know Mr. Hope is a man that everybody loves and respects, even your father."
Walter just said, gloomily:

"I see objections, for all that: but do as you please. Mary's tender heart and loving nature

couldn't accept an unwilling assent. She turned her eyes on Walter a little reproach-

fully.
"That's the way to make me do what you please,

"I don't intend it so," said Walter. "When husband and wife love each other as we do. they must give in to each other." "That's not what we said at the altar." "Oh, the marriage service is rather one

sided. I promised very different things to get you to marry me, and I mean to stand by them. If you are impatient at all of this secrecy, tell Mr. Hope."
"I can't now," said Mary, a little bitterly.

"Why not, since I consent?" "An unwilling consent is no consent."

"Mary, you are too tyrannical. How can I downright like a thing I don't like? I yield my will to yours; there's a certain satisfacion in that. I really can say no more." "Then say no more," said Mary, almost severely."

"At all events give me a kiss at parting."
Mary gave him that directly, but it was

not a warm one. He galloped away upon his errand, and as she paced slowly back to Mr. Hope's office she was a good deal put out. What should she say to Mr. Hope now? She could not defy Walter's evident wishes, and make a eyes resigned the film of thought, and shone clean breast of the matter. Then she asked-with the lustre of her great heart, and she herself what was Walter's objection; she burst at once into that simple eloquence which | couldn't conceive why he was afraid to trust Indeed this was a most unfortunate dialogue between her and Walter, for it set her

nard Mondkton, who had a about waiting to catch her alone in her returning from Walter Clifford, and look off his hat very respectfully to her, and said Miss Bartley I think

Mary lifted her eyes, and saw an elderly man with a pale face and dark eyebrows, and a cast of countenance quite unlike that of any of her friends. His face repelled her directly,

of her friends, ritis and the pleasure of and she said very coldly.

"Yes, sir, but I have not the pleasure of knowing you."

And she quietly passed on.

Monckton affected not to see that she was declining to communicate with him. He walked on quietly and said : /

"And I have not seen you since you were child, but I had the honor of knowing your mother.

"You knew my mother, sir?" "Knew her and respected her."

"What was she like, sir? "She was tall and rather dark, not like von. "So I have heard," said Mary. "Well, sir, said she, for his voice was ingratiating,

and had modified the effect of his criminal countenance, "as you knew my mother, you are welcome to me. The artist in decoit gave a little sigh, and

said :

"That's more than I dare hope. For I am here upon a most unpleasant commission; but for my respect for your mother I would not have undertaken it, for really my acquaintance with the other lady is but slight.' Mary looked a little surprised at this rig-

narole, and said: "But this commission, what is it?"

"Miss Bartley," said he, solemnly, yet gravely, "I have been requested to warn you against a gentleman who is deceiving you."
"Who is that?" said Mary, on her guard directly. "It is a Mr. Walter Clifford."

"Walter Clifford!" said Mary, "You are slanderer; he is incapable of deceit."

The rogue pretended to brighten up. "Well, I hope so," said he, "and I told the lady as much; he comes from a most honorable stock. So then he has told you about Lucy Monekton?",
"Lucy Monekton!" cried Mary.

who is she ?" "Miss Bartley," said the villain, very gravely and solennly, "she is his wife." "His wife, sir?" cried Mary, contemptuous-

ly-" his wife? You must be mad. I'll hear no more against him behind his back.' Then, threatening her tormentor: "He will be home again this evening; he has only ridden to the Lake Hotel; you shall repeat this to his face, if you dare."

"It will be my painful duty," said the serpent, meekly.
"His wife!" said Mary, scornfully, but

her lips trembled. "His wife," replied Monckton, calmly : "a respectable woman whom, it seems, he has described these fourteen years. My acquaintance with her is slight, but she is in a good position, and, indeed, wealthy, and has never troubled him. However, she heard somehow he was courting you, and as I often visit Derby on business, she requested me to come over here and warn you in time."

"And do you think," said Mary, scornfully "I shall believe this from a stranger?"

"Hardly," said Monckton, with every appearance of candor. "Mrs. Walter Clifford directed me to show you his marriage certificate and hers."

"The marriage certificate!" cried Mary, turning pale.

"Yes," said Monckton; "they were mar-ried at the Registry office on the 11th June, 1868," and he put his hand in his breast pocket to search for the certificate. He took this opportunity to say, "You must not fancy that there is any jealousy or ill feeling after fourteen years' desertion, but she felt it her duty as a woman-"

"The certificate!" said Mary-"the cer tificate!"

Ho showed her the certificate; she read the fatal words, "Walter Clifford." The rest swam before her eyes, and to her the world seemed at an end. She heard, as in a dream, the smooth voice of the false accuser, saying, with a world of fictitious sympathy, "I wish I had never undertaken this business. Mrs. Walter Clifford doesn't want to distress you; she only felt it her duty to save you. Don't give way. There is no great harm done, unless you were to be deluded into marrying

"And what then?" inquired Mary, trem bling.
Monckton appeared to be agitated at this

him.'

question.
"Oh, don'tspeak ofit," saidhe. "You would be ruined for life, and he would get seven years' penal servitude; and that is a sentence few gentlemen survive in the present day when prisons are slaughter-houses. There I have discharged the most disagreeable office I ever undertook in my life; but at all events

you are warned in time. "Then he bowed most respectfully to her, and retired, exhaling his pent-up venom in a

diabolical grin. She, poor victim, stood there stupefied, pierced with a poisoned arrow, and almost in a state of collapse; then she lifted her hands and eyes for help, and saw Hope's study in front of her. Everything swam confusedly before her; she did not know for certain whether he was there or not; she cried to

that true friend for help.
"Mr. Hope--I am lost-- I am in the deep waters of despair—save me once more, save

Thus speaking she tottered into the office, and sank all limp and powerless into a chair, unable to move or speak, but still not insensible, and soon her brow sank upon the table. and her hands spread themselves feebly out before her.

It was all villainous spite on Monckton's part. He did not for a moment suppose that his lie could long outlive Walter Clifford's return; but he was getting desperate, and longing to stab them all. Unfortunately fate befriended the villain's malice, and hus band and wife did not meet again till that diabolical poison had done its work.

Monckton retired, put off his old man's dis-guise behind the fir trees, and went toward another of his hiding places, an enormous oak tree whick stood in the hedge of Hope's cot tage garden. The subtle villain had made this hollow tree an observatory, and a sort of sally-port, whence he could play the fiend.

The people at the hotel were, as Mary told Julia Clifford, very honest people.

. They showed Percy Fitzroy's bracelet to one or two persons, and found it was of great value. This made them uneasy, lest something should happen to it under their charge so the woman sent her husband to the neigh-borhood of Clifford Hall to try and find out if there was a lady of that name who had left it. The husband was a simple fellow, very unfit to discharge so delicate a commission. He went, at first as a matter of course, to the public house; they directed him to the Hall, but he missed it, and encountered a gentle man, whose quick eye fell upon the bracelet for the foolish man, had shown it to so many people that now he was carrying it in his hand, and it blazed in the meridian sun. This

was the gentleman. He had come back some anxiety to see whether Hope had fied Mary, or whether he must exert to make matters smooth with hereas Whilst he was examining the bracelet

should appear but Parcy Fitzroy, the one Not that he came after the bracelet in a courrary, that impetuous young sentence contrary, that impeasons young gentlement had discovered during the last two hours the he valued. Miss Clifford's love a great day more than all the bracelets in the world more than all the productes in the world, all that he was delighted at the unexpected sight of his property.

"Why, that's mine," said he. "It's a heirloom. I lent it to Miss Julia Chiford.

and when I asked her for it to day she coul not produce it.';
"Oh ! oh !" said Mr. Bartley. "What to

the ladies of the house of Clifford, go in the clandestine marriages?" "Certainly not, sir," said Fitzroy. "Dog you know the difference between a wedding ring and a bracelet?" Then he turned to the man, "Here's a sovereign for your trouble

my man. Now give me the bracelet," To his surprise the hotel keeper put it be hind his back instead of giving it to him. "Nay," said he, shaking his head knowing

ly, "you are not the gentleman that spent the honey-moon with the lady as owns it. My mistress said I was not to give it into m hands but hers." This staggered Percy dreadfully, and he looked from one to another to assist him in

solving the mystery. Bartley came to the assistance of his under. standing, but with no regard to the feeling of his heart. "It's clear enough what it means, sir; your sweetheart is playing you false."

That went through the true-lover's heart like 2 knife, and poor Percy leaned in despair against Hope's workshop window, transfixed by the poisoned arrow of jealousy.

At this moment the voice of Colonel Clif. ford was heard, loud and ringing as usual Julia Clifford had decoyed him there in horse of falling in with Percy and making it up; and to deceive the good Colonel as to her in tentions she had been running him down all the way; so the Colonel was heard to say in a voice for all the village to hear, "Jealous, is he, and suspicious? Then you take my ad vice and give him up at once. You will easily find a better man and a bigger." Af ter delivering this, like the word of command upon parade, the Colonel was crossing the turf, a yard or two higher up than Hope's workshop, when the spirit of revenge moved

Bartley to retort upon his insulter. "Ay, Colonel Clifford!" The Colonel instantly halted and marched down with Julia on his arm, like a game cock when another rooster crows defiance.

"And what can you have to say to me sir?" was his haughty inquiry.
"To take you down a peg. You rode high horse pretty hard to-day. The spotles honor of the Cliffords, eh?" Then, of course, it was fixed bayonets and

no quarter.

or trickery? Coal merchants, coal heaven and coal whippers may defile our fields with coal dust and smoke, but they cannot defit our honor. " "The men are brave as lions, and the me men as chaste as snow," sneared Bartley.

"Have the Cliffords ever dabbled in trade

have often seen a lion turn tail, and the snow is black slush wherever you are. But the Cliffords being gentlemen, are brave, and be ing ladies, are chaste."
"Oh, indeed!" hissed Bartley. "The how comes it that your niece there-whom

"I don't know about lions and snow,

name is Miss Clifford, I believe-spent what this good man calls a honey-moon, with a young gentleman, at this good man's inn?" Here the good man in question made faint endeavor to interpose, but the gentle folks by their impetuosity suppressed him.
"It's a falsehood!" cried Julia, indignant

"You scurrilous cad" roared the Colone and he shook his staff at him, and seemed a the point of charging him.

But Bartley was not to be put down the

time. He snatched the bracelet from the man and held it up in triumph. "And left this bracelet there to prove vas no falschood."

Then Julia got frightened at the evidence and the terrible nature of the accusation. Oh !" cried she, in terrible distress, "cu any one here believe that I am a creature # lost? I have not seen the bracelet these two months. I lent it-to-ah, here she is Mary, save me from shame; you know I at

Mary, who was standing at the window Hope's study, came slowly forward, pale at death from her own trouble, to do an act de womanly justice.

"Miss Clifford," said she, languidly, as on to whom all human events were comparative ly indifferent—"Miss Clifford lent the brace

let to me, and I left it at that man's inn." This she said right in the middle of the The hotel-keeper took the bracelet fm the unresisting hand of Bartley, touched in hat, and gave it to her.

"There, mistress," said he. "I could have told them you was the lady, but the would not let a poor fellow get a word in edgeways."

He retired with an obeisance. Mary handed the bracelet to Julia, and then remained passive. A dead silence fell upon them all, and

sort of horror crept over Mary Bartley what must follow; but come what might, power should induce her to say the word the should send Walter Clifford to jail for seve

What are you saying, you fool?" he will be wil there with a gentleman." Mary winced.

ecretly married ?'

Then Bartley said sternly: "Who was your companion?" "I must not say.". "You will say one thing," said Bartle or I shall have no mercy on you. Are

Then a single word flashed across May lmost distracted mind—SELF-SACRIFICE. held her tongue. eta ner tongue.

'Can't you speak ? Are you a wife!'

He now began to speak so loud in his! ger that everybody heard it.

ger unit everybody heard it.

Mary crouched a little and worked hands convulsively under the torture, but answered with such a doggedness that dently she would have let herself be cut pieces sooner than said more "I—don't—know."
"You don't know?" roared Bartley.

Mary paused, and then, with iron dogs, "I-don't-know."

This apparent insult to his common say drove Bartley almost mad.

triumph over me," he cried, "you'll brought shame to my door; but it shall a er cross the threshold." (Continued on 3rd Page)

Bartley came to her; she trembled, and he ands worked.

juttered a contemptions Bartleyswild altogether; lonel, and shook his fist SIMPLIFICATION OF THE PARTY OF tand there sneering at my humilia see the example I can make now, see down upon Mary in a moment, or he was down upon Mary in a moment, erally yelled at her in his fury

to your paramour, girl; go where you You never enter my door again." And he turned his back juriously upon her. his terrible denunciation overpowered poor his resolution; she clung to him in ter-

"Oh; mercy, mercy, papa! I'll explain to on, have pity on your child!"
Bartley fluing her so roughly from him that he nearly fell.

"You are my child no more," he hissed. But at that moment in strode William Hope, looking seven feet high, and his eyes "Liar and hypocrite," he roared, "she nev-

Then, changing to a tone of exquisite love, and stretching out both his hands to Mary, "She is MINE!"

Mary, being now between the two men, mary, being now between the two men, arrived swiftly first to one, then to the other, and with woman's infallible eye knew her own lesh and blood in that half-moment. She utered a cry of love and rapture that went through every heart that heard it; and she jung herself in a moment upon her father's

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He whirled her round like a feather on to his right arm, then faced both her enemies, Clifford and Bartley, with haughty defiance, head thrown back, and eyes that flashed back lightning in defense of his child.

CHAPTER XVII. LOVERS' QUARRELS.

It was a living picture. The father protecting his child like an eagle; Bartley cooled in a moment, and hanging his head apart, gloomy and alarmed at the mad blunder rage had betrayed him into; Colonel Clifford amazed and puzzled, and beginning to see the consequences of all this; Julia clasping her hands in rapture and thrilling interest at so mentic an incident; Fitzroy beaming with delight at his sweetheart being cleared; and, to complete the picture, the villainous face of Leouard Monckton, disguised as an old man, showed itself for a moment sinister and gloomy; for now all hope of pecuniary advantage to him was gone, and nothing but rerenge was on the cards, and he could not see bis way clear to that.

But Hope was no posture maker; he turned the ackt moment and said a word or two to

Yes, this is Grace Hope, my daughter. We were very poor, and her life was in danger; I saw nothing else but that; my love stronger than my conscience; I gave her to that man upon a condition which he has now broken. He saved her life and was kind to her. I thanked him; I thank him still, and I did my best to repay him. But now he has trusted to appearances, and not to her; he has belied and outraged her publicly. But I am as proud of her as ever, and don't elieve appearances against her character and

her angel face and—"
"No more do I," cried Julia Clifford, "I know her. She's purity itself, and a better woman than I shall ever be." "Thank you, Miss Clifford," said Hope, in broken voice; 'God bless you. Come, Grace, and share my humble home. At all events, it will shelter you from insult."

And so the pair went lovingly away, Grace and be linging to her father, comforted for the moment, but unable to speak, and entered Hope's "Then little cottage. It was but a stone's-throw :-- 1chor from where they stood.

This broke up the party. "And my house is yours," said Colonel Clifford to Julia. "I did not believe appearances against a Clifford." With these words he took two steps toward his niece and held out his arm. She moved toward him. Percy came forward radiant to congratulate her. She drew up with a look of furious scorn that made him recoil, and she marched proudly away with her uncle. He bestowed one part- be no more." lance of contempt upon the discomfited Bartley, and marched his niece proudly off,

more determined than ever that she should be his daughter. But for once he was wise swough not to press that topic; he let her inlignation work alone. Moreover, though he was a little wrong-headed and not a little pigheaded, he was a noble-minded man, and nothing noble passed him unobserved or unappreciated.

"That Bartley's daughter !" said he to Ju "Ay, when roses spring from dung-hills and eagles are born of sparrow-hawks. Brave girl !--brave girl !"

"Oh, uncle," saidJulia, "I am so glad you appreciate her!"

'Appreciate her!" said the Cclonel what should I be worth if I did not? Why, bese are the women that win Waterloo in the persons of their sons. That girl could never breed a coward nor a cheat." Then his incisive voice mellowed suddenly. "Poor

young thing," said he, with manly emotion, "I saw her come out of that room pale as death to do another woman justice. She's no fool, though that ruffian called her one. She knew what she was doing, yet for all her woman's heart she faced disgrace as unflinchingly as if it was only death. It was a great action, a noble action, a just action, and a

manly action, but done like a very woman. Where the two sexes meet like that in one brave deed it's grand. I declare it warms an old soldier's heart, and makes him thank God there are a few creatures in the world that do humanity honor."

As the Colonel was a man that stuck to a topic when he got upon it, this was the main his talk all the way to Clifford Hall. de even remarked to his niece that, so far as his observations of the sex extended, great ove of justice was not the leading feature of the female mind; other virtues he ventured to

think were more prominent. "So everybody says," was Julia's admis-

"Everybody is right for once," returned

They entered the house together, and Miss Clifford went up to her room; there she put n a new bonnet and a lovely shawl, recently mported from Paris. Who could this be for She sauntered upon the lawn till she found herself somehow upon the outer boundary, where there was a gate leading into the Park As she walked to and fro by this gate she observed, out of the tail of her eye of course, the figure of a devoted lover creeping toward her.

Whether this took her by surprise, or whether the lovely creature was playing the part of a beautiful striped spider waiting r her fly, the reader must judge for himself. Percy came to the gate; she walked past m twice, coming and going with her eyes fixed upon vacancy. She passed him a third ime. He murmured, in a pleading voice:

She neither saw nor heard, so attractive ad the distant horizon become.
Percy opened the gate and came inside, and od before her the next timeshe passed. She tared with surprise.

What do you want here?" said she. What do you want here? said she. merely to please to the property of the prope

Well, Miss Clifford. Won't you even found in the opening lines of "Marmion," 'Mary and I have both been insulted by that' wretch of a father of hers." Which father?"

"I said wretch. To whom does that term apply except to Mr. Bartley, and" (with sudden vigor) "to you."
"Then you think I am as bad as old Bartley," said Percy, firing up.
"No, I don't."

"Ab," said Percy, glad to find there was a limit.

But Julia explained: "I think you are a great deal worse. You pretend to love me, and yet without the slightest reason you doubt me."

"What did I doubt? I thought you had parted with my bracelet to another person, and so you had. I never doubted your hon-

"O yes, you did; I saw your face." "I am not r-r-responsible for my face." "Yes, you are; you had no business to

look broken-hearted, and miserable. and distrustful, and abominable. It was your business, face and all, to distrust appearances, and not me." "Ap-pear-ances were so strong that not to

look m-miserable would have been to seem indifferent; there is no love where there is no jealousy. Oh," said Julia, "he has let that out at last, after denying it a hundred times. Now I

say there is no true love without respect and confidence, and this doesn't exist where there is jealousy, and all about a trumpery bracelet."

"Anything but tr—ump—ump— umpery; it came down from my ancestors."
"You never had any; your behavior shows

to my mother by—"
"Oh, we know all about that," said Julia "'This bracelet didan Egyptian to my mother give.' But you are not going to play Othel-

lo with me.' "I shouldn't have a very gentle Desdemo-

"No. you wouldn't, candidly. No man shall ever bully and insult me, and then wake me out of my first sleep to smother me because my maid has lost one of his handkerchiefs at

the wash." Percy burst out laughing at this turn, and tried to inveigle her into good bumor.
"Say no more about it." said he, "and I'll

is exhausted, and that our engagement is broken off, and I never mean to see you againexcept when you come to my wedding?

"Your wedding!" cried Percy, turning

"With whom ?" "That's my business; you leave that to me, sir. Hold out your hand-both hands here is the ancestral bracelet—it shall pinch me no longer, neither my wrist nor my heart: here's the brooch you gave me-I won't be pinned to it any longer, nor you neither; and there is your bunch of charms; and there is

And she crammed all theaforesaid treasures into his hands one after another. So this was what she went to her room

your bundle of love-letters—stupid ones they

Percy looked down on his handful ruefully. "My very letters! There was no jealousy in them; they were full of carnest love." "Fuller of bad spelling," saidthe relentless

Then she went into details:
"You spell abominable with two m's—and

that's abomminable; you spell ridiculous with a k-and that's ridicklous. So after this don't you presume to speak to me, for I

shall never speak to you again."
"Very well, then," said Percy. "I too
will be silent forever." "On, I dare say," said Julia; "a chatter

box like you." ox like you." .
"Even chatterboxes are silent in the grave," suggested Percy; "and if we are to part like this forever to-day, to-morrow I shall

ell, you could not be much less, Julia, but with a certain shamefaced change of tone that perhaps, if Percy had been more experienced, might have given him a ray of

"Well," said he, "I know one lady that would not treat these presents with quite so much contempt."

"Oh, I have seen her," said Julia, spitefully. "She has been setting her cap at you for some time; it's Miss Susan Deckley—a fine

conquest-great, fat, redhaired thing."
"Auburn." "Yes, all-burn, scarlet, carrots, flamme Well, go and give her my leavings,

yourself and your ancestral—paste."
"Well, said Percy, gloomily, "I might do
worse. You never really loved me; you were always like an enemy looking out for faults. You kept postponing our union for something to happen to break it off. But I won't be any woman's slave; I'll use one to drive out the other. None of you shall trample on me. Then he burst forth into singing. Nobody

tammers when he sings. "Shall I, wasting in despair, Sigh because a woman's fair ! Shall my cheeks grow pale with care Because another's rosy are ? If she be not kind to me,

What care I how fair she be ?" This resolute little gentleman passed through the gate as he concluded the verse, waved his hand jauntily by way of everlasting adieu, and went off whistling the refrain with great spirit, and both hands in his

pockets. "You impudent!" cried Julia, almost choking; then. authoritatively, "Percy-Mr. Fitzroy; then, coaxingly, "Percy dear."
Percy heard, and congratulated himself up-

on his spirit. "That's the way to treat them," said he to himself. "Well?" said he, with an air of indifference

and going slowly back to the gate. "What is it now?" said he, a little arrogantly. She soon let him know. Directly he was quite within reach she gave him a slap in the face that sounded like one plank falling upon another, and marched off with an air of royal dignity, as if she had done the most graceful and lady-like thing in all the world.

How happy are those choice spirits who can lways preserve their dignity! Percy retired red as fire, and one of his checks retained that high color for the rest of the day.

CHAPTER XVIII.

APOLOGIES. We must now describe the place to which Hope conducted his daughter, and please do to take this small amount of bother rather not skip our little description. It is true than to be imposed upon by a worthless counthat some of our gifted contemporaries paint terfeit. Every leaf in the pamphlet around Italian scenery at prodigious length a propos de bottes, and others show in many pages that | though pale and faint, can be easily seen the rocks and the sea are picturesque objects when held up to the light, and no Florida even when irrelevant. True that others gild Water is genuine that does not have this test the evening clouds and the western horizon mark, merely to please the horizon and the clouds. But we hold with Pope that A take the land of Brazil cover 2,000,000

A I no acue inoues, a we amina, goot a written will town name.

where the castle at eventide, its yellow lustre, its drooping banner, its mail-clad warders reflecting the western blaze, the tramp of the sentinel, and his low-hummed song, are flung on paper with the broad and telling touch of Rubens, not from the irrelevant admiration of old castles and the setting sun, but because the human figures of the story are riding up to that sun-gilt castle to make it a scene of great words and deeds.

Even so, though on a much humbler scale, we describe Hope's cottage and garden, merely because it was for a moment or two the scene of a remarkable incident never yet presented in history or fiction.

This cottage, then, was in reality something between a villa and a cottage; it resembled a villa in this, that the rooms were lofty and the windows were casements glazed with plate-glass and very large. Walter Clifford had built it for a curate, who proved a bird of passage, and the said Walter had a horor of low rooms, for he said, "I always feel as if the ceiling was going to flatten me to the floor." Owing to this the bedroom windows, which looked westward on the garden, were a great height from the ground, and the buildng had a Gothic character,

Still there was much to justify the term cottage. The door, which looked southward on the road, was at the side of the building, and opened, not into a hall, but into the one large sitting-room, which was thirty feet long and twenty-five feet broad, and instead of a plaster ceiling there were massive joists, which Hope had gilded and painted till they were a sight to behold. Another cottage feature: the walls were literally clothed with verdure and color; in front, huge creeping geraniums, jasmine, and Virginia creepers hid the brickwork; and the western walls, "I tell you it is an heirloom. It was given to use the words of a greater painter than ourselves, were

(To be Continued.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Outward infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, etc., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded forgive you."

"Forgive me, you little wretch!" cried
Julia. "Why, haven't you the sense to see
that it is serious this time, and my patience
that it is serious this time, and my patience poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 14.-Parliament was pro rogued 40-day. The Queen in the closing speech said: "I sincerely regret that an important part of your labors failed in the result in legislative enactment. Friendly intercourse subsists with all foreign powers, diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico and the preliminary agreement for a treaty of commerce has been signed. I lament the failure of the conference to devise means to restore the finances of Egypt, which are so important to the well-being and good order of the country. I shall continue to fulfil faithfully the duties growing out of the presence of my troops in the valley of the Nile. I trust the special mission I have de termined to send there will materially aid me in considering what steps to adopt. I view with unabated satisfaction the mitigation and diminution of

AGRARIAN CRIME IN IRELAND

and the substantial improvement in the condition of the people. I design at an early period to call your attention to the great subject terest in subject, constant proofs of loyalty to the throne and respect for law. These indications inspire me with full belief that the great national aim will be pursued with order and moderation, the best securities for such settlement as may conduce to happiness and the liberties of people and strength of the empire." The speech closes with an expression of thankfulness for the favorable season which is "alleviating the pressure that has so long and seriously affected the agricultural industry."

The concentrated power and curative virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it the most relivble and economical medicine that can be used. It contains no dangerous or harmful ingredients, and may be safely administered to patients of all ages. When you are sick the best medicine that can be obtained is none too good, and is the cheapest, whatever its

ONLY A BUMP.

Valentine Fritz, of Baltimore, hurt his head by falling in some old timbers twenty years ago, but as it was only a bump he paid no particular attention to it until last week he was taken suddenly and violently ill, when the doctors found under his scalp three inches of a spike three-eighths of an inch in diameter, where it had lain ever since 1864.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, not had an attack of it since, now nearly one in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have year.

MR. PARNELL'S HEALTH.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—Mr. Parnell has suffered considerably in health and nerve by his long and harrowing labors throughout the Parliament which is now about to close. The doctors insist on his having rest during the short recess. Mr. Parnell will first visit his home at Avondale. County Wicklow, for about a fortnight, and will then go abroad to take the waters of either Baden or Vichy.

It is a little trouble to examine the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so as to find the words "Lanman & Kemp, New York," which are water-marked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better the genuine has these words in it, which,

W.B. W.B.

WEDDING TWO ACTRESSES.

wo Brief Honeymoons Ending in Each Instance with the Bridegroom Skipping Away with all the Bride's Presents, Honey and Jewelry.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11.—A fellow who has been looked for by the police of this city for several months, was at last run down and arrested this morning. The prisoner is James Abbott, alias Francis S. Stevens, alias J. Graham, alias Charles Stevens. He is a handsome fellow, and has a very winning way. He is accused of promiscuous matrimony, and an old forgery thrown in to thicken the villany of his conduct. He had an especial penchant for actresses, and, according to all accounts, was very successful with them. When he came here four years ago from

Tarrytown, N.Y., he got into a heap of trouble.

He was wanted for a murder that had been

committed in Tarrytown, and they got him, but on trial hewas accuitted. Then, although he was married and left a wife in Tarrytown, he came back and began disporting with the freedom of a gay bachelor. He haunted the theatre when the travelling dramatic companies performed and made up to the ladies of the profession with an assurance that was amazingly successful. At last, four years ago, there came from New York a company headed by an actress of some artistic importance-a Miss Leonard. Abbott got an introduction to her under the name of Stevens, representing himself as a well-to-do resident of Bridgeport and the possessor of considerable estate. The actress became infatuated with the man, and married him, the wedding being an affair of considerable theatrical colat. The company continued its route without its leading lady, and Abbott, alias Stevens, started in an opposite direction on a bridal tour with the fair Thespiun. One morning, a week after the wedding, the bridegroom arose early, gathered up all the bride's jewelry, money and wedding presents and "lit out." And that was the last the actress ever saw of him. The police searched for the bridegroom, urged by because the treatment pursued tended to the furious comedienne, but failed to find destroy the strength it was incompetent to him. He was still extant, however, and preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it haunting the routes of the theatrical troupes. was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills for he, a year or two after, made the accept the most wholesome powers over the quaintance of another New York lady, also an actress, named Miss Moulton, who, in the language of the green-room, was "all broke up on his style," and fall all "mashed" into his arms. She was a beauty, and he married her, as he had, her sister professional before her. She, too, became Mrs. Stevens. He lacked funds for the wedding, so he got the bride's brother in New York to cash a caecfor him. With this money the nuptials were assured.

The day after the wedding he decam; ed, taking with him what jewelry he could gather from his bride. The matter was reported to Chief Marsh. The check cashed by the brother of the bride was pronounced a forgery The check cashed by the and the inducements to arrest the man were

Several months elapsed before it was learned that a large number of letters were being received here daily by a Mr. Charles Stevens.

lowed him to a cigar store, where the proprietor or his clerk received them. In a few mo-ments a stranger called, and when the letters were handed to him, Taylor made the arrest. At the police station Abbott admitted to night that he had been married three times, as detailed above. He directed Officers Tavlor and Arnold to his residence. The first wife, Mrs. Abbott, who was found there, denies all knowledge of her husband's misconduct, stating that she had been his wife for ten years. He is of pleasing address and about 35 years old. He will be taken to New York and given a hearing on the charge of forgery, if Mr. Moulton, who has been noti-

fied, appears against him. For a year the prisoner has been working on a new lay altogether. He has abandoned theatres and actresses altogether, and taken to the church. He has, it is said, acquired a great reputation in certain circles here as a of the representation of the people. I rejoice very pious man, and his downfall horrified that all efforts up to that time to discover to observe amid numerous indications of inthe stage. He has been the adviser and ther of the missing man had received letters friend of the Ladies' Charitable Aid Society, from his friends in Kansas which asserted and has stood high in several other church that the authorities were making no efforts to organizations.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle. which caused me much pain and annovance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle of it was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

During the last year the Dead Letter Office has handled about 4,500,000 letters. Of these about 12,000 were mailed without any address, and nearly 200,000 without stamps Half a million are from other countries whose owners cannot be found. Foreign dead letters are returned to the country from which they come. Those originating in this country, and whose owners are not found, are opened. At the Post Office is a museum made up from the articles found in these letters. It contains everything from money down to a pair of dirty socks. The money amounts to nearly \$40,000 for the year, while the drafts, cheques, notes, etc., amount to \$1,500,000.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, druggist, of Westport says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds.

Eggs are three dozen for a quarter in Texas, and a dozen for 50 cents in Nevada.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to re move all kinds of corns and warts.

Six inches of hail fell in ten minutes at Lone Tree Valley, Col., recently.

There is a wide difference between medicines which affect merely the symptoms of disease and those which affect its cause. The first are useful as palliatives, the second, if of gennine efficacy, produce a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Northrop and Lyman's Vegitable Discovery and Dyspeptic Curo. Thoroughness of operation is its special attri-bute in all cases of Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Kidney Complaints, and Female

Weakness. An American woman named Scroogin , was

WEDDED ON WHEELS.

TWO YOUNG SOULS UNITED AT THE RATE OF FORTY MILES AN HOUR. CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 14.-A Leader

special from Erie says:—Among the passengers on the Philadelphia & Eric road were Geo. Wing and Miss Harriet Bronson, a pair of young lovers whose affection for each other ould not be restrained enough to conceal the grand passion which consumed them. Occasionally they exhibited some uneasiness. es, ecially at stations, creating an impression among the other passengers that they were running away to be married, and that parents or policemen were expected to turn up and forbid the ceremony. When the man came round to take orders for dinner, young Wing took the brakeman into his confidence, and instead of ordering dinner for two, a telegram ordering a min-ister for two was despatched. At Wilcox the ministerial friend of the brakeman was in waiting when the train arrived and he was hustled aboard. It was the Rev. P. Bourjois. His fare to the next station and back was paid, and he was requested to perform the marriage ceremony on the train. Conductor Lerch and the Pullman conductor invited the candidates for matrimony into the drawing-room car, where the young people were united in a few minutes, the train making 40 miles an hour during the service. The pretty bride held up her check for the salutations of the minister, conductors and other

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dungville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia. Impure Blood, Pimples on the Billiousness and Constipation-such cases having come under my personal observation.'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CHURCHILL'S ATTACKS ON THE GOVERN-

MENT-CHILDERS' REPLY. LONDON, Aug. 12 .- In the House of Commons this evening the appropriations bill passed. Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the enormous growth of the outlay and attacked the management of Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The grants under the consolidated fund during 1884 were five million pounds over the last year the conservatives were in office. The present session had been scandalous. government had introduced bills with no in I tention of passing them. He instanced the merchant shipping bill, the introduction of which was now a miserable election device, emanating from the ill-famed caucus. The government was entrusting to two members of Baring Bros., Lord Northbrook and Sir Evelyn Baring, almost unlimited control of England's political and financial interests in Egypt. The government might as well send two Rothschilds. The government steps for the relief of Gordon were obviously insincere and another transparent election device. He warned the government that they were mis-Delective Taylor to-day saw a boy take the taken if they expected to rivet the attention package of mail from the post-office and foll of parliament at the autumn session on the

franchise question.

Mr. Hugh Childers replied. He said Lord
Randolph Churchill evidently thought he had
inherited Disraeli's mantle; he advised him to adopt just criticisms, abandon violent epithets and vulgar abuse. If the House supported the policy of economy the government yould only be too willing to retrench. Earl Northbrooke had no connection with the Bar-

THAT KANSAS ENGLISHMAN. LONDON, Aug. 12.—The case of Steldon, the Englishman, alleged to be kidnapped in Kansas and held for ransom, was brought up in the House of Commons to-day. Arthur Arnold made it the subject of an enquiry. In reply, Lord Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, stated that latest despatches from the British Minister at Washington, Mr. West, received August 6th, brought intelligence Shelden were futile. Search, however, would posed as easily as he did on the queens of be continued. Mr. Arnold then said a brofind him. Lord Fitzmaurice replied that this was contrary to information which the government received. He asked to see the letters and promised every attention to the matter.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The St. Laurent College is one of the most popular educational establishments in the Province of Quebec. It is situated about five miles from the city of Montreal, and in one of the healthiest spots on the Island. It was founded by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in 1847, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849, and empowered by affiliation to Laval University to confer degrees. The College is deservedly prosperous, and is patronized by students from all parts of the country and of the United States. The student can have the advantages either of a thorough classical education or of a commercial one. The classical course, which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprises six classes, vize Elements, Syntax, Prosody, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric and Philosophy. It embraces the study of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages; history, geography, mythology, mathematics and physical sciences, poetry and rhetoric, logic, metaphysics, natural theology, ethics and sociology

The commercial course is exceedingly strong in this institution and great attention and care are paid to it. The students who follow it receive a thorough business training and are well ilited for the various pursuits in mercantile life. It comprises five classes, viz. : First year, second year, third year, fourth year and business class. Commercial diplomas are given to those who pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches: Elementary algebra, commission and brokerage, stocks, profit and loss, insurance, general average, simple interest, compound interest; partial payments, savings bank accounts, discount, exchange, equation of payments, partnership, alligation, square root, cube root and mensuration, Bryant and Stratton's complete course of book keeping and banking, commercial correspondence, commercial law, actual business, English grammar, principles of English literature, English composition and the elements of intellectual and natural philosophy.

It is needless to say that particular attention is given to the tormation of the character, and that the heart as well as the intellect is put under a wise, a healthy course of training. The demands of religion as well as those of science are fully responded to and carried out.

A NEW METHOD.

An Atlanta, Ga., publisher has invented a new method of photo lithographing by which it is claimed perfect cuts of the finest steel engraving may be taken on the lithographic married to a Chinaman named Wun Lung the stone, ready for printing, in five minutes time other day in Denver AAs neither desired to The process it is said, is very simple, and take the other is name they compromised on can be performed by a boy as well as an ex-But we hold with Pope that we have the pope that we hold with Pope that we hold we have the pope that we hold with Pope that we hold we have the pope that we hold with Pope that we have the pope that we hold with Pope that we have the pop that we ha

NEWS ITEMS.

Marshal Serrano is dying at Biarritz of

dropsy, France and China are still making faces at each other.

High-ball poker is the most flourishing industry on the Pacific coast. Serious dissatisfaction is again said to be

manifest in the Spanish army. The crop prospects in Lower Bengal are bad, owing to the deficiency of rain. The programme for the Dominion Rifle

Association matches has been issued. The Ontario Teachers' Association has declared in avor of a superannuation fund.

Texas fever has appeared in Pottowatomie, Morris, Wilson and Johnson counties, Kan-The Pall Mall Gazette say the British parliament will reassemble on the 15th Septem-

The recent fine weather in the Quebec district has greatly improved the crop prospects.

The contract for the harbour improvements at Port Arthur has been awarded to Duncan The writ for Ontario West has been issued,

nomination on the 22nd and polling on the 29th August. Large numbers of English tourists are said

to be visiting Norway this season instead of Southern Europe. Col. Kitchener has established a chain of

Arab posts from the Nile to the Red Sea to prevent surprises. Berlin newspapers advise Bismarck to ignore the annexation of Walfisch Bay by the

Cape Government. The Georgia Democratic Convention has nominated the present governor, H. D. Me-

Daniel, for governor. Germany has authorized her fishermen to ase fire arms in the North Sea should the

English molest them. Emigration to America will be one of the subjects considered at the meeting of the Ger-

man and Austrian premiers. A cabin passenger named Neil Glover was lost overboard the steamship Corean, from Glasgow, on her way up the gulf.

The Ameer of Afghanistan promises to furnish guides to assist the Afghanistan frontier commission with local knowledge. The Russian government is negotiating

with Austria to join in the Russo-German surveillance over suspected anarchists. Telegraphic reports from various points in the province of Manitoba and territories give very favourable accounts of the wheat

The large mills belonging to the State of the late Robt. E. Patterson, at Philadelphia, will be closed during the week. About 10, 000 bands are employed. The Russian government has decided to

purchase of its English owner the celebrated

painting of the "Adoration of the Magi," by Paul Veronesse, for £12,000 The Paris Figure asserts that the English minister at Paris is intriguing to annul the trading concessions made to France by China. The paper says M. Paternotre will insist up-on the special rights of France under the

OBITUARY.

Tientsin treaty.

The Duke of Wellington, Arthur Edward Wellesley, who dropped dead yesterday at Brighton, was born in 1807, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the first Duke, in 1852. He was a Major General in the Army, Lord Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, and was at one time Master of the Horse. He was also the Ear lof Mornington in the Peerage of Ireland, was known by the courtesy title of the Marquis of Douro during his father's life time. He enjoyed an estate purchased by a Parliamentary grant of £500,-000, given as a reward for distinguished military services, and a pension of £4,000 a year. He was the patron of five livings in the church. His landed estate amounted to 19. 693 acres, and his rent roll to £26,878. Ho leaves no children, and the title goes to his nephew, Col. Henry Wellesley, son of the late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, (the first Duke's second son) who died in 1858. Col. Wellesley, who was born in 1846, was formerly a Major and Lieut. Col. in the Grenadier Guards.

THE CASEY CHARGES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.-The press urges a rigid inquiry into the truth or falsity of informer Casey's statements that Myles Joyce and others, convicted of complicity in the Maantrasna murders, were innocent, and that he was compelled to testify against them by Crown Solicitor Bolton. Crown Solicitor Bolton asserts that informer Casev volunteered to give his evidence. The solicitor says he refused to accept it without authority from his superiors, and subsequently notified Casey that the government accepted his evidence. Casey did not give his testimony to Bolton nor in Bolton's presence.

LIVED ON HUMAN FLESH.

STARVING CALIFORNIA MINER TEARS A SUPPLY OF FOOD OFF HIS DEAD COMRADE'S BONES.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 9.—W. B. McBride, of Chicago, who has arrived here from a trip to the Rocky Mountains, brings word that h William Owens, a California man named miner, was found by some railway navvies near Kicking Horse river a few days ago in a famished and partially demented condition. Owens and he started June 13, with Joseph Williamson, from Kamloops, on a prospecting trip, expecting to strike the Columbia river, but their supply of provisions gave out before reaching there. They travelled for six days and a half without food, when Williamson laid down and died. Owens they cut strips of flesh from his dead companion's legs, which he ate sparingly and proceded on his tramp. He had been living and days on human fiesh when found, and still had a quantity of the dried flesh in an old hadkerchief. He was very weak and emaclared and told his story with difficulty. He repeated the horrible details on several occasions, and all who heard him are convinced that the story is true. He had a large roll of this with him. The policedhave taken the natter in hand and will investigate it.



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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 21.-St. Jane Frances de Chantal FRIDAY, 22.—Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and Companions, Martyrs.
SATURDAY, 23.—St. Philip Beniti, Confessor

Vigil of St. Bartholomew. SUNDAY, 24.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Bartholomew, Apostle. Epist. 1 Cor. xii. 27-31; Gosp. Luke vi. 12-19; Last. Gosp. Luke x. 23-37. Cons. Bp.

Flasch, La Crosse, 1881. Monday, 25.—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor. Tuesday, 26 .- St. Zophyrinus, Pope and

Martyr. Wednesian 27.—St. Joseph Calasauctius, Confessor.

THE New York Herald calls Blaine a piece of very cracked china. If part of the chamber set, he must be the soap-dish, for no politician on record has dealt more in soft scappaian the "Flowery Jim Blaine."

According to the census of 1880 the foreign born population of the United States amounted to 6,679,943 persons. The Germans num. bered 1,966,742; the Irish 1,832,490; the Canadians 717,176, and the English 662,676.

THE Americans are mad. It has been shown conclusively that a strikingly large percentage of the insane paupers, for whose maintenance the State provides, has been smuggled in by trick and device, for no other object than to shift the burden on to Uncle Sam.

Five out of the twenty-one Presidents of the United States were of Irish lineage: Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson and Arthur; two of Scotch: Grant and Hayes: one of Welsh: Jefferson; one of Dutch; Van Buren; the remaining twelve being of English descent.

EARL SPENCER is opposed to the re-opening of a public examination of the witnesses in the Mantraasna murder case, in which they were compelled by Crown Solicitor Bolton to swear away the lives of innocent men. Is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland afraid of having the confessions of Casey and Philbin subtantiated

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is represented as discussing the project of a union of the British West Indies with Canada. In the Local Parliament of Jamaica a large number of the members are negroes. A session at Ottawa would freeze them out of their wits. It would be like trying to cultivate friendly relations between a volcano and an iceberg.

BUTLER is the happiest candidate of the present quartette. He has been vilified for years, and consequently fears no new slander. Once he was young and tender and the blue veins were in his peach-blossom cheek. Now one might as well look for "blue weins in a helephant's 'ide," as the cockney remarked. He is the great North American ring-tailed rhinoceros, and you can't tickle him with a

THE Native American party intend to put a Presidential ticket in nomination in September. There will then be five tickets in the field, namely, Blaine, Republican; Cleveland, Democrat; Butler, Greenback and Anti-Monopolist, and St. John, Prohibitionist. This "Know-Nothing" American party may be the dark horse, as forty-six out of the but Sir Thomas McClure, of Londonderry, is fifty-two millions in the United States are native born.

THERE are some forty heirs now to the throne of England, and the way they keep in multiplying alarms the British taxpayers. The support of the royal family costs the country over \$5,000,000 annually. Couldn't tieir Roya! Expensive Highnesses afford to ply for nurses and baby linen out of this sum wthout making further demands on the public exchaquer? How would Canada, as pas of the proposed Imperial confederation, liketo contribute its share?

Kiepino dogs in England is now considered a mxury. Human beings are of less importaice than dogs in England, where they still keep 894,903 and yet let 4,000 people die of insufficiency of food in London. "Wealthiest country in the world," says the lordly Briton resh from Albion's isle. But if England wishes to impress foreigners with its wealth it must, "by jove, you know," keep up the number of dogs to last year's standard, which was a hundred thousand more, even if a few thousand more London paupers have to be anarved to doit

The accountant found they would only realize about \$4,000,000. This shrinkage shows what the past few months has taken out of Wall street. Vanderbilt says his fortune has shrunk from two hundred to one hundred and fifty millions, and the wily Jay Gould has been much cramped. The old commodore can worry through life, however, on \$2,500,000 with his wife's little savings of about twice as much, and the unfortunate pair can still keep

the wolf from the door. Some people cannot imagine why Americans undertake to dictate to England in matters relating to Ireland, but General Butler is not one of them. He holds that the people of the United States have every right to interfere between the two islands. At an immense demonstration which took place yesterday in demonstration which took place yesterday in the this west at heart would make. This charge Boston, Butler put the case in the following of \$15,000 is cut down to \$1,500, those of terms: "Had Lafayette and others no right \$5,000 each to \$500. Repeat such a piece of to come over to the United States to help our fathers in the struggle against the oppression of England? I know but of one set of men who had no right to come over and they were Hessians, who were hired for the purpose by England. Washington and his colleagues were the Parnells of our early days. History will repeat itself."

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN was unanimously re-elected President of the Irish National League of America, but he absolutely declined. From the moment he took office Mr. Sullivan showed himself to be one of the ablest men within the limits of the American Republic. His public pronouncements have never been surpassed, either in brilliancy of style, breadth of view, or solidity of argument. He built up the National League and made it an organization second only to the Congress of the United States. He has found a worthy successor in Patrick Egan, who served such an honorable term as Chancellor of the Land League Exchequer in the stormiest days of its existence. Patrick Egan, is a man who commands the respect and affection of the Irish race. They well be proud to see him holding the highest post of honor outside of his native land.

THE Brooklyn Eagle takes a very sensible view of the conduct of the notorious Chiniquy in abusing and lecturing against his former church. His admirers and those who encourage him in his nasty work would do well to ponder it. The Eagle says: "It seems to us that a man who has been a priest, but who suddenly finds reason to abandon his faith, might find better employment than abusing it. Such a man resembles the ill bird that fouls its own nest, and if his representations were true, sensible people would naturally ask how it was that, did not find it out before. He stultifies 'himself by the confession that he was a teacher of falsehood for many years of his 'life. His new faith gains nothing by such attacks upon his old one, and his present ' brethren can have no moral guarantee that 'does his former coreligionists."

Some of the London journals express sur prise that Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, should have sent a etter to the Irish National Convention at Boston, regretting that he was unable to attend. They say, even if the letter was inoffensive in substance, it was to be presumed it would not meet with the approval of Englishmen. Indeed! Quite saucy, those London journals! If Cleveland was to do right he would take his instructions from them. Impudence of this kind reaches a sublime degree. We are of the opinion that when any of the Presidential candidates speaks or acts, they generally have in view what will please and meet the approval of Americans and not foreigners. The secret of the chagrin of the English papers is to be found in their open confession, that "the power of the Irish vote in America shows the power it is likely to attain in Great Britain."

A CABLE despatch says Mr. Gladstone in tends creating a new batch of peers out of some faithful hacks in the House of Commons. The creation, which is to take place at the close of the present session of Parliament, will be the hugest ioke of the season. The most of those whom the Government intend to raise to the peerage will be incapable of transmitting their honors to posterity, as they are nearly all toothless and heirless. Of the six members mentioned, the only important one is Mr. Dodson, chancellor of the Duchy of in the several countries of Europe during the Lancaster. Of the others, Sir Thomas Colebrooke is 71 years of age and has an heir. 78 and childless. Sir Alexander Matheson. of Ross Cromartie, is childless. Sir Arthur Hayter, of Bath, is childless, and Sir Thomas Brassey is childless, and they are all old men. These selections are highly judicious under the circumstances.

After admitting that priests are the most suitable persons to have supervision of school work, because of their superior learning, gencral intelligence and the necessary time to give proper attention to the work, the Toron. to Telegram, rather strangely, remarks, that "notwithstanding all that can be said in fa-'vor of priests being members of school "boards, the fact remains that they have no practical knowledge of business or finances and that they know nothing about the training of children. They have a field of their own to harvest and it should receive 'all their attention. Their hands will be full enough looking after the interests of the adults while the lay trustees look after the interests of the 'children." We suppose the Telegram would consider men like Eno and

verto harvest comprises the children as well the adults, and those who are capable of ly capable to look after those of the children. Will not the Telegram be a little more logical

THREE Milwaukee lawyers recently presented bills, aggregating \$25,000, for legal services extending through two months in settling an estate worth \$32,000. When the bills were submitted to Judge Drummond for approval; he said :

"Gentlemen, you consider yourselves good lawyers. How much more are your services worth to your clients than mine to the peoole? You have charged \$25,000 for sixt days' service. Could you not be content, each of you, to take my pro rata for the same time? These charges are infamous. They are such as men who are scoundrels and rapine in this court and I will disbar every one of you."

There are a good many people that would ike to meet Judge Drummond. To make lawyers honest has always been considered tough work, but Judge Drummond seems to know how to go about it in style.

THE American Bureau of Education has ssued its annual report for 1883, which contains facts of great interest. It shows that in 1882 there were 16,243,822 persons of school age in the United States; that of these only 10,013,826 were enrolled in the public schools. and that the average daily attendance was 6,118,331. This exhibit is not gratifying. even when allowance is made for the large number of children who are receiving instruction in private schools. It is better, however, than in England and Wales, where, out of a population of 20,000,000, there are 4,189,with an average attendance of 3,015,151.

12 enrolled in the public day-schools, but Special returns as to the emancipated class in the South show that out of a school population of 1,944,572 colored children there were only 802.982 enrolled as in attendance. There are no less than 293,294 school teachers employed in the American public schools. Their salaries range from \$21.52 a month for both sexes in Alabama, up to \$76.73 for women in Nevada, and \$102.90 for men in Massachusetts. The gross income of the schools for the year was \$94.327.188, and the estimated value of school property \$216,562,197, or an increase of over thirty million dollars.

According to the returns of the agricultural department at Washington, the present wheat and corn crops will exceed those of any year since 1880. The winter wheat is already secured, amounting to about S2 per cent. of if the Church were so full of corruption, he the entire yield, and the spring wheat has reached the harvesting stage in safety. This year's wheat crop is now estimated at 475,-000,000 bushels, or 55,000,000 bushels more than last year. This will give the very fair everage of about 124 bushels to the acre-a larger average than in any year since 1879, he will not some day denounce them as he when it was 131 bushels. It is calculated that 260,000,000 bushels will be required for home consumption and 53,000,000 for seeding the next crop. This would leave a surplus of over 160,000,000 bushels. Speaking of the grain exports the report says that "of the crop harvested in 1892, in wheat and flour, a trifle over 147,000,000 bushels of wheat sent abroad. Last year this export had fallen to 97,000,000. Upon a calculation based upon these figures, we shall send abroad the coming year a total of about 140,000,000 bushels. The per cent. of exportation to product has been declining for some years, as the home demand increases, and our farmers find that, except in cases of bad crops abroad. they are obliged in foreign markets to com pete with the half-starved laborers of Russia. India and Egypt." The corn crop this year is in a healthy condition, and promises to give an increase of nearly 20 per cent over last year's production, or the enormous total of 1.820,000,000 bushels. The estimated value of the crop to the producer is put down at an average of 45 cents per bushel. The surplus corn does not find the same opening in foreign markets as the wheat. Corn is so bulky and so easily convertible into pork and beef that an extra crop is followed more readily by increased meat exports than by an appreciable increase in the corn exports,

BEER is becoming more and more a popular beverage in Europe. Its consumption last year was no small item. A Vienna journal gives returns of the quantity of beer brewed past twelve months. The figures are quite interesting. England, of course, comes first. with 27,050 breweries, which turned out about 990,000,000 gallons, or an average of the United Kingdom, Germany comes next with 25,902 breweries and 900.-000,000 gallons. These two countries are far ahead of all the others, the third being France, which has 3,000 breweries as against only 2,094 in Austria and Hungary, though the quantity of beer browed in France is only 157,000,000, as against 280,000,000 brewed in Austria and Hungary. The other countries of Europe are thus summed up: Belgium has | Hicorophants or elders, Baron de Palm, died 1,250 breweries, which produced last year 210,250,000 gallons, and then comes Holland, with 500 breweries, producing 34,000,600 that his body be burned in a crematory regallons; Russia, with 430 breweries, producing 68,000,000 gallons; Switzerland, with 423 breweries, producing 27,000,000 gallons: Norway, with 400 breweries, producing only than a decade, not twenty bodies have been 13,500,000 gallons; Denmark, with 250 burnit. Cremation cannot therefore be said breweries, producing 28,000,000 gallons; Sweden, with 220 breweries, producing 21,-000,000 gallons; and Italy, with 150 breweries, producing 4,000,000 gallons. No reknowledge of business and finances, fit and production of beer is very small in them.

| Rossiter gives us his experience of how beer spending some days past at the Sabbath is observed in Boston; New York, and the later much refer the Sabbath is wholly lacking Baltimora Cincinnati, New Orleans, and the their much needed rest.

Temple of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, in Boston Over five hundred delegates answered to the roll call and among these were some of the best Irishmen and most cominent citizens in America. 'It is just sixteen mouths since the representative gathering at Fhiladelphia, when, following the example of the parent organization in Ireland, the Land League abandoned its special identity and merged in the more comprehensive agitation of the National League-not that the great question of the land was surrenderd; for as long as a vestige of landlord oppression remains the effort for remedy in that direction must continue; but that the leaders had decreed the time had come to extend the work of seeking amelioration for a class to that of effecting the redemption of a nation. Since the Philadelphia Convention great events have arisen, and great strides towards the consolidation of the Irish race have been taken both at home and abroad. No country, no people, have ever had a more patriotic, able and energetic body of men to represent them at the seat of war than Ireland has had in the Parnellites or Irish National party. To strengthen their hands and to back them with powerful moral influence and with finan. cial aid, is the one great object of the National Convention in Boston.

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ARCTIC CANNIBALISM. THERE can be but one feeling for Lieut. Greely and his other fellow survivors, over the terrible recital of cannibalism which the American Press have so enterprisingly given to the world, and that feeling is one of compassion and sympathy. Any one who would attempt to censure or east odium on their action, in extremis, would be nothing better than a pharisce. Consider the desperate straits in which these poor abandoned arctic explorers were cast. Their condition was so forlorn and forsaken that if ever there was a case in which the use of human flesh for the sustenance of life was both natural and pardonable it certainly was in the case of Greely. If Doctors can take the flesh and blood of living persons and use them in restoring health to others, without the world growing horrified over the operation, why should starving creatures be refused the ficsh of dead bodies to keep the spark of life warm until aid should come? Self-preservation justifies murder. Now, if one can kill not only the body but also the soul of a would-be murderer, to save himself from mortal injury, why should the consumption of flesh in such dire necessity cause so much horror? Unless he can boldly say that he would die the most excruciating of deaths rather than nourish life upon the flesh of his dead comrades, no man can raise finger of scorn against the unhappy wretches rescued from the jaws of death. The mistake which was made was, that a true and full account of the experience of the party in the Arctic regions was not at once furnished either to the public or to the authorities. The attempt at concealment was wrong, as it imparted a gravity and a character to their experience which was undeserved, and which if frankly confessed at the outset would only have gained for them deeper sympathy in the public mind.

BURNING THE DEAD. The United States Cremation Society will

erect in the course of the next three months, in East Williamsburgh, a suburb of New York, a crematory for burning the dead. This structure, which will be 74 feet long by 40 wide, will resemble a Grecian temple. We are told that the facade and return walls will he constructed of marble, ornamented with Corinthian colums, and that the main portion of the building is to be of brick, trimmed with marble. The temple is to contain an office, reception rooms, a chapel and a "Columbarium" for the storing of urns. An American journal, with that peculiar ribaldry which so delights some of our cousins over the line, says that the process is only equalled by the celerity with which pigs are despatched at Chicago, where a grunting, live hog goes in at one end of the building and in an incredibly short time comes out as barreled. salted pork at the other end. In the New York crematory a body on reception will be placed in a catafalque in the chapel, and a curtain will conceal it from view. During the services the body will sink to the furnised, and when they are ended an urn will be found in the catafalque containing the ashes of the deceased. The society states that this transformation from flesh to ashes will be done without the slightest noise or movement to indicate that incineration is 30 gallons for every man, woman and child in going on, and by a peculiar system all the smoke will be consumed and nothing offensive liberated in the process. The idea of cremation is very popular in the multiform ranks of infidelity, but has taken no hold among Christians of any denomination. It was introduced into the country about a dozen years ago by the "Theosophs," a sect of exceedingly lax and singular views both on social and religious subjects. One of their in New York leaving a will bequeathing large sums to charitable institutions, and directing cently built in a small town in Pennsylvania. This was the first person of any note cremated on this continent, and since then, more to have made much progress, as there are many solemn and endearing associations about Christian burial that give a cortain degree of perpetuity to one's

he idea of being reduced to ashes and Far. West, and in fall these place soluted in a portable, fragile unit that may, the public reading rooms, museums and dits postor honor for a brief span in the art galleries are open to the people asehold only to be relegated to and even either all day Sunday or at least, during usehold only to be relegated to and eventhough God's, acres of hallowed, consecrated ground in this world of changes may have but a orief duration, seldom of more than a century, yet it is consoling to know that in the vastamajority of instances a, grave nay, be kept green at least until a generation of con. temporaries pass. The Freethinkers of Ottawa have purchased a plot of ground on which to erect a crematory but as yet little progress has been made in the work and the probabilities are that its promoters will be buried in the usual manner.

JOHN BULL'S DILEMMA.

Once upon a time there lived a choleric, irate old gentleman named John Bull. He had a large family of sons who, finding the old gentleman could not support them at home, went abroad and made homes for themselves in different parts of the world. Some of them were starved out, as John's house was crowded and he could not find food for his hungry offspring, while others "went with a vengeance" because of ill-treatment. John encouraged them to go, but for years insisted they should trade with him alone and when he went to war with his neighbors and far-off strangers, as he was always doing, compelled them to pay a share of the expenses. His eldest boy, Uncle Sam, got tired of being taxed without having representation in Parliament and remonstrated with John, but the old man was obstinate and sent out soldiers to make Uncle Sam pay war taxes. They quarrelled and fought for seven years, and when the astonished old man found that Uncle Sam beat his best generals and captured his finest troops and a lot of hired cut-throats called Hessians sent out from Germany, he consented to let Uncle Sam go. John then tried to get all he could out of a younger son called Canada, and for a hundred years he made Canada pay him tribute by buying his goods and only allowing his vessels to sail in Canadian waters. But Canada got tired of this and taxed all goods coming from the dominions of John Bull. This tax was called National Policy. It had the effect of building up manufactories all over Canada and giving employment to the neonle who for many years were obliged to go to the land of Uncle Sam to get bread. Now it came to pass that John Bull from his little island got interfering too much in the affairs of Europe, and France, once a good friend of his, got disgusted, as John was always wanting to rectify his frontier, which was the name he gave to taking a slice of other people's land. He disputed with France and America over the Newfoundland fishing banks; in Australia they had some words about the convict settlement at New Caledonia; in Europe they got into a passion about Egypt, and in China actually shook their fists in each other's faces. Now Russia, Ger. many, Austria, and Italy wanted to drive Bashi Bazouk, the unspeakable Turk, out of Europe because Bashi was an abominable scribes. In yesterday's issue it has the fe barbarian, who lived not as Europeans lived. and worshipped not in their fashion. But John Bull was the friend of Bashi Bazouk, the unspeakable, because the Sultan was the head of the Mohammedan Church, and over eighty millions of John Bull's subjects in India were Mohammedans, who said one to another, "Lo, the great chief, John Bull, is the protector of the Sultan, and if he be unable to protect the Sultan and keep him in power at Constantinople, he shall be no longer our chief, and we will rise up against him and smite him as Nana Sahib did at Cawnpore." Now, John Buil was sorely grieved and moved in fear and trembling lest his great possessions in India should be taken from him, and he said unto Russia, Germany and Austria, "The Turk shall remain, and if war is made against him I shall rise and smite thee and bring warriors from India to lay waste your lands.". Then Russia, Germany and Austria hated John Bull and conspired against him, and France did likewise. Then he took council with his wise men and said unto them. "Lo. I am friendless. The world is against me and France no longer calleth me her ally. I will gather my sons unto me and we will dwell together, and their

bottom." SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. This subject continues to be discussed in newspapers, periodicals and public prints generally. William Rossiter has been giving in the Nineteenth Century his experience of the manner in which European countries observe "The Continental Sunday." According to this writer, the mode of spending paper. and contains interesting sell the Sunday in most European cities differs to Catholies in general, but me but little from its observance in the large cities of this continent. In some places there are various points of divergence, however. and the most striking of these is the almost universal practice of throwing open, on Sundays, the museums, art-galleries and libraries for the instruction and amusement of the people. It is found that the artizan and la boring classes are more intelligent, and drunkenness is a crime of rare occurrence among them. Coming to the now world. memory which cremation does not There is Mr. Rossiter gives us his experience of how

land shall be my land, and my debts shall

be their debts, and my responsibilities shall

be divided among them." And John Bull in

his sorrow called unto him Aus-

tralia and Canada and his other

children, but they with one accord said

unto him, "Imperial federation is a fraud, a

defusion, and a snare. What we have is our

own, and wint you have you may keep. Go

to; paddle your own cance; keep out of all

entangling alliances, and before going into a

fight, see that you are able to hold your own

as we don't propose to enter into any quarrel

not of our own making. Adieu. God bless

you, dad-every tub must stand on its own

tually lost in some riginominious locality, and the afternoon. And in these places, the same beneficial? results have been observed to flow from the practice as in Europe namely, an improved social condition higher degree of intelligence, and either a remarkable decrease in or a total absence of drunkenness among the mechanic and work ing classes. We are told, for instance that in Boston where the public library is open on Sunday, whilst the average number of people locked up for drunkenness every day is forty, on Sunday the average is reduced to less than thirty-five. In New York, where there are two libraries kep open on Sunday, we are told that "a drunker man is not often seen; a drunken woman scarcely ever."

> This, as well as the writings and experience of many other eminent men, sustains us the position we have always taken on this question of keeping reading-rooms open or Sunday. Since we last wrote on this sale iect, Monsignor Capel has been interviewe on the question, and his opinion is altogethe in favor of our view of the case. He meet the objection of keeping the attendants em ployed on Sundays by suggesting that "a arrangement might be made whereby 'ou 'separated brethren, the Jews,' might b employed on that day instead of Chris

> Mr. Rossiter winds up his able article by résumé of the reasons—already given by u in substance—why public institutions should be kept open on Sundays. (1.) Because ther are many people who can not go on other days, but who could and would go on Sur days. (2.) Because it is good for people t visit such institutions at any time, even o Sunday. (3.) Because, being national property the people (who are the owners) should able to enter at any time they desire to do s (4) That the objection of keeping the employ occunied on that day is a futile one, inasmuc as many do work on Sundays already, suc as domestic servants, church sextons, janitor Sunday school teachers, policemen, car-cor ductors, etc.

> We have, therefore, but to reiteratate o approval of all Mr. Rossiter has said in far of opening public libraries and other intelled tual resorts on Sunday; and, in this conne tion, we would respectfully call the attention of the directors of the Mechanics' Institut library to the praiseworthy action of t Montreal Amateur Athletic Association keeping open their reading room on Sunda and would deferentially ask the former to in low the good example thus set before them.

TELLING A LIE TO MAKE A POINT We had occasion the other day to corre the Daily Witness for the "crooked" mann

in which it views and discusses certain su jects. Our esteemed contemporary is e tainly not happy in the judgment of i

"To please the Irish the American Go ernment protested against the confiscation and sale of the Propaganda property at Rome Had there been as many Italian votes Irish ones to consider there would have b no such protest."

The Witness indirectly pays a complimer to the power of the Irish in the U State; but compliments should never be pai at the expense of truth. It often strikes t that our esteemed contemporary would we much more good in this world if it wore le blue ribbon and told less lies, or let it wes all the blue ribbon it likes and tell the trut every time.

The Witness knows, as well as we do, anyone else, that when the American Govern ment protested against the confiscation ar sale of the Propaganda property at Rome was not in obedience to the Irish sentimes but to the Catholic sentiment of the nati that President Arthur took action; that it was not Irish but Cathol interests which received the effective prote tion of the American Republic. It was American College and not the Irish College that was shielded from the confiscating gr of the Italian spoilers. We have no dou though, that if the Irish citizens of United States had domanded a simi protest from the Government against spoliation it would have been just as read made by the governing powers of the count But the object of the Witness in putting question in the light it has done was simp to be able to draw a false conclusion throw disrepute on the motives of the Am can Government in sending a protest to Italian king. The Witness' misrepresen tions and hypocrisy are enough to make a body sick. Please give it up and try to d squarely with things that you don't li Tell the truth, it pays better in the long ru

We have received the first number of Orphan's Friend, a neat little paper publish in Boston, Mass., and devoted to the int ests of the orphan and destitute boys in House of the Angel Guardian. This may be will be published quarterly by Brothers of the "House," and edit by members of the Angel Guardian ciety. It is well printed on beauti particul arly to those who are in any way societed with the Angel Guardian Society, which His Holiness Leo XIII, is himse life member. The subscription price, 25 ot year, places it within the reach of all, and bespeak for it that hearty support at hands of the Cath olic people which the object of which it is pub, ished merits.

The Rev. John S. Cu llen, of Boston, companied by his little nep hew, Master Jan Kearney, is at present in the hew, and both the guests of the Rev. J. J. S. Imon; the pullar pastor of St. Gabriel's all the Sag

(EROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) New York, 13th August, 1884. me visitor to Sta Patrick a new Cathedral is is still called, the old Cathedral being tin use), no matter what his religion or instionality, cannot fail to be struck by its and symmetry. Much more must he of the faith and nationality which have mainly brought it into existence. words can paint the impression which it is calculated to create upon such a person. Looking at its exterior from amid the surging hurrying mass of humanity around you, it looms up peaceful, fair and imposing, covering almost an entire block in the most aristhe most elegant of New York mansions, itself and the fine batch of Catholic institutions hard by stand out in marked prominence—the most magnificent religious structures here. As one passes through the principal entrance, in which the full richness of the Gothic style of architecture, appears delicately and beautifully displayed, a feeling of awe and then surprise rushes through him. From the busy world outside—its cares, troubles, meannesses and ambitions—from the life, and, as it were, out of the big pulse of the great city, you readily fancy that you have entered into another and better form of existence. Its thick walls shut out the noise, the worry and the bustle of the world, and Milton's sweet

"A dim religious light," attain a realism as the rays of the hot August sun stream in through the grand stained-glass windows. Mass and a sermon of about fifteen minutes lasted only little over an hour. Although doubtless a few thousand people were in the church, they only dotted the vast edifice. The early Masses, during the warm season, are, I am told, much more largely attended. The choir did not appear to be in full force, but the great organ filled the immense building and gave a grandeur and solemnity to the sacred service. Oil paintings of some merit—notably, the "Marriage Feast at Cana," "St. Patrick at Tara," and the Stations of the Cross-beautifully set off the walls. Taken altogether St. Patrick's Cathedral is a credit to any country in the world; and when one considers its builders the Irish emigrant and his children - there is as much pathos as pride in the thought that it is at once a grand confession of Irish faith and one of the finest evidences of Christianity on this Continent! New York is phenomenally cool. Fancy

August without fans and the hundred and one other cooling expedients. The seaside and other resorts are, comparatively speaking, deserted. Coney Island, perhaps the most popular, is an eloquent sermon from the text vanitas vanitatum. Yankee ingenuity has filled it with every form of attraction which is likely to capture popular favor. A hotel de Jumbo has been erected in the form of an elephant. In the wooden ears of that animal one can take a glass of the inevitable lager, a plate of ice cream or any other refreshment he may desire. There is an imitation of Canadian tobogganing, in the shape of a circular wooden railway dotted with grades which give sufficient mementum to carry the passengers from the starting point to the finish. I have seen several, grown-up people, too,—those, doubtless, who had never enjoyed the genuine article--ride quite contentedly and happily on this novel and, it need be said, unseasonable tobogganing hardly There are merry-go-rounds in every conceivable fashion. One deserves mention. Instead of the usual wooden horses in this once popular amusement, there are small sailboats with full canvas set and so adjusted as to produce an oscillating motion similar to that of a somewhat chopped sea. There are museums ad nauseam, wherein monstrosities of all climes are exhibited; and there are the thousand and one other means of scraping in the dimes and half-dimes, the rapid circulation of which seems to be the peculiar delight and object of "Uncle Sam's" truly cosmo-But, alas, for human inco nuity !- in spite of all this and of its counterparts reproduced at Rockaway, Glen Island and elsewhere, the "clerk of the weather" has triumphed. He has frowned, and these summer resorts feel it. No more disma sight can be seen than these places on a wet, raw day. The hotelkeepers, waiters, the museum, the merry-go-round men et al. are glum and sullen, and the tinsel and the show which the weather holds at its command are indeed a sad commentary on the fallacy of human hopes and vanity.

Shocks physical and shocks financial appear to be the order of the day. These forces are exceedingly active just now. The earthquake on Sunday afternoon shook, it is no figure of spech to say, New York to its very centre, and the closing of the Wall street Bank yesterday following so closely the last Wall street panic, has spread a feeling of insecurity with respect to similar institutions. Blaine, Cleveland and Butler are for the mo ment forgotten; but it is the full before the storm. The two first-named are seeking repose in the country—and girding their loins for the conflict. The political fight is likely to be a close one—some going so far as to say that Butler may run in while the two chief combatants are battling for victory. That there will be a disruption in the Democratic ranks goes now without saying, but to what extent, after all, is yet a matter of conjec-

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.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Mgr. Wadhams, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N.Y., will shortly dedicate the new churches in the three French parishes of his diocese.

The Rev. Father A. Legare, Curé of Ste. Croix, has been appointed Curé of Beauport, in place of Rev. Father Tremblay, who has resigned.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has appointed Rev. J. A. Desrosiers assistant priest for the parish of the Sacred Heart and Rev. J. L. Tellier Lafortune Chaplain of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, at Lachine.

His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche held an Ordination Service at Ste. Ursule, County of Maskinonge, when the following gentlemen received holy orders:—Priesthood—Mr. A. Beliveau and Mr. Chas. Caron, S.P.; Sub-

deaconship—Mr. Isidore Beland.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICE CHRONICLE toles, in religion Sister Marie St. Armand Seven novices then made their final vows in religion :- Misses Marie Codulie Plourde in religion, Sister Marie Serapine; Marie Louise, Adelaide Belly, Sister Marie of the Cross; Marie Ethialie Ellim Pare, Sister Marie St. James; Celandia Aagnon, Sister Marie St. Paschal; Marie Gagnon, Sister Marie St. Norbert; Marie Euphemie Elmina Rhéaume, Sister Marie Ste. Virginie; Sophie Hamel, Sister Mario St. Didace.

DIAMOND DYES.

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them. They are unsurpassed and unsur passable for brilliancy, strength, and cheap

A DISTINGUISHED JESUIT.

Arrival of the Rev. S. J. Perry, S.J., in Montreal to Attend the Meeting of the British Association—His Impressions of Canada—An Erronçous Opinion that Prevails Abroad-The Progress of Catholicism

Among the visitors to the British Association meeting, who arrived in this city on Saturday, was the Rev. S. J. Perry, S.J., F.R.S., F.R.A. S., F.R.M.S., of Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, England. This distinguished English scientist was appointed director of the Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory at Stony-hurst in 1863. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society iu 1874 and has served for several years in the councils of the meteorological and stronomical societies.

He is an honorary member of "La Société Scientifique de Bruxelles," and corresponding member of "La Société Geographiqued'Anvers." In 1868-69 he made magnetic surveys of the In 1868-69 he made magnetic surveys of the West and East of France, and in the summer of 1871 a stailar survey of Belgium, the results of which, together with other papers by the same author, on Terrestrial Magnetism, were publication. lished in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the proceedings of the "Royal Society." He has been chosen by the British Government as the head of several scientific expeditions to foreign countries, and is acknowledged by all to be one

of the leading scientists of the day.

Father Perry publishes annually a book entitled "The Results of Meteorological and Magnetical Observation at Stonyhurst College," which has a wide circulation among astrono mers all over the world. "Is this your first visit to Canada," asked

our reporter?
"Yes," replied Father Perry.
"How do you like the Dominion?" "From what I have seen of it, I think it is a glorious country. I am deeply impressed with the beauty and grandeur of Montreal, and it greatly surpasses my expectations respecting it in fact, the people in England have, as a rule, very erroneous opinions about Canada; they look upon it as a kind of Siberia, terribly cold in winter and fearfully hot in summer. Then again, Englishmen are not aware that Montreal and other Canadian cities are as beautiful as they really are, and I think the visit of the British Association will do more to advertise Canada than people i nagine.

"Do you read any papers before the association?" queried our reporter. "I scarcely think there will be time," replied Father Perry, "but I read one before the American Society for the Advancement of Science, which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, the title being, 'Phenomena Observed on the Solar Surface from 1881 to 1884.' My chief visit to the New World," he continued "is to examine the various observatories and to enjoy a holiday. On Monday evening next at eight o'clock I shall give a free lecture in the hall of St. Mary's College on 'The Present Knowledge of the Solar Surface,' which will be illustrated by means of the electric light.

After some conversation on things in general, Father Perry was asked as to the progress of the Catholic Church in England.

The rev. father in reply stated that the strides made by the Church in the hotbeds of Protestantism were wonderful, for whereas a few years ago Catholic churches were few and far between, they are now being built in all directions and some of them are of a very costly description: for instance, the new Dominican Church in the northeastern portion of London, which has no less than eighteen side chapels then again the new cathedral in Westminster now in course of construction, the money to defray the cost of the building having been

generously given by Sir Tatton Sykes.
"But is not Sir Tatton a Protestant?" "Yes, strange to say, he is, although his wife, Lady Sykes, is a Catholic. Sir Tatton has helped to build Catholic churches in all parts of the country; but still there is a great want of more churches and priests in England, for as soon as a church spring we it is seen filled with more a church springs up, it is soon filled with wor-shippers. In fact," said Father Perry, "all the old prejudice existing against Catholics in Eng-land is fast dying out, and Catholics now stand on an even footing with Protestants."

After a few more remarks, our reporter, having thanked the reverend scientist for his kind-

ness in granting an interview, withdrew.

Father Perry leaves this evening for Niagara
Falls and the West, and will return to Montreal in time for the opening of the meeting of the British Association.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

CHOLERA AS A TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

One curious effect of the cholera scare in France has been a marked diminution of drunkenness in Paris. During the month of June the average number of persons daily taken up by the police for being "drunk and incapable" was 170. On the 1st of July it declined to 104, and on the 12th it had fallen as low as 24-the smallest number on record since the police regulations on the subject of street drunkenness has come into force. The day of the national fète 200 such cases were reported; but the number was 500 in 1883. The same cause has contributed to keep the theatres emptier for some time past than has been the case for years. The Theatre Français, which is fairly well attended even in the height of summer, has played to such poor houses of late that the receipts sometimes did not amount to "four figures"-that is, were less than 1,000 francs—a thing unprecedented during the last twenty-five years. One house took only 63 france the other evening, not sufficient to pay the door openers and attendants.

VANDALISM. Augusta, Me., Aug. 17.—The Kennebec Journal. says:—"Much feeling has been excited in this community by an event of an extraordinary character. In a well known cemerature, the contract of the traordinary character. In a west known earlier let of the Stanwood family the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine lies buried. The child died in July, 1854, and its resting place was marked by a beautiful memorial in marble, marked by a peautiful memorial in marble, erected in 1855, on which the dates of the birth and death were plainly inscribed in raised letters. About two weeks ago it was discovered that the date of the child's birth had been carefully all the date of the child's birth had been carefully all the child and the carefully all the child all between ann. arr. Chas. Caron, S.F.; SubGeocomistip—Mr. Islator Béland.

On Friday last, in, the chapel of the Born
Pasteur Convert, Quebec, the following young
ladies took the voil; —Miss Clara. Desobbees,
it S.I. Jean-Port-Jol, in, religion. Sister Marie Ste. Engoine; Miss
Angel; Miss Marie Albeitrine Morin, of I'lslet,
in religion. Sister Marie Ste. Engoine; Miss
Miss Marie Albeitrine, Morin, of St. Lan. ent. I.O., in
Friday Batier, On the season of street and an intimate, friend of of variety on the transportation.

The death has occurred of Mr. Dugald
Mr. Borne and the daughters of the deceased
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CHINA DECLARES WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

Naval Engagement Impending-The Con dition of the Chinese Troops-The French Advance Expected Shortly.

London, Aug. 16.—A For Chow despatch says:—France has rejected the mediation of any power. China refuses to pay the indemnity and has declared war. Admiral Courbet has demanded 2,000 men from Tonquin. General Millot sent 6,000 men, with two batteries artillery, on Monday, with sealed orders. Six thousand Chinese troops have landed at Hoihaw and heavy masses of troops are stationed on the Kwang-Si frontier. The French and Chinese war-ships have steam up and the decks are cleared for action. The Chinese authorities have despatched war orders to the Viceroys of the provinces. The officials pretend they are prepared for war, but as a matter of fact the ndition of the troops in the forts, etc., is no

better than last April.

TAMATAVE, Aug. 2.—The French advance will probably take place in a few days. Mules for the transport service have arrived. The blockade of the coast will shortly be made

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Nothing has been received by the Chinese embassy here or in Paris indi-cating that an outbreak of hostilities is imminent. At last accounts a peaceful solution of the difficulty seemed probable.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF DUNCAN MCRAE, OF GLENNEVIS.

It is my sad duty to record the death of Duncan McRae, second youngest son of the late Alexander McRae, Esq., who died March, 1882. The deceased was born in 1828 and died in Colorado (where he had gone for the good of his health), 9th August, 1884. For some time the family had hopes of his recovery, and up to March last there was considerable improvement in his health, but through an unfortunate step taken by him in bringing home one Finly Macdonald, who had accompanied him to Colorado a year and a half before, coming to Glengarry in an unhealthy time of the year and sudering as he did from fatigue sustained on the way, his health began to decline again which caused him to leave a se-His remains were at once sent home, arriving in Lancaster August 13th. On the arrival of the train the remains were removed to the family residence in Glennevis, where they remained till the 15th instant. they The remains were encased in a richly-draped casket and suitable trimmings, the work of the good Nuns of Colorado. The floral offerings were numerous. The deceased won the respect of all who had the pleasure of knowing him, as was fully testified by the large congregation, composed of different creeds, which filled the church of St. Margaret's at an early hour on Friday morning The business men and farmers of the surrounding country closed their business until after the funeral was over. The line of carriages in the procession was long and imposing, nearly all the leading men in the county turning out to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The high regard in which he was beld by all was shown by so many coming from Alexandria, St. Raphael, Williamstown, Dalhousic, Lancaster, Caughnawaga and Mountjoy. A testimony of respect not often witnessed was paid by those who, to the number of about seven hundred, of entering their carriages, two and two after the hearse instead walked from the residence to the church. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, Messrs. Dugald McPhial, Dugald J. McDon ald, John McRae, S. R. McLcod, Duncan McRae and Stephen McIntosh. When the cortegearrived at the church, a grand Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Beaucher. Among those present were Mr. Leclair, father of Reverend Father Leclair, of Montreal, Mr. E. R. A. Kitcher of Caughnawaga, Peter Tobin, Ronald Macdonald, Mr. William Bathurst of Dalhousie Mills; Hugh Macdonald and Donald Macdonald, of Alexandria; William McPherson, of Lancaster; Allen McRae, of Williamstown; Kev. Father Bencher and Rev. Mr. McKinin. minister of the Church of Scotland, Mountjoy, P. Oude and Norman Macdonald. The singing was excellent. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession reformed and marched down the centre aisle, preceded by the officiating priest and singers chanting the Miserere. Arriving at the outside en-trance of the church the congrega-tion filed in double line, allowing the coffin and pall bearers to pass between.
The procession slowly wended its way to the cometery, where all that was mortal of he who once filled a home with joy and gladness was consigned to the silent tomb, there to await the general resurrection. Peace be to A. F.

The obsequies of the late Madame Hudon took place at the Notre Dame Parish Church yesterday morning. The lever du corps was perormed by Rev. Father Colin, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, after which Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father H. Hudon, S.J., son of the deceased lady, assisted by another son a Mrs. Hudon, who is also a member of the ociety of Jesus, as deacon, and Rev. Father Dazé, O.M.I., as sub-deacon. A large number of the clergy occupied seats in the sanctuary, amongst whom were Very Rev. Canon Leblanc, and the Rev. Father Turgeon, rector of Ste. Mary's College. There was also a number of Nuns and orphan children present, to whom the deceased lady was always deeply attached, as well as a large congregation, which testilied in a marked manner to the high esteem in which deceased was held by all classes. The sacred edifice was decorated in first-class mourning draperies, which produced a solemn effect, and afforded a great contrast to its ordinary decorations.

The full choir under the direction of the Rev. Father Desrochers, rendered the Harmonized Requiem Mass with the usual good effect, adding much to the solemnity of the service. After the service was over the funeral cortege, which was a very large one, reformed and wended its way slowly to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, where the re-mains of the deceased lady were laid in their last resting place.

By the death of Mr. S. R. Evans, a respected hardware merchant, another old resident of the city is removed from our midst Mr. Evans had been in business here for about forty years, and was generally esteemed for his integrity and many excellent qualities. The cause of his death was a fit of apoplexy, with which he was seized on Sunday iternoon. At the time of the sad occurrence Mrs. Evans and the daughters of the deceased

all with whom he came in contact. He had only reached his fifty fourth year. funeral took place at 4 o'clock to the Quebec steamer.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Alleged Discrepancies in the Published Statements Leigh Hunt's Defence of Greely-Allegations of Division and Illfeeling Among the Party,

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Times this morn ing says:—The sailors generally talk freely of the ghastly scene revealed at the desolate camp, but only three or four can speak from actual knowledge of the condition of the dead. In in terviews with Lieut. Greely published yesterday he was reported as saying that Private Henry was shot for stealing; that he was never seen again by his comrades, and it was understood that his body was interred at the foot of the northwest to the part of the property of the seed again. northwest ice floe, and presumably carried away by the waves. The bones found near the camp, and which the officers of the Bear patched up with the aid of pieces of wood into

A PACKAGE RESEMBLING A HUMAN BODY, were at first reported as those of Surgeon Pavy. The crews of the vessels, and several officers as well, did not know that Henry's remains were brought back until they saw published Com-mander Schley's report to Secretary Chandler. It is intimated that when the officers of the expedition agreed on an attempt to keep from the public the revolting facts, all the bones found about the camp were put together as those of one man, and it was then decided to report the remains as those of Henry. He was known to be an almost friendless sailor. Dr. Pavy occu-pied a higher rank. That five bodies were washed away after having been buried in an ice floe is a point in Commander Schley's report that is generally discredited.

THE SUMMER TENT where the survivors were found was on a small mesa nearly a hundred yards from the sea and behind a ridge of rocks, so that the tent was not yisible from the shore. The winter camp, where the ice floe was situated, and where the five bodies were reported as buried, was over the ridge of rocks and a hundred yards from the tent, at nearly a right angle to the direct and proach from the sea, and on a small bay The hurial place, where ten bodies were reported found, was in the rear of the summer tent, and distant only 30 or 40 yards. Four of the cline again which caused him to leave a second time for Colorada, only to arrive there away died in June, as follows:—Corp. Salor, in time to meet the blessings of a good death.

His remains were at once sent home, arriving the properties of the sent home, arriving the properties are all the sent home. deaths occurred at a time when

THE SURVIVORS WERE MISERABLY WEAK, the last only four days before the rescue came. Yet, if the report forwarded to Secretary Chandler is to be believed, the survivors, instead of carrying their dead comrades to the little burial place close behind the tent, took them, despite the weak condition they were in, to the ice floe a hundred yards away. The bodies of three others who died in June-Lieut. Kislingbury, Private Henry and Private Schneider—were recovered. The bodies of Kislingbury and Schneider were not buried it was admitted. Lieut. Kislingbury died on June 1 before any of the four who died later in the same month. Yet his body was buried close by while the others, if the report is believed, were taken a hundred yards away. The truth is plain. The bodies were not washed away.

THE FLESH HAD BEEN EATEN, and there was not left of the bones of any enough to put together and deliver to friends vithout having the wretched truth come out. When St. John's was reached every correspondent, whether on board the ships or local news paper men, reported six bodies in the hold of one vessel and seven in the tank on the other Henry's name was not given. Some of his bones are doubtless in the iron riveted casket bearing his name, as are probably bones of others of the wretched men, unless they were otherwise disposed of. But in Henry's casket the contents are principally pieces of wood.

LEIGH SMITH'S VIEWS. LONDON, Aug. 15.—Leigh Smith, the Arctic explorer, says it is strange that the Greely survivors were so weak and prostrated if they lived on human flesh. Personally he would rather die than eat human flesh. If men under him were reduced to such straits as were the Greely party he would not sanction the drawing of lots to see who should die that the rest might have food but if men liked to eat bodies of their comrade. who had died, he would not interfere.

AN UNPLEASANT SURMISE.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 15.—Drs. Buckley and Mandeville made a sworn statement of fact disclosed by the exhumation of Kislingbury' body The excitement hereabout is unabated It is said Private Ellis' remains will be exhance at Clyde. W. H. Kislingbury, brother of the deceased, outlined a condition of things which would lead to the belief that the Greely expedition was divided into two parties, and that one perished because the other had gained posses sion by force of the food supply. In this ostracised party were Lieut. Kislingbury and Dr. Pavy. The condition of Lieut. Kislingbury's body shows that he died of starvation at the time the others some food supply. There was absolutely nothing on the stomach; yet it is reported he had helped to kill a polar bear three days before he died. Kislingbury takes a gloomy view. He thinks there was a struggle among the starving desperate men, and that the strongest, by vir tue of authority and possession of the little food on hand, survived. Lieut. Kislingbury, it seems was under the ban of Greely's displeasure from the beginning.

GEN. HAZEN INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It has been decided not to exhume the body of Sergt. Cross of the Greely expedition. The widow and mother objected and the brother yielded. Gen. Hazen again said to-day that he had no officia knowledge that there had been cannibal-ism among the members of the Greely party. While the condition of Kislingbury's remains might indicate that such was the case he had heard nothing from Greely or any of the survivors that would lead him to pelieve it was He did not doubt there were bickerings and so. He did not doubt there were bickerings and differences among the members of the party, but he would not believe they led to violence or extreme measures of any kind except in Henry's case. It is said there are no records at the war or navy department, bearing on the sub-

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE.

of the relief ship Thetis, said this afternoon that he was sorry Kislingbury's remains were dug up., His relatives might have known, after what had been said and written of late, that they would find a mutilated body. Greely and his companious could not have lived as lived as they did males they take lived as long as they did unless they ate the flesh of the men that had died. It was only natural that they should do this. They did not natural that they should do thus. They did not kill their companions in order to eat them; they only at them after they were dead. Melville said it was not just to make a comparison between the De Long and Greely parties. De Long and his men froze and starved to death in a few days, while these poor wretches had to go through slow starvation. The talk about sailors finding pieces of flesh lying around the camp was all bosh. Melville stated that the officers of the relief vessels had received no orders to of the relief vessels had received no orders to keep their mouths shut. They had followed their own counsel and judgment in the matter.

FRANCHISE BILL DEMONSTRATION ABERDEEN, Aug. 16 .- A great reform demon

IMR: O'HART'S NEW BOOK.

O'HART'S "IRISTI LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME TO IRRLAND," & COMpanion volume to his "Irish Pedigrees," same price. Just published, demy 8vo. Fancy cloth, about 800 pages.

Contents: Preface. Dedication to the illustrious Lady Herbert of Lea, including causes which led to the war in Ireland in 1614 and the Proclamaticr by the Supreme Council of the Confeder Catholics in June, 1643. The Regicides

King Charles 1. Summary of the Comnonwealth. Records in Ireland. Forfeiting Froprictors in Ireland under the Cromwellian Settlement. Inrolments of the De crees of Innocents under the Commonwealth Lule in Ireland. Persons Transplanted in Ireland in 1653 and 1654. Inrolments of the Connaught Certificates to the persons Transplanted. The "Forty-nine" Officers in Ireland. Soldiers of the Commonwealth in Ireland. Restorees, Grantees, and Nominees of Charles II. in Ireland. Commission of Grace. Abstract of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Names of Persons in the Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Books of "Survey and Distribution" in Ireland. Irishmen who served in the Spanish Netherlands. The Irish Parliament of King James II., A.D. 1689. King James' General and Field Officers in Ireland in 1690. Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland under the Williamite Confiscations. Grantees of Estates and Purchasers of Estates then Forfeited in Ireland. Sketch of the Irish Brigades in Foreign Countries. The "Wild Geese." Descendants of the "Wild Geese." The Irish Brigades in the Service of France. The Irish Brigades in the Service of America. The Legislative Power in Ireland in 1797. Parliamentary Constituencies in Ireland at the Period of the Union. Foreign Religious Foundations by Irishmen. A General Index; and a very elaborate Index of Sirnames, including perhaps, every Sirname in Ireland since the English Invasion. The nature of the claborate works with

which Mr. John O' Hart has enriched the genealogical literature of Ireland is now too well known to require explanation or comment. His volumes of "Irish Pedigrees" contain a vast amount of information which it must have cost him an unusual amount of time, patience, and labor to collect, and which future workers in the field of Irish history, whether local or national, must find exceedingly useful. * His latest work will add to his regutation as one of the most industrious historical compilers which this or any other country has produced. It is en-titled "The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland"; but this description of it would give a most inadequate notion of its contents. Besides more than 257 genealogies additional to those which are to be found in the 'Irish Pedigrees," we have here lists of names and other documents of the highest importance in reference to the war of 1641, the doings in Ireland after the Restoration, the struggle of 1689, the Williamite confiscations, the achievements of the Irish in France and in the Spanish Netherlands, the Irish Brigade in the American Civil War, and the Irish Legislature at the period of the Union. It would be impossible in the space at our disposal adequately to describe or even to mention all those lists and documents, but we may briefly say that in one sense they are the most vivid accounts that can be given of the memorable events to which they relate. We talk vaguely of the men who waxed fat on the contiscations of Irish land, of the hundreds and thousands of Irish Catholics who were reduced to utter penury by those confiscations, of the Irish soldiers who served in the Low Countries, in France and in America. of the Irish Parliament of James the Second. and of the later Irish Parliament which sold the country's birthright for a mess of pottage; but here in Mr. O' Hart's pages are supplied the names of those men, and there are few of them which will not, as the names of their ancestors, have a special interest for the present generation of Irish readers. Here we see how it is that so many Frenchmen and Spaniards now bear Celtic names; how Saxon names are more prevalent in some parts of Ireland than in others; how men the stem of whose family is to be traced to some fertile spot in Leinster or the midlands are found on the bleak and sterile hillsides of the West. All Mr. O'Hart's information is interesting ; but we venture to think that the caluloques which have reference to the Cromwellian transplantations and the Williamite confiscations will be read with the greatest avidity by most persons. The list of the members of the Irish Parliaments of 1689 and of 1797 will also be scanned with peculiar attention. Mr. O'Hart, as we have intimated, abstains for the most part from commenting on his own extracts from the records of the past; but we are glad to be able to add that in his dedication to Lady Herbert of Lea, if he does not himself explain the circumstances which led to the war of 1641 and the subsequent diabolical proceedings in Ireland about which his pages hre so largely concerned, he lets others tell the story, not, indeed, in detail, but, for his purposes at least, in quite sufficient detail. The extracts he gives from well known Catholic and Protestant writers-Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Mr. Walpole, Major Wood-Martin, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, and the Rev. Denis Murphy, S. J.—and various offi-cial documents of the period of 1641 which he sets forth at length, set at rest all doubts on the points mentioned. On the whole, we repeat that his latest compilation is a very nseful addition to our historical literature, and we can only hope that it will bring him

profit as well. Every man of Irish birth or descent should have a copy of this great work, which is published for the author by H. M. Gill & Son Dublin. Price, 12s 6d, or post tree to Canad or the United States for 13s 6d sterling. It may also be had direct from the author by enclosing post office order or check for the amount, addressed : John O'Hart, Rings and Dublin, Iroland.

not morely renown, but substantial pecuniary

FALL GOODS.

We beg to notify the public that we have just received our regular importation of Fall Goods, and that every one will find it profit able to purchase early in the season. First our extensive stock and complete assortment will allow any buyer to select goods more satisfactorily and in much less time. All our departments are perfect and without leaving the store families can find all lines of goods they may require, either in clothing, underwear, house-furnishing, bedding, &c. &c. All our goods are imported direct from Eu rope, and retailed at wholesale prices.

We have a lot of over 1000 doz. of Shirts and Drawers, which we retail at 250, each.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Gen. Gonrko was shot at near Warsaw, on Saturdav.

Japan is to have a national assembly and a house of peers.

St. Louis is infested with lottery swindlers and policy shops.

A schooner has been seized at Little Glace Bay for smuggling.

The Latin Monetary Conference meets in Paris on October 25th. Liszt, the pianist, has become blind, the result of over-indulgence.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Tonquin credit vote. The Mousscau-Mercier commission reopens at Quebec on the 25th inst.

In Paris it is not thought Patti will be successful in her suit for divorce.

There were 44 deaths from yellow fever at Havana during the past week.

The Mayor of New York has vetoed the Broadway street railway measure. Judgment has been rendered by the Privy

Council in the boundary dispute. Judgment in the Patti divorce suit has been postponed until after vacation.

The headquarters of the U.S. Irish league will be established at Lincoln, Neb.

The Belgian liberals are organizing opposition to the government's education bill. All reports indicate that the Labrabor fishery is almost a complete failure this year.

Mr. Langelier's return to the House of

Commons for Megantic is to be contested. Pittsburg was visited by a violent and destructive thunder storm on Saturday night. The flagship Northampton leaves Halifax on the 25th inst., to visit Newport, Rhode Island.

"Col." Clibbern of the Salvation Army, has been expelled from Neufchatel, Switzer-

land. The wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at over ten million bushels over that of last

Stanley declares that the Congo will soon be recognized as a free state by the whole

The Quebec press association has decided o have an excursion to the New England

A British gunboat has been ordered to Heligoland for the protection of the English tisheries. The Government engineer has discovered

copper on some land at St. Sophie, County of Megantic. Mary Lightizer, who died at Halifax on

Thursday, is believed to have been about 112 years of age. A circulation war between the Hamilton

papers has resulted in the Spectator suing the

Times for libel. Owing to the duliness in the cotton trade Oldham, Eng., factories are working only four days a week.

France is reported to have offered to reduce the indemnity asked from China in return for other concessions. A number of Grand Trunk conductors have

been suspended at Toronto on account of sus pected crookedness. It is thought Ferry would give up the French claims in Newfoundland in return for

the Leeward Islands. At Drombovitz, Russia, the mob attacked the Jews, plundering their dwellings and

killing seven persons. The New York bricklayers say the strike for nine hours is virtually ended, and that

they have won the fight. The SS. Assyrian Monarch arrived at New York on Saturday with 124 thoroughbred

Normandy stallions and mares. The Western Union Telegraph Company was fined \$250 at Chicago on Saturday for stretching wires on poles in the streets.

Judge Caron has intimated his in tion of giving judgment in the Levis contested election case the week after next. The British ambassador bas assured Turkey that Lord Northbrook's mission does not in-

dicate a change in England's Egyptian policy.
J. T. Thompson secretary-treasurer of the Parkdale, Ont., School Board, has been ar-

rested on a charge of misappropriating a sum of \$2,000. Lord Granville sent Bismark assurances that England is friendly towards German

development and colonial enterprise in At Dover, N. H., the torrid wave yesterday caused a general auspension of outdoor work. The mercury reached 100 at 11 o'clock. Sev-

eral people vere prostrated. Three deaths have been caused at St. Petersburg by blood poisoning, induced by the stings of flies which had been feeding on

cattle infracted with rinderpest. A Great Problem. -To ke all the Kidney and Liver

Medicines. -T ake all the Blood purifiers. - Take all the Rheumatic remedies.

- Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.
--Take all the Brain and Nerve force

revivers. -Take all the Great health restorers. -In short, take all the best qualities of all

these, and the

—but

—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that Hep -Bitters have the best curative qualities. and powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when

any or all of these, singly or —combined —Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with

water.
All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty. and suffering for years, caused by a sick fam-

Feeling that the accumulated and still I like the many who in the dog days betake themselves to the seaside, to the woods, to some country haunt or other summer resort, inimitable translation of Judy Callaghan. received in exchange for a certain sum of the "Brat turbida nox, "current coin of the realm," not, be it said, without a sigh of relief, that interesting oblong of paper—the tourist's ticket—which to the weared occupant of an office desk is an earnest of that untrummeled and pleasant period—that second boyhood—vacation " Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep!" exclaims the merry philosopher in Don Quixote. "Ditto," say I, ab imo pectore, on him that first invented annual

My ticket read "New York" as its turning point, and to that city I accordingly directed my course. Ottawa, dry and dusty, lay sleeping in the hot sunshine, her lumber piles baking and her nobler piles-the Government and other public buildings—glistening in the fierce Augu st sun. The "roaring kettle" threw up its spray and filled the air with its loud and musical rattle; the "grand river' -and, beyond question, it is a magnificent stream-shimmered between the green banks above the resounding Chaudiere, and drew its silver girdle as fondly around the distant tiny islands as it did along the base of the nearer cliffs and evergreen hills upon whose brow Canada's national edifice sits—a fair and fitting diadem.

A few of those sweetly useless, but quite indispensable adjuncts to the city's life—the genus dude—were, in a languid way, bound for the places which they jointly or severally condescended to visit during their annual wandering abroad. May the storm of summer-I mean the shock of a prematurely-de-pleted purse-deal gently by them; for some of them did look too evanescently starchy—I beg your pardon, Madam, I should have said natty-to stand much of the storm, no matter whether it arose from atmospheric or pecuniary causes.

I don't know whether there is anything in the circumstance, but it has not infrequently struck me that there is something noteworthy in the way which Brockville and Prescott on the one side of the St. Lawrence, and Morristown and Ogdensburg on the other, alternate in size and importance. In other words, what Morristown in the State of New York is to its proud rival Brock-ville in Canada, I rescott may be said to be to Ogdensburg. At any rate, there is this about it—that when a Yankee "feels," as Mrs. Gamp puts it, "disposed"—and what good Yankee does not !—to laud his country—"the finest nation in creation"—to the skies, the contrast between Brockville and Morristown is quite enough to throw a wet blanket upon his enthusiasm; and that, contrariwise, when a Canuck develops a similar egotistical proclivity, the like contrast afforded by a view of Prescott and Ogdensburg must temper his patriotic pride. It's a Roland for an Oliver. But the glorious St. Lawrence-to which Trojans and Ty: ians are the same—in its fresh sea-hue, washes with its limpid waters both shores, little recking political issues or geographical boundaries.

But here comes the customs functionary who is sure to make one somewhat uneasy as to certain articles, about the relations between which and the revenue laws he may ontertain sundry disturbing misgivings. For several miles—through various villages or small towns—as far as you can see this hazy, warm afternoon—the general appearance of the country bears a strong resemblance to Canada, but here the likeness vanishes. At the stations you at once perceive a change. No matter how small the place is there is a crisp, a "go-ahead"-look about it, and that strange blending of the philosopher and enthusiast-the deuce-may-care, and the shrewd New Englander and New Yorker may be seen coolly taking in the surroundings with a twinkle in his eye-you cannot tell whether of sarcasm or pity, excited by the presence of the "stranger"—which is as much as to say, "Well, here I am, and what

The jolly clover young man was on board and so was the "awfully"—admiring, listless girl—arcades ambo—and as they bobbed their heads together over the same page of an illustrated paper they added force to the observation that "the world is not so big as we think it," and that under every sky the ' old story" is told.

I hardly think that the circumstance can fail to strike the eye of the stranger-one who has never before visited the United States or does so rarely—that the children and youth here present, in many aspects. marked points of dissimilarity from those of Canada or European countries. Here you meet a young person, and beyond the heard-lessness of his face and the undeniable stamp of adolescence upon it, you might imagine you were speaking to a middle-aged man. You can readily see that he feels he knows too much for you, and, although he may be an exceedingly polite person, you experience a sort of strangeness, a difficulty about realizing the identity of him with whom you are in conversation, putting you quite in the condition of a man who, while he knows he is talking to his junior, cannot disabuse his mind of the conviction that he is arguing with his grandfather. There is none of that exuberance of spirit, that blundering boyishness on the one hand, or that dreamy, hopeful, peaceful youth on the other, which one felt in the days." when Mautins was council. I shall hazard no opinion, but I have my choice, and that is—give me the old-world and boy unmistakably visible in his speech in preference to yonder mannikin who sits, with a head of forty on the shoulders of

Pleasant, however, it is to see the very large number—the young and old of both sexes—who travel this cheerful Saturday evening and emerge from bright stations on the way, returning home from the larger towns and then getting off after a trip of twenty miles or more with as little concern as if they were coming back after a "word' with the neighbor next door. "Ding, ding; "twenty minutes for refreshments,"-and the inner man claims the ascendency. What horrors are not attributable to that essentially modern institution—the railway restaurant. It is literally eating," on the wing. To see dozens of mouths—wide opened—bolt ing hot and cold food, from beefsteak to pie and tart, is a spectacle which would have made the author of "Sartor Resartus" turn pale. It was Lady Morgan, I be-lieve, who once said that Dublin was "tea drinkingest city" in the world. With equal truth it may be asserted I that these glorious United States is the most " pie eating country. Breakfast, dinner supper it matters not the ghastly

its hold verdure clad hills owe their existence principally to this indiscriminate and whole What is Seen, Said and Bone.

From our own Correspondent. I sale use of pashing.

New York, Aug. 12 1884.

Recling that the accumulated and still gesthering rust. So to speak of the year's toil needed a brushing off, and the energies, flagging after, the conflict with the twelve months work and worry, called for a holiday, I like the many who in the dog days betake impossible. The wheels rattled over their iron math and beat time to Father Pronte. iron path and beat time to Father Prout's

Secunda hora mane."

But the longest and most sleepless night must end, and the Sunday morning, fresh and bright, dawns on the Hudson, as the rapidly increasing number of craft on its waters and of towns along its shores indicates proximity to the largest city on the continent. Here we are, at last, in its midst. It is as yet too early for the great bulk of its population to be awake. The street cars are moving and carrying to their respective destinations the church-goer on his way to an early service: The night-long frequenter of the dark and sinister places of the city; the traveller who is trying to see his way clear through the maze and intricacies of buildings and streets; while the sot and the gambler hurry away from the searching light of the morning sun, as the custodian of the peace takes note of them or swings his baton on his

Your correspondent had the pleasure and privilege of attending High Mass at St. Pat-rick's cathedral, but his impressions of this noble structure must be reserved for another letter.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN.

For far away, o'er the sunny sea,
Sails a treasure vessel, and all is mine.
I see the ripples that fall away, As she cleaves the azure waves before:

And nearer, nearer, day by day, Draws the happy hour when she comes shore.

The next (the 172d) Grand Monthly Drawng of the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Sept. 9th, when \$265,500 will be her freight. Get all information from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

THE COMING CARDINALS.

ROME, Aug. 12.—At the coming Papal Con sistory the Pope will create nine Cardinals, two of whom will be foreigners; Ganglbauer, the Archbishop of Venice, and Gonzalez, the Archbishop of Seville. The others are Italians:—Tindare, the present Nuncio at Maddrid, who will be called to Rome as a mark of displeasure on the part of the Vatican with Alfonso's government; Capccelatro, the Archbishop of Capua; Celesil, Archbishop of Palermo; the aged Mgr. Massaja, the fa-mous Capuchin; and three prelates who are at present Vatican officers, Gari, Laurenzi,

Don't fill the system with quinine in the ef-fort to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a far more potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of leaving in the body no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, and other disorders. The proprietors warrant it, @

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

English railway returns for 1883 are just being published. It appears that the gross earnings of the whole system of the United Kingdom were £71,062,270 in 1883, against £69,377,124 in 1882. Forty-one per cent of these carnings came from passenger traffic and 54 per cent from freight. The net receipts were £33,693,708 against £33,206,688 in 1882. There were over 683 million passengers The paid up capital per mile increased from to receive the Church's pardon. He was will-£41,605 in 1882 to £42,077 in 1883. The train ing to suffer in the interest of justice any pain, mile carnings fell off one penny. The per even death, for swearing away an innocent cent. of expenditures to receipts ran up from 52 to 53 por cent: The net profits for the year were only 4.29 per cent. of paid up capital against 4.32 per cent. in 1882. There are hopes among railway centres in England that the percentage of expense to receipts can be reduced, and the general feeling appears to be one of confidence in the future and reasonable satisfaction with the showing of

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

"It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunnville, of Fowler's Wild Strawbury. The great remedy for Summer Complaints.

THE OBRIEN LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, refuses to pay £3,050 damages awarded against him to Crown Soicitor Bolton in the libel suit recently decidd at Belfast. Mr. O'Brien said last evening: 'I mean to appeal from this Belfast verdict. My appeal will be formally made at Belfast assizes in November next. The moment my appeal is refused I will file a petition in bankruptcy. It is improbable that Bolton will push this judgment any further against me. If he does he will regret it, for my position then will enable me to upset the whole case by proving certain facts."

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Mr. James More and wife, well known in Leamington, were both chronic sufferers from dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured both husband and wife.

A NEW TIPPLE IN IOWA.

'MUM'S" THE WORD AT ALL THE BARS. The Iowa prohibitory law has resulted in the preparation of a new beverage. Its name is "mum." The following suggestive passage-at-arns between the Prosecuting Attoris. "mum." ney and an unwilling witness occurred in the trial of a Burlington saloonkeeper on the 25th of July:

Q. Have you drank anything at Saldeen's? Yes.

Q. Whisky? A. No.
Q. Brandy? A. No.
Q. Alcohol? A. No.
Q. Gin? A. No.
Q. Beer? A. No.

Mum? A. Yes. What's mum? A. I don't know. Q. What is it like? A. I don't know.
Q. Is it like beer? A. I don't know if it

Q. Is its color like beer? A. I can't say. Q. Do you know the color of beer? A.

EXTRAORDINARY, ELOPEMENT A CRIPPLED MAIDEN SWATTIMONIAL ES-CAPADE WITH HER ATTENDANT. A Liverpool paper reports what it describes as one of the most extraordinary elopements over recorded. The runsways are the only laughter of a clergyman resident in South Wales and a groom who used to be employed in the establishment. The young lady, who is entitled to a fortune in her own right, is a confirmed and diminutive cripple, and had to be wheeled about in a Bath chair. The groom was her attendant, and is said to be "a young fellow of rather prepossessing appearance." An affection appears to have sprung up between him and the young lady, and a few days ago the young man came to Liverpool, and hired rooms for him-self and his wife at an hotel, informing the landlord that his wife would be there the next day. The landlord on the following day was astonished to find his lodger 'carrying in his arms upstairs what he, the landlord, took to be a child, and placing it in his room. He asked what "that" was, and his visitor said, "Oh, that's my wife,"and explained that she being a cripple, had to be carried. She was also carried to the registrar's office, and married to the groom. She was thence conveyed on board an Allan steamer, lying in the Mersey, and the couple are now on their way to Boston.

WARNING.

The most suddenly fatal diseases of Summer and Fall are the various forms of Bowel Complaints which Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will promptly remedy.

PRUSSIA AND THE CATHOLICS.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—The rigor of Prussia towards the Catholics is still relaxing, a fresh sign of which is the fact that the Catholic faculty of the university of Marburg is about to be restored.

A VALUABLE FIND.

Mr. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, declares that he found one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters worth \$500 to him. It cured him of Salt Rheum from which he had suffered years after other treatment had failed to relieve. .

"MILKING" TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 12.—Postmaster-General Fawcett has introduced into Parliament a bill making penal the "milking" of press or other telegrams, by telegraph or cable companies, to whom they are entrusted for transmission. The bill meets with general favor, and is set down for unopposed passage this

THE FRUITS OF FOLLY.

Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally, may be so termed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Complaints.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The National Conven ion of Ancient Order of Hibernians yesterday expelled several prominent members on a charge of combining to introduce Irish

Clan Na Gael society. Forty-four organiza-tions have signified their intention of particinating in the labor parade on Sept. 1st.

politics into the order and to merge it into a

NOT BAD. It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, asthma and bronchitis, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is reliable for young or old.

ARCHBISHOP TUAM SPEAKS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The Archbishop of Tuam has written to the Lord Lieutenant ing to suffer in the interest of justice any pain, life. The magistrate and inspector are making inquiries at Maamtrasna. It is reported that Casey's brother-in-law Philbin were in re-It is reported ceipt of the government allowance, which stopped shortly before their confession.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. IN LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver and

"DE BELLE OB DE FUNERAL." "Ise gwine to leave you all to-morrow,"

said a brawny colored cook to a lady who presides over a West End mansion a few days The lady was surprised, and remarked: ago. The lady was surprised, and remaining of this?
"Why, Dinah, what is the meaning of this? We are all pleased with you and your cook-"Ise goin' to get married." you startle me! I never noticed any of your what has that to do with your marriage?" 'Ise gwine to marry the husband of the "But the wife died only a week "Dat's so; but it makes no difference." "Did he propose to you at the grave?" "No, not zackly; but I was de belle of dut funeral, I knows dat." Dinah has since married the heart-broken widower. -Texas Sistings.

SCENES IN ROME ON THE ANNIVER-SARY OF THE BURIAL OF PIUS IX.

ROME, July 16.—The anniversary of July 13, 1881, was celebrated by both Clericals and Anti-Clericals. A large number of 6th June. Henry was detected stealing from Catholics went to St. Lorenzo, outside the the limited supply of food apportioned out to walls, to receive the Holy Communion, and to the survivors as early as March. Greely pray at the tomb of Pius IX. Large numbers also prayed in the Basilica. The tomb of Pius IX. will soon be decorated in the Byzan. tine style of the sixth century. Its walls will be covered with mosaics. Signor Acquademi is chairman of the committee, and Prof. Cat-

tanco is the architect. The Anti-Clericals celebrated the anniversary of the day on which gross insults were offered to the remains of Pio None by a mass meeting in which furious speeches were made. At the close of the meeting they marched from the hall in procession, and drank at the Osteria of Capassuone, outside the Porta Angelica. All were tipsy on the return march, at 8 p.m. As they approached the Vatican they shouted, "Fire St. Peter." "Down with the Pope!" and "Live the Republic " A squad of police forbade them to cross the plaza fronting St. Peter's Church, and they tried to force a passage. A force fight ensued. The mob attacked the squad of police with clubs. The officers drove them back, with their fists. The fight lasted a Q. Is the color like whisky? A. No. quarter of an hour. Two police officers were Q. Well, you do know something about badly wounded, and six or seven anti-clericals were arrested for seditious cries; and riotour little. dishing dish makes its appearance. Problems and the ghattly colors like in the post of the Validad in the post of the post of the Validad in the post of the

CHARLES B HENRY ST DEATH TERRIBLE SUPPERINGS OF THE EXPEDITION NAVAL OFFICIALS, ADMIT THE STATE

MENTS TO BE TRUE

New YORK, Aug. 12,-The Times gives particulars of the particularly tregic death of Charles B. Henry. He was a young German, without any relatives in this country, and joined Company E, Fifth Cavalry, in Cincin-nati. His friends tried to dissuade him from going with the expedition, but his spirit of adventure was aroused by tales of Arctic exploits, and he determined to go. Driven to despair by his frightful hunger Henry saw an opportunity to steal a little more than his share of the rations, and he made the attempt. He was found out and shot for his crime. In the published official report the death of this man is set down as having occurred on June 6. When the body was found his hands and face, though shrunken, were intact and recognizable; but nearly everywhere else skin had been stripped from him and the fiesh picked from the bones. Even his heart and lungs were eaten by his comrades. One rib was found shattered by a bullet, and to another small fragments of lead were attached. A bullet hole was found in the skin. The body was in this condition when it was interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery last Saturday. Whether the four bodies which were swept out to sea and never recovered would have added further evidence to this story of horrible cannibalism cannot be learned now, though the papers in the possession of the navy department give all the

PARTICULARS AS TOLD BY THE SURVIVORS. At first they were loth to talk of the horrible experience they had passed through, but after promises of absolute secrecy their evidence was all taken in writing. Lieut. Greely said that he wished the men had been rescued by the army instead of the navy. Of course, it was impossible to keep the actual state of affairs from the crew, but absolute silence was imposed upon them. The officers were not allowed to talk of what had occurred in their presence. One man who openly spoke in the mess room about the inhumanity of using fragments of human flesh as bait for shrimps was severely reprimanded. A reporter questioned a few of the officers on the relief ships. Some of them asserted flutly that the bodies of the dead sailors were not at all mutilated when they were found, and scouted all idea of cannibalism; others admitted that the bodies were shocking to look upon, and attributed it to the storm and the ice. The eating story they believed to be a sailors' yarn.

COMMANDER SCHLEY

declined to have anything to say about the state of the bodies any more than he gave to the public in his first official despatch. Being asked if he knew Henry had been shot he replied: "I am not prepared to answer that question, and furthermore I positively decline to be interviewed. When an official inquiry is made into the details of the trip I shall say what I have to say, if anything, and not before." The members of the crew were a little more communicative, but conflicting in their statements. Enough was said, however, to confirm some of the ugly stories afloat. At least a dozen of the men admitted that Henry was shot for stealing food, and one man gave the name of the survivor who was compelled to shoot him. This, however, could not be verified. All but a few of the sailors on the Bear had forfeited their liberty and were not allowed to go ashore. Some of them complained of the treatment shown them on the voyage home.

DENYING THE REPORT.

The Commercial to-day says Commander Schley was shown the statement published in the Times this morning that Greely and his men had caten the dead bodies of their comcarried during the year and over 266 million tons of freight transported, both totals largely exceeding those of 1882. The mileage upon which this business was done increased from 18,457 miles in 1882 to 18,681 miles in 1882 to 18,681 miles in 1882. Ames denied in every particular the story that the dead had been devoured. Tom Maloney, a seaman, who helped to lift the bodies out of the graves, said the bones had not been picked, but the fiesh was all shrunk up and the skin drawn over the bones like parch-ment. Jas. Francis, a machinist, who helped to put the bodies in alcohol, said they were perfect, excepting that they were emaciated and the skin was drawn tightly over the bones. The only imperfect body was that of Lieut. Kislingbury, the head of which appeared badly decayed, from the fact that he had been dead longer than the others.

> that he, with one other, dug up the bodies. He refused to state whether they betrayed signs of cannibalism. The story that Schley and Emery prepared the dead for burial is untrue; Drs. Ames and Grace did the work alone. None of the seamen were present. according to the officers' statements, at the gentleman friends coming here, and you time the bodies were dug up, but they were rarely go out." "Don't you know that I given the bodies to carry down the hill after went to a funeral last Sunday?" "Yes; but they were wrapped in blankets. The sailors, on the other hand, say they took a body out of the graves. Schley said the story that was shot was untrue. He believed Henry Henry died, as all the others did, of starvation and scurvy.

LIEUT. GREELY INTERVIEWED—HE PARTLY ADMITS THE REPORTS OF MAN-EATING -HENRY SHOT UNDER MILITARY LAW ---AN INQUEST WANTED.

Bosron, Aug. 13.—A special from Portsmouth says.—Col. Kent this morning obtained an interview with Greely, who admits that Henry had a military execution on the 6th June. Henry was detected stealing from similar fate would be meted out to any other member of the party detected in a like crime. If Henry had been permitted to continue stealing, the balance of the party would surely have starved to death and Henry alone survived. In spite of those warnings Henry was again detected stealing provisions. Among the food taken was two pounds of bacon, the eating of which made him sick. Search was instituted, when it was found Henry had, among other articles, stolen a pair of sealskin boots belonging to the hunter of the party." Greely was therefore forced to issue a written order that Henry be shot, and the order was carried into effect. As to the alleged cannibalism, Greely says that if there was anything of the kind it must have been individual acts and not general Nothing of the kind came under Greely's personal observation, Sergeant Brainard conyesterday, that after a severe winter in their miserable little but these men were alive at all but, of still greater wonderment that Greely had maintained; even to the last, complete control over his companions. There is no doubt but that the men were not only overcome with thunger and why wish! weak. overcome with hunger and physical weak-ness of every kind when rescued, but were in members of the relief crews so that they

could barely eat enything.

The rumor that a portion of the body of Chas. B. Henry, of the Greely expedition, was eaten, has caused much excitement in the neighborhood of Cypress Hill Cemetery. Application has been made to the coroner by persons not related to Henry to have the body exhumed and an inquest held. The coroner is considering the matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Greely's official report of the execution of Private Henry near Cape Sabine is published. It shows that ten men had died of starvation, and two lay at the point of death when the order was carried out. The bacon was stolen by Henry on March 24th, when the party had nearly perished from asphyxia, and when several men were unconscious and efforts were being made for their restoration. Greely said he repeatedly warned Henry and signed the order for his execution on his own undivided responsibility. Every member of the party, how-ever, approved of his action. He gives all details in connection with the case and asks that a court of enquiry be ordered if it is considered advisable.

The Star publishes the following:—
"Rochester, N.Y., August 14.—Dr. Charles Buckley and F. A. Mandeville this morning, at the request and expense of the Post-Express, with the consent of the surviving brothers, made a post-mortem of the body of Lient. Kislingbury, of the Greely expedition. All the flesh of the body had been cut completely off from the bones except on the face, hands and feet. The organs of the thoracic cavity were intact. Evidence was found of recent inflammation of the stomach and There were no wounds on the head. Kislingbury's body was eaten by his companions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A post mortem examination of Lieut. Kislingbury's body was made to-day in the chapel of Mount Hope Cemetery. The body was packed in cotton batting and wrapped in cotton cloth, sewed together in a wollen blanket. The body weighed on the table less than fifty pounds. The head was perfect, having long hair and a full beard and moustache. From the neck to the feet every particle of muscle, flesh and skin had been cut off with a sharp instrument to the bones. The flesh on the hands and feet was perfect and not decom-posed. No bones had been broken. The organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavity were all present. There was ample evidence of recent peritonitis and gastritis. was a hard lumpy substance in the large in testines; also fecal matter composed of hair, moss and woody fibre. The fact of cannibal ism was most completely proven. The brothers of the deceased were present during the examination and readily recognized the body After the examination the remains were put back into the casket and again lowered to the grave. Doctors Buckley and Mandeville have made affidavits as to the facts brought out at the post mortem.

New York, Aug. 14.—The charges of cannibalism against the members of the Greely expedition have been thoroughly investigated by the *Herald* reporter. It has been discovered that there is a basis for the charges though the circumstances of the cases are by no means so horrible or seasotional as the middled story horrible or sensational as the published story indicates. It is a fact that portions of the flesh of some of the bodies recovered had been cut away, but there is not the slightest evidence to prove that this flesh was eaten by the dead men's contrades, and it has been suggested that the flesh was used for bait to catch shrimps upon which the survivors subsisted for a long time. There is no doubt the whole affair has been grossly exaggerated. The Herald has learned that when the Greely party was rescued each member was on the brink of insanity. When they left Fort Conger they fully expected to find well filled caches of provisions, and if it had not been for the misfortune or mismanagement which attended the relief expedition of Garlington there would have been no horrors to relate. Some of the bodies found by the mer of the Thetis and Bear were found to have slice Some of the bodies found by the men of flesh cut from their breasts and legs, the skin had been first carefully cut away and the flesh afterward carved out and then the skin drawn over the bones. There is no doubt Schley was aware of the mutilated condition of the bodies. It has also been discovered that there was a certain amount of insubordination, bickering and jealousy among men of the Greely expedition. Licut. Kislingburg one day after landing at Several other members of the crew corroborated the statements, while some refused to talk on the subject.

HE WOULD NOT SAY.

The Thetis' third officer, Collville, stated that he with one other, dur, up, the bodies. but just as he had approached which in a short distance of the vessel an ice floe broke away releasing the Proteous which imto the camp and Greely relieved him from duty. He was not thereafter allowed to take part in any scientific parts of the expedition. Fort Conger was abandoned, Greely realizing that he might die first, reinstated Kislingburg as second in command. This he did because there was no other officer surviving competent to take command.

PROHIBITING THE "WEARIN' OF THE GREEN."

The "Wearin' of the Green," as may be seen from the following paragraph taken from the *Drogheda Independent* of Saturday last, is not a popular air with all military men :-

Here's a ridiculous incident of military life. The Royal Irish Lancers left Dundalk en route for Dublin on Monday, and the band of the 16th Lancers escorted them out of town. In consequence of their being an Irish regiment the Sixteenths thought they would best compliment them by playing something national. Lieutenant-Colonel Maillard trotted along by his bandsmen, and as the symphony struck up, his horse curvetted and danced in the gracefullest style, and the gallant rider looked proud and happy. But when the opening notes glided into the "Wearin' of the Green"—whew! death and sedition!—the colonel plunged in the spurs, and the flush of sudden anger empurpled his face. "Stop that tune! Stop that d-d tune!" he roared but the strains of "Up comes Napper Tandy" drowned his voice. The fellow with the kettle drum seemed to do more for the "Wearin' of the Green" than anyone else, and at him dashed the thoroughly enraged Maillard. "Stop that d-d tune, I say!" and as he shouted he seized the drumstick and wrenched it from the astonished drummer. But the cornet tantarded, and the bombardon grunted, and the clarionet tootled; and they all kept on telling about "the most distressful country." till Maillard; thought he had gone mad. And as the strains died away in the distance the onlookers heard now and again, through the firms Greely's statements. Greely forwarded notes of the lively song, the maniacal yelliof to the secretary of war a detailed report of the thwarted but lion hearted old humbug Henry's execution over a week ago. Upon Stop that tune, I say is Stop that d. d. proper representations to Secretary Chandler tune!

Ve a court of enquiry will no doubt be ordered ound of surprise to me; said Commander Schley names, and the Minneapolis book 32,633

WITH FIVE DOLLARS TOU OAN BUY A WHOLE

inperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

ness of every kind when rescued, but were in a deplorable condition of mind and a state of great uncleanliness. For days the effects of until each and every bond is redeemed with a caring for those that remained alive and of larger or smaller premium. Every bond wust collecting the bodies of the dead; affected the grave one of the following, premiums, as there RIG NO BLANKS. 4 Bonds @ 200,000 florins. - 800,000 fl.

4 Bonds @ 200,000 florins.—800,000 fl.
1. Bond @ 50,000 " — 50,000 "
1. Bond @ 30,000 " — 30,000 "
2. Bonds @ 20,000 " — 40,000 "
2. Bonds @ 10,000 " — 20,000 "
2. Bonds @ 5,000 " — 10,000 "
20. Bonds @ 1,000 " — 20,000 "
12 Bonds @ 1,000 " — 20,000 "
12 Bonds @ 300 " — 4,800 "
12 Bonds @ 300 " — 4,800 "
24 Bonds @ 250 " — 6,000 "
2560 Bonds @ 140 " — 358,400 "
2360 Bonds @ 130 " — 306,800 " Together 5,000 bonds amounting to 1,649,600 florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

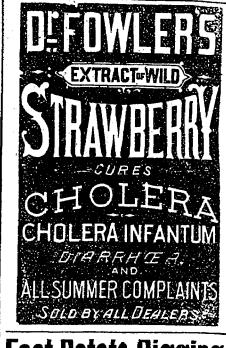
FIRST OF OCTOBER.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of October is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information address. information, address

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be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

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"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WRITLEY." discases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung nfections, by the use of AYER's CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, and blood diseases.

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IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all olde had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

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eives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural sciton of the Ekineya is restored. The Liver is cleaned of all discise, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. and the Howers move the are aradicate from the system.

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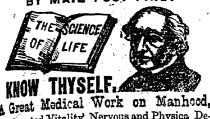
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This book should be read by the young for struction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, the structure or clerryman—Arronaut. look will not be useful, whether youth, parent, gardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffed the skill of all other physical icians a specialty. Such treated success that fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF 34 G

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It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other dereadily with flour and retain its virtues for a

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail

ben known to fail.

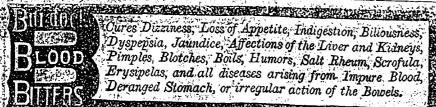
Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4, 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medie vendors throughout the civilized world.

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lighest and only prices and price in the light by patient and scientific of smicel reEF But by patient and scientific search we have improved in soveral ments, now offer this new color as the best his he w It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightost and

Cheapest Color Watte,

[Fand, while prepared in oil, is recompound,
ad that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EXPEWARZ of all imitations, and of all
other oil colors, for they are liable to become
rancid and spoil the butter.

EXPIT you cannot get the "improved" write us
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The Finest Grade of Church Sells. Greatest Expenence. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N.Y.

Wild Rose of Lough Gill, 75c; Sally Ravanagh, 20c; Loyalty plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 15c; Carcer and Fate of Lord Leitrim. 10c; Rory U'More, 15c: The Pikemen of '98, 15c. PICTURES—Siege of Lamerick, Lakes of Killarney, Meeting of the Wetters, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmett, Father Mathow, S1.00 each; Parnell and Davitt, 50c each, and all leading books and pictures. Address, J. Mc.R.N., Booksetler, 2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

There a positive reneal for the views disease; by use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of los standing have been curnd. Indeed, so shoon Is my fall in its efficacy, that I will send TWO EDTILITY FREE, t gether with a VALUABLE TREATISE on the disease, any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. K. NNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G street, opposite Colborne street.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

45 C Meshane Bell foundry Manufacture those celebrated Bells an Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c., &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address, 10 G H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.



Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTALENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Sold by Druggists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our



Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take Place monthly.

A SPLENDIO OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DEAWING, CLASS I. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUSDAY, September 9th, 884—172nd Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to 1,967 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500

ANIER THE ONLY AL PA VEGETABLE TEN CURE

LETTRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE LATE LADY BLANCHE MURPHY

driving again through the pine woods

Lady Blanche, as everybody knows, was the daughter of the Earl of Gains

borough, a graceful little figure, with a quick

elastic step, a fresh, rosy face and golden-brown hair. The family name of the Earl of Gainsborough is Noel. Since 1682 the Noel family have had the title, but it is within a

century that it has passed to the present

branch. Her mother, who died before she was

twenty years of age, was Lady Augusta, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroll. Born in

March, 1845, eldest daughter of a noble house Lady Blanche had every advantage which

wealth and rank could provide, and great natural ability give her the power of im-

proving her opportunities to the utmost. The

Earl, who was a Catholic, had a private

chapel at Exton Hall, where divine worship was celebrated daily, and Mr. Murphy, a handsome young Irishman, came to the manor

as teacher of music to Lady Blanche, as well

as organist at the chapel. Lady Blanche, who possessed a sweet, flexible voice, sung in

the choir, and was thus brought in daily contact with the stranger. It came about in the

most natural way that after service was over

and the rest of the family had left the chapel, she would remain and practice with the young

organist, and thus an intimacy grew up be-

Mr. Murphy is well known as a musical

composer, and is a wonderfully fine performer

Blanche had no mother, and the young peo-

after a short time spent in London, where they

were married, they came to America, where

all are declared free and equal to live under

s government which Lady Blanche said she

always admired and respected. The Earl in his anger disowned and disinherited her, for-

bidding her ever to return or see his face

While in New York the young wife became known as a contributor to the magazines, Father Hecker, the Catholic priest, having

found her out, and through his influence as-

series of essays on English high life and the

English nobility, which attracted much attention and are all well remembered by maga-

zine readers. Also to the Catholic World,

writings generally were on deeper subjects.

It was in the autumn of 1875 that Mr.

Murphy came to North Conway to teach

but her history soon became known, and peo-

ple talked much of the romance of her

no thought of rank or title. She was very

kind to the poor, the little children-all to

whom she could give comfort or pleasure. On a Fourth of July she took the children of

the town to Diana's Baths and gave them a

dinner cooked by her own hands. Her interest in the dwellers of the

mountain valley was just as real as her love of the scenery. She was always very modest in the good she did. She was taken

suddenly ill, and in the spring of 1880 after an illaess of only three days Lady Blanche passed

away. As soon as it became known every

heart in the village was heavy and every face

sad. It will be very long before she is forgotten by the people of North Conway. Her

uneral took place in Portland at the cathe-

dral, and her body was placed in a receiving tomb, and at a suitable time taken home at her father's request, and buried in the family

vault in the chapel. The Earl never recover-ed the shock of his dadghter's death, but died

in two or three days after her remains were

On his dying bed he gave consent that the yearly sum he had allowed his daughter

(after all his entreatics for her return proved

unavailing) be allowed to go on with the son-

in-law. Mr. Murphy still lives in the little

house on the farm bought by his wife a few months before her death. He is a great

favorite in the country round, living the life of a gentleman of the old country in a modest

educated, musical, he is a universal favorite

and perhaps is only too popular at the countryside inns for his own good. He has

composed much church music since his resi-

dence in Conway and some pleasant songs,

and is reckoned in the neighborhood one of the finest pianists in New England. His farm

one year produced thirty-five tons of hay and has extensive sheep pastures. -- Boston Tran-

National Pills purifies the Blood-regulates Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Russian naval manœuvres, which take

place on the 16th instant, are of great impor-

tance, and will determine the future type of ironclad to be used in the navy.

Epps's Codda-Grateful and Comforting

-"By a thorough knowledge of the natura

laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious

with his half a dozen dogs, his books way, with his half a dozen dogs, his books and his music. Genial, companionable, finely

brought home.

No one knew the wife's rank at first,

twen them.

again.

DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best Enternal Remedy for Rheumatism, Meuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Lurns and Scalds, Prosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Florson it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases fnstantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHITER,

FERENCE DOWNS' ELIXIR COMMENTS N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALGAMIC

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE TOWNS' ELIXIS RECEIVED.

MORE DOWNS' ELIXIR EXCENSES



* VEGETABLE COMPOUND *

* * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * * For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Weakuesses so common to our best * *

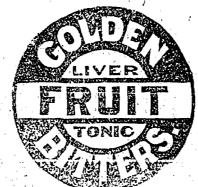
IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLANMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-PHACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-NESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE. *. * * * * * IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEREIS CHECKED YERY SPEEDLLY BY ITS USP. # # # # * IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-ALL CRAYING FOR STHULLANCS, AND RELIEVES WEAKMESS OF THE STOCAGE. IT COMES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBLITT,
DEFRESSION AND INDICESTION. * * * *
* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUGING PAIN,
WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY
CURED BY ITS USE. * * * *
* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUM-LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. TO *

* * FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN RITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. * *

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS * LYDIA E. PIRKHAE'S PROGRADIO COMPOND IN prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Losenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to app Talk conding stamp. Totters confidentially answered. Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially LAMY Schuling sisting. Letters commentantly answered. We family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
LIVER PLAS They cure Constipution, Billousness and
Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver.



H. HASWELL & CO., Wholesale Diuggists, Montreal.

St. Marys Carriage Man'f g Co'y,

Driving in North Conway one may cross a little bridge and soon come to Echo Lake, Cathedral Rock and Diana's Baths, and after come out by a sudden turn in the road at Humphrey's Ledges, the home of Lady Blanche Murphy, a little house just without the shadow of the ledge, with a pretty little garden in front inclosed by a rustic fence.



DAVITT INTERVIEWED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—A cable News reporter visited Mr. Michael Davitt to-day at Martello resident Mr. Michael Davitt to-day at Martello Cottage, Ballybrack, where he is now residing. The house is sequestered and presents to the visitor a specimen of those charming, compact, and comfortable snuggeries for which Ireland is famous. It is situated about ten miles from Dublin. The garden and porch are luxuriant with creepers, roses, and jasmine. Looking eastward the eye follows a panorama of coast views with bold, rooky outlines by the white surf. Mr. Davitt's sister keeps house for him. Seated in front of the house your correspondent found him quite willing to talk without restraint. He began by stating that only three of the followers of Mr. Parnell had attacked him, and his dispute was with them as individuals, and not with the party. While stating his own firm belief in the land theories of Mr. Hy. George, he admitted that the programme of Mr. Parnell was alone at the moment, and in fact the analys one new before the country. Parnell was alone at the moment, and in fact the only one now before the country. As for himself, he desired it to be distinctly stated that he was a worker in the common cause with Mr. Parnell and in no sense his rival. As for the opposition he had received from some of Mr. Parnell's houtenants, it was a mere petty jeal ousy of the warmth with which he had always been received in Ireland, and he thought it bet-ter for the moment to pass it by.

THE BRITISH HARVEST.

on the piano. He is sympathetic, cordial and The Mark Lane Express in its weekly rewarm-hearted in his manner, pesides being well educated, so that it is nothing strange view of the corn trade says :- Intense dry tropical heat has prevailed since August 1 that in the hours spent singing together after Harvest work has proceeded rapidly. The grain has matured in exceptionally good form. All the earliest wheats are now in perfect matins and vespers in the chapel, the "glad young voices" pouring through the young voices? pouring through the chapel windows, the young and enthusiastic Lady Blanche and the young organist fell in love with each milling condition. Barley and oats vary. In some districts they are excellent; in others, poor. Spring beans appear to be an absolute failure. The potato crop is unlikely to prove other. The Earl observed nothing. Lady large, but it will be freer from disease than ple were left to weave around themselves a for many years. Throughout the past week new wheats made their appearance in various net of dreams and tender fancies undisturbed. A relative visiting the family noticed this inmarkets in a condition described as somewhat timacy, and warned the father, pressing phenomenal. New wheats are quoted at 36s proofs upon him, but he became indignant and refused to listen. Lady Blanche knew that her family would never consent to her to 40s for reds, and 44s for whites per quarter. The sales of English wheat during the week were 29,758 quarters at 37s 6d, marrying below her rank, but she was too intellectual to value overmuch the oppressive dignities of English high life or take pleasure in their restraint; so in March, 1870, she eloped with against 35,131 quarters at 43s 6d for the corresponding week last year. The trade in foreign wheats was choked by the sunshine, and the present symptoms indicate a rapid subsidence of values to a level hitherto un-Mr. Murphy, turning from the honors due the cldest daughter of a great house, and known.

A REVEREND MURDERER.

Chicago, Aug. 13.--Rev. H. M. Collison, who killed his wife yesterday, is still alive. If he recovers he will be totally blind. Mrs. Collison was about to go driving with a lady friend when Collison called her back, closed the door and committed the crime. He recently resigned the pastorate of Fullerton Avenue church, the attendance having great ly fallen off on account of his exteme Calvinism. It is believed he brooded over the church troubles, and seeing a poor prospect sisting her. Her husband also was helped to for the future, determined, in a fit of momena position as organist in New Rochelle. It is hard to conceive of a more discouraging lot, yet Lady Blanche made her way nobly. She contributed to the Galaxy a

A MANIAC AT LARGE.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13. — Thomas Henchic, recently released from an insanc asylum here, yesterday climbed into a waggon in which there were three farmers. He threw Atlantic Monthly; Lippincott's Magazine. In the latter part of May, 1867, she wrote a an arm around Julius Perkins' neck and drew series of chapters, "Up the Rhine," but her a knife twice across his throat. Perkins fell out of the waggon, and the maniae pounced upon John Calvin in a similar manner, inflicting a less severe wound in the throat, when he also fell out of the waggon. Calvin's father jumped out just in time to escape the knife of the lunatic, who laid the whip to the team, and nothing has been seen of him since. life. She was exceedingly simple and childlike in her manners; the poorest person was at once at ease in her presence,

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus. 32-tis Lew Wallace says in all the three years he

has been in Constantinople he has only seen the American flag on three vessels.

The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitter is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old

A common cold should not be neglected, Downs' Elixir will cure it.

The Moody and Sankey campaign in London, recently closed, cost \$80,000, every cent of which was voluntarily contributed.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

The fuel value of the natural gas from the Westinghouse well, near Pittsburg, is \$1,000 ı day.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Boef, 10,000 circular Achite College and above facility in the college of the co culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks,-Hull Budget,

It is difficult to drown an insect as the water cannot enter the pores of the skin, but if a drop of oil be applied to the abdomen it falls dead at once, being suffocated.

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm, Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

Miss Lizzie Miner, a bright young lady of New London, Conn., has become insane by the violently preached religion of the salvation army.

Destroy the Worms, or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms. An English advertisement lately announced

"ten dozen of port for sale, the property of a widow, full-bodied and seven years in cel-

ADJECT ROSS 27 Lamb's Conduit street, 100 Prizes, amounting to 100 Priz



SICK

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

In the bane of so many lives that here is where bomble our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Certer's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Center's Little Liver That are very chart and very cast to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and at T. S. or or purge, but by to be partly notice. The Partly who isochom. In videous Center the Partly and by druggists everywhere, or sent by \$12.50.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Now York Dity.

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY.

CHOLERA

COMING!

The countries where Cholcra prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and sufest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfecreliance in it.

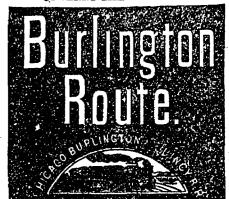
Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China :-

DEAR SIRS :- I ought to have acknowledged DEAR Sins:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of comments to be whom it was prescribed, recovered. every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Beliove me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully

J. M. JOHNSON,

Missionary to Swaton, China. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other. 50 DD take no other.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE J. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



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

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,
or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecking in Union Depots at Ransas City, Atchison,
Omeha and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO, and all points in the Far West. Ethortest Line to KANSAS CITY, And all points in the South-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tlokets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the fleatin and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Republic.

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the of America, and is universally admitted to be the
Finest Equipped Radirond in the World for
nil classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Entiroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and
Canada.

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217 Broadway, New York, and
228 Washington St., Foston.

No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements to this Paper.

PRESS ARBANGEMENTS.

The arrangements made for the press were ad The arrangements made for the press were admirable, and the gentleman who had them in charge was emphatically "the right man in the right place." The reporters and correspondents were badges of dark green silk, with Press, I. N. L., 1884," printed thereon. These served to distinguish them, and thus any risk of delay or confusion in securing their places for the newspaper men was obviated. The press of Boston was very fully represented, some of the papers having each two or three reporters at work. The Boston Globe had, at the opening of the convention, no fewer than at the opening of the convention, no level that five. The reports given by all were extended and singularly fair, some excelling in liberality both of space and of comment on the objects and work of the league. Nothing but praise was heard of the good taste, courtesy and sense of justice which were exhibited by the Boston press in its treatment of matters connected with the national convention. The

CIVIC AUTHORITIES

were also commended, and very properly so, for the generous hospitalities which they extended to the visiting delegates whom the city made its to the visiting delegates whom the city made its guests. The escorting by the 9th Regiment of Messrs, Sexton and Redmond from their hotel to the Institute building, in which the formal reception to the Irish members took place last evening, was justly regarded as a very graceful act on the part of those tendering it. The reception committee must have been well organized; everything relating to that department of the Convention was promptly and satisfactorily attendvention was promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly was one of the ed to. Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly was one of the prominent members of this committee, and appeared ready and willing whenever his services were required. A handsome bouquet was sent yesteruay morning by a Boston lady to Mr. Alexander Sullivan. This pleasing incident was gracefully brought under the notice of the Convention by the chairman, Mr. Gannon, to whom the bouquet was handed for the purpose of presenting it, and who formally called upon Mr. Sullivan to come to the platform. In response to the few words which accompanied the presentation. tation, Mr. Sullivan made a short but witty little speech, remarking, with reference to the enthu-siasm which the incident excited and to the cries of "Hurrah for the Sullivans!" and "Long life to our President!" that unfortunately it was a peculiar trait of the Sullivan family to have a dislike to thank a lady in the presence of so large an assembly, and that he should for the present have to content himself with making a simple acknowledgment. The manner in which the routine work was performed showed that those who took part in it possessed no ordinary skill or experience and would itself prove the fallacy of the statement made by a certain class that the Irish have not the capacity to govern themselves. Everything was done with a regularity and expedition which would put to shame many a legislative body entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the country. The occupants of the chair—Mr. Mooney, the temporary chairman, Mr. Gannon, the permanent chairman, Mr. Sullivan, the past president, and Mr. Patrick Egan, his successor—call for special mention for the admirable manuer in which they discharged the duties incumbent upon them. Each of these gentlemen thoroughly knew the rules governing the convention and applied them promptly and decisively whenever such intervention was necessary. The consequence was that no irrelevant questions were asked, no irrelevant speeches made—and thus from the opening to the close of the convention not a moment was

THE CONVENTION

consisted of four sessions-two each day. The now ex-President of the League Alexander Sullivan—looks to be a man about 35 or 40 years of age; shaves clean and has a smooth face; his forehead is high and broad; the rest of his features are small but regular; he is not much above the medium size, but his frame is well knit, lithe and active; at the first glance his suit of black cloth, and quiet, unglance his suit of black cloth, and quiet, undemonstrative demeanor would give you the impression that he is a clergyman. In repose, his features, to the ordinary observer, do not indicate anything extraordinary about the man, but when moved by the "words that breathe and thoughts that burn" contained in his terse and telling sentences—as he is addressing a public gathering—a new expression seems to be given to his face and you can see the to be given to his face and you can see the earnestness and determination—terrible in their intensity—with which his very soul is on fire. You feel that the man believes every word he utters and would stand by it to the death. Yesterday as he stood on the platform confronting a large and intelligent assembly which had by a rising vote and every manifestation of sincerity and affection in its united desire to make him ravage and blockade our whole Pacific coast. and affection in its united desire to make him again its president, one would naturally think that he would accept it. But, cool and unimpassioned, amidst the ringing cheers and magnificent ovation which greeted his re-election, he, in a few words, declared what his determination had been—not to accept the presidency a second had been—not to accept the presidency a second time,—and when Alexander Sullivan makes up his mind to a course of action, all the conventions in the world could not alter it. He assured the assembly that he would, while in the ranks of their organization, work as energetically as he did while he was its executive chief, and the National Irish League of America can rest satisfied that he will rigidly fulfil his promise.

MR. SEXTON

s a beautiful speaker, and is in every sense of the word a born orator. He has just enough of the brogue to sweeten the tones of his silver toned voice. His style in speaking is singularly easy and happy. Amongst the many able men who addressed the convention he stood out the orator. There is a ringing pathos in his voice which has a great effect on what he is saying, and he lashes as with a finishing touch with his rare power of irony whomsoever or whatever he has exposed to the condemnation of his audience. In any assembly of the world and in any circumstances. Thomas Sexton would stand out by sheer intellectual preeminence the more than peer of his fellows. The effect of his short but pithy sentence in summing up the supreme necessity for union amongst all classes of Irishmen was an important episode of the convention. "I am here as the representative of united Ireland," clicited appliance so long and loud that the old hall seemed echoing them back as other words were spoken and other

cheers rang out. MR. WM. E. REDMOND, the member for Wexford, is boyish-looking, and unless one were assured that he was a member of the British House of Commons he could never believe that he was one of that august assembly. He does not look like an Irishman. and his accent, different from that of Mr. Sex ton's, would never betray his nationality. But in heart and soul he is an Irishman—and one in the best sense of the word. Earnestness rings in his every word, in the glance of his eye as he is speaking, and he at once wins the attention of his heavers.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Monachan, Aug. 15.—An imposing de monstaration of Nationalists was held to day. Biggar, Heal, and O'Brien were in the ranks of the processionists. At the meeting Healy accused Earl Rossmore of inciting party strife. Resolutions were adopted demanding a reform of the grand jury system and the methods of appointing magistrates. There were meetings also at Lurgan, Downpatrick and New-

THE GENERAL'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE
APPEAL TO THE WORKING CLASS DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ALIKE ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

Lowell, Mass., Aug 18.—Butler's letter of acceptance of the presidential nominations tendered him was given to the press to night. He explains that he has issued his address at an earlier day than he intended, at the desire done so much for all women. of many trusted and valued friends, but somewhat against his own judgment. He had hoped to have had the advantage of a distinct statement of principles by the democratic candidate for the presi dency and ascertained from his own declarations whether, recenting some of his public opinions, he might not show himself better than the official action of his party has shown itself by the platform. Of the democratic national convention at Chicago he says:-"It spent days upon the unit rule, which required a man's vote to be cast against his conscience and judgment, in spite of his protest, by others, and days in trying to settle the internal dissensions of the machine politics of a single state, but could give thirty minutes only to the discussion of principles for the government of the nation. I therefore could substantially present but one plank, the most important of all, the protection of

THE AMERICAN LABORER AND PRODUCER, without which, in my judgment, there can be no prosperity in this country. And this was voted down in the convention by a vote of 712½ to 97½. He presents a history of his connection with the committee on the platform and the sub-committee on the tariff plank thereof, and states that the rejection of the section declaring that the laws impos ing duties for revenue should be so adjusted as best to promote American enterprize and do 179; 11 Ontario 108; 50 Commerce 1221 American industry, to cherish and foster 50 do 123; 150 do 124; 74 Passenger 122 American labor, and not create monopolies, made his candidature for the nomination before the democratic convention impossible. The platform he described as "resolutions of expedients to catch votes by indirect acts of deception and illu-He continues: Can people, therefore, trust the machine democracy with power, upon a shifting, evasive and deceptive plat-form? He arraigns the Republican party for connivance in the introduction of pauper contract labor, and says its tariff legislation is claimed to protect and cherish American labor, but always an adjunct to American capital, and adds that experience has shown that the laboring classes have nothing to hope for from the Republican party. THE OBJECT OF PROTECTION

in laying duties should be to protect labour and never to protect capital, which can be left to protect itself as it is amply able to do. It should moreover be restrained from getting more than its fair share of the profits of production and transportation. Labouring men are out of employment and starving after a quarter century of republican rule. It is well known in Massachusetts and Rhode Island that capital has coerced the votes of the labouring men to its own purposes by threats, intimidation and in some cases worse The negro of the South, also, means. cannot go to the ballot box for fear of the shotgun, and if he does the ballot box stuffer puts in two votes to neutralize his one. I call upon the laboring men of both sections to bear witness whe ther he has any hope as against the inroads of capital upon the rights of labor or the grasp of monopolies which absorb all the profits of production, until we have in this country, even in its youth, almost infancy as regards the length of life of nations, richer men than in any other country in the world, and as poor men as any other country in the world, however enslaved that country may be, for a man cannot be poorer than starvation. After stating his opinion on what should constitute the money of the country, he says: "It will be observed that I put in my platform at Chicago a plank against the construc-

the without the consent of the United States. I range of values for most of their surplus than on hold such a canal in time of peace destructive the last few exceptional years have given to our commerce on the Pecific Make the to our commerce on the Pacific. Make the them. Live stock, grain, roots, cheese, butter, canal and England dominates that commerce, as she now does that of the western coast of Central and South America. In time of war done nothing to protect the interests and dignity of the country in this behalf, and the democracy refuse to promise even to de anything. The republican party is bound hand and foot by a capitalized monopoly. The tea market has been more active and firm. democratic party is governed in its conventions by combination of a Solid South, from whence no laboring man, white or black, is a delegate, and where the aristocracy of capital alone is heard, and the political machine corruptions of substantially a single state of the North, which confederacy dominates its platform, form and nominates its candidates and holds them firmly in its grip if elected. He asks: How long will the precious ballot be left to every freeman, and says already

THE BRITISH PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY. those who ape the British aristocracy, wear clothes which are imported largely without paying duties because they feel that an American mechanic cannot make cloth good enough for them-can only be waited upon by British servants and cut their whiskers even in British fashion, so as to appear as un-American as possible, are saying to each other, "Why should the lower classes have the ballot and thus the masses rule the country against us? Or, as some of their magazines published in Boston expresses it, "A few old families have the traditional right to govern the politics of Massachusetts," so that in Massachusetts and Rhode Island as a beginning we find each legislature arriving in its turn to throw every obstruction, hindrance and impediment in the way to prevent the poor man exercising a freeman's right to cast his ballot and to drive him from the polls by requiring money qualifications and other devices ingenuity may invent. By these means Rhode Island is

GOVERNED BY THE FEW AND NOT BY THE MANY, by an aristocracy of birth and wealth and not by the people. In the late general elec-tion for members of Congress in that state 5,-020 votes only were thrown by all parties in the election of a member of Congress, while at the west, where the free ballot is still in the hands of every man, at the same election 63,286 votes were required in the election of a congressman. And this is called equal representation of the people in the government. Butler invites co-operation and fusion in es-tablishing a people's party to purify and reparty, to country Butler's platform is nearly a complete copy of the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor in all important points.

Repeated requests have induced the proprietors of Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham; and now manys. household wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face of the Massachusetts woman who has

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Consols in London were sold at 100 11-16 and 1003; Erie 193; Illinois Central 1308; Canada Pucific 47; N.Y.C. 1118. In New York stocks were steady to firm. Western Union at 2 p.m. sold at 67\(\frac{6}{5}\); Lake
Shore 86\(\frac{7}{5}\); Erie at 18\(\frac{7}{5}\) and 67\(\frac{6}{5}\); N. W. 105\(\frac{7}{5}\);
St. Paul 87\(\frac{2}{5}\); D. L. 114\(\frac{1}{5}\); U. P. 49\(\frac{7}{5}\); C.
8. 38\(\frac{2}{5}\); Northern Pacifics pfd 55; L. & N.
35\(\frac{1}{5}\); Maniteba 97\(\frac{3}{5}\); Canada Pacific 45\(\frac{1}{5}\);
Pullman 111

Pullman 111.

Pullman 111.
Cable advices quote Hudson's Bay stock at 251, and North West Land at 48s 9d.
The movement of currency in Canada gathers strength with cach succeeding day. Rates of discount are 7 to 8 per cent, and of call loans 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange was inactive and unchanged at 85 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 8f to 8f prem. cash over the counter; demand bills were asked for at 8 13-16 prem., and held at 87 prem. between banks, and quoted at 91 to 91 prem. over the ccunter. Drafts on New York are drawn at } prem. in small amounts, and at par between banks.

Stock Sales—75 Bank of Montreal 193;; 4 Toronto 178; 100 do 178;; 175 do 178;; 25 do 179; 11 Ontario 108; 50 Commerce 122;; 300 Richelieu 62; 2 do 61½; 25 do 62; 500 Gas 190½; 100 do 190¾; 375 do 191; 25 do 191½; 50 Pacific 46; 50 Telegraph 116; 55

do 1163. The stock market was strong this morning and continued so up to noon. The fine crop gathering weather and the certainty of the Morrice settlement helped to stir up the bulls and they made it lively for the shorts. Bank of Montreal advanced 1 per cent. to 1931 bid at noon. Ontario was put up 11 to 1081; Peoples was steady at 43; Molsons at 110½; reopies was steady at 43; Molsons at 112; Toronto went 1½ better to 179; Morchants rose 1 to 113½; Commerce 2 to 124; Telegraph ½ to 116½; Richelieu 1 to 62½; Passenger 1 to 122½; Gas 1½ to 191½, and Pacific 1 to 46. Federal and Northwest were firm. Canada Loan Co. (Toronto) was 218 asked, 2151 bid.

New York, 1 p.m., Aug 19 .- Stocks strong. higher Am Ex 93; CS 39; D& H 991; D& L1143; Erie 193; ptd 35; LS 865; M C 704; Mo Pac 934; N P 244; ptd 55; N W 1054; ptd 1354; N Y C 1094; R I 1164; St P 88; ptd 112; Tex Pac 15; U P 494; Wab 65; pfd 15g; W U .671

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The state of affairs in the business world has continued satisfactory. There is no rush, but a healthy foundation appears to be established, and the chief branches are fairly progressive. Fresh life and spirit has been infused by the splendid appearance of the country in this province, which still shows the golden grain in the fields. In Ontario the harvest implements have done their work and the crops have been largely cleared away. The demand for currency to aid in the export of grain has made the money market more active and we expect to see a good steady movement in it and in all staple goods also from this out. Prices of farm produce are lower than last year, but this was to be expected, as the European harvest could not always continue to be a failure. Producers, we fancy, will henceforth have to be satisfied with a lower and eggs have been until recently selling all over the country at prices unknown in former years, and the husbandman in noting the tendency to lower prices should not forget

разt experiences.

Gносектея.—The sugar market was flat and easy, the demand having fallen off greatly. Granulated is at 63c to 63c, but round amounts could be purchased on more favorable terms. Yellows 51c to 51c. Syrup is dull at 25c to 35c. Molasses is neglected, with holders refusing to accept bids made on the basis of present prices. We quote:— Barbadoes, 30c to 32c; Porto Rico. 26c to 27 c; The demand from the country has visibly improved and a good many orders have been re ceived. Low grades valued at 16 to 20c are scarce and in request. The indications are for higher prices, but buyers are not yet educated up to that idea. There is very little business in fruit, as buyers are awaiting the new crop; in fact, the stock is now all out of first hands. The latest news regarding the Valencia crop is unfavorable, but as

"great damage" is an annual occurrence just at this time, no surprise need be expressed. This year the vines are said to have suffered from the heat. Regarding currants, cutting has commenced and a good yield is expected. The first shipments will be made two weeks earlier than last year. Prices may be quoted as follows :- Valencias, good, 5c to 54c; currants, 41c to 51c; prunes, 41c to 51c; walnuts, Grenoble, 114c; common French, 7c; and many are selling at \$5 for stove and chest-almonds, 11c to 134c; Brazil nuts, 7c; filberts, nut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace. Trade 9c, and figs 10c to 12c. Coffee has been in has been brisk. Soft coal is unchanged. moderate jobbing request and steady; Mocha 25c to 271c; Java, 19c to 231c, and Jamaica, 111c to 16c as to sample. Rice continues steady and in fair. demand at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Spices are quiet and steady. Black pepper, 17c to 19c; white, 26c to 27c.

DRY Goods-Travollers report a better demand now that the Morrice difficulty is settled. Buyers thought the third payment due to-day—a very heavy one of about \$300,000 would not be met and that a crash following cotton goods and woolens would be slaugh-tered at lower prices. This element of uncer-tainty being removed a greater stability and a better demand is noted particularly as country merchants have been carrying light stocks. It is almost absolutely certain that the crops of cereals and the supplies of farm produce will be large, and as the bulk of the people are fully employed they are in posi-tion to replenish their household wants without stint. Under these circumstances and other favorable conditions which are applicapected to improve. Cottons and grey flannels.

Canada plates (Penn and equal) were placed at \$2.90, and we quote \$2.90 to \$3.00. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged at 21 to for Straits, and 22 to for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled is 6d higher than a week ago at £83 10s. Ingot copper is unchanged at 16c to 16½c, with best selected in London cabled unchanged at £60. The firmer feeling in lead noted last week continues, and the market is at \$3.25.

LUMBER. -There is not much to note. Man-

ufacturers are working away as before, but there is little life and prices are low. The export movement has been larger, especially in deals which are being shipped freely. Lumber freights to South America are unchanged ber freights to South America are unchanged at \$13 to \$14. Deal freights are on a basis of 50s to United Kingdom ports. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 fo \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$12; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$50; butternut, \$25 to cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHORS.—In leather a moderate trade has occurred, buyers only taking for present wants. Stocks are not large, but the assortment offered is equal to all requirements. The prospects for a fair trade are satisfactory. Spanish sole is in good supply and about steady. A sale of 500 sides No. 1 was made at 26c. Black leather has been dealt in fairly well. Prices are steady. Boots and shoes—Manufacturers have continued busy filling former orders, but the number of new orders coming to hand has shown some decrease. There is, however, a cheerful feeling in the trade that betokens confidence in the future. Prices have not changed from last week.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Toronto inspected, owing to the light supply, have advanced to 9te for No. 1 and 9e for No. 2. Hamilton are firm; No. 1, 9½c; No. 2, 8½c. Western buff hides are firm and a shade higher; No. 1, 9tc to 9tc; No. 2, 8c to 8tc. Dry hides have a firmer tone at 15c for No. 1 and 13c for No. 2. Dry flints are quoted at 15c and 16c for No. 1 and 11c for No. 2. The failure of a large tanner at Pictou, N. S., has not greatly affected the trade here. Some Montreul firms are interested to a small extent. The tannery is one of the most perfectly equipped on this continent, and an arrangement has been entered into whereby the tannery will be run by the Pictou Bank, which is the largest creditor. There is some excitement in the market for green butchers' hides, which are strong and fully 1c higher at 9c, 8c and 7c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Competition between buyers seems to be the source of the

advance. Oils-Values have been steady. Steam efined seal on spot is at 60c to 62½c; pale at 55c to 57½c, and straw at 52½e to 55c. To arrive lower prices would be accepted. Cod oil is quiet at 60c to 621 for Newfoundland; and 574c to 60c for Gaspe. Linseed oil is steady at 54c to 55c for raw, and 571 to 60c for boiled. Cod liver is unchanged at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum-The market has been moderately active for the season and steady. Refined oil at Petrolia remains at 12½c. Here we quote car lots at 14sc, broken lots at 15c to 15sc, and single barrels 16c to 16½c.

Wool.—We hear of sales aggregating 300

pound, 93c to 10; lard, 12c to 14; turnips two lots on a lower basis. Australian is pair, 50 to 75c; ducks, do, 70 to 80c; potatoes, 6,000 pounds. We quote A supers 27c to 28c; B, 22c to 23c; and unassorted 20c to 21c.

SALT-Round lots of elevens have sold at 40c. We quote elevens 40c to 42½c; twelves 35c to 371c, and factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quar-

ters. Fish-A few lots of new dry cod have been received and found a fair sale at \$4.75 to \$5. No. 1 salmon is casy at \$18, and small lots of British Columbia sell at \$16. Lobsters are steady at \$5.40 to \$5.50, and mackerel at \$4 per case of four dozen.

CHEMICALS-Bicarb-soda, \$2.30 to 2.50; bleaching powder.\$2.40 to 2.60; sal-soda\$1.121 to \$1.25; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.30: soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to \$5 for American, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English.

Drugs—Opium is firm at \$4.25 to 4.50.

The speculative demand in quinine in NY has notaffected metters here and are steady at 175 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Morphia is unchanged at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potass is at \$1.75 to 1.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been weak

and quoted lower at 50c to 521c. Rosins have been in small jobbing request at from \$2.50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is unchanged at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and pitch at \$2.60 to \$2.80. Oakum is quiet and unchanged at 6c to 10c as to quality. COAL.—Some dealers claim an advance

25c on anthracite, but it is far from general, Scotch steam in cargo lots is at \$4.25, Cape Breton in cargoes at \$3.40 to 3.50, and Pictou at \$4. South Hetton smiths' is at \$5.50 to 6.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

In wheat no business was reported, but Canada white was offered at 90c in cargoes. Peas sold at 92½c; onts weaker at 42c; corn in car lots worth about 70c. We quote:— New Canada red winter wheat 921c to 95c Canada white winter, 90c; Canada spring, 90c to 95c; pease, 91c to 924c; oats, 42c to 43c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 65c, and corn, 70c. Flour—Buyers hold off and business is dull, being confined to broken lots.
Outside quotations represent the nominal asking rates. There was some enquiry for sours to day and we hear of several cars being placed at a reduction of 50c to 60c from quotations :- Flour .- Patents, per tirl. \$5.75 ble there is every reason to believe that a to 7.00; superior extra, \$5.15 to 5.25; healthy trade is well assured Payments extra superfine, \$4.65 to 4.90; fancy, \$4.30 have been met moderately well but are ex-pected to improve. Cottons and grey flamels fine, \$3 20 to 3 35; Canada strong bakers', what is fairly.

What is fairly.

If you have disordered Liver or Kidneys, which his eason have acted with me, but now being their duty lies in an opposite direction. The dark in the curative powers of that wonder working medicine will be complete. Englated the yood it is doing is pouring in the your hard you will so on the pour significance of the yood it is doing is pouring in the your hard you will so on the pouring in the pouring in the your hard you will so on the new their conscientions patriotism shall bring the young the your hard you will so on the new their conscientions patriotism shall bring the young the y

to \$1.50; sheets at \$2.40 to \$2.60; and on Montreal account, but for, chees plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. In timplates and offered here it no said. On Saur Canada plates a fair movement has taken day 10° was paid in the French country. place at steady prices, and we heat of about 1,000 boxes changing hands. Cokes in Liver have instructed buyers in the country to reposit of the feeling on this market is quot but steady was continued to 15° \$4.40. Some good sized dots of 18 to 20 to 18 to 17°. Ashes Canada plates (Penn and equal) were placed. There was no change in pots, which continued quiet at \$3.80 to 3.95 as to tares. Pearls nominal at \$4.75. Eggs. The tone of the market is easy. Sales were made at 17 to 18c per doz. Provisions-Pork was in more active demand at an advance of 50c, and one or two round lots changed hands at \$20, with jobbing par-cels at \$20.50. A lot of 25 brls. Canada short cut sold at \$22. Lard was firmer and to better. A lot of 200 pails Western was placed at 11c. Western mess pork per brl. \$20 00 to 20 50; Hams, city cured, per lb 14c to 14 le Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 11c to 111c Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 101c to 101c; Bacon, per 1b, 13c to 14c; shoulders, per 1b, 10 to 11c; tallow, com. refined per lb 7c to 8c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Export cattle were easier, the top figure recorded being 52c per lb. live weight. We hear of sales of several hundred head for export at 41c to 51c as to quality. There is said to be plenty of cattle in the country, and it would not be surprising to see the exports run ahead of last year. Many country dealers are exporting stock on their own account. Shipping sheep were in fair request at 4cto 4½c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand at 6½c to 6gc. At Viger market the receipts of butchers' cattle were about 250 head. The demand was fair and prices steady. Fair to good steers and heifers sold at 4c to 44c; lower grades proportionately less. Sheep and lambs were in fair supply. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4 each as to quality.

The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ended August

Cattl	e. Sheep.
ow 149	
ol 78	3 239
ow 366	240
	5 554
	627
n 425	1,381
	1,205
1.828	5 4,246
2,284	
	6,009
1,298	3 4,273
	Cattl ow . 149 ol

The weck's shipmen	its were distri	buted as
follows:		
To	Cattle.	Sheep.
Glasgow	515	Sheep. 240
Bristol	73	239
Liverpool	813	2,386
London	424	1,381

To same date 1883.... 31,232

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Clawson do 1.40 to 1.45; Wheat, Red, do 1.40 to 1.45. Oats, do 1.15 to 1.16; Corn, do 1.30 to 1.35 Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, 1.15 to 1.20; Rye, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; lambskins, each 35 to 50c; pelts each 20c; sheep each, 35c to 50c; pelts, each, 20c; sheep-skins, each, 35c to 50c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 64c; tallow, rough, 4c; hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; do No. 2, do, 6c; do No. 3, do, 5c; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.75; Roller flour, do 2.50 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.25 to 2.50; Oatmeal, fine. do 2.50 to 2.75; Oatmeal, granulated 2.75 to 3 commeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22 brun do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10.00; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 15c to 16c; eggs, basket, 14c to 15; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; do crock, 20c to 22c; do tabs, 15c to 1Sc; cheese, hogs, per cwt, \$7 to \$8 00; beef, per cwt, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50; veal, per 1b, 5 to 7c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 80c to 95c; wheat, goose, do, 72c to 75c; oats, do, 44c; dresed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$\$ 00 to \$25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, do, 50c to 75c; butter, pound rolls, 18e to 200; do, tub dairy 14e to 16c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per brl, \$1 00 to 1 25; onions, green, per doz, 12c to 18c; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; Cauliflower, do, 74c to 1 50; celery, do, 60c to \$1; carrots, per doz, 12e to 15c; tomatoes, per peck, 60c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; beans, per peck, 15c; peus, per bag, 50c; radisher, per doz, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$7 00 to 12 00; straw, do, \$4 00 to 6 50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET. Flour-No. 1, brand per barrel \$5.25 to

5.50; strong bakers \$5.75; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$6.75; buckwheat flour, \$5.50 to 6; catmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$6; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 150; bran, 90c; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20; spring wheat per bus., \$1.00 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1.10 to 1.25; cats, 48c to 55c; corn, 80c to \$100; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 200; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs. per 100 lbs., \$8 to 8.25; pork steak, per lb., 12½c; pork chops, per lb., 12½c; ness pork, per brl., \$1450 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bsh, 32c; new potatoes per peck, 25c; turnips, per bunch, 5c; carrots, per doz., 15c; cabbage, per doz heads, 50 to 65c; cauliflowers do, \$1.25 to 1.60; celery do, 80c; onions, per doz, 18 to 29c; green tomatoes, per bush, 75c; corn, per doz, 35c; cucumbers, per doz, 25c; tomatoes, per gal, 50c; butter in pails per lb., 14c to 16c; do firkins, 14c to 16c; do fresh print, 18c to 22c; de rell 18c to 18c; cheeks 10c to 15; corre do roll, 18c to 19c; choose, 10c to 15; eggs, per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 lbs, \$7 to 8; per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 1bs, \$7 to 8; beefsteak, per lb, 10 to 15c; roast beef do, 12½c; boiling do, 8 to 9c; lambs, live weight do, 4 to 4½c; sheep do, 4½ to 5c; mutton and lamb, per lh, 12½c; veal, 6 to 7c; wool, fleece, 21 to 23c; hay per ton, \$12; new hay do, \$10 to 1250; straw do, \$6; lard, per lb, 14c;

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first lots of new Cape Breton herrings have been received, and 25 brls changed hands to-day at \$5.50.

Receipts of apples have been more liberal, and keep somewhat shead of the demand. Sales were made to-day at from \$2 to \$3.50 per brl, as to quality.

A light supply of hay was offered to a quiet demand at College street market. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$7.50 per hundred bundles as to quality, the top figure for choice. Straw was quiet and steady at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles." undles.
There is no change in the cordwood mar-

ket. Demand continues quiet and prices steady na follows for good long wood delig to Cathorine Doyle and Father Device and Father of Cathorine Doyle and Father of Ca

beedh, 86; tamarac, \$5.50; and softwood, \$5. Wharf prices 50c less; carriage extra.

Damaged Sugar—A good-business audience attended the sale of damaged Barbadoes sugars held at the salerooms of Mr. William H. Anton, trade auctioneer, yesterday afternoon. Every lot was sold at very satisfactory prices, the bidding being brisk. The undermentioned sales were made: 25 hhds. at 33c, mentioned sales were made:—20 nnds. at 33c, 5 hhds. at 33c, 52 hhds. at 33c, 50 hhds. at 34c, 5 tierces at 33c. Messrs. J. A. Gordon, Fillitrault, Steinson & Co., and Mitchell were the purcliasers. Statement of flour inspected for week ending 16th August, 1884:-

 Superior Extra
 5,572

 Extra Superfine
 260

 Fancy Superfine
 202

 Spring Extra
 768

 Superfine
 728

 Fine
 935

 Middlings
 166

 Rejected
 266

 Sour
 266

MARRIED.

KENNA—MOORE—On Tuesday, 12th inst., at St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rev. Father Fahey, Patrick Kenna to Sarah Matilda Moore.

DED.

BENNETT—In this city, on the 15th inst., Ann Tiernay, aged 83 years, beloved wife of James Bennett.

O'CONNOR—In this city, on Saturday, the 16th inst., Thomas, aged 13 months and 10 days, infant son of Matthew O'Connor.

COADY.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Denis Coady, aged 45 years.

O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 13th instant, Herbert Edmund, aged 13 months, youngest son of Edward O'Brien. of Edward O'Brien.

CASEY.-In this city, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., after a long and painful illness, John Casey, aged 46 years, late of Carbonear, Newfoundland

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Men's Regatta Shirts Men's Oxford Shirts A new and well-assorted stock of those per-

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NFORMATION WANTED of Mary Doyle, wife of John Murphy, or any of herichilden, all natives of the County of Wexford Treland. Also for any of the family of John Connors, Tarkins, or Cloneys, of the same County; also of Peter Doyle. Address replies to Catherina Doyle care of Father Dowd Sta