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**Canadian Line**

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED 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 experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessel	Tonnage	Commanders
Nunimian	6,100	Building.
Siberian	4,600	"
Arctician	4,600	"
Parisian	5,400	Capt James Wylie
Sardinian	4,650	Lt W H Smith, R N R
Polynesian	4,100	Capt R Brown
Sarmatian	3,600	Capt J Graham
Creasian	4,000	Capt W Richardson
Norwegian	3,531	Capt J G Stephen
Portvin	3,400	Capt J Ritchie
Novo Scotian	3,300	Capt W Dalziel
Hibernian	3,434	Capt A Macneil
Caspian	3,200	Capt Hugh Wylie
Austrian	2,700	Lt R Barrett, R N R
Hanoverian	4,000	Lt B Thompson, R N R
Historian	2,700	Capt D J McKee
Russian	2,900	Capt Alex McDougall
Scandinavian	3,000	Capt John Paris
Buenos Ayren	3,800	Capt James Scott
Corean	4,000	Capt R P Moore
Grecian	3,500	Capt C E LeGallais
Mantolian	3,150	Capt R Carruthers
Canadian	2,600	Capt J J Moizes
Phenician	2,500	Capt John Brown
Waldensian	2,600	Capt R N Hughes
Lucerne	2,200	Capt Kerr
Newfoundland	1,600	Capt John Mylins
Acadian	1,360	Capt J McGrath

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Long Point, to receive on board land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

**FROM QUEBEC:**

Circasian	Saturday, July 10
Polynesian	Saturday, " 20
Parisian	Saturday, Aug. 2
Peruvian	Saturday, " 9
Sarmatian	Saturday, " 16
Sardinian	Saturday, " 23
Creasian	Saturday, " 30

Rates of Passage from Quebec

Cabin	\$60, \$70 and \$80
According to accommodation.	"
Intermediate.	\$36.75
Steerage.	At lowest rates.

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

Grecian	about July 21
Nestorian	" 28
Buenos Ayren	" Aug. 5
Norwegian	" 12
Corean	" 19
Grecian	" 26

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be dispatched as follows:—

**FROM HALIFAX:**

Novo Scotian	Monday, July 28
Hanoverian	Monday, Aug. 11
Caspian	Monday, " 25

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's

Cabin	\$20 00   Intermediate, \$15 00
Steerage	\$8 00

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be dispatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:—

**FROM BOSTON:**

Prussian	about July 19
Austrian	" 26
Mantolian	" Aug. 2
Scandinavian	" 9
Hibernian	" 16
Prussian	" 23
Austrian	" 30

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be dispatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:—

**FROM PHILADELPHIA:**

Phenician	about Aug. 6
Canadian	about Aug. 27

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain 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 Railways, Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quay d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Glock, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moore & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behner, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcom, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomery & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Esplanade street, Chicago; H. Boucher, Toronto; Lee & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York; or to G. W. Robinson, 186 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,  
80 State street, Boston, and  
25 Common street, Montreal.

July 18th, 1884.

**30 DAYS' TRIAL**

**DR. AYER'S**

**DIETETIC**

**VOLTAIC**

**BELT**

BEFORE - AND - AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEADACHE, BRUISES AND SWELLINGS, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF A PERSONAL NATURE resulting from IMPURE AND UNHEALTHY CAUSES, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE RESTORATION OF HEALTH, VIGOR AND MANHOOD GUARANTEED. THE GRANDEST DISCOVERY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Sent on trial to all those who request it.

**VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.**

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**\$50** **5-TON**

**JONES**

Iron Ladders, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAMS, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, &c. &c. **Price \$25.00**, making cost \$20.00 at your R.R. Station.

**JONES OF BRANTFORD, BRANTFORD, N. Y.**

**WANTED**—Ladies and Gentlemen in town or country, distance no objection; can 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, Mass. 51-4

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
Municipality of St. Armand, No. 2

**WANTED**

For the 1st of September next, three Female Teachers for Districts No. 2, 3 and 4 in this municipality. Must be Catholic, and hold first-class elementary diploma; salary fifty dollars per month. Apply to W. LEBLANC, Soc. Treas., St. Armand, July 24th, 1884.

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"Before my time, Mary? What, are you older than me?"

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

"Yes, Mary."

"Have you lived two lives?"

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

"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 lived two lives: one long, one short—too short. My long life in a comfortable house, with servants and carriages 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 this 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 unexpected revelation. But though he glowed with delight and curiosity, he put on a calm and dignified manner, and begged her to tell him everything 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 me," 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, her 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 panting.

"Darling, we must go with them to some other land, for we are poor."

She paused and thought hard.

"Poor we must have been; very poor. I 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 eyes resigned the film of thought, and she burst at once into that simple eloquence which no hearer of hers from John Baker to William Hope ever resisted.

"Ah! sweetest memories, treasures of the past, why are you so dim and wavering, and this world so clear and glaring, it seems out of this world of stone? Oh, if I had a fairy's wand, I'd

**KING ALFONSO A FREEMASON.**

Rome, August 13.—The Vatican has learned with surprise that King Alfonso is a Freemason, and an inquiry will be made concerning the matter.

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

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Duke of Wellington dropped dead at Brighton to-day while entering the train.

**OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.**

All persons leading a sedentary and a passive life are liable to some 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. Sold everywhere. Price, 25¢ per box, 5 boxes \$1.00. Mail free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95¢

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**St. Laurent College,**  
NEAR MONTREAL.  
AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, (QUEBEC.)  
Fathers of the Holy Cross.  
Course—Classical and Commercial.  
TERMS:  
Board and Tuition, per year.....\$180 00  
Bed, Bedding and Washing..... 30 00  
Doctor's Fee..... 3 00

The only complete Classical Course in Lower Canada taught through the medium of the English language.

The Commercial Course is also thorough. Studies will be resumed September 2nd.

For further particulars address  
REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.,  
1-Sept-15

**Wanted**—Ladies and Gentlemen in town or country, distance no objection; can 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, Mass. 51-4

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"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, I mean."

Hope hurried away on his errand, and Mary was still looking after him, when she heard horses' feet, and up came Walter Clifford, 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!"

"What have you," said Walter, sternly.

"And nobody knows the truth."

"Not yet."

"And our secret oppresses me—torments 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 little 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 his 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 reproachfully.

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

"I don't intend it so," said Walter. "When a 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 satisfaction 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 clean breast of the matter. Then she asked herself what was Walter's objection; she couldn't conceive why he was afraid to trust Mr. Hope. It was a perfect puzzle to her.

Indeed this was a most unfortunate dialogue between her and Walter, for it set her mind speculating and guessing at Walter's mind, and thinking all manner of things; just at the moment when an enemy, smooth as an

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"Oh, yes, for Julia's bracelet. I forgot all about that."

"Very likely; but it is not my business to forget your orders."

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"What have you," said Walter, sternly.

"And nobody knows the truth."

"Not yet."

"And our secret oppresses me—torments 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 little 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."

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"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."

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"Why not, since I consent?"

"An unwilling consent is no consent."

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BY GEORGE W. W. WINDY.

**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 words. And mend my poor wrist—ba! 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 rough."

Hope went into a rage again.

"Perdition!" 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, quarreling with papa? Be reasonable. I feel he could 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.

"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 in his tones—and what more natural, the girl being in pain?

But Mary's ear was so acute that these tones carried her out of the present situation, and seemed to stir 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 her. "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 you a question, Mr. Hope?"

"Yes, Mary."

"Have you lived two lives?"

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884

**CATHOLIC CALENDAR.**  
AUGUST.  
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Jeanne Frances de Chantal Widow.  
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. Ps. Flach, La Crosse, 1881.  
MONDAY, 25.—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor.  
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.  
WEDNESDAY, 27.—St. Joseph Calasanzius, 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 soap than 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 numbered 1,966,742; the Irish 1,832,490; the Canadians 717,176, and the English 682,676.

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 Mantraana 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 substantiated?

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 veins in a hebephant's side," as the cockney remarked. He is the great North American ring-tailed rhinoceros, and you can't tickle him with a straw.

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 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 multiplying alarms the British taxpayers. The support of the royal family costs the country over \$5,000,000 annually. Couldn't their Royal Highnesses afford to pay for nurses and baby linen out of this sum without making further demands on the public exchequer? How would Canada, as part of the proposed Imperial confederation, like to contribute its share?

Kierno dogs in England is now considered a luxury. Human beings are of less importance 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 fresh 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 than a few thousand more London paupers have to be starved to death.

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 Boston, Butler put the case in the following terms: "Had Lafayette and others no right 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 Parrells 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 will 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 'if the Church were so full of corruption, he 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 'he will not some day denounce them as he 'does his former coreligionists."

SOME of the London journals express surprise that Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, should have sent a letter to the Irish National Convention at Boston, regretting that he was unable to attend. They say, even if the letter was intended as a mere courtesy, 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 speak or act, 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 GABLE despatch says Mr. Gladstone intends 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 joke 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 Lancaster. Of the others, Sir Thomas Colebrooke is 71 years of age and has an heir, but Sir Thomas McClure, of Londonderry, is 78 and childless. Sir Alexander Matheson, of Ross Cromartie, is childless. Sir Arthur Hayer, 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, general intelligence and the necessary time to give proper attention to the work, the Toronto Telegram, rather strangely, remarks, that "notwithstanding all that can be said in favor 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 other bank smashers, who have a practical knowledge of business and finances, fit and

proper persons to whom to entrust the training of children. The fact which the priests have to neglect comprises the children as well as the adults, and those who are capable of looking after the interests of adults are surely capable to look after those of the children. Will not the Telegram be a little more logical?

THREE Milwaukee lawyers recently presented bills, aggregating \$26,000, 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 people? You have charged \$25,000 for sixty days' services. Could you not be content with \$250? These charges are infamous. They are such as men who are scoundrels and thieves at heart would make. This charge of \$15,000 is cut down to \$1,500, those of \$5,000 each to \$500. Repeat such a piece of rapine in this court and I will disbar every one of you."

There are a good many people that would like 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 issued 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 26,000,000, there are 4,189,112 enrolled in the public day-schools, but with an average attendance of 3,015,151. 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 892,982 enrolled 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 \$94,327,185, and the estimated value of school property \$218,562,197, 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 82 per cent. of 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 average of about 1 1/2 bushels to the acre—a larger average than in any year since 1879, when it was 1 3/4 bushels. It is calculated that 260,000,000 bushels will be required for home consumption and 53,000,000 for seed 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 1882, in wheat and flour, a trifle over 147,000,000 bushels of wheat were 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 of 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 compete 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 in the several countries of Europe during the 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 30 gallons for every man, woman and child in 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 2,004 in Austria and Hungary, though the quantity of beer brewed 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 1,250 breweries, which produced last year 210,250,000 gallons, and then comes Holland, with 500 breweries, producing 34,000,000 gallons; Russia, with 430 breweries, producing 68,000,000 gallons; Switzerland, with 423 breweries, producing 27,000,000 gallons; Norway, with 400 breweries, producing only 13,600,000 gallons; Denmark, with 260 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 returns are given for Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, or the Danubian Kingdoms, but the production of beer is very small in them.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.**  
The National Convention of the Irish League of America, meeting at the old historic 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 eminent citizens in America." It is just sixteen months since the representative gathering at Philadelphia, 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 surrendered; 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 Parnells and Irish National party. To strengthen their hands and to back them with powerful moral influence and with financial aid, is the one great object of the National Convention in Boston.

**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 cast odium on their action, in extremis, would be nothing better than a pharisee. 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 flesh 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 execrating of deaths rather than nourish life upon the flesh of his dead comrades, no man can raise a 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 impeded 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 be constructed of marble, ornamented with Corinthian columns, 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 furnace, 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 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 multifarious 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 "Theosophists," a sect of exceedingly lax and singular views both on social and religious subjects. One of their Hierophants or elders, Baron de Palm, died in New York leaving a will bequeathing large sums to charitable institutions, and directing that his body be burned in a crematory recently built in a small town in Pennsylvania. This was the first person of any note cremated on this continent, and since then, more than a decade, not twenty bodies have been burnt. Cremation cannot therefore be said to have made much progress, as there are many solemn and endearing associations about Christian burial that give a certain degree of perpetuity to one's memory which cremation does not. There is a sentiment of respect and veneration for the quiet grave that is wholly lacking

**SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.**

This subject continues to be discussed in newspapers, periodicals and public prints generally. William Rosseter 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 the Sunday in most European cities differs 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 laboring classes are more intelligent, and drunkenness is a crime of rare occurrence among them. Coming to this new world, Mr. Rosseter gives us his experience of how the Sabbath is observed in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and the

other cities. In all these places the public reading rooms, museums and art-galleries are open to the people either all day Sunday, or, at least, during 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, a higher degree of intelligence, and either a remarkable decrease in or a total absence of drunkenness among the mechanic and working 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 kept open on Sunday, we are told that "a drunken man is not often seen; a drunken woman scarcely ever."

**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 had 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 people 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, Germany, Austria, and Italy wanted to drive Bashī Bazouk, the unspcakable Turk, out of Europe because Bashī was an abominable barbarian, who lived not as Europeans lived, and worshipped not in their fashion. But John Bull was the friend of Bashī Bazouk, the unspcakable, 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 is 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 Cawapore." Now, John Bull 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 counsel 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 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 Australia and Canada and his other children, but they with one accord said unto him, "Imperial federation is a fraud, a delusion, and a snare. What we have is our own, and what you have you may keep. Go to; paddle your own canoe; 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 bottom."

**TELLING A LIE TO MAKE A POINT.**

We had occasion the other day to correct the Daily Witness for the "crooked" manner in which it views and discusses certain subjects. Our esteemed contemporary is certainly not happy in the judgment of its scribes. In yesterday's issue it has the following—

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

The Witness indirectly pays a compliment to the power of the Irish in the United States; but compliments should never be paid at the expense of truth. It often strikes us that our esteemed contemporary would do much more good in this world if it were to blue ribbon and toss lies, or let it be all the blue ribbon it likes and tell the truth every time.

The Witness knows, as well as we do, anyone else, that when the American Government protested against the confiscation and sale of the Propaganda property at Rome was not in obedience to the Irish sentiment but to the Catholic sentiment of the nation that President Arthur took action; and that it was not Irish but Catholic interests which received the effective protection of the American Republic. It was the American College and not the Irish College that was shielded from the confiscating grasp of the Italian spoliators. We have no doubt, though, that if the Irish citizens of the United States had demanded a similar protest from the Government against spoliation it would have been just as readily made by the governing powers of the country. But the object of the Witness in putting the question in the light it has done was simply to be able to draw a false conclusion and throw disrepute on the motives of the American Government in sending a protest to the Italian king. The Witness' misrepresentations and hypocrisy are enough to make any body sick. Please give it up and try to deal squarely with things that you don't like. Tell the truth, it pays better in the long run.

We have received the first number of *The Orphan's Friend*, a neat little paper published in Boston, Mass., and devoted to the interests of the orphan and destitute boys in the House of the Angel Guardian. This paper will be published quarterly by the "Brothers of the House," and edited by members of the Angel Guardian Society. It is well printed on beautiful paper and contains interesting selections to Catholics in general, but more particularly to those who are in any way connected with the Angel Guardian Society, which His Holiness Leo XIII. is himself a member. The subscription price, 25c per copy, places it within the reach of all, and year by year, places it in that hearty support and bespeak for it that hearty approval, and that much needed rest which is published in the

The Rev. John S. Cullen, of Boston, accompanied by his little nephew, and Mr. Kearney, is at present in the city. The guests of the Rev. J. S. Cullen, the parish pastor of St. Gabriel's, all the day, and are looking much gratified at the "much needed rest" which is published in the

TRIP TO NEW YORK

Metropolitan and its vicinity... from our own correspondent... New York, 18th August, 1884.

to St. Patrick's new Cathedral... the old Cathedral being... the beauty and symmetry. Much more...

to the goodness of a pudding, eat it... To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them.

A DISTINGUISHED JESUIT

Arrival of the Rev. S. J. Perry, S.J., in Montreal to attend the meeting of the British Association...

CHINA DECLARES WAR AGAINST FRANCE

A Naval Engagement Impending—The Condition of the Chinese Troops—The French Advance Expected Shortly.

DIAMOND DYES

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it. To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them.

A DISTINGUISHED JESUIT

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.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF DUNCAN M'RAE, OF GLENNEVIS

It is my sad duty to record the death of Duncan M' Rae, second youngest son of the late Alexander M' Rae, Esq., who died March, 1882.

CATARRH

A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications.

CHOLERA AS A TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE

One curious effect of the cholera scare in France has been a marked diminution of drunkenness in Paris.

VANDALISM

Acousna, Me., Aug. 17.—The Kennebec Journal says:—Much feeling has been excited in this community by a report of an excited inhuman character.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION

Alleged Discrepancies in the Published Statements—Leigh Hunt's Defence of Greely—Allegations of Division and Ill-feeling Among the Party.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION

New York, Aug. 15.—The Times this morning 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.

THE FLESH HAD BEEN EATEN

and there was not left of the bones of any enough to put together and deliver to friends without having the wretched truth come out.

AN UNPLEASANT SURMISE

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 15.—Dr. Buckley and Mandeville made a sworn statement of facts disclosed by the examination of Kinslingbury's body.

GEN. HAZEN INTERVIEWED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It has been decided not to exhume the body of Sergt. Cross of the Greely expedition.

FRANCHISE BILL DEMONSTRATION

ABERDEEN, Aug. 16.—A great reform demonstration was held here today. Resolutions in favor of the franchise bill and condemning the conduct of the Government in the matter were adopted.

FRANCHISE BILL DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A reform demonstration of persons being in attendance. Resolutions were adopted condemning the course of the House of Lords on the franchise bill.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK

O'HART'S "IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME TO IRELAND," a companion volume to his "Irish Pedigrees," same price. Just published, demy 8vo. Fancy cloth, about 800 pages.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK

Preface. Dedication to the illustrious Lady Herbert of Lea, including causes which led to the war in Ireland in 1641 and the Proclamation by the Supreme Council of the Confederation.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK

The nature of the elaborate works with which Mr. John O'Hart has enriched the genealogical literature of Ireland is now well known to require explanation or comment.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK

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 & Sons, Dublin. Price 12s. 6d. net, free to Canada.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK

FALL GOODS. We beg to notify the public that we have just received our regular importation of Fall Goods.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK

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

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS. Gen. Gourko was shot at near Warsaw on Saturday.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Japan is to have a national assembly and a house of peers. St. Louis is infested with lottery swindlers and policy shops.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The Quebec press association has decided to have an excursion to the New England States. A British gunboat has been ordered to Heligoland for the protection of the English fisheries.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

A number of Grand Trunk conductors have been suspended at Toronto on account of suspected crookedness. It is thought Greely would give up the French claims in Newfoundland in return for the Leeward Islands.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

At Dover, N.H., the torrid wave yesterday caused a general suspension of outdoor work. The mercury reached 100 at 11 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

A Great Problem. To cure the Kidney and Liver. Medicines. Take all the Blood purifiers. Take all the Rheumatic remedies.

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HOLIDAY LETTER

From our own Correspondent. New York, Aug. 12, 1884. Feeling that the accumulated and still gathering rust, to speak of the year's toil...

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 noble piles—the Government and other public buildings—glistening in the fierce August sun.

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 entertain 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.

The jolly clover young man was on board and so was the "awfully" admiring, listless girl—arcsus 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, 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 beardlessness of his face and the undeniable stamp of adolescence upon it, you might imagine you were speaking to a middle-aged man.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT

APRIL 12, 1884. A Liverpool paper reports what it describes as one of the most extraordinary developments ever recorded. The runaway is the only daughter of a clergyman resident in South Wales and a groom who used to be employed in the establishment.

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.

Don't fill the system with quinine in the effort 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 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 earnings came from passenger traffic and 54 per cent from freight. The net receipts were £33,093,708 against £33,206,688 in 1882.

Mr. James More and wife, well known in Lexington, 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.

THE ARCHIE HORROR

CHARLES B. HENRY'S DEATH—REAR-ADMIRAL'S SUFFERINGS OF THE EXPEDITION—NAVAL OFFICIALS ADMIT THE STATEMENTS TO BE TRUE. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Times gives particulars of the particularly tragic death of Charles B. Henry.

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 O'BRIEN LABEL CASE. LONDON, Aug. 12.—William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, refuses to pay £3,050 damages awarded against him to Crown Solicitor Bolton in the libel suit recently decided 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."

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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.

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.

ARCHBISHOP TUAM SPEAKS. DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The Archbishop of Tuam has written to the Lord Lieutenant requesting the authorities to make a sworn enquiry into Casey's statements. He says Casey declared the reason he did not speak before was because he was waiting for the visitation of the Archbishop, when he hoped to receive the Church's pardon. He was willing to suffer in the interest of justice any pain, even death, for swearing away an innocent life. The magistrate and inspector are making inquiries at Maamtrasna. It is reported that Casey's brother-in-law Philip was in receipt of the government allowance, which stopped shortly before their confession.

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WITH FIVE DOLLARS

Imperial 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...

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to 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 States.

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Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea, and all Summer Complaints. Sold by all Dealers.

Fast Potato Digging. THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER. Agents Wanted. Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$3000 to publish.

An Old Soldier's Experience. "Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cough remedy."

Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE INCORPORATION BILL. 24 PAGE PAMPHLET. PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHOWING UP, calculated to do the BEST WORK at the LEAST possible COST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks amongst the most valuable and Necessary Remedies of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY. WEST TROY, N.Y., U.S.A. Favorably known to the public since 1824.

BLOOD BITTERS. Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairy-men of America with an excellent artificial color for butter.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

CONSUMPTION. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

DR. KANNON. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells as Chimes for Churches, Power Bells, &c.

ITCHING PILLS—SYMPTOMS AND CURE. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. IS A POSITIVE CURE. For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills. Regulate the Stomach and Liver.

GOLDEN FRUIT TONIC. H. HASWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. St. Marys Carriage Man'g Co., Capital, \$18,000.

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

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

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

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THE LATE LADY BLANCHE MURPHY. Driving in North Conway one may cross a little bridge and soon come to Echo Lake, Cathedral Rock and Diana's Baths, and after driving again through the pine woods come out by a sudden turn in the road at Humphrey's Ledges, the home of Lady Blanche Murphy.

THE BRITISH HARVEST. The *Mayk Lane Express* in its weekly review of the corn trade says:—Intense dry tropical heat has prevailed since August 1. Harvest work has proceeded rapidly.

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.

A MANIAC AT LARGE. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—Thomas Henchic, recently released from an insane asylum here, yesterday climbed into a wagon in which there were three farmers.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months.

NATIONAL PILLS purifies the Blood, regulates Stomach, Liver and Bowels. The Russian naval manœuvres, which take place on the 10th instant, are of great importance.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition.

ROCKFORD WATCHES. are unequalled in exacting service. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey, by the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men.

DAVITT INTERVIEWED. DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—A cable news reporter visited Mr. Michael Davitt to-day at Martello Cottage, Ballybrack, where he is now residing.

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NAVAL STATISTICS. In 1883 Great Britain had 550 war vessels France 350, the United States 139, and Germany 100.

ROCKFORD WATCHES. are unequalled in exacting service. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey, by the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost precluded to those who suffer from the distressing complaint.

CHOLERA COMING! The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies.

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THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL. BURLINGTON ROUTE.

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

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

HOME-SEEKERS. 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.

WANTED—A St. Sophie's County of Terre Haute, Ind. Two Female Teachers with Elementary Diplomas, capable of teaching French and English.



IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

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 were given the best of the press, and the press in return gave the best of the League.

CIVIC AUTHORITIES

There were also commended, and very properly so, for the general appearance of the city, and the order and neatness of the streets, and the good order of the public buildings.

THE CONVENTION

The convention consisted of four sessions—two each day. The new ex-President of the League—Mr. 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.

MR. SEXTON

As a beautiful speaker, and in every sense of the word a born orator. He is just enough of the brogue to sweeten the tones of his silver-toned voice. His style in speaking is singularly easy and happy.

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.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

MONAGHAN, Aug. 15.—An imposing demonstration of Nationalists was held to-day. Biggar, Healy, and O'Brien were in the ranks of the processionists.

WHAT IS FAITH?

If you have "disordered Liver or Kidneys, your Kidney Wort and you will soon know your faith in the curative powers of that wonderful working medicine will be completely vindicated as the good it is doing is pouring in upon you like a deluge of glory."

BULLER AND THE PRESIDENCY

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

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 18.—Butler's letter of acceptance of the presidential nomination reads: "I am glad to be the first to accept of the nomination that has been conferred upon me."

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 7124 to 974. He presents a history of his connection with the committee on the tariff plank of the platform, and states that he rejected the duties for devaluing the laws imposing duties for devaluing should be so adjusted as to promote American enterprise and American industry.

THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL

without the consent of the United States. I hold such a canal in time of peace destructive to our commerce on the Pacific. Make the canal and England dominates that commerce, as she now does that of the western coast of Central and South America.

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-Americans as possible.

GOVERNED BY THE FEW AND NOT BY THE MANY

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 ingenuously invented.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Consols in London were sold at 100 11/16 and 100 1/2; Erie 104; Illinois Central 130 1/2; Canada Pacific 47; N.Y.C. 111 1/2.

FINANCIAL

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STOCK SALES

4 Toronto 178; 100 do 174 1/2; 175 do 173 1/2; 25 do 179; 11 Ontario 108; 50 Commerce 122 1/2; 50 do 123; 150 do 124; 74 Passenger 122; 300 Richelieu 62; 2 do 61 1/2; 25 do 62; 500 Gas 190 1/2; 100 do 190; 375 do 191; 25 do 191 1/2; 500 Pacific 46; 50 Telegraph 116; 55 do 116 1/2.

THE STOCK MARKET

The stock market was strong this morning and continued so up to noon. The fine crop gathering weather and the certainty of the Morris settlement helped to stir up the bulls and they made it lively for the shorts.

NEW YORK, 1 p.m., Aug. 19.—Stocks strong.

higher Am Ex 93; C S 39; D & H 99 1/2; D L 114 1/2; Erie 104; pfd 35; L S 86 1/2; M C 70 1/2; Mo Pac 93 1/2; N P 24 1/2; pfd 55; N W 105 1/2; pfd 135 1/2; N Y C 104 1/2; R I 110 1/2; St P 88; pfd 112; Tex Pac 13; U P 49 1/2; Wab 68; pfd 158; W U 67 1/2.

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 prosperous. 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.

WHEAT

Wheat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Wheat, Deil, per 100 lbs. 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs. 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs. 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, 1.40 to 1.50; Oats, do. 1.15 to 1.16; Corn, do. 1.20 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; Lambkins, each, 35c to 50c; pelts, each, 20c; sheepskins, each, 35c to 50c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 6 1/2c; lard, 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; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 15c to 16c; eggs, basket, 4c to 5c; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 25 1/2c; do, crock, 25c to 26c; do, tubs, 15c to 15 1/2c; tallow, pound, 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 14c; turpentine, 30 to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to 2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, do, 70c to 80c; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 50c; apples, per bag, 75c to \$1.00; onions, per bushel, 60c to 65c; dressed 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; hups, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; veal, per lb, 5 to 7c.

THE LONDON, ONT. MARKET

Wheat, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Wheat, Deil, per 100 lbs. 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs. 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs. 1.40 to 1.50; Wheat, 1.40 to 1.50; Oats, do. 1.15 to 1.16; Corn, do. 1.20 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; Lambkins, each, 35c to 50c; pelts, each, 20c; sheepskins, each, 35c to 50c; tallow, rendered, 6c to 6 1/2c; lard, 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; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 15c to 16c; eggs, basket, 4c to 5c; butter, pound rolls, 25c to 25 1/2c; do, crock, 25c to 26c; do, tubs, 15c to 15 1/2c; tallow, pound, 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 14c; turpentine, 30 to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to 2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, do, 70c to 80c; potatoes, per bag, 40c to 50c; apples, per bag, 75c to \$1.00; onions, per bushel, 60c to 65c; dressed 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; hups, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; veal, per lb, 5 to 7c.

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 5.75; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$3.50 to 3.75; cracked wheat, \$8; provender, per cwt, \$1 to 1.50; bran, 90c; canille, 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; oats, 45c to 55c; corn, 30c to 35c; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to 2.00; buckwheat, 65c to 70c; barley, 65c to 70c; rye, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$3 to 8.25; pork steak, per lb., 12c; pork chops, per lb., 12c; mess pork, per brl., \$14.50 to 16; hams, per lb., 15c to 16c; smoked ham, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes per bush, 32c; new potatoes per bush, 25c; turnips, per bunch, 5c; carrots, per doz, 15c; cabbage, per doz heads, 50 to 60c; cauliflower, do, \$1.25 to 1.50; celery, do, 80c; onions, per doz, 18 to 20c; 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; do roll, 18c to 19c; cheese, 10c to 15c; eggs, per doz, 15 to 18c; beef, per 100 lbs, \$7 to 8; beefsteak, per lb, 10 to 15c; roast beef, do, 12c; boiling do, 8 to 9c; lambs, live weight do, 4 to 4 1/2c; sheep do, 4 1/2 to 5c; mutton and lamb, per lb, 12c; veal, 6 to 7c; wool, fleece, 21 to 23c; hay per ton, \$12; straw, per ton, \$10 to 12; wood, do, \$8; lard, per lb, 14c; tallow, do, 4c.

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 ahead of the demand. Sales were made to-day at from \$2 to \$3.50 per brl, as to quality.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

In wheat no business was reported, but Canada white was offered at 90c in cargoes. Peas sold at 22c; oats weaker at 42c; corn in car lots worth about 70c. We quote—New Canada red winter wheat 92c to 95c; Canada white winter, 90c; Canada spring, 90c to 95c; peas, 91c to 92c; oats, 42c to 43c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 60c; 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 flour to-day and we hear of several cars being placed at a reduction of 50c to 60c from quotations—Flour—Patents, per brl. \$5.75 to 7.00; superior extra, \$5.15 to 5.25; extra superior, \$4.65 to 4.90; fancy, \$4.30 to 4.40; spring extra, \$4.20 to 4.30; super fine, \$3.20 to 3.35; Canada strong bakers, \$5.75 to 6.00; American strong bakers, \$5.00 to 5.75; fine, \$5.00 to 5.10; middlings, \$2.75 to 2.95; pollards, \$2.85 to 2.75; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.20 to 2.35; spring, \$2.15 to 2.20; superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.80; city bags (delivered) 2.75 to \$2.80; Cheese—At Canton and Ogdensburg, on Saturday the general top was 10c, which figure, extraordinary as it may seem, could hardly be realized here if the goods were sold on the market. Some 3,000 boxes were bought

MONTEREAL CATTLE MARKET

Export cattle were easier, the top figure recorded being 5 1/2c per lb. live weight. We hear of sales of several hundred head for export at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c 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 4 to 4 1/2c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good demand at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c. At Yeger market the receipts of butchered cattle were about 250 head. The demand was fair and prices steady. Fair to good steers and heifers sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; lower grades proportionately less. Sheep and lambs were in fair supply. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4 each as to quality.

MARRIED

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

DIED

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

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Men's White Shirts. Men's Regatta Shirts. Men's Oxford Shirts. A new and well-assorted stock of those perfect-fitting Shirts just in, At S. CARSLY'S

Men's Collars and Cuffs. Men's Collars and Cuffs. Men's Collars and Cuffs

For style, variety and quality, in pure Linen Collars and Cuffs, go to S. CARSLY'S

Good 3-ply Linen Collars, in different styles, only \$1.25 per dozen, At S. CARSLY'S

Men's White Linen Handkerchiefs. Men's Colored Linen Handkerchiefs. Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs. Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, to be had in all colors, At S. CARSLY'S

Men's Silk Ties. Men's Silk Scarfs. Men's Silk Bows. Men's Cambric Ties. Men's Pique Ties. Men's Muslin Ties. A full assortment at S. CARSLY'S

Men's Thread and Taffeta Gloves. Men's Dogskin and Kid Gloves. Men's Cotton and Thread Half Hose. Men's Cashmere and Silk Half Hose.

S. CARSLY, Our new street numbers are 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD Clapperton's Thread is gaining in public favor. Try it. Their name is on every spool.

Serious Hours of a Young Lady. By CHARLES SAINTE-FOL. Translated by a Catholic Priest.

This book has received most flattering encouragement from the highest ecclesiastical sources. Nicely bound in fine English cloth, 300 pages, 12mo. Price, 60c. Address: H. J. CLORAN, Post Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal, Ca.

HISTORY OF ANTI-CHRIST OR—An exposition of certain and probable events which concern the "Man of Sin." HIS TIME, HIS REIGN AND END (According to Holy Scripture and Tradition.) BY REV. FATHER HUICHEDE Professor of Theology at the Grand Seminary of Laval, France. TRANSLATED BY REV. FATHER BRAV. This is a Book for the times. Price, 85c. Address: H. J. CLORAN, Post Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal, Ca.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Mary Doyle, wife of John Murphy, or any of her children, all natives of the County of Wexford, Ireland. Also of any of the family of O'Connors, O'Connors, or O'Connors of the name O'Connell, alias of Peter Doyle. Address applied to: Patrick J. O'Connell, 215 St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.