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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

ballot was begun at 2 o'clock. Before the vote of Alabama was given there was another approarious scene, in which Dutcher, Roosevelt and other New York delegates took prominent parts. It arose upon a technical point, that the metion had been made to take recess and had been decided by the chair in negative, although calls had been made for a vote by states. At last the Blaine delegates appealed to his friends to have a vote on recess taken by states and at half-past two the vote began, the convention refusing to adjourn by 366 to 455. The announcement of the vote caused great cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Foraker moved that Biaine be nominated by acclamation, and Roosevelt, of New York, demanded a call of the roll amid great excitement, and Foraker withdrew the motion in order to save time. The fourth ballot then started. In Alabama Blaine gained 6, Arthur's loss. In Florida Blaine gained 2, Arthur's loss. When Illinois was reached a despatch from Logan was offered, but the convention refused to hear it, and the State cast almost its entire vote for Blaine, which, with the preceding votes gave him 414, a majority of the entire convention. Illinois-Blaine 34, Arthur 3, Logan 1. Indiana gave Blaine 30, in Kansas he gained 3, in Kentucky 4, in Louisiana 5, in Maryland 4. in Massachusetts 5, in Michigan 8. In Missouri the entire vote was cast for him, and in New Jersey he gained 6, in New

BLAINE NOMINATED.

The official report of the fourth ballot is as follows, giving Blaine the nomination :---

The vote was received with great enthusiasm, the band playing and cannon booming outside. The streets round the hall filled with people instantly, and even before the last figures were pronounced the vast audience arose and broke into another mad demonstration of enthusiasm. Cheers resounded, the band struck up an inspirating air, hats and handkerchiefs and national flags waved; the large square banner from Kansas was carried through the hall promising large majorities in that State for Blaine, and with its two uprights capped with new brooms. The stuffed eagle from Colorado was also carried round in procession. The roar of artillery outside was heard commingling with the louder roar of voices inside, and and great enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous.

LOGAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The convention was again called to order at 8.15, and the roll of states started for the presentation of candidates for the vice-presidency. When Illinois was reached there was considerable cheering and Senator Plumb, of Kansas, took the stand to present Logan, whose name was received with great cheering, long continued. Judge Houch, of Tennessee seconded Logan, as also did Judge Thurston, of Nebraska, Lee, of Pennsylvania, Horr, of Michigan, Sam Lee, of South Carolina, and by Bradley of Kentucky. After a motion to make the nomination unanimous, which was afterwards withdrawn, Logan was nominated by acclamation at 9.32. The convention was called to order after the chairman had announced Logan's nomination by acclamation, and the roll of states called, each state voting solidly for Logan, excepting New York, which cast one for Foraker and six for Gresham. Cannons were fired on the nomination, and at 9.35 the convention adjourned sine die.

ARTHUR ACCEPTS THE SITUATION. The following despatch from President Arthur was read by Mr. McPherson, of Penn-

Washington, D.C., June 6. Chairman Republican National Convention, Chicago:

President has sent the following despatch to Mr. Blaine.

A. W. J. PHILLIPS.

Private Secretary.

"To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:—
"As candidate of the Republican party
"You will receive my earnest and cordial sup-

"(Signed,) CHESTER A. ARTHUR." This was received with loud applause. The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

IN NEW YORK. New York, June 6.—The news of the nomination of Blaine spread with remarkable rapidity. Groups of people had been watching the bulletin hoards during the afternoon, but as it became evident a result would be arrived at before adjournment the unmbers increased. The announcement on the bulletin boards of Blaine's nomination was generally received with cheers, though there was for a time evidence of consternation among Arthur's adherents, but it quickly passed away, and there is every evidence that the Republicans of this city will fall into a solid line at once for Blaine. In many places throughout the State demonstrations were made favorable to the candidate. Maine advices report the wildest excitement in the towns, the most extravagant demonstrations being made.

CONGRATULATING BLAINE. Boston, June 6.—At four o'clock this afteron a special wire was started to Augusta trom Boston to accommodate private mes-sages expected to be sent to Blaine. At 4:45 to M. de Lessops, such a discovered.

Buffalo, June 6.-The Express (Independent Republican) will to-morrow say editorially: "The nomination of James G. Blaine Blaine and Logan Receive the Republican unquestionably gratifies a large majority of Nomination-Logan the Fnanimous Choice the Republican voters. In forcing that nomination, however, while his friends have displayed foldier and played foldier and pla the Half-Arthur Accepts the Situation-

Reception of the News in New York—Wint
the Democrats Sny.

may not only bring defeat to their party, but
political ruin to their leader and fearless
champion, for while representing without
doubt the very large majority of the Repub-CHICAGO, June 6.—The taking of the fourth licans of the whole country, Mr. Blaine does not represent, has never represented, and probably never will, that considerable portion of his party which is governed by principle rather than sentiment, and without whose votes no Republican candidate for President can be elected." The Express concludes that the light for Mr. Blaine must be a sort of forlorn hope, at the best a light only to be won by sheer desperation and wonderful luck.

Lospon, June 7 .-- The Times says most conservative observers believe the nomiration of Blaine marks the dissolution of the Republican party, which will have a most critical battle to light this year.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY, Washington, June 6. - After the adjournment of the House, and while the members were waiting returns from Chicago, read at the clerk's desk, Van Eaton constituted himself presiding officer, and taking the Speaker's desk, delivered an address to the Democrats, congratulating them that the best man for the Democrats to beat, J. G. Blaine, was about to be nominated. He then accorded the floor to Belford, who said it was his fortune to be a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1876. At that time Blaine would have been nominated, but his enemies turned off the gas and in consequence Rutherford B. an enormous vote. Hayes was elected by This time there was a body of men seated in the Chicago Convention, who would not allow the gas to be turned off again on J. G. B. (Laughter and applause.)

Van Eaton-The chair sustains the point of order. It can't be did. (Renewed laugh-

ter.)
Belford continued that he wanted a man nominated who had views broad enough to encompass all sections of the country. Then he wanted a man nominated for Vice-President from the South.

Van Eaton-The chair sustains the point of order. He wants J. R. Lynch nominated so he will not run against the chair for Con-

gress. (Laughter.)

Belford continued with a characteristic speech in favor of unlocking the vaults of the Freasury, when Van Eaton interrupted with, 'Is their objection? The chair hears none, and the vaults of the Treasury will be un-

locked. The news that a roll call was ordered on the motion to adjourn was received with great dissatisfaction, and the motion itself was characterized by Blaine men as an atround of applause from the Republican side greeted the change of the six votes of Alabama rom Arthur to Blaine. As the clerk read that the Illinois votes had gone to Blaine, Miller and Brown, of Pennsylvania, throwing their hats and documents in the air, called for three cheers for Blaine, which were given with a will by the Blaine contingent. When the nomination of Blaine was a foregone conclusion the members began to leave the Chamber, and as the vote of Missouri was announced no further interest was felt, and the House became deserted.

SMOKING BOYS.

According to Dr. Edward Otis, of Boston, from one-half to two-thirds of the boys in the grammar-schools of that city indulge in smoking, chiefly cigarettes. The authorities in the naval and military Academics have, indeed, become so convinced of the preva lence and mischievousness of the practice, that they have prohibited it absolutely, and congratulate themselves on the good effects that have resulted from this action. Incorrigible smokers, we are told, have also been weeded out of other large schools. In one of these, on positive prohibition being contemplated, the principal issued a circular to the relations and guardians of the boys, in approval of the attempt, could be relied upon.

Of one hundred and one hundred and sixty replies, all expressed unqualified disapproval of the use of tobacco by boys, and one hundred and twenty-four were in favor of absolute prohibition the remainder not expressing an opinion on this point, or doubting its practicability.

Dr. Otis confined his statement to boys, in whom he considers the practice is infinitely more injurious than in adults; and he sums up the results of the investigations he has made as to the effects of the eigarette-smoking by them as follows: I. Impairment of the general development, both physically and mentally. 2. The production of what has been called the "tobacco heart." Dr. Gillon, in his report on the United States Naval Academy, which led to the prohibition of smoking, has stated, that, at the annual examination of cadets, a large number of irritable hearts were discovered among boys who had no such trouble when they entered the school. 3. Defective muscular co-ordination, as shown in tremulousness in manipulation, and inability to draw a perfectly straight line. There is reason to believe that this is but a temporary condition, lasting only while the tobacco is used. 4. Reduction of intellectual power by impeding mental application and effort, or by deterioration of the intellect, probably by both, to a greater or less extent. 5. Impairment of memory, which would seem to be permanent. 6. Defect of vision, and more or less chronic irritation of mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, especially in cigarette-smoking. 8. Impairment of digestion, and its conse-

quences.

CATHOLIC EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Papal Appointments - Prospective Changes In the Sacred College-First Communion in Paris - The Propaganda Spoliation -The French Radical Crusade against the Clergy -- Cardinal Lavigeric entertains French Naval Officers-Retirement of the Jesuit Superior-General.

Paris, May 27.—His Holinoss, by letters of the Secretary of State, has nominated Cardinal Scrafini member of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, and Cardinal Czacki Protector of the religious congregation, desigpated the Society of Mary. Cardinal Sera-fiini has been nominated by the Sovereign Pontiff, Prefect of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal of the Papal Signatura of Justice. Cardinal Simeoni has been appointed Protector of the Order of Carons Regular of the Lateran. On Thursday, 15th May, the Rev. Father Beckx, General of the Society of Jesus, gave in his resignation as effective Director of the Order. The Rev. Father Anderledy, his coadjutor, is thus definitely charged with the superior direction of the Society.

The following information, published in a Liberal journal of Rome, is given here under all reserve. The journal states that the Holy Father will shortly hold another Consistory, in which the following prelates will be created Cardinals: The Archbishop of Vienna; two French Archbishops, the former Nuncio to Lisbon, Mgs. Aloisi Masella; and four Roman prelates, at present secretaries of the principal Pontifical Congregations, amongst which are Mgr. Laurenzi, Assessor of the Holy Office, and Mgr. Masotti, Secretary Assessor of the of the Congregation of Bishops and Amongst the promotions to Regulars. which this creation of new Cardinals will give place are the following: Mgr. Domenico Jacobini, Secretary of the Propaganda, will succeed Mgr. Masotti as Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. Mgr. Cretoni will be appointed Secretary of Propaganda for the Latin Rite in place of Mgr. Domenico Jacobini. Mgr. Santori will take the place of Mgr. Laurenzi as Assessor of the Holy Office, and Mgr. Boccali, Cameriere Segreto Participante, will be nominated Auditor of his Holiness. These appointments, although not officially confirmed, have already been spoken of and are regarded as

First Communion in Paris.

To judge by the number of white-robed girls encountered in the streets since the first of May, the First Communions made this year in the month of Our Lady must fully who have approached the Holy Sacrament for the first time and wear the distinguishing band of snowy ribbon on their arm, seem to be more numerous than formerly. It will be more numerous than formerly. tempt to "turn off the gas." The announce- be more numerous than formerly. In spite of ment of its defeat was cheered, and another I the worldly and scotting tone which most of the Paris journals adopt when approaching anything sacred, the First Communion of their children is an event too near the hearts of millions of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen to allow it to be passed over in silence, so that the ceremonics have been duly chronicled. Among the more prominent of the names mentioned as having received the Sacrament are those of Prince Emmanuel, son of the Due d'Alencon, Mdlle. Marthe Bocher, granddaughter of the Senator of the same name Marie, daughter of the Due de la Rochefou cauld ; Jeanne de Rohanchabot ; Marie, daughter of the Marquis d'Anglade and nices of the Due de Maille, as well as many others, bearing names that are inscribed in honour able places in the history of France. The Due de Nemours, and many other members of the Orleans family, witnessed the First Communion of Prince Emmanuel.

The Propagands. The Italian Government has resolved, it is said, not to reply to the second note of the Holy See relating to the Propaganda. The Moniteur de Rome suggests that such a resolution has been taken because the Govern ment finds nothing in that note that it is capable of replying to. The publication of Mancini's discourse on the Propaganda question in the Chamber of Deputies was, it is believed, delayed by him in the hope that a compromise might be effected between the Jovernment and this Institution. But the vigilance and firmness of the Sovereign Pontiff dispelled that illusion of the despoilers. The new note which the Holy See has sent to the Apostolic Nuncios effectually opposes an absolute and most opportune non possumus to the unacceptable compromise dreamt of by the Italian Government. In the absence of other reasons the sentiment of dignity would suffice to justify the refusul to come to terms with this government; and this forms the substance of the said note.

French Tyranny. Although it is stated that M. Jules Ferry has given assurances to the Nuncio at Paris that the law of recruitment will not berigidly enforced in the case of cleries, there has been, so far, no change in the proposed law, and no amendment to lessen its effects. Whilst all students for the liberal professions are exempt during the interval of their examinations, students in theology are left out in the cold, the object being to lessen and damage ecclesiastical vocations as much as possible. It is clear that barrack life is not a suitable preparation for the priest-hood. Priests who have themselves been soldiers bear testimony to this. The spiteful character of the new law is sufficiently shown by the refusal to accept an amendment which allowed Seminarists to do their military service in infirmaries and hospitals. No reproach of want of patriotism can ever be made against the French clergy. Their conduct during the Franco-l'russion War showed this; and if it be necessary again they will be as brave as ever. But it is crim-

enlistment amounts to forbidding youth to become priests at all.

During the recent visitofthe French Squadron to Tunis, a complimentary dinner was given by His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie to the officers, among the guests being also the two sons of the reigning Rey. In the course of the evening the host proposed the health of the Bey; and the Heir-Apparent, in replying, tent. This man's testimony procured for Mrs. spoke warmly of the harmony at present existing between France and Tunis, and attributed it in no small degree to the tact and good will which Cardinal Lavigeric had upon all occasions displayed towards the Tunisian

A Cardinal's Hospitality.

uthorities. Le Figuro, commenting upon this mani ject of religion which are of constant recurrence in France. If our statesmen would see clearly what they have to lose in breaking with the Church, this ought to afford them a subject for profound reflection.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN NEWRY.

MANY PERSONS FATALLY INJURED-EARL GRANGEMEN ARRESTED AND HELD FOR TRIAL-ENGLISH ORANGE SYMPA-THISERS.

LONDON, June 7 .- Numerous meetings of Orangemen were held in London yesterday, at which it was decided that unless the governnent would proclaim the Nationalist meeting at Newry, numbers of Orangemen will proceed thither and assist their brethren in a counter-demonstration. The committee at Newry has sent a despatch to London stating that all arrangements have been made to prevent the meeting Sunday, and asking what assistance London can render. A stronglyworded address has been issued to the Orange men of Ulster appealing to them to assemble in force Sunday in opposition to the rebel

gathering. DUBLIN, June 7 .- The Lord-Lieutenant has ssued a proclamation forbidding the Orangemen to make a counter-demonstration to the Nationalists' meeting at Newry to morrow. That town appears to be in a state of siege. The stopping of the Orange demonstration is regarded as the greatest concession to the Irish Nationalists in fifty years. It has created intense excitement among the Orangemen.
Military and police have been despatched from Belfast and Dundalk to Newry to aid in preserving order. Thousands of Orangemen have arrived at Belfast from England. Geddis, of the Orange committee at London, has sen

city at a meeting to-day protested against the proclamation of Earl Spencer directed against the meeting of their brethren announced for to-day at Newry, expressed their sympathy with the loyalists of Ireland, and resolved to give them every assistance in their power. Shortly before the meeting separated telegrams were received stating that 850 Orangemen had started for Newry by the Stranreau route, 650 more had sailed from Fleetwood and 1,200 from Barrow-in-Furness for the

same destination. Newry, June 8. -- The Nationalists erected green arches at various parts of the town luring the forenoon and paraded the streets with bands and banners. Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan and a number of their supporters arrived by the train at three o'clock. The procession was then formed and proceeded hrough the principal streets. A meeting was held in a field outside the town and the usual resolutions were adopted. On the return of the Nationalists from the meeting they threw stones, and when the procession reached the Protestant quarter of the town the Protestants retaliated. The police finally separated the combatants. When the Nationalists arrived opposite the Orange Hall they threw stones at the building and broke the windows Several shots were fired. The police and troops interfered, and four Nationalists and several Orangemen were arrested, the latter in the Orange Hall, whence it is stated the shots were fired. Many persons were injured. The Orangemen arrested were discharged, except two held on the charge of firing with intent to murder. Sixty Orangemen in all were arrested in the Orange Hall. Orange-men who were to have started from England for Newry were stopped by the secretary of the Orange Society, owing to Earl Spencer's proclamation.

JAMES M'DERMOTT.

A LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF THE NOTED INFORMER.

"James McDermott," said a gentleman to a representative of The Post, "was living at this hotel about this time last year. He was a florid, genial looking man, and the reverse of the type one would suppose that informers are made of. I knew him about twelve years ago in Brooklyn. He was then engaged on a Sunday paper called the Sun, and was then considered a brilliant but reckless writer. At that time there were on the staff of the New York Herald William H. Stephens, who also did a little in practising law, although he knew little of the profession, having obtained his diploma through political influence under the Tweed regime. Another member of the Herald's staff was Walter Rose, an Englishman, very talented, but unfortunately very dissipated and much addicted to the use of opium, having contracted the opium habit in China where he edited a paper in Hong Kong for several years. McDermott's wife at that time getting tired of her husband's many indiscretions and infidelities, brought

ा वर्ष हाम र मिन ५ को क्षिकी में ए १६३ है ए ३ र १ वर्ष का भारी में स्थापन में एक किया है है

on several occasions he had been with James McDermott to disreputable places. There is no doubt, however, to give the devil his due, that this man was a suborned witness, and McDermott had not been with him in those places. McDermott threatened to take Walter Rose's life the first time he met him, and the latter, fearing violence, kept out of the way, not going near the Herald office, which Metent. This man's testimony procured for Mrs. McDermott a limited divorce, and as she was the daughter of wealthy parents, she required no alimony. A short time after the divorce James McDermott entered a saloon on Fulton street, Brooklyn, one evening and seeing a man who resembled Rose Le Figuro, commenting upon this con-festation of good feeling, justly says:—That a Mussulman Prince should speak in such a Mussulman Prince should speak in such feel at, who was not Rose, being a part fired at, who was not Rose, being a lrew his revolver and fired twice, but as did not press the prosecution, and 'Jim,' as his associates called him, was soon liberated. Role shortly afterwards died in Philadelphia and W. II. Stephens was drowned at sea on his return from Cuba. Mrs. McDermott lived several years apart from her husband, but as the children grew up the former husband and wife met on a more friendly feeling, but never lived together. They used to take the children out for a drive and chatted and talked SPENCER'S PROCLAMATION - SEVERAL together with the children who never knew until very recently that their parents were divorced. These were the relations this pair bore towards each other for several years previous to 'Jim's' betrayal of his associates.

A MESSAGE FOR GORDON.

London, June 9 .-- The Times says the friends of General Gordon have made arrangements to send messengers to Khartoum with letters and copies of reports of debates in parliament on the Soudan question, and of the proceedings of various meetings, at which the government was urged to relieve him. Extracts from the London and provincial press will also be sent for the purpose of showing Gorden that a large section of the public favor military action to rescue him.

THE CONGO COUNTRY.

Lospon, June 9.—The president of the In ternational Association writes that the association has received from local chiefs exclusive rights, both sovereign and private. In what manner the association will use these rights is recorded in the declaration made to the Government at Washington. The association will open the territory free to the commerce of all nations, and will have no line of custom houses along the frontier. It will grant concessions to everybody, regardless of nationality, providing the laws and regulations of the association are respected.

BLAINE'S HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

His Nomination Represents Irish Ascendency in American Politics.

LONDON, June 9. -- The news of Blaine's

nomination, although not unexpected, has

been received with profound regret by nearly

all English politicians. Blaine is looked upon

as an anglophobist, and his success at Chicago

is attributed largely to Irish influences.

Special despatches from Chicago to the Standard and Telegraph contain the following statements :- Among the principal causes which brought about Mr. Blaine's success were, first, his popularity among American anglophobists, and secondly, his greater popularity among the Irish-Americans. His great strength among the Irish voters is due mainly to his activity while Republican leader in Congress during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 in forcing England to recede from her claims of allegiance upon British born subjects who had become naturalized as American citizens. This activity was developed in the case of Augustus Costello, who with a large number of Irish Americans, including Gen. Denis Burke, was arrested in Ireland and tried for utterances made in the United States. Costello was arrested while in Ireland in 1867 and placed on trial for a speech which he made in New York while an American citizen, in 1865. The speech was construed as treasonable, and under the Act of 1848, which especially declared England's right to punish upon British soil British-born subjects for treasonable utterances or performances made upon foreign territory, Costello was sentenced to 16 years penal servitude. His claims of American citizenship were ignored upon the ground that there was nothing existing between the United States and Great Britain debarring Great Britain from claiming as a British subject any person born on British soil. Costello was removed to Millbank Prison, when Blaine took up his case. Blaine organized a Congressional agi-tation which resulted in the liberation of Costello and his colleagues, who possessed full American naturalization, and in the treaty of 1870, in which Great Britain surrendered all claims of allegiance from British subjects who became naturalized as American citizens. Blaine is given by the Irish the full credit of extorting this treaty from Great Britain, and of enabling Irishmen by free agitation to form American opinion as a factor in coercing England to deal justly with Ireland without subjecting themselves as formerly to arrest and punishment as traitors. Blaine also, it is believed, secured the incorporation in the Chicago platform of the declaration in favor of legislation prohibiting aliens from acquiring fee in American lands, a principle he adopted from the platform of the American Irish Land League. For these reasons he will secure the support of the League and draw the bulk of the Irish party vote from the Democratic party. Blaine's Panama canal policy has endeared him to the masses of native Americans. The above statements, and others of similar import, are making a deep impression here, and Englishmen are disposed to believe that Blaine's candidacy represents a sort of Irish TALMAGE ON INGERSOLL.

FALSE IN PART, FALSE IN ALL--THE BURLE DEFENDED AND INFIDELITY DE-NOUNCED.

The Gartte says that not a seat was unoccupied, the Revail that about three-fourths of the

Queen's 4x41 was filled, to hear the Reverend T. DeWitt Talmage deliverhislecture on "Inger-

sollian. The Post states emphatically that the house was not bull filled, and that, by the usual

number of the lo y-mongers, anxious for a new sensation in the religious world, which they sensation in the religious world, which they certainly got by vight. The Rev. Mr. Talmage is a nightneare of scusation, and what he don't know in the way of keeping an audience on the ragged edge of inquiry, is hardly worth knowing. To say that he answered the arguments of Ingersoll last night would be to state what is untrue. Instead of taking the arch judded up lin his spacious low and tearing him limb from limb before an admiring public, he simply sat down on him en masse, and the effect was prodigious, for when he got up Ingersoll was precious thin in some place where he had been sat on. It seems that these two eminent lecturers play into each other's hands, and Ingersoll has at last found one worthy of answering him. Our own departed, the Rev. Alfred J. Bray, tried to do it some time ago, but Ingersoll snubbed him by stating that he never replied to any but orthodox elergymen. The lecturer, who possesses a rather fine pro-sence and a distinct voice, began by stating that Ingersoll was delivering a lecture around the country entitled "Talmagian Theology," there-fore, the lecturer was entitled to respond. He took pity on Ingersoll, whom he believed in time would reform, and when he did be should offer him his own pulpit from which to preach his first sermon on Christianity. He proposed in this lecture to put Christianity on its trial and to empannei the audience as a jury to try the case between Christianity and Infidelity. The first witness to be called was "Robert G. Ingersoll." But how could such a witness be sworn? He only knew two ways; one by kissing the Bible, the other by raising the right hand to heaven. It would be absurd to ask this witness to kiss the Pible which he deemed a pack of lies, and it would be equally absurd to ask him to raise his hand to heaven, as that would be acknow-ledging the existence of a God. He must therefore be sworn by the spots in the sun, the caverns of the moon, the rings of Saturn, by the nebular hypothesis, by the milky way and the amora borealis. Starting on the legal axiom that false in one thing is false in all -if Ingersoll misrepresented one thing in the Bible he would misrepresent all; therefore, if he (the lecturer) could show that Ingersoll had misrepresented one thing in the Bible, that would yitiate his entire testimony in the trial. First, ingersoll contended that the Bible favored poly-iganiy. Was this so? How many wives did God make for Adam? (Laughter.) Only one. From the first dawn of creation the Almighty God had therefore declared himself in favor of monogamy and opposed to polygamy. He re-marked the difference between permitting and sanctioning an evil, and to certain Bible characters who had been permitted to carry on this sin. David practised polygamy, but he got enough of it. So did Solomon, but let them refer to his expression, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." I suppose, said the speaker, that his 700 wives almost pestered the life out of him. In refutation of this argument the lecturer cited the names of Eve, Deborah, Abigail, Ruth, Mary Magdalen, Doreas and others as showing that women were glorified, respected, pitied and loved in the Bible. What woman, he asked, had more worshippers than anyone save desus Christ? Mary. See what Christ had done for women—one of his first miracles was the raising from the dead of the widow's son, and of whom did he think of in his last hour -his mother If the Bible was against women, there was no difference between the women here and in China. The first thing the Bible did when it came to a country was to strike off the shackles from women. The lecturer then went on to show that, instead of falling away as on to show that, instead of falling away as Ingersoll had it, it was on the increase, and from 5,000 in the first century its numbers had now reached 400,000,000. And the nightiest institution to-day that stood nearest to the hearts of the people was the Church. Inidelity, from first to lost, never accomplished anything, and its only mission on earth seemed to be to light Christianity. Put all the good that infidelity had ever done and it would not equal one bend in the chain of charity, placed there by the poor Sister of Mercy when she places the medicine bottle on the broken table and kneeling down heside the poor sufferer, prays heaven to turn his thoughts towards Christ.

UNITED TRELAND PROSECUTIONS.

Dunian, June 7.—The prosecutions against United Ireland seem to be falling to pieces. Inspector French, of the government detective force for Ireland, to-day had his likely suit against Court in the control of the Court in the court is a control of the Court in the court in the court is a control of the Court in the court in the court is a control of the Court in the the paper discontinued on an order of the Court of Queen's Bench in this city. Mr. French did not appear when the case was called in court, and his coursel explained that he was ill with softening of the brain, and might be unable for many months to appear as a prosecuting witness. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., the editor of *United* Ireland, says that this result is precisely what he had foreseen and predicted, that French's brain is no softer now than it ever was, and that he never was physically, mentally, or morally able to withstand in a court of justice the charges of vice and rascality which United Ireland has made. That paper meanwhile continues to be-rate and ridicule French, Cornwall and Bolton, and predicts that the latter's suit for £30,000 for libel will go the way of its predecessors and be withdrawn before it can come to trial.

PITII!

Signs of spring-" Keep off the grass." A well-paid barber-The man who shaves

In search of the spring lamb-The stock brokers.

The highly appropriate name of a Brooklyn beer saloon-keeper is Mugge.

Most Egyptian names are built with an El part on them. A base deceiver is fit for nothing but play

ing ball. The early fisherman beats the early bird in

getting the worm.

The man at the wheel has a stern duty to

The wire was choked with business, and at 6 messages are being received from all parts of business as being received from all parts of business and congratulating. Blaine upon his best was proved business and an eminent Jesuit said an eminent Jesuit and an eminent and an eminent Jesuit and an eminent and an em in the event of his election, a jingo policy in peace, and finally he sues for a divorce that the foreign relations of the United States. In peace, and finally he sues for a divorce that the foreign relations of the United States. When by all the world forgotten, Lone, unnoticed 'mid the throng, When the loves, so blindly trusted, Prove as empty as a song, Silent is the voice of friendship, Sympathy no tear-drop blends, In the waves we hear sweet pity, Hall to thee, my sighing friends.

In the Pol we find no beauty,
Even facey fails to cheat,
Tired of selly of worldlings wenry,
Lo! the dakes at our feet.
Say this world befull of beauty, In the flowery both that tends, Hope to death, fair fading blossoms, Hail to thee, my silent friends.

When the face of fortunedarkens, In the lowering sky, no light Greets the weary heart that's waiting For an end to endless night. In God's firmament each angels, Light their lamps, the ray descents, Like a light to guide us homeward, Hail to thee, my watchful friends. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

THE WILD ROS

OF LOUGH GILL.

A TALE OF THE IRISH WAR IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. CHAPTER XXVIII. (Continued.)

Who due bid Brian Roc O'Neill stand back ?" ejaculated the Ultonian sabreur. sharply and haughtily, addressing the last speaker; "who dares call him a 'fellow? Is't thou, thou spawn of vilest treachery Oho! Owen O'Connolly, I've heard of thee. though I've only become acquainted with thine evil visage to-day. Nay, never scowl on me, dog; at a proper time and place this good sword by my side shall await your

gracious pleasure, though loth I am to cross blades with an unhanged miscreant. Come, O'Tracy, our men await us; your quarrel will keep, and no soldier of Owen Roe's should be deaf to the call of duty." With a final glance of contemptuous defiance at O'Connolly and his principal, he linked his arm in that of O'Tracy, and

wheeled the latter away from the scene of

combat. Scarcely had the train proceeded half-adozen yards, when the report of a pistol rang through the wood, and a ball whistled between their heads. Turning on the moment, both caught sight of the figure of Emon O'Hugh-again at his ruffianly work of assassination -dashing off through the trees from the spot where the smoke of the powder was still hanging over the underwood. Quick as thought O'Neill drew a pistol and fired,

"The murderous reptile!" he exclaimed. "God be praised, his aim was false. Come, now, let us hasten to our party.'

One hasty look Edmund cast back in the direction of his enemies, and, as he caught the eye of Harrison, that individual, who was leaning on his sword, wiping the perspiration from his brow, raised and shook towards him his clenched hand.

In a few minutes more our hero, after having partaken of some little refreshment, was again in the saddle, riding along in the troop of horse, and with his back turned to Dundalk.

The twenty barrels of gunpowder stipu lated for in the treaty between Owen Roe and General Monk had been delivered by the latter to the commander of the Irish detachment, whose duty it was to convey it in safety to his general in the county Armagh. wains with solid wheels, and was drawn along in the midst of the Irish footmen, while the troop of cavalry rode in the rear. In this way Colonel Phelim Mac Tool O'Neill disposed his Ifttle force for the return journey.

The men were in great spirits at the now all shock of its leader's illness. but complete success of their mission, and looked forward with satisfaction to the hearty welcome which they and the much-required powder should meet with in the camp of Owen Roe. Little apprehension of danger had the gallant fellows, and yet danger was near and imminent.

It was more than a month since Ormond had marched, at the head of an immenso army, numbering about 25,000 men, to attack the Puritans. With the major portion of this vast force, called the "King's Army Royal," which, on account of its strength and equipment was compared to the army of King Darius, the lord licutement was besieging Dublin, while his general, Lord Inchiquin, known to the Irish as "Murrough the Burner," was closely and successfully investing Drogheda, also held by the Parliament. At Drogheda, Inchiquin had tidings of the course of affairs at Dundalk, about sixteen miles off, and at once determined to intercept, if possible, the powder destined by Monk for O'Neill.

The powder and its escort had passed Castletown by about a mile, and were traversing a pass through a bog to the north of that place, when the presence of the enemy became manifest. O'Tracy and his late second were riding side by side, discussing leisurely the "affair of honour" which had been interrupted, when the sudden blast of a trumpet in their rear attracted their attention. Turning their heads, they saw rapidly approaching, about a mile off, a long, glittering column of cavalry, number-

ing about two hundred sabres.
"Friends or foes?" exclaimed our hero, inquiringly. "Foes, by the sword of Conn!" cried O'Neill. "If that be not a royalist trumpet call, may I never cross charger more. Close

up, my boys; look to your musketoons, and blow your fuses ;-there's battle in the air. Obedient to the command, the cavalry wheeled about and confronted the enemy, although the narrow causeway did not admit of their falling into line. The infantry were already courting the fray and a hundred musketeers—about half the actual Irish force engaged on this occasion-were already extending in skirmishing order, and treading the moorland on either side of the causeway, as they advanced en tirailleur to meet the hostile cavalry. Soon came the irregular patter of musketry, which lasted not long until the royalist cavalry—a force detached by Inchiquin, under the command of Colonel Marcus

Trevor of Rostrevor-were seen retiring in "Victory, as I live!" exclaimed Colonel O'Neill; "now, my children, comes our turn, Spare your powder, and do the work with

cold steel-forward !

Forward at a rapid trot went the troop of cavalry, headed by their gallant leader, who, however, had reckoned without his host; for now the united call of many trumpets echoed over the moorland, and a strong body of cavalry was seen advancing at full speed to the aid of the discomfitted royalists. It was an additional force of three hundred horse, commanded by the sanguinary Inchiquin in

And now, their burnished helmets and breastplates glittering in the sunshine, their gay-colored banners flaunting in the air, and their bugles blowing a united charge, this bore down on the inoverwhelming force ferior number of the Irish. For a time the latter made a manly and veteran-like resis- prepare their men for the march, while our hero

was over! One hundred and twenty of the Irish were sabred in their ranks, several of them made prisoners (who were afterwards held to ranson), and all the powder captured the O'Neills, and the mitre and cross-keys of swept the causeway from end to end. save one barrel, which was carried off by an Ulster horseman.

The next morning our hero was among the number of survivors of the fray, who rode weary and despondent into the camp of Owen

CHAPTER XXIX. A PATRIOT'S DEATH-RED -A TRAITOR'S DOOM.

"Oh, mourn, Erin, mourn!
He is lost, he is dead,
By whom thy proudest flag was borne—
Thy bravest heroes led! Thy bravest heroes led!
The night-winds are uttering
Their orisons of woe;
The raven flaps his darkling wing
O'er the grave of Owen Roe—
Of him who should have been thy king,
The noble Owen floe."

J. C. MANGAN. Did they dare, did they dare to slay Eogban Ruadh "May God wither up their hearts! May their blood 'May they walk in living death, who poisoned Eoghan Ruadh!"

About two months following the events tescribed in the previous chapter, there was a great stir and excitement in the camp of Öwen Roe O'Neill, now no longer in the county Armagh, but in the county London-derry—at Ballykelly, near the shore of the broad Lough Foyle, about midway between

Derry and Coleraine.

The circumstance that had brought the Ulster general and his army so far north requires to be narrated. It was another treaty with the Paritans-this time with the savage and bigotel Sir Charles Coote; this is the younger Coote-for the elder Sir Charles, al-Inded to in the early part of this tale, had been killed in the second year of the rising, shot at Trim by one of his own troopers, us was alleged. Coote, being besieged in Derry by the Scotch royalists of Ulster, under Lord Montgomery of Ardes—one of the prisoners formerly made at Benburb—had stipulated with Owen Roe to come to his relief, agreeing, in return for the service, to give him £2,000 for the payment of his troops, 2,000 cows, and a quantity of ammunition. In his desperate straits Owen Roe had not the power to refuse the offer. He marched north: after some slight skirmishes the Scots raised the siege and retired across the Bann; and Coote, throwing open the gates, received his deliverer and his staff "with great parade of hospitality and oxtraordinary plenty.

But ten days had passed since the relief of Derry-strange changes and events happening in the meantime-and, as already mentioned, the Irish camp was in a state of the greatest ferment and commotion. Alarm, anxiety, and indignation reigned by Every soldier in camp was more turns. or less affected at a great, sad stroke of misfortune that had befallen the army. For the dearly beloved and trusted commander was deadly ill-unable any longer to mount his horse and cheer his men with the sight of his almost sacred person-stricken down with a strange, prostrating, and mysterious disease that defied the skill of the physicians!

Owen Roe had made another and a last treaty. Five days after the relief of Derry, Oliver Cromwell set his blighting foot on the Irish shore, and the course of events soon showed the Irish Catholics that the time had come to bury their party animosities, threatened as they were with general destruction.

So that when messengers from Ormond arrived in the Irish camp offering any terms to O'Neill, the latter, who had just broken off The powder was carried on two lumbering all alliance with Coote, at once proffered his services against the Parliament, and promised to send 6.000 men against the cruel and perfidious Cromwell. But now that the day was come for the Ulster army to break up camp and march south, came also the depressing It was morning, a beautiful harvest morn-

ing. The light breeze of autumn came fresh caressing from the Sperrin mountains, and gently kissed the bosom of the magnifi-cent Lough of "Feval the son of Lodan," while the line of breakers along the shore of ancient Ciennachta gleamed whitely in the sunshine. Up from the midst of the ranges of canvas tents and bramble-covered booths of the Irish encampment a hundred blue wreaths of smoke ascended from the expiring camp fires. The air was filled with the murmur of many voices, the cager and excited conversation of men blending with the barking of dogs and the lowing of kine in a confused medley of sound.

The Irish troops, both officers and common soldiers, were scattered in knots and groups all over the encampment, all discussing the momentous question of the hour, the illness of Owen Roe.

"We might all have known it," exclaimed the stentorian voice of Brian Roe O'Neill, in the centre of an excited group of officers; "by this right hand, we might all have known it! As heaven is above us, there can he no luck nor grace in the dealings with those infernal Puritans. Witness the treaty with Monk two months since, when the powder was snapped up by Inchiquin at one bite: and now see the end of our dealings with Coote-our general struck down and dying before our eyes, the victim of-of-"Of foul play, O'Neill," said the calm voice

of General Philip O'Reilly. "Of foul play," echoed the stern voice of Colonel Brian MacMahon of Monaghan—a kinsman of the devoted patriot who died on Tyburn tree; "ay, by my father's bones, 'tis true. The ruffian Coote has poisoned our general. Curse on the day Owen Roe sat down to table with a vile murderer!"

"Heard ye the rumour of the poisoned boots, gentlemen?" inquired Edmund O'Tracy, "'tis whispered through camp that those russet boots in which the general danced on the night of Coote's ball in Derry were poisoned. They were presented to him by one Plunkett of Louth.

"Humph ! a false rumor," exclaimed Mac-Mahon, fiercely tugging at his moustache; that demon, Coote, is the author of the evil.

"I ween, friends, we see our new commander," said O'Reilly, pointing to an officer who was riding towards them.

The new comer was a dark visaged young man of powerful frame, who rode his horse with singular ease and grace, as if "grown to the saddle." Dark glistening curls fell over his neck, and a pair of keen, sparkling eyes glanced beneath the broad leaf of his beaver. This was Owen Roe's major-general, the famous Hugh Dubh O'Neill, who in the following year made such slaughter of Cromwell's

men at Clonnel. "Comrades, we march within the hour," he said; -- "hark ye, general, the commander's litter requires an escort—your own horsemen, if you please."

"Be it so," responded O'Reilly, who was addresseed. "Here, general, Captain O'Tracy will attend you; his troop is ready at hand."
"Very good. You will bring your men,

captain, to the general's quarters as soon as possible. 'Boot and saddle' shall be sounded presently." The major-general rode off, the other of ficers hurried to their respective quarters to St. Peter. Another hour and the Ulster army, horse and foot, was wending its way to the south, monuar! for the last three nights the banshee conveying in its midst, in a litter borne between four horses, the fearfully prostrated form of the victor of Benburb! A couple of days later, and after a march

of close on sixty miles, the army reached Ballyhaise, in Cavan; and at this place O'Tracy witnessed a pathetic and ominous event, the last mournful parting of the brave general and his devoted troops.

The event took place on the verdant banks

of the river Annalee. Owen Roe was propped up on his couch of pain to make a last review of his men; and Edmund, commanding the mounted escort surrounding the litter, watched with keen and melancholy interest the workings of the commander's face. Lieutenant-General Richard O'Farrell and Hugh Dubh Yes, they slow with poison him they feared to meet with steel.

When the dwither important their hearts! May their blood rode up to converse with Owen Roe during the review, and the march-pastcommenced.

Regiment after regiment of the Ulster army, numbering about five thousand foot and four hundred horse, marched with drums beating and colors flying before the face of the commander. It was a sthring sight, that now presented by the valorous and well-disciplined Ultonians, the best-drilled troops in Ireland. Each regiment cheered and saluted as it passed the horse-litter. O'Neill's redoubtable clausmen, the hardy levies of Mac Mahou, Magenuis' men of Iveagh, Magnire's div sion, O'Reilly's East-Breffnians -brave fellows, whose blood was soon to run like water on the battlements of Wexford and Clonnel—stepped past with admirable order and precision. As they passed the litter Edmund perceived a faint glow deepen on O'Neill's pallid cheek, and a sudden fire sparkle in his sunken eye. Did the warrior's thoughts go back to the days when from the ramparts of Arras he bid defiance to the efforts of the three noted marshals of France-De Chatillon, De Chaules and De la Meilleraye? Or to the glorious day on the slopes of Blackwater, when Monroe's legions gave way before the fiery charge of the men of Ulster? Or did they dwell on the dark shadow of ruin which was looming over his unhappy country while he kay there weak and helpless, unable draw sword in her cause ? Butat length the review was at an end. Very soon the last horseman of the rear-guard had defiled across the narrow bridge that spanned the Annalce. One by one the officers surrounding the litter shook the wasted hand of O'Neill and galloped off to rejoin their men. The last faint cheers of the departing troops

"Heaven be with you, my boys!" ejaculated General O'Reilly, who remained with O'Neill, "and may you give a good account of the foe when you cross swords with him! "Would I might accompany them!" exclaimed O'Tracy.`

were faintly borne back on the autumn

breeze, the last dim glitter of helmet or cui-

rass glanced and disappeared in the south-

"It may not be, captain," said O'Reilly ;-your duty lies by your general's side for the Your longing for the battlefield will keep. Cromwell's agents are wide awake in JOwen Roe an opportunity occurred which the North, and, trust me, we shall soon have afforded him another interview with the foeman at our doors.'

Oughter, where boats were in waiting to convey the commander and his escort to the stronghold of the lake, described in a former chapter. Into one of those boats Owen Roc was carefully lifted, his small escort was soon embarked, the rowers stretched to their oars. and the great round tower of Cloughougher soon loomed up before the gaze of the party. A landing was safely effected, and the feeble form of O Neill was carried to a retired chamform of O'Neill was carried to a retired cham-ber of the eastle—earried to the couch on of Ulster—ay, and bid hearty defiance to which he was to struggle for months with his Noll Cromwell and all his Ironsides. An-

Again Edmund O'Tracy found himself in the quaint chamber, with its sculptured coatof-arms and its curiously decorated walls, it which he had spent a pleasant evening about seven years previously in the company of the O'Reillys and their guests- of the gallant Miles the Slasher and the fair and hapless Lasarina Cruise. And now poor Lasarina was no more, and the bones of the Slasher were smouldering beneath the rank grass in the ruined mon-astery of Cavan. As he gazed around the room it seemed to be peopled with the ghosts of the past. A train of olden memories surged in his breast. In fancy he saw gazing into his own the lovely face, though pale and wasted, of Con O'Rourke's betrothed; in fancy he their province. felt the manly hand-grasp and heard the deep, hearty voice of Miles tarian in Ulster may be described in a few O'Reilly. In no hurry to banish the words. Ere Cromwell quitted Drogheda he friendly phantoms of his mind, he sank into a chair and rested his face in his hands, for he was the sole occupant of the apartment.

He was roused from his reverie by a gentle touch on the shoulder. He looked A lady stood before him, in whom he recognized a former acquaintance—the Lady Rose O'Reilly, née O'Neill, the wife of General O'Reilly and siswife ter of Owen Roe. Instantly springing to his feet, he courteously took the proffered hand of the fair bantierna.

"Welcome once more to Cloughoughter," said she :- "My husband has just informed me of your arrival. I fear you may find me lint a sad hostess at present.

'Take heart, dear lady. Deeply, indeed, do I grieve at the mission that has taken me hither; but we will hope for the best."

"Ay, we will both hope and pray. My brother is in the hands of God, and may Ho spare him for the good of Ireland. But again, sir, I bid you welcome; make yourself at home. The leech is with Owen, and I will let you know his opinion presently. Two slow and weary months passed, dur-

ing which Edmund was almost continually in Cloughoughter, continually anxious as to Owen Roe, continually looking for news from the principal scene of warfare in the South. And doleful was the news that came news of the bloody massacres of Drogheda and Wexford, of the surrender of New Ross. and of the general triumph of the inhuman Cromwell. Meantime the general sinking fast beneath the pressure of his malady. During the first month of his illness, his own favorite doctor, Owen O'Shiel, "the eagle of doctors" whose acquaintance the reader has already made-was absent, and the physicians in at-

his disease, treated him for gout. When O'Shiel did eventually arrive at Cloughoughter his services were too late. At length came St. Leonard's Day, the 6th of November, 1649. On the evening of that day-a dull and dreary evening, with the chill wind sighing wearily over the bleak bosom of the lake, stripping the last sere leaves off the trees, and rustling through the ivy on the lake tower—Edmund was sum-

moned to the sick-chamber of O'Neill. "Come with me," said General O'Reilly to him, "if you would witness his last moments, and aid his parting soul with your prayers."
Together they proceeded to the apartment where Owen Roe was breathing his last. The tance, but one fierce and determined onset hastened to the tents of his troop, got his men corridor leading thither was thronged with a

into the saddle, and rode at their head to the kneeling multitude of both sexes, of the tent of Owen Roe—a tent marked by the banner of the "Catholic Army" of Ulster, a tors of the castle. Nearly all were engaged banner emblazoned with the Red Hand of in fervent prayer; many of the women, both the O'Neills, and the mitre and cross-keys of maids and matrons, were weeping bitterly.

" Ululu! ululu!" sobbed one ancient crone, "another sun he'll never see. Monuar!

On entering the chamber of death, Edmund was shocked at the sad appearance of the general. Fearfully pallid and worn, Owen Roe lay supine on his couch. He was attired in the brown Dominican habit, his attenuated hands grasped the crucifix; his hair and nails had fallen off. Several candles flared and flickered with sickly glare round the bed, around which knelt many persons, both lay and ecclesiastic, reciting the litany of the dying. The prayer was being read in a strong, clear voice by the patriotic prelate, O'Neill's staunch friend and adherent, Heber MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, while the responses sounded with a solemn, fervent, and impressive cadence. And so, amidst praver and supplication, passed away the pious, brave, and people-passed away "in full sense and memory, a true child of the Catholic religion.'

Thus died Owen Roe O'Neill. Alas for Ulster! alas for Ireland! For the true national hopes and aspirations perished with the death of him, to use the words of O'Neill's secretary, "whose only name (if but like an echo uttered, and his life and breath in the decayed affairs of Ireland. What will the poor Northern people do now? Your father, ruler, general, is now no more l'

Two days after Owen Roe's death his corpse was conveyed for interment to the Franciscan monastery of Cavan (of which now no vestige remains), and there buried in the same clay with the heroic Miles O'Reilly. The funeral train was a large and noble one, among the mourners being the Bishops of Down and Clogher, and Archbishop O'Reilly of Armagh, whose venerable remains were three years later laid along with those of Owen Roe and the Slasher in a grave now unknown and unhonored.

But what of our heroine during all those years? What of fair Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin, since, four years ago, we left her in New Ross, after right bravely nursing her lover through his fever ?

She was safe and well, and in good quarters. Niall having returned to his old round of garrison life in Charlemont, replacing himself under his old commander, Sir Phelim O'Neill, in that stout and strong-walled fortress he had prepared a home for his sister. Hither he had taken her, and here, on the sweet, healthy banks of the Blackwater, though pent up in a town "girt round with battlement and fosse and many a dangerous tower," the Wild Rose bloomed as freshly and fairly as if on the shore of her native Lough Gill.

During the eventful time that had passed since his illness in the Vale of the Three Waters, Edmund's meetings with his betrothed had been of pretty frequent occurrence, events taking him often to Charlemont; and shortly after the death of Cromwell's agents are wide awake in Owen Roe an opportunity occurred which He was despatched by General The horse-litter was now borne along O'Reilly with some communications to Sir the river bank to the shore of Laugh Phelim O'Neill, and also a message to the

Scottish forces in the county Antrim. Reached Charlemont in safety, he delivered his despatches to Sir Phelim, and spent a deasant evening with Kathleen and her prother. He spoke to her hopefully and cheerfully, painting a rosy picture of their future. "Courage, arouraeen dheelish!" ho whispered; "the hour of our happiness approaches. It will go hard if Irish and Scots month or two alanna, and you sh mine at last."

Next day, shortly before noon, he rode out of Charlemont, with the written pass of Sir Phelim secure in his pocket, His horse was fresh and strong, and soon carried him to Portadown, where, after he was closely questioned, and his safe conduct closely scrutinized by the Scottisl officer there, he was directed where to find the force of which he was in quest. Very soon he was riding for the banks of the Lagan, musing, as he rode along, on the nature o his mission, and on the strange course o events which had induced the Scotch and Irish of Ulster to bury their deep and bitter animosities and join in mutual defence of

The situations of Royalist and Parliamenwords. Ere Cromwell quitted Drogheda he sent one of his principal officers, Colonel Robert Venables, a Cheshire man, with about a thousand foot and a hundred and fifty horse, to commence operations in that province, and ...e latin that province, and are latter soon reduced some small places in Down and Antrim. The main Irish army having marched south, as hitherto related, the prin cipal force to oppose Venables was that of the imperfectly organized Scotch Royalists, under the command of Sir George Monroe, brother of the defeated general of Benburb. But Monroe was now in Coleraine, and the chief enemy with which Venables had as yet to deal a party of about eighty horse, which carried on a species of guerilla warfare against him—watching his movements, harassing his picquets, and continually scouring the country around his quarters. This small force was under the command of a Colonel John Hamilton, and was the one of which our here was now in search.

Soon after reaching the pleasant banks of the Lagan, O'Tracy plunged into a thick wood, stript of its leaves by the breath of winter. Acting on the directions of his instructions in Portadown, he followed o narrow bridle-path leading into the heart of the wood, and soon perceived the light of a fire among the trees in his front. Continuing to advance, he was soon challenged by a sentinel:

"Wha gaes—for the king or his enemies?"
"A friend—for the king."
Another few moments and he dismounted from his horse in the midst of the Scottish rendezvous, and handed his despatches to the commander of the party. Colonel Hamilton read the papers in silence and then shook his

"Ay, ay," said he to Edmund, "we might have the chance of a good day's occupation in tendance on him, ignorant of the nature of your part of the country; but we must bide our time, for our hands are full just at present. That must be my answer to General O'Reilly. But unless you are in haste to return, I would e'en ask you to tarry with us till to-morrow—that is, if you would see some sharp service." "It is settled, then," replied O'Tracy; "I

will remain with you over to-morrow." He approached one of the bivouse fires, and made one of a circle of troopers who were sitting around the blaze. The men eyed him with curiosity, until in a few brief and soldierly phrases he introduced himself, after which he underwent a round of hand-shaking

ride o't. Here, my bonnie bairn lay hold o' this; I ween ye ken the merits o' a stoup o' usquebaugh?"
With a few words of thanks Edmund took

and drained the proffered goblet, and then eyed the donor. The latter was a stalwart Scot in the prime of life—a man with a deeply-marked countenance and a profuse shock of fiery red hair.

"No thanks. Ye're welcome, reet welcome, friend—although, I trow, we've been black enemies only four months syne. Nac matter; let bygones be bygones, an' ye're nane the waur for meetin' wi' Jock Hamilton. Ah, my braw buckie, ye'll hae guid sport the morrow an'ye can handle weel that lang claymore at your side."

"Whither does the fortune of war take us

to-morrow?" inquired Edmund.
"Whither? Why, face to face wi' that infernal callant, who'll ride frae Belfast the morrow-ye've heard of Owen O'Connolly ?" "That I have," he replied; and at the request of the Scot he briefly narrated his rela-tions with the individual named.

"Aha, so ye've got a score against the runnion, too," said Jock Hamilton, after listenpatriotic spirit of the hest Irish commander of his time, of him who had been sent as if by God for the redemption of a prostrate after the discovery of the daft plot o' Maguire an' Mac Mahon, my braw Owen went over to England, an' got deep into the guid favor o' the Parliament, who sent him back to this country wi' an officer's commission an' a yearly lump o' five hundred pounds—deil the less!—for his services. Twns he wha hore us orders to take the Covenant—weel we rename (if but like an echo uttered, and his member, mates, how we took it on our corse in a litter or chariot carried) would keep marrow bones in the kirk o' Carriekfergus, frae the lips o' our auld general, Monroe, wha is now in London Tower."

A murmur of assent passed round the fire, and the speaker went on:

"The next we saw of the doings o' O'Congolly was whenhe so canally plotted with the traitor Brice Coghran to take Carrickfergus frae our men an' hand toun an' castle ower to General Monk. That was when Monroe was sent prisoner to England, and Owen was then a major. An' now here's the pawky deil come over again frae England wi' that accursed Noll Cromwell—come into Ulster a full colonel, an't please ye, to make uparegiment for the God-forsaken Parliament. But why hae I got my whittle in Owen? Bide a wee, an' ye shall hear. He's a hot-tempered chiel is Owen, but I've ne'er found out wha private pickeering led him an' my puir brother to cross claymores at Lisnagaryy some months agone-my ain brave brother, Captain Hamilton, o' Sir James Montgomery's regiment; but this I ken, that my brother was struck dead as mutton at the first or second pass, and that his bluid is on Owen Connolly's hands. It was a fairly honest scratch, bilbo to bilbo, sure enough; but I've sworn to avenge my brother-ay, an' I'll keep my solemn vow!"

The brawny Jock uttered the last words with cool and phlegmatic determination, after which, drawing his large plaid cloak around him, he relapsed into a moody silence during the remainder of the night.

During the night O'Tracy shared the shelter of a canvas tent with two or three of the Scots, and at an early hour he was aroused by the rereille sounding through the rendezvous. All was preparation for a march, The horses were rubbed down and fed, the men partook of a substantial repast, and ere the morning was far advanced the whole party, numbering as before remarked, about eighty men, was in the saddle and riding towards the north-east. They had not proceeded many miles when two or three horsemen, scouts who had been sent out by Colonel Hamilton some hours before, came galloping towards them with the information that the

enemy was fast approaching.

"They are coming!" excitedly whispered Jock Hamilton to O'Tracy, who rode beside him -" they are coming over by the hills frae Leel. Owen O'Connolly is coming, and, by the horns o' Satan, I mean to gi' a guid account o' him! See, see, "continued the eager Seot, as the basnets of a force of cavalry dimmered in the distance, " there come the leil's own children—the blessed bairns o' the Parliament. Galso! they just nigh number ourselves, and heeh, laddie, what a braw bit o' pickeering we'll hae!—claymore to claymore, and the better trooper has the palm."

Colonel Hamilton at once prepared his force for the conflict. Dividing his men into two parties, he drew up one party so as to face the advancing enemy, and posted the other behind a limekiln, out of sight of the Parliamentarians, using them as a reserve.

On came the opposing cavalry without ever drawing rein. Confident of victory they rode at a steady and increasing pace towards the Scots, who waited their onset in stern silence. Nearer and nearer they came, and at length the advance guard or "forlorn," led by no less a personage than Colonel Owen O Connolly in person, came charging six abreast up a narrow lane leading to the Scottish position.

"Give fire !" rang the deep tones of Colonel Hamilton, as the boreen was filled with the long stream of charging horsemen. The head of the Parliamentarian column recoiled in some disorder as the Scottish musketoons rattled and flashed; and immediately, sword in hand, the Scots burst through the smoke of their volley in a fierce and impetuous charge on their wavering foc. At the same moment Hamilton's reserve dashed out from their ambush behind the limekiln and charged the enemy hotly in their unprotected flank.

For a few minutes the lane presented a cene of desperate conflict, and resounded with the clash of swords, the explosion of pistols, the cheers of triumphant and the shricks of wounded and trampled men. The combat was waged with great valour and determination on both sides, and was short and sanguinary. Victory declared for the Scots. The greater part of the Parliamentarian force was placed hors de combat, its leader was made prisoner, two captains of horse who commanded under O'Connolly, one, named Lestrange, escaped, while the other named Reaner was killed. "Just merely the fortune of war, colonel,"

remarked O'Connolly, after the fray was over; -- "well, what do you intend doing with me?" "I mean to send you straight off to Coleraine to Sir George Monroe; doubtless he'll

be happy to see you." "The devil he will! A favor, Hamiltonallow me to ride thither on my own mare, and I'll feel obliged."

"Be it so," replied the Scottish colonel. "Be right wary of your prisoner, Colonel Hamilton," said Edmund O'Tracy;—"trust

me, you have a cunning fox to deal with."
"What, you here, whelp!" exclaimed
Owen, on catching sight of him; "hang me
but this is good! Look you, colonel, you've got a low Irish Papist in your midst-a puppy whom you would do well to tuck up to the nearest tree."
"Dinna mind, Owen," said Jock Hamilton,

drily; "the Irish Papist has blooded his claymore rather weel the day on you beagles. He's a gude braw soldier o' the king-de'il O'Connolly muttered an oath as he turned

rode along in great spirits, commenting with sheath. Edmund hastily interposed between satisfaction on the incidents of the late combine twein. As he did so, a loud burst and became a bon camarade,

Satisfaction on the incidents of the late com- the twain. As he did so, a loud burst

"I speer, friend, ye've had an unco guid bat, each t rooper relating his own achieve- cheering in the town caused the two oppone

ments, comparing notes with his comrades, or recalling the memories of his companions who had fallen in the fray. Some yards in front rode the prisoner, in charge of a single horseman. Several miles were covered without the occurrence of anything worthy of note. At length there was a sudden shout of alarm

from the foremost troopers. "The prisoner—he's off! he's off!" The alarm was a true one. By a dexterons usage of hand and foot Owen O'Connolly had tossed the trooper beside him backwards off his horse, and was spurring off in one dar-ing dash for liberty, his flect mare hearing him safely and well.

Jock Hamilton gave vent to a mighty oath, and was after the fugitive like a shot. Far sooner than he expected he came up with the fleeing O'Connolly, for the animal ridden by the latter suddenly stumbled and swerved throwing its rider with violence to the ground. Ere the fallen man could regain his feet, his vindic-tive pursuer had gained on him, leapt from his saddle, and rushed towards him. One tremendous and resounding kick from the heavy foot of Hamilton, and the writhing form of the traitor and renegade hecame rigid and motionless. Owen O Connolly was dead. His slayer was justified by the laws of warfare.

As O'Tracy gazed on the upturned face of the dead man, with its last distorted expression, he recalled the memorable night in (iv. mantown, its incidents and their results the failure of the patriot's design, Coote's bloody reign of terror, Maguire and Mac Mahon strangled on Tyburn Tree, and the rankling fetters of Ireland made faster and more galling, And here at length, stark and lifeless, struck down in his strength and pride by a brutal and ignominious death, lay the Judas of his country.

Thrown like a sack across the back of a horse, the body of O'Counolly was conveyed by the Scots to a small town where they spent the night, and next day it was brought to and interred in the churchyard of Antrim. So passed away one of the most treacher

ous, enterprising, and remarkable men of his day, whose character is so concisely summed up in in a quaint couplet by the trooper-historian who describes the manner of his

"The man was as stoute as could be desired. But of no more conduct than a man hot ired.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE LEAGUER OF CHARLEMONT-NEMESIS. "They pushed their trenches in our teeth,
Their muskets smote our stoutest spears,
And fire rained on us from the press
Of capped and cuirassed grenadiers."

"Come, captain mine, a penny for your thoughts."

The speaker, a bronzed and helmeted soldier, slapped the hero of our story familiarly on the shoulder as he uttered the words. Elmund O'Tracy and Niall O'Cuirnin had met

Their meeting was on the bridge of Belturbet—on the quaint structure that spanned the stream issuing from Lough Oughter. The East-Breffnian town was all astir with military life. Soldiers strolled in listless groups through the streets; soldiers dotted the highways leading into the country; soldiers lolled in idle converse from the casements of the cage-work houses-soldiers of the Irish army of Ulster, now in course of reorganization.

"Holla, Niall, ma bouchul! Your hand my trooper; what news!"
"My faith, none to speak of, save that which you know yourself-that in an hour we shall know the name of our new general Heaven send he may be another Owen Roe!

"Amen to that. But how fares your "Oh, Kathleen is as fresh as a rosebul, and sends you her love, gossip-ay, in troth, such a tender article that I feared, rude soldier that I am, to break it to pieces in the carriage-ha, ha? No matter, you've got it and care it well, I advise you in all solemnity, for

"Niall, trust me I will care and treasure it as the jewel dearest to my heart. "Never doubt you, brother-in-law that i to be-that is, when the air has lost its smell of powder. But whom have we here?" Soho, Jock Hamilton, is it you?"

claimed O'Tracy, addressing a tall Scot whe strode towards the pair of friends. "That it is, my bairn, just my aia sel, and glad I am to greet ye. How has ye fared sine the day, four months agone, when O'Connolly got his kail? Gadso, ye look real

brawly."

"And brawly enough I am, as you say.

Here, Niall, is one of the keenest sabres in
the North—the man who sent the informer Connolly to his account; you've heard the

"Ay, that I have, and enjoyed it," replied the Breffnian. "Dae ye speer, my friends, wha's the most likely general that you conventicle may choose?" inquired the Scot.

"In good sooth, I know not."

"Nor I." The three men turned with mutual inclination, and gazed musingly in the direction where sat the "conventicle" alluded to. In an open space of the town were drawn up three ranks of horsemen, mounting guard before an unpretentious house, from a window of which drooped the colors of the Ulster army. This house was the residence of Owen MacSweeney, Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, and in it the convention of Irish officers and gentry was being held, which was to choose general for the Ultonians.

"Well, 'twere hard to venture an opinion,' remarked O'Tracy, meditatively; "the candidates are many. There are General O'Ferrall, who commanded our fellows in Munster; Hugh Dubh O'Neill, who punished Cromwell at Clonmel; Sir Phelim O'Neill, who holds Clarlemont; Henry Roe O'Neill, the son of Owen Roe; Daniel O'Neill, a favorite of King Charles; Owen Roe's old friend, Heber MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, who, they say, has a good chance; and Lord

"Hark, friend," said Hamilton, seriously, this election bids to lead to ugly wark Look yonder; see the guid man in the black gown mounted on his grey gelding amang out troop. That is the goodly minister o' the Gospel, Muster Humphrey Galbraith, sent frae Enniskillen wi' us yestreen wi' a message tae yer captains—sent e'en by Sir Georg Monroe himsel'—whilk message I ken fu weel. 'Gin ye make the Lord Antrim gener we Scotch Presbyterians are wi'ye heart an han' for the king; but 'gin ye elect onybody else, especially the bishop, ye put ye're foo in't, an' deep an' gruesome is the gulph 'twis' Scots and Irishry for the future."

"Come what may, friend Albanach," said O'Cuirnin, with hauteur, "we abide the re sult of the election."

"Ay, an' become our mortal fees again remarked Hamilton. "Even so," remarked the other sternly and what of that? Hurrah for another

Benburb, and fareer gair for Owen Ros at the old times!" The Scot's face grew purple, and he graspe the basket hilt of his claymore in sudde to regain his saddle.

From the scene of conflict the victorious wrath. O'Cuirnin, on his part, stepped back Scots turned their bridles to the North. They wards and half drew his falchion from it wrath. O'Cuirnin, on his part, stepped back

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to take their hands from their weapons, relinquish their feud for the time being, and turn their mutual attention to the cause of the applause. The cheering was taken up and re-echoed by the soldiers in the streets and on the bridge.

"Ho, comrade, what cheer?" inquired Edmund of a musketeer who hurried past, excitedly waving his hat in the air. The election is over-we've got a general

_hurrah !" cried the man. "Who is he?" exclaimed the trio in the

same breath. "The fighting bishop, Dr. MacMahon of Clogher—hurrah!—hurrah!" and the exult-

ing son of Mars rushed away.
"A bishop-general—well, amen to the choice of the convention," said O'Cuirnin. "I know not what to think or say," remarked O'Tracy.

"Weel, my bairn, I ken my ain mind o' the matter," and the Scot, drily and gravely; "an' as there's nae fear tac bind the tongue o' Jock Hamilton, I'll e'en gi' it ye. Yer leaders hae voted ye a general nae mair fit tae be a general than ane o' Rome's cardinals, an' I warrant me his campaigning shall breed ye little guid. We Scottish Presbyterians wad fain strike hard for the king; but, my certie, we'll ne'er draw claymore 'neath a Popish bishop's command—nae, by St. Andrew, we're nae sie infernal fools !"

" Nabocklish, ma bouchal, nabocklish!" exclaimed Niall O'Cairnin, as he pulled his long mustiche with one hand, and toyed with his sword-hilt with the other.

" Farewell, Muster O'Tracy," continued but weel I ken ye're a braw, honest, fightin chiel, an' fain wad I hae ye for a comrade. Gadso, 'gin we meet face tae face i' the bluidy time that's a-comin' we mann e'en shoot high for the sake o' auld lang, syne. Farewell, freend, farewell."

Turning at once on his heel, the Scot stalked away into the town, and our hero looked on the face of Jock Hamilton. Some months afterwards he heard with regret of the sturdy trooper's death on the battlements of Lifford.

For about two months following the abovenarrated events—the Convention of Beltur-bet, the election of a bishop-general, and the defection of the Ulster Scots from the royalist cause-O'Tracy and his friend O'Cuirnan rode knee to knee in one of the most uneventful campaigns of the Ultonians. From Belturbet the army marched, about 5,000 foot and 600 horse, into the county Monahan, and thence to Charlemont, where MacMahon and his officers published a manifesto, inviting the Scots to sink all distinction of race and religion for the sake of the king, and join in opposing his enemies. But the Scots were inconvertible to the royal cause; they joined the forces of Coote and Venables, and Sir George Monroe surrendered Enniskillen to the former. Anxious to prevent the junction of the Cromwellian forces in the province, the soldier-prelate quitted Charlemont with his army and marched North.

On the eve of the troops' leaving the town Edmund O'Tracy found himself again in the company of Kathleen and her brother.

Next morning, with drums beating and colors flying, the Ulster army marched out of Charlemont on the route due north. Kath-leen waved her handkerchief to her brother as he rode beneath her casement in the midst of the gallant squadrons of O'Cahan, Mac-Sweeny, and O'Neill. But O'Tracy was detained in Charlemont with the troop of horse under his command, in order to strengthen the garrison. The order to tarry behind was conveyed to him only on the morning of the march, and it was with mingled feelings of chagrin and exultation that from his post at the northern gate he watched the array of armed thousands, horse and foot, defile in sturdy columns through the streets, pass out the gate, and wind away into the fertile and wooded country to the northward.

He found life in the famed garrison town on the Blackwater far more lively than he fancied it would be. The already hostile Scots were hovering in the adjacent country on the look-out for prey, but the determined soldier-lawyer who had kept the Red Hand of Ulster flying over Charlemont ever since he had taken the place by stratagem from Lord Caulfield nine years before, was not to be caught napping. From the commencement of the war Sir Phelim O'Neill had maintained a steady front towards the enemy, By his marriage with his second wife, the daughter of General Preston, he had secured a fair little armament fos his clansmen, the dowry brought by the bride to her spouse on the occasion consisting of arms for five hundred horsemen, together with two hundred muskets and £3,000—well expended in the equipment of the fighting O'Neills. His second wife dying, Sir Phelim, a marrying man, had wedded a third time, this time to a Scotch lady, Jane Gordon, daughter of the Marquis of Huntley. and widow of Lord Strabane -a fair female who had narrowly escaped smothering when Sir George Monroe's royalists begirt Strabane tower with burning straw and faggots, making the Parliamentarians leap from windows and port-holes. Sir Phelim's lieutenant-colonel, or second in command, was Thomas Sanford, an Englishman and a stout, enterprising soldier, and the garrison of Charlemont numbered about seven score -- as the counting method of the period went -- or one hundred and forty men, a weak and insufficient force enough. However, small though it was, it was able to make desultory raids into the adjacent country and sweep away many head of fat beeves from beheath the noses of the enemy. In this service our hero was often engaged, and he liked it well enough for variety's sake. When off duty he had the company of his affianced wife to fall back upon -a sure preventive of

The time passed; the summer advanced. The May had gone by, and leafy June was waning towards its close. The tidings from Bishop MacMahon and his army had been centre attacking party dashed forward to entire attacking party dashed forward to control the leaf to the leaf army had been centre. cheering enough during this time, and the prospects of the Ulster army seemed excellent. But one bright morning brought to Charlemont the unlooked-for and dispiriting already littered with dead and wounded men, news of black disaster and defeat! A battle had been fought near Lough Swilly, and the Ulster army-the hope of Ireland—had been cut to pieces by the Parliamentarian forces under Coote and Venables.

Among the first survivors o' the bloody field of Schear-Saullis that trickled into Charlemont, travel-worn and despondent was Kathleen's brother. Sad and gloomy was the tale he had to tell.

"Well, well, ma bouchal," said he to O'Tracy, as the pair sat once more in the company of our heroine, in that young lady's chamber, "'twas a bad ending, but we might have seen it from the first. Confound it I I think that I it! I think the Albanach was right after all— 'tis not the province of a bishop to lead men ind are stilled in death. We made a hard fight of it, avio, and, good heaven! had we Owen Roe to lead us Coote should have had a different tale to tell. Our best captains are laid low; Hugh Maguire and Hugh Mac Mahon, Henry Roe and Phelim Mac Tool are murdered; and that goodly leech. Owen O'Shiel, who tended you so well after Duncannon, is gone beyond the land are stilled in death. We made a hard

reach of his medicines-I saw his dead body among the slain between Schear-Saullis and Letterkenny. Ulster is lost, ma bouchal,-lost for ever!"

"When may we expect attack?" inquired Edmund. "Soon—soon and suddenly. Coote and

Venables are bringing their artillery from the Bann and mustering their men to follow up the victo.y; they'll soon be at the gates of Charlemont, and then we'll fight our last fight."

'How go matters in the West ?"

"Ah, my seven thousand sorrows! Hard and bitter is the news I have for you, avic, but bear it like a man. I met a Breffny man two days hence who gave me the story of misfortune. Dromahaire Castle is a black and roofless ruin, and your kindly foster-father, the tierna Owen O'Rourke, is in his grave. Nay, man, cheer up; he died like a soldier, died as one of his blood should die, and he shall not beunavenged."

O'Tracy rested his head on his hands, and nis breast was agitated with great sobs of emotion. Dearly and tenderly he loved the lord of Dromahaire, and the stroke of separation was a heavy one-never again to spend a night beneath the hospitable Brefinian rooftree that sheltered his youth, never again to look on the manly and generous countenance of Owen O'Rourke!

The grim wave of war rolled southwards

from Lough Swilly. Only fourteen days had passed since the disastrous day of Schear-Saullis, when Sir Phelim O'Neill's scouts brought to Charle-Jock Hamilton, not heeding the interpreter, as he seized and wrung the hand of our hero; "my way lies back the Enniskillen. I've speered but little o' ye, the large property of advance guard of Coote's "Lagan Army"—so called from being chiefly recruited on the banks of the Lagan-were seen glinting on either bank of the Blackwater. The Parliamentarian general was determined to follow up his late victory by the capture of what was now the principal Irish stronghold in the North, and Charlemont was speedily beleaguered by many thousand men under the joint command of Coote and Venables. The

besiegers were well supplied with both cannon bumboes" (as the mortars of the period and were termed), their batteries were soon in working order, and a rain of shot and shell descended for weeks on the walls and roofs of

the devoted town. But there were stout hearts and willing hands behind the closely beleaguered walls. Damage was no sooner done than repaired, men were searcely placed hors-de-combat when others willingly took their places; the ordnance on the ramparts, though of an inferior sort, bellowed a bold response to the roar of the battering guns in the hostile trenches, and the presence and example of Sir Phelim animated his valiant men to a determined re-

But the struggle seemed a vain and honeless one-in reality it was so. There was no hope of relief for the doomed town. Five, six weeks the siege was protracted by the Spar tan courage and gigantic efforts of the little garrison. By the end of that time there was scarce a habitable house in the town. Perfogarrison. rated roofs, tottering walls, and fallen heaps of debris met the eye on every side, and in the eastern wall gaped a long and level breach.

The crisis was at hand. The morning chosen by Coote for the grand assault was a splendid one in harvest. Placidly and sparkingly the Blackwater glided past the shot-torn walls of the town on its route to the broad Lough Neagh. Fair and green looked the pleasant meadows and swelling hills, and the stately woods bent beneath the weight of their glossy foliage. But the corn fields were trampled into unsightly patches, the crushed and levelled stalks being soddened in many places with gore, while here and there lay the dead bodies of men and horses and an occasional dismounted cannon, relics of the previous day's conflict.

The troop of horse which O'Tracy commanded occupied some ruined houses adjacent to the breach, and from one of those houses he obtained a view of the scene of impending combat, both within and without the walls; within the masked battery, the hastily constructed barricades, and the tottering houses in the shelter of which the Irish soldiers awaited the attack; without the muzzles of the heavy caunon projecting from the besiegers' approaches, the brown mounds of earth, the distant tents,

and the fluttering banners.

A long period of painful suspense and expectation preceded the climax of the siege. At length hostilities commenced.

A tremendous roar from the battering guns in the trenches, the springing of a mine with a vivid flash and a mighty shock, the rattle and crash of falling stones and timber, the blending of huge volumes of blinding smoke, and a loud cheer ringing up from the glacis of the fortifications, so commenced the assault. Then forth from the densecurtain of smoke that hung over the breach gleamed the helmets and weapons of the stormers-a picked body of men made up of the dogged English troepers of Venables and Fenwick and the trained and resolute yeomen of the Lagan. Some carried ladders, which they planted against the parts of the wall which were too high to be crosed otherwise, some waved blazing torches wherewith to set fire to the houses occupied by the defenders of the town, and all were variously armed with sword and pike, musketoon and pistol. On they came with a valiant dash and energy that bid fair

"Ready-give fire!" roared a voice hoarse and deep as that of a mountain ball, the voice of Thomas Sandford, the English lieutenantcolonel of Sir Phelim. The command was followed by the roll and patter of a hot fusilade, discharged from the windows and vantage points whence the Irish musketeers took steady aim at their enemies. Numbers of the stormers bit the dust, the main body of them rushed onwards, discharging a few shots, wavered before the galling shower of bullets, and retreated towards the breach amidst the cheers of its defenders. They retreated no further. entire attacking party dashed forward to carry the positions of the besieged. Londer but on dashed the stormers.

Bang! bang! from the cannon of the masked battery. A terrible storm of grapeshot tore through the close masses of the Parliamentarians, a chorus of wild shricks and cries pealed from the stricken men, the va-lour and address of Venables and his officers were unable to cope with the confusion among their men-as for Sir Charles Coote " he was all the time as a spectator, smoking tobacco at a distance"- and back peil-mell through the bloody breach retired the discomfited

stormers for the second time.

A lull now occurred, but it lasted not very long. The "bumboes" in the trenches opened fire, a shower of bombs whistled like air demons over the heads of the defenders of the transport of the breach bounded. to the battle-field. Monuar! monuar!— the town, and in through the breach bounded fifteen hundred of the bravest hearts in Ire- a fresh and overpowering force of stormers. a fresh and overpowering force of stormers. On they came in gallant, irresistable style.

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midst of the stormers. A stalwart man in a buff cont, and corselet and casquetel of black iron, was heading a detachment of men similarly uniformed. He at once recomized Gilbert Harrison, and watched him intently till the smoke of the conflict hid him from sight.

The conflict had now assumed new and appaling terrors. The very women of the town were taking part in the deadly struggle, and their shrill screams were heard at intervals high above all other sounds. In the narrow streets the conflict raged with fearful intensity, for there, from the overhanging windows, scalding water and hot ashes were being thrown down on the stormers' heads by the intrepid females, who, says a narrator of the siege, "more appeared like fighting Amazons than civilised Christians.

Foot by foot the Irish disputed the progress of the stormers, who pressed ouwards conscious of their superior strength. The carnage on both sides was dreadful. Corpses lay at every step. The gutters ran with blood. At length a great, vengeful shout ran around the breach as the defenders rushed foward to a last desperate charge—forward with levelled pikes and clubbed maskets, led by their gallant chief in person, his reddened sword waving over his head. The terrible climax of the fight had arrived. Close and deadly was that final struggle. Twice in the hot midst of the fray did Edmond meet Harrison face to face, twice their blades clashed together in vindictive wrath, and twice were they forced apart by the rush of combatants. By degrees the fiery heroism of the garrison began to tell; by degrees the Parliamentarians lost ground and retired towards the breach. For a few minutes the throng of lighting men, many of whom were quite unable to use their arms on account of the pressure, surged backwards and forwards over the gory heaps of stones and rubbish. Then there was a desperate rush of Sir Phelim's men, a wild shout of mingled trumph and defiance. and the survivors of the attacking party were seen in full retreat to their trenches. Charle-

mont was saved for the time being.
Saved, but, alas! at what a cost! Of the little garrison there were left only thirtu able to bear arms, and the ammunition was all but spent. Of Coote's men, during the siege and storm, no less than nice houndred had fallen, "some of which were officers and gentlemen of merit and wordh."

The day passed without more fighting after the final repulse of the besiegers, and the cool shades of the autumn night spread over the scene of the common Edmund O'Tracy had not escaped unscathed. A chance pikethrust had plunged deep into the ileshy part of his leg, passing through the leather of his riding boot. However, he had bound a handkerchief round the wound, and after a little rest, and partaking of a repast served by the devoted women of the town, he ram-bled down in the starlight to a survey of the corpse-strewn breach. He was sitting on a fragment of the fallen wall watching the distant camp-fires of the besiegers, when a gentle touch was laid on his shoulder, and he saw the face of Kathleen.

Ah, colleen machree, is it you? "Emon, marourneen! thank God you are alive !-- and Niall?"

"Is safe and well; I parted from him not ten minutes since, and was just going to see how fared it with my little girl-but manam go'n Dhia!---

His eager speech ended in a sudden exclamation of alarm, as Kathleen tottered and fell forward. She would have fallen to the ground but that he eaught her in his arms, where she lay in a deep swoon. Rising from his seat, he carried her insensible body towards her residence, which was not far off. The journey was a short one, but he stumbled at intervals over a dead body or a heap of debris, and his wounded leg gave him great

(To be Continued.)

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipution, &c., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

New Jersey potato bugs are eating tomato

Ellis Willard, of Eaton, Ohio, claims that

he found dog meat in a can of corned beef. Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emul-sion of Cod Liver Oii and Hyphophosphates

of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchetts with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unlesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consump-tive patients, or for throat and Lung affec-The latest Cincinnati song is "My Boy, Where is Your Father To-night?"

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults. Sir William Gull, of England, lately re-

ceived a doctor's fee of \$5,000.

ceived a doctor's fee of \$5,000.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been disc vered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is cradicated 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. DINGN & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

39 ff A Clevel and street railroad has 2,500 passes

out which it intends to call in. NATIONAL PILLS are unsupassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

Jenny Lind's oldest son has just married an English girl.

Holloway & Pills, -Sleeplessness, flatulency, acidity, nausea, and all dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demands for Holloway's medicine proves its power over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a sluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid as these Pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion, they give refreshing sleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretions, and strengthen the whole physical frame.

But \$3 has been subscribed to the Ithaca Grant fund of honor.

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 Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks. culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.

ALL SORTS.

Bodies for dissection are quoted at \$3 apiece at New York

DR. LOWS WORM SYRUP will remove all kind of Worms from children or adults. Lester Wallack dyeshis mustache, although

is hair is snowy white.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Two hundred and fifty-four Gloucester fishermen were lost last year.

Neglected Colds, Pains in the Chest, and all diseases of the lungs are cured by using Allen's Lung Balsam, -See adv. Health officers destroyed 21,585 pounds of

bad meat in New York last week. WHAT'S IN A NAME -As the name implies. Golden Fruit Bitters and Fruit Pills are made from the expressed juices of ripe fruits.

More than 60 per cent of the adult male population of New Mexico can neither read ior write. Much distress and sickness in children is

caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the

Foggy England, an English magazine fears, will, in a few years, become " a grimy Chicago or a stuffy New York."

A whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Bucking-ham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

A Washington correspondent claims that much of the cold-tea drank at the Capitol is the gift of the whisky men.

He that by his trade would rise Must either "bust" or advertice, So let this eatch fair ladies' eyes. Dear ladies, if you would be wise, Use only the bright DIAMOND DYES.

In some parts of Africa brides on their wedding day have their front teeth extracted and their finger nails cut very close.

---The medical profession are slow (and rightly so), to endorse every new medicine that is advertised and sold; but honest merit convinces the fair minded after a reason able time. Physicians in good standing ofter prescribe Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound for the cure of female weaknesses.

The smallest bull-terrier in America is owned in Providence, R.I. It is two years old and weighs but three and one fourth pounds.

N. McRae, Wyebride, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throait works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

M. Corson, in the Journal de Pharmarie says that a piece of borax weighing two or three grains will, if allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth of a singer, remove all traces of hoarseness.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most delicate invalids, the greatest sufferers with sea-sickness, and those whose nervous systems are most sensitive, prefer it before all others, and use it to the exclusion of all others, not for a time only, but always and centinuously. The sense of tmell never tires of its soft, refreshing odor.

An Oglethorpe, Ga., boy has invented a cash drawer for which he has refused \$10,000. John C. Akers, a Cloverdale, Ind., lawyer, has gone to State's Prison two years for burg-

lary.
Mrs. O'Hearn, River street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results. Do not be persuaaed to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric

Papago Indians steal prospectors' horses in Arizona in order to get a reward for the re turn of the animals.

When the vital current is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to PROF. LOW'S MAGIC SULPHUR
SOAP — Healing, soothing, and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use. distigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal.

A new publication of recipes gives prominence to an "anti-spree mixture," and tells people how to "relieve drankenness."

The St. Jean Baptiste celebration in Mont real on June 24th promises to be a grand affair. Between the grand procession, the pienic, the cavalcade of one hundred and twenty | the loyalists in the north of Ireland. Indignahorsemen, the tournay and inhaberless other attractions, Montreal will draw thousands of visitors. Let every one be well so as to enjoy the fun. A course of Kidney Wort will secure that. Get it at once from your drug-

Mrs. Stewart Best, of Nicholasville, Ky. only nineteen years of age, is charged with poisoning her husband in order to get his

money. Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four Lottles of Northrop & Lyman's Megetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received.

A paper read before the Forestry Congress estimated the cost of the railroad ties used in the United States every seven years at \$14,781,000.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Compositing Haws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, 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 use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "James Eprs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A GOOD THING.
Dr. Adam Miller, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have recommended Horsford's Acid Phosphate to my patients, and have received very favorable reports. It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the afflicted. In a practice of thirty five years I have found a few good things, and this is one of them."

All the same of the same

DANGER IN THE AIR.

The recent strange planetary movements and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when atmospheric influence will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poison.

Forty canning factories on the lower Columbia are running half time. The salmon run is lighter than expected.

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. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

Bartholdi has set up his statue of Liberty in an inclosure at Paris, and immense crowds visit it at 25 cents a head.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Take some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a spoonful of mustard; remain indoors; equalize the circulation with warm bath and friction; drink warm ginger tea, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most perfect and the safest cough cure that can be procured.

Bessie Cummings, eight years old, got a \$10,000 verdict for a leg lost in being run over by the Brooklyn City Railroad.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION. Mrs. A. O'Brien, 372 Exchange street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician, She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she re-sorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer cuquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. postage

Augustus Morse, aged seventy-seven, prin-cipal of a Hartford school, has resigned after sixty one consecutive years of teaching.

SAVED FROM THE SCALPEL. A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, con-tracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedly effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use. and internal use.

Miss Mary E. Blake is to receive \$100 from the city of Boston for her contribution of a poem for the Wendell Phillips memorial service.

A FACT.

There are oils white, and oils black, Put up in bottles short and tall, But Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for pain,

Is the very best oil of all. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, sprains, bruises, contracted cords, sore throat, frost bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and internal use.

Robert Heberton Terrell, one of the seven commencement orators of the graduating class of over 200 at Yale, is a colored man 27 years old, who was born a slave in Vir-

 \blacktriangle CELEBRATED CASE.

The remarkable case of W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, who suffered from disease of the liver and kidneys so badly that all hope of recovery was abandoned. He remained ten and thirteen days without action of the bowels. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters restored him perfect health, which he had not known for twenty years before.

PUTTING DOWN THE ORANGEMEN. Dublin, June 4. - The Government has decided not to permit any counter demonstra-tions on the part of Orangemen, to be held at the same time and place as the Nationalist meetings. It will not interfere with the counter demon-strations provided they are held at such times and places as will not bring the hostile bodies into collision. The decision has exasperated tion meetings will probably be held. The Express says the Government has unconditionally surrendered to the party of sedition The Freeman's Journal congratulates the Government on its action.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

OTTAWA, June 3 .-- The Free Press to-night publishes a report of a short interview with Mr. Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, with reference to the reduction of the canal tolls. His attention having been called to the operation of the new tariff, by which wheat from the United States passing through the Welland Canal for Montreal would only pay 10 cents per ton, while wheat from points in Ontario passing through the St. Lawrence Canals only, would pay 15 cents per ton, he is represented as saying that this feature of the question is now being considered by the Government, and that, "speaking officially," he had every reason to believe that the matter will be remedied, or at any rate, that some concessions will be made after the subject is fully considered.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

WINNIPEG, June 3.-In the legislature today the house went into committee of the whole on the reply to the proposition from Ottawa. The reply was adopted with unimportant alterations and an addition by Mr. Norquay to the last clause: That the Ottawa delegates be empowered and instructed to receive and answer any further converged. ceive and answer any further communication on the subject, and should no modification to the terms be offered by the Federal Government in supplement of the claims as proposed, then the committee be instructed to prepare for submission to the house at its next session a full statement of the province's case before its submission to England. as adopted by the house on March 17. The roply was read the first and second time. Mr. Green-Messrs. Moody and Sankey intend to sail for America on July 5. Dominion railway policy, and adding to it a request that the grants to the Seuthwestern, Manitoba & Northwestern and Northwest Central, now fixed at one dollar per acre, be made free grants, following the condition that 100 miles be built annually till the roads are completed.

The average ocean steamer burns about 100 tons of coal a day. The largest steamers—the Greyhounds—burn nearly 200 tons.

OSCAR WILDE'S CAREER.

Vanity Fair draws the following pen picture of the apostle of astheticism, who, it seems, has changed much since his return from America:—"Oscar, the younger son of the late Sir William Wilde, archeologist, traveller and Queen's surgeon in Ireland, won the Berkeley Medal for Greek in Trinity College, Dublin, and a scholarship, Migrating to Magdalen College, Oxford, he took two "Firsts" and "The Newdigate," Then he wandered in Greece, and, full of a Neo-Hellenic spirit, came back to invade social London. He invented the asthetic movement. He presched the doctrine of possible culture in external things. He got brilliantly laughed at and good naturedly accepted. In ISSI he published a somewhat startling volume of poems, and at once went to America to preach his gospel of culture. Then, as an itinerant art apostle, he wandered from New York to Sau Francisco, lectured to all sorts and cenditions of men, produced a play and came back to London. Suddenly he gave up dato worship for dandyism, cut his long locks and accepted life. He is a sayer of smart things, and has a rare flow of thoroughly Irish wit with an excellent notion of the advantage that may accrue to any man from drawing attention to himself anyhow. He has lived through much laughter, in which he has always joined. He has many disciples, and is of opinion that 'imitation is the sincerest form of insult.' He is twenty-eight eight years old, comes of a literary family

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

and is essentially modern."

TORONTO, June 3. -- The May report of the Outario Bureau of Industries has been issued. Winter wheat is in a much more satisfactory state than in May last year. The area under wheat on the whole is twenty per cent. less than last year. The clover fields are everywhere magnificent, the condition giving promise of an abundant yield. The general outlook for fruit bespeaks a high average crop, nearly all kinds contrasting favorably with the failure last season. Oats, barley and spring wheat have made a fine start, giving promise of a good harvest. The area of spring wheat is larger than last year in the western counties, and will make good to a considerable extent the reduced area under fall wheat. The effects of last week's frosts in field, orchard and garden crops, as shown by telegraph reports from correspondents on Monday, is much less serious than was feared. In nearly all the best fruit growing districts no permanent injury was done, and the prospect continues encouraging for a fine crop.

THE LONDON AQUARIUM BURNED Loxpos, June 3. The East London Aquarium at Bishopsgate, was burned this morning. Some of the wild animals were removed, others were shot, and some burned. Among the latter were lions, bears, jackals and monkeys. The roaring of the burning beasts was terrible. The curiosities of Marwood, the hangman, were consumed.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH. DUBLIS, June 4 .- In continuation of the cricket match between Dublin University and the Philadelphia clubs yesterday the visitors finished their first innings with a score of 181, ticing the Dublins. The Dublins in their 2nd innings brought their score up to 218. The Americans then went in for their 2nd innings, but after making 23 and no wickets down the game was drawn, leaving the score: Dublin, 218; Philadelphia, 204.

TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, June 4.- Locusts have been causing much damage in the State of Vera Cruz. The coffee, tobacco and sugar crops are threat-ened. They come from Yucatan and will probably extend north through the State of Tamau-lipas as far as the heat of the climate permits. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4. A special to the Erening Post from Gunymas says: "Five states have declared war against President Gonan amount of the garanna status tax Tracts are being concentrated in the interior."



Fast Potato Digging
THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER Envesits cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer. Guar-anteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day! SENT ON

60 Days'

Agents Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$2000 to publish.

Monarch Manufacturing Co., CHICACO, ILL.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other bleed-purifying medicine is made, or has every been propured, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the great confine as

Agaris Man sgarilla.

It leads the list is a fragy scendific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a bark SCROFULA AVER'S SARSAPARILLA WIll dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or secondous Catarrh, CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and repove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of serofulous origin.

"Hutto Tex. Sept. 28, 1882.

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"At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES erful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrotifious tendoncies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. Johnson."

PREPARED BY

the same with the same of the

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Truzzle's; \$1, six bottles for \$5. Tally in the file

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AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY......JUNE 11, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JUNE.

THURSDAY, 12 .- Corpus Christi. Holyday of Obligation. Epist. I Cor. xi. 23-29; Gosp. John vi. 56-59.

FRIDAY, 13 .-- St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor. SATURDAY, 14 .-- St. Basil the Great, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. SUNDAY, 15.—Sunday in the Octave of Corpus Christi. Epist. 1 John iii. 13-18; Gosp. Luke xiv. 16-24. Abp. Neale, Baltimore,

died, 1817. MONDAY, 16.—Of the Octave.

Tuesday, 17.—Of the Octave. Wednesday, 18.—88. Marcus and Marcelli-anus, Martyrs. Abp. Blanchet, Oregon, died, 1883. Bp. Tyler, Hartford, died,

found, June 4, on the Rideau Hall grounds at Ottawa. One of the Secret Service detectives is supposed to have placed it there. We have'nt the slightest doubt but that this supposition is perfectly correct. These fel. Canadian of the Sister Province, who has lows must periodically show the Government | contributed to the realms of Canadian verse that their services cannot be dispensed with. | and song, has been overlooked in the article

THE Rev. Felix O'Callaghan, of Prooklyn, who is now travelling in Spain, says in a recent letter to the Catholic Review: " Before concluding I will mention that to be an Irish Catholic is considered an honor in Spain. There is no foreigner so generally respected as a Catholic with a "Me" or an "O" prefixed to his name. So I would advise those who drop these prefixes in America to resume them if they ever visit Spain, were it only for the occasion."

THE Toronto World announces the fact that since Sir Richard Cartwright's speech there must have been fifty payers in Ontario which have come out more or less pronounced for Canadian Independence. Our esteemed contemporary was the first paper of the sister province to follow in the footstens of THE Post in advocating Canadian Independence, and in trying to inspire the people with a livelier and more thorough national sentiment. It is a worthy first among the lifty.

Poor O'Connor Power, the renegade member for Mayo County, returned as far as Belfast the other evening to address a public meeting in Ireland. But, even in the strong hold of Orangeism and "loyalty," Mr. Power met with a reception that should everlastingly remind him of the infamy of his treachery. He was greeted with howls, yells of derision, and cries of "Traitor," "Scoundrel," "Go back to Mayo," and other unequivocal expressions of the contempt and horror which every traitor must necessarily inspire in the hearts of a patriotic people.

Ir is a pleasure to note that an attempt is being made to introduce more Canadian blood in the composition of the staff at the head of our militia. The new officer that is to succeed i Major-General Luard in the command of the militia is Colonel Middleton. He is no stranger to Canada, being connected with the country by a matrimonial alliance. His aidede-camp will be Lieut. H. E. Wise, who is a of firing with intent to murder. The days of native of Ottawa. Lieut. Wise received his military training in the Royal Military College, Kingston, and being one of the four cadets who stood highest at the close of their graduation year, he received a commission in the Imperial army. He has already seen considerable service at Gibraltar, Maita and elsewhere. The appointment, if sanctioned, would, no doubt, give general satisfaction. Canadian ability and merit should in all cases receive the first recognition.

THE Mail, a short time ago, made some strenuous, but rather silly, efforts to get up a scandal over a letter alleged to have been Mr. W. H. Higgins, in which His Grace was supposed to have given expression to his political preferences, which, by the way, did not coincide with the ravings of the Tory

This is how the New York Independent comments upon the letter, taking it to be a genuine document:-"We confess that we see in this letter nothing more than any citizen has a right to say if he believes it. We do not believe that Protestant ministers or Catholic archbishops are forbidden to use the personal influence for what it is worth in any political conflict in which religious or moral or secular interests are at stake. The Archbishop had his opinion, and had a right to express it. He would be going beyond his province only when he assumed to inflict ecclesiastical censures on those who differed look at the question in that light.

THE influx of immigrants into the Dominion settle in the Northwest. The following re- in the ascendant. turns for the month of May have just been issued by the Departmentof Agriculture, and they show the total arrivals for the month to have been 24,466, as compared with 26,642 for the same month last year. The total arrivals for the five months of 1884 were 61,386, and for the same period last year May were 8,035, being 1,011 less than in the the Dominion to 31st May was 36,061, as Canadian politics, has unbosomed himself to compared with 38,931 for the same period an Ottawa reporter on the subject of some of lust year.

ALL savagery in our national game of lacrosse must be strongly discountenanced. In a match between the Ontarios, who aspire to championship honors, and the Torontos, two most disgraceful scenes occurred. The report of the contest says that "the game was twice inlacrosse an Ontario man who encroached on his goal crease, and secondly Mackenzie receiving a black eye in a row which followed later. After this the match was fairly played out." These incidents will not add to Mackenzie's reputation for gentleness, nor to the high standing of lacrosse in the eyes of its admirers and patrons. If a lacrosse player can only defend his goal by slaughtering his opponent, and if he himself can be made to play "fairly" only by receiving a black eye, it becomes the imperative duty of the Association to protect the game from the discredit which such brutal conduct would inevitably bring upon it.

In a recent issue of this paper we published a brief article on the "Irish Canadian Poets," which formed a portion of the subject A dynamite bomb with wire attached was of Mr. Lesperance's able paper on the " Poets of Canada," read before the Royal Association at Ottawa. A correspondent, "Ontario," calls our attention to the fact that a young an promising Irish of Review. Mr. T. O'Hagan, B.A., at present teacher of modern languages in the Barrie Col ligiate Institute, is the young poetalluded to. Our correspondent writes : "Those who have read Mr. O'Hagan's "Moore Centenary Ode," "Ireland in 1880," and the very graceful poem entitled "Profecturi Salutamus" which he read on the occasion of his graduation at Ottawa University will willingly concede to this talented Irish-Canadian from Ontario no small share of poetic genius. His Moore Centenary Ode merited for the author a complimentary letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston, while several of his neat poetic gems have been published at Notre Dame University in a volume entitled "Household Library of Catholic Poets."

> around Newry on Sunday. The members of the Irish Parliamentary party had called a public meeting to discuss national and other questions. The Orangemen said they would allow no such meeting to take place. The Government stepped in and, to the atter discomiture of the "loyal bullies," and to the surprise of the people, said the meeting shouldgo on without interruption or interference from any quarter. The Orangemen became wild with rage: Her Majesty's Government was to be defied by these murderous "loyalists"; orders went forth from the leaders of the society to gather a mob from the slums of Belfast, London. Manchester and other centres. But the Government was not be intimidated by their bluster. The National demonstration took place at the appointed hour and place amid the greatest enthusiasm; while the Orangemen skulked around their hall, awaiting an opportunity to fire into the procession of Nationalists as it passed through the public streets of Newry. Some shots were fired, and some sixty Orangemen were arrested, two of whom are held on the charge rabid Orangeism are about numbered, and, God knows, it is about time for the Government to begin to string up the monster.

THE Toronto Telegram is sometimes not as should be. Our estcemed contemporary is a little given to the habit of writing on subjects about which it has some mistaken ideas. Thus, we have an example of that ignorance kind one must be, like the Telegram, profoundly ignorant of the political tendencies of this Province and of its people, whether were the first, as an organized body, to declare for independence. Their various national cluve, at banquets, debates and other meet-Canada's right to enter into the immediate parliamentary election in this city a French although with little or no canvassing, expenditure or means to secure success, he made a the present leader of the House in Quebec.

Catholic influence is all against a movement test, this violence adds no strength to the in the direction of independence." This as- dignified position of the people under the der fall wheat. Oats, barley and spring fluence is not against the movement, and leader."

there is no reason why it should. Our es is not as great this year as it was last, teemed contemporary evidently does not although it was confidently predicted that know the people of this Province very well, the increase would be unusually large and or it would have a more accurate idea of what that the immigration officers would be unable their political aspirations are, and whether it to handle the numbers that would come to is the colonial or national sentiment that is

even Froude, is looked upon with unconcealed suspicion and distrust by those whom one would naturally expect to see favor him with 64,774. Passengers for the United States in | their confidence and admiration. This is a pity, for Mr. Smith is really an able man; same month last year; total for the five but ability, when allied with dishonesty, months, 25,325 and for the same period last deserves to fare no better. The Hon. Wm. year 25,643. The total number of settlers in McDougall, who has figured prominently in the Professor's writings. "I think," said the ex-Minister, "that they are the irresponsible utterances of a literary Bohemian who is very well read in the world's history, writes remarkably good English, is never happy unless he can find some one to admonish or birch, and would reconstruct the universe if his terrupted by savage fouls. First, the Toronto power were equal to his confidence in his goal keeper, Mackenzie, felling with his ability to improve it, but he understands very little of the political history, habits, genius, wants, opinions, or aspirations of the Canadian people. In the schoolmaster's role he has succeeded pretty well; as a political teacher his influence in Canada, so far as my observation extends, has not been a success. On the Irish question he has permitted his personal antipathies to run away with his judgment and I fear to pervert history, which is much to be regretted. Mr. Godkin, the able editor of the New York Nation, has demonstrated this in a very calm review of Mr. Smith's position on that question,"

> It is not every day in the year, nor every year in a decade, that a member of parliament can get the better of the "grand old man" of the British House of Commons, but the young and dashing member for Monaghan has succeeded in adding to his parliamentary record a triumph which has extorted the ad miration of his most rabid enemies. If the value of praise be proportionate to the hostility of the source from which it emanates, and the unwillingness with which it is accorded, the valiant member for Monaghan may well feel proud of the following tribute from the aristocratic and royal St. James Gazette: "Mr. Timothy Healy has had many parliamentary triumphs for so young a man. Last night he enjoyed a distinction of which we doubt if any other member of the House can boast. Mr. Gladstone's courtesy in debate to friends and foes is pro verbial; and it never shines more brightly than in his little discussions with the Irish members. But not even to any of that privileged band has the Prime Minister ever made such a concession as was wrung from him last night by the member for Monaghan, Mr. Gladstone actually admitted that if (there is much virtue in an "if")-a certain statement of Mr. Healy's were accurate, 'it was possible he (Mr. Gladstone) might be wrong. Mr. Gladstone, like another exalted personthe high abilities of Mr. Healy."

After the late dynamite explosions occurred in London a portion of the British press, with unusual offensiveness and brutality, suggested that the Irish living in England be offered up as victims for crimes which in ordinary probaiblity might have been instigated and plotted by the police themselves, as they are known to have done so before. The Boston Pilot of this week, commenting on the dynamite policy and on the fiendish proposal of the British press, says :- "The judicious friends of freedom everywhere will deplore this resort to the policy of recklessness and despair. It supreme sway over the National Convention is unnecessary, unwise, aimless, ineffective, and deeply injurious to the side that adopts it. Though there is not the least evidence to connect Ireland with these outrages, the brutality of England is appealed to by the press, and the appeal means open slaughter of innocent Irish people. With shocking effrontery the Times declares that the explosions of the month. The Bureau has based its rewere the work of the National party led by Mr. Parnell. The Standard threatens the and thirty correspondents scattered all over Irish in London with popular English ven- the Province. We are first informed that algeance; and other great organs sound the same note of outrage. This is dangerous careful about the truth of its statements as it business, and it ought to be stopped at once. Even were these dynamiters Irishmen, the Irish people are not responsible for their inwith which it is not thoroughly conversant or sane acts any more than the German or Russian people for the irreconcilables in their midst. England alone is responsible for the or misapprehension, as the case may be, on the dynamiters. She has worked on the pol- fact which will tell heavily against the quanthe part of the Telegram, when it says icy of force and hate, and the that the French in Quebec do not take harvest of these is hate and force. the area under wheat is about 20 per cent. kindly to the idea of Canadian nation- Let us hear no more of threatened slaughter less than it was last year. Instead of the written by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to ality. To make an assertion of this of the innocent Irish people in England. Millions and millions of men, who have no sympathy with dynamiters, will have active the number of acres given to the raising sympathy with opposition to this diabolical of that agricultural product was 1,181,425; French or English speaking. The French spirit. An attack on the Irish people in Eng. in 1884 the number is only 937,259, or 244. land would result in tens of thousands of 166 acres less. This falling off in the grow Englishmen being hunted down like dogs ing of winter wheat does not reprefrom end to end of the earth. Let us have sent so many idle acres, ings, have openly and eloquently advocated no more threats of vengeance against inno- it indicates on the part of the cent people; that is a mortally dangerous farmers an unwillingness to risk their time, enjoyment of national sovereignty. At a recent game. What the dynamiters propose to gain labor and seed in raising crops during the by their explosions, we de not know, we can | cold season of the year with the capricious Canadian ran on the Independent ticket, and not guess. It is absurd to think that they weather that characterizes the connecting can destroy security in England. The money periods between the Fall and the Winter, and value of their demolitions is insignificant. If between the Winter and the Spring. On the most promising showing at the polls against they are Irish, which we doubt, they mean other hand, the area under spring wheat is no more than an expression of endless hatred much larger than last year in the western

IMPUGNING ORANGE LOYALTY.

"Orange Loyalty" has been again sat on by the English Government. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has addressed an epistle to the Grand Master of the Orangemen in Ulster, in which His Excellency informs the "loyal" disturbers of the peace that the Government is convinced the Orange-GOLDWIN SMITH, who writes more brilliantly men adopted a deliberate policy of holding polished lies than any other cotemporary meetings at the same time and place as the historian or political teacher, not excepting Nationalists did, for the purpose of making counter demonstrations which resulted in unlawful acts of violence and murder. The Lord Lieutenant warns the Orangemen not to pursue such a course in the future, as the government has fully decided not to permit any counter demonstration on their part to be held at the same time and place as Nationalist meetings. This decision has exasperated the squelched "loyalists" in the North and they threaten to hold indignation meetings. Their organs, with much lamentation and groaning, say the government has unconditionally surrendered to the "party of sedition." The lot of the poor Orange bigots is indeed hard. It seems to them an unpardonable outrage to damn their loyalty in such an atrocious manner. It never strikes them that the Government is the best judge of the kind of loyalty that is demanded from its subjects, and of the manner in which submission to its laws should be interpreted and yielded. The Orangemen accordingly refuse to obey the law, and they have expressed their determination to resist to the utmost the attempt of the Government to keep them within the rights of their neighbors. Pretty loyalists and law-abiding people, these Orangemen!

HONORING AN EX-SLAVE.

Perhaps the most extraordinary incident, and certainly the most noble feature of the late Republican National Convention at Chicago, was the election of a negro to the temporary chairmanship of that notable gathering. It was a noble spectacle to see a nan whose race was only released from the degraded bonds of slavery, less than two decades ago, standing like a free-born gentleman at the head of the body delegated to express the preferences of a great and successful national party in the greatest of modern nations on the momentous issue of selecting Presidential candidates. It was a noble spectacle, no matter what political exigencies, ignoble intrigues, or selfish aims may have brought it about. The fact re mains, all the same, that John R. Lynch, who was born in slavery, wielded the gavel at the largest National Convention of American citizens ever held in the United States, and had it within his power to give or withhold permission to a white man to speak. A brief outline of the career of the subject of this remarkable incident may not prove uninteresting. John R. Lynch was born a slave in 1847, and is consequently only in his 37th year. He was without early education. On receiving his freedom after the war he removed from his native State, Louisiana, to Natchez, Mississippi, where he went to an evening school and engaged in photography. In 1869 young Lynch first tasted the sweets of political life, when ex cathedra. To have extorted from him an the Peace by Governor Ames. In November acknowledgment of this truth, even condi- of the same year, being only 22 years of age, tionally, is nevertheless a convincing proof of he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1871, when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in that body. In 1872, at the age of 25, he was elected to the United States Congress, and made another successful run in 1878. He proved to be a very fair parliamentarian and enjoyed the respect of his associates. He has also acted as chairman of the State Executive Committee, but since the expiration of his term he has been attending solely to his plantations, living the life of a Cincinnatus. Such is the honorable career of the negro who, by the choice of his fellowmen, held during the period of organization

of the great Republican party. THE CROPS. The Ontario Bureau of Industries have just issued the May report, giving positive and reliable information regarding the condition of the grain, grass and fruit crops up to the 15th port on the returns made by some six hundred though the winter wheat is in a much more satisfactory state than it was at this time last year, still it is far from being uniformly good, and the outlook in some districts, especially those situated at the extreme ends of the Province, is rather gloomy. Besides this limitation in the excellence of the crop itself, there is another tity of the crop. That fact is, that this year acreage of winter wheat increasing, it has decreased at an astonishing rate. In 1883 The Telegram adds: "Then the French of England's rule in Ireland. But as a pro- counties, and this will counterbalance to a considerable extent the reduced area un-

of winter wheat is a partial failure in the party organization from the capitalists. eastern counties of the Province, having suffered from winter-killing and spring frosts. From all other ports the accounts are, almost without exception, favorable. The clover fields, in every direction, are in magnificent condition, and in many districts the prospects are better than they have been for years, so that expectations of an abundant yield may be confidently entertained. The fields are said to look from a week to ten days ahead of their condition at the corresponding date of last year. As for the fruit crop, the report assures us that the outlook, in nearly every kind, is exceedingly encouraging, and bespeaks a high average crop, which will form a favorable contrast with the failure of last season. Apple and pear trees are everywhere healthy and laden with blossoms and are likely to bear enormously. The peach trees, alone, did not survive the winter without serious injury from frosts, and many of them have been destroyed. The prospect for small fruits of all kinds is equally bright. It was feared that the effects of last week's frosts in the field, orchard and garden would be very injurious to the crops, but according to authentic information, they are much less serious than was at first stated by the telegraph re-

JAMES G. BLAINE, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The truth of the old adage that "there is luck in odd numbers" has apparently been exemplified in the victory of James G. Blaine bounds of reason, deceney and respect for the at the chicago Convention. Twice before did the Plumed Knight put his shoulder to the wheel of fortune, in the endeavor to snatch the Presidential prize by securing the charges for transportation, and that she Republican nomination, but on both occasions he was defeated by combinations. On the the fair and equal protection of the laws. third occasion, however, he has succeeded by This is the first time that a clause referring t combinations, but this time a Republican nomination is no positive guarantee that he will ever enter the White House. The Convention of 1876 met in Cincinnati. The balloting began, and on the third day, Friday, there were seven ballots. The leading men at the start were Blaine, Morton, and Bristow. On the first ballot Blaine received 285, Morton 125, and Bristow 113. Conkling had 99 and Hayes 61. Blaine's steadily increased to 308 on the sixth and 351 on the seventh ballot, while Morton's and Conkling's steadily fell off on every ballot. The break to Hayes began on the fifth ballot, when he got 104 votes, which were increased to 113 on the sixth and 384 on the seventh ballot.

In the Convention of 1880 Blaine and Grant were the two most prominent names on the ticket. There were no less than thirty-six ballots taken. Grant's vote was 304 on the first ballot; it touched its minimum-302-on the twenty-fith, reached its maximum -313on the thirty-tifth, and closed with the famous 306 on the last ballot. Blaine started with 284 votes, and did not get more than 285 on my subsequent ballot. There was no serious break in his column until next to the lastthirty-lifth-ballot. On the thirty-fourth his vote was 275. On that ballot Garfield, for not more than two votes appeared on any preceding count, showed 17 votes. On the thirty-fifth ballot Garlield's vote had jumped up to 250 and Blaine's had dropped to 57. On the next and last ballot the former had 399-378 being necessary to a choice-and the latter 42.

In the present contest it seemed that the intensity of the strife between the fairly balanced forces of Arthur and Blaine would again result in the mutual destruction of the two foremost candidates, and give the day to a national power, not a federation of state some "dark horse." History, however, was not destined to repeat i!self. The whole movement for Blaine had been an adventurous one, contemplating neither retreat nor compromise, regarding with contempt or indifference obstacles to an election which sober men would be unable to overlook, advancing impetuously with no other thought than that of forcing a nomination at all hazards, and leaving the serious after-work of the campaign to take care of itself. Noise and bluster were made to enter largely into the nomination. The Blaine

supporters carried the field with a rush. In the first ballot the vote stood 332 for Blaine and 278 for Arthur, with the balance split up between Edmunds, Logan, the two Shermans, Lincoln and Hawley. The second ballot gave an increase of 17 to Blaine, and resulted in a loss of two to Arthur. Blaine came out of the third ballot with 375. while Arthur stuck at 274. In the fourth and last ballot Sherman's and Logan's supporters went over to Mr. Blaine with a portion of the Arthur and Edmunds delegates, which gave the man from Maine the long sought for palm of victory, the vote standing 544 to Arthur's 207. Blaine may be the ablest man in his party, but he is by no means a personage to whom the nation, or even the Republican party in its entirety, will take kindly; although his career has been brilliant and dashing, it has given offence to many whose sympathy and support would, in the present conflict, be of undoubted service. We fear that Blaine has secured the Republican nomination one term too late to be elected President of the United States.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate, now being held at Chicago, endorses protection as being of benefit to the country, and favors an increase of the wool duties. In this the party is but following the traditions on which it sets in costume, illustrative of fifty years was founded and which have enabled it to and dances then in vogue. Tuesday hold its supremacy for the past twenty-four Dominion Day, will be consecrated in years. The manufacturing interests in the of the militia. It will be "Military States have become solidified and by a per- when grand street parades and reviews, feet organization move in such harmony that prising visiting and city corps to the any party which attempts to interfere with | of over four thousand men; with sport with him politically." The Mail is too blind sertion is also too sweeping. "All" such in- calm and successful guidance of the national wheat have made a fine start and give promise those interests will meet with opposition at the afternoon and fireworks for the every of a good and an abundant harvest. The crop the polls from the laboring classes, and in July 2nd will be the business and work

was demonstrated during the last few a paigns. When Tilden ran against Hap that astute politician refrained from referi in any way to the tariff, and therefore alarming the manufacturing interest, elected, de jure, President. In the next of paign Hancock, Democrat, ran against G field. The former fell under the influence John Kelly, a powerful New York political head suchem of Tanmany Hall. At the Democratic Convention the plant

the pletform was introduced, "Tariff h revenue purposes only." This stirred up the manufacturers, who poured money into in Republican treasury, and threatened to clo down their factories immediately if the Democratic ticket was elected, This had for desired effect, and the Democratic manager finding an overwhelming tide setting in, a tempted at the eleventh hour to rectify the blunder, and withdrew on the eve of election the obnoxious plank "Tariff for revent purposes only." But the plan of battle h already been arranged and could not be alte ed, and many seeing that defeat was inevitable polled their votes for Garfield, giving him large popular majority. In order to counter act the Greenback influence, the convention recommends gold and silver coinage as an i ternational standard. The freshest and most ominous plank is the announcement of support to such legislation as will fully a efficiently carry out the constitutional pow of Congress over inter-State commerce. Al that the principle of the regulation railway corporations is a wise and salutar one for the protection of all classes of the people, and it favors "legislation that shall provent unjust discrimination and excessiv secure to the people and to the railways alik control of railways by government has bee introduced into a national platform. A larg section of the Democrats profess to be ant monopolists and areantagonistic to individua ownership of the railways, which they dee to be the popular highways, and such should be owned by nation. There is no doubt that a President election in the near future shall hinge on thi point of vital interest, which to-day is one the main issues and the real problem of the hour. It advocates the enforcement of a eight-hour labor law, and emphatically d nounces the importation of contract laborated from Europe or Asia as an offense against the spirit of American institutions. This, for the present, is directed against Chinese immig tion, but will eventually extend not unlike to the importation of lumbermen and cotte operatives from Canada, and is consequent very significant. It recommends the complete tion of the work of civil service reform, a condemns the granting of tracts of lands aliens who are not residents. In reference this, a suggestive incident occurred in the sending, while this question was under dicussion, of a cablegram to Parnell, to the effect that at the request of the hi National League the committee of the Republ can hational convention pledges that party secure legislation prohibiting foreign la ownership; that the English curse absolute landlordism cannot be t ferred from Ireland to America, platform, among minor matters, pro ises a still further increase of soldiers' sions, favors non-interference in for politics, the restoration of the mavy and removal of the restrictions on merchants ping, declares it a duty to suppress the mons, and that the United States constit and closes with a condemnation of the pression of the will of the people by Southern democracy by interference with

TORONTO'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

From the 30th of June to the 5th of inclusively, Toronto will be engaged in celebration of its semi-centennial. F years have passed since Toronto, then know as muddy little York, obtained its act of corporation. From that date the new-b city progressed and developed to such extent that it soon won the distinguish title of "The Queen City" of the West. citizens are not alone in feeling proud of prosperity of Toronto; the people of Cana at large share in that pride, and are eage present her with their congratulations on most auspicious occasion. What Montre to the Province of Quebec, Toronto is t Province of Ontario, the centre of comme trade, education, art, and all the of branches of civilization. Thrift, enterpr and progression are the characteristic Toronto's inhabitants. It is according meet and proper that such a city should dertake to celebrate a golden anniversary a scale worthy of its past record. We received a beautifully executed card cont ing the programme of events which will place in connection with the celebration. first day of the fete, Monday, June 30th, be known as the "Municipal and Histo Day," which is specially commemorative city's municipal organiza the progress. There will street parade to comprise pal bodies, police, fire brigades, etc.; and "York Pioneers" will give a pictorial sentation of prominent events in the h of the city, which will be followed by hi cal orations in the afternoon. The ev will witness torch-light processions, p nade concerts, fancy dress balls with quad

man's day, and is to be known as "Trades and Industrial Day," which will be specially commemorative of the past progress and present condition of the commercial interests of the city. Connected therewith there will be a street parade, which will comprise members of labor organizations, each with a tableau illustrative of the trade followed; representatives, with illustrative tableau, from railway, telegraph, express, and manufacturing companies, Board of Trade, etc., and waggons, or floats, laden with goods dealt n, artistically designed, from each firm doing business in the city. Band and J. A. Barrett, E. E. Clexton, M. doing business in the city. Band and choral music will fill the air for the rest of the twenty-four hours. Thursday will be U. E. Loyalists' Day, which is to commemorate the settlement of the opponents of American independence on Canadian territory. The Lieut.-Governor will be the centre of attraction in the afternoon. Towards midnight, when all is dark, a grand harbor parade will take place. The programme announces that all the steamers. tugs and craft of every description will form in line and move around the Bay; they will be illuminated by Chinese lanterns, etc., and all along the line a continuous shower of rockets and Roman candles will be discharged. Forts will be crected on the Bay, and for over an hour a mimic naval combat will be waged, closing with the most magnificent display of closing with the most magnificent display of ferry grandeur ever witnessed in Canada. On burg: P. P. Carlon, Providence; H. Filia-resident the "Benevolent Societies" of the treault, St. Hyacinthe; F. H. Gores, D. F. Friday the "Benevolent Societies" of the city will do honor to the day. The last day of the fête, Saturday, July 5th, is to be known as "Educational Day." All the institutions devoted to public instruction will turn out. parade, which will be distinguished by tableaux illustrative of the educational progress of Duane, T. J. Gibbons, P. R. Heffron, P. M. and their officers and pupils will hold a grand the Queen city.

It is evident from the rapid and brief outline of the events that are preparing, that no effort is to be spared in making the demonstration a success. The attractions and amusements are as interesting as they are numerous, and, if properly carried out, cannot fail to add immeasurably to the fame and credit of Toronto,

THE EXHIBITION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens' ex hibition committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. Theodore Lyman in the Meenantes Hall, Mr. I needfore Lyman in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. W. R. Salter, H S Evans, A C Hutchison, B J Coghnin, H J Cloran, A McGibbon, B Tansey, P A Crosbie, C E Whitney, W Wilson, J Lesperance, F W Mills, W McLea Wallank, G McAfee, S C Stevenson,

F Colson (honorary secretary.) The secretary reported the work of the subcommittee appointed to nominate officers and sub-committees and to wait upon the members of the permanent committee with the suggestion that the date be changed until, say, the 10th of September.

The report regarding the nomination of officers and sub-committees was as follows:
President, Hon J R Thibaudeau; Vice-Presidents, Messrs Richard White and F W Henshaw; Treasurer, Mr W R Salter; Hon Secretary, Mr F Colson.

Finance-B J_Coghlin_(chairman), David Morrice, Robt Benny, J P Cleghorn, John Duncan, A Ewan, J W Mills, C P Hebert, Hugh Mackay, James Stewart, Jas McShane, Halling of Hisman Will Section of the meighboring of Ald Grenier, Ald Beauchamp, I A Beauvais, Henry Bulmer, R Bickerdike, H Beaugrand, J J Curran, Q C, M P, J K Ward, C A Geoffrion, Q C, Alex Murray, O Mc-Garvey, M C Mullarky, Jas Linton, Col M P Patten, John MacDougall, Ald Tansey, Thos Trihey, Hector Mackenzie, D MacIntyre, Hou M H Cochrane, Thos Workman, G B

Printing and Advertising.—Theo Lyman, chairman, G L Marler, H Beaugrand, H J Cloran, Richard White, Jas. Hannay, James

Stewart, P A Crosby.

Music Committee.—Ino Lesperance, chairman; S Greenshields, F Cushing, C C McFall, S Coulson, A A Trottier, H C St Pierre, Dr Trudel.

Excursion Committee-I H Stearns, Henry S Evans, James McShane, M P P, G Cheney, R Crossley, William O'Brien, Wm Lavers, W McLea Walbank, F Colson.

Games and Sports—Angus Grant, chair-man: D E Bowie, Hugh W Becket, A Mc-Gibbon, G M Nield, Dr Rodgers, B Tansey, Dr And, es, F C Henshaw, A J Corriveau, James Harper, F Colson, C E Whitney, A H Sims, H S Evans, T E McKenna, Sam

Horse Jumping-Jno Crawford, chairman Hon A W Ogilvie, JR Hutchins, Jonathan Hodgson, JO Turgeon, W Wilson, James O'Brien, W H Arnton, JR Cowans, A Desjardins, M.P., Dr. McEachran, B. Tansey, W.m. O'Brien, A.M. Cassils, J.K. Ward, A.McGibbon, A Baumgarten, Hugh Paton, A Penniston, C J Baker, V S, R M Esdaile, C J Alloway, Geo. Caverhill.

way, Geo. Caverhill.
Cattle Display—C M Acer, Chairman, B J
Coghlin, R Bickerdike, Hugh Paton, R H
Pope, Hon M H Cochrane, F R Lingham,
Joseph Hickson, J M Browning, J P Dawes,
Jas McShane, M P P, W B Ives, M P, Geo Whitfield, W W Craig, Wm Rodden, R M

Esdaile, J R Hutchins.

Military Display.—Lieut-Col Ouimet, chairman; Lieut-Cols Bond, Whitehead, Stevenson, Gardner, Campbell and Oswald, Majors Kennedy, Davidson, Dugas, Nott and Blaik-lock, Capts Hood, McArthur, Prevost and

On motion of Mr. W. R. Salter, seconded by Mr. H. J. Cloran, the above list with power to add to their number was adopted. On motion of Mr. H. S. Evans, seconded by Mr. Cloran, the treasurer and hon. secretary were appointed a sub-committee to obtain a room and arrange for the services of a

Paid secretary.

The report of the sub-committee in regard to the interview with the permanent committee as to the proposed change of date was then taken up and the secretary read a letter from Mr. S. C. Stevenson, which stated that it was impossible for him to give a reply re-garding the date of the exhibition, but that a

meeting had been called for Thursday, when the question would be decided. A short discussion took place upon the subject of the proposed change of date in which the arguments pro and con were again gone over by various gentlemen, and it was

resolved to adjourn until the answer of the permanent committee could be received. On motion, therefore, the meeting adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock in the Oblat, Jesuit and Sulpician Orders. On this were gaily Mechanics' Hall were gaily occasion His Lordship will also bless the new the event.

ORDINATIONS At the Grand Seminary.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal held an ordination service at the Montreal Grand Seminary this morning, when the various orders were conferred upon the following gentlemen :-

Tonsure-Belonging to the Seminary-J U. Brule, F. X. Charbonneau, Joseph Comtois, J. B. Marie Dorais, J. L. Duhamel. Joseph Dupras, C. F. R. Filiatrault, John Forbes, William Forbes, G. Lojunsse, C. Keily, Thomas Nealon, H. A. Walsh, of the diocese of Boston; John Hauptmann, Brooklyn; D. E. Coffey, Burlington: Thomas Donahue, Antoine Corneau, Chatham; Joseph Levasseur, John P. Carroll, H. Hemesath, P. J. Hoffmann, Jacob Kurz, Dubuque; Edward Melancon, Halifax; J. W. Cunningham, Hartford; J. C. Lynch, M. E. Me-Carten, A. Bechard, London; J. Mugan, P McGuire, Peterborough; P. J. Rudkins, T. J. Fitzpatrick, Providence; R. F. Martin, J. B. Houle, St. Hyacinthe; T. Proule, J. J. Sullivan. St. Paul; J. Curran, Scranton; J. F. Fagan, P. J. Fallon, J. M. Varily, Springfield; J. A. Trayling, Toronto; T. B. Healy, C. F. Kane, Treaton.

MINOR ORDERS -J. Bonneville, A.P. Hogue, C. A. Laforce, H. A. Langevin, A. J. Sauriol, Montreal: J. V. Martin, Alton: J. F. Dris coll, Burlington; G. Morton, Celorado; W. Sassen, Dubuque: J. Sanson, Grand Rapids: J. J. Sullivan, Halifax; T. J. Cronan, D. H O'Keefe, St. Paul; T. Hannan, Sherbrooke M. Hosey, Trenton.

SUB-DEACONSHIP. - E. Pidgeon, Albany J. A. Daly, J. J. Lally, D. F. Lee, Boston; Halliman, Davenport; F. J. Brune, H. J. Geling, J. A. Gerlemann, Dubuque; T. Quig-McTeague, S. Paul, W. J. Finnerau, Springfield: P. J. Petri, Trenton.

DEACONSHIP—G. J. Bouressa, G. L. Leelere, Montreal; J. C. Daw, P. Fallon, Alton; T. W. Caughlan, J. J. Crowley, J. McGrail, N. J. Merritt, Boston; J. T. Barry, J. J. McAteer, Brooklyn; J. B. Brunon, Colorado; M. H. May, Hartford; R. J. Cullen, Kansas City; P. J. Gnam, C. McManus, London; P. E. Bradley, F. J. Finn, E. F. Hurley, M. C. McDonough, N. J. Plante, Portland; W. H. McNamara, Povidence; A. J. Fanteux, L. Guertin, G. J. Roy, St. Haycinthe; P. A. Belliveau, St.

John; P. S. O'Reilly, Springfield.
PRIESTHOOD.—J. M. St. Denis, Montreal; W. L. Ferland, Alton; C. Sullivan, Boston; M. F. Flannery, Brooklyn; W. J. Long, Springfield.

STRANGERS. Tonsube. -H. J. Desrochers. MINOR ORDERS .- J. E. Bruyere, Montreal; J. L. Crowley, Grand Rapids; M. J. O'Brien Peterborough.

SUBDEACONSHIP.—J. B. Beauchemin, J. Cloutier, P. Derome, J. M. Landry, Montreal; W. J. Hovan, Portland; V. J. B. Campeau, Springfield DEACONSHIP. - B. J. Burke, Burlington.

THE NATIONALITY OF THE NEWLY ORDAINED.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,-I have on one or two occasions heretofore analyzed the list of young men admitted to the different degrees of Holy Orders at the Montreal Seminary, pointing out, as far as the names are a guide, the large proportion that belongs to the Irish people in Canada and the United States. This is a lasting EK Greene, W Farrell, JO Villeneuve, JH R Molson, Andrew Robertson, Rich White, a missionary race; that Irish parents are R Molson, Andrew Robertson, Rich White, A Trottier, A McGibbon, C J Doherty, A Desjardins, M H Gault, M P, R McCready, B Tansey, Geo W Stephens, M P P, C M Acer, G A Drummond, S H Ewing, Jas McCready, Wm Clendinneng, Wm Wilson, M S Foley, S Carsley, Hon J R Thibaudeau, A Boyer, M P P, Ald Beausoleil, Ald Creation, Ald Recording and Record and Service of Irishmen who swell the ranks of number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the street of the sweet of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the street of the sweet of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the street of the sweet of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the ranks of the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the saccount of the large number of Irishmen who swell the saccount of the large number of

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IN QUEBEC.

His Lordship Mgr. Dominique Racine held an Ordination Service at the Basilica, Quebec, when holy orders were conferred upon the following gentlemen :—

SUB-DRACONSHIP.

Messrs. Edmond Verral, Henri Defoy and Augustin Vézina, of the diocese of Quebec, and Octave Turgeon, of the Apostolic Vicarate of Nebraska.

PRIESTHOOD. Messrs. Josoph Alphonse Feuiltault, Clément Leclerc, Isidore Grégoire DeBlois, Joseph Richard, Joseph Marie Alphonse Genest, Siméon Hubert Lessard, François Xavier Tessier-Laplante, Joseph Théophile Turcotte, Patrick Sarsfield O'Bryan, Arthur Gaudiose Brousseau, Hypolite Bernier, Henri Alfred Dionne, Augusto Ouellét, Charles Gagné, Luc Lévesque, Théophile Trudel and Philogone Lemay, all of the diocese of Quebec; John Casimir Drolet, of the diocese of Ottawa, and Thomas Cullen, of the Apostolic Vicarate

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

of Nebraska.

His Excellency Mgr. Smeulders, Apostolic delegate, will visit Toronto before returning to Montreal from Ottawa.

His Lordship Mgr. D. Racine administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to sixty-five children at the Basilica, Quebec, Saturday morning last.

His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese of Three Rivers will preach the Tiers-Ordre in all the parishes where the pastoral visitation will take place.

Mlle. Marie Louise Adélia Thibault, second daughter of Mr. F. X. Thibault, of the village of Bienville, Levis, entered the noviciat of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, on Thursday last.

The pastoral visits of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal this week will be made as follows:-Monday, Laprairie; Tuesday, St. Constant; Wednesday, St. Philippe and St. Jacques-le-Mineur; Thursday, St. Cyprien;

Friday, St. Bernard de Lacolle.

The new chapel of the Ville Marie Convent will be formally opened on the 16th instant. Five Masses will be celebrated simultaneously at the five alters by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre,

banner commemorative of the foundation of the order of the congregation by the venerable Sister Bourgeois.

His Lordship Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Chicoutimi, left at noon on Saturday on the pastoral visit of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who is at present in Rome. ells of the Basilica were rung in honor of the departure of His Lordship. He commenced his visitation at St. Henri de Levis and is accompanied by the Rev. Father Bonchard.

A ROYAL CONVERT. Parts, June 6 .- Count Frederick William, Prince of Hanau, has abjured the Lutheran faith and professed Catholicism.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

WEAT FATHER LAMBERT SAYS OF HAS EARLY LIFE. In an interview with a reporter, Rev. Father Immbert, of Waterloo, says that James G. Blaine was confirmed in the Catholic Church in 1836 by Bishop Kendrick, of Philadelphia, Blaine and his mother were Catholics, as were at least two of his brothers, and his father was converted and became a member of that Church about five years before his death. Father Lumbert was brought up with the Blaine boys and knows a good deal of their early life. He apparently sets at rest the controversy over Blaine's religious views. "I knew the Blaines well," said Father Lam-

"I graw up with them, and have always friendly with them. My father was of the pioneer Catholies of Western bert. bert. "I grew up with them, and have always been friendly with them. My father was one of the pioneer Catholies of Western Peansylvania when Ephrain Blaine, James G.'s father, settled near Brownsyille, away back in the twenties. James was older than I. and was at school a good deal, so I did not see as much of him as of the rest of the family. as much of this as of the rest of the family. Ephraim Blaine married a Miss Gillespie, whose family were intense Catholics. Their children were all brought up in the mother's faith. John Blaine, Jim's brother, and I used to serve Mass together in Elizabeth. His mother made the cassocks we were during the service. As regards James G., I have not the slightest doubt that the parish register at Drownsville will show him to have been baptised a Catholie. I am told on what I consider good authority, which I do not care to divolge, that he made his First Communion and was Confirmed by Bishop Kendrick. I have been told that if e were asked to-day whether or not he was atholic, he would say yes or refuse to answer. the is nota knave. No one with the Gillesoic blood could be a knave. With the spirit of his family to prompt, and its traditions to guide him, he would rather, I am sure, forfeit the Presidency than his self-respect."
"Why, it is said that his father was a Pro-

"Well, he was one, but he died a Catholic, having been converted about five years before

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION. QUEBEC, June 10 .- The Lieut.-Governor, with the usual ceremonial, came down to the provincial buildings at 3 o'clock this aftermon to close the third session of the fifth parliament of Quebec which he did with the following speech:—

Hon, gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I am happy to be able to congratulate you in the name of our gracious sovereign upon the assuidity and diligence with which you have attended to the many weighty matters submitted to your considera-tion, and I am convinced that the important measures which you have passed during this session will be favorably received by the people

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies, and I will see that the sum placed at the disposal of the Governmen will be expended to the greatest advantage. Hon, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

tentlemen of the Legislative Assembly As you are about to return to your homes be pleased to accept my sincere wishes for your welfare and that of your families.

ENLARGING THEIR BESINESS Messrs, Harney Bros., managers of the

Royal Sewing Machine Co. of Hamilton, have made a large contract to supply Messrs. which will be under the control of these gendemen (B. & St. P.) comprises the counties of L'Assomption, Jacques Cartier, Montalin, Berthier, Vandrenil, Joliette, Two Moun-tains, Chambly, Laprairie, Laval, Beauharnois. Vercheres, and the city of Montreal. The Royal has now been in the market for some two years, and during that period has worked itself into popular favor. We feel confident that the managers of the Royal Sewing Machine Co., in securing the services of Messrs. Brodeur, & St. Pierre as their general agents for the above territory, have of President Art succeeded in getting live men to push their ties of the field.

business. DROWNED IN A MILL POND.

SHERMOOKE, June 7.—The coroner has just returned from the scene, and furnishes the following particulars :- Calixta Reil, aged 19, Joseph Costonier, 15, and Octavia Hupe, 18, were found this morning in the mill pond of William Long, Key Brook, Brompton.
They had all been in the employ of Mr. 5th, in consequence of repairs to the mill, and went lishing in the forenoon, and, as was sup osed by the foreman and others, went again in the afternoon, and not returning in the evening, it was taken for granted that they had gone to their homes at Wakefield Hills settlement, Windsor. The hat of Costonier having been found floating on Friday afternoon caused uneasiness and a messenger was sent to their home, when it was found that they had not been there. The water was at once drawn off, when the three bodies were found. They had put their clothes under the bridge, where they were not very easily seen. The evidence at the inquest held by the coroner showed that none of the three could swim and the water where they were found was 12 to 13 feet deep. verdict of found drowned was returned.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

QUEBEC, June 6.—The marriage of Miss Kate Carbray, daughter of Felix Carbray, Esq., M.P.P., Consul of Portugal, to James Maguire, Esq., of the firm of D. & J. Maguire, of this city, took place yesterday morning, in St. Patrick's Church. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated with flags and banners and was crowded to repletion with friends of bride and groom. Mr. Adolphe Hamel presided bride and groom. Mr. Adolphe Hamel presided at the organ and was supported by a full choir, Are Maria and other solos being effectively rendered by Misses Maguire and Boisvert. At the close of the service Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played by Mr. Martin, organist of St. Matthew's. The marriage cermony was performed by the Rev. Father Cronin, C.SS.R., assisted by the Rev. E. A. Maguire. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, wore a magnificent Suret silk, a beautiful wreath and orange blossoms with diamond ornaments and a massive gold with diamond ornaments and a massive gold collaret, the gift of the groom. Mr. Maguire was supported by John Stanton, Esq., who acted as his father and by J, Arthur Maguire, Esq., Argentine Consul-General, brother of the groom. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous dejeuner was served. The happy couple who were the recipients of numerous and costly presents, left by Richelieu at the five altars by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Rev. Father Marechal, Vicar General of the Palace, and the respective Superiors of the Oblat Jesuit and Sulpician Orders. On this were gally decorated with bunting in honor of

PRESIDENTIAL BIOGRAPHIES.

AMES GILLESPIE BLAINE-JOHN A. LOGAN

-BOTH OF OLD IRISH STOCK. At Indian Hill Farm, near West Brownsville, a little town on the Monongahela River, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, James Gillespie Blaine was born on the last day of January, 1830. His ancestors originally came from Ireland. He was named after his grandfather, a gentleman of independent means, who acquired con siderable distinction as a diplomatist in Europe, whence he returned in 1793, and settled in Carlisle, Pa., where Ephraim L. Blaine, the father of the present sketch, was born. Ephraim L. Blaine was a skilful business man, and purchased large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, enough of which he re tained to leave a very handsome property to his son, who is to-day the owner of some of the most valuable coal lands in Monongahela County, Pa. Epraim married a Miss Maria Gillespie, The Gillespie family were all Catholics, and had a great reputation for "smartness," though they were not spe cially money-making people, Old Gillespie used to call Ephraim Blaine his "gig and tandem son-in-law," because he always drove tine horses. Ephraim's distinguished son, the present James G. Blaine, was born, as we have said, on January 31, 1830. He had every advantage in the way of education, being provided with special instructors. He also atcaster, O. He graduated from the Washing bonds. ton University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847. As a student he was unusually successful. After teaching school for some time James

G. Blaine married a lady from Maine and removed to that State, where he entered journalism, editing the Portland Advertiser and the Kennebee Journal with pronounced success. He was elected to the State Legislature and served there from 1859 to 1862, being for the last two years Speaker of the House. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Congress. serving there until 1876—and being twice elected to the Speakership -- when he was ap pointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate chen Mr. Morrill became Secretary of the Freasury. In that same year nominated for the Presidency by Robert-G. Ingersoll at the Cincinnati Convention in a speech which has been spoken of as the most eloquent ever heard at a convention. It was on this occasion that Mr. Blaine received alleged to prove that he profited by a decision concerning a land grant to an Arkansas rail- | Congress by 159 to 10. way, which decision was given while he was Speaker. In 1880 Mr. Blaine was again a candidate, and at the Chicago Convention was nominated by Mr. Joy, of Michigan. The contest between him and Grant on that occasion was extraordinarily close up to the thirty-fifth ballot. At the thirty-sixth ballot Blaine's forces went over to Garfield, who accordingly was nominated. When Garfield became President he made Blaine his Sceretary of State. Since Garfield's death Mr. Blaine has devoted himself to his he has been engaged with his "History of the United States," just published. He is described as a man who is simple and unaffected in his habits and manner of life. Mr Blaine is many-sided enough to be classed as a man of genius. As an orator, a writer, a student of history, and a tinancier, he has won renown. He has also a wide acquaintance with literature. He is a thorough man of the world, and gove is said to be completely master of the bill. art of pleasing in a social way. As a conversationalist he has few equals. With a keen appreciation of fun, he has a wonderful knack of telling a story so as to give it all the pith and piquancy of which it is capable. His private life is without reproach. Even his enemies have always conceded Mr. Blaine's great abilities, though they have ragarded him as arbitrary and high-handed in Brodenr, & St. Pierre, of this city, with their his administration of power. At the be-celebrated sewing machines. The territory ginning of his caveer it was his habit to make very short, crisp speeches, never speaking unless he really had something to say. It was this that attracted Lincoln's attention. That great president was almost the first to ports current at Cape Town that Germany divine his future, and to prophesy what he would accomplish.

It is certainly a remarkable tribute to the wonderful personality of this man that without official position, or any of the other advantages usually possessed by leading candi dates, he has been able to carry the Convention against such well-drilled forces as those of President Arthur and the other possibili-

JOHN A. LOGAN.

John A. Logan, born Feb. 9, 1826, is of Irish parentage, and had such schooling as he could get in his native Illinois, county of Jackson. He was a lieutenant in the First Illinois regiment in the Mexican war, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected to the Legislature the same year, and in the next to They had all been in the employ of Mr. Long, but did not work on Thursday, the 5th, in consequence of repairs to the mill, office until 1857. He was re-elected to contain the foreign and as the State Legislature in 1853, 1856, and 1857, and was presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket. In 1858 and 1860 he was elected representative at Congress. In July, 1861, he enlisted in time to be in the first battle of Bull Run. His bravery in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements met with a promotion to the rank of Major-General. At Vicksburg his column led the entrance on June 25, and he was the first military Governor. He succeeded Sherman at the head of the Fifteenth army corps in November, 1863, and when McPherson lost his life, on the 22nd of July, Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee, going with Sherman on the march to the sea. From the close of the war to 1871 Gen. Logan served in the House. In that year he was elected Senator. He was defeated for re-election in 1877 by David Davis, but was returned at the expiration of Governor Oglesby's term in 1879. He is a man of great decision, some learning, and is p lingering monument of the machine period in American politics. He was Grant's lieuten Et in 1880, and has for some months been acting in concert with Blaine.

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 satisfactory.

The TRUE WITNESS comes to us with a bright new outfit. We rejoice at this evidence of our contemporary's prosperity and wish him every success.—London Catholic

An act has been introduced in the English House of Commons by which any one who digs up a fern or any wild flower within the next twenty years is to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

"Will the youngest girl in the room please rise?" said a school superintendent in a rural district. Every female stood up, including the teacher.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Brazil, Peru and Bolivia each have a political crisis on. The Ontario Medical association is in ses

sion at Hamilton. The Calgarry murderer McManus is said to be from Biddulph.

The oil cloth factory at Kingston has re

sumed operations. The inland revenue collections for May at Kingston were \$12,420.

The negotiations for the German occupation of Amera Peopena continue. The immigrants arriving in Canada during

the month of May were 24,466. George Brown & Co., merchants, Glasgow, have failed; liabilities £70,000. Crops in the vicinity of Odessa are suffering

seriously from continued drought. The net earnings of the Rock Island Rail-

road for the past year were \$5,237,000. A secession movement has been started in the United States African M. E. Church.

It is said the head office of the North Shore tailway will shortly be moved to Montreal. Mr. Donald A. Smith has been elected president of the Manitoba Southwestern Rail-

The Texas Pacific Railroad has made de tended a preliminary training school at Lan- fault in the payment of the interest on its

> The Carlyon, N.Y., accident will cost the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railway There is talk of A Battery being removed

> o Kingston and B Battery going back to A woman at Parkdale, Out., has been

> poisoned by a druggist giving her the wrong inedicine. The semi-annual examinations for the Que-

> see Bar take place on the 9th of July at Three Rivers.

The net earnings of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railway for the past year were \$532,000.

Work on the roadbed of the Lake Superior section of the C. P. Railway is expected to be finished 1st proximo.

Ontario crop prospects show for May both grain and fruit to be in good condition, and a sunstroke at Washington, and that on the same day were brought to light certain letters The California & Oregon land grant for-The California & Oregon land grant forfeiture bill has passed the lower house of

> Mr. Parnell has decided to support Huntley McCarthy, son of Justin McCarthy, as a candidate for parliament in Athlone.

> Six surveying parties have been sent out by the Public Works Department in connection with the improvement of navigation. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has registered the assignment of a patent inven-

The scheme for a railroad from Brockville death Mr. Blaine has devoted himself to his to Westport, Leeds County, was among the private business, and for the last two years schemes killed in the Wall street collapse.

tion of Thos. Patterson, of Stratford.

At present there are on the way from Cincinnati to Kingston twenty-five car loads of raw cotton for the mills in the latter city. A dynamite cartridge set off in Calabogie

Lake by workmen employed on the K. & P. Railway, destroyed two wagon loads of fish. Owing to opposition of both landlord and Nationalist members of the Commons the government will drop the Irish land purchase

M. Fernandez, Mexican Envoy to France, has arrived in Paris. He is charged with the duty of conducting a treaty of commerce with France.

Toronto semi-centennial celebration amount to \$14,000, including \$10,000 from the City Council. Valencia Stinson, a brakeman on the C.P.R.

The total subscriptions to date for the

between Ottawa and Aylmer, has been arrest ed on a charge of forging his father's pension The North Garman Guzette denies the re-

intends to establish a transoceanic penal settlement. The separation of the Grand Duke of Hesse

and his morganatic wife, Mme. Kolamine, has been equitably arranged. The Duke is now a free man.

The Porte has notified the U.S. Charge d'Affaires that the treaty of commerce be-tween the United States and Turkey will expire June 5.

At the meeting of the Ontario Medical Association in Hamilton the exhibition of patients suffering from rare diseases was a peculiar feature.

Lord Granville is preparing a note to Washington in relation to the collection of conspiracy funds within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Returns received by the Department of Agriculture show that 9,114 cattle and 652 sheep were shipped from Montreal for Great Britain last month. Fifteen of the crew of the brig Confederate,

crushed by ice on the Newfoundland coast, who left the ship on the 24th ult., have not since been heard of. Mr. Gladstone announces that the Govern-

ment intends to deal with the subject of redistribution of parliamentary scats during the present parliament. A programme advocating protective duties on agricultural products and other advantages

to the farming class has been issued by the German peasants' convention. The Germania's Rome correspondent says negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican for the election of a new archbishop of Posen

have been completely suspended. At Pesth the anarchist Fried has confessed that he was present at the murder of the banker Eisert, and says the actual murderers

were Stellmacher and Kammerer. Another seizure has been made in Quebec by two customs officers of copy-books for schools in Montreal and Quebec, amounting

in value to \$2,000 for under-valuation. The English grand lodge of Masons has adopted a resolution, introduced by the Earl of Carnarvon, expressing regret at the recent anti-Masonic encyclical letter of the Pope.

The boss plasterers in Toronto are wavering in their determination to reduce laborers' wages, fearing a strike, which would be un Mr. Van Horne, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, expects to have

the road-bed work on the north shore of Lake Superior practically finished by the first of July, with the exception of two tunnels.

Alonzo Badner, of Danville, N. Y., real estate operator, has assigned; liabilities said to be \$100,000. A. Badner, of the same place, woollen manufacturer, with \$40,000 liabilities.

ties, and David Nair, have also assigned. The Berliner Tageblatt, referring to the project of the French Government to celebrate the centennry of the French revolution by a universal exhibition at Paris in 1889, expresses doubt whether the great powers of Europe will consent to participate in an exhibition which revives such sad memories.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

THE PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

The following has been stranged as the programme for the grand procession which will take place on the 25th instant, the second

day of the approaching celebration :-The procession will form on the Champ de Mars and the neighboring streets, and will proceed from the Champ de Mars through Craig. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine, thence returning by St. Catherine, Peel, Windsor, St. Antoine, Seigneurs, St. Joseph, McGill, St. James, Place d'Armes, Notre Dame, St. Denis and Craig, back to the Charp de Mars, where it will disband. The different sections will meet at the places assigned them by 7.30 o'clock, and the procession will start at 8 o'clock sharp. taking part in the procession will march four All parishes, sections, associations, deep. All parishes, sections, associations, etc., taking part in the procession, will maintain the following order: -1. Banner of the parish: 2. Band (if any); 3. Allegorical cars: 5. Invited guests: 6. Members of the parish; 7. Office-bearers.

The following will be the order of procession: -- The grand marshal and deputy grand marshal; a detachment of police marching two deep on each side of the street; the banner of the St. Jean Baptiste Association; St. Canegonde parish; Hocholaga parish; St. Henri parish; St. Bridget parish; St. Vincent de Paul parish; Cote St. Louis parish : Cote St. Paul parish : St. Jean Baptiste parish; St. Joseph parish; St. James parish: Notre Dame parish: Sacred Heartparish; invited guests of the St. Jean Baptists Association; former office-bearers of the assodation; the present officers of the association; the president of the association: King Louis and his suite, forming the grand cavalcade,

Each of the above parishes and sections have been assigned a particular street in the vicinity of the Champ de Mars, where it will

The signal for the starting of the procession will be three cannon shots, which having been given, each section will fall into line and maintain its place to the close. The visiting societies will take their places in the ranks of the section by which they have been initeal.

A special committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the steamboat procession to be held on the river.

JACQUES CARTIER COUNTY.

On Sunday Mr. D. Girouard, M. P. visited his constituents at Isle Bizard, and taking advantage of the occasion, the following address, signed by 95 out of an active electorate of 100, was presented to the popular member by the mayor of the parish, Mr. Girouard making a suitable reply :

To Desire Gironard, Esq., Q.C., member for the County of Jacques Cartier in the House of Commons of Canada:

Sig,--We, electors of Isle Bizard, take the opportunity of your visit to our parish to express to you our full and entire satisfaction at your conduct in Parliament, above all during the session which has just closed. So long as you continue to act as you have done up to this present time, with energy and inde-pendence, you may be convinced that the electors of Jacques Cartier will not fail you in the representative position which you have up to this day filled with honor to yourself and with advantage to your constituents and to the country

generally.

We have the honor to be, sir, Your most devoted electors.
F. X. Laberge, Ptre., Sovere Martin, Maire,
Abraham Rastoul, Philias Paquin, Cesaire
Proulx, Charles Barbeau, Albert Barbeau, and

OBITUARY.

General Jas. Watson Webb died in New York, June 8th.

H. C. Work, the song-writer, died in Hartford, Conn., on June 8th, of heart disease, He wrote "Marching Through Georgia" and "Grandfather's Clock."

William Pryor, an old and respected citizen of Halifax, N.S., died suddenly on June 8th of heart disease. He was a member of the commission that thirty years ago inaugurated the first railway in Nova Scotia and was author of probably the first pamphler urging the construction of the Intercolonial 31 away.
Mr. Pryor was the head of the firm of William
Pryor & Sons, some years ago one of the
leading houses in the West India trade, and for a long time held the position of President of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce. He was eighty-four years of ago.

Henry G. Vennor, the world famous weather prophet, is no more. He passed away on Sunday, at his residence, in his fortyfourth year. For months past he has been ailing, suffering from partial paralysis of the lower limbs, contracted from exposure to all kinds of weather during his surveys and scientific researches. Mr. Vennor was born in 1840, in this city of English parentage, his father, but recently deceased, being a member of the firm of Budden & Vennor, in the hardware business. He was educated at Phillipp's School and the High School, and during his boyhood showed a strong inclination for natural science, collecting and exhibiting specimens which are now in the McGill College University. He went through a course in the zoological and geological classes of McGill, and attended a session of the classes

in land surveying and civil engineer-ing. In 1860 he tried mercantile life and spent five years in the wholesale warehouse of Frothingham & Workman, but receiving an appointment as assistant to the late Sir William Logan took part in all the surveys of the geological commission for the ensuing fifteen years, serving under Sir W. E. Logan, Dr. Sterry Hunt and Dr. Selwyn. In 1870 he was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of England, and in 1872 his ability gained recognition by his researches into the phosphate resources of Ottawa County. In 1880 he resigned his Ottawa County. In 1880 he resigned his position on the survey and occupied his time in making prognostications regarding the weather, publishing Vennor's Almanacand the Monthly Weather Bulletin. His most filicitous prophecy was predicting that the Christmas of 1875 would be a green one, followed by a muddy New Year's Day. Of late years his predictions were so frequently erroneous his predictions were so frequently erroneous that he lost much prestige. No doubt the state of 'his health and confinement to the house prevented him from making those observations among the resources of nature which lead to accurate predictions.



H. HA~WELL & CO., Wholesale Di uggiste, Montreal.

A FARM ANIMAL MEDICINE CHEST. Prof. Brown, a vetermary authority highly esteemed in England, in a late contribution to the Johnal of the Royal Agricultural Society, gives the following alphabetical list of remedies for home" veterinary treatment of farm animals. Save it; it will be convenient for reference ient for reference ?

A conite.—Tinctur (Fleming's,); action sedative; allays fever and externally relieves irritation. Dose: horse and ox, 10 to 30 drops; sheep, 5 drops; add water in proportion of a tablespoonful to each drop of tineture. For a lotion, use one tablespoonful of the tineture to a pint of water.

Alcohol, in the form of whisky, or brandy, or strong ale, is useful for cases in which the system requires to be temporarily roused from a state of depression. Doses: horse or ox, whisky or brandy, 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls; sheep, I to 3 tablespoonfuls. Strong ale, horse and ox, I pint; sheep, & pint; repeat two or three times a day.

Aloes. - A purgative for horse or ox. The ordinary aloetic mass and the solution should be kept at hand; both preparations must be obtained from a druggist. Dosos: horses, 4 to 6 drachms of the aloctic mass as an ordinary purgative. Ox, half a pint of the solution, usually given in combination with linsced-oil, in cases of continued constipation,

Ammonia Liniment .- Made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, an eighth part, to scap-liniment. A pint-bottle, carefully stoppered, should be kept at hand. The liniment is useful as an application for sore throat, and for all cases in which an external stimulant is necessary. Must be a pli d with the hand, and well rubbed into the skin.

Areca Nat.—A useful worm medicine. The

nuts should be kept in a stoppered bottle in a dry place. When required for use, the quantity should be grated by means of a nutmeg-grater. Doses: horse or ox, half an onnec to an onnec of the grated nut, mixed with the food, corn and bran. Sheep, two dracims; dog, half to one drachm.

Calves Cordial.—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep. To be prepared by a chemist, as follows: Prepared chalk, 2 ounces: powdered catechu. I ounce; ginger, one-half ounce; opinin, I drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Pose: calves, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls: sheep, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls. Carbolic Acid.—A powerful caustic and an-

tiseptic, ordinarily used in combination with fifty to one hundred parts of water, as an antiseptic lotion to unhealthy wounds, and for disinfection purposes,

Carbolised Cotton and Gauze, to be ob-

tained of the druggist. Valuable antiseptic application to wounds.

Castor-oil, also Lineard-oil - purgatives. Doses: horse or ox, 1 to 2 pints; sheep, four tablespoonfuls.

Colic Mixture. - Equal parts of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and an eighth part of chloric ether. A half-pint bottle to be kept at hand. Dose: horse or ex, 3 to 4 tablespoonfuls in three parts of a pint of water. Electuary, - A soft mass, compounded with

honey or treacle; must be prepared by a druggist as follows: camphor, 2 ounces; powdered myrth, liquoriee roots, and nitre, of each, 8 ounces; extract of belladonna, 2 ounces; treacle, enough to make a soft paste. Dose : horse or ox, a portion of the size of half a walnut to be put at the back of the mouth two or three times a day with a piece of stick. Useful in colds, sore throat and influenza. Ginger .- Stimulant : forms an essential

part of all cordial powders for exciting appetite; may be given with strong ale in cases of prostration from over-work or disease. Dose: horse or ox, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls of the powder in a pint of ale; sheep, one-fourth of the quantity.

Mercurial Ointment (blue), to be purchased

ready for use, valuable to promote the growth of hair, and in some forms of skin disease; only small quantities may be applied, Mercurial Ointment (red), biniode of mer-cury. A good form for blisters in cases of

Nitre (nitrate of notash), diurctic and fever medicine. Dose: horse or ox, 2 tablespoonfuls daily in the drinking water, or half the quantity in the food. Sheep, I teaspoonful in the food.

fter anguin of tundana

Salts (Epsom or Glauber), common purgatives for cattle and sheep. Dose: ox, 12 to 16 ounces, dissolved in a wine bottle of hot A tablespoonful of ginger may be added. Sheep 4 to 6 ounces.

Salicylic Acid. - A valuable antiseptic, effective in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease. Dose: 4 tablespoonfuls of the acid are to be put in an earthen vessel and dissolv-in a quart of boiling water; hot water is then to be added to make a gallon. This solution is to be used to syringe the feet and lave the mouth and nostrils, and also to wash the udder, and finally to sprinkle over the litter; half a pint of the solution may be added to the gallon of drinking water every day. The dry acid (powder) may be sprinkled on the feet after they have been syringed with the solution.

Santonine, used to expel worms, one of the most effective agents for this purpose. Dose: horse, 15 grains, with 3 drachms of aloes, to be given in the morning before feeding, and repeated after two days.

Sulphur (Flower of sulphur), a very valuable alternative. Dose: horse or ox, a tablespoonful, with a teaspoonful of nitre, may be given in the food once a day; sheep, quarter of the quantity. Sulphur mixed with any common oil forms an excellent dressing for mange or surfeit in animals. Turpentine, Oil of .- Stimulant to the skin.

Internally used to expel worms, useful in "husk in calves." Dose: a tablespoonful daily in half a pint of a mixture of milk and eggs. Lambs, one quarter of the quantity, Vascline.--Emollient to the skin, effective in irritation of the surface, chapped heels, mud-fever, especially if mixed with an eighth part of trisnitrate of bismuth or carbonate of lead (white lead), or oxide of zinc.

Zinc, Chloride of (Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid), mixed with fifty to one hundred parts of water, may be used for the purposes for which carbolic acid is employed.

POULTRY NOTES.

BY FANNY FIELD IN "PRAIRIE FARMER." "Which breed is the best to keep for eggs

alone ?" is one of the conundrums that I find in my letter box this week.

That depends on what you are going to do with the eggs after you get them. The writer believes that the Hamburgs will lay a greater number of eggs in a year than fowls of any other breed, and if I were keeping fowls, especially for producing eggs for a country market, I would keep some variety of the Hamburg family. Their eggs are small, but in most markets—especially in the West, and more especially at country stores each has its admirers who claim that their lavorites have some special good qualities not possessed by the rest of the Hamburg tribe, but the truth of the matter is, there is

little difference except in looks. My second choice would be the Leghorns. They are somewhat larger than the Ham- absence of light.

burgs and lay larger eggs, but when compared with the "Rocks," both eggs and fowls are small. Leghorns are also non-sitters, and one variety of the family is as good as another, except that the rose-combed varieties are the best for the poultry raiser who lives where the winters are severe. Leghorns do better than Hamburgs when confined to yards, but as they are naturally very active, they do best when on free range. But if I were keeping fowls, especially for eggs for a city market, or for private customers, I would keep Plymouth Rocks, or Brahmas, or Houkeep Plymouth Rocks, or Branmas, or Hou-dans, or something that would lay good-sized eggs—such eggs as I would like to buy. The Rocks and Brahmas lay eggs, that for size and quality, suit private customers much better than Hamburg and Leghorn eggs; will hatch and rear their chicks, and will do well in confinement. The Houdans are of medium size, non-sitters, and great layers of large, white eggs, but like all the small, non-sitting breeds, are very active, and in order to do their best must have all creation, or as much of it as they choose, for a foraging ground. And right here let me say to Mr. Blew, that I am not acquainted with any breed of fowls, large or small, that would prosper if " crowded into pens of two hundred each," and if he has any idea of attempting to keep Leghorns that way he had better give it up. It requires a good deal of poultry knowledge to make two hundred fowls pay even when divided into flocks of twenty-five, and each flock in a separate yard, but when it comes to crowding two hundred fowls under one roof and into one yard, no amount of poultry knowledge or any other knowledge could make them pay. If kept altogether in one yard I would not board two hundred Leghbors one mouth for all the eggs they would have now years. lay in one year.

The cost of keeping fowls varies according to the climate, cost of food in different localities, etc., but the cost of keeping the different breeds in laying time her, we set out at once to return to my post does not vary so much as the breeders of the far away over the mountains." When that smaller varieties would have us believe. It mountain ride was over they found that Mr. costs more to grow the large breeds to the laying age than it does the smaller ones, but after they reach that age there is but little difference in the amount of food necessary to keep fowls of the different breeds in laying time, the "poultry authorities" who tell us that the Leghorns and other small breeds "eat only a quarter as much" as the larger breeds, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

If you are nervous or dyspaptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspep-tie: either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

TERRIBLE CRIMES REVEALED.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—A special from Clarksville, Tenn., gives the particulars of the cap-ture of a band of murderers and outlaws near Oakwood, Montgomery County. The persons were arrested by Sheriff D. W. Taylor, and are Ransom Morrow, bis two sons, William and Charles, William Outlaw and David Horn. The two latter were released on bonds of \$250 for appearance as witnesses against the Morrows, who are leaders of the gang. The operations of this gang hardly find parallel, except in the annals of the Bender family, and John A. Murrell's band. These men are charged with murder, arson, theft and other crimes. Ransom Morrow is nearly sixty years old and a deacon and leading church member, and so well has he covered all proofs of his horrible erimes that citizens have been afraid to bring accusations. It has been monotony of his study. She was not happy, and after a time the longing for the sea and the cold home coming strong upon her she The facts leading to the discovery are these: took her two children and returned to her Last September Dick Overton, a negro, was employed on Morrow's farm. Morrow owed the broke his word—or at least postponed fulling his promise till a year had lim S60, which the negro wanted, as he proposed to move to Alabama. He had some it was thought he had gone to Alabama, until a robbery a short time since led to a search of Bellamy's Cave," as this death hole is called.

On the warm of a dark hole in the most of the control of the most of the part of the control of the control of the most of the part of the control of the most of the part of the control of the control of the mines that she was, ever angry and impulsive, brought a suit for divorce. On this the poet says:—"This so put me to shame that I abandoned my plans, and in rare and discovering the control of On the verge of a dark hole in the rear of this cave a day or two since the decomposed body of Overton, easily identified by his hat and clothes, was discovered. Dr. Peter Bellamy is the son-in law of Morrow. He was tried eight years ago for the murder of an old negro, Jesse Brown. He was acquitted by an ingenious defence, but statements of witnesses now come to hand show the deed was committed by Morrow at Bellamy's request. It seems that these human fiends have been suspected for some time, but have so terrorized the neighborhood that no charges have been brought. Several houses have been burned, and more than one person has disappeared under circumstances which now leave little doubt that they were victims of this happy, she exhausted her wit and sarcasm on gang. Outlaw and Horn, the two men held me and laughed that she might not ween as witnesses, have made a clean breast of the whole story, and told how Bill and Charlie Morrow described the manner in which they turn." marched Dick Overton into the cave with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and pushed his body into Hell's Hole. This hole is supposed although he saw death in her face he to be very deep, and, had not Overton's body refused her prayer that she might be allodged on the side, it would not have been found. It will be explored by officers. Dr. Bellamy, who is the son of a Methodist minister, is charged with robbing Bailey Winn's house. New facts regarding the monstrous All that he would promise was that "she cruelty of this gang are rapidly coming to light, and will furnish the most horrible history of crime yet known.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO. London, June 4.-M. Ordega, the French Minister to Morocco, has returned to Tangier from his visit to Paris. A friendly reception was accorded him, several tribes coming from Mussuhmans display a strong feeling in favour of France. The tribes are rallying about the Sheriff of Wazan. It is stated in Tangier that a movement is on foot through out Morocco which is likely to lead to results altogether unforescen. The Standard, discussing the outlook in Morocco, says:—English interest in French intrigues in Morocco is constantly increasing. Morocco commands the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. It is a matter of great concern to England, as the master of India, who holds Morocco as much as who holds the Sucz Canal."

The latest craze among collectors is that of saving breakfast rolls of ladies of note, actresses, and for that matter also of distinguishd men, from which rolls a bite has previousy been taken and the remnant of which is then ticketed by the collector in this wise:
"This roll was bitten into by Miss So-and-So on May 12, 1884, while taking her coffee."

While Dr. W. Ebstein, a German physician, permits corpulent patients to cat rich food -- "an egg is an egg," and the size makes no like pate de fole gras, marrow and fat meat, difference about the price. Hamburgs are he strictly forbids potatoes, sugar, sweets of small, active, non-sitters, very healthy when all kinds, and while he prescribes black tea, allowed unrestricted liberty, but they seldom without sugar, he does not even allow much do well when confined to yards. There are bread. There must be no beer, of course, but ceveral different varieties of Hamburgs, and there may be three glasses a day of white wine. He allows bologna sausage.

> A resident of Ottawa, Canada, says he has discovered a compound, the principal ingre-dient of which is oyster shells, which will absorb daylight or gaslight and reflect in the

A POETS WIFE.

THE SAD STORY OF JOAQUIN MILLER'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Joaquin Miller has made known to the world the tragedy of his home. It is a strange wild story, which he tells of the way in which he found and wood and won Minnie Myrtle, the nom de plume of his wife. For Mrs. Miller, like her husband, was a journalist, and it was her writings over that fanciful signature in the far western newspapers that first attracted his attention. He says:—"It was while I was riding Mossman and Miller's pony express from Walla Walla to Millersburg, in the mines of Idaho, in the summer of 1863, that I first was attracted by her writings in the newspapers. I wrote her and had replies. Then when I came down from the mountains and embarked in journalism she wrote to me and our letters grew ardent and full of affection. Then I mounted my horse and rode hundreds of miles through the valleys and over the mountains. till I came to the sea, at Port Oxford, then a flourishing mining town, and there first saw MINNIE MYRTLE.

Tall, dark and striking in every respect, the first Saxon woman I had ever addressed, had it all her own way at once. She knew nothing at all of my life except that I was an expressman and country editor. I knew nothing at all of hers, but I found her, with her kind, good parents, surrounded by brothers and sisters, and the pet and spoiled child of the mining and lumber camp. In her woody little world there by the sea she was literally worshipped by the rough miners and lumbermen, and the heart of the bright and merry girl was brimming full of romance, hope and happiness. I arrived on Thursday. On Sunvay next we were married! Oh, to what else but ruin and regret could such romantic folly lead? Procuring a horse for Miller's newspaper had been suppressed, and the newly-married pair were turned adrift on the world. They drifted first to San Fran-

having been added to the party, the trio set out with a party of friends for a mining camp further east:—"And what a journey was this of ours over the Oregon Sierras, driving the bellowing cattle in the narrow trail through the dense woods, up the steep, snowy mountains, down through the roaring canons! It was wild, glorious, fresh, full of hazard and adventure! Minnie had made a willow basket and swung it to her saddle horn, with the crowing and good-natured baby inside, looking up at her laughing as she leaped her horse over the fallen logs or made a full hand with whip and lasso slashing after the cattle. But when we descended the wooded mountains to the open plain on the eastern side of the Sierras the Indians were ready to receive us, and we almost literally had to fight our way for the next week's journey every day and night. And this woman was one of the truest souls that ever saw battle." Reach-ing the mines at last Joaquin Miller settled down, studied, practised as a lawyer, was elected Judge and then the fever of poetic ambition coming strong upon him, he became "old and thoughtful" as he composed the Song of the Sierras.

HIS HEALTH failed him, he grew dull and self-absorbed, and "the merry-hearted and spoiled child of the mines" became impatient of the dull his victims in a deep cave near his home. the old home coming strong upon her, she took her two children and returned to her and in rage and disappointment formed a collusion with her lawyer to give her a pretense of that which she professed to desire. The sham decree was announced to the world. And it was perhaps quite ten years before she by chance met some one who told her the truth. She had married, but at once left all, and came to me here. I had seen her form but once for nearly a dozen years. And such years! Let me not recite any of

THE HORRORS they hold in this connection; and yet I heard from her all the time, and while she wrote against me and did all that made my life so miserable, she did not really mean my ruin; but thinking me strong and prosperous and me and laughed that she might not weep. But in time she nearly drove me mad, and I left the country and proposed never to re-After a time, however, he came back to America, and she also returned to him. "I lowed to see her little girl, who for should see her daughter before she died," and with that she was perforce content. She had not long to wait. Winter wore on, April came. "Then they came to tell me, from her, that she was dying, and that I must keep my promise. The child came, and the good people, the gentle loving people who kept with her and eared for and loved and pitied her in these last days, said it was like religion to see them together, and that the dying woman in her last days was very, very happy.
And so Minnie Myrtle died last May in New York.

The sure effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are thorough and permanent. If there is a lurking taint of scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaperilla will dislodge it, and expel it from your system.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, June 6.—On parliament reas-sembling after the Whitsuntide recess in the House of Commons, Mr. George Anderson, advanced liberal, member for Glasgow, asked if the government had made any representations to the authorities at Washington in re-

gard to dynamite outrages.

Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, requested that notice should be given of this question. The police are sparing no efforts to discover the persons who caused the recent explosions here. They have ascertained that certain men residing here who have been suspected have fled to America, Australia or France. Some of them, it is believed, have been implicated in the Phoenix Park murder. It is probable arrests will be made shortly.

Lord Granville has sent a note to Mr. Lowell to be delivered to Mr. Frelinghuysen relative to the open collection of money for the dynamiters.

The establishment of a crematory in New York is assured. Twenty-five thousand dol-lars has been subscribed, and the furnace will be built before the end of the present year.

TEA-TABLE GOSSIP.

An honourable vice-A vice-president. A home thrust-Jabbing the night-key at he key-hole.

Why is Canada like courtship? Because it porders on the United States.

If you would be wealthy get upon a mule, you will soon find you are better off. If a dog loses his paw and a rooster loses

is maw, does it make orphans of them? One of the easiest things to make a broil in private families now is a spring chicken.

"What is syntax?" asked the teacher. "A saloon license is sin tax," shouted the son of a prohibitionist.

One striking peculiarity about dwarfs is that, however old they may become, they never live long. "Yes," she said, "I always obey my hus-

band, but I reckon I have something to say about what his commands shall be." "When does a man resemble a seamstress?"

"When he hems and haws and rips and "What is it that you like about that girl ?" asked one young man of another. "My

arm," was the brief reply. As a pickpocket tugged at a gentleman' watch, the gentleman blandly said, as he hurried away:—" Excuse me, sir; I have no

time to spare. Hold the finger in very cold water to remove a close ring. If it is a wedding ring apply to a Chicago divorce court.

A paper has this advertisement:—"Two sisters want washing." We fear thousands of brothers are in the same predicament.

Cabbage soaked in sherry wine is now put forth under a French name as something new, but is merely genteel sauerkraut. " Even a hog wouldn't touch tobacco," ex-

daimed Jones, who didn't chew, to Smith. Well," returned his friend as he took out his plug, "you or I?" "who resembles the hog the most An advertisement in a contemporary

reads:—" Wanted—A girl to cook." A fried girl wouldn't be bad, if she were young and tender. The average girl, however, is only fit to boil. A philosopher writes: - Do once in a while let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.'

And yet they say Solomon was the wisest An esteemed contempurary contains an ar ticle entitled "How to Make a Wife Insane." To tell her she must make over her last year's

dress for a new spring costume is the simplest

A close observer tells us that when you see a man operating with a needle and thread on a trouser button you can easily tell whether he is single or married. If he uses a thimble he is married, but if he pushes the end of the needle against the wall and pulls it through the button with his teeth, you may safely bet

that he is single. "Yes," said Fogg, "Dr. Pillroller is a brave man, no doubt, but he carries his bravery too far. He is too handy, sir; never saw so rash a man. Called him to see Mrs. F, to-day, and he actually asked her to let him see her tongue! Fact, sir, I wouldn't have believed that any living man would have had the courage to meet that tongue of

MR. COX'S SOUBRIQUET.

HOW THE FUNNY MAN OF THE HOUSE BECAME TO BE CALLED "SUNSET."

The Hon. "Sunset" Cox in 1853 was editor of the Ohio Statesman, a newspaper published at Columbus, O. He earned the soubriquet by writing the following description of a sunset. It was printed in the Statesman, May 19, 1853:—
"What a stormful sunset was that of last

ight! How glorious the storm, and how glorious the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of golden interpenetrating luster, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden luster was transformed into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling zig-zags all around and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The straw-berry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire-bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long polished belt of azure worthy of a Sicilian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fancs and alabaster temples, and glories rare and grand in this mundane It reminds us of Wordsworth's plendid verse in his Excursion :

The appearance instantaneously disclosed Was of a mighty city—boldly say A wilderness of buildings—sinking far And self-withdrawn into a wondrons de Far sinking into splendor without end.

"But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imagining a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank beneath the green plains of the West. The 'great eve of heaven' went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing night. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased, when the solemn church bells, the laughter of children, out and joyous after the storm is heard, with the carol of hirds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling College, trying to rival its angels and leap into the dark windows. Candles were lighted. The piano strikes up. We feel that it is good to have a home-good to be on earth when such revelations of beauty and power may be made. And, as we cannot refrain from reminding our readers of everything wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing 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 and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering 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. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 eow

An operation was performed Thursday on the child of Mrs. Grey, of West Troy, N. Y. born five weeks ago with three legs. The protuberance was removed without much loss of blood. The amputated part weighed one pound. The child is doing well.

Λ -Great-Problem.

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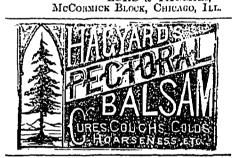
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MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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This book should be read by the young f instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. I will benefit all.—London Lancet. There is no member of society to whom the

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or elergyman.—Atprovant.

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 baffled the skill of all other physHEAL iclass a specialty. Such treated success HEAL fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF

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-18 THE-

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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.

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It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de leterious substance. readily with flour and retain its virtues for ong period.

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This Great Household Modicine Rank Amongst the Leading Nearssa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothirgly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWEL Giving tone, energy and vigor to these gre MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are con dently recommended as a never-failing remed in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailment incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a fee eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and H sling Properties Known Throughout he World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wound Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually med on the Neek and Chest, as salt into neat, Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colland even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhamadist and every kind of Skin Disease, it has near been known to fail been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Profes Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 12d, 2s. 64s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all not cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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DESTROYER OF HAIR: ALEX, ROSS' DEPILATORY

Removes hair from the face, neck and a without injury. Price \$1; sent securely pack from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR Di produces either very light or very dark cok His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Canthaudes I dues whickers or hair on the head. His S duces whiskers or hair on the head. His trightner is a liquid for removing furrows crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bk of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid black speeks on the face, are each or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Machine, for pressing the continuous of the machine. Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the into shape, and the Ear Machine for outst into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstaing ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post 0 order. Letters invited. Had through chemical for Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Marcal, order direct from

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This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight 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 fastest lime on record.

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Phenician 2,800 Capt John Brown,
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Lucerne 2,200 Capt Kerr,
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The Shortest Sea Route between Americ

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 Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched FROM QUEBEC:

Glasgow and Quebec Service reintended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows :-

Nestorian About May 6 Coreari THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:-FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian Monday, May 5 ianoverian. Monday Caspian Monday, June 2 Nova Scotian Monday, "16 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage\$6 00

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service

are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:— FROM BOSTON. Prussian About May 10

 Phenician
 " 17

 Scandinavian
 " 24

 Waldensian
 " 31

 Waldensian.... " June 2

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest 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 Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston Quebec and Montreal.

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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 Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Belmer, Schusselkorb, No. & Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 20 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston. Or to Quebec and Montreal.

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80 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

DR. KANNON 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 R. J. L. LEPROHON.

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PEACHER WANTED .- TWO FEMALE TEACHERS are wanted in the Scholastic Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome, County of Chateauguay. First-class elementary diploma and good references are required. They should be able to teach both French and English. Apply to I. J. L. DEROME Sec.-Treas., St. Chrysostome, P.Q

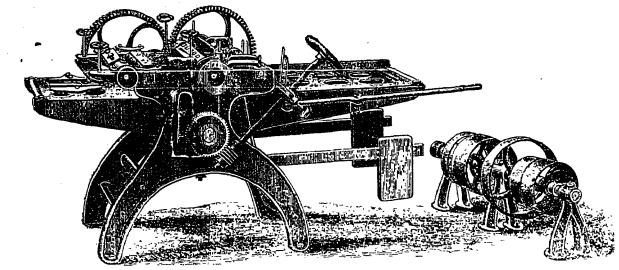
DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 2307.
Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of
Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place,
merchant, duly authorized to ester in justice,
Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been in
stituted by the Plaintiff against Defendant.
Montreal, 26th May 1884.

COCKE & BROOKE,

42-5

(Attorney's for Plaintiff.)

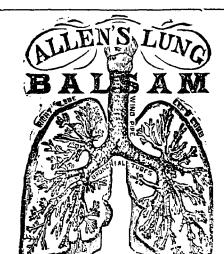
Sat Ribelin, Scale Alestan, Jack St. Sat Ribelin, Sale Sat Ribelin, Sale Sat Ribelin, Sale Sale Alestan, Jack St. Sale Ribelin, Sale Ribelin, Sale Ribelin, Sale Sale Ribelin, S



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ROSS MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers.

Bruceline, the Great Hair Restorer and Renewer, changes gray hair to its natural columnity and permanenty. Not a dye. A marvellous invention. Gray-haired persons, old men example, and to descriptive book and testimonals and opinions of uninear chemists and doctors, etc., who re-WEST & CO. 7 Marray Street, New-Yo



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THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

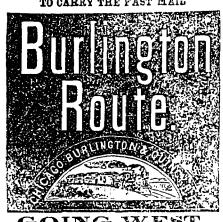
Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and CRSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle.

For sale by all Druggists.

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

This Engraving represents the Lungs to a nearly state



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

igh the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

or via Kansas City and Aichison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Aichison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

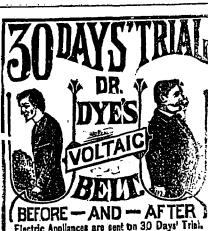
KANSAS CITY,
And all points in the South-West.
TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleusure 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.

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 Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

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

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Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from Nervous Desility,
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Who are suffering from Nervous Desility,
Wigor, Wasting Weatherses, and all those diseases
of a Personal Nature resulting from Anexes and
OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vigor and Manneous Guarnteen.
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century.
Sand at once for Illustrated Pamphilipines. Address VOLTAIG BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, 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 a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Dx. by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphis, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

BILL WILL BE PRESENTED TO A the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to legally constitute "The Montreal Butchers" Provident and Mutual As-



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the live and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

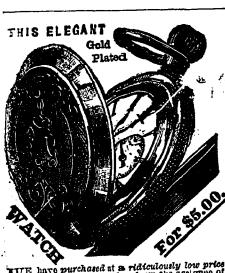
Is the banc of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and carter's Little Liver First are very small find very easy to take. One or two pills mike a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who nee them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver.



WE have purchased at a ridiculously low price with the leading Jewelry Importers in the union, and can thus offer them to the readers of this paper for the extraordinary low price of Kive Dollars for the extraordinary low price sense the sense that have the gentleman's watch; the has 18 k. gold double plated hunting cases; Swiss movement; stem winder; stem setter; has second hand, keeps exact time, and has the appearance of a \$5.00 of watch. Scall \$5.00 by first, Postal order, or registered letter; and we will send you one by return mail, registered. On account of the low price, some may doubt the genuineness of low price, some may doubt the genuineness of our offer; therefore we will send watch C. O. D., with privilege of impections before paying for same, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents in postage-tamps to quarantee the cost of expressage. When ordering, say whether for gentleman or lady, and plain or engraved cases. Do not miss this offer. Send at once to WORLD MFG. CO.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

PASTOR DALLY'S DOWNFALL. HIS STORY OF ANNIE STEWART'S THREATS TO EXPOSE HIM. New York, June 4. -- The scandal that led to the sudden retirement of the

FORT ERLE, Ont., Canada.

Rev. Jonathan H. Dally from the pastorate of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in York street, Jersey City, was the absorbing topic of conversation there yesterday. Mr. Dally had filled the pulpit of Trinity since last March. He was an eloquent preacher a man of fine presence, and of social qualities that made friends for him wherever he went. He soon became very popular with his flock and among his brother ministers in the city. Annie Stewart, the woman with whom h has confessed that he maintained improper

relations, went to his house, he says, on a bitter cold night in last November, while he was stationed in Paterson. She was a perfect stranger to him. She told him that she was stranger to mm. She that non-that she was very sick, and was homeless and destitute, and threatened, if she could not find shelter, to commit suicide. He was unwilling to receive her, but he consulted with his wife, and, at her solicitation, admitted the woman. She was sick for a time, and Mr. Dally was thrown much into her company. While she was convalescent the intimacy between her and him began, and was continued for several weeks. Then, when he endeavored to break off with her, she threatened to expose him, and when he persisted she told his wife of what had hap-

Mr. Dally admitted his guilt and Mrs. Dally forgave him. They then endeavored to get rid of the woman. They found several positions for her, but she either refused to take them or was discharged from them, he says, for drunkenness and improper conduct. When, in March last, the Trustees of Trinity Church prevailed upon the Conference to send Mr. Dally to them, Annie Stewart insisted on accompanying him. He remonstrated with her, but to no purpose. To all his offers and entreaties, and those of his wife she realied treaties, and those of his wife, she replied that she had made up her mind to live with them, and that if they made any opposition she would publish the minister's shame to the world. They were finally compelled to take her with them. She remained ostensibly as a servant in the house, but in reality she was complete mistress of the parsonage and did precisely as she pleased. She went out and came in at all hours of the night, he says, and often got intoxicated. When spoken to she curtly told them that they would have to submit to whatevershe might do or take the con-

sequences of the revelations she could make. The Rev. Mr. Dally's downfall created a sensation in Paterson. A relative of Annie Stewart said to-night that Annie was a virtuous woman until she went to live with Dally, and that the elergyman was the cause of her rain. About two weeks since Dally brought her to Paterson and tried to get her a home with this relative, but the relative refused to receive her on account of her intemperate habits. This appears to have been Dally's last attempt to save himself from exposure. The families where Miss Stewart lived before going to Dally's gave her a good reputation, except as to occasional spells of

drunkenness. Dally was considered in Paterson a fine theological scholar, and one of the most strictly orthodox and upright clergymen in the city.

BISMARCK MOBBED.

Berlin, June 5 .- A crowd of factory work men gathered in front of Prince Bismarck's residence at Freiderichsruhe on Monday and hissed the Chancellor, indulging in threats of riolence. The gendarmes, assisted by Bismarck's domestics, dispersed the mob by force, wounding several persons. Seven arrests were made. The workmen were employed in a nail factory near Freiderichsruhe. It is understood that the demonstration was intended to show their hostility to Prince Bismarck's taxation scheme.

SWEET-MINDED WOMEN.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in season of sickness and sorrow for help and comfort. One soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let full from her lips in the ear of a sorrowful sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing the victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cozy sitting-room and sees the blaze of the fire an dmeets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to soothing influences, which act as the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit. We are all wearied with combating the realities of life. The rough school-boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in the mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one may go on with instances of the influence a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power compared with hers.—
Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

PLEASONTON, Mo., June 5.—The murdered family found near here have been identified McNHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, thought Anderson also has been killed, but his body is not found. It is said the Andersons had a knowledge of some crime committed by Wampler.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sore Thront, Navellings, Spirilus, Bruises, Burns, Scaldis, Probat Rifes, AND ALL ORBER BODIA PAINS AND ACHES, Sold by Bruggists and Dealers everwhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Birections in II Languages.

THE CITABLES A. VOGELER CO. Salva A. VOGELER CO. Salva A. VOGELER CO.)



lydia e. Pinkham's * VEGETABLE COMPOUND *

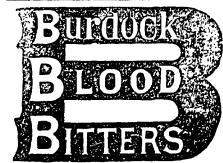
* * * * <u>IS A P</u>OSITIVE_CURE * * * * For all of these Painful Complaints and * * Weaknesses so common to our best * *

* * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL CURE ENTHELT THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLARMATION AND ULCEBATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLANMATION AND UIZ CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-PLACEMENTS, 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 THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY 1TS USE. * * * * * * * IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALLCRAVING FORSTIMULANTS, AND BELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, Depression and Indigestion. * * * * * * * * * That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Park, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY 178 USE. * * * * * * *

HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LABIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. 4 1 * * * ** FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS HEMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. ** ETHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSERPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPGUND is prepared at bym, Mas. Price \$1. Six hottles for \$5. Soldby all druggists. Sent by mall, postage paid, in form of Pills or Learnies on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Golde to Health" will be malled free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S IAVER FILLS. They cure Constitution, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN. HEADACHE,

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACプICでA THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OF BLOOD.

T. MULBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AWER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use. PREPARED BY

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



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destrayer of worms in Children or Adults

SCOTCH NEWS.

AVE COAL SHIPMENTS, -9,061 tons of coal were shipped at Ayr harbor last week.

LOCAL OPTION PLEBISCITE AT SALTCOATS. A plobiscite of the inhabitants of Salter has just been taken, with the following sult:—For local option, 1,419; against 62; neutral, 174.

MORTALITY OF GLASCOW. -- In the Registrar-General's mortality returns for ast week, llasgow stands at the head of the list of large towns with a mortality of 27 per 1,000, the average being 21.1.

St. MONANCE HARROR—The deepening operations in the hurbor of St. Monance have been commenced, and still be pushed on vigorously this season, to provide better accommodation for the fishing elect.

An Oban correspondent says that the Rev. Donald McCag, of Muckairn, has definitely resolved to contest the county of Argyll at the ensuing general election, and his address is to be published shortly. He is supposed to hold advanced views on the land question.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO BURES AT PAISnev.--At a meeting in Paisley on Tuesday, it was agreed to convert the amount subscribed for the carving of a bas-relief on the Burns' monument in George Square, Glusgow, into the nucleus of a fund for a monument to the poet to be erected in Paisley.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF WISHAW, Annie Millar, residing in Stewarton street, Wishaw, is believed to be the oldest inhabitant of the parish, as she has just entered her handredth year. She is still hale and hearty. Annie was only once in her life in a steamboot, and but twice in a railway train.

THE PAPAL DELICATE IN EDINBURGICO-Bishop Bewick, the Papal delegate charged with an inquiry into the affairs of the Catholic Claurch in Scotland, took part on Sunday in both the forenoon and evening services at the Pro-Cathedral, Broughton Street. In the forenoon he preached to a crowded congregation, who, on his entry, received him standing.

Burns' "Beauteous as a Rose Bud," Attention having been called to the dilapidated state of the stone, which marks in the Abbey Churchyard, Jedburgh, the resting place of Mrs. Henderson (Jenny Crook-shanks) the "Bezuteons Rose Bud" of Burns, a relative has signified his intention of having a suitable memorial erected over

the spot. WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE,---The shipwrecked crew of the Westmoreland ship Supero, bound for Campbelltown with barley, were landed by the steamer Hebridean at Glasgow yesterday, their vessel having cap-sized during a gale on Sunday, fourteen miles west of Skye, through the shifting board giving way. Captain Lundgrast and his wife

CAPTURE OF A RIBBON-FISH, "Considerable excitement was caused at Peterhead on Tuesday by a report that a sea serpent had been caught on the coast. It transpired that the fish, which was landed with much difficulty, after being cut in three pieces by the crew of a tug boat, was a ribbon-fish 13 feet long and two feet in circumference. The fish

is rarely found upon the Scotch coast. New Coal Seam at Prestonpans, -The Prestongrange Coal and Fire-Brick Co., who have for the past two years been conducting very extensive mining operations with a view to winning the great scam coal at their Morrison's Haven Pits, were rewarded on Satur day by meeting with a very fine section of this coal, over seven feet thick. This will give employment to a large number of additional hands, and will have a very important effect

on the prosperity of the district. CENTENARIANS From the Registrar's notes contained in the 'quarterly return just published we make the following extracts:-Inverallan (Elgin). One of the deaths is said to be that of a centenarian, the age given being 101 years, but no documentary evidence is obtainable. Deskford (Bantt). One of the deaths was of a woman who had reached the age of 100 years. Lochgilphead

The majority of the deaths were of old people, one of whom, a female, was, according to her own statement, 101 years, though some of her old acquaintances give her age at 106 Veares. MR. P. B. SMOLLETT AND THE JAM TRADE.

-Speaking on Saturday at the dinner of the Dumbartonshire Agricultural Society, of which he is president, Mr. P. B. Smollett of Bonhill combated Mr. Gladstone's views on the subject of jam. He said it was "all bosh" to suppose there was any such thing as a great trade in jam. He advised the farmers to stick to grazing and dairy produce, for if in the future they sold fruit to be turned into jam they would never fill their pockets with bank notes, and if they consumed the jam in-ternally, it would not their stomachs and spoil their digestion.

FATAL BABY FARMING.

HAMMONTON, N.J., June 4 .-- There is intense excitement here over the discovery of the bodies of twenty-one children buried in pine boxes in a small plot of ground on the outskirts, to day, at the "Mission Home," opened several years ago by Miss Nivison for the purpose of taking young children to raise out of charity. The children were mostly taken from great cities. Miss Nivison claimed she could raise 95 per cent of all waifs entrusted to her care. It is asserted that improper food and care on the part of the attendants produced the woful result. death rate is ascribed to the food, of which Irish moss has been the principal article.

HYMENEAL.

HALIFAX, N.S. June 3.—One of the most brilliant social events which has called forth layender kids and the dressmakers' highest art for some time took place this morning. Bishop's Chapel was crowded at 11 o'clock, there being over 200 invited guests at the marriage of Alfred Ernest Jones, son of Hon. A. G. Jones, and Miss Catherinee Alice Nagle, eldest surviving daughter of Major Nagle. Misses Stairs, Nagle and Herbert were bridesmaids and Geoffrey Morrow best man. The bride was attired in cream satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace, pearls and orange blossoms, with diamond orna-ments, and the bridesmaids wore cream colored India muslin. Among the guests were the most distinguished citizens, military and civilian, including Prince George of Wales, the General, Admiral and Lieutenant-Governor. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's father, on Oxford street, where a sumptuous break-fast was partaken of. The presents included fast was partaken of. The presents included many extremely handsome and costly ones. The happy couple drove by private carriage to Four-Mile House, where they take the train for New York direct, and will spend two months' honeymoon at New England watering places. Yesterday the employes of A. G. Jones & Co. presented Mr. A. B. Jones with an address and handsome solid lillyer teason with a service worth nearly \$100. Bervice worth nearly \$100. If no arothing

At Bellefontsine, Ohio, a baby was left on At Bellefontaine, Unio, a though was not on the steps of the residence of Joseph Chambers the other night, and he and Mrs. (Chambers adopted it. They Bready have Whichildren, every one adopted to all this many distinct the part of the same of the

TO REVER ROUSEAU.

Thou hiest notoes the mair,

And seek at, by fading hie spromped commands.

Health's bounteons guts again. de streams their channels wear and waste away And waning lamps burn low,
To accent hearts in charity's wide sway,
At last beat faint and slow

The spring that feeds too many streams, in truth Must shallow elb and run; So life with some swift fies t to age from youth, is prematurely done.

May the glad stay in that bright sunny clime, Mid youth's fair happy scene. Efface the dawning prints of ruthless Time, Revive youth's robust mien.

Many a prayer of ours shall oft ascend
To Mary, Virgin dear,
For thee, whose voice to us did e'er commend
Her in all hours of fear.

And may'st thou, in those sacred favor'd shrines 'Neath Faith's own native skies, For us ask something from Heav'n's teeming Heav'n nothing there denies-

May kind winds walt thee safely o'er the track

On Ocean's azure plain; And kinder winds rejoicing speed thee back To us full soon again. Mount St. Mary Convent, May 29th, 1884.

JOHN C. ENO. "

RELEASED ON JUDGE TESSIER'S ORDER, BUT AGAIN ARRESTED.

Quenec, June 2.—This morning at 11 o'clock the case of John C. Eno came up in charge of High Constable Gares. Among those present were a large unmber of least large and large. Hubbard of You York, and G. H. Holmes, Deputy U. S. Marshall, Mr. Pelletier represented the crown, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Fitzpatrick the prosecution, with Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Tessier (a son of the judge), and Mr. Carran for the defense. Mr. Dunbar contended that the warrant of Mr. Desnoyers was illegal. In the first place the district was not mentioned; secondly, the information of Fahey and Bissonette was not sufficient, and, thirdly, the prisoner had no stolen money with him, as represented in the warrant. The warrant did not allude to Eno, but to Hinckly et al. Mr. Irvine made reference to the Ashburton Treaty, showing under what offences a prisoner could be extradicted, but failed to see any bearing upon the prisoner. Eno sould, therefore, be discharged. Mr. Tessier cited a vast number of authorities bearing on the defense of the case. Mr. Pelletier said this being a private prosecution there was no necessity for the Crown to interfere. Mr. Davidson, for the bank, resisted the appli cation, and gave numerous authorities and precedents. The warrant was in overy way regular. Mr. Pelletier, on behalf of the crown, said he thought if the prisoner was to be tried, this was the proper place, and not Montreal. Mr. Fitzpatrick took a similar view. His Honour took the case into deliberation till half-past three o'clock, when he entered the court, reviewed the facts and arguments, and declared the warrant utterly insufficient, the prisoner not being described as John C. Eno of the Second National Bank. but as a defaulter from the West Side Bank The result was received with applause. High Constable Bissonnette, amid much excitement, at once produced a new warrant from the police magistrate at Montreal, endorsed by the police magistrate here, authorizing the arrest of John C. Eno on a charge of stealing \$155,000 from the Second National Bank, New York, and bringing a portion of it into Canada. Mr. Davidson said this was a new and incon testable warrant, and therefore Eno should at once be handed over. The judge said he had nothing to do with it; the prisoner was discharged. After argument by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Irvine, the warrant was handed over to the clerk of the court, the judge saying he would not allow the arrest to be made while the court was sitting, otherwise he should order the constable's arrest. Presently Judge Tessier retired, saying if counsel wished to see him he should be in chambers. Mr. Irvine asked to see the warrant, which Mr. Bissonnette at first demarred giving him, Mr. Davidson also objecting. While he was perusing it Mr. Davidson objected, amid some excitement, to the delay. Mr. Irvine said he had not got through reading, and that the High Constable was an insolent fellow. Finally the warrant was returned and the High Constable said he would go with his prisoner to Police Magistrate Chauveau, as he had been instructed. No sooner had Eno left the court house than Bissonnette made the arrest. Eno was taken before the Police Magistrate, who ruled that he should be retained in the custody of the Quebec High Constable till to morrow, and that in the meantime the Police Magistrate of Montreal should be advised. Eno's counsel will resist his return to Montreal, as he feels he will obtain justice in Quebec better thau in Montreal. Deputy Marshall Holmes asked Eno if, in order to save any further proceedings here, he would voluntarily return, when he replied, "No, I don't think I shall return." The case comes up again to-morrow. Mean-time much interest is manifested in the proceedings. The Telegraph again has an arti-

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESY.

cle strongly condemning the arrest.

" WHAT DO THE TRISH READ?" LONDON, May 31 .- Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., contributes an important article to the June number of the Nineteenth Century entitled "What do the Irish Read?" The article contains the result of the author's observations in the course of a rambling excursion recently made in various rural districts of Iroland in search of health. He says that he was confronted at every stage of his travels with evidence of the vast influence of the Irish National League reading rooms in the villages, and of the Catholic young men's societies in the towns, in fostering the taste for Nationalist literature. The results already accomplished in moulding the minds of the people are apparent on every hand. "The frishmen of to-day have." the writer asserts, " in addition to their national adroitness in argument and their love of disputation, a complete equipment of facts, references and historical examples, which makes them very formidable debaters. Their voluntary taste in their choice of literature is shown to be intensely patriotic by the fact that Canadian manufacture, the onward progress while the libraries contain numberless works of the Canadian Pacific and other Canadian to be intensely patriotic by the fact that

Cincaco Jine 3 (noon) — The specticle pre-iscuted was notable in many ways. The working body of the convention, the greatest in point of numbers of any national political assembly occupied only a small portion of the ered heads, relieved by the rich colors and fluttering toilets of the ladies. The vote for temporary chairman by the delegates has just started. It will probably take an hour and a

half to complete the vote.

The speaker's desk rests on a platform 12 cet above the seats of the delegates, and the pross occupies the intermediate space midway in height, or about on a level with the heads of the delegates. Back of the chair, ranged in a semi-circle, and on a level space, are seated the remaining officers of the conven-tion, members of the National Committee, and their immediate friends. Back of this circle, on a sharply rising incline, are 1,000 scats, occupied by a great many persons of national repute. Swinging over the desk of the chairman, and fairly touching the arches, is a widespreading sounding board, and embracing the side extremes of the building. The delegates and alternates occupy the dead level space bounded by square lines. They are hemmed on two sides by tiers of boxes occupied mainly by guests of delegates. A section of the hall, occupied by the working body of the Convention, is broken by four wide aisles, from the edges of which rise Roman standards, a pendant with blue silk banners imprinted in gold with mottoes of States and Territories. Back of delegates is a similar space occupied by alternates and separated from the main body by a hardly perceptible partition. In rear of the alternates is a commodious scating space, and beginning at a point 100 ft. in rear of alternate is another dividing wall and that point tier upon tier of seats to point almost midway between the level of the hall and apex of the roof. Narrow gallerics run along the east and west sides of the hall its entire length and seemingly suspended in mid air. The front of the gallery is faced with coats of arms of several states, and on the background of the flags fluttering from arches are the national colors and flags of all nations. The first to arrive on the scene were the staff of correspondents and assistants representing the great journals of the country. The first of the delegates began to arrive at 11.30, and

before noon. CHICAGO, June 3.—At a meeting of the Indiana delegation this morning 29 voted to present Harrison as candidate. It is under-stood these will surely vote for him. This

full delegations were in their allotted places

break in the Arthur ranks. CHICAGO, June 3 .- At 12.24 the Chair announced the House having arrived for the meeting of the 8th Republican National

Convention.

If, he that by his trade would rise Must either "bust" or advertise, Then let us then catch the ladies' eyes. Dear ladies, if you would be wise, Use only the bright DIAMOND DYES.

ARABI PACHA ON AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, June 1.—Arabi Pacha in a recent nterview declared that events in the Soudan were the outcome of the unwise policy pursued by the English. Clemency and an impartial enquiry into the people's troubles and grievances could alone restore order. Othervise there would be frightful bloodshed before the end was reached. He was certain the Mahdi would never make overtures for peace and would fight until captured or killed. Major Turner, despatched to the Nile to purchase camels, has been drowned while spot lots are at \$1 to \$1.10. Caustic soda rebathing.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

The money and sterling market was quiet and unchanged. The local stock market was stronger. Bank of Montreal sold at 1901, and Gas, Richelieu, Commerce, Toronto were all firm and higher. At noon the whole market looked firm.

Consols in London sold to-day at 101 7-16 and 101 g; Erie, 15 g; Illinois Central, 123 ;

Canada Pacific, 474. New York stocks were generally firmer at noon. Western Union sold at 623; St. Paul at 75%; Jersey Central at 57; Union Pacific at 451; the Northern Pacifics at 214 and 494; L. & V. at 35% and Manitoba at 91%. Canada Pacific neglected.

Stock Sales .- 125 Montreal; 190; 1 do, 1897; 15 do, 1903; 75 Merchants, 1074; 3 do, 108½; 2 do, 107; 25 do, 108; 20 Commerce, 121½; 2 Toronto, 173½; 25 Federal, 120½; 50 Telegraph 111; 25 Richelieu, 57½; 4 do, 58; 25 do, 57¾; 79 do, 58; 200 Gas,

177!... New York, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong but irregular. Am Ex, 92; CS, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); D H, 98\(\frac{1}{2}\); pfd, 35; Hls C, 120; LS, 87\(\frac{1}{2}\); M C, 71; Mo Pac, 83\(\frac{1}{2}\); N J C, 57; N P, 22; pfd, 49\(\frac{1}{2}\); N W, 102\(\frac{1}{2}\); pfd, 131\(\frac{1}{2}\); N Y C, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); PM, 42; Rdg, 25; R I, 113; St P, 76\(\frac{1}{2}\); pfd, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\); St P M & M, 91\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tex Pac, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\); U P, 45\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wab, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); pfd, 14; W U. 62\(\frac{1}{2}\).

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE RETURNS FOR MAY. CUSTOMS

	COSTONS.	
	1884.	1883.
Montreal	\$664,773	\$643,113
Toronto	212,808	220,32
Halifax	151,928	146,32
Moncton	29,930	25,193
INI	AND REVENUE.	
Montreal	\$126,583	\$152,34
Halifax	16,174	22,980
Ottawa	13,690	15,510
St. John	17,820	32,080

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS,

The average movement of staple goods took place last week, and trade is no better and no worse than before. The steady flow of population into the Northwest, which is gradually building up the country and causing an increase in the consumptive demand of goods of

THE REVISION NATIONALY, CON.

Concaco/dimed/(non.)—The spectacle/presently in size must be shaded way foolable in many ways. The working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the control of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention, the greatest income and the working-body of the convention of the working-body of the convention. The remaining body of the badd has a filled by an addition which was indeed; has weekly the greatest income and the working-body of the properties and the press stand, of almost an unreading sea of faces, of solid, black and uncovered heads, relieved by the rich colors and fluttering totles of the ladies. The vote for the more and the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the properties as a fluttering totles of the ladies. The vote for the more and the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the convertion as a control of the temporary chairman by the delegates as a month of the convertion as a control of the convertion and the conve other charges at Montreal. The fact is, we are rapidly losing our reputation as grain shipping port, the annual shipments showing a terrible reduction of late years, and if the tolls are to be maintained the canals are practically worthless and had better be closed altogether. The Americans have swept away all tolls and we must do the same or suffer the consequences. We find no necessity for extended mention of the dry goods trade this week. Orders for Canadian tweeds, with which travellers are now out, are coming in slowly, and fail to reach anything like a satisfactory volume. Cotton goods are unchanged, while for woollens the trade has not yet opened.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Pig iron is dull and nominally unchanged. Warrants are cabled weak at 41s 2d, a decline of 6d during two weeks. No. 3 foundry pig, G. M. B. at Middlesborough is unchanged at 36s 6d. We hear of a meagre business at about the followhear of a meagre business at about the following quotations:—Siemens, \$18.75 to \$19.00; Coltness and Langloan \$20; Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$18; Dalmellington \$17.50; and Eglinton \$17. Bar iron has been weak, with round lots selling lower at \$1.75. We quote \$1.75 to \$1.80. Sheets are inactive and unchanged at \$2.50, and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Tinplates have been in light request at about former prices; I. C. charcoals at \$4.60 to \$4.75, and cokes \$4.20 to \$4.40. Holders of Canada plates have been cutting prices, and we hear of transactions 10c lower at \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is dull at 211c for Straits, and 221c for Lamb and Flag. In Loudon it is cabled quiet and £1 2s 6d lower than a week ago at £83 12s 6d spot. Ingot copper is weak, having declined

to 16tc.
LUMBER.—Laths are lower at \$1.75, owing to the arrival of new stock. The export trade continues fair. Deal freights to the United Kingdom are at 40s to 50s, as to port, and the rates on lumber to the River Platte are quoted at \$13 to \$14. following are prices at the yards large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; 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; present narrison as candidate. It is understood these will surely vote for him. This action has created intense excitement and promises to upset calculations.

Washington, June 3.—No credence is given at the White House to the rumors of a given at the White House to the rumors of a large with the work of per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75 to \$2; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

LEATHER-Choice heavy bluff is scarce, with sales at higher prices, including a lot of 100 sides at 17c. Sole leather has been fairly active at steady prices, but the supply is ample for all requirements. Prices are queted as follows: Spanish sole No. 1, B.A., 26c to 27c; do. No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 23c to 24c; do. A., 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 23c to 24c; do. \$4 50 each as to quality, the top figures for No. 2, 21c to 22c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21c to 22c; extra choice. The following is a statement of do. No. 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 24c to 27c; harness, 25c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do. do. medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 14c to 164c; pebbled cow, 12e to 15e; splits, medium, 22e to 28e; do. junior, 18e to 22e; calfskin, light, 60e to 75c; do. heavy. 75c to 85c; French calfskin, 81.05 to \$1.35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c;

patent cow, 15c to 16c.
CHEMICALS.—Round amounts of sal soda have been placed at 90c to 95c, while small mains at \$2.25 to \$2.40, Soda ash has ruled easy and lower at \$1.55 to \$1.65. Bicarb soda is at \$2.40 to \$2.50. Bleaching powder is easy at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Sur. -- Elevens have sold at 40c to 421c, twelves at 35c to 37½c, and factory filled at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka re-mains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60e for quarters.

COAL.—Rates are down to more like summer prices. Stove and chestnut we quote at \$6, and egg and furnace at \$5.75. Scotch steam in barges from Quebec, \$4.75, retail prices higher, and in cargoes to arrive direct, \$4.40 to \$1.50. Lower Ports coal is at \$4 to \$4.25, and South Hetton smiths' at \$6.

Hings-Dry hides are quoted at 16c for No 1 and 14c for No. 2, and dry flints at 20c for No. 1, and 17c for No. 2. Receipts of green butchers' hides have run light and have sold at steady prices -- 8c, 7c, and 6c for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Calfskins are unchanged at 12e; sheepskins at \$1, and lambskins at

GROCERIES.-In the sugar market yellows range from 54c to 67c as to quality, and granulated from Sec to Sec. In raws no transactions are heard of. Bright Porto Rico is held at 5½c to 5%c. Syrup is dull at 323c to 60e per gallon as to quality. Molasses continues dull and weak, with sales of Barba-does at 31½ to 33c. English Islands can be bought at 27½c, and sugar house at 25c. Fruit has been in fair demand. Plums have met with better enquiry at 5c, and stocks are now getting less bulky. Raisins have been in fair demand. Choice Valencias are firmly held at 54c to 54c, while round lots of medium have sold at 5c. Prunes, old, are quoted at 4c to 4½c. Currants are steady at 4g to 5½c, as to quality. A small business in Grenoble walnuts has taken place at 11½c. Almonds are unchanged at 11½c to 13c, and filberts at 9c. Figs are scarce and in demand, Turkish in 1 lb boxes selling at 12½c. Good keeping lemons are firmer and in improved records. They are higher in the firmer and in the firmer improved request. They are higher in New York. Prices are at \$250 to \$3 per box. The demand for coffee has been light and purely for jobbing purposes. Java sold at 201c, and Mocha at 201 in small lots. Tea is quiet, with possibly a little more movement. Orders for Japans for future delivery have been placed. Rice is firm at \$3.50 to The new rice is now in the market and is of fair quality, although not so good as last year's. This new rice is of this spring's harvesting in India. Spices are quiet and firm, under a light supply. Black pepper 17c; white peper 26c to 27c; ginger 15c to 18c; nutmegs 584c to 70c; cloves 15c to 184c and

cassia 10 to 11c.
Ous.—Cod oil is firm at 621c to 65c for Caspe and Newfoundland. Seal oil is quiet and about steady. Steam refined is quoted at 67½c to 70c. A lot of pale seal changed hands at 60c, and straw is quoted at 52½c to

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The principal feature of the flour market yesterday was inactivity. Values are un-changed. The only reported sale was 125 brls. fine at \$3.50. In grain there is nothing new to report. The market is dull, with prices firm and unchanged. There is no change to note in the state of the provision market or quotations. Business is confined to a jobbing trade.

The butter market is weak and dull, trade is confined to sales for domestic consumption. Morrisburg is 18c, Eastern Townships 18c to 19c. Western 16c to 18c, and creamery 20c for new, with old at 12c to 15c. The cheese market is weaker than it has been for some time, and prices are lower. ranging from 92 to 101c, the outside figure being very difficult to obtain. Eggs are unchanged, and prices, 15c, are maintained, although we heard of some lots being offered at 14 c. The arrivals are not large. Ashes are unchanged. The re-receipts yesterday were 11 brls. We quote pots \$4.30 for firsts; pearls, \$5.25.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle freights are quoted at £2 to £3. Some original contracts, made at £4, are now being carried out, but no new contracts can now be made exceeding £3. All the space on the regular liners has been engaged a month ahead at the figures quoted. The receipts of live stock at Acer & Kennedy's yards since Thursday last aggregated 1,048 head of ex-port cattle, 360 head of butchers', and 58 live hogs. Business in shipping cattle yesterday was small, with few sales reported, as the bulk of the receipts were through shipment. Sales were made at about 5% to 6% per lb. live weight as to quality. Live hogs have picked up a little in the way of demand, and sales occurred at 5½c to 6½c per lb, according to quality. In butcher cattle a fairly good business was done at figures ranging from 4%c to 54c per lb. live weight as to quality, choice bringing the outside figure. The receipts of butchers cattle at Viger market yesterday numbered 175 head, which were offered to a very quiet demand. The top figure for extra fine cattle was 5‡c per lb. live weight, and some very good cattle from the Eastern Townships were bought at 5½c. Lower grades were offered at prices ranging from 34c to 44c per lb. live weight as to grade. About 100 calves were on the market, and good ones had a fairly active request at \$5 to \$8 each. Common calves sold at from \$2 to \$5 each. In sheep and lambs, of which about 200 were offered, a very dull and inactive market prevailed, as large supplies had been laid in by the butchers from previous markets. Sheep sold at \$5 to \$7 each, and lambs \$2 to the weekly shipments of cattle and sheep from this port:—SS, Somerset, 203 cattle; SS. Ocean King, 420 cattle; SS. Cynthia, 252 catele; SS. Lake Winnipeg, 190 cattle; SS. Corean, 422 cattle and 527 sheep; SS. Malabar, 315 cattle. Total, 1,082 cattle 527 sheep.

THE HAY AND STRAW MARKETS. There was a fair supply of hay offered at College street market yesterday from \$6 to \$8 50 per hundred bundles, as to quality, the top figure for choice. Straw was quiet and firm at \$5 to \$6 per hundred bundles, choice

THE HORSE MARKET

bringing the outside figure.

The horse trade has been quiet, with very little business during the week. Mr. Kimball, of the Horse Exchange, reports as follows: Nine horses at figures ranging from \$125 to \$210 each. The shipments to the United States were 43 horses and mares, valuable \$1.777 ued at \$4,777.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Butter, print, per lb, 22e; pail, new, 16c to 18e; tub, 16e to 18e; tehecse, 141e; eggs, per dozen, 14e to 16e. Grain,—Peas, 70c, to 75e. Rye, 55e. Spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.15. Fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.10. Scotch, \$1.20. Buckwheat, per bush. 55c. Oats, per bush. 47c. Beans, per bush. \$1.25 to \$1.30. Barley, 65c to 70c. Ponk.—Hegs, dressed, \$8.75 to \$9. Mess pork, new Cana dressed, \$8.75 to \$9. Mess pork, new Canadian, none. American, \$21. Back pork, \$22. Backs. 10½c. Hams, 13c to 15c; smoked bacon, 13c to 15c; smoked rolls, 13c to 15c; salted bacon, 10½c. Lard, 12c Meats—Beef, prime cuts, per lb, 12½c to 15c. Rough meat per Sc to 10c. Mutton per lb, 12½c. Pork, fresh, per lb, 12½c. Cattle, live stock, 4½c to 5½c live weight. Sheep, \$4.50 live weight. Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each Young pigs, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each Calves, \$2.00 to \$6.00. Flour.—Crown Jewel, \$7.25. Patent Process, \$7.00. Strong Bakers, \$6,50. No. 1 Family, to \$6.00. Graham flour, \$6.30. Cracked SEEDS—Barley 80c. Peas, 80c to \$1; A sike, choice, 20c; late Vermont, 17c. West clover, 15c. Timothy, 22c. Oats, 50c. White Belgian carrots, 40c; intermediate red do 75c. Swedish turnips, 25c; mangel worzel, 25c. laws and 20c. rellege and 20c. 35c; long red do 20c; yellow globe do 20c.

Onions, red, \$1 20 per lb; do yellow, \$1 50.
Onions, red, \$1 20 per lb; do yellow, \$1 50.
VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 60c to
65c. Carrots, per bag, 75c. Green onions,
40c per doz. Cabbages, 25c to 30c each. Red
do 40c a head. Turnips, per bushel, 40c.
Celory, 75c to \$1 per dozen heads. Boots per
bag, 75c. Seed onions, \$1.50 per bush. Asparagus, 10c per bunch. Tomatoes, 60c per doz. Radishes, 8c. Young onious, 2c. Lettuce, 50c. Artichokes, \$1.60 per bush. Peas, 80c per gal. Sweet potatoes, 20c per lb. Cucumbers, 10c to 20c each.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.0 \$1.0 \$25; barley, do, 535 to 500; oats, do, 43c out and position, for the interpretation of the first people, he pays, has made the folland of today very different from the Fleshopt in the Flesh

milyflour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal; Fine, do 2.40 to 2.60 meal, granulated, \$2.60 to 2.75; cornmeal 200 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$16 to 20; bran \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; straw, per lond \$2 to 3, eggs, retail, 15c; eggs, basket, 14c; butter pound rolls, 14c to 15c; do crock, 13c to 14c; do tubs, 12c to 14c; cheese, pound, 14c to 15c; land 12c to 14c; cheese, 20c; to 14c; che 15c; lard, 12c to 14; turnips, 30c to 40c turkeys \$1 to \$2; potatoes per bag, 90c to \$1 Apples per bag, 75c to \$1 25; dressed hogs, cwt, \$8 50 to \$9; beef, per cwt, \$8 to \$10; mutton, per lb, 11c to 12c; lamb do, 11c to 12c; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50; yeal, per lb, 11c 12c.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .-We carnestly urge every purchaser to ask for that which is prepared by Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the true perfume. All other so-called Florida Waters are only ordinary colognes.

BIRTH.

PRATTE—In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of L. E. N. Pratte, of a daughter. 126-1 LINDALL.—At Brockville, Seaforth, near Liverpool, England, on the 13th inst., the wife of Captain Lindall, Steamship Vancouver, of a

ROWAN.—At 267 St. Martin street, May 29th, the wife of John J. Rowan, of a son. 131-1

MARRIED.

CARROLL—FEENEY.—On May 21st, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Riely, Patrick Carroll to Miss Elizabeth Feeney, both of this city. No cards. [Chicago papers please copy.

MoFARLANE-O'BRIEN.-At Bridgeport, Coun., U.S., on the 15th inst., James Colin Mc-Farlane, of Stottsville, Que., to Frances, third daughter of Denis O'Brien, contractor, of this 121-3

GENDREAU—BOOTH.—At Chester West, Que., on the 28th May, by the Rev. Mr. Méthot, Chaplain of the Arthabaskaville College, Mr. F. X. Gendreau, merchant, of Arthabaskaville, to Miss Jennie L. Booth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Booth, merchant, and Mayor of Chester West, Outples

McGLINN-DEERY-In this city, on the 26th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. F. O'Meara, George McGlinn to Miss Maggie Deery. [New York and Boston papers please copy.] copy.]

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—On the 26th May, George second son of the late John Williams, 29 years

New York papers please copy. GORMAN.—In this city, on the 27th inst. Lawrence, aged 17 years and four months, so of Lawrence Gorman.

QUINN.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 21st of May, Bridget Logan, beloved wife of Martin Quinn, a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, aged 55 years. MILLEN. -At Mile End, on Wednesday, the

21st inst., James, aged 24 years, son of the late Peter Millen.

WHYTE—In this city, on the 24th instant, Isabella, aged 11 months, infant daughter of Carey M. Whyte.

DOODY.—At St. Gabriel, on Saturday, 24th inst., Margaret, aged 22 years, 6 months and 22 McCRORY.-On the 28th May, Peter Mc

Grory, a native of the County Down, Ireland, aged 63 years. MAHER.--In this city, on the 30th May, Daniel Maher, a native of Kilkenny City, Ire-

land, aged 78 years. BURNS.-In this city, on the 30th inst., laines A. Burns, aged 29 years, son of Mrs. E

HUGHES-On the 1st inst., Patrick Hughes, son of Thomas Hughes, aged 21 years and one month.

MEEHAN .- Drowned, on the 23rd May,

Charles Mechan, hackman, aged 45 years.

IRISH LAND LEAGUE SCHEME. DUBLIN, May 31.—Mr. Parnell, the chairman, and Sir Baldwin Leighton, one of the directors of the Irish Land Company, are at HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, por ton, \$9.00 to \$11.50; straw, \$4.00 to \$5.00. FRUIT—Apples, per bbl., \$4.00 to \$6.00; crabs, none; Mr. Parnell expresses strong faith in the cranberries, 20c per quart; strawberries, 50c; migration scheme of the land company, and is rhubarb, 5c per bunch. Dairy Produce— hopeful of its success in relieving the con-Butter, print, per lb, 22c; pail, new, gested districts and furnishing comfortable homes and prospects of employment to thousands of Irish families.

A-Great-Problem.

TAKE ALL THE

Kidney & Liver

BLOOD

PURIFIERS,

RHEUMATIC

DYSPEPSIA

And Indigestion Cures.

Ague, Fever,

Brain and Nerve Force Revivers.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

MANTLES AND COSTUMES!

JUST ARRIVED: Shoulder Capes in Cashmere, Shoulder Capes in Ottoman Cloth,

At S. CARSLEY'S. Shoulder Capes in Satin, Shoulder Capes in Ottoman Satin, Shoulder Capes in Armure Satin,

Shoulder Capes in Soleile Cloth,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Shoulder Capes in Brochu Satin, Shoulder Capes in Novel Designs, Shoulder Capes in Newest Materials,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Mew Mantles, At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Jackets. At S. CARSLEY'S. New Dolmans,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Wraps, At S. CARSLEY'S.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

COSTUMES!

New Print Costumes, At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Sateen Costumes, At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Material Costumes, At S. CARSLEY'S.

New Silk Costumes, At S. CARSLEY'S. New Satin Costumes, At S. CARSLEYS.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL,



THE VINELAND COLONY

Is Honored with the Land Seeker's Special Rate Ticket, one or both ways to Abilene, Kans.

We have made arrangements with the Chicago & Alton, Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Companies to procure our emigration the best rates from the East by their connecting lines. From St. Louis to Boston, in all the large cities, the lest rates, both single and round trip, can be obtained from their agents to this colony. Moreover, where a number of persons collect together and come in a body, a more special rate can be obtained by consulting the following agents of the C. & A., or any agent of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R.:

A. G. Robinson, "

S. H. KNIGHT, cor. 4th and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. R. H. Fowler, 346 West Main street, Louis

ville, Ky.
W. E. Hort, 261 Broadway, New York.

197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
W. W. LORD, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa. A. D. PERRY, Indianapolis, Ind.

With these agents of the C. & Alton, the agents of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. will also procure a more special rate for parties who assemble and come in a body. I would like to go East and present the facts to the people, but go hast and present the facts to the psolit, but I have not time, though I could show from actual facts that fruit, hay, grain, cattle, hogs poultry, etc., succeed as well or better here than in any State in the Union, not excepting Illinois. The best I can do at present is to publish the rules for obtaining land in the Vineland Colony, and promise full information by letter. The

rules are as follows:—
1st. The prices of these lands will range from six to fifteen dollars per acre, according to quality of land and improvements thereon.

2nd. The payments can be made as follows:
One-half, one-third or one-fourth may be paid down at time of purchase,—the balance in five

annual payments.

3rd. If parties wich to put their money in cattle, or improve their lands, they can buy on time, and by paying the interest hold the land for ten years. This will give, a hard-working man a chance to start with little money and keep his holding until it doubles in price.

4th. All parties wishing to locate in this colony will find it to their interest to come and see it at once as first come first served. see it at once, as first come first served.

5th. Parties who cannot come, and still wish

to locate on farms, can do so by sending the first payment with statement of the value of farm they want, and I will see that the very best be done for thom and the proper papers are sent in

6th. Parties who send their money to us in this way, without seeing land, can get their money back if they are not satisfied with the in-vestment when they come to examine it. We un no risks in doing this, as lands are going up in price rapidly.

The Berry Bros., who own these 20,000 acres

The Berry Bros., who own these 20,000 acres of land, have prepared it for a Catholic Colony. They have succeeded in establishing another prosperous Catholic colony before this, and will make this colony successful. A coal mine has been discovered close by lately, and land seekers will do well to come and see this rich and prosperous country, or they can get full information by addressing.

formation by addressing, J. J. BERRY,