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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Blaine and Logan Receive the Republican Nomination—Logan the Unanimous Choice for Vice-President—Exciting Scenes in the Hall—Arthur Accepts the Situation—Reception of the News in New York—What the Democrats Say.

Chicago, June 6.—The taking of the fourth ballot was begun at 2 o'clock. Before the vote of Alabama was given there was another uproarious scene, in which Dutcher, Roosevelt and other New York delegates took prominent parts. It arose upon a technical point, that the action 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...

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes Blaine (544), Arthur (207), Edmunds (41), Hawley (15), Logan (7), Lincoln (2).

The official report of the fourth ballot is as follows, giving Blaine the nomination:— Blaine 544, Arthur 207, Edmunds 41, Hawley 15, Logan 7, Lincoln 2. The vote was received with great enthusiasm, the hand 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 rose and broke into another mad demonstration of enthusiasm.

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, Hort, of Michigan, San Lee, of South Carolina, and Bradley of Kentucky.

ARTHUR ACCEPTS THE SITUATION. The following despatch from President Arthur was read by Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania:— 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 support. (Signed,) CHESTER A. ARTHUR." This was received with loud applause. The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

IS 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 boards during the afternoon, but as it became evident a result would be arrived at before adjournment the numbers 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 advises report the wildest excitement in the towns, the most extravagant demonstrations being made.

CONGRATULATING BLAINE. BOSTON, June 6.—At four o'clock this afternoon a special wire was started to Augusta from Boston to accommodate private messages expected to be sent to Blaine. At 4.45 the wire was choked with business, and at 4.55 messages are being received from all parts of the Union congratulating Blaine upon his nomination.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The Express (Independent Republican) will to-morrow say editorially: "The nomination of James G. Blaine unquestionably gratifies a large majority of the Republican voters. In forcing that nomination, however, while his friends have displayed fidelity and courage, we fear they have at the same time acted with a rashness which 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 Republican of the whole country, Mr. Blaine does not represent, his 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 fight for Mr. Blaine must be a sort of forlorn hope, at the best a fight only to be won by sheer desperation and wonderful luck.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times says most conservative observers believe the nomination of Blaine marks the dissolution of the Republican party, which will have a most critical battle to fight this year.

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 Lutherford B. Hayes was elected by an enormous vote. 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.) The chair sustains the point of order. It can't be did. (Renewed laughter.)

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 Congress. (Laughter.) Belford continued with a characteristic speech in favor of unlocking the vaults of the Treasury, when Van Eaton interrupted with, "Is their objection?" The chair hears none, and the vaults of the Treasury will be unlocked. 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 attempt to "turn off the gas." The announcement of its defeat was cheered, and another round of applause from the Republican side greeted the change of the six votes of Alabama from 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 Academies have, indeed, become so convinced of the prevalence and mischievousness of the practice, that they have prohibited it absolutely, and congratulate themselves on the good effects that have resulted from this action. Incurable 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 order to learn how far their co-operation, and approval of the attempt, could be relied upon. Of 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 cigarette-smoking by them as follows: 1. Impairment of the general development, both physically and mentally. 2. The production of what has been called the "tobacco heart." Dr. Gibon, 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. 7. Impairment of digestion, and its consequences.

A FUTILE SEARCH. PARIS, June 7.—The police at the request of the English detectives have searched suspected premises for dynamite, but none was discovered.

CATHOLIC EVENTS IN EUROPE.

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

PARIS, May 27.—His Holiness, by letters of the Secretary of State, has nominated Cardinal Serardini member of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, and Cardinal Czacki Protector of the religious congregation, designated the Society of Mary. Cardinal Serardini has been nominated by the Sovereign Pontiff, Prefect of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal of the Papal Signatura of Justice. Cardinal Simonini 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 Anderley, his colleague, 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, Mgrs. Aloisi Masella; and four Roman prelates, at present secretaries of the principal Pontifical Congregations, amongst which are Mgr. Laurenti, Assessor of the Holy Office, and Mgr. Masotti, Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. Amongst the promotions to 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. Laurenti as Assessor of the Holy Office, and Mgr. Bocelli, 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 probable.

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 equal if not exceed the average. Boys also, 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. In spite of the worldly and scoffing 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 ceremonies 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 Duc d'Alencon, Mlle. Marie Bocher, granddaughter of the Senator of the same name; Marie, daughter of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld; Jeanne de Houdanvalot; Marie, daughter of the Marquis d'Anglade and niece of the Duc de Maille, as well as many others, bearing names that are inserted in all the places in the history of France. The Duc de Nemours, and many other members of the Orleans family, witnessed the First Communion of Prince Emmanuel.

The Propaganda.

The Italian Government has resolved, it is said, not to reply to the second note of the Holy See relating to the Propaganda. The *Monteur de Rome* suggests that such a resolution finds nothing in that note that it is capable of replying to. The publication of Alonzi'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 Government 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 *possimus* 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 refusal 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 be rigidly enforced in the case of clerics, 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 because life is not a suitable preparation for the priesthood. 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 Seminarians 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-Prussian War showed this; and if it be necessary again they will be as brave as ever. But it is criminal to force men who are the servants of peace into the turmoil of the army. As an eminent Jesuit said to M. de Lessops, such a "law of

enlistment amounts to forbidding youth to become priests at all.

A Cardinal's Hospitality.

During the recent visit of the French Squadron to Tunis, a complimentary dinner was given by His Eminence Cardinal Lavignerie to the officers, among the guests being also the two sons of the reigning Bey. In the course of the evening the host proposed the health of the Bey and the harmony at present existing between France and Tunis, and attributed it in a small degree to the tact and good will which Cardinal Lavignerie had upon all occasions displayed towards the Tunisian authorities.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN NEWRY.

MANY PERSONS FATALLY INJURED—EARL SPENCER'S PROCLAMATION—SEVERAL ORANGEMEN ARRESTED AND HELD FOR TRIAL—ENGLISH ORANGE SYMPATHISERS. LONDON, June 7.—Numerous meetings of Orangemen were held in London yesterday, at which it was decided that unless the government 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 strongly worded address has been sent to the Orangemen of Ulster appealing to them to assemble in force Sunday in opposition to the rebel gathering.

DUBLIN, June 7.—The Lord-Lieutenant has issued 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 sent the following: "I leave for Ireland to-night with 500 Irishmen from London, Manchester and Liverpool. No surrender. The Orangemen are determined to hold their meeting."

LONDON, June 8.—The Orangemen of this 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 stand by every assistance in their power. Shortly before the meeting separated telegrams were received stating that 850 Orangemen had started for Newry by the Stranraer 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 arched at various parts of the town during 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 through 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. Orangemen who were to have started from England to Newry were stopped by the secretary of the Orange Society, owing to Earl Spencer's proclamation.

JAMES McDERMOTT.

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 Ross, 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 suit against him for divorce and employed Stephens as her lawyer. It seems Walter Ross was induced by Stephens, while under the influence of opium, to give testimony that

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 sublimely wicked, and McDermott had not been with him in those places. McDermott threatened to take Walter Ross'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 McDermott visited several times with hostile intent. 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 Ross drew his revolver and fired twice, but as McDermott had been drinking his aim was unsteady, and both shots missed fire. The party first at, who was not Ross, being a politician of the same stripe as McDermott, did not press the prosecution, and Jim, as his associates called him, was soon liberated. He shortly afterwards died in Philadelphia and W. H. 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 footing, but never lived together. They used to take the children out for a drive and chatted and talked 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."

TALMAGE ON INGERSOLL.

FALSE IN PART, FALSE IN ALL—THE BIBLE DEFENDED AND INFIDELITY DENOUNCED. The *Graphic* says that not a seat was unoccupied, the *Harvard* that about three-fourths of the women present were filled, to hear the Reverend T. W. Higginson deliver his lecture on "Ingersoll's Sermon." The *Post* states emphatically that the house was not full, and that, by the usual number of the day-mongers, anxious for a new sensation in the religious world, which they certainly got in sight. The Rev. Mr. Talmage is a night of conversation, and what he doesn't know in the way of keeping an audience on the ragged edge of inquiry, is hardly worth knowing. He says that he answered the arguments of Ingersoll last night would be to state what he meant. Instead of taking the arch infidel up in his spacious jaw and tearing him limb from limb before an admiring public, he simply sat down on him in *nuovo*, 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. Mr. Ingersoll had at last found one worthy of answering him. Our own departed, the Rev. Alfred J. Bray, tried to do some time ago, but Ingersoll snubbed him by stating that he never replied to any but orthodox clergymen. The lecturer, who possesses a rather fine presence and a distinct voice, began by stating that Ingersoll was delivering a lecture around the country entitled "The Christian Theology," therefore, the lecturer was entitled to respond. He took up in Ingersoll, whom he believed in time would reform, and when he did he 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 compare the audience as a jury to try the case before Christianity and Infidelity. The first witness to be called was "Robert C. 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 Bible which he denoted a pack of lies, and it would be equally absurd to ask him to raise his hand to heaven, as that would be to acknowledge 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 aurora borealis. Starting on the legal axiom that false in one thing is false in all—in Ingersoll misrepresented one thing in the Bible he would therefore declare himself in favor of unbelief and opposed to polygamy. He remarked the difference between permitting and sanctioning an evil, and to certain Bible characters who had been permitted to carry on this sin. David practiced polygamy, but he got enough of it. So did Solomon, but let them refer to his expression, "A variety of vanities, all is vanity." I suppose, that would be to know how many wives almost, predestined the life out of him. In refutation of this argument the lecturer cited the names of Eve, Deborah, Abigail, Ruth, Mary Magdalen, Dorcas and others as showing that women were glorified, respected, pitied and loved in the Bible. What woman, he asked, had more worshippers than anyone says Jesus Christ? Mary, he supposed, and that would be to know how many wives almost, predestined the life out of him. In refutation of this argument the lecturer cited the names of Eve, Deborah, Abigail, Ruth, Mary Magdalen, Dorcas and others as showing that women were glorified, respected, pitied and loved in the Bible. What woman, he asked, had more worshippers than anyone says Jesus Christ? Mary, he supposed, and that would be to know how many wives almost, predestined the life out of him.

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 Sudan 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 Gordon that a large section of the public favor military action to rescue him.

THE CONGO COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 9.—The president of the International 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 Ascendancy 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 Anglophobe, 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 Anglophobes, 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 1857, 1858, and 1859 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 1847 and placed on trial for a speech which he made in New York while an American citizen, in 1845. 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 declaring Great Britain from claiming 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 agitation 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 ascendancy in American politics, and augurs, in the event of his election, a jingo policy in the foreign relations of the United States.

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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 Sudan 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 Gordon that a large section of the public favor military action to rescue him.

THE CONGO COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 9.—The president of the International 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 Ascendancy 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 Anglophobe, 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 Anglophobes, 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 1857, 1858, and 1859 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 1847 and placed on trial for a speech which he made in New York while an American citizen, in 1845. 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 declaring Great Britain from claiming 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 agitation 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 ascendancy in American politics, and augurs, in the event of his election, a jingo policy in the foreign relations of the United States.

UNITED IRELAND PROSECUTIONS.

DUBLIN, 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 libel suit against 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 counsel explained that he was ill with swelling 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 a court of justice the charges of vice and insanity which *United Ireland* has made. That paper meanwhile continues to be a rare and ridiculous 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.

PITH!

Signs of spring—"Keep off the grass." A well-paid barber—The man who shaves notes. 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 playing ball. The early fisherman beats the early bird in getting the worm. The man at the wheel has a stern duty to perform. First a man sues for a wife, then he sues for peace, and finally he sues for a divorce.

NATURE'S SYMPATHY.

When by all the world forgotten, Lone, unnoticed 'mid the throng, When the loves, so blindly trusted, Prove as empty as a song...

THE WILD ROSE OF LOUGH GILL.

A TALE OF THE IRISH WAR IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER XXVIII. (Continued.)

Who dare bid Brian Roe O'Neill stand back? ejaculated the Ulsterian sabreur, sharply and haughtily, addressing the last speaker...

With a final glance of contemptuous defiance at O'Connell 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-a-dozen yards, when the report of a pistol rang through the wood, and a ball whistled between their heads...

The twenty barrels of gunpowder stipulated for in the treaty between Owen Roe and General Monk had been delivered by the latter to the commander of the Irish detachment...

It was more than a month since Ormond had marched at the head of an immense army, numbering about 25,000 men, to attack the Puritans...

The powder and his escort had passed Castletown by about a mile, and were traversing a pass through a bog to the north of that place...

"Friends or foes?" exclaimed our hero, inquiringly. "Foes," by the sword of Conn! cried O'Neill...

"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!

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...

swept the causeway from end to end. All was over! One hundred and twenty of the Irish were saved in their ranks...

CHAPTER XXIX.

A PATRIOT'S DEATH—A TRAITOR'S DOOM.

"Oh, mourn, Erin, mourn! His life is dead, By whom thy proudest flag was borne— The bravest heroes led!"

About two months following the events described in the previous chapter, there was a great stir and excitement in the camp of Owen Roe O'Neill...

The circumstance that had brought the Ulster general and his army so far north was the treaty made at the residence of the Countess of Antrim...

After some slight skirmishes the Scots raised the siege and retired across the Burn; and Cooté, throwing open the gates, received his deliverer and his staff...

On the 11th of August, the relief of Derry, Oliver Cromwell set his lightning 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...

So that when messengers from Ormond arrived in the Irish camp offering any terms to O'Neill, the latter, who had just broken off all alliance with Cooté...

It was morning, a beautiful harvest morning. The light haze of autumn mountains, and gently kissed the bosom of the magnificent Lough...

"We might all have known it," exclaimed the stentorian voice of Brian Roe O'Neill, in the centre of an excited group of officers...

"Of foul play," O'Neill said the calm voice of General Philip O'Reilly.

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

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

into the saddle, and rode at their head to the tent of Owen Roe—a tent marked by the banner of the "Catholic Army" of Ulster...

Another hour and the Ulster army, horse and foot, was wending its way to the south, conveying in its midst, in a litter borne between four horses, the fearfully prostrated form of the victor of Benburn!

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 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...

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...

But what of our heroine during all these years? What of fair Kathleen Ny-Cuirinn, since, four years ago, she 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 home of garrison life in Charlemont...

During the eventful time that had passed since his illness in the Vale of the Three Waters, Edmund's meetings with the three troths had been of pretty frequent occurrence...

Next day, shortly before noon, he rode out of Charlemont with the written pass of Sir Phelim O'Neill in his pocket...

The situations of Royalist and Parliamentarian in Ulster may be described in a few words. Ere Cromwell quitted Drogheda he sent one of his principal officers, Colonel Robert Venables...

Soon after reaching the pleasant banks of the Lagan, O'Tracy plunged into a thick wood, strip of its leaves by the breath of winter...

"I appear, friend, ye've had an unco guid time of it," said Edmund, "we might have the chance of a good day's occupation of your part of the country; but we must bide our time, for our hands are full just at present."

riding o't. Here, my bonnie bairn lay hold o't; 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, rest welcome, friend—although, I trow, we've been black enemies only four months syne. Nae matter; let bygones be bygones, an' ye've mune the war for meed!"

"The next we saw o' the doings o' O'Connell was when he so cunningly plotted with the traitor Bruce Coghlan to take Carrickfergus...

"The speaker, a bronzed and helmeted soldier, slapped the hero of our story familiarly on the shoulder as he uttered the words...

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 rattle of muskets through the tent...

Reaching Charlemont in safety, he delivered his despatches to Sir Phelim, and spent a pleasant evening with Kathleen and her brother...

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...

On came the opposing cavalry without ever drawing rein. Confident of victory they rode at a steady and increasing pace towards the Scots...

For a few minutes the lane presented a scene of desperate conflict, and resounded with the clash of swords, the explosion of pistols, the cheers of triumphant and the shrieks of wounded and trampled men...

"Just merrily the fortune of war, colonel," remarked O'Connell, 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."

ments, comparing notes with his comrades, or recalling the memories of his companions who had fallen in the fray...

"The prisoner—he's off! he's off!" The alarm was a true one. By a dexterous usage of hand and foot Owen O'Connell had tossed the trooper beside him backwards off his horse...

Jack Hamilton gave vent to a mighty oath, and was after the fugitive like a shot. Far fleeing O'Connell, for the animal ridden by the latter suddenly stumbled and swerved...

As O'Tracy gazed on the upturned face of the dead man, with its last distorted expression, he recalled the memorable night in the mountain, its incidents and their results...

CHAPTER XXX. THE LEADER OF CHALLENGE—NEMESIS. "They pushed their trenches in our teeth, their muskets sunk our stoutest men..."

"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...

"Holla, Niall, my bonnie bairn!" 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..."

"Oh, Kathleen is as fresh as a rose-bud, and sends you her love, gussie—ay, in truth, she's a tender article that I fancy, rube, so like that I am, to break it up in pieces in the carriage—ha, ha? No matter, ye've got it and care it well, I advise you in all solemnity, but I—"

"Niall, trust me I will care and treasure it as the jewel dearest to my heart." "Never doubt you, brother-in-law that it is to be—that is, when the air has lost its smell of powder..."

"That it is, my bairn, just my ain sel, and glad I am to greet ye. How long ye fared sine the day, four months ago, when O'Connell got his kail? Gadso, ye look red-brawly!"

"And bravely enough I am, as you say. Here, Niall, is one of the keenest sibes in the North—the man who sent the informer Connolly to his account; ye've heard the story?"

"Ay, that I have, and enjoyed it," replied the Breffinian. "Dae ye speer, my friends, wha's the most likely general that ye'd conveniently ma' choose?" inquired the Scot...

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 dexterous usage of hand and foot Owen O'Connell had tossed the trooper beside him backwards off his horse...

Jack Hamilton gave vent to a mighty oath, and was after the fugitive like a shot. Far fleeing O'Connell, for the animal ridden by the latter suddenly stumbled and swerved...

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to take their hands from their weapons, relinquishing their feud for the time being, and tan 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 exciting son of Mars rushed away.

"A bishop-general—well, amen to the choice of the convention," said O'Cuinnin.

"I know not what to think or say," remarked O'Veal.

"Well, my bairn, I ken my ain mind o' the matter," said the Scot, drily and gravely; "an' as there's nae fear the bind the tongue o' Jock Hamilton, 'ill e'en ee it ye. Ye'r leaders hae voted ye a general nae mair fit tae be a general than ane o' Rome's cardinals, an' I warran't me ye's campaigning sull brood ye little gill. We Scottish Presbyterians wad fa' strike hard for the king; but, my certie, we'll no draw claymore 'neath a Popish bishop's command—nae, by St. Andrew, we're nae infernal fools!"

"Nabokhish, ma hochal, nabokhish!" exclaimed Niall O'Cuinnin, as he pulled his long mustache with one hand, and toyed with his sword-hilt with the other.

"Farewell, Muster O'Veal," continued Jock Hamilton, not heeding the inter-rupter, as he seized and wrung the hand of our hero; "my way lies back tae Emiskillen. I've speered but little o' ye, but weel I ken ye're a brave, honest, fightin' chief, an' I'm fain wad see ye for a comrade. Good-bye, ye'll warran't me the face i' the bluidy time that's a-comin' ye mair e'en shoot high for the sake o' auld lang, syne. Farewell, friend, farewell."

Turning at once on his heel, the Scot stalked away into the town, and our hero never more 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 above-narrated events—the Convention of Beltnare, the election of a bishop-general, and the defection of the Ulster Scots from the royalist cause—O'Tracy and his friend O'Cuinnin were to knee in one of the most uneventful campaigns of the Ulsterians. From Beltnare the army marched, about 5,000 foot and 600 horse, into the county Monaghan, 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 Cooté and Venables, and Sir George Moore surrendered Emiskillen to the former. Anxious to prevent the junction of the Cromwellian forces in the province, the soldier-prince 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 of the north. Kathleen waved her handkerchief to her brother as he rode beneath her ornament in the midst of the gallant squadrons of O'Cashan, Mac-Sweeney, and O'Neill. But O'Tracy was detained in Charlemont with the troop of horses 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, delve in stately 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 famul 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 for 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 25,000—well expended in the equipment of the fighting O'Veals. 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 Huntly, and widow of Lord Strabane—a fair female who had narrowly escaped smothering when Sir George Moore's royalists begirt Strabane tower with burning straw and faggots, making the Parliamentarian leap from windows and port-holes. Sir Phelim's lieutenant, second 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 bees from beneath 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 ennui.

The time passed; the summer advanced. It may had gone by, and leafy June was waving towards its close. The tidings from the Bishop MacMahon and his army had been 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 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 Cooté and Venables.

Among the first survivors of the bloody field of Schear-Saulis 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 hochal," 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 think the Albanach was right after all—'tis not the province of a bishop to lead men to the battle-field. Monnar! monnar!" fifteen hundred of the bravest hearts in Ireland are stilled in death. We made a hard fight of it, avie, and good heaven! I had Owen Roe to lead us Cooté 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 goocly leech, Owen O'Shial, who tended you so well after Duncannon, is gone beyond the

reach of his medicines—I saw his dead body among the slain between Schear-Saulis and Letternkey. Ulster is lost, ma hochal,—lost for ever!"

"When may we expect attack?" inquired Edmund.

"Soon—soon and suddenly. Cooté 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, avie, but bear it like a man. I met a Breckfin 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 be unavenged."

O'Tracy rested his head on his hands, and his 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 Breckfin roof-tee 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-Saulis, when Sir Phelim O'Neill's scouts brought to Charlemont the news of the enemy's approach; and very soon afterwards the banner of the advance guard of Cooté's Lagan Army—so called from being chiefly recruited in the banks of the Lagan—were seen gliding 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 Cooté and Venables. The besiegers were well supplied with both cannon and "bumbos" (as the mortars of the period 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 scarcely placed hors-de-combat when others willingly took their places; the ordnance on the ramparts, though of an inferior sort, belloyed 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 resistance.

But the struggle seemed a vain and hopeless 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 Spartan courage and gigantic efforts of the little garrison. By the end of that time there was scarce a habitable house in the town. Perforated 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 Cooté 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 cannon 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 dense curtain of smoke that hung over the breach gleamed the helmets and weapons of the stormers—a picked body of men made up of the dregged English troops and the bravest of the Lagan.

Some and resolute yeomen of the Lagan. Some and resolute yeomen of the Lagan. Some and resolute yeomen of the Lagan. Some and resolute yeomen of the Lagan. Some and resolute yeomen of the Lagan.

"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 shrieks and cries pealed from the stricken men, the valor and address of Venables and his officers were unable to cope with the confusion among their men—as for Sir Charles Cooté "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 "bumbos" in the trenches opened fire, a shower of bombs whistled like air demons over the heads of the defenders of the town, and in through the breach bounded a fresh and overpowering force of stormers. On they came in gallant, irresistible style. The masked artillery sent its deadly metal through their ranks, but on they dashed, carrying the opposing batteries at a run, storming house after house, giving no quarter, and fighting their way to the heart of the town.

It was at this phase of the fight that O'Tracy caught sight of his mortal foe in the

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

The conflict had now assumed new and appalling 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 possessed outwards conceptions of their superior strength. The cannon lay at every step. The gutters ran with blood. At length a great, rageful shout ran around the breach as the defenders rushed forward to a last desperate charge—forward with levelled pikes and clubbed muskets, led by their gallant chief in person, his redoubted 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 Edmund 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 fail; by degrees the Parliamentarians lost ground and retired towards the breach.

For a few minutes the throng of fighting 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 triumph and defiance, and the survivors of the attacking party were seen in full retreat to their trenches. Charlemont was saved for the time being.

Saved, but alas! at what a cost! Of the little garrison there were left only thirty able to bear arms, and the ammunition was all but spent. Of Cooté's men, during the siege and storm, no less than five hundred had fallen, "some of which were officers and gentlemen of merit and worth."

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 carnage. Edmund O'Tracy had not escaped unscathed. A chance pikeman had plunged deep into the fleshy part of his leg, passing through the leather of his riding boot. However, he had found a handkerchief round the wound, and after a little rest, and partaking of a repast served by the devoted women of the town, he rambled down in the twilight to a survey of the corpse-strewn fallen. 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, Kathleen, Kathleen, is it you?"

"Ehno, ma macneen! thank God you are alive—and I!"

"Is she well? I parted from him not ten minutes since, and was just going to see how fared it with my little girl—but 'n'annan 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 caught her in his arms, where she lay in a deep swoon. Lifting 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 pain.

(To be Continued.)

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, &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 vines.

PROF. LOW'S MAGIC SULPHUR SOAP—Healing, soothing, and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use.

Ellis Willard, of Eaton, Ohio, claims that he found dog meat in a can of corn beef.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for throat and Lung ailments."

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 Gill, of England, lately received a doctor's bill of \$5,000.

CATARH—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this intractable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Send for a copy of the DIXIE & SON'S, 295 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

A Cleveland street railroad has 2,500 passes out which it intends to call in.

NATIONAL PILLS are un surpassed 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's 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 mailed 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 heroes of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnson's Fluid Beef, 10,000 circulars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.

ALL SORTS.

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

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kind of Worms from children or adults.

Lester Wallack dyes his mustache, although his 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 ad.

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 nor write.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause.

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

A stylish 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 advertise. So let this catch 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 reasonable time. Physicians in good standing often prescribe Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 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. McLane, Wycombe, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; it is used for colic, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat, it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

M. Corson, in the Journal de Pharmacie, 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 & LANZMAN'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 continuously. The sense of smell never tires of its soft, refreshing odor.

An Orlethorpe, 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 burglary.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

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

WHEN THE VITAL FLUID is vitiated from any cause, scorbatic blotches in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as 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-supper mixture," and tells people how to "relieve drunkenness."

The St. Jean Baptiste celebration in Montreal on June 24th promises to be a grand affair. Between the grand procession, the picnic, the cavalcade of one hundred and twenty horsemen, the tourney and numberless other attractions, Montreal will draw thousands of visitors. Let every one be well as to enjoy the fun. A course of Kidney Wort will secure that. Get it at once from your druggist.

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 bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspeptic Cure, which troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had a very bad, and at times almost insupportable, 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 CORN-CHEFSTER AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws 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 seductive 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 promptly supplied frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

Messrs. Mooly and Sankey intend to sail for America on July 5.

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 Metcalf'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.—J. E. Metcalf, chemist, Montreal.

Bartholdi has set up his statue of Liberty in an enclosure 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 Hagar'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 resorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. postage stamp.

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

SAVED FROM THE SCALPEL.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, contracted 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 Hagar's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external 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, But up in bottles short and tall, But Hagar'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.

A 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 demonstrations 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 demonstrations provided they are held at such times and places as will not bring the hostile bodies into collision. The decision has exasperated the loyalists in the north of Ireland. Indignation meetings will probably be held. The Express says the Government has unconditionally surrendered to the party of secession. 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 important 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 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 reply was read the first and second time. Mr. Groenway agreed with it. Mr. Young's resolution in reference to aid to branch railways was passed after eliminating all reflections on the Dominion railway policy, and adding to it a request that the grants to the Southwestern, Manitoba & Northwestern and Northwest Central, now fixed at one dollar per acre, be made free grants, following the condition that 100 acres 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 aestheticism, who, it seems, has changed much since his return from America:—"Oscar, the younger son of the late Sir William Wilde, archaeologist, 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 'Prizes' and a 'Newigate.'" Then he wandered in Greece, and, full of a Neo-Hellenic spirit, came back to invade social London. He invented the aesthetic movement. He preached the doctrine of possible culture in external things. He got brilliantly laughed at and good naturedly accepted. In 1881 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 San Francisco. Lectured to all sorts and conditions of men, produced a play and came back to London. Suddenly he gave up date 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 a 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 and is essentially modern.

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, June 3.—The May report of the Ontario 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 has speaks 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.

London, 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 roasting of the remaining beasts was terrible. The curiosities of Marwood, the hugman, were consumed.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

DUBLIN, June 4.—In continuation of the cricket match between Dublin University and the Philadelphia club yesterday the visitors finished

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

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.

A dynamite bomb with wire attached was found, June 4, on the Rideau Hall grounds at Ottawa. One of the Secret Service detectives is supposed to have placed it there.

THE Rev. Felix O'Callaghan, of Brooklyn, 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.

THE Toronto World announces the fact that since Sir Richard Cartwright's speech there must have been fifty papers in Ontario which have come out more or less pronounced for Canadian Independence.

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 Orangism and "loyalty," Mr. Power met with a reception that should everlastingly remind him of the infamy of his treachery.

IT 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 Major-General Luard in the command of the militia is Colonel Middleton.

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 written by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to 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 organ.

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 influx of immigrants into the Dominion is not as great this year as it was last, although it was confidently predicted that the increase would be unusually large and that the immigration officers would be unable to handle the numbers that would come to settle in the Northwest.

ALL savagery in our national game of lacrosse must be strongly discontinued. 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 interrupted by savage fouls. First, the Toronto goal keeper, Mackenzie, felling with his horse an Ontario man who encroached on his goal crease, and secondly Mackenzie receiving a black eye in a row which followed later.

IN a recent issue of this paper we published a brief article on the "Irish Canadian Poets," which formed a portion of the subject 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 and promising Irish Canadian of the Sister Province, who has contributed to the realms of Canadian verse and song, has been overlooked in the article of review.

THERE was intense excitement in and 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 utter discomfiture of the "loyal bullies," and to the surprise of the people, said the meeting should go on without interruption or interference from any quarter.

THE Toronto Telegram is sometimes not as careful about the truth of its statements as it should be. Our esteemed contemporary is a little given to the habit of writing on subjects with which it is not thoroughly conversant or about which it has some mistaken ideas. Thus, we have an example of that ignorance or misapprehension, as the case may be, on the part of the Telegram, when it says that the French in Quebec do not take kindly to the idea of Canadian nationality.

THE Telegram adds: "Then the French Catholic influence is all against a movement in the direction of independence." This assertion is also too sweeping. "All" such influence is not against the movement, and

there is no reason why it should. Our esteemed contemporary evidently does not know the people of this Province very well, or it would have a more accurate idea of what their political aspirations are, and whether it is the colonial or national sentiment that is in the ascendant.

GOLDWIN SMITH, who writes more brilliantly polished lies than any other contemporary historian or political teacher, not excepting even Froude, is looked upon with unconcealed suspicion and distrust by those whom one would naturally expect to see favor him with their confidence and admiration. This is a pity, for Mr. Smith is really an able man; but ability, when allied with dishonesty, deserves to fare no better.

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 admiration 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.

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 probability might have been instigated and plotted by the police themselves, as they are known to have done so before.

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 of the month. The Bureau has based its report on the returns made by some six hundred and thirty correspondents scattered all over the Province. We are first informed that although 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.

IMPUGNING ORANGE LOYALTY.

"Orange Loyalty" has been again set 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 Orangemen adopted a deliberate policy of holding meetings at the same time and place as the Nationalists did, for the purpose of making counter demonstrations which resulted in unlawful acts of violence and murder.

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 man 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.

THE CROPS.

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of winter wheat is a partial failure in the eastern counties of the Province, having suffered from winter-killing and spring frosts. From all other parts 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.

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 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 Republican nomination, but on both occasions he was defeated by combinations. On the third occasion, however, he has succeeded in combination, but this time a Republican nomination is no positive guarantee that he will ever enter the White House.

IN the Convention of 1880 Blaine and Grant were the two most prominent names on the ticket. There were no less than sixty-six ballots taken. Grant's vote was 304 on the first ballot; it touched its minimum—302—on the twenty-fifth, reached its maximum—313—on the thirty-fifth, and closed with the famous 306 on the last ballot. Blaine started with 284 votes, and did not get more than 285 on any subsequent ballot. There was no serious break in his column until next to the last—thirty-fifth—ballot. On that ballot Garfield, for not more than two votes appeared on any preceding count, showed 17 votes. On the thirty-fifth ballot Garfield's vote had jumped up to 250 and Blaine's had dropped to 57.

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 some "dark horse." History, however, was not destined to repeat itself. 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.

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.

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 was founded and which have enabled it to hold its supremacy for the past twenty-four years. The manufacturing interests in the States have become solidified and by a perfect organization move in such harmony that any party which attempts to interfere with those interests will meet with opposition at the polls from the laboring classes, and in

party organization from the capitalists. This was demonstrated during the last few campaigns. When Tilden ran against Hayes that astute politician refrained from referring in any way to the tariff, and therefore alarming the manufacturing interest, elected, de jure, President. In the next campaign Hancock, Democrat, ran against Garfield. The former fell under the influence of John Kelly, a powerful New York politician head such as Tammany Hall.

At the Democratic Convention the plank of the platform was introduced, "Tariff for revenue purposes only." This stirred up the manufacturers, who poured money into the Republican treasury, and threatened to close down their factories immediately if the Democratic ticket was elected. This had the desired effect, and the Democratic managers finding an overwhelming tide setting in, attempted at the eleventh hour to rectify the blunder, and withdrew on the eve of election the obnoxious plank "Tariff for revenue purposes only." But the plan of battle had already been arranged and could not be altered, and many seeing that defeat was inevitable polled their votes for Garfield, giving him a large popular majority. In order to counteract the Greenback influence, the convention recommends gold and silver coinage as an international standard. The freshest and most unanimous plank is the announcement of support to such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce. Also that the principle of the regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and it favors legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws. This is the first time that a clause referring to control of railways by government has been introduced into a national platform. A large section of the Democrats profess to be anti-monopolists and are antagonistic to individual ownership of the railways, which they deem to be the popular highways, and a such should be owned by the nation. There is no doubt that a Presidential election in the near future shall hinge on this point of vital interest, which to-day is one of the main issues and the real problem of the hour. It advocates the enforcement of an eight-hour labor law, and emphatically denounces the importation of contract labor from Europe or Asia as an offense against the spirit of American institutions. This, for the present, is directed against Chinese immigration, but will eventually extend not unlike to the importation of lumbermen and cotton operatives from Canada, and is consequently very significant. It recommends the completion of the work of civil service reform, and condemns the granting of tracts of land to aliens who are not residents. In reference to this, a suggestive incident occurred in the sending, while this question was under discussion, of a cablegram to Parnell, to the effect that at the request of the Irish National League the committee of the Republican national convention pledges that party secure legislation prohibiting foreign land ownership; that the English cause of absolute landownerism cannot be transferred from Ireland to America. The platform, among minor matters, proposes a still further increase of soldiers' pensions, favors non-interference in foreign politics, the restoration of the navy and removal of the restrictions on merchant shipping, declares it a duty to suppress the Mormons, and that the United States constitute a national power, not a federation of states, and does with a condemnation of the suppression of the will of the people by the Southern democracy by interference with the ballot.

TORONTO'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

From the 30th of June to the 5th of July inclusively, Toronto will be engaged in the celebration of its semi-centennial. Fifty years have passed since Toronto, then known as muddly little York, obtained its act of incorporation. From that date the new city progressed and developed to such an extent that it soon won the distinguished title of "The Queen City" of the West. Citizens are not alone in feeling proud of the prosperity of Toronto; the people of Canada at large share in that pride, and are eager present her with their congratulations on the most auspicious occasion. What Montreal to the Province of Quebec, Toronto is to the Province of Ontario, the centre of commerce, trade, education, art, and all the other branches of civilization. Thrift, enterprise and progression are the characteristics of Toronto's inhabitants. It is accordingly most proper that such a city should undertake to celebrate a golden anniversary a scale worthy of its past record. We have received a beautifully executed card containing the programme of events which will place in connection with the celebration. The first day of the fete, Monday, June 30th, will be known as the "Municipal and Historical Day," which is specially commemorating the city's municipal organization and progress. There will be a street parade to comprise municipal bodies, police, fire brigades, etc.; and "York Pioneers" will give a pictorial representation of prominent events in the history of the city, which will be followed by the usual occasions in the afternoon. The evening will witness torch-light processions, grand concerts, fancy dress balls with quadrants in costume, illustrative of fifty years and dances then in vogue. Tuesday, "Dominion Day," will be consecrated in honor of the militia. It will be "Military Day," when grand street parades and reviews, with brass bands and city corps to the extent of over four thousand men; with sports in the afternoon and fireworks for the evening. July 2nd will be the "business and work

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.

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 EXHIBITION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens' exhibition committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. Theodore Lyman in the chair.

The secretary reported the work of the sub-committee 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.

Excursion Committee—H. H. Stearns, Henry S. Evans, James McShane, M. P. G. Cheney, R. Crosley, William O'Brien, Wm Laviers, W. McLean Walkauk, F. Colson, chairman.

Games and Sports—Angus Grant, chairman; D. E. Bown, Hugh W. Becker, A. McGibbon, G. M. Kiehl, Dr. Rodgers, B. Tansley, Dr. Anderson, F. C. Henshaw, A. J. Corriveau, James Harper, F. Colson, C. E. Whitney, A. H. Sims, H. S. Evans, T. E. McKenna, Sam Coulson.

Horse Jumping—Jno Crawford, chairman; Hon A. W. Ogilvie, J. R. Hutchins, Jonathan Hodgson, J. O. Turgeon, W. Wilson, James O'Brien, W. H. Arntson, J. R. Cowans, A. Desjardins, M. P. D. McEachern, B. Tansley, Wm O'Brien, A. M. Casalis, J. K. Ward, A. McGibbon, A. Baumgarten, Hugh Paton, A. Penniston, C. J. Baker, V. S. R. M. Esdale, C. J. Alloway, Geo. Coverhill.

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

Military Display—Lieut-Col Onimet, chairman; Lieut-Col Bond, Whitehead, Stevenson, Gardner, Campbell and Oswald, Majors Kennedy, Davidson, Dugas, Nott and Blacklock, Capts Hood, McArthur, Provost and Mack.

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 regarding the date of the exhibition, but that a meeting had been called for Thursday, when the question would be decided.

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. P. Marie Dorais, J. L. Duhamel, Joseph Dupras, C. F. R. Filiatrault, John Forbes, William Forbes, G. Loujasse, A. J. Lamarche, H. A. Marsolais, C. W. Martin, A. Amedee, Joseph Turcotte, of the Diocese of Montreal; J. A. Barrett, E. E. Cleiton, M. C. Kelly, Thomas Nealon, H. A. Walsh, of the diocese of Boston; John Hauptmann, Brooklyn; D. E. Coffey, Burlington; Thomas Donahue, Antoine Corneau, Chatham; Joseph Levesque, John P. Carroll, H. Henshaw, P. J. Hoffmann, Jacob Kurz, Dubuque; Edward Mulanec, Halifax; J. W. Cunningham, Hartford; J. C. Lynch, M. E. McCarty, Carten, A. E. Buchard, London; J. Mugan, P. McGuire, Peterborough; P. J. Radkins, T. J. Fitzpatrick, Providence; R. F. Martin, J. B. Houle, St. Hyacinthe; T. Pronic, J. J. Sullivan, St. Paul; J. Curran, Serranton; J. F. Fagan, J. P. Fallon, J. M. Yarity, Springfield; J. A. Truylon, Toronto; T. B. Healy, C. F. Kane, Troying.

MINOR ORDERS.—J. Longeville, A. P. Hogue, C. A. Laforce, H. A. Langevin, A. J. Sauriol, Montreal; J. V. Martin, Alton; J. F. Driscoll, Burlington; G. Morton, Colorado; W. Sassen, Dubuque; J. Saxon, Grand Rapids; J. J. Sullivan, Halifax; T. J. Cronan, D. H. Lawler, Hartford; E. V. Murphy, Ogdensburg; P. P. Caron, Providence; H. Filiatrault, St. Hyacinthe; F. H. Gores, D. P. O'Keefe, St. Paul; T. Hanan, Sherbrooke; M. Husey, Trenton.

DEACONS.—E. Pigeon, Albany; J. A. Daly, J. J. Lally, D. F. Lee, Boston; J. Hallinan, Vancouver; F. J. Brune, H. J. Gelling, J. A. Germain, Dubuque; P. Quigley, H. J. Traher, London; J. T. McGovern, New York; J. A. Hurley, Providence; T. Duane, T. J. Gibbons, P. R. Bellon, P. M. McTeague, S. Paul, W. J. Finnaner, Springfield; P. J. Petri, Trenton.

DEACONSHIP.—G. J. Bourassa, G. L. Leclerc, Montreal; J. C. Daw, P. Fallon, Alton; T. W. Caughlan, J. J. Crowley, J. McLaughlin, 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. Guinn, C. McManus, London; P. E. Bradley, F. J. Finn, E. F. Hurley, M. C. McDonough, N. J. Plante, Portland; W. H. McNamara, Providence; A. J. Fautoux, L. Guertin, G. J. Roy, St. Hyacinthe; 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.

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

His Lordship Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Chicoutimi, left on Saturday on the pastoral visit of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who is at present in Rome. The bells 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 CONVENT. PARIS, June 6.—Count Frederick William, Prince of Hanau, has abjured the Lutheran faith and professed Catholicism.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

WEAT FATHER LAMBERT SAYS OF HIS EARLY LIFE. In an interview with a reporter, Rev. Father Lambert, of Montreal, says that James G. Blaine was confirmed in the Catholic Church in 1836 by Bishop Kendrick, of Philadelphia.

"I know the Blaines well," said Father Lambert. "I grew up with them, and have always been friendly with them. My father was one of the pioneer Catholics of Western Pennsylvania when James Blaine, James McKim's father, settled near Brownsville, 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. Ephraim Blaine married a Miss Gillespie, whose family were intense Catholics. Their children were all brought up in the mother's faith. John Blaine, James' brother, used to serve Mass together in Elizabeth. His mother made the case-works were during the service. As regards James G., I have not the slightest doubt that the parish register at Brownsville will show him to have been baptised a Catholic. I am told on what I consider good authority, which I do not care to divulge, that he was not a Catholic until he was elected by Bishop Kendrick. I have been told that if he were asked to-day whether or not he was a Catholic, he would say yes or refuse to answer. He is not a knave. No one with the Gillespie blood could be a knave. With the spirit of his family to prompt, and its traditions to guide him, he would rather, am sure, forfeit the Presidency than to be considered a 'Protestant.' 'Why, it is said that his father was a 'Protestant.' 'Well, he was one, but he died a Catholic, having been converted about five years before his death.'"

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION. QUEBEC, June 10.—The Lieutenant-Governor, with the usual ceremonial, came down to the provincial buildings at 3 o'clock this afternoon 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 Legislature, I am happy to be able to congratulate you in the name of our gracious sovereign upon the assiduity and diligence with which you have attended to the many weighty matters submitted to your consideration, and I am convinced that the important measures which you have passed during this session will be favorably received by the people of this province.

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 Government will be expended to the greatest advantage.

ENLARGING THEIR BUSINESS. Messrs. Harney Bros., managers of the Royal Sewing Machine Co. of Hamilton, have made a large contract to supply Messrs. Brodeur & St. Pierre, of this city, with their celebrated sewing machines.

DRUNKEN IN A MILL POND. SHEWBORO, June 7.—The coroner has just returned from the scene, and furnishes the following particulars:—Calixa Reil, aged 19, Joseph Costonier, 15, and Octavia Hupe, 18, were found this morning in the mill pond of William Long, Key Brook, Brompton.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING. QUEBEC, June 6.—The marriage of Miss Kate Carbury, daughter of Felix Carbury, Esq., M.P.E. 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 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 Record.

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.

PRESIDENTIAL BIOGRAPHIES.

JAMES 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 considerable 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 skillful business man, and purchased large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, enough of which he retained 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. Ephraim married a Miss Maria Gillespie. The Gillespie family were all Catholics, and had a great reputation for "sanctity," though they were not specially money-making people. Old Gillespie used to call Ephraim Blaine his "gig and tandem son-in-law," because he always drove fine 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 attended a preliminary training school at Lancaster, O. He graduated from the Washington 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 Kennebec Journal with pronounced success. He was elected to the State Legislature and served there from 1849 to 1852, being for the last two years Speaker of the House. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Congress, serving there until 1854—and being twice elected to the Speakership—when he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate when Mr. Morrill became Secretary of the Treasury. In that same year he was 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 a sunstroke at Washington, and that on the same day were brought to light certain letters alleged to prove that he plotted by a decision concerning a land grant to an Arkansas railway, 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 Secretary of State. Since Garfield's death Mr. Blaine has devoted himself to his private business, at first for the last year he has been engaged with his "History of the United States," just published. He is described as a man who is simple and unadorned 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 financier, he has won renown. He has also a wide acquaintance with literature. He is a thorough man of the world, and is said to be completely master of the 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 pungency 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 regarded him as arbitrary and high-handed in his administration of power. At the beginning of his career 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. The great president was almost the first to 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 candidates, he has been able to carry the Convention against such well-drilled forces as those of President Arthur and the other possibilities of the field.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

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

The Calgary murderer McManus is said to be from Biddulph.

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

The negotiations for the German occupation of Angra Pequena continue.

The immigrants arriving in Canada during the month of May were 24,166.

George Brown & Co., merchants, Glasgow, have failed; liabilities £70,000.

Crops in the vicinity of Olesssa are suffering seriously from continued drought.

The net earnings of the Rock Island Railroad 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 Railway will shortly be moved to Montreal.

Mr. Donald A. Smith has been elected president of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway.

The Texas Pacific Railroad has made default in the payment of the interest on its bonds.

The Carlyon, N.Y., accident will cost the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railway \$90,000.

There is talk of a battery being removed to Kingston and B Battery going back to Quebec.

A woman at Parkdale, Ont., has been poisoned by a druggist giving her the wrong medicine.

The semi-annual examinations for the Quebec 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 late proximo.

Ontario crop prospects show for May both grain and fruit to be in good condition, and the outlook for a fair harvest is very hopeful.

The California & Oregon land grant forfeiture bill has passed the lower house of Congress by 159 to 10.

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

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

The following has been arranged 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 streets, returning by St. Catherine, Peel, Windsor, St. Anne, Segueurs, St. Joseph, McGill, St. James, Place d'Armes, Notre Dame, St. Denis and Craig, back to the Champ 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.

Those taking part in the procession will march four 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; 4. Invited guests; 5. 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. Camille parish; Hochelaga parish; St. Henri parish; St. Hubert parish; St. Vincent de Paul parish; Gate St. Louis parish; Gate St. Paul parish; St. Jean Baptiste parish; St. Joseph parish; St. James parish; Notre Dame parish; Sacred Heart parish; invited guests of the St. Jean Baptiste Association; former office-bearers of the association; the present officers of the association; the president of the association; King Lewis 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 assemble.

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 invited.

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 35 out of an active electorate of 50, was presented to the popular member by the mayor of the parish, Mr. Girouard making a suitable reply:—

To Desiré Girouard, Esq., M. P., member for the County of Jacques Cartier in the House of Commons of Canada: Sir,

We, the 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 independence, 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. Labege, Ptre., Severin Martin, Maire, Abraham Bastoin, Philius Piquin, Casimir Proulx, Charles Barbeau, Albert Barbeau, and 85 others.

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 pamphlet urging the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. 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 age.

Henry G. Vemor, the world famous weather prophet, is no more. He passed away on Sunday, at his residence, in his forty-fourth year. For several years he had been ill, suffering from partial paralysis of the lower limbs, contracted from exposure to all kinds of weather during his surveys and scientific researches. Mr. Vemor was born in 1840, in this city of English parentage, his father, but recently deceased, being a member of the firm of Budden & Vemor, in the hardware business. He was educated at Phillip'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 engineering. 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 searches into the phosphate resources of Ottawa County. In 1880 he resigned his position on the survey and occupied his time in making prognostications regarding the weather, publishing Vemor's Almanac and the Monthly Weather Bulletin. His most felicitous 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 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.

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 Government intends to deal with the subject of redistribution of parliamentary seats 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 German's Rome correspondent says negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican for the election of a new archbishop of Poson have been completely suspended.

At Pesh 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 warring in their determination to reduce laborers' wages, fearing a strike, which would be unfortunate, as the building trade is booming.

Mr. Van Home, 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, well known manufacturer, with \$40,000 liabilities, and David Nair, have also assigned.

The Berliner Tagblatt, referring to the project of the French Government to celebrate the centenary 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.

Advertisement for Golden Liver Fruit Tonic. The ad features a circular logo with the words 'GOLDEN LIVER FRUIT TONIC' and 'Warranted Genuine'. The text describes the tonic as a healthful and strengthening medicine, particularly beneficial for those suffering from various ailments such as weakness, indigestion, and general debility. It is promoted as a 'wonderful' and 'valuable' product. The advertisement includes the name of the manufacturer, H. H. Wells & Co., and their location in Montreal, Quebec.

A FARM ANIMAL MEDICINE CHEST.

Prof. Brown, a veterinary authority highly esteemed in England, in a late contribution to the Journal 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.

Acetic.—Tincture (Fleming's): action sedative; always before 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 tincture. For a lotion, use one tablespoonful of the tincture 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, 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls. Strong ale, horse and ox, 1 pint; sheep, 1/2 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. Doses: horses, 4 to 6 drachms of the aloetic mass as an ordinary purgative. Ox, half a pint of the solution, usually given in combination with linseed-oil, in cases of continued constipation.

Ammonia Liquidum.—Made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, an eighth part, to soap-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 applied with the hand, and well rubbed into the skin.

Asafoetida.—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 given by means of a nutmeg-grater. Doses: horse or ox, half an ounce to an ounce of the grated nut, mixed with the food, corn and bran. Sheep, two drachms; dog, half to one drachm.

Calves' Cough.—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep. To be prepared by a chemist, as follows: Prepared chalk, 2 ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger, one-half ounce; opium, 1 drachm; pepper-mint water, 1 pint. Dose: calves, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

Carbolic Acid.—A powerful caustic and antiseptic, ordinarily used in combination with fifty to one hundred parts of water, as an antiseptic lotion to unhealthy wounds, and for disinfection purposes.

burgs and lay larger eggs, but when compared with the 'Rocks,' both eggs and fowls are small. Leghorns are also no sitters, and one variety of the rose-combed varieties are, except that the poultry raiser who lives the best in the winter is 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 Houdans, 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 rear their best must have all attention, or as much of it as they choose, for a foraging ground. An eight here let me say to Mr. Blow, that I am acquainted with many a 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 Leghorns one month for all the eggs they would 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 does not vary so much as the breeders of the smaller varieties would have us believe. It 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 dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; 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 capture of a band of murderers and outlaws near Oakwood, Montgomery County. The persons were arrested by Sheriff D. W. Taylor, and are Ransom Morrow, his 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 crimes that citizens have been afraid to bring accusations. It has been Morrow's practice to throw the bodies of his victims in a deep cave near his home. The facts leading to the discovery are these: Last September, Dick Overton, a negro, was employed on Morrow's farm. Morrow owed him \$100, which the negro wanted, as he proposed to move to Alabama. He had some money saved. He suddenly disappeared, and 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 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 gang. Outlaw and Horn, the two men held as witnesses, have made a clean breast of the whole story, and told how Bill and Charlie Morrow described the manner in which they marched Dick Overton into the cave with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and pushed his body into Hell's Hole. This hole is supposed to be very deep, and had not Overton's body lodged 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 Wynn's mine. New facts regarding the monstrous 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.—Mr. Ortega, the French Minister to Morocco, has returned to Tangier from his visit to Paris. A friendly reception was accorded him, several tribes coming from the interior to pay their respects. The Mussulmans 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 throughout Morocco which is likely to lead to results altogether unforeseen. 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 Suez Canal.

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—"an egg is an egg," and the size makes no difference about the price. Hamburgs are small, active, non-sitters, very healthy when allowed unrestricted liberty, but they seldom do well when confined to yards. There are several different varieties of Hamburgs, and each has its admirers who claim that their favorites 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-

A POET'S 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 wooed 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 Moossanan 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 I saw of Minnie Myrtle, who had had it all her own way at once. She knew nothing of all 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 these 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 Sunday next we were married! Oh, to what else but ruin and regret could such romantic folly lead? Procuring a horse for her, we set out at once to return to my post far away over the mountains. When that mountain ride was over they found that Mr. Miller's newspaper had been suppressed, and the newly-married pair were turned adrift on the world. They drifted first to San Francisco, then to Oregon, and then

A BABY.

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 canyons! 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. Reaching 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.

He failed him, he grew dull and self-absorbed, and "the merry-hearted and spoiled child of the mines" became impatient of the dull monotony of his study. She was not happy, and after a time the longing for the sea and the old home coming strong upon her, she took her two children and returned to her mother. He promised to follow her. He broke his word—or at least postponed fulfilling his promise till a year had passed, when Minnie Myrtle, spoiled child 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 rage and disappointment formed a collocation with her lawyer to give her a pretense of that which she professed to desire. The sham divorce 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 happy, she exhausted her wit and sarcasm on 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 return." After a time, however, he came back to America, and she also returned to him. "I have come to you to die," she said; but although he saw death in her face he refused her prayer that he might be allowed to see her in her last days, who for three years had been sent to a convent school at Guelph, Canada. "I was not very kind," he confesses; "God knows, I am sorry now." All that he would promise was that "she should see her daughter before she died," and with that she was porcefore 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 cared 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 DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

London, June 6.—On parliament reassembling after the Whitstable recess in the House of Commons, Mr. George Anderson, an avowed liberal, member for Glasgow, asked if the government had made any representations to the authorities at Washington in regard 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.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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. Novis, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

TEA-TABLE GOSSIP.

An honorable vice—A vice-president. A home-thrust—Jabbing the night-key at the key-hole. Why is Canada like courtship? Because it borders 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 his 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 husband, but I reckon I have something to say about what his commands shall be." "When does a man resemble a steamship?" "When he horns and haws and rips and tears." "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's 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," exclaimed Jones, who didn't chew, to Smith. "Well," returned his friend as he took out his plug, "who resembles the hog the most, you or I?" An advertisement in a contemporary reads:—"Wanted—A girl to cook." A friend wouldn't be bad, if she were young and tender. The average girl, however, is only fit to boil.

MR. COX'S SOUBRIQUET.

HOW THE FUNNY NAME 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 sobriquet by writing the following description of a sunset. It was printed in the *Statesman*, May 19, 1853.

"What a stormy sunset was that of last night! 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 lustre, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden lustre 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 strawberry 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 fanes and alabaster temples, and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his *Excursion*:

The appearance instantaneously disclosed Was of a mighty city—holly ay. A wilderness of buildings—sands of earth. Far sinking into splendor without end.

"But the city vanished only to give place to another life, 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 eye of heaven went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing night. The rich flush of the merrily 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 birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling College, trying to rival its angles 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 every thing wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble eulogy of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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. Novis, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

A Great-Problem.

TAKE ALL THE

Kidney & Liver

BLOOD

RHEUMATIC

DYSPEPSIA

Ague, Fever,

Brain and Nerve

GREAT HEALTH

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that BOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

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KIDNEY-WORTH. THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

CONSUMPTION. It is an infallible remedy for the above disease; it cures all cases of the worst kind and of long standing. It is sold in bottles of 50 and 100 pills. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. It is the only color for butter that is so perfect as to give it a rich, golden color, and it is so pure and safe that it can be used with the most delicate butter. Price 25c per tin. Sold by Druggists.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and do so most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, & BOWEL.

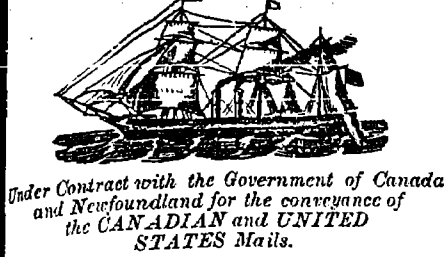
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THE NUTMEG. CARD. CO. Com. and .50 nicie. Chrome. Cards name on for 10 cents.

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1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

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

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Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers, and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Table listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow and Quebec Service

are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

Table listing ship names and departure dates for the Glasgow and Quebec Service.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

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Table listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

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

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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

DR. J. L. LEPROHON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C

TEACHER WANTED—TWO FEMALE

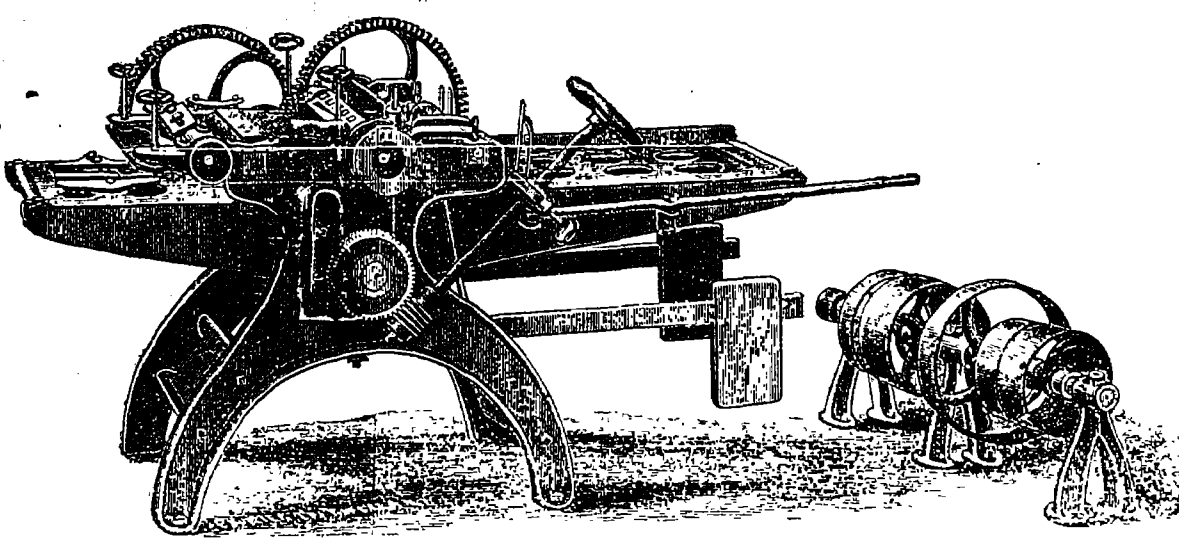
TEACHERS are wanted in the Scholastic Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome, County of Montserrat. First-class elementary diploma and good references are required. They should be able to teach both French and English. Apply to J. L. DEBROSSE Sec.-Treas. St. Chrysostome, P.Q.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 2807.

Dame Mary Rosa of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Rosa, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Rosa, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against Defendant. Montreal, 26th May 1884.

COOKE & BROOKE

Attorneys for Plaintiff. 42-5



PATENT CHAMPION PLANER, MATCHER AND MOLDER

No. 1 Planer 24 in. wide, 54 in. thick, matches 16, weighs 2,000 lbs. Price, \$367.50 No. 2 Planer 20 in. wide, 54 in. thick, matches 10, weighs 1,850 lbs. Price, \$271.50 THE MACHINE is made of the very best material, the head and bed work, as well as all the pitons, studs, etc., being of steel. The Champion will plane from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per day, and will work equally well on hard or soft wood. Every machine is tested before leaving the Works, and is warranted for two years. Write for Illustrated Catalogue of Wood Working Machinery to

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GRAY NO MORE HAIR.

Preceding the Great Hair Restorer and Renewer, changes gray hair to its natural color, gradually and permanently. Not a dye. A marvelous invention. Gray-haired persons, old men and women, made to look young in three weeks. No more gray hair! A few drops hair rapidly and luxuriantly. Send for descriptive leaflet and testimonials and opinions of eminent chemists and doctors, etc., who recommend it highly. Address, WEST & CO., 7 Murray Street, New-York.

Advertisement for Allen's Lung Balm, featuring an illustration of human lungs and text describing its benefits for various respiratory ailments.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

Advertisement for Burlington Route, featuring an illustration of a train and text describing the service between Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring an illustration of a hand holding a pill and text describing its effectiveness for various ailments related to the liver and digestion.

Advertisement for Bristol's Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills, featuring an illustration of a pill and text describing its benefits for the stomach and liver.

Advertisement for Dr. Dye's Voltaic Belt, featuring an illustration of a person wearing the belt and text describing its use for various ailments.

Advertisement for McShane Bell Foundry, featuring an illustration of a bell and text describing the foundry's services and products.

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 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 he 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 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 happened.

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 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 calmly told them that they would have to submit to what she might do or take the consequences 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 clergyman was the cause of her ruin. 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 give 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 workmen gathered in front of Prince Bismarck's residence at Frederichsruhe on Monday and hissed the Chancellor, including in threats of violence. 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 Frederichsruhe. 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 fall 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 and dreads 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. PLEASANTON, Mo., June 5.—The murdered family found near here have been identified as that of John Anderson, an improvident farmer. Lewis Wampler, who was riding in a wagon with the family, is probably the murderer. An officer is after him. It is 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.



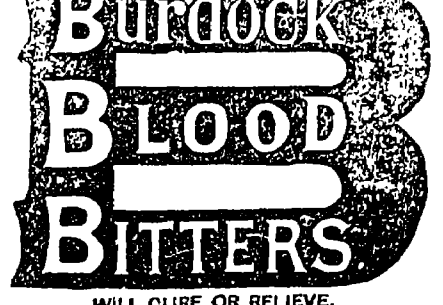
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatoid Gout, and all other bodily pains and aches. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Wholesale to Retailers by the Dozen, \$4.00. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION. IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, 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 CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE. IT REMOVES PAIN, FLATULENCE, DISTRESS, ALLAYS IRRITATIONS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BRUISING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE PROMPT AND EFFICIENT CURE OF ALL THE AFFLICTIONS OF THE FEMALE SEX THAT ARE CAUSED BY WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BRUISING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE PROMPT AND EFFICIENT CURE OF ALL THE AFFLICTIONS OF THE FEMALE SEX THAT ARE CAUSED BY WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BRUISING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, AND EACH SPECIES OF DISORDER ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MELBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulence, 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. AYER'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 Furgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

SCOTCH NEWS.

AYR COAL SHIPMENTS.—0,061 tons of coal were shipped from Ayr harbor last week.

LOCAL OPTION PLEBISCITE AT SALTO.—A plebiscite of the inhabitants of Salto, 2 has just been taken, with the following result:—For local option, 1,419; against 27; neutral, 174.

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

ST. MONAGHAN HARBOR.—The deepening operations in the harbor of St. Monaghan have been commenced, and will be pushed on vigorously this season, to provide better accommodation for the fishing fleet.

An Olan correspondent says that the Rev. Donald McGee, of Blackburn, has definitely resolved to contest the county of Antrim at the ensuing general election, and his address is given as published shortly. He is supposed to hold advanced views on the land question.

PROPOSED MOVEMENT TO BURNS AT PAISLEY.—At a meeting in Paisley on Tuesday, it was agreed to convert the vacant school building for the carrying of a local bill in the Burns' monument in George Square, Glasgow, into the nucleus of a fund for a monument to the poet to be erected in Paisley.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF WISDOW.—Anne Miller, residing in Stewarton street, Wisdow, is believed to be the oldest inhabitant of the parish, as she has just entered her hundredth year. She is still hale and hearty. Anne was only once in her life in a steamboat, and that twice in a railway train.

THE PAPA DELIBERATE IN EDINBURGH.—Bishop Dewick, the Papal delegate charged with our inquiry into the affairs of the Catholic Church 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' "BRAVEFACES AS A ROSE BRID."—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-shank) the "Bravefaces Rose Bird" of Burns, a relative has signified his intention of having a suitable memorial erected over the spot.

WRITER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The shipwrecked crew of the Westmoreland ship Capern, bound for Campbelltown with barley, were landed by the steamer Hebridean at Glasgow yesterday, their vessel having capsized during a gale on Sunday, fourteen miles west of Skye, through the shifting boreal giving way. Captain Lundgrast and his wife were drowned.

CAPTURE OF A HERRON-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 PRESTONPARK.—The Prestonpark 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 seam coal at their Morrison's Haven Pits, were very successful on Saturday 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 returns contained in the quarterly return just published we make the following extracts:—Inverlathie (Fife).—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 (Baird).—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 105 years.

MR. P. B. SMOLLETT AND THE JAM TRADE.—Speaking on Saturday at the dinner of the Dumfriesshire Agricultural Society, of which he is president, Mr. P. B. Smollett of Bonhill commented 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 in the future they would find it hard to turn into jam, and they would never fill their pockets with bank notes, and if they consumed the jam internally, it would rot 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. The death rate is ascribed to the food, of which Irish moss has been the principal article.

HYMENEALE. HALIFAX, N.S., June 3.—One of the most brilliant social events which has called forth lavender 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 Catherine Alice Nigle, eldest surviving daughter of Major Nigle. Misses Stairs, Nigle and Herbert were bridesmaids and Geoffrey Morrow best man. The bride was attired in cream satin, trimmed with Meclhin lace, pearls and orange blossoms, with diamond ornaments, 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 breakfast was partaken of. The presents included many extremely valuable and costly ones. The happy couple drove by private carriage to Four-Mile House, where they take the train for New York street, and will spend two months' honeymoon at New England watering places. Yesterday the employees of A. G. Jones & Co. presented Mr. A. E. Jones with an address and handsome gold silver tea service worth nearly \$100. (By no means.)

At Bellefontaine, Ohio, a baby was left on the steps of the residence of Joseph Chambers the other night, and Mr. and Mrs. Chambers adopted it. They already have 17 children, every one adopted.

