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VOL. XXXIV.---NO. 49.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1884.

# MORMONISM'S SAD SIDE. THE WOES THAT ARE SUFFERED FOR TH MOST PART IN SILENCE.

### the Effect of Polygamy Upon Original, Lawfoi Wives-Incidents that Illustrate the Wretched Condition of Affairs.

SALT LAKE, July 7 .- The sad side of Mormonism is not very often touched upon. Many observers see its ludicrous features, and others observers see its innerons features, and others the dangerous political tendencies of the hier archy, but few discover the heart-breaking sorrows so closely veiled in hundreds of sorrows so closely veiled in hundreds of homes by fanaticism and terror. When Joseph Cook was here the other day he received a letter from Mrs. Paddock of this city telling the following story: "A short time ago an educated young newspaper man came to Utah from England with his young wife. They had fulles under the influence of a Mormon misfallen under the influence of a Mormon misfallen under the innuence of a Mormon mis-sionary, and were devout believers in the teachings of the Saints. For a time they lived here unmolested, but the priesthood at length exerted their influence on the husband to force him into polygamy. The wife find-ing opposition in vain, at last gave her nominal consent. A second wife was brought into the house. In a short time the first wife became a mother, but the infant never cried aloud. It came voiceless into the world, but it wept in silence all the time. Sleeping or waking the tears flowed from its closed eyes, and in three or four weeks it died. The mother said it died of a broken heart. Every day of its life it shed the tears that the mother had repressed before its birth. The mother herself soon followed the child, and both rest together on the hill."

Isaac Langton and wife have grown gray in faith. For years they have resisted the appeals of the priests and have lived for each other. They have been poor all their lives, and both have had to struggle hard to keep their home and rear their children. A hapier old couple could not have been found in Utah until last week. Both being near the end of their earthly race, the fond old wife had long ago given up worry and appre-bension concerning her husband's loyalty. In his old age, however, the wiles of the riests caught him. It was represented to im that the hard lot he had experienced brough life was due to God's displeasure wrong in the was due to Gous displayed the keanse he had not followed the teach-ings of the prophets, and that if he hoped for better things in the world to come he must quickly take another wife to his tome. The old fellow tried to communicate his determination to his aged partner, but lacked the courage, and finally concluded to surprise her. He went through the Endow-ment House with a youthful woman, and, presenting himself at his lowly home, inform-ed his first wile of what he had done. The he lady was staggered by the blow, but, restraining her feelings, told the newly wedded pair that she would soon be out of their way. angton and his bride went off on a visit, and a their return on a street car Mrs. Langton lo. I, in abject despair, threw herself under the wheels of the vehicle. The driver chanced to have control of the brake, and stopped the ar before the old lady was crushed. Her dothing was torn from her, however, and she was seriously injured internally. A decidedly different result was reached in the case of Israel Pinkhum and wife, another old couple, who moved from Maine many years ago to this Territory. They passed through Salt Lake the other day on their way to their home, and the old lady made no ecret of the cause of their return. To a reporter for a Gentile paper she said : "My ushand and I have lived together these orty-three years, and though we j'ined the Mormons twent year ago nothing was ever said about poil Samy until this spring. Then some sneaking priests came around and got the old man worked up with the idea that he must have one or two more wives. 'Not much, Israel Pinkham,' says I: 'we've travelled together this fur, and 10 Mormon will separate us now. We've got two sons and a darter back East, who shan't have anybody poking fun at them ; and there's he two little boys what we buried back in daine, who won't have no occasion to p'int their fingers at us when we cross over to the other shore. This thing has gone just as fur is it's going to. Israel Pinkham, we're going ack to Maine,' says I, 'and, whether we've ot one year or ten years to live, we'll end his here pilgrimage decent, as we begun it. Ain't that what I told you?" said she, addressing the old man, who had been a silent listener. He smiled in a faint way, and nodded assent. "We're going back to Mainc," continued the old lady, "poorer than when we came out here, but wiser and no wuss, so lar as I know. There'll be no more Mormon in this family." George Walker had two wives and married third, a woman much handsomer than ather of the others. The first one died in a lew weeks and the second went insane and was sent home to her parents. Wife No. 3, The time became the only wife, led a very contented life for a while, but she is now filled with rage and grief because her, husband has arried another woman, and is maintaining er in good style in another part of the city. Young Clawson, a son of one of the leading aints, has just married his third wife in two years. He is not yet 22, but promises to Tars. He is not yet 22, but promises we avail Brigham Young, in the number of his pouses if he lives as long. He is rich, and his father takes pride in pointing to him as an example for the state of the south in Zion to an example for all of the youths in Zion to follow. One odd feature of young Clawson's perations in the matrimonial line is said to antidently expected that the young man will

many of the faithful to keep the fact of their later marriages from even their previous wives. Knowledge of this state of affairs has driven many Mormon wives who are suspicious of their husbands to the verge of distraction, and not a few of them have adopted extraordinary measures to discover whether their apprehensions are well founded or not. Nothing makes the average Mormon woman's lot harder than the sus-

picion that there are wives of whom she knows nothing. It is bad enough to put up with those whom she is well aware divide with her the honors of wifehood, but the idea that others of whom she knows nothing may be rolling in luxury somewhere is intolerable. Nearly all of this wretchedness is concealed. The most extraordinary devices are resorted to to cover up any scandal among the faithful, and were it not for the fact that there are many keen-eyed Gentiles here, the suppression would be complete. A young girl named Annie Elmore, who came here from England a while ago with a batch of converts, was immediately beset by several old Saints with proposals of marriage. She was unusually pretty and intelligent, and the rivalry of the elders was great. To all she turned a deaf ear, however, and one after an-other was flatly refused. Then one of the Bishome called on her and underteal to terrify Bishops called on her and undertook to terrify her into marrying. He told her that if she remained obdurate he would be compelled to cut her off, not only in this world, but in the next, and explained to her that to be cut off was eternal ruin. She defied him to do his worst, and told him that in England the Mormon missionaries had taught that a woman should marry only the man she loved, and that she was bound to do so. The Bishop did cut her off, but learn-ing soon after that she had married a young man who had followed her to this country and joined the Church, the excommunication was withdrawn. Just now this true-hearted girl, who withstood the blandishments and threats of her elders so heroically, that she might remain true to her ardent lover, is a raving maniac, because he, three months af-ter his marriage with her, brought home an-other wife. Suppressed, denied, and made light of as these things are by the Mormons, they crop out occasionally, revealing the depth of the woe which exists here for the

BLESSING OF A BELL.

#### HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH AT UPTER-GROVE, ONT.

most part in silence.

I his first wife of what he had done. The cession, which nearly reached from the station to the church, a distance of about threequarters of a mile. All were on foot except twenty young men mounted on iron-grey horses, and the members of the committee, who were in carriages. The foot headed and mainly made up the pro-cession, marshalled by men on horseback, after which followed the young men on horse back and the carriage of the committee, His Grace the Venerable Archbishop bringing up the rear, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Rey and Davis. At the entrance of the avenue leading from the highway to the church was an immense and most beautiful arch, handsomely decorated, and surmounted by a large cross worked in evergreens. From the centre of the arch was suspended the word Welcome worked in white on a groundwork of purple, at either end of which hung vases of genuine Shanirocks and Scotch thistles, emblematical of the union of the Irish and Scotch, such as exists in the parish of Uptergrove. When His Grace reached the church the following address was presented and read by Mr. Gillespie, who acted for the committee :-

Rev. P. Rey, for whose continuance as our spiritual director we are sincerely thankful to your Grace. 'We are also under a debt of deep gratitude to your Grace for having procured for us, even a second time, the very great favor of a mission by the good Redemptorist Fathers, whose learning, elo-quence and piety have done so much good throughout the world.

Knowing that Your Grace has at heart our temporal as well as our spiritual welfare, we may here state that this section of country labors under a disadvantage, owing to the periodical overflow of Lake Sinicoe; but we are now pleased to be able to inform you that we have great hope that the trouble will shortly be removed, as the Government has at last taken action in the matter.

In conclusion, we beg to tender Your Grace our most heartfelt wishes that Almighty God may be pleased to spare you for many more peaceful and happy years to preside over this important and extensive arch-diocese. Signed on behalf of the congregation. John Harahy, John Steele, Thomas McDer-

mott, Edward Gettings, Patrick Clarke, sen., Thos. Mulvihill, Timothy O'Leary, James Heslin, John Fox, sr., Thoma Healy, A. P. McDonald.

#### F. J. GILLESPIE, Sec. to Committee.

When the address was concluded, His Grace made a suitable reply, after which the solemn ceremonies of the blessing of the bell immediately commenced. At 4:15 the procossion was again formed and the venerable prelate escorted to the station. When His (irace got on board, and as the train was moving slowly off, Mr. Thomas McDermott, of Rama, proposed three tigers for His Grace, which were given in a rousing style and ac-knowledged by the Archbishop by moving his hat. Thus was concluded one of the grandest days in the history of the little congregation. The turn-out was spontaneous, rom the centre of Mara to the confines of Rama. All were proud to do honor to His Grace, who is fully deserving of all their

#### ANOTHER ENGLISH NOBLE-MAN IN TROUBLE.

LORD MANDEVILLE ACCUSED OF DEFAULT-ING ON THE RACE TRACK.

NEW YORK, July 12-Lord Mandeville, who has figured largely upon the race courses around New York for some seasons past, and is reported to lead an extravagant life, is said to have recently involved himself in some questionable transaction with the bookmakers

# NOVA SCOTIA.

Awaiting the Advent of Yankee Euterprise.

The wonderful Apple Groves of the Annapo lis Valley-The Site of Evangeline's VII lage-Di like of the Confederation.

BANGOR, July 6 .-- Some enterprising Yan kees have just established between the termi-nus of the Mt. Desert Railway and Annapo lis, N.S., a steamboat line which promises to develop greatly the vast resources of the peninsular province, and establish a profitable trade between it and the United States. The steamboat line connects with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, which runs across the peninsula, traversing its most fertile parts, to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, thus completing a direct line from Bangor. There completing a direct line from Bangor. There is a widespread notion that Nova Scotia is a barren sort of a place, and continually en-veloped in fogs. There is, to be sure, a great deal of fog in the Bay of Fundy, along the northern shore of the peninsula, but high ranges of hills protect the inland plains and valleys from the cold sea mists and storms, so that there is really a different climate in these parts than on the shores. This pro-vince is bound to be an object of interest to American business men and pleasure seekers, now that easy and direct communication from Bangor, with only a short sea trip, is provided.

To-day Nova Scotia has not a very large population, but the people live comfortably by farming, fishing, and mining. The valleys are all fertile, and produce vast quantities of fruit, principally apples. In the Annapolis valley there is a continuous stretch of apple trees for sixty miles along either side of the railroad track, just now all white with blos-soms. There are also valleys thickly covered with cherry trees, which often grow to be over a foot in diameter, and are very fruitful. Every year the Nova Scotians send 275,000 barrels of apples to England, and a great many to the United States. The price is ordinarily not more than one-half or twothirds as much as that of good fruit in Maine. Just beyond the apple region of Annapolis lies the country made famous by the poem of "Evangeline." The nearest settlement to the site of Grand Pré is Horton, but the train pulls up opposite a clump of sad-looking willow trees, standing in an enclosure near the track, and here the conductor shouts, "Grand Pré." Here an old Acadian pump remains, and stumps of willows grow upon slight hollows that were once the cellurs of the Acadian cottages. There are barely dis-cernible traces in the field on the right of some old village streets, but nothing more Lowlands, almost marshes in places, stretch away toward the broad Basin of Minas, beyond which, to the northward, the eye

276 barns, 155 outbuildings, 11 mills and one church went down in the flames. On the THE VERDICT FOR O'BRIEN 10th of September the prisoners were drawn up six deep, and 161 young men were forced to separate from their families and go on board the ships in a body. Then followed the elder men and so the whole male popula-

tion of the district of Minns was put on board five transports. The women and children were embarked in other vessels, and so it will

be seen that Winslow's promises in regard to keeping families together amounted to nothing. Thus were the Acadians of Minas ex-iled, while over 5,000 others followed soon followed from other listricts, and scatterred from Canada to the Gulf. It has never been pretended that many of the Acadians were not the simple, harmless people that Longfellow represents them, but that were, undoubtedly, a few who violated the conditions of neutrality, and all suffered alike. To a native of the States, Halifax is an in-

teresting town for a few days, and then unbearably monotonous. Situated on a penisula, fronted by a fine harbor, and flanked by an estuary, Halifax is cool and well drained. Everything is dirty and griny from the smoke coal, and nobody ventures to paint his house and other color than a tan brown. There are not many liquor shops, but those which are not many liquor shops, but those which exist are nearly always open and do a rushing business, especially when the red coats and Jack tars are flush. Brandy and ale are the great favorites. There is little or no lager kept, and the whiskey is generally excerable. Not one man in a hundred calls for a mixed listic it is not the British style and I would drink ; it is not the British style, and I would not advise any American to call for a cobbler or a cocktail in Halifax. The Halifax whis-key cocktail is fearfully and wonderfully

made. In the Public Gardens, which are quite extensive and attractive, there are two concerts every week by a military band. On Wednesdays the mugwumps and people of high degree show their best clothes there, and on Sundays the rest of the population crowds the Park, neither class interfering with the other. I am told woman never attend funerals in Halifax.

Halifaxians are not contented with the present method of government, by which all the provinces except 'Newfoundland are allied under the Dominion. The Confederation is now of twelve years' standing, during which time some claim that the lower provinces have been grossly discriminated against in the interes: of the upper provinces, particularly in the case of Nova Scotia, and that in conse-quence the industrial interests of this province have suffered, and emigration to the States has increased every year. This is the talk of the anti-Confederation people, one of whom declared in my presence that there would be trouble unless a change came soon, and that he would like to see the Stars and Stripes floating over Halifax.

Certain it is that Nova Scotia is dull, but

## PRICE · · · FIVE CENTS

#### The Judge Charge in favor of Cornwall-Escape of Cornwall's Confederates from Dublin.

LONDON, July 8.-There was great excitement in Jublin to day when the jury readered a verdict for Mr. William O'Brien, editor of a vertice for Mr. William O Brien, earbor of United Ireland, in the suit for 25,000 damages for libel brought against him by Secretary Corn-wall, of the Dublin post office, for an article charging him with nameless offences against decency. The public interest in the case has steadily increased since the beginning of the field with Warder The Luder decency. The public interest in the case has steadily increased since the beginning of the trial on last Wednesday. The Judge occupied three hours in summing up the case, and his clarge to the jury was strongly in favor of the plaintiff. Cornwall, The jury was absent one hour and a half. Mr. Cornwall was unable to bearthe suspense of this interval, and left the court room. Mr. O'Brien remained, appearing unexcited and assured, although he, too, was obliged to go outside occasionally to seek a breath of fresh air, as the temperature in the court room was like that of a furnace. Whenever he appeared outside he was greeted Whenever he appeared outside he was greeted with cheers by the enormous crowd which sur-rounded the Court Honse. The verdict was delivered amid a breathless

silence. Then, when its purport was realized, there arose a great cheering inside the court there arose a great cheering inside the Court room, which campletely drowned the voice of the Judge, who indignantly, but yainly com-manded silence. The cheer was echoed outside and became a roar as it was repeated by the crowds which blocked the quays along the Lif-fey as far as Sackville street. Several priests and other friends of O'Brien in the court room almost humand the victoring defoudant and as almost hugged the victorious defendant, and as he drove from the court house to the Imperial

he drove from the court house to the Imperial Hotel his progress was a continuous ovation from the cheering crowds. Soon after the trial a correspondent saw Mr. O'Brien at his hotel. He said : "I have been confident throughout this trial that I would win, but now that that confidence is exchanged for certainty I naturally feel elated. It is glorious to have been enabled to expose the odious gang of ruffians who have degraded this beautiful city by bestial crimes while holding high public office. I know, too, that I have the sympathy and appreciation of the public, for I have received a multitude of grateful letters, thanking me for championing the cause of morality."

morality." DUBLIN, July 8.---A number of persons have bot the city to avoid disclosures of acts in which they participated, similar to those charged against Cornwall, the post office secretary. Cornwell has fled

LONDON, July 8, "Mr. Fawcett stated in the House of Commons today that Cornwall had been dismissed from his position in the Dublin post office and his case placed in the hands of the

law officers. DUBLIN, July 10. Mr. Cornwall, the Secretary of the Dublin Post Office, who was practically adjudged guilty of nameless of-femers by yesterday's verdict against him in the United Ireland libel suit, has been sus-

pendec from his office. A number c persons have left Dublin in order to avoid disclosures of acts in which they participated similar to those charged against Mr Cornwall, the Post Office secretary. Cornwall, since the jury returned a verdict for Mr. O'Brien has fled from Dublin. He sailed for Scotland, saying just before his departure that he intended to spend the remainder of his life abroad. The subject was brought up in the House of Continons to day. In reply to the ques-tion of Mr. Realy as to what course would be pursued in the case of Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, stated that the Dublin Post Office had been intrusted to the care of Mr. Thompson in place of Mr. Cornwall. He further stated that the case of the latter had been submitted to the Irish Crown law officers. DUBLIN, July 14.- Cornwall, ex-post affice secretary, arrived to-day. He was before the magistrate and was remanded for trial. Alfred McKiernan, George Taylor and Malcolm Johnston, witnesses for the defence in the Cornwall-O'Brien libel case, have been arrested at Dublin. Cornwall has been arrested at the residence of his brother-inlaw, Sir Robert Dalzell, Scotland, charged with felonious practices and unnatural crimes. DUBLIN, July 15 .- James French, director of the detective department of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was connected with the Cornwall case, has been arrested on a charge of felonious practices.

To His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D. D. Archbishop of Toronto ;

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE :

We, the Roman Catholics of North Mara and Rama, bid you Welcome, and embrace the opportunity afforded us by your visit to testify to your Grace our sincerc attachment to Holy Church, and the esteem and veneration in which we hold your sacred person. For many years past we have been, though perhaps unknown to you, sympathizing with you in your struggles in behalf of the Holy Catholic Faith, and we humbly beg to assure your Grace that we are truly rejoiced at the glorious triumphs which you have achieved. The progress of religion in the arch-diocese of Toronto, under your fostering care, has been little less than marvellous. The twentyfifth anniversary of your Episcopal Consecra tion is now fast approaching. It will be a glorious one indeed. Every year of that long administration has been marked by a multiplicity of good works. Innumerable churches have been built; a great many priests

ordained ; new parishes erected ; educational establishments of all grades, and for both sexes, multiplied,

All those; and other works, too many t onumerate here, clearly indicate a great mind, and bear testimony to your Grace's solicitude for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. We were deeply pained at times to hear that your Grace was opposed in the laborious discharge of the sublime duties of your exalted position; but we are now gratified to find that in the end truth has prevailed, and the wisdom of your course has been amply vindicated in all instances.

We are under many obligations to your the existence of the first, and the third is the territory at present, at ached to Upter-Ware that she has two predecessors, the first grove into a separate parish, thereby enabling nes not know there is a second or a third, hus to enjoy the inestimable favor of assisting and the second is ignorant that there is one at the. Holy Sacrifice of the Mass every ater than herself. Some time or other it is Sunday. ave to make a series of explanations." (1, 1) perhaps less wealthy than our sister parish of the strenuous efforts which the sleaders in Brechin; is nevertheless in a prosperous contained the Church are making to istimulate polyz. (dition shoth spiritually and temporally administ

ing to be his creditors; namely, Cathcart & Co., Roach & Barnes, "Mike" Murray and A. M. Burton & Co. Roach & Barnes stand and Benedict Bellefontaine must have had at the head of the list, claiming Mandeville to flat instead of a hillside farm, if he lived much be in their debt to the amount of \$600. The nearer the basin than Grand Pré. The dikes other firms have put in claims against him for smaller sums running as high as \$200. According to the rules of the Coney Island Jockey Club a bet made on one racing day must be settled at the latest on the next, and a defaulting member is subject to exclusion from the track. A friend of Lord Mandeville, an Englishman named Palgrave, claims that his Lordship is very sick from the effects of opium smoking, and gives that as a reason for his not visiting the track and settling up his debts, but the bookmakers are not inclined to take this charitable view of the case. Mr. Palgrave claims Mandeville is able to pay all his debts, and that his father in England is willing to send him all the money he wants. It is understood an application for the ex

pulsion of Lord Mandeville from the track will be made to the Executive Committee of the Jockey Club this week.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, July 11. -- In the House of Com-mons to night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Lord Randolph Churchill, insistep upon the accuracy of his statement made at a meeting of liberals yesterday that the government had proposed a compromise with the House of Lords on the franchise. The proposal was made through Earl Granville, foreign secretary of state, to Earl Cairns, bu' declined. Mr. Gladstone admitted that the Marquis of Salisbury had not used the words "He declined to discuss the franchise bill with a rope around his ceive, and therefore, without hesitation, shall neck." He used the phrase as a concise summary of Lord Salisbury's opinions.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he had the authority of Lords Salisbury and Cairns to say that their communications in relation to

a compromise were private. Mr Gladstone denied that they were of a

private nature. Lord Churchill moved that the House adjourn, at the same time charging Mr. Gladstone with having used a private communicatiod with which to traduce his opponents. Sir Vernon Harcourt defended Mr. Glad-

stone. Lord Randolph's motion to adjourn was

then withdrawn. Mr. Gladstone repelled the charge that he had

traduced his opponents. It was a disgraceful traduced his opponents. It was a disgraceful whole lamates shall go the design vessel, imputation. Lord, Churchill stated that he deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He must give you a great deal of trouble, as easy had done so under the influence of vexation. deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He had done so under the influence of vexation. He promised to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone to avoid a conflict with the House of Lords in the event of a renewal of the offer of compronise. Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied with mise. Lord Churchill's, explanation. . The Government, he said, was still open to propositions for compromise. Fin, the House of Lords a scene similar to that in the Commons took.

catches Blomidon's blue outline. The sco is not exactly what Longfellow pictures it in his poem. The meadows that stretch away to the eastward are not by any means vast nearcr the basin than Grand Pro. The dikes are still there, all the old ones with some additions, and between their ridges a few sleepy eyed cattle graze,

The burning of Grand Pré and the exile of its people occurred in September, 1735. The English had possession of Nova Scotia, and as the Acadians would not swear allegiance to the English King, Gov. Lawrence decided on their complete removal from the province and dispersal among the other colonies. This undertaking was intrusted principally to Col. John Winslow, commander of the New England forces, and he was assisted by Capt Murray. The two leaders issued a proclama tion calling the men and boys of Grand Pré Ninas, River Canard, etc., to assemble at the church in Graud Pré Friday, Sept. 5, "that we may impart to them what we are ordered to communicate to them."

In response to this summons 418 able bodied men gathered in the church and were locked in. Then Col. Winslow address ed them :

GENTLEMEN : I have received from His Ex cellency Gov. Lawrence the King's commis-sion, which I have in my hand, and by his orders you are convened together to manifest to you His Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this, his province of Nova Scotia, who, for almost half a century, have had more indulgence granted them than any of his subjects in any part of his dominions. What use you have made of it you yourselves best know. The part of duty I am now upon, though recessary, is very disagree able to my natural make and temper, as l know it must be grievous to you, who are of the same species ; but it is not my business to animadvert, shut to obey such orders as I redeliver you His Masjesty's orders and instructions, namely, that your lands and tenements, cattle stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown, with all your other effects, saving your money and nousehold goods, and you

yourselves to be removed from this, his province. Thus it is peremptorily his Majesty's orders that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed ; and I am, through his Majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can, without discommoding the vessels you go in. I shall do everything in my power that all those goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off; also, that the, whole families shall go in the same vessel, that, in whatever part of the world you may fall, you may be faithful subjects, a peaceable and happy people. I must also inform you that it is his Majesty's pleasure that you

remain in security under the inspection and direction of the troops that I have the honor to command. Then the assemblage was declared the

this may not be altogether the fault of Government. There are rich mines of coal and copper and gold are found in paying quantities ; plaster abounds, while agriculture, horticulture, fruit culture, and the fisheries give good returns. There is a general impression that live people from the States can develop great wealth here, and that the time has now arrived when they will begin the work. -- N.Y. Sun.

# POURED HOT LEAD IN HER EAR.

A NORTH CAROLINA MISCREAST'S CRUEL TREAT-MENT OF HIS WIFE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 12. -- Much excitement has been caused in Mcxlenburg county by the arrest of Stephen Pallorn, a farmer, for committing a most beinous crime on his wife. Monday morning Pullorn notified some of his neighbors that his wife was dying. Medical aid wassummoned, and Mrs. Pullorn was found lying in hed unconscious. She has been slowly sinking ever since, and cannot live twenty-four hours. Physicians were greatly mystified over her case until to-day, when a tramp came forward and gave the startling information that Sunday night, while camping on the front porch of Pullorn's residence, which is a one-story building, he noticed a light about midnight appear in one of the windows. Prompted by curiosity, he looked through a crack and saw Pullorn drop something in an iron spoon, which he then held for a while over the flame of a lamp. Then he approached his sleeping wife, and scemed to pour the con-tents either down her neck or into her ear. This led to an investigation which showed that some hot substance had Leen poured into the woman's left ear. Pullorn was arrested, and confessed that he melted some leaden bullets in a spoon and poured the burning metal into his wife's ear. Public indignation is so high against the prisoner that the jail is kept strongly guarded to prevent his being lynched.

## A PATRIOTIC BEQUEST.

The following is the last will and testament of the late Miss Haughton, formerly residing in Eccles street, Dublin : "I give and he-queath after my death the sum of a thousand pounds sterling (£1,000) to the national cause for the independence of Ireland-liberty for my country to rule herself. Being s Repealer in my youth, I am unable to understand the political phases of later days. I prefer the interest of the £1,000, which I hope will be £50 per annum, to be given yearly to the highest and purest form of managing a national government for my beloved country. I thank God for His mercies, and for permitting me the power of thus testifying to my country the pproval of every effort she makes to rise to freedom." The disposition of the fund, it is thought, will lead to a legal contest.

### ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT.

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#### LABOUCHERE AND THE LORDA

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would move a resolution declaring the necessity would move a resolution declaring the necessity of a reform of the House of Lords, in order to prevent the rejection of the measure passed by the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone said that nothing had occurred to justify the govern-ment in answering Mr. Labouchere's ques-tion as to whether Mr. Gladstone intended to create a number of Radical and Liberal peers to overcome the adverse majority in the House of Lords to the franchise bill.

FANNY PARNELL MEMORIAL.

NEW YORK. July 8.-At the meeting of the Ladies' Irish National League last evening, Mrs. Diggs announced that preparation would at once be set on foot for a fitting memorial meeting of the league and its friends on July 20th, the anniversity of the death of Miss Fanny Parnell, who founded the organi-zation. Mrs. Diggs also stated that Mrs. Parnell, the president of the Ladies' League, is now prostrated at her residence in New Jersey owing to the recent death in Paris of another of her daughters.

# THE MACDONALDS OF PRINCE ED-WARD ISLAND.

Early in the present century a Highland Scotch gentleman of the Catholic clan Mac-donald bought a tract of land in the centre of the island, and induced several of his counthe island, and induced several of his coun-trymen to settle upon it. Since then they have so multiplied that it is necessary to classify them by such sobriquets as "Red Macdonalds, "Black Macdonalds," North-pole Macdonalds." There are upwards of 20 Pather Macdonalds in the Province, distin-

## THE TRUE WEINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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# AL LES LOVE AND MONEY A WARNING TO QUACKS. LONDON, July 8. -A "specialist" doctor, named George, Hall, has been committed to stand his trial for manslaughter at the next oriminal court, for causing the death of a child on the 26th ultimo throught mal-practice. A Grand Trunk fireman named Bredin had a little

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by about 3 years of age who two years ago lost his hearing. The parents were induced to en gage the service of Hall, who proposed to split the child's tongue in order to give it power of speech, but began operations by injecting some colored decortion behind the child's cars to re-

and the mother dismissed Dr. Moore, promising to send for him if the child grew worse. The

little one, however, never rallied, but died in an hour. Hall was at once arrested, charged with

using such negligent and harsh treatment as to cause the death of the child, and held to await

the result of the inquest. He formerly prac-tised at Toronto as a "specialist."

GRAINS OF WISDOM.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just, And he but naked, tho' locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted. Tirice also is he armed who wisely marks The carliest symptom of some foll disease; That, marked not, soon his vitals would consum-And seeking that which Nature will restore, Finds it in KIDNEY-WORT, a perfect cure. - Stakeepcar

Talmage has been made a D. D. by the

GREAT FATALITY.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum and Sum-

mer Complaints among children is truly alarming. The most reliable cure is Dr. Fow-

ler's Wild Strawberry. Every bottle guaran-

Large quantities of dead fish are reported

A GOOD TIME.

A SUDDEN ATTACK.

ble to a sudden attack of Cholera Morbus,

Colic, Diarrhea and Dysentery. Dr. Fowler's

Dinner dishes decorated with verses of poe-

try, maxims, conundrums, etc., are very in-

MODERN MAGIC.

The magical power over pain that Hagyard's

Yellow Oil possesses, outrivals the marvels of

ancient times. It acts in a natural manner to subdue inflammation; cures Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Sore Throat, and painful

A FIRM OPINION.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of

Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry

is one of the best standard Medicines for

Barry Woods, the English jockey who was

and broke his leg in two places.

Summer Complaints.

All people, and especially travellers, are lia-

University of Tennessee.

teed to give satisfaction.

to be floating in Lake Ontario.

take Burdock Blood Bitters.

liable remedy known.

to talk about.

injuries.

- Shakespeare.

# BY CHARLES READE.

Author of "It's Never Too Lats to Mend," "Griftin Gaunt," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," &c., &c. **i** 

### CHAPTER V.-Continued.

colored decortion behind the child's early to re-lieve the deafness. The operation occupied an hour, and soon afterwards the child began to sink and gradually grew worse. The mother sent for Dr. Moore, but when Hall was informed of her action, he refused to let the doctor see the child or come into the room while he was there. It would weary the reader were we to de-It would weary the reader were we to de-tail the small events bearing on this part of the story, which took place during the next five years. They might be summed up thus: That William Hope got a peep at his daughter now and then; and, making a series of subtle experiments by varying his voice as much as possible, confused and nullified her memory of that voice to all appearance. In due course, however, father and daughter were brought into natural contact by the last thing that seemed likely to do it,

by Bartley's avarice. Bartley's legitimate business at home and abroad could now run alone. So he invited Hope to England to guide him in what he loved better than business speculation. The truth is, Bartley could execute, but he had few original ideas. Hope had plenty and sound ones. Hope directed the purchase of convertible securities on this principle : Select good ones, avoid time bargains, which introduce a distinct element of risk; and buy largely at every panie not founded on a permanent reason or out of proportion. Example : A great district bank broke.

The shares of a great district railway went down thirty per cent. Hope bade his em-ployer and pupil observe that this was rank defusion ; the dividends of the railway were not lowered one per cent. by the failure of that bank; nor could they be; the share holders of the bank had shares in the railway, and were compelled to force them on the market ; hence the fall of the shares.

"But," said Hope, "these depreciated shares are now in the hands of men who can hold them, and will, too, until they return from this ridiculous eighty-live to their nor-When is the best time to take a blood puri-

fier ? Whenever the blood is foul and humors mal value, which is from one hundred and appear, or when the system is debilitated five to one hundred and lifteen. Invest every shilling yos have got ; I shall.' Bartley invested thirty thousand pounds,

and cleared twenty per cent in three months. Example Two: There was a terrible acoi-Mrs. Joe Buzzard, whose husband belonged to the Pennsylvania gang of outlaws and was sent to prison, has got a divorce. dent on another railway, and part of the line broken up. Vast repairs needed. Shares fell twenty per cent.

"Out of proportion," said Hope. "The sum for repairs will not deduct from the dividends one-tenth of the annual sum represented by the fall, and, in three months, fear Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and reof another such disaster will not keep a single man, woman, child, bullock, pig, or coal truck, off that line. Put the pot on."

Bartley put the pot on, and made fifteen

#### per cent. Hope said to Bartley :

teresting, and furnish the guests something "When an English speculator sends his money abroad at all, he goes wild altogether. He rushes to obscure transactions, and lends to Peru or Guatemala, or Terra del Fuego, or some shaky place he knows nothing about. The insular maniac overlooks the continent of Europe, instead of studying it, and sceing what countries there are safe and others risky. Now, why overlook Prussia ? It is a country much better governed than England, The heaviest drinker is found in the person of Mr. Charles B. Graves, who fell while taking a drink at a bar in Worcester, Mass., especially as regards great public enterprises and monopolies. For instance the directors of a Prussian railway cannot swindle the stockholders by false accounts and passing off loans for dividends. Against the frauds of directors the English shareholder has only a sham security. He is invited to leave his home, and come two hundred miles to the directors' home, and vote in person. He doesn't do it. Why should he? In Prussia the Government protects the shareholder, and inspects the accounts severely. So much for the superior

Malt it and infuse it and sell the liquor for two small profits; one on the grain and one on the infusion. Do you grow grass? Turn it into flesh, and sell for two small profits, one on the herb and one on the animal. And really, when backed by money, the result seemed to justify his principle. Hope lived by himself, but not far from his child, and often, when she went abroad, his loving eyes, watched her every movement through his binocular, which might be described as an opera glass ten inches long, with

a small field but telescope power. Grace Hope, whom we will now call Mary Bartley, since everybody but her father, who generally avoided her name, called her so, was a well grown girl of thirteen, healthy, happy, beautiful and accomplished. She was the germ of a woman, and could detect whom she loved.

She suw in Hope an affection she thought extraordinary, but instinct told her it was not like a young man's love, and she accepted it with complacency and returned it quietly, with now and then a gush-for she could gush, and why not?

"Far from us and from our friends be the frigid philosophy"-of a girl who can't gush. Hope himself was loyal and guarded, and kept his affection within bounds; and a sore struggle it was. He never allowed himself to kiss her, though he was sore tempted one day, when he bought her a cream-colored pony, and she flung her arms round his neck before Mr. Bartley and kissed him esgerly; but he was so bashful that the girl laughed at him, and said, half pertly : "Excuse the liberty, but if you will be

such a duck, why you must take the consequences.

Said Bartley pompously :

"You must not expect middle-aged men to be so demonstrative as very young ladies ; but he has as much real affection for you as you have for him."

"Then he has a good deal papa," said she, sweetly.

But the men were silent, and Mary looked to one and the other and seemed a little puzzled.

The great analysts that have dealt microscopically with common-place situations would reveal in this one, and give you a curious volume of small incidents like the above, and vivisect the father's heart with patient

skill. But we poor dramatists, taught by impatient audiences to move on, and taught by those great professors of verbosity, our female novelists and nine-tenths of our male, that it is just possible for "masterly inactivity," alias sluggish narrative, creeping through sorry flags and rushes with one lily in ten pages, to become a bore, are driven on to salient facts, and must trust a little to our reader's intelligence to ponder on the singular situation of Mary Bartley and her two fathers.

One moining Mary Bartley and her gover-

ness walked to a neighboring town and enjoy-ed the sacred delight of shopping. They came back by a short cut, which made it necessary to cross a certain brook, or rivulet, called the Lyn. This was a rapid stream, and in places pretty deep ; but in one particular part it was shallow and croased by large stepping-stones, two-thirds of which were generally above water. The village girls, including Mary Bartley, used all to trip over these stones and think nothing of it, though the brook went past at a fine rate, and gradually widened and deepened as it flowed, till it reached a downright fall ; after that, running no longer down a decline, it became rather a languid stream.

Mary and her governess came to this ford and found it swollen by recent rains, and foaming and curling round the stepping-stones, and their tops only were out of the water

now The governess at once objected to pass this current.

"Well, but," said Mary, "the other way is a mile round, and papa expects us to be punctual at meals, and I am, oh, so hungry ! -Dear Miss Everett, I have crossed it a hun-

hand, pushed Mary on shore with instright, and very soon had her in his armstoniterra firms. But now came a change that confounded, Mary Bartley, to whom a man was a very

superior being only not always intellig-ible. The brave man fell to shaking like an aspen leaf. the strong man to sobbing and gasping, and kissing the girl wildly : "Oh, my child ! my child !"

Then Mary, of course, must cry and gulp a little for sympathy; but her quick chang-ing spirit soon shook it off, and she patted his cheek, and kissed him, and then began to com-

forthim, if you please. "Good, dear, kind Mr. Hope," said she. La ! don't go onlike that. You were so brave in the water, and now the danger is over. I've had a ducking, that is all. Ha! ha! ha!

and the little wretch began to laugh. Hope looked amazed; neither his heart nor his sex would let him change his mood so

swiftly. "Oh, my child," said he, "how can you laugh ? You have been near Eternity, and if you had been lost, what should I-God !" - Oh.

Mary turned very grave.

"Yes," said she, "I have been near Eternity. It would not have mattered to you-you are such a good man-but I should have caught it for disobedience. But, dear Mr. Hope, let me tell you that the moment you put your arm round me I felt just as safe in the water as on dry land; so you see I have had longer to get over it than you have. That accounts for my laughing; no, it doesn't; I am a giddy, giggling girl, with no depth of character, and not worthy of all this affection. Why does everybody love me? They ought to be ashamed of them-

selves." Hope told her she was a little angel, and everybody was right to love her; indeed, they deserved to be hanged if they did not.

Mary fixed on the word angel. "If I was an angel," said she, "I shouldn't be hungry, and I am, awfully. Oh, please come home; papa is so punctual. Mr. Hope, are you going to tell papa? Because if you are, just take me and throw me in again. I'd rather be drowned than scolded." (This with a defiant attitude and flashing eyes.)

"No, no," said Hope, "I will not tell him to vex him, and get you scolded." "Then let us run home.

She took his hand, and he ran with her like a playmate; and oh, her father's heart leaped and glowed at this sweet companion-

ship after danger and terror. When they got near the house, Mary Bart-ley began to walk and think. She had a very thinking countenance at times, and Hope watched her, and wondered what were her thoughts. She was very grave, so probably she was thinking how very near she had been to the other world.

Standing on the doorstep, whilst he stood on the gravel, she let him know her thoughts. All her life, and even at this tender age, she had very searching eyes; they were grey now, though they had been blue. She put her hands to her waist, and she bent those searching eyes on William Hope. "Mr. Hope," said she, in a resolute sort of

way. " My dear ?" said he, eagerly.

"YOU LOVE ME BETTER THAN PAPA DOES, THAT'S ALL."

And having administered this information as a dry fact that might be worth looking into at leasure, she passed thoughtfully into the house.

Hope paid a visit to his native place in Derbyshire, and his poor relations shared his prosperity, and blessed him and Mr. Bartley, upon his report; for Hope was one of those choice spirits who praise the bridge that carries them safe over the stream of adversity. He returned to Sussex with all the news,

and amongst the rest, that Colonel Clifford had a farm coming vacant. Walter Clifford had insisted on a higher rent at the conclu-

hent to you. Ladies are not interested in "Oh, but I am, since papa is and Mr. farms."

Hope; and then on our farm there are so many dear little young things little calves, little lambs, and little pigs. Little pigs are ducks, very little ones, I mean, and there is nearly, always, a young colt about, that eats out of my hand. Not like a farm ! The

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idea:!" "Then I will show you all over ours, you and your papa," said Walter warmly. He then asked Mr. Bartley where he was to be found, and when Bartley told him at the 'Dun Cow," he looked at Mary and said, Oh !"

Mary understood in a moment, and laughed, and said :

"We are very comfortable, I assure you. We have the parlor all to ourselves, and there are samplers hung up, and oh ! such he was done for. funny pictures, and the landlady is beginning "Of course, yo

to spoil me already." Nobody can spoil you, Mary," said Bartley.

"You ought to know, papa, for you have

"Not very many, Miss Bartley," said Colonel Clifford, graciously. Then he gave half a start and said, "Here am I calling her Miss when she is my own niece, and now I think of it, she can't be half as old as she looks. I remember the very day she was the increased rent. born. My dear, you are an imposter."

Bartley changed color at this chance shaft. But Colonel Clifford explained :

"You pass for twenty, and you can't be more than-let me sce.

"I am tifteen and four months,"said Mary,

"and I do take people in-cruelly." "Well," said Colonel Clifford, "you see you can't take me i?. I know your date. So come and give your old ruffian of an uncle a kiss.

"That I will," cried Mary, and flew at Colonel Clifford, and flung both arms round his neck and kissed him. "Oh! papa," said she, "I have got an uncle now. A hero, tuo; and me that is so foud of heroes. Only this is my first-out of books."

"Mary, my dear," said Bartley, "you are too impetuous. Please excuse her, Colonet, Clifford. Now, my dear, shake hands with a letter and the draft of a lease, very favor. your consin, for we must be going." Mary complied ; but not at all impetuously.

She lowered her long lashes, and put out her hand timidly, and said :

"Good-bye, cousin Walter." He held her hand a moment, and that made her color directly. "You will come over the farm. Can you

ride? Have you your habit?" "No, cousin, but never mind that. I can

put on a long skirt. "A skirt! But, after all, it does not mat

ter what you wear."

Mary was such a novice that she did not catch the meaning of this on the spot, but half way to the inn, and in the middle of the conversation, her cheeks were suffused with blushes. A young man had admired her and said so. Very likely that was the way with young men. No doubt they were bolder than | it back with objections." young women; but somehow it was not so very objectionable in them.

That short interview was a little era in Mary's young life. Walter had fixed his eyes on her with delight, had held her hand some seconds, and admired her to her face. She began to wonder a little and flutten a little, and to put off childhood.

Next day, punctual to the minute, Walter drove up to the door in an open carriage, drawn by two fast steppers. He found Mr. Bartley alone, and why? Because, at sight of Walter, Mary, for the first time in her life, had flown upstairs to look at herself in the glass before facing her visitor, and to smooth her hair, and retouch a bow, etc., underating, as usual, the power of beauty and overstating nullities. Bartley took the opportunity, and said to young Clifford : "I owe you an apology, and a most earnest

one. Can you ever forgive me?" Walter changed color. Even this humble at an in

"Three ?" said he. "Who is the third ?" " Oh, somebody that everybody likes and I love. It is Mir. Hope. Such a duck. I am 'sure you would like him." "Hope? Is bisiname William ?" "Yes, it is. Do yos know him?" asked

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Mary Bartley, somewhat engerly. "I have reason to know him ; he did me ;

good turn once, and I shall merer forget him." "Just like him," cried Mary. "He is always doing people good turns. He is the best, the truest, the cleverest, the dearest darling dear, that ever stepped, and a second father to me; and, cousin, this village is his birthplace, and he didn't say much, but it was he who told us of this farm, and he would be so pleased if I could write and say, . We are to have the farm, cousin Walter says so,"

She turned her lovely eyes, brimming with tenderness, towards her cousin Walter, and

"Of course, you shall have it," he said warmly, "only you will not be angry with me if I should insist on the impreased rent. You know, cousin Mary, I have a father too, and that I must be just to him."

and that I must be just to him." "To be sure you must, dear," said Mary incautionsly, and the word penetrated Wal-ter's heart as if a woman of twenty-five had said it all of a sudden and for the first time. When they got home, Mary told Mr. Bart-

"That is all right," said Bartley. "Then

"Inat is an right," same barriey. "Then to-morrow we can go home." "So soon !" said Mary, sorrowfully. "Yes," said Bartley, firmly; the rest had better be donein writing. Why, Mary, what is the use of staying now? We are going to live here in a month or two." "I forgot that," said Mary, with a little

sigh. It seemed so ungracious to get what they wanted and then turned their backs directly. She hinted as much very timidly. But Bartley was inexorable, and they

reached home next day. Mary would have liked to write to Walter and announce their safe arrival, but nature

withheld her. She was a child no longer. Bartley went to the sharp solicitor, and had a long interview with him. The result was, that in about ten days he sent Walter Clifford

able to the landlord on the whole, but cannily inserting one unusual clause, that looked in offensive.

It came by post, and Walter read the letter and told his father who it was from.

"What does the follow say ?" grunted Colonel Clifford. "He says : 'We are doing very well here,

but Hope says a bailiff can now carry out our system; and he is evidently sweet on his native place, and thinks the proposed rent is fair, and even moderate. As for me, my life used to be so bustling that I require a change now and then; so I will be your tenant. Hope says I am to pay the expense of the lease; so I have requested Arrowsmith and Cox to drawit. I have no experiences in leases. They have drawn hundreds. I told them to make it fair. If they have not, send

"Oh, oh !" said Colonel Clifford. "He draws the lease, does he? Then look at it with a miscroscope." Walter laughed.

"I should not like to encounter him on his own ground. But here he is a fish out of water : he must be. However, I will pass my eve over it. Where the farmer generally overreaches us, if he draws the lease, is in the clauses that protect him on leaving. He gets part possession for months without paying reat, and he hampers and fleeces the incoming tenant, so that you lose a year's real or have to buy him out. Now, let me see, that will be at the end of the docament \_\_\_\_ No; it is exceedingly fair, this one." "Show it to our man of business, and let

him study every line. Set an attorney to catch an attorney."

"Of course I shall submit it to our solici-'tor." said Walter.

This was done, and the experienced practiioner read it very it unusually equitable for a farmer's lease. "However," said he, "we might suggest

brought over to this country by Plunger system of that country. Now, take a map.

Walton to ride in the Sarat the Roosevelt Hospital with a broken jaw from a kick by one of his horses.

#### REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y. was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with Consumption. It proved to be Liver Complaint, and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

There is a concerted movement among actors in "combinations" to secure the abolition of the Wednesday matince, which they seem to hold in special detestation.

#### DIAMOND DYES.

These wonderful dyes have almost entirely superseded all other dyes or dye-stuffs, both foreign or domestic, for all family uses. The days of the Indigo tub are past, and Madder Cochincal, Logwood and all that class of crude dyes are well nigh forgotten. We warrant these Dyes to color more goods, package for package, than any other Dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. 4S-tf

Baron Tennyson very properly refuses to be bored. He announces officially through the London Times that he will not answer the multitudinous letters sent to him, will not look at manuscripts nor even return them.

#### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. EXCELLENT RESULTS.

Dr. J. L. Willis, Eliot, Me., says :-"Horsford's Acid Phosphate gives most excellent results."

Nearly 5,000 women are employed in the various government offices in England.

National Pills is the favorite purga-tive and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

The old Garfield Memorial Church at Washington has been sold for \$132.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement. tta

Clem Stebbins, of Dundee, Mich., drank gallon of whisky and whipped his wife.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save ٠D being a cripple.

The crop prospects in Bombay are bad, owing to the drought which prevails.

A Crying Evil.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Lord Walter Campbell is no longer the lonely lord of the London Stock Exchange. Lord Mandeville's brother, Lord Chester Montague, has joined him.

To Remove Dandruff—Oleanse the soalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

A reduction in Welland Canal towing rates is announced.

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Here is Hamburg, the great port of the Continent, and Berlin, the great continental center; and there is one railway between the two. What English railway can compare with this? The shares are one hundred and fifty. But they must go to three hundred in time, unless the Prussian Government allows another railway, and that is not likely ; and, if so, you will have two years to back out. This is the best permanent investment of its class that offers on the face of the globe. Bartley invested timidly, but held for

cars, and the shares went up to three hunred before he sold. "Do not let your mind live in an island if

your body docs," was a favorite saying of William Hope; and we recommend it impartially to Britons and Bornese. On one of Hope's visits Bartley complained

because he had nothing to do.

"I can sit here and speculate. I want to be in something myself. I think I will take a farm just to occupy my time and amuse me.

"It will not amuse you unless you make

noncy by it," suggested Hope. "And nolody can do that nowadays. Farms don't pay." "Plowing and sowing don't pay, but brains

and money pay wherever found together." "What, on a farm?"

"Why not, sir? You have only to go with the times. Observe the condition of the produce; grain too cheap for a farmer because continents can export grain with little loss; fruit dear; meat dear, because cattle cannot be driven and sailed without risk of life and loss of weight ; agricultural labor rising, and in winter unproductive, because to farm means to plough and sow and reap and mow, and lose money. But meet those conditions. Breed cattle, sheep and horses, and make the farm their feeding ground. Give fifty acres to fruit; have a little factory on the land for winter use, and so utilize ell your farm hands and the village women, who are cheaper la-borers than town brats, and I think you will nake a little money in the form of money, besides what you make in gratuitous eggs, poultry, fruit, horses to ride and cart things for the house-items which seldom figure in a farmer's books as money, but we stricter accountants know they are."

"I'll do it," said Bartley, "if you'll be my neighbor and work it with me, and continue to watch the share market at home and abroad."

Hope acquiesced joyfully-to be near his daughter-and they found a farm in Sussex, with hills for the sheep, short grass for colts, plenty of water, enough arable land and artificial grasses for their purpose, and a grand sunny slope for their fruit trees, fruit bushes, and strawberries, with which last alone they

paid the rent. "Then," said Hope, "farm laborers drink an ocean of beer. Now, look at the retail price of beer, eighty per cent. over its cost, and yet deleterious, which tells against your labor. As an employer of labor, the main expense of a farm, you want your beer to be slightly nourishing, and also very inspiring, and not somniferous."

So they set up a malthouse and a brew-house, and supplied all their own hands with genuine liquor on the truck system, at a moderate but remunerative price, and the

dred times." "But the water is so deep."

"It is deeper than usual-but see, it is only up to my knee. I could cross it without the stones. You go round, dear, and I'll explain against you come home."

Not until I've seen you safe over.'

"That you will soon see," said the girl, and fearing a more authoritative interference, she gathered up her skirts and planted one dainty foot on the first stepping-stone, another on the next, and so on to the fourth; and if she had been a boy she would have cleared them all. But holding her skirts instead of keeping her arms to balance herself and wearing idiotic shoes, her heel slipped on the fifth stone, which was rather slimy and she fell into the middle of the current with a little scream.

To her amazement she found that the stream, though shallow, carried her off her feet, and though she recovered them she could not keep them ; but was alternately up and down, driven along all the time floundering. Oh then she screamed with terror, and the poor governess ran screaming, too, and making idle clutches from the bank, but powerless to

aid. Then, as the current deepened, the poor girl lost her feet altogether, and was carried on towards the deep water, flinging her arms high and screaming, but powerless. At first she was buoyed up by her clothes, and particularly by a peticoat of some ma-terial that did not drink water. But as her other clothes became soaked and heavy, she sank to her chin, and death stared her in the face.

She lost hope, and being no common spirit, she gained resignation ; she left off screaming, and said to Everett : "Pray for me."

But the next moment hope revived, and fear with it-this is a law of nature-for a man, bare-headed and his hair flying, came gallopin on a bare-backed pony, shouting and screaming with terror louder than both the women. He urged the pony furiously to the stream; then the beast planted his feet together, and with the impulse thus given, Hope threw himself over the pony's head into the water ; and had his arm round his child in a moment. He lashed out with the other hand across the stream. But it was so powerful now, as it neared the lasher, that the made far more way onward to destruction than they did across the stream ; still they did near the bank a little. But the lasher roared nearer and nearer, and the stream pulled them to it with iron force. They were close to it now. Then a willow bough gave them one chance. Hope grasped it and pulled with iron strength. From the bough he got to a branch, and finally clutched the stem of the tree just as his feet were lifted up by the rushing water; and both lives hung upon that willow tree. The girl was on his left arm, and his right arm roud the willow.

"Grace," said he, feigning calmness, "put your arm round my neck, Mary." 'Yes, dear," said she, firmly.

"Now, don't hurry yourself; there's no danger; move slowly across me, and hold my right arm very tight." She did so.

"Now take hold of the bank with your left hand ; but don't let go of me." principle was this sell no produce in its principle was this sell no produce in its principle was this sell no produce in its principle was the barden of the sell to take care principle was the barden of the sell to take care of her. Then Hope clutched the tree with his left "Yes, dear," said the little heroine, whose

But the tenant had desion of the term. murred.

Bartley paid littleattention at the time; byand-by he said : "Did you not see signs of coal on Colonel

Clifford's property?" "That I did, and on this very farm, and told him so. But he is behind the age. I have no patience with him. Take one of those old iron ramrods that used to load the old musket, and cover that ramrod with prejudices a foot and a half deep, and there you have Colonel Clifford."

"Well, but a tenant would not be bound by his prejudices."

"A tenant! A tenant takes no right to mine under a farm lease; he would have to propose a special contract, or to ask leave, and Colonel Clifford would never grant it." There the conversation dropped. But the matter rankled in Bartley's mind. Without saying any more to Hope, he consulted a share

attorney. The result was that he took Mary Bartley

with him into Derbyshire. He put up at a little inn, and called at Clif-ford Hall.

He found Colonel Clifford at home, and was received stifly but graciously. He gave Colonel Clifford to understand that he had left business.

"All the better," said Colonel Clifford, sharply. "And taking to farming !" "Ugh !" said the other, with his favorite

snort. At this moment who should walk into the

com but Walter Clifford. Bartley started and stared. Walter started

and stared. "Mr. Bolton," said Bartley, scarcely above

whisper. But Colonel Clifford heard it, and said,

brusquely : "Bolton ! No. Why, this is Walter Clifford, my son, and my man of business. Wal-ter, this is Mr. Bartley." "Proud to make your acquaintance, sir," said the astute Bartley, ignoring the past.

Walte was glad he took this line before

Colonel Clifford ; not that he forgave Mr. Burtley that old affront the reader knows of. The judicious Bartley read his face, and as

first step towards propitiation, introduced him to his daughter. Walter was amazed at her beauty and grace, coming from such a stock. He welcomed her courteously but shyly. She replied with rare affability, and that entire bsence of mock modesty which was already a feature in her character. To be sure, she was little more than fifteen, though she was

full grown, and looked nearly twenty. Bartley began to feel his way with Colonel Clifford about the farm. He told him he was pretty successful in agriculture, thanks to the assistance of an experienced friend, and

then he said, half carlessly : "By-the-by, they tell me you have one to

let. Is that so ?" "Walter," said Colonel Clifford, "have you a farm to let ?"

"Not at present, sir; but one will be vacant in a month, unless the present tenant consents to pay thirty per cent. more than he has done.' "Might I see that farm, Mr. Walter?" asked Bartley." Gertainly," said Walter, "I shall be hap

to him. He bit his lip, and said :

"No man can do more than say he is sorry I will try to forget it, sir."

"That is as much as I can expect," said Bartley, humbly; but if you only knew the art, the cunning, the apparent evidence with which that villain Monckton deluded me-" "That I can believe."

we drop this unhappy subject for ever. If you trate the surface of the soil, and take out had done me the honor to come to me as gravel, or chalk, or minerals, if any. I don't Walter Clifford, why, then, strong and misleading as the evidence was, I should have the farm in pieces. Ah, there's a proviso, said, "appearances are deceitful; but no that any damage to the surface or the agricul Clifford was ever disloyal."

This artful speech conquered Walter Clif-He blushed and bowed a little ford. haughtily at the compliment to the Cliffords. But his sense of justice was aroused."

"You are right," said he. "I must try and see both sides. If a man sails under false colors, he mustn't howl if he is mistaken for a pirate. Let us dismiss the subject for ever. 1 am Walter Clifford now-at your service.

At that moment Mary Bartley came in, beaming with youth and beauty, and illumined the room. The cousins shook hands, and Walter's eyes glowed with admiration. After a few words of greeting, he handed Mary into the drag. Her father followed, and he was about to drive off, when Mary cried out : "Oh, I forgot my skirt, if I am to ride."

The skirt was brought down, and the horses, who were beginning to fret, dashed off. A smart little groom rode behind, and on reaching the farm they found another with two saddle horses; one of them-a small, gentle Arab gelding-had a side saddle. They rode all over the farm, and inspected the buildings, which were in excellent repair, thanks to Walter's supervision. Bartley inquired the number of acres and the rent demanded. Walter told him. Bartley said it seemed to him a fair rent. Still, he should like to know why the present tenant declined.

"Perhaps you had better ask him," said alter. "I should wish you to hear both Walter. sides."

"That is like you," said Bartley, "hut where does the shoe pinch, in your opinion ?" "Well, he tells me in sober earnest that he loses money by it as it is; but, when he is drunk, he tells his boon companions he has made seven thousand pounds here. He has one or two grass fields that want draining, but I offer him the pipes; he has only got to lay them and cut the drains. My opinion is that he is the slave of habit ; he is so used to make an unfair profit out of these acres that he cannot break himself off it and be content

me ?

Walter said nothing ; the truth is, he did not want to let the farm to Bartley.

Bartley saw this, and drew Mary aside. "Should not you like to come here, my child ?"

"Yes, papa, if you wish it; and you know it's dear Mr. Hope's birthplace." Well, then, tell this young fellow so. I

will give you an opportunity. "This was easily managed, and then Mary py to show you over it?" Then he turned to Consin Walter, we should all three be so wary : "I am airaid it would be no compliant glad if we might have the farm."

A and glasser

that he does all the repairs and draining, and that you find the materials ; and also, that he insures all the farm buildings. But you can hardly stand out for the insurance if he objects. There's no harm trying. Stay, here is one clause that is unusual : the tenant is to "And permit me one observation before have the right to bore for water, or to penetural value shall be fully compensated, the amount of such injury to be settled by the landlord's valuer or surveyor. Oh, come, if you can charge your own price, that can't kill you."

In short, the draft was approved, subject to certain corrections. These were accepted The lease was engrossed in duplicate, and in due course signed and delivered. The old tenant left, abusing the Cliffords, and saying it was unfair to bring in a stranger, for he would have given all the money.

Bartley took possession. Walter welcomed Hope very warmly, and often came to see him. He took a great interest in Hope's theories of farming, and often came to the farm for lessons. But that interest was very much increased by the opportunities it gave him of seeing and talking to sweet Mary Bartley. Not that he was for-ward or indiscreet. She was not yet sixteen, and he tried to remember she was a child.

Unfortunately for that theory, she looked a ripe woman, and this very Walter made her more and more womanly. Whenever Walter was near she had new timidity, new blushes, fewor gushes, less impetuosity, more reserve. Sweet innocent ! She was set by Nature to catch the man by the surest way, though she had no such design.

Oh, it was a pretty subtle piece of nature, and each sex played its part. Bold advances of the man with internal fear to offend, mock retreats of the girl with internal throbs of complacency, and life invested with a new

and growing charm to both. Leaving this pretty little pastime to glide along the flowery path that beautifies young lives to its inevitable climax, we go on to a matter more prosaic, yet one that proved a source of strange and stormy events.

Hope had hardly started the farm, when Bartley sent him off to Belgium-TO STUDY COAL MINES.

CHAPTER VIL .- THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE

Mr. Hope left his powerful opera-glass with with a fair one." "I dare say you have hit it," said Bartley. "Well, I am fond of farming, but I don't live by it, and a moderate profit would content me?" Mary Bartley. One day, that Walter called, she was looking through it at the landscape, and handed it to him. He admired its power. Mary Bartley. Mary Bartley. One day, that Walter called, she was looking through it at the landscape, and handed it to him. He admired its power. "Oh "seid he "those aculd thit he ?"

"Oh," said he, "how could that be ?" Then she told him how Hope had seen her drowning a mile off with it, and ridden a

barebacked steed to her rescue. "God bless him," cried Walter. "He is our best friend. Might I borrow this famous

glass ?", said Mary, " I am not going into any more streams; I am not so brave as I used to be." I used to be." I that "

" Of course I will, if you wish it?" (Continued on 3rd Page.)

I I LICE - E APPLY I r.,

#### المستعمد والمستعمل والمستعمل والمعاد وأبواني تتوافيته وتتقيق

# July 16, 1834.

Mr. Walter Children. He was surprised delighted and surprised. She was surprised accident, no doubt; only she foresaw the inevitable occurrence.

except what was most on their minds. Their soft tones and expressive eyes supplied that little deficiency.

One day he caught her riding on her little Arab. The groom fell behind directly. After they had ridden some distance, in silence,

Walter broke out :

" How beautifully you ride !" " Me ?" cried Mary. " Why, I never had a lesson in my life !" "That accounts for it. Let a lady alone and she does everything more gracefully than a man; but let some cad undertake to teach her, she distrusts herself and imitates the anob. If you could only see the women in Hyde Park, who have been taught to ride, ride, and compare them with yourself." "I should learn humility."

" No, it would make you vain, if anything

could." "You seem inclined to do me that good turn ; come, pray, what do these poor ladies do to offend you so.'

They tighten both reins equally, and saw the poor devil's mouth with the curb and the rated her. Black Bess came home that day snaffle at one time. Now, you know, Mary, the snaffle is a mild bit and the curb is a sharp one; so where is the sence of pulling little one for the kitten. But the worst of all is they show the caddess so plainly."

"Caddess-caddess ! What is that ? Goddess you mean, I suppose ?" " No, I mean a cad of the feminine gender.

elated consciousness that they are on horse-back. That shows that they have only just made the acquaintance of that animal, and in rider on the shoulder after her manner. All this interested and amused Walter a London riding school. Now, you hold both reins lightly in the left hand, the curb loose since it is seldom wanted, the snalle just feeling the animal's mouth, and you look right and left at the people you are talking to, and don't seem to invite one to observe that you are on a horse-that is because you are a lady, and a horse is a matter of course to you just as the ground is when you walk upon it.

The sensible girl blushed at his praise, but

she said, dryly : "How meritorious ! Cousin Walter, I have heard that flattery is poison. I won't stay here to be poisoned—so—"

She finished the sentence in action ; and, with a movement of her body she started her Arab steed, and turned her challenging eye back on Walter, and gave him a hand gallop of a mile on the turf by the road side. And when she drew bridle her cheeks glowed so and her eyes glistened, that Walter was dazzled by her bright beauty and could do nothing but gaze at her for ever so long.

If Hope had been at home Mary would have been looked after more sharply. But if she was punctual at meals that went a long

way with Robert Bartley. However, the accidental and frequent meetings of Walter and Mary, and their delightful rides and walks, were interfered with just as they began to grow into a habit. There arrived at Clifford Hall a formidable person-in female eyes, cspecially-a beauti-ful heiress. Julia Clifford, great niece and ward of Colonel Clifford ; very tall, graceful, with dark, grey eyes, and black eyebrows, the size of a leech, that narrowed to a point and met in finer lines upon the bridge of a nose that was gently aquiline, but not too large, as such noses are apt to be. A large, expressive mouth, with wonderful rows of

walked out or rode out, she very often met a horse I looks for a smart trot and a short Walter Clifford. He was always stepper, or an easy canter on a bit of turf, and not to be set to hard labor sticking my heels deligniced and said so ; and, after that, into Goliah, nor getting a bloody nose every three times, but lower her lashes and blush, but now and then from Black Bess a throwing she cans to start. Each meeting was a pure back her uneasy head when I do but lean forward in the saddle. I be an old man, miss, and I looks for peace on horseback if I can't They talked about everything in the world get it nowhere else."

All this was delivered whilst saddling Black Bess, When she was ready, Miss Clifford asked leave to hold the bridle and walk her out of the premises. As she walked her she patted and caressed her, and talked to her all the time -told her they all misunderstood her because she was a feniale but now she was not to be tormented and

teased, but to have her own way. Then she asked George to hold the mare's head as gently as he could, and Walter to put her up. She was in the saddle in a moment. The mare fidgetted and pranced, but did not rear. Julia slackened the reins. and patted and praised her, and let her go. She made a run, but was checked by degrees with the snaffle. She had a beautiful mouth, and it was in good hands at last.

When they had ridden a few miles they came to a very open country, and Julia asked demurely if she might be allowed to try her off the road. "All right," said Walter : and Miss Julia, with a smart decision that con-"I'll tell you. They square their shoulders | trasted greatly with the meekness of her provulgarly; they hold the reins in their hands si if they were driving and they draw the reins to their waists in a coarse, absurd way. They tighten both reins council and they draw the gallop; but this judicious rider neither unged the mare nor greatly checked her. She modesweating properly, but with a marked dimi-nution of lather and foam. Miss Clifford asked leave to ride her into the stable yard, away at the snaffle when you are tugging at and after dismounting talked to her and pataway at the share when you are tagging at the distribution of the door; a benefit of the bottom of the door; a perturbation of the door; a per big one for the cat to come through and a gauden, and fed Black Bess with it in the stable.

By these arts, a very light hand, and tact in riding, she soothed Black Bess's nerves, so that at last the very touch of her habit skirt, or her hand, or the sound of her voice They seem bursting with affectation and seemed to soothe the poor nervous creature and at last one day in the stable Bess proseemed to soothe the poor nervous creature;

Clifford, but still he was beginning to chafe at being kept from Miss Bartley, when one morning her servant rode over with a note :

"DEAR COUSIN WALTER--Will you kindly send me back my opera glass. I want to see what is going on at Clifford Hall. Yours affectionately, "MARY BARTLEY."

Walter wrote back directly that he would bring it himself, and tell her what was going on at Clifford Hall.

So he rode over and told her of Julia Clifford's arrival, and how his father had deputed him to attend on her, and she took up all his

time It was beginning to be a bore. "On the contrary," said Mary, "I dare say she is very handsome."

"That she is," said Walter.

"Please describe her."

"A very tall, dark girl, with wonderful eychrows; and she has broken in Black Bess, that some of us men could not ride in omfort."

Mary changed color. She murmured : "No wonder the hall is more attractive than the farm," and the tears shone in her

eyes. "Oh, Mary," said Walter, reproachfully, "how can you say that? What is Julia Clifford to me?"

"I can't tell," said Mary, drily, "I never saw you together through my glasses, you know

Walter laughed at this innuendo.

"You shall see us together to-morrow, if you will bless one of us with your company.

"I might be in the way ?" "That is not very likely. Will you ride to Hammond Church to-morrow at about ten, and finish your sketch of the tower? I will bring Miss Clifford there and introduce you o each other.

After this, young Fitzroy was generally Miss Clifford's companion in her many walks, and Walter Clifford had a most delightful time with Mary Bartley. Her nurse discovered how matters were go

ing. But she said nothing. From something Bartley let fall years ago, she divined that Bartley was robbing Walter Clifford by sub-stituting Hope's child for his own, and she thought the mischief could be repaired and the dollars right and left. Without particularizsin atoned for if he and Mary became maning too many of the winners to become tediand wife. So she held her tongue and watched. ons, we report that Ticket No. S6,440 drew

The servants at the hall watched the whole game, and saw how the young people were nairing, and talked them over very freely.

The only person in the dark was Colonel Clifford. He was nearly always confined to his room. However, one day he came down and found Julia and Percy together. She in-troduced Percy to him. The colonel was curt but grumpy, and Percy soon beat a retreat.

The colonel sent for Walter to his room. He did not come for some time because he was wooing Mary Bartley. Colonel Clifford's first word was :

"Who was that little stuttering dandy I eaught spooning your Julia ?"

"Only Percy Fitzroy." "Only Percy Fitzroy. Never despise your rivals, sir. Always remember that young women are full of vanity, and expect to be in fractions, one-lifth to Wm. Boyd, No. 3,122 School street, St. Louis, Mo.; Nos. 17,252, 66,114, 73,860, 80,681, drew \$5,000 each, and so it went on. The next drawing courted all day long. I will thank you not to (171st) will occur on Tuesday, August 12, of which full information can be had from M. leave the field open a single day till you have secured the prize.' What prize, sir?" be scattered to holders of tickets costing \$5

"What prize, you ninny ? Why, the beautiful girl that can buy back Oddington and Drayton, peaches and fruit and all. They are both to be sold at this moment. What a prize ? Why, the wife I have seeured for you if you don't go and play the fool and neglect

he." Walter Clifford looked aghast. "Julia Clifford !" said he. "Pray don't ask me to marry her." "Not ask you--but I do ask you; and, what is more, I command you. Would you revolt against your father, who has forgiven you, and break my heart now 1 am enfectied

by disease? Julia Clifford is your wife, or you are my son no more,' (To be Continued.)

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effect on the children

Female vaccinators have been introduced into Madras, so that native women need not have their prejudices shocked by being treated by medical men.

Allen's Lung Balsam is the standard Cure for Coughs and Colds in the States. See adr.

An Indianapolis man has invented a live poultry car. It has numberless partitions, storm curtains, cleansing apparatus, water and food troughs.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

A small whisky bottle and some human hair were found in the stomach of a dead shark recently washed ashore on the California coast.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion. tts The latest rival of the hackmen at Niagara Falls is a real live Indian princess, who acts as the "saleslady" of a bazaar just opened. She is said to dress "in a costume to which by her rank she is entitled."

-No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet admirably effective med v.

#### "TO DO GOOD AND DISTRIBUTE-FORGET NOT !"

the First Capital prize of \$150,000. It was

sold in halves, one of which fell to a lucky

New Yorker who has not allowed his name to be used. Ticket No. 53,770 drew the Sec-

ond Capital of \$50,000, one-half of which was

Henkels, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia,

Pa. ; another to Mr. Chas. Clarke of the same

city; another to A. F. Badlam, collected through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal.; another to Phil. G. Gruber, Milwankee, Wis. Nos. 11,181 and 41,309

drew the Fourth Capital of \$10,000 each; sold

each. Do not delay the opportunity.

sale.

flicted.'

Gordon.

Bayard Taylor's father and mother, still

long since discarded the use of all others.

five graves, one in the center and the others

near by at the four points of the compass.

The center grave bears the brief inscription, "Our husband," while the others are in-scribed respectively: "My I. wife," "My II. wife," "My III. wife," "My IV. wife."

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: "I

have been troubled with Asthma since I was

ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of

bottles of different kinds of medicine, with

no relief. I saw the advertisement of Nor-

throp & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

with Lime and Soda, and determined to try

it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given

me more relief than anything I have ever

tried before, and I have great pleasure

in recommending it to those similarly af-

NO STEPS TO PREVENT THE INTRO-DUCTION OF CHOLERA INTO ENG-LAND.

LONDON, July 8.—The sanitary authorities

London are beseeching the Government to

adopt precautionary measures against the introduction of cholera from France, but their

appeals have thus far proved unavailing. Sir

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

In the fierce heat of noonday, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 17, as usual, Generals G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal

A. Early, of Va., met to aid that most meritorious institution—the ancient "Charity Hespital" by giving away at the Grand Golden Drawing (the 169th monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery. The wheel whirled Lace dresses will lead in popularity as elegant evening toilets this season. The evening shoe for little girls is the fivearound and scattered over half a million of

Yokes are immensely fashionable both for

High buttoned boots in French or Dougola

Lace ruffles should trim light summer ilks, foulards, all India silken stuffs, and Surahs.

Point d'esprit, or pin-head dotted not, is the rival of the new imitation Chantilly piece held by S. M. Rothschild, a merchant of No 232 Church street, New York city. Ticket No. 27,870 drew the Third Capital of \$20,-000; it was sold in tenths, one to Mr. D. Geo. lace.

Fedora front redingotes and garments for little girls are as popular as for grown up women.

Little girls carry parasols ornamented with me or more Kate Greeniway figures on the gores.

Pale-brown cashmere is a favorite with young girls for travelling. It is simply made up with a kilted skirt, an apron overskirt and three months ago, and informally notified to Mgr. Moran at the time of his late visit to a plaited waist.

The largest number of wash goods dresses made up in one particular style are those in the form of what are incorrectly called A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La \$265,500 will Mother Hubbards.

Very wide sashes are again in vogue. They pass around the waist and are tied in a big bow in the back. They are specially pretty with full tacked skirts and full waists with or without yottes,

iving up to the nincties in years, inhabit the beautiful country house which Bavard built years ago at Kennett Square, Pa., and which since his death has fruitlessly been offered for unong other Parisian noveltics. As a GENERAL THING LADIES who make

The latest costume of high ceremony He never seems so happy as when he is in the northern city in which he spent so much brought out from Paris consists of a pale blue Chantilly lace (entire) dress, worn over a of his childhood, or at Monza. In Rome he pale blue Surah ship. The pale blue net, on has a settled look of gloom upon his countewhich the white (initation) Chantilly flowers nance which involuntarily excites compassion. are applique, is fine silk tulle.

The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues dark, with a dash of gray in it, has appeared of this floral water as a cosmetic, and have in fine plain vieugua cloths and veilings, and is introduced in plain and figured materials in combination with fawn, beige, russet, A town in Connecticut has a lot containing éeru, etc.

Among the newest and most seasonable trimmings are cream and beige embroidered, or Oriental laces, which reproduce exactly the old church point, with its raised figures, the Genoese and other Italian laces, as well as the darned English laces of a later period. The lace or tulle waistcoat ending in light,

brocade, or foulard, is revived in new even-

Lace lambrequin draperies of border lace placed around the bottom of the bodice, lace elbow sleeves, and a full lace yoke strapped with ribbon matching the talleta glace or Surah of the foundation of the costume, are the features of some of the dressiest summer toilets.

When Chantilly is quoted as one of the fashionable laces the old black, reat lace of Chantilly is not meant, but an imitation of the flowers of that old lace, only white, not black, and applique as a rule, on colored tulle or colored net. These are wonderfully effec-

ther says that he has indisputable proofs that dynamife was imported from the Rehauna William Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, answers all requests of this kind by Many of the exquisitely embroidered muslins worn this season by ladies, married or Chemical Works in Philadelphia. saying that the medical experts dispute the single, are given a beautiful tint by an underefficacy of quarantining as a preventive of the spread of cholera. Mr. Gladstone, on being dress of cream colored muslin, tine batiste, or appealed to, echolera. Mr. Gradistine, on being dress of or appealed to, echolera the reply of the Home monsseline Secretary, and added that it was not and more the policy of the Government at is of silk. present to irritate France by any un-The mus monsseling de soie. The effect is much better and more diaphanous than when the underslip An extract from his memorial speech in Con-

The muslin dress is an ideal summer toilet,

FASHION POINTS.

3

THE TALK OF ROME.

GROWING PRESTIGE OF THE PAPACY-THE

MEETING OF THE IRISH BISHOPS.

ROME, June 27, 1884 .-- Slowly but surely

the Vatican seems regaining its influence. The recent elections in Spain, the defeat of

the Belgian Liberals and the postponement

In Prussia the Vatican still meets with resist-

ance; but in America, England, Russia, the East and in Oceania its prestige is surely in-

creasing. The convocation of the American

bishops, the coming Congress of the Irish epis-

copate in Rome and the Baltimore Council

will all have reaffirmed and consolidated its

position. And now it is announced that in 1886 a Plenary Council of the bishops of

Australia and New Zealand is to assemble.

It will discuss the internal affairs of the

Catholie Clourch in the far Oceanian settle-

ments, and the fact that the Australian epis

copate is largely Irish, while the Primate Archbishop of Sydney, Mgr. Moran (who is to preside over the Council), is a fervent

Irish patriot, must give exceptional interest

to the event. The meeting of the Australian

Council was decided upon in principle two or

A CATHOLIC VICTORY,

Hardly less significant than all this was the victory of the Catholies at the Roman ad-

ministrative elections. Were the Vatican to

authorize its partisans to take part in-the

political elections also, the strength of the

groups (parties they can by no stretch of cour-

tesy be called) who now squabble and tight

for supremacy in the Italian Chambers might

be curiously changed. But for the present the "cue" of the Papalini is to ignore

KING HUMBERT AND HIS QUEEN.

Ill health and the Passanante attempt have

set sad marks upon his face, and few,

however poor, would perhaps care to change places with the young mon-arch as he drives down the Corso in

the afternoons in his stenko, constantly

raising his hat, in acknowledgment of the

cold though respectful salutations of his Roman subjects. The King by the by, rarely

is invariably accompanied by one aido-de-

camp-sometimes by two. The Queen takes

her airing in an open carriage, attended by two of her ladies in waiting and by a pair of

red liveried flunkies. The little Prince of

Naples, as a rule, occupies a third carriage with his tutor. Only on grand occasions do

you see the royal father, mother and heir ap-

parent together. Yet the family of Savoy

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Lospon, July 9 .-- Colonel Majende, in an

dlicial report regarding the dynamite out-

rages of May 30th last, by which the detec-tives' office at Scotland Yard, the Junior Carlton Club house and the mansion of Sir

Watkins W. Wynne were bally damaged,

states that the explosions were planned and

excented by the same gang as caused the ex-

plosion at Victoria railway station. He fur-

BAYARD ON THE IRISH.

gress, Feb. 9, 1882, on the death of Hon.

Michael O'Connor, of South

vas never more united

Corn Cure removes the trouble.

if ever drives out with Queen Margaret

King Humbert has gone to Turin again.

Rome.

#### Gray is undoubtedly the leading color. Black silk is seldom seen on the street. Sapphires are the fashionable stone at pre-

of the conversion of the Propaganda property are so many feathers in the capof the Pontiff. strap Patti tie or slipper.

young ladies and little girls,

kid are the correct day wear for little women.

The Circussian jacket, quite short at the waist, square cut in front, opening over a Russian waistcoot and belt, and worn with a Italian supremacy. full trutmed or undrimmed skirt, comes to us

any pretensions to refinement desire to have sail white hands. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of MURRAY & LANMAN's FLORIDA WATER mixed with the water in the

basin. It removes redness and roughness. A charming tint of blue, neither light nor

> airy paniers, formed by apright folds of the transparent fabric and worn under sleeveless Zouave jackets of embroidered silk, satin ing toilets fresh from the hand of a noted French designer.

tive and beautiful imitations.

ivory, and the prettiest little black down, fine as hair, on her upper lip, and a skin rather dark but clear, and glowing with the warm blood beneath it, completed the noble girl; she was nineteen years of age. Colonel Clifford received her with warm

affection and old-fashianed courtesy; but as he was disabled by a violent fit of gout, he deputed Walter to attend her on foot and horseback.

Miss Clifford, accustomed to homage, laid Walter under contribution every day. She was very active, and he had to take her a walk in the morning, and a ride in the afternoon. He winced a litter this at first ; it kept him so much from Mary. But there was some compensation. Julia Clifford was a ladylike rider; and also a bold and skillful one.

The first time he rode with he asked her beforehand what sort of a horse she would

like. "Oh, anything," said she, "that is not

"A hack or a hunter?"

"Oh, a hunter, if I may."

"Perhaps you will do me the honor to look

at them and select." "You are very kind, and I will."

He took her to the stables, and she se-lected a beautiful black mare with a coat like

satin.

"There," said Walter, despondingly, "I was afraid you would fix on her. She is im-possible. I can't ride her myself." "And where are you stayin quired she. "At the D-d-dun Cow."

" Vicious "

"Not in the least."

"Well, then-"

Here the old groom touched his hat, and id curtly :

"Too hot and fidgetty, miss. I'd as lieve ride of a boiling kettle."

Walter explained :

"The poor thing is the victim of nervousness."

Which I call them as rides her the viotims," suggested the ancient groom.

"Be quiet, George. She would go sweetly duck. in a steeple-chase, if she didn't break her "H. heart with impatience before the start. But guarded remark. on the road she is impossible. If you make her walk she is all over lather in five minutes, and she'd spoil that sweet habit with flecks Julia, she was more communicative. She of foam. My lady has a way of tossing her | said : head and covering you all over with white streaks."

Clifford.

"Nay, miss. She wants bleeding o' Sundays, and sweating over the fallows till she drops o' week days. ... But if she was mine I'd put her to work a coal cart for six monthsthat would larn her."

"I will ride her," said Miss Clifford, calm

ly; "her or none." "Saddle her, George," said Walter, re-signedly. ("I'll ride Goliah." Black Bess shan't plead a, bad, example. Goliah is as meek as Moses, Miss Clifford. He is a gigan-tic many "

and the second second

This was settled, and Mary was apparently uite intent on her sketch when Walter and Julia rode up, and Walter said : "That is my cousin, Mary Bartley. May

I introduce her to you ?" "Of course. What a sweet face !"

So the ladies were introduced, and Julia praised Mary's sketch, and Mary asked leave to add her to it, hanging, with pensive figure, over a tombstone. Julia took an admirable pose, and Mary, with her quick and facile fingers, had her on the paper in no time. Walter asked her in a whisper what she

thought of her model. "I like her," said Mary. "She is rather pretty.

"Rather pretty ! Why, she is an acknow-

ledged beauty." "A beauty! The idea! Long, black thing."

Then they rode altogether to the farm There Mary was all innocent hospitality, and the obnoxious Julia kissed her at parting, and begged her to come and see her at the

hall Mary did call, and found her with a young gentleman of short stature, who was devouring her with his eyes ; but did not overflow in discourse, having a slight impediment in his speech. This was Mr. Percy Fitzroy. Julia introduced him.

"And where are you staying, Percy ?" in

"What is that ?" Walter explained that it was a small hostelry; but one that was occasionally honored by distinguished visitors. Miss Bartley stay-

ed there three days. "I h-ope to st-ay more than that," said little Percy, with an amourous glance at Julia.

Miss Clifford took Mary to her room and soon asked her what she thought of him; then anticipating criticism, she said there was not much of him, but he was such a

"He dresses beautifully," was Mary's

However, when Walter rode home with her, being now relieved of his attendance on

"Inever knew before that a man could "She wants soothing," suggested Miss and his face, and his little whiskers, his white scarf, his white waistcoat; and all his clothes, and himself, seem just washed and ironed and starched. I looked

round for the bandbox." "Never mind," said Walter, "he is a great addition. My duties devolve on him. And I shall be free to- How her eyes

A beggar was arrested in New York City a few days ago and sent to the penitentiary for six months. It was ascertained that he was a "poor blind man in the daytime, and a very good sighted poker player at night."

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario County N.Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten and twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil.

They have lots of fun out in Colorado slid ing down the sandy hills on shovels. A short time ago a man was engaged in this noble pastime and the shovel became so hot that his trousers took fire.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q. writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says 'George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applica-tions. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the beat results. It acts like a charm." \*\*

Lightning recently struck a tree on Gov-ernor Stanford's California ranch, and the Chinamen employed on the place could not be induced to pick up the débris, as they considered that it was the work of an evil spirit.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidnev Ailments, and for Blood impurity, is decided.

A hundred-ton cannon that was being fired for the first time recently at Gibraltar split or burst at the muzzle in consequence of the shot not having been rammed home.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes :----'' My wife was troubled with Dys-pepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she

has been for years." A Brooklyn veteran named Peterson has named his son Chester A. Arthur, and in-

vites the President to attend the christening in the role of godfather.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.-Sure Relief. -The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric dis-

avoidable tions and this season it is exquisitely lighted upon upon commercial intercourse. This has proved a most unfortunate remark for Gladstone, for it has provoked the furious anger of the

dotted grounds, in beautifully shaded leaf, flower and fruit designs. It is considered the toilet par excellence for garden parties, with its softening and illuminating ornamen-Tories, and has also alienated from him many of the more timid of his own party. The tation of plaited lace and softly tinted satin Torics say that the cold-blooded selfishness ribbons. of the Liberal leader was never more clearly

The most fashionable dust cloaks of the shown than by his willingness to jeopard the season are made of spongee, gathered back lives of millions of Englishmen rather than risk disturbing the little comedy which he is and front, after the style of the "Felicie redingote. Excepting this there is nothing to be purchased but the large, loose dust arranging with Premier Ferry regarding the Egyptian conference. The charge is more cloaks in coarse "granite" or hidcous linen. people. This style of cloak is positively distiguring. effective because the fear which prevails in England that the pestilence will be brought they browlen the back and vulgarize the into Britain by means of the practically unrewhole appearance. stricted traffic with Marseilles and Toulon,

The sailor hats for ladies, which were in fashion a number of years ago, have been revived. They will be worn by the most aristocratic belles of Newport, Berkeley, Narragansett, Lennox and Mount Desert this season. They will even be used in the mountains and at Devon and other suburban places, and will be a decided feature at Lake George, where they will accord with the other general nautical "get up" of the girls.

The favorite mode of making a white linen lawn this season is to lay the entire length of the skirt-which is ungored-in wide St. Lawrence to the Savannah but was entucks, these being very often four inches deep. The overdress is rather short in front, and the drapery in the back is tucked to the belt. The bodice has a Mother Hubbard yoke, in which is gathered a full waist, belted and finished with a satin girdle or ribbon with flowing loops and ends fastened to the left side.

NEW METHOD OF BREAD-MAKING. Le Fermier, a French agricultural paper, gives a description of a new process of making bread, which has proved successful in one of the largest bakeries of Paris. It consists simply in dissolving a certain quantity of glucose in the warm water with which the dough is mixed. The dough rises rapidly and makes a very light and palatable bread The theory of this proceeding is explained as follows : "In the ordinary process the starch of the flour is changed to dextrine, then the dextrine is converted to glucose, which is decomposed, evolving carbonic acid, which fermentation eliminates the starch of the flour and diminishes the quantity of bread. The new process avoids this destruction of starch. The glucose combines with the yeast, and is converted into carbonic acid which raises the dough. There is thus ob-tained, with economy of time and labor, a bread which is more abundant, more nutri tious, and of better quality." Our contempo-rary adds: "This is an excellent recipe which we hope will be propagated in our rural and agricultural households.", The proportion of glucose to be used is not stated, and can only be determined by experiment. Glucose in its solid and liquid forms is about one half as sweet as cane sugar or molasses; consequently a larger quantity of the former could be used than of the latter without imparting excessive sweetness to the bread.

In order to prevent haystacks being de-stroyed by fire, farmers in the far West scatter a few handfuls of common salt between each layer. It is claimed that salt, by ab, that that which MAR. O'Sonot opened against sorting the humidity of the have preventeries the great actor the next day. and a second The second se The second s The second s The second s The second se The second second

Carolina

Mr. O'Connor, although a natural-born citizen of South Carolina, possessed in a marked degree the characteristics of the race from which he sprung. His name and parentage were Irish; and he was one of the almost countless illustrations of worth and character, eloquence and wit, courage and capacity, which that island of sorrows has contributed to build up and strengthen the Government of the United States and the advancement of its

Mr. President, if the names of the men of Irish birth and Irish blood who have dignified and decorated the annals of American history were to be erased from the record, how much of the glory of our country would be subtracted? In the list of American statesmen and patriots, theologians and poets, soldiers and sailors, jurists and orutors, what names shine with purer lustre or are mentioned with more respect than those of the men, past and present, we owe to Ireland !

On that imperishable roll of honor, the Declaration of Independence, we find their names, and in the prolonged struggle that followed there was no battle-field from the riched with Irish blood shed in the cause of civil and religious liberty. To-day we see them in our midst, honored and beloved by their associates, and valued, not only by their constituents alone, but by the entire country. Of this patriotic class was Mr. O'Connor, and while we can not fail to mourn the loss occasioned by his death, we may well cherish the legacy of honest fame and faithful public service he has left us.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-parifying roots, combined with lodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Bingworm, Blotches; [ Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused . by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, pondition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh. arms1 (Acros

Inflammatory Rheumatism? Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durbam, Ia., March 2, 1889. Jr. may or present of the start of the start of the Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Drnggists; \$1, six bottles for \$6. 

Barry B. Contract

account include at least one capable, energetic and public-minded physician. The children should, by all means, have a share in the planting, naming and registry of the trees, as well as in their care. - Northwestern.

EORREST AND O'CONNOR.

The true story of how Charles O'Conor came to act as counsel in the Forest divorce case is told by the Syracuse *Herald*. Mrs. Forrest's told by the Syracuse *Herald*. Mrs. Forrest's friends had tried to engage him, but he re-fused positively to have anything to do with the case. But they had spread abroad reports of their intention to engage him, hoping thus to frieghten Mr. Forest, and Forrest had heard and believed them. A few hours after his final refusil to be Mrs. Forest's counsel Mr. O'Conor took his seat in a horse car to go home. A moment later Forest entered. His eye fell upon O'Conor and fashed fire. Believing the lawyer to be his wife's counsel, he strode up to him, and in the presence, of the assembled pas-sengers deliberately, frod on this toes. Mr.

sengers deliberately, trod on his toes. Mr. O'Conor rose, quitted the car and returned to his office. There he wrote a brief note to Mrs. Forrest, accepting, her, care [without a retainer, and a more remoreeless warfare was never waged by counsel upon an adversarys client than that which an a Country pened wagainst

might prove as fatal to Liberal supremacy as the capture of Khartoum or the murder of

#### ORNAMENTING SCHOOL GROUNDS.

and a few cases of cholers in London just now

It is pleasant to read the warm words by good and influential men in favor poken of planting school grounds, not only for adornment and shelter, but for all the reasons for which pictures are put into schoolbooks-to teach facts and to impress them by actual seeing, so that the lessons cannot be forgotten. No pictures can be quite so true or so fully detailed as the living objects, which are each a volume in themselves, turning new views to the observer continually. There is an increasing advocacy of this excellent sort of school equipment; and we must hope that there is increasing practice of it, especially since several leading firms have published their readiness to supply seeds and plants for schoolyard planting at almost no cost, certain conditions to secure them being observed. One speaker on this subject lately said that the children must be depended upon for the ornamentation of the country. It is time then to begin their lessons. Another writer says that sanitary im provement especially as regards cesspools, sewers, etc., should have its first patterns on the school grounds, whence it would spread through towns and homes. Every school board, wherever it is possible, should on that

#### WE WITNESS AND CATHOFIC CHRONICLE. July 16, 1884 THE TRUE

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WEDNE3DAY.....JULY 16, 1884.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JULY.

THURSDAY, 17.-St. Alexius, Confessor, FRIDAY, 18.-St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. SS. Symphoresa and Seven Sons Martyrs. Definition of Dogma of Infal libility, 1870.

SATURDAY, 19,-St. Vincent of Paul, Con fessor. SUNDAY, 20. -Seventh Sunday after Pente

cost. St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Less. Is. Iviii. 7-11; Gosp. Matt. xix. 13-21. MONDAY, 21.-St. Praxedes, Virgin-TUESDAY, 22.-St. Mary Magdalen. Egan, Philadelphia, died, 1814. Chanche, Natchez, died, 1852. Bp WEDNESDAY, 23.-St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor.

MR. HENDRICKS is on his dignity and de clines to answer whether he will accept on decline the nomination for Vice-President. Mr. Hendricks evidently believes in the old motto, " Either Cæsar or nobody."

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., editor of United Ireland, received an ovation in the House of Commons on his return from Dublin, where he met with such success in exposing the abominations of the Castle officials.

-----

CANADIAN watering places, especially those on the Gulf, stand a good chance to be well patronised this year. The cholera is in France, and this will diminish the tide of American travel, which will be turned to our shores.

MR. GLADSTONE has decided to shut up shop during the remainder of the warm season, and to resume business in the cool days of October. The Premier thinks the Lords will get over their madness by that time, and

will then swallow the Franchise Bill.

fair. Parnell and his party say they are ob solutely indifferent to the present situation of the bill. The Irish leader has intimuted that the Nationalists will not move a hand nor a foot, one way or the other, to help the Franchise bill out of its present, difficulty. Any display of anxiety for the success of the bill on the part of the Irish members will simply inflame the English opposition to the measure. As in any case the Irish members are not inclined to help on the present work of coercion against the government, they will' remain impassive in the present struggle.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Trevelyan, Irish Chief Secretary, indignantly denied that any of the Government's officials in Ireland were guilty of the charges which Mr. O'Brien had laid at their door. He denounced the members of the Irish party who insinuated anything indelicate against his Castle pets. Last night this same Mr. Trevelyan announced from his seat in the House of Commons that "persons charged with odious crimes in Dablin would be prosecuted." How is it that the papers, which never fail

to grow indignant at and to denounce the Irish peasant for his alleged criminal offences, are perfectly mute over the unnatural and brutal crimes of the official gentry and well paid favorites of the English Government?

n in the second s

NEPOTISM is being cultivated for all it is worth by our Federal Cabinet. Sir John Macdonald has just superannuated a faithful public official, Mr. Charles McCarthy, to make way for James P. Macpherson, the Premier's nephew. This is done although Mr. McCarthy is said to be good for at least fifteen or twenty years more of service. Hon. Mr. Bowell creates the office of Customs Appraiser at Winnipeg for his son; Sir Hector Langevin has hisbrother Clerk of the Senate; Hon. Mr. McLelan appoints his son, his pephew and his brother-in-law to various positions in his own department; Hon. Mr. Chapleau has his brother appointed sheriff and Superintendent of Public Works in the North-West; Hon. Mr. Caron makes his uncle a senator, and so on to the end of the chapter.

THE Kingston News does not deal gently with our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness. The latter journal has no love for General Butler, and it ventured to assert that if Butler were nominated Blaine's election would become a dead certainty. Now, this is where our respected contemporary, the Kingston News, joined issue with what it calls 'the truly good paper in Montreal." That statement of the Witness, indignant- ery to his own party, he said :ly remarks the News, "shows its ignorance of American politics. The time to be the Prime Minister of Canada, a Witness knows as much about the United States as a hog knows about baking bread or playing the piano." We submit that the News has been rather hasty and very infelicitous in the selection of its comparisons

It is not so much ignorance as it is prejudice that makes the Witness tread, so often, in the path of error.

THE hostility of the House of Lords to the Franchise Bill will have the particular effect of trampled on one of the best institutions on forcing the funeral march of their Lordships to their political graves, and of making the hereditary chamber a pile of noble ruins before another century has passed. The English Press, from the Times down, are disgusted with my Lords, and are shouting that "they must go." The Daily News is quite longer." outspoken, and says for the impudent defiance of the will of the House of Commons in audaciously rejecting the Franchise Bill, the House of Lords must be extinguished as a body incompetent to discharge their duties and who had abused the privileges accorded them. Hereditary noodles are decidedly incompatible with wise and free legislation, and the English people are justified in insisting on their abolition. MR. WHEELER, late M.P., for West Ontario. recently resigned his seat and accepted a position under the Ontario Government. Mr. Wheeler's action was prompted by Mr. Blake, the Liberal leader, who desired that assertion is no doubt on a par with his other the seat should be given to Mr. J. D. Edgar, reckless charges, and will receive little of Toronto, one of the most extensively defeated of Grit candidates, and at the same time one of the best recompensed for services , rendered to his party. But the scheme to give the seat to Mr. Edgar is in danger of being defeated. The local leaders in that Grit "hive" seem determined that the selection of the candidate shall be made by the constituency and not by the Liberal leader. At the convention held last Wednesday so strong vas the opposition to Mr. Edgar that an adjournment was made to the 23rd inst., when the wire-pullers hope to heal the breach. Should Mr. Edgar fail to secure the nomination his political career may be considered as ended, which we believe would be no injury to his party. He is neither a statesman nor an orator, but is a wire-puller and a writer of bad poetry. If the Liberal party cannot attain power without the support of J. D. Edgar, its prospects are not very bright. ALEX. SULLIVAN, President of the Irish National League of America, has, as on the from a public platform that recioccasion of the Republican Convention a month ago in Chicago, been received with equal cordiality by the Democratic National Delegates, and has been accorded an attentive hearing on the land question as it affects American interests and rights. The able the United States are too eager to stretch President of the League delivered a forcible address on the subject of "Absentee Landlordism in the United States," and his views were enthusiastically applauded by the delegates. Mr. Sullivan said that both the political parties of the Union were responsible for the stealthy invasion Gladstone's menace to force the Franchise of the anti-American absentee landlord system into the country. The American upcopic

owning more than twenty millions of acres of contradiction invelved becomes the greater their soil whence are extraoted wast revenues as means of communication and of inter to maintain and feed an aristocracy in a, foreign land. The danger to their institutions was actual fully, in our opinion-is no reason and imminent. American citizenship should be made indispensable to the ownership of land. The soil of the United States should forever remain the inheritance of a free people. This doctrine of the President of the League has been embodied in the platform noted planks thereof.

THE people of Great Britain should be informed that too many of the immigrant agents, inducing people to come to this country, are no better than crimps. These irresponsible men are little better than slave dealers, and the steamship line which offers them the largest per centage gets their patronage. They cultivate the art of lying beautifully and can draw a rosy picture of an earthly paradise to perfection. If the Cunard line pay them a higher rate per head for each immigrant captured, the burden of their siren song is that the State of Hard Scrabble comes nearer Heaven than any spot on earth, and if a Canadian line manage to get these white slave dealers on their side they declare that the North-West is the portal of Heaven, and, as Mr. Alexander Begg said recently in a pamphlet, "A man can work in Calgarry in his shirt sleeves throughout the winter." The truth is that in the older provinces at present there are more half loaves than whole loaves among the people, situations are scarce and wages are not over-remunerative. Those inducing poor people to come here are doing the immigrant a wrong and our working classes an injury. It is hard to tax the people to bring out paupers to share their half loaves and cut under their wages, and if these people are brought out they should be sent in bond to the North-West as THE POST has so frequently advocated.

## ORANGE RAVINGS.

The Orange anniversary on Saturday last prought out the usual amount of intolerant and senseless language by the cranks and knavish demogogues who take upon themselves to harangue the rank and file of the Orange Order on such occasions. Mr. John White, M.P., journeyed as far west as Clinton, Ont., to give vent to his feelings, which he did in a manner regardless of reason or discretion. He devoted a large portion of his address to abuse of Hon. Mr. Blake and misrepresentation of the political course of that gentleman. After charging him with many acts of treach-

"This was the man who hoped at some man who insulted their brethren, who insult ed noble Orange ladies and the great men of their Order. Were they going to permit this? ('No, no.') Let it be theirs to see that only those were returned to Parliament who would give them justice. (Applause, and cries, 'we will.') They would not be insulted or trampled upon, but would hurl back with scorn the miserable insinuations made against them. (Applause.) Could they forgive such conduct ? No. Forget it? No. Why should they not ? Because Mr. Blake was a man who hurt the feelings of millions of their fellows, and

the committee did wisely in recommending that the executive should not be restricted of the convention, and forms one of the most in its negotiations to the lines of the treaty of 1854. At all events, it will be well to show Canada that its interests are closely united with ours, and that we do not wish to continue longer the commercial war of tariffs which the illiberal policy of this country has done so much to create and to foster. What a boon it would be to the industries of the country, now crippled by dear raw materials and limited markets, to gain in one year commercial treaties with Mexico, with Spain and with Canada ! We see no reason why this boon should not be granted."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

be attempted. The industrial

The Democratic Presidential Convention now sitting at Chicago, has at length enun ciated the principles on which it goes be. fore the country. It professes to be the champion of the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, States rights and the supremacy of the Government strictly withthe limits of the constitution in The latter is a sop to the South which has always vigorously contended against centralization at Washington, and the autonomy of the States, and were the Federal Government to interfere as much as our administration at Ottawa it would involve a war as bitter and sangainary as that of the late rebellion. It holds that the Republican party, by its long lease of power, has grown corrupt, and thinks that frequent changes of administration would be a prevention to abuse. It takes the Republican party severely to task, declaring that it has fulfilled its mission and lives on nothing but reminiscences. It twits it very descrivedly with professing a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, and then giving more land than the farmers possess to railroads and alien corporations, who now possess above 20,000,060 of acres, and severely censures it for subjecting the American workingman to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It has shown much caution and shrewdness in not alarming the manufacturing interest by pledging itself to revise the tariff " in a spirit of fairness to all interests, and as many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, every change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved." This reads plausibly enough, but will the manufacturing interest put confidence in the good faith of tariff tinkers with free trade proclivities? It thinks that direct taxation, known as "Internal revenue," being a war tax, should be made a fund for additional pensions. This is very palpable bid for the soldiers' vote. It comes out flat-footed in regard to an Ameri-

an accidental Governor., It will thus be seen. as means of communication! and of interthat his public experience has been absurdly course are extended. That a former treaty limited, and that he is, at most, a novice in was regarded with disfavor-and wrongpolitical science. The Democratic party abounds in able and tried men, whose honesty why a new treaty should not and integrity command the admiration of theentire people, whether Republican or Demcon mocratic. There is Bayard, whose name is dition of Canada has so materially changed since the former treaty was abrogated that among the most illustrious on the national scroll, whose life services have been given to the Democratic party, and whose talents, addressed to the Governor-General has experience, and achievements qualify him to administer the affairs of the government wi h consummate skill and prudence. Then there is Allan G. Thurman who was the hero of the convention. His long, faithful and honorable public service in the councils of the nation should have shamed such men as Cleveland ont of the race. Then there are McDonald, Hendricks, Randall, Holman, Hancock, and numerous others, who have proved themselves in untold contests to be men of inflexible principle, men whose sincere democracy no one has ever questioned. The organ of the Democratic party in New York asks what will these men feel at their rejection in favor of Cleveland? No one of these men would feel injured at the choice of one of themselves. Disappointed they might be, but at least they would have been beaten by a peer; by a man for whose talents and character they had hearty admiration, and of whom to follow was as high an honor as to lead. But to be cast aside for an unknown man, a pigmy,

> whose voice has never been heard in Democratic counsels, whose labors have never been given to Democratic success ; a man whose boast is that he was elected by Republican votes and whose only effort in office has been to aid and comfort the Republican party ; a man distrusted and disliked by the Demp- the distinction was conferred. Therefore, if crats of his own State, and whose ad ministration has cost the Democratic party offensive to the loyalty of the honorable genthousands of votes in its territory- | tlenan (Dr. Tupper), all he could say was that such a man should be chosen as its na tional representative by a Democratic National Convention may prove an unbearable he was not afraid of the charges of disloyalty indignity. The dissatisfaction which Mr. that had been made against him, charges Blaine's nomination caused in the Republican ranks will be more than equalled in the Democratic party on account of Cleveland's nomination. The N.Y. Sun, which wields a powerful influence in the Empire State, and which is the most formidable Democratic organ in the Union, confessed, the day before the convention closed, that "if Mr. Cleveland should finally come forth as the candidate of the party, he would appear upon the stage bear ing the mark of destiny, and that destiny will be defeat. At the same time the disaster will be most pernicious in its effects upon the Democracy. The folly of repeating such a foolish experiment, with a man independent of party obligations, will be signally punished, and the disorganization it produces will be of a sort that will take years to recover from. If the Democracy must be beaten in 1884, there are plenty of honored and distinguished statesmen who might be selected to proceedings. The weather, however, was of lead the doomed army, without invoking, in addition to the calamity of overthrow, the dangers of disorganization and dissolution. If the Democracy is now to be beaten-and beaten when the chances of victory are better

told Sir John Young that he had certain views in reference to the future of this coun try, believing that confederation must lead to the independence of the country, and that this policy was that which was desired by the imperial government, and would be promotive of the interests of this country also. His Excellency at his (Sir Alexander's) request nermitted him to put these views in writing, . He would say that, in the letter considered the confederation of the provinces, as intended by the imperial policy. would lead to their ultimate separation from Great Britain. That was a policy, he thought, which would greatly tend to lessen complication between Great Britain and the United States; and that it would tend to remove a feeling of uneasiness in this coun. try with regard to our position relatively with the United States in the unfortunate event of hostilities occurring. He did not suggest anything like an immediate separation of the country, but thought that the connection should be maintained as long as it was compatible with our mutual interests; but that it should be understood, or if possible expressed. that the people of this country would be called upon at some definite time in the future tolegislate for themselves. He said, therefore, that, holding these views, and reserving to himself the right to state them in public, he felt that he must not accept the distinction that was offered to him unless His Excellency would be pleased to convey his (Sir Alexander's) opinion to Her Majesty's Government. \* \* He was not at liberty to

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give the words of the answer, but they could judge of its purport from the fact that there was anything in his position which was simply this, that he stood on the same ground as the Ministers of the Crown of England, and which he knew would recoil upon those who had made them. He knew perfectly well what loyalty was. It was a man giving his best mind and his best energies to the ser vice and the progress of his country, and it was not alone the mere expression of sentiment."

# FESTIVITIES AT KNOWLTON.

RAISING FUNDS FOR THE CATHOLIC CHURCH - ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. LYNCH, TAILLON AND BLANCHET.

Monday was announced as the occasion of grand bazaar and picnic to take place in aid of the Catholic Church of Knowlton, and but for the unfavorable state of the weather the day would have been a gala one for the French Canadians of the County of Brome As it was, the gathering proved very successful, and redounded greatly to the credit of those who had charge of the day's the most unfavorable description, as from morning until night it rained almost incessantly. The nine o'clock Southeastern train from Montreal, however, brought out a large number of excursionists from the city, and the gathering was made merry by the arrival of the St. Pie band, which furnished music than they have been for twenty years-in during the day. Owing to the rain, the open Heaven's name let the tragic experience be air picnic, which was to have taken place at conducted under some leader with whom the a grove on the lake, had to be abandoned, and

THE N. Y. Herald has been heaping unlimited abuse on Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., for daring to expose the depravity of English officials in Ireland. The N.Y. Sun says the "Herald should stop whining over the sad fate of the victims of Mr. O'Brien, the Irish editor. St. Patrick drove certain Irish snakes from Cork. Why shouldn't O'Brien drive certain English officials from Dublin ?"

As evening contemporary, which wears the livery of John Bull, has sneered itself bilious over the anti-British sentiment expressed in both the Republican and Democratic platforms. It must not be forgotten that, out of the 52.-000,000 in the United States, 46,000,000 have been born under the Stars and Stripes. It is, therefore, not singular that a strong American feeling should be engendered, and a corresponding antipathy be felt towards the adoption of English ways and habits of thought, which are wholly antagonistic to Republican ideas.

The time set for the holding of the convenvention of the Irish National League of America is rapidly approaching. Less than a month now remains before the convention will meet in Boston, and there is every prospect that the gathering will be as successful as that held last year in Philadelphia. Mr. Parnell will most probably be unable to attend, but he will send out one of his ablest and most trusted lieutenants, Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P. for Sligo, to fill his place in the convention. The League throughout America will no doubt send as delegates its ablest members, and will spare no effort to make the gathering a national one and thoroughly representative.

The election of a member to represent the County of Megantic in the House of Commons, made necessary by the unseating and disqualification of Mr. Frechette, Conservative, has resulted in a victory for the Liberal party. The candidates who went to the polls were Hon. Mr. Langelier, Mayor of Quebec, Liberal, and Mr. J. S. Turgeon, Conservative. At the last general election Mr. Frechette succeeded in carrying the constituency by a majority of 119, the vote standing 1,204 to 1.085. This Conservative majority Mr. Langelier has now turned into a Liberal majority of 31 against the Conservative candidate, Mr. Turgeon. The victory is the introduction of the thin edge of the Liberal wedge into the servied ranks of the Bleus. 7 5256 Dec abattle statute

THE TORY peers pretend to laugh at Mr. Du surgary as an outoper session, and say tem into the country. The American people shut out from one another by a purely in this interview, therefore he on patents in England. The American people shut out from one another by a purely institute interview, therefore he on patents in England. The lawyer, an ex-sheriff, a second rate mayor, and pretences. At that interview, therefore he on patent medicines in England. 

God's earth-the Orange Society. (Applause. Let them go on doing their duty manfully, and justice would be given them in time. The greatest enemy the people of Canada had today was Archbishop Lynch. He was dictator, and leader of Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat, and surely the Independent Protestant Reformers of Ontario would not submit to thi much

It is wonderful how those firebrands fear and hate the venerable Archbishop of Toronto. Poor, ignorant fanatics, their mental condition is pitiable.

Another demagogue, Dr. Wild, of Toronto, indulged in wild ravings before the Orangemen of Ottawa. He lauded the Orange Order to the skies, and of course abused the Pope and the Catholic Church. In the report of Dr. Wild's address, published in the Toronto Globe, he is represented as stating that Mr. Blake made a certain political bargain with Senators Smith and O'Donohoe in 1882, but afterwards that Sir John A. Macdonald made a higher bid and secured their support. This credence. Those Orange orators know the capacity of those whom they address, and show little regard for truth or common senso

#### RECIPROCITY.

The United States Government is taking decided action in the matter of extending commercial relations with its neighboring countries. A reciprocity treaty with Mexico has received the ratification of the Senate, and the House lost no time in giving it due effect. Congress, before ending its labors on Monday last, directed its attention towards the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. The preliminary steps were taken, and this initiative seemed to meet with general favor at the hands of politicians and of the Press. How our Canadian Government will take the American advances in this direction is not quite clear. There was a time, a few years ago, when Sir John Macdonald declared procity was one of his political aims: but if the present tone of some of the party organs on the question is any indication of his actual feeling, his views must have undergone a considerable change. At all events out its reciprocal hand and give us all the good things belonging to the American people at cost price. The New York Herald yearns for the consummation of an sot which will be replete with benefits to both parties. "It is contrary to all reason," says that journal in its most dire-like tone, "that two peoples should be commercially sures as his rivals have been. If His blography

can continental policy, recommending more immediate commercial and political relation with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling reliances with none. This means the rigid enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and refers obliquely to Cuba and remotely to Canada. It favors honest civil service reform, the separation of Church and State. and the diffusion of free ed

ucation by the common schools,

It advocates labor organizations and all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor. It re-echoes the cry that the "Chinese must go," deprecating the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for citizenship, and demands that the gates be closed against the importation of Mongolians. One important clause is that all unclaimed lands given to railroad corporations should be restored and no more grants be made to corporations or alien absentees. Here we see the Irish element to the front. It has suffered from absenteeism and is taking precautions against the introduction of this pernicious system. It makes a vigorous appeal for the protection abroad of naturalized American citizens, maintaining that an American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country, and there should be no power to extradite him for such an act. The Democrats seem displeased with what

they term the Republican party's Brish policy and demand an American policy. Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate, is reported to be inimical to England, and it is very evident no matter what party comes to power a twist of thevenerable lion's aged tail is in order. Perhaps the cry may be "On to Canada !" Qui sait ?

#### CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

The Democratic Convention at Chicago concluded its labors on Friday in a manner that was as hasty as it was uproarious. Grover Cleveland secured the nomination after the second ballot. Of the ten men who were presented to the convention, Cleveland was the weakest. He is a man with no more than a provincial reputation. He is unknown to the nation at large. He was a candidate for no other reason than that he is a New Yorker, who is supposed to be able 'to secure the electoral vote of his State. . His nomination, was prompted by purely geographical considerations. Up to Friday, Cleveland never had been in the arena of national politics, and was never identified with national movements or mea-

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calamity will be free from disgrace and not entirely fatal !"

These confessions of disgust with the nomination, allied to the inherent weakness of their candidate, cannot but lead the Democratic party very wide of the White House. Blaine will have much less difficulty in capturing the sovereignty of the nation with Cleveland for competitor than if some illustrious Democratic name headed the ticket.

THE KNIGHTS AND INDEPENDENCE.

It was remarked at the time when Sir Richard Cartwright delivered his Independence speech in Toronto, that he was the first titled Canadian to make a public declaration in favor of Canada's political sovereignty. This is scarcely correct, for as far back as 1870 another Canadian public man, who had been tendered the honor of knighthood from the Queen declined to accept it if the acceptance of the title would necessitate the abandonment of his belief in the English church at Acton Vale, and many the independence of Canada. This man was none other than Sir Alexander Galt, our late High Commissioner to England. The St. John Telegraph has republished Sir Alexander's speech on the subject in the House of Commons in 1870.

Sir Charles Tupper had charged Sir Alexander with evincing "a desire to strike down gathering. Hon. Mr. Lynch, Hon. Mr. Taillon, Hon. the constitution of the country," with being an "apostle of independence and with inconsistency in associating politically with those bind us to the parent state." This attack brought Sir Alexander to his feet, and from his seat in Parliament delivered a most signi-

advocates of Canadian independence :---He considered a charge of disloyalty a se rious charge to bring against any man. He could not allow it to pass without endeavoring to place before this house and the count to Lake Memphremagog and other places in try a statement of his opinions, and then he the county, returned to the city last evening. would be willing to abide their judgment. He had been charged with disloyalty to Her Majesty. During last session of parliament he received a communication from the Governor-General desiring him (Sir. Alexander) to call upon him. He did so, and was told by the Governor-General that he had received instructions from Earl Granville to offer him the 'ship in imitation of stained glass windows is decoration which he now wore. Reflecting upon the views he held in reference to the future of this country, he determined that, however. gratifying the offer. might be to his per-sonal vanity or his personal ambition, the I COLINOS

the visitors had to be contented with the amusements afforded within the walls of the County Exhibition building. Shortly after 1 o'clock Hon. Mr. Lynch

Commissioner of Crown Lands, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Taillon, Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Owens, M.P.P. for Argenteuil, who had been visiting some of the beautiful portions of this exceedingly beautiful section of country, arrived upon the ground, and met with a highly enthusiastic reception. The band struck up a lively air, and for a time those present were kept active in attending to the requests of fair maidens and others whose object was to secure contributions towards the work of the Catholic Church in Knowlton, which, under Rev. Curé Petit, now numbers some three hundred and fifty communicants. Among the prominent persons noticed present on the fair ground were the Hon Messrs Lynch, Taillon and Blanchet, Fisher, M P for Brome, H S Foster, R N England, N P Emerson, Capt Hall, J H Lefebvre, A F Chevalier, H Neild, G G Foster, Rev A Petit, cure of Knowlton, Rev J H Charbonneau, of Bedford, Rev A St. Louis, of Waterloo, Rev G A Rainville, of Yamaska, Rev P Grand, of St Prospere, Rev P'Cardin, of Yamaska, Rev A Moreau, of Three Rivers, Rev Mr Wurtele, of others. After some time had been spent in pleasant intercourse;

Rev. Curé Petit ascended the platform and in a few well placed remarks thanked those present for their attendance and the interest they had shown in the work, expressing re-gret that the very unfavorable state of the weather had prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been present at the

Mr. Blanchet, and Mr. Fisher also made a few remarks expressive of the pleasure they felt in being present on such an occasion, and of who endeavored to perpetuate the ties that the beauty of the county of Brome and the harmony which existed in it.

The rest of the afternoon was occupied by the bazaar, which drew many persons, and a liberal amount was collected. During the ficant speech. The following portion of that speech should command the earnest attention of those who seek to belittle and decry the advantage of Canadian independence it is needless to add, were loudly encored. The excursionists from the city left for home by the night express. Hon. Messrs. Taillon and Blanchet, who, in company with Hen. Mr. Lynch, spent the last few days in a visit and expressed themselves as highly de-lighted with what they saw and with the cordial and enthusiastic reception they met with.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. N. Sears in this issue of the TRUE WITNESS. His workmana maryel of decorative art, and wherever in froduced is much admired. His workmanship is acknowledged as 'excellent' and the cost is very small. Full particulars can be learned, by adlreging W. N. Scars, 139 Church street, Toronte, and the street, the street, the street of the street, the street of the street, the street of the s

# Ju y 16 1884.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC UCHRONICLE

# LEGAL NEWS. RIORDAN NS. BENNETT. - The defendant had

petitioned to quash a capias. The principal ground of the capies was that the debtor had granted a frandulent preference to one of his creditors. The court here was of opinion that the circumstances established the charge of fraudulent preference, and the judgment of the court below must be reversed.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA VS. PICHETTE et al.-RAINVILLE, J.-The action was on a note signed by the defendant Pichette, payable to the order of Mahan. Pichette pleaded that the signature was a forgery, and that the note had never been signed by him. There were obvious differences between the real signature of the defendant and the signature of the note. The court was of offinion that the plaintiff had not made proof of the signature, and the judgment must be reversed and the action dismissed.

MATHIEU, J.-The defendant having made affidavit that he did not sign the note, it was incumbent on the plaintiff to prove the signature. But the only witness was Vincent, who was a tool of Mahan, and who appeared to be aware of the fraud that Mahan was committing. For this reason alone His Honor would dismiss the action.

Judgment reversed.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO. VS. MITCHELL. -PAPINEAU, J.-The action was for damages for libel published in the Ottawa Free Press. There was a trial before a jury, and the answers of the jury were contradictory. They gave a verdict for the defendant, yet they found that the truth of the allegations of the libel was not proved. The charges were of the gravest possible character, and the jury said they were not proved. The court were, therefore, unanimously of opinion to order a new trial, and some alterations would be made in the questions to be submitted to the jury .- New trial ordered.

Exparte BERTRAND, insolvent, and KNIGHT. assignee, and Molleur, opposnt.-A mort-gage creditor of the insolvent procured an order for the sale of land mortgage to him. The opposant made an opposition on the ground that the property was already under seizure. It was true that this seizure existed. but the sale had been stopped by an opposition. The right of the opposant was not in-terfered with.-Judgment confirmed.

BAZIN VS. GREENE et al.-The action was by landlord against his tenants, complaining that they had not left the premises in good order, and that it was necessary to expend \$500 in repairs. The defendants answered that they had got a discharge, and there was no further claim that could be urged. With regard to the condition of the premises there was no doubt that they were very much injured by the purpose to which they had been put. They were used as a factory, and the steam had affected the walls and had injured the brick work very much. Then the defendants had made a number of holes in the floor in order to enable their machinery to operate. The conclusion the court had come to was to allow \$162.50 for the time occupied in restoring the premises to a proper condition, with 320 for the holes in the floor, and \$10 for clearing away rubbish from the cellar, making 3192.50 in all.

FOURNIER VS. YULE et al.-The action was on a note against the maker Yule and endorser Courtemanche. The plaintiff was a farmer in the country in easy circumstances. The note was given in place of two old notes. When the latter came due, the parties met and Courtemanche was asked to endorse the new note as he had done the old oues. He put his name on the note, and Fournier supposed it was all right, and took it away, but discovered afterwards that he had been duped, and that Courte-mache had merely signed as witness. He now brought action on the note and set up all the circumstances. The question was whether the court give relief to Fournier. The court had come to the conclusion that there had been fraud and deceit on the part of Courtemanche, and that he could not be allowed to for the plaintiff for \$2.644.

crew of ten to twelve men are believed to have been lost. Both vessels were employed in the crvolite trade.

THE MAGISTRATES OF ROTHESAY AND SUN-DAY LABOR.—A good deal of public feeling is being roused in Rothesay against the action of the magistrates in making the scavengers turn out on Sunday morning to sweep the streets of the burgh, and the cart to collect the sweepings. Such a thing has never been attempted in Rothesay before, and many regard it as an unnecessary encroachment on the sanctity of the Sabbath. Last Sunday was the first day on which the men were out.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Grace Archbishop Taschereau has issued a mandement against dime museums. It is said that there are SO members of French Canadian origin in the Jesuit Order. The Rev. Father Casimir Drolet, of Queec, has been appointed curate of Gatineau

Pointe. Rev. Father Clement Leclerc, newly or

dained, has succeeded to the vicarate of St. Romuald. The Rev. Father Ripoche, curate of the

Parish of St. Jean Baptiste, has been ap-pointed curate of Ste. Eugenie, County of Prescott.

The second pilgrimage under the direction of the Rev. Fathers E. Rochon, curé of Papineauville, and P. Bélanger, curé of St. André Avelin, will take place on the 28th instant.

We regret that the esteemed mother of the Rev. Curé Adam, of the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

The Forty Hours' Devotion will commence this week as follows :- Monday, July 15th, Ste. Remi ; Thursday, 17th, Ste. Calixte ; Saturday, 19th, Chateauguay.

The Rev. Abbé Collet, formerly secretary to is Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and for some time curate at St. Romnald, has been appointed Director of the College of St. Anne Lapocatière.

After leaving Canada, the Rev. Father Kockerock, Provincial visitor of the Redemptorist Order, who is expected to arrive shortly from Belgium, will visit the United States, where the Order has about thirty establishments.

Mother Marie Magdeleineand Mother Caline the two missionary Sisters attached to the Af rican missions, who arrived in the city a short time since, left for St. Hyacinthe last Wednesday evening. After remaining there a few weeks, they will visit Quebec and other Canadian cities, after which they will make a tour through the United States.

The Catholics of Philomene de Fortierville County of Lotbiniere, have decided to erect a new church, and have awarded the contract to Mr. Alfred Giroux, of Fortneuf, for \$11,000. The work will be commenced at once, and the church will be finished in the month of September, 1886. The church will be built of stone and the interior will be 105 by 50 feet, besides the entrance and winter chapel.

A meeting of the clergy of the archdiocese of Toronto decided to make the new church which His Grace Archbishop Lynch intends erecting adjoining his residence on Sherbourne street, a memorial of the 25th anniversary of his consecration. His Lordship Bishop O'Mahoney subscribed \$500, Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney \$200, and others lesser sums for the purpose.

The first annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage, from Ottawa to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, will take place on the 21st of July, under the direction of the Rev. Father Sloan, of the Basilica. The pilgrims will come as far as Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and have chartered the magnificent steamer Canada to convey them from here to Quebec. The fare has been fixed at \$3.00, and no doubt a large number of people will avail themselves of the trip.

Ist May. The crew with difficulty escaped in able success the great work of the their boats. The Copenhagen brig Elena is Apostles and ornamenting the Church of supposed to have met a similiar fate, and her Peter with new lights, taken miraculously from the loathsome dungeon of error. Now that the rev. gentleman has left Montreal to seek a temporary rest amid the shady groves of the West, it is quite just that a passing testimonial of universal respect with which he is greeted on all sides be pronounced with all the sincerity of gratefulness by the many whom he has been benefiting, and whom he will benefit, no doubt, for a long period to come. It is the expression of public feeling to wish him a most happy vacation, where he will recruit his strength, and whence he will return to enlighten those who are now scated in darkness and to charm his hearers by the burning words of his inimitable eloquence. More than a hundred persons of quality and distinction assisted at the pious ceremony spoken of above, and went home at the close of the scene full joyful gladness and never to forget of the religious impressions which this important occasion awakened in their minds. A dozen carriages outside St. Patrick's presbytery attracted an immense congregation of the neighbouring people, who, imagining that a marriage of unusual splendor had been going on at the time, awaited till the happy converts had descended the steps of the presbytery and alighted into their respective carriages, and then raised their voices m one grand volume of cheers which greeted the new converts and accompanied them until distance hid them from the view of the congregated multitude .- Montreal Post.

ACADEMY OF SACRED HEART, ST. JOHN, N.B.

The commencement exercises at the Acadcmy under the charge of the ladies of the Sacred Heart, were, as usual, highly interesting. The programme, which was both muicaland dramatic, wasexcellent. His Lordship the Bishop of St. John, the Vicar-General of the diocese, and a number of elergymen, were present. The graduates were : Miss Joanna Connor, of Portland, N. B. ; Miss Mary Cullinen, of St. Stephen, N.B., and Miss Maggie Fogarty, of New York. His Lordship distributed the premiums. Miss Cullinen delivered the valedictory. At the close His Lordship said it afforded him pleasure to be present at the exercises and in being able to present to them so many beautiful premimos and crowns. He warmly complimented the madames upon the successful completion of their labors for the year, and concluded by saying that he hoped the young ladies would enjoy their vacation and gather strength for future fresh endeavors.

#### READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory. 48 tf

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. A. H. Roe, M. P. P., died at Napance on July 12. He had been ill with heart trouble since the last session.

Admiral Ewart, of the Royal Navy, died or July 14th in London. In 1862 he twice gave assistance to American men-of-war for which he was thanked by the government at Washington.

William Jacobson, D.D., Bishop of Chester, Eng., is dead. He was born at Great Yarmouth in 1803 and educated at the Dissenting College at Homerton and at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was appointed to the bishopric of Chester in 1865. He was the author of several works on ecclesiastical subjects.

We regret to learn of the death of the Rev-Father Trefflé Gouin, Curé of Baie du Febrre The Rev. Father Gouin was 50 years of age, and has been confined to bed with illness for the past four months. He has been parish priest at Baie du Febvre since 1880, and was previously har hes c

# BISHOP CLEARY

Visits St. Finnan's Paulsh, Alexandria, and Blesses the Corner-stone of the New Church-An Imposing Ceremony.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14, 1884.

On Saturday last His Lordship Bishop Cleary arrived here for the purpose of bless ing the corner-stone of the new St. Finnan's Church, which is now in course of erection. This being His Lordship's first visit to the parish since his return from Europe, he was welcomed enthusiastically and heartily. Upwards of seventy-five carriages in procossion met His Lordship between here and St. Raphaels, he having come out via Cornwall and St. Andrews. The streets were very hundsomely decorated with evergreens and maples, and arches, with suitable mottoes, vere crected.

On Saturday evening His Lordship, accom-panied by Rev. Alex. McDonell, Rev. J. S. "Connor, and the Rev. Mr. Kelly (sec.) attended a reception given in his honor by the Sisters and young ladies of the Convent of Holy Cross. A large number of the parents and friends of the Convent girls were present. The character of the entertainment and the manner in which it was carried out reflected the highest credit on the Sisters.

The musical programme was very well arranged and consisted chiefly of choruses. A few dialognes were given and a verbal address was spoken which contained expressions of welcome and joy, at the safe return of His Lordship to his diocese. Five little girls, attired in spotless white, presented His Lordhip with bouquets of natural flowers. The voing hdies who took the principal parts in the programme were Misses McDonald, M. C. MeDonorald, McLeod, Kate McDonald, Annie MeDonald, Catherine McDonald, E. Charlenois, etc.

At the conclusion His Lordship gave an elojuent address in which he dwelt on the excelence and rotining influences of a convent training : on the sacred and responsible duties levolving on the ladies whose lives are given up to the care and instruction of the younger members of their sex, and on the loveliness of the female character developed in virtue and purity of thought, in grace and simplicity of lemeanor, in reverence and obedience to sueriors, and ia necessary and useful knowladge. His Lordship assured them that durng his long absence in Europe his thoughts were often with the little girls in the convent as well as in the public schools of his diocese, and that he had not forgetten them in his interviews with the Sovereign Pontiff.

On Sunday morning His Lordship celebratd Low Mass at eight o'clock, and, after High Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Thos. Kelly, a procession was formed to the new church headed by His Lordship in full Pontificals, attended by Rev. Alex. McDonnell, pastor, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Perth, former pastor, Rev. Thos. Kelly, (secretary), Rev. Mr. Cicolari (Lochiel), Rev. J. Dufius, (St. Raphaels), Rev. C. Gauthier (Williamstown) and ten acolytes; then followed about two thousand people, including many from every parish in the county. The grand and solemn ceremony of the blessing of the corner stone was then performed, the architect, Mr. Wm. Montreal, the contracter, Mr. John Hodson, R. Chisholm, Alexandria, and Mr. John R. McDonald and Mr. McDonald assisting in placing the stone in position. Copies of The TRUE WITNESS, POST, Catholic Record, Globe, Mail, Gazette, Cornwall Freeholder and Reporter, together with other articles, were placed in the cavity of the stone.

The silver trowel used bore the following inscription :

Presented to MOST REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D., Lord Bishop of Kingston, On the occasion of the laying of the corner

stone of ST FINNAN'S CHURCH,

sions of affection for which he was thankful, He expressed thanks for the welcome given him, and said it was but an exchange of the affection he bore them. From the day on which he first came to Glengarry and received their welcome, he felt a happiness incxpres-sible in being among them. If he were a Scotchman he couldn't be more Scotch than he is when in Glengarry. In this county was first planted the faith which makes

sacrifices for humanity, a faith that governs and controls society. He was happy to be able to mention both from his own observations and from the assurances of Father Mc Donell, the universal good feeling and brother ly love which existed between the Scotch population in Glengarry and their neighbors of other nationalities. It pleased him. He himself loved pleased him. He himself loved the shamrock, the French loved the fleur-de-lis and the Scotch loved their thistle. Why not

twine them together with one bouquet as they had done in the matter of preparing for the crection of their magnificent church, which would be an ornament, not only to the parish of St. Finnan, but also to the diocese of Kingston ? He referred to the joy he had experienced on witnessing the preparations for his reception. All this was pleasant for him because he had come as the minister of peace from the God of Peace. They should all give glory to God in the erection of their church, singing as the angels had done, "(+loria in Excelsis." He had been at the throne of the Sovereign Pontifi to tell of their faith cemented on the Rock of Peter. A bishop, on the day of his consecration, vows before the mace that he will go at every call to the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff to give an account of his diocese and the flock committed to his care. Wherefore, it was, that he went last year in Final arrangements have been made for response to the call of His Holiness. He sending an English artiflery team to Canada had to give the Pope an account of his diocese

and of everything in it, of its churches and schools, and parishes and pricets, and of the relations existing between the Catholics themselves and between them and the sects around them and in telling the Sovereign Pontiff of his diocese he had to come down to Glengarry, the eradle of Catholicity in Untario. Catholicity had been planted in Ontario by that great old man Alexander Macdonell, who had come into this county with the fathers and forefathers of many in the congregation. He came with them as their father and pastor. He had the foundations of Catholicity in Ontario which at that time was all one diocese, that of Kingston The spread of the Catholic religion in Ontario since that venerable prelate's arrival in

the country was remarkable, inasmuch as there was then only one bishop and three priests, while now there are seven bishops und three hundred priests. Little Bishop Macdonell thought, although he was a far seeing man, that half a century would see such a marvellous growth, would see churches and cathedrals and schools and convents and bishops and priests spread far and wide, from the Quebec line to Sarnia. Thus, therefore, he pointed to Glengarry as the cradle of Catholicity in Ontario, and the very name of Alexander Macdonell should be a bond between it and the diocese of Kingston. This is a holy bond. He hoped that it would never be broken, and that he and his successors would inherit the good old love which united Glengarry and Kingston, and that they would remain undivided forever. He expressed his delight at being here on this occasion. It was an event which might not again occur for a thousand years. They had chanted the psalms and said the prayers put into their mouths by the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, and had laid the corner stone and blessed this church that it might be an enduring monument for centuries to the love they bore the Lord Jesus Christ.

The customary collection was then taken up rnd aggegated the handsome sum of nearly ix hundred dollars, himself and Rev. Alex. McDonell, the pastor of St. Finnan's, subseribing \$50 each.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY,

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Б

Freshets have done considerable damage at Dorchester, N.B.

Confirmation of the rumored fall of Berber has been received.

The Chilians have commenced their final evacuation of Peru.

A son of O'Donovan Rossa has arrived at Skibbereen, Ireland.

De Rivera & Co., sugar merchants, New York, have suspended.

It is reported that Osman Digna has captured Aziz on the Red Sea.

The Chinese admit that they lost 400 men in the engagement at Langson.

The Gilchrist Scholarships are to be continued in the Maritime Provinces.

Immigration returns for June show a large falling off compared with last year.

More arrests have been made in Dublin in connection with the Cornwall affair.

The committee engaged in revising the Old Tostament have finished their labors.

British trade returns for June show a large reduction both in imports and exports.

M. Norton, paper stock dealer, Boston, has absconded, leaving liabilities of \$30,000. Ninety participants in the twelfth of July

disturbances at Belfast have been sentenced. Memorial services for Pius 1X, were the ocension of a serious riot at Rome on Sunday Bernhardt has been reciting English poetry,

her performance being very favorably received.

this fall.

The papers report that 1,200 marines start for Tonquin In August and 4,200 infantry in September,

Julia and Megra, districts in Persia, have been devastated by a flood. The cotton crop is destroyed.

A party of English tourists has been over-whelmed by an avalanche on Mont Blanc, one being killed.

S. G. McCutcheon, a New York artist, was found dead yesterday in his office ; supposed from heart disease.

The rumors of the retirement of Jay Gould from the Mercantile Trust Co. are confirmed. Gould sold out his stock.

Russia is proposing to establish a military most near Archangel and station a fleet permanently in the White Sea.

General Stone says the story that the Bartholdi statue was offered to the Suez Canal Company is ridiculous.

Butler is said to have announced his intention of running for the U.S. Presidency as the nomince of the Greenbackers.

It appears probable that the obligations of W. R. McGill, of Cincinnati, fraudulently contracted, will reach \$100,000.

A young man named Corcoran has been arrested in Toronto for embezzling \$500 from Edward McGillivray, of Ottawa.

The|University of Hecklenburg has acclined an offer of 100,000 marks on condition that women shall be admitted as students.

Fierce fires have been raging for the past two days in the forests of Westphalia, and thousands of acres have been devastated.

The loom fixers in the Wamsutta and Potomska Mills at New Bedford, Mass., have struck on account of a reduction of wages.

John A. Blake, M. P., for the County of Waterford, has resigned because he is unable to continue to follow Parnell's leadership.

The ironelad Sendre, and the cruisers La Perouse and Neilly leave L'Orient for China on August 15th, and 2,000 marines on August 3rd.

The action of Montreal manufacturers in rench sion in the glassworker's union in the United States. The St. John, N.B., Globe says that Miss Hazen, now a resident in England, formerly of St. John, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. The colliers having refused to accede to the arbitrators' decision in favor of a reduction, Lord Dudley has closed the Stafford coal pits. The gross carnings of the Suez Canal for the past year, according to the official re-port, are \$13,000,000, and the dividend 16 per cent. A boy mamed Charles H. Martin has died. from a kicking received from another boy named Thompson at a lacrosse match in Toronto last Thurday. The total value of articles declared for export to the United States from the consulate district of Toronto for the quarter ending 30th June was \$605.689. The Emperor William has appointed a military commission to inquire into the causes of the alarming increase in the number of suicides in the Prussian army. The Mark Lone Express says the trade in foreign wheat is very dull and the market is decidedly weaker, especially for American, the supply becoming oppressive. A St. Pierre dispatch reports that ten men arrived there in dories saved from the schooner Morris-(supposed to mean the schooner Abbie F. Morris, of Gloucester. The London Times hopes that the nomination of Cieveland will have the effect to break the rigid and inelastic organization of parties that exists in the United States. The servant Valo who murdered Mgr. Cesare, the abbot of the congregation of Monte Vergine, on the 18th January, has been sentenced to death at Rome.

SALLOW FACED GIRLS, --- Why don't you im prove your complexion? You can do so by using Golden Fruit Bitters and Pills. Sold by all druggists.

## SCOTCH NEWS.

THE first catch of the season at the Salmon Draught at Inverary resulted in the netting of eight fish, weighing from 3 1bs. to 5 lbs.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS AT STIR-LING.—At a meeting of the Stirling Gaslight Company, held on Monday, it was resolved to reduce the price of gas from 38, 11d to 38 9d per 1000 feet.

MORTALITY RETURNS .- In the Registrar-General's mortality returns for last week, Glasgow stands high on the list of large tuwns, with a mortality of 25 per thousand, the average being 19.8.

A LARGE SALMON. - On Wednesday, Mr. MacIntyre, lessee of the salmon fishings at the south end of the Island of Kerrera, Oban, feet long, 27 inches in girth, and weight 40lb. This is said to be the largest fish ever caught at Oban.

THE BUCCLEUCH FAMILY LEAVING DUM-FRIES.-The Dumfries Standard hears that the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and family contemplate a sojourn on the continent for a lengthened period; that their seats of Drumlanrig, Dalkeith, and Bowhill will be taken to market.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MID-CALDER .--- At the new oil-works, Pumpherston, on Monday morning, while three miners were engaged in blasting, one of them, Alexander Innes, thinking that his match had gone out, went forward to re-light it, when the shot went off, killing him on the spot. One of the other two men had two of his fingers broken, but was not otherwise seriously injured. Innes was 27 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

CAPTURE OF A YOUNG WHALE AT ABER-DEEN.-A baby whale was caught in the sea at Aberdeen beach on Monday morning by one of the bathers opposite the Beach, Battery. The animal was alive when caught, and after being taken from the water survived for about ten minutes. It measured 24 ft. in length, about, 14 ft. in girth, and about one stone. The under part of his body was white, and the remaining portions were covered with a glossy black skin.

Police SUPERANNUATION (SCOTLAND) BILL -A petition, signed by almost the entire membership of the police force in Scotland, membership of the police force in Scotland, has been prepared in Glagow for presentation to the House of Commons in favor of the Police Superannuation, Bill of the Govern-ment. Mr. Hibbert, who has charge of the Bill, has promised to ward the second state of the se

A recent pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré resulted in the marvellous recovery of a young woman named Hermine Larocque, a cripple from her earliest infancy. When she arrived at St. Anne's she was conveyed to the church in a carriage and placed in a pew. When the time for Holy Communion arrived, she surprised her friends by approaching the Communion Table alone and going on her knees. Being offered assistance to return to her seat, the girl refused, and to convince themselves that she really could walk, her friends asked her to walk around the church, which she did. The pilgrims say

that the woman was so overjoyed during the return trip that she passed most of the evening walking the saloon of the steemer.

A very in inteesting volume under the title of "Souvenirs of a Trip to Palestine," hus just made its appearance. Although coming after so many other works on the same subject, this new contribution to our local Catholic literature commends itself to our attention as coming from the pen of a young and talented priest, who has already acquired a well merited reputation as a sacred orator in our midst. Father Emard narrates in an elegant and rapid style the many incidents of his travels, and his narration is replete with legends and facts pertaining to the Catholic Church in the Holy Land. We have no doubt that a kind welcome will be tendered to this new and valuable work by all those who cherish the idea of seeing one day a wholesome and solid literature replace the silly effusions of the day.

The many friends of Rev. James M. F. practically closed till their return; that the White, C.S.C., will learn with sorrow of his Carriage horses are to be sold; and that the departure from the faculty of the College of produce of the extensive gardens is to be St. Laurent, where he had been during his collegiste and seminary course, and where he was ordained priest. Father White is a na-tive of New York city, and the son of sterling Irish parents. He entered the novitiate of the Holy Cross at Côte des Neiges when a mere boy, progressing through every stage of learning until now scarcely twenty-three years of age he holds a position second to none in his community. As editor of the Spectator, which during its existence was among our best exchanges, we knew him most by his literary ability, his articles being of solid depth and labored, but still breathing a pleasant vivacity some-what in the style of the Poet Priest, Rev. A: J. Ryan. The many friends of the rev. gentleman will be partly solaced to know that though absent from this section he has received the appointment as assistant superior in the College of St. Cesaire, where his ad-ministrative abilities will receive ample development, where he will unite on a staff: composed of such men as Rev. Father Clark, A.M., a graduate of All Hallows College, Dublin, in which institution the latter gen-tleman was a cottemporary classmate with

bill, has promised to present the petition, and ABJURATIONS FROM SECTARIANISM.

Stanislas. The death of this holy priest has caused universal regret, not only among his own people but in the hearts of all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and ap-precisted his virtues. The funeral of the la-mented priest will take place at Baie du Febvre to-morrow.

Mr. Robert White, publisher of the New York Sunday Democrat, died at his late oesidence, 87 Hooper street, Brooklyn, at The 7.30 a. m., Saturday, July 5th. deceased gentleman was born in Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland, about fifty-three years ago. He came to this country when a young man, and made the metropolis his home. Mr. White was for many years connected with the late Richard Walters, Sherifi's Auctioncer. In 1868 he established the Sunday Democrat, with his employer, Mr. Walters. Mr. White had been ill for two months. His death will be regretted by all who knew him. May he

rest in peace. Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. W. W. Rob ertson, Q.C., died suddenly at Rustico Beach, P.E.I., on the morning of July 11th. The deceased lady, whose maiden name was Elizabeth S. Weaver, was apparently in the en joyment of good health when she left the city a few days ago to spend the summer months in Prince Edward Island. To the feeling of sorrow which the sad event causes upon all who knew the late Mrs. Robertson is added very sincere sympathy for her husband in the great bereavement which has so suddenly be-fallen him. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease. Mr. Robertson left for Prince Edward Island last night.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been dis-covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

A "POINT" FOR CARD PLAYERS. HOW A MONTREAL LAW STUDENT SETTLED

THE POINT.

Our reporter to-day was made acquainted with the following little yarn, and our infor-mant expressed his willingness to swear to its truth on any number of books-religious or profane. It sppears that under the law of the Province of Quebec regulating gaming contracts and bets there is no right of action. for the recovery of money or any other thing claimed under a gaming contract or a bet, but if the money or thing have been paid by the losing party he cannot recover it unless fraud be proved. The denial of the "right of be proved. The denial of the "right of action" is, however, subject to an exception in favor of exercises for promoting skill in the use of arms and of horse and foot races and other lawful games which require bodily and other in widt gaines which requires which activity or 'address.' One of the examiners asked a studient the following :---- Suppose I played a game of cards with you and won \$10, what would you do 'if I wanted to get

Alexandria. July 13th, 1884.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone being concluded, the following address of welcome was read to His Lordship by Hon. D. McMillan, on behalf of the parishioners :

To the Right Rev. JAMEN VINCENT CLEARY, S.T.D., Bishop of Kingston :

My LORD, -The congregation of the parish of St. Finnan, in Alexandria, beg most respectfully to approach your Lordship and tender you a cordial welcome.

It is but a few days since your Lordship has been greeted by the clergy and laity of your diocese with congratulations upon your safe arrival at the Episcopal See from your visit to the Eternal City, and we feel the present an opportune time to extend to you our warmest affection and happiness upon finding your Lordship return to the scene of your spiritual labors, after an absence of many months, with renewed strength and vigor.

It is gratifying to learn that although your absence had been prolonged beyond the time you expected, that it has been productive of much good and that your most ardent wishes have been realized. That your labours in the interest of the diocese aided by the prayers of your devoted clergy and laity have been more than repaid, the fruits of which will be

reaped in due time. The occasion of your visit at this time is one of importance to the Catholics of this parish. It is now closing on three scores of years since the corner-stone of the church that stood upon the grounds now occupied by the new one was laid. Since that time, though comparatively but a short period, many have been the changes and few, if any, of those present at that ceremony are alive, but the faith then possessed by the good people of that day who were the ploneers of Catholicity in the county, is as strong, as unchanged, as obediently observed by their descendants as it was in those days, for they have the religion transmitted from Him that established His Church upon the Rock, and which Church is to prevail against all adversities till the con-summation of the world.

The progress made in the interest of religion materially as well as spiritually since we ast had the pleasure of your Lordship's presence amongst us has been due to the energy and assiduity of the Rev. Father Macdonell our worthy pastor, and we consider this a fitting opportunity to testify our warmest thanks and appreciation to him for his untir-ing zeal and labor in our behalf. Permit me, my Lord, on behalf of this

congregation, to assure you of our spiritual loyalty and devotion to the Holy Father and filial affection and obedience to his ministers, among whom Your Lordship is a brilliant star. That God may preserve you in that sphere of usefulness, with length of days, ad ministering to the spiritual wants of the flock under your charge, will be the unceasing prayer of your dutiful people in this parish

(Signed) D. MCMILLAN. HI HILL O THE DE D.TA. MCDONALDIA "IT

ANGUS RUMANDA

THE ONTARIO BRIBERY CASE.

SOME OF THE WITNESSES WHO ARE TO GIVE EVIDENCE,

The commission appointed to enquire into the Ontario bribery case begin its labors on onday last. The following are the names of the principal gentlemen who are called on to give evidence ;-Robert McKim, M. P. P. ; Mr. Laidlaw, M. P. P. ; Wm. Bell, Mr Goldie, of Guelph; Mr. Balfour, M. P. P.; C. W Bunting, Dr. Dowling, M. P. P.; J. A. Wilkinson, Edward Meek, Mr. Kirkland, Dr. Cascaden, M. P. P.; Mr. Bishop, M. P. P.; Mr. Lyon, M.P.P.; Wm. Ward, Major Gray, M.P.P.; Senator Macphe son, G. Peters, Mr. Kcefer, T. Marks, J. C. Welsh, John Shields, H. P. Dwight, T. H. Allan, Mr. Stimson, Hon. Alexander Morris, Speaker Clarke, J. H. C. Dunstan, G. W. Dunstan, Mr. Ermatinger, M.P.P.; Solomon White, M.P.P.; D. Creighton, M.P.P.; Mr. Merrick, M.P.P.; W. R. Moredith, M.P.P.; P. Baskerville, M.P.P. Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. John Carling, A. P ROBS, Mr. Broder, M.P.P.; Mr, French, M. P.P.; Mr. Hudson, M.P.P.; John Carnegie, M.P.P., and Mr. McMillan, M.P.P.

#### THE PORT PERRY FIRE.

The following circular has been issued by a committee of the people of Port Perry in re-lation to the terrible disaster which recently befel that town by fire :---

At midnight on the 3rd of July inst., a fire broke out in the hotel premises known as the Mansion House, being fanned by a high wind, every building in the business portion of the town was entirely consumed. When day dawned 62 business places and 15 residences, with all their contents, were in ashes. One hundred persons were direct losers by the fire, and about 300 more were thrown out of employment ; a large majority of the above are in need of prompt assistance A careful estimate has placed the loss at \$345. 000,000; insured for \$152,000-a small grocer store was left. Many, whose prospects the day before were bright and promising, have been ruined. Some have lost their earnings for a lifetime.

Subscriptions forwarded to the manager of the Ontario Bank, Port Perry, will be thankfully received. 😳

FALL OF THE BASTILE. PARIS, July 14.—The fall of the Bastile was celebrated to day with great ectal. Many houses were decorated. Two reviews of troops were witnessed by thousands, who cheered the sol diers. Great crowds attended the open air con-certs and other amusements. A hand of excited atudents having visited the Strasbourg monu-ment, attacked the hotel and destroyed the Ger-man flag. The gamins assisted the students, whit threatened to assault the proprietor of the hotel. [The students returned to night and did more damage, but were dispersed by the police; more damage, but were dispersed, by the police, who are now guarding the hotel. 1. The Alastian <sup>11</sup> Liss promised to present the petition, and approximate solution, and the petition, and approximate solution, and the petition, and

An Englishman named Joseph Gratton has been arrested at Hanley, near London, as a suspicious character. He had in his possession dynamite cartridges and fuses.

The comptroller of the currency will probably declare a dividend of 15 per cent., in favor of the creditors of the Marine National Bank, New York, within ten days.

It has been learned that the Grand Trunk Railway has passed an order granting in future railway tickets to civil servants at half fare on its road from Ottawa running in connection with the I. C. R. line.

The returns issued by the British board of trade show that during the month of June British imports decreased £7,700,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year, and that the exports during the same period also decreased

President Adam Brabender, who is said to have caused the "wreck of the" Erie" County savings bank, and had to seek refuge in jail from mob violence, was arrested in Erie yesterday! In default of \$100,000 bail he was

FALL OF THE BASTILE.

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# THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Cleveland wins a Victory over Tammany-Sharp Debate on the Unit Rule-Almost a Deadlock in the Platform Committee-Bayard and Thurman Booming-Talk of a Cleveland-McDonald Alliance.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The convention was called to order at 12.37 p.m. by William H. Barnum, of Cincinnati, chairman of the was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of Democratic national committee. Rev. Dr. Marquis, of Chicago, opened the deliber-ations of the convention with prayer. After a short speech Barnum nominated Hon. R. B. Hubbard, Governor of Texas, for temporary chairman. By the vote that followed Hubbard was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and on being conducted to the chair was received with vo ciferous applause. He made an eloquent speech, frequently interrupted by applause. When he mentioned the name of Tilden the delegates and audience rose to their feet amid immense and continued cheering. Hubbard recommended that the platform be as in the past and that it speak in no doubtful tongue on important questions. He hoped the action of the convention would be such that it would attract the independent and disaffected Republicans.

#### ATTACKING THE UNIT RULE.

Smalley, of Vermont, offered the following :- "Resolved, that the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modifications : That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change the vote until the roll of States has been called, and every State has east its vote."

Grady, of New York, offered the following amendment to the resolution : "When the vote of a state as announced by the chairman of the delegation from such state is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from such state and then individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such state." (Applause.) This was a direct shap at the unit The motion was directed not so much rule. against the unit rule, although the latter is becoming obnoxious in itself, but against Cleveland, as it would compel the votes of many anti-Cleveland delegates to be cast for him against the will of the delegates.

Fellows, of New York, speaking against the amendment, said the convention had no right to change the instructions of the State of New York. He read the instructions of the state convention, showing that the delegates were bound to vote as a unit with the wishes of the majority. The speech was cheered and hissed. An amendment to the amendment was offered that no state shall change its vote until after the total vote had been announced. Grady then took the floor he said that there was great danger that through political machinery the honest voice of New York would be stifled. (Sensation, cheers and hisses.) The newspapers had been bought to print at the head of their columns that New York's seventy-two votes were united, which was untrue. If the Democratic party courted the votes of the people he represented, it must give voice to their appeal] He closed with an appeal that all New York should have the right to be heard in the convention.

Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said each State had the right in its convention to say how it should be represented. He favored leaving the matter with New York. A motion to refer Grady's amendment to

the committee on organization was lost.

Judge Cochran, of New York, then spoke He favored Grady's amendment, and said that unless carried the voice of numbers of the people of New York would be stifled. The question as to whom New York itself should vote for not having come up in the con-

vention was the reason no protest was made. General Cluny, of California, spoke in favor of Grady's amendment, as did also Powers, of Michigan, who said it was a great principle that the humble

which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for reform in the Republican party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change

IFRAUDS AND JORBERY Sec

the people was then defeated by fraud, which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupions contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for inlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenurcs of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity, and its platform promises are new a list of its past failures. It demands a restoration of our navy. It has squudered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and nonresident aliens. individuals and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our far-

mers between the two seas. It professes preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize the

#### CONTROL OF STATE ELECTIONS

by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected the American workingman to the competition of the convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitute to all who were disabled or died in he war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It profiers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our trariff. It created and has continued them; its own tariff com-mission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent. reductions, and its Congress gave a reduction of more than 4 per cent. It professes protection of American manufactures. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and hope-less competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw It professes to protect Amerimaterials. can industries. It has impoverished the many to subsidize the few. It professes protection of American labor. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It profeses the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of our colored citizens. The acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform." Its caught criminals are permitted to escape, through contrived delays or actual contrivance in prosecution. Honey-combed with corruption out - breaking exposures no longer shock its morals. The sense of its honest members, and its independent journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels or a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by the existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people in unnecessary taxation, unjust We denounce the Republican taxation. party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just re-The Democracy pledges itself to ward. purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for the laws, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners, knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of

of property, to the prevention, of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual right against corporate abuse, we hold that the welfare of society, depends upon a scrupu-loss regard for the rights of property as de-fined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded when it is freest and most enlightened; it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the peo-ple as to the true relations of capital and We believe that the public lands labor. ought, as far as possible, to be kept as a homestead for actual settlers, that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by ac tion of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores, our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance

#### THE RIGHTS OF ITS CITIZENS,

native and naturalized, at home and abroad and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisilic tion, must be respected by the Executive and the Legislative Departments of our own Government and by all foreign Powers. It is the imperative duty of this Government efficiently to protect all the rights of the persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizon is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his own country or under her flag and can only be tried therefore on her own soil and accordin; to her laws, and no power exists in this Government to extradite an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as a result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with

#### THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA,

the sole fruit of the Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and the other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide water Under a long period of Democratic policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been given to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme pretense of friendship for and false American labor expressed by impos-ing taxes, we demand, on behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers

which was probably the official report of the officer, was copied by all the papers. It now appears from a statement made by a brother of one of the slain that the whole affair was a premeditated and coldblooded murder, and that the bandits 'referred to were a party of honorable men. The narrator's brother, with others of the jurisdiction of Colon, organized with a view to the pursuit of Aguero, unembarrassed with the methods of the regular troops. Their plan was submitted to and approved by the Captain-General, who gave them a written authorization, while the Chief of the Civil Guard supplied them with arms. Having begun operations, three of them, on the evening of June 19, reached a farm near La Macagna. They had hardly arrived when a number of men, under the orders of the com-mander of volunteer cavalry, who was operating in the vicinity, came to the farm and requested the three men to go with them to the commander, who required their services. They complied with the request. But hardly had they left the farm when they were disarmed, bound, and shot, and their bodies

were left where they fell, until at the end of three days they were carried in an ordinary cart to a neighboring village. The guide, whom the assassins impressed to show them the way to the farm, witnessed all that oc curred, and then made his escape, and is pro tected by the Mayor of La Macagna, who de fies the menaces of the cavalry captain.

Jealousy, excited by the authority with which the Captain-General had invested the murdered men, is the supposed motive of the crime, which shows to what dangers the country is exposed by the defective organization of the irregular troops, which the poverty of the Government compels it to employ, poverty which forbids the occupation of the island by an adequate force of the regular army.

## A LORD ATTACKS HIS PEERS.

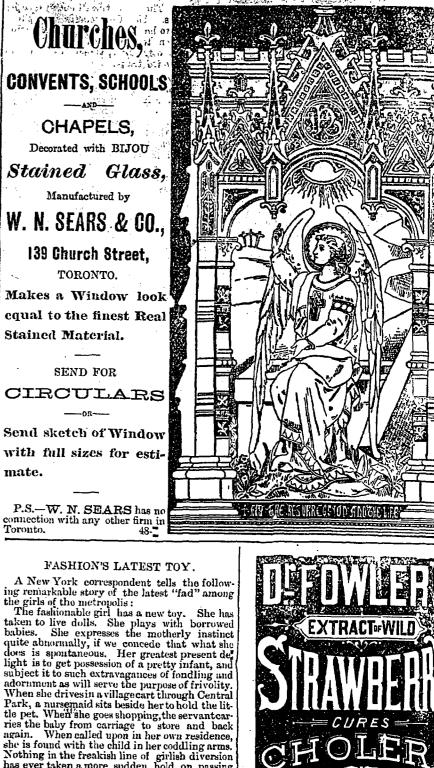
The House of Lords a " Mere Assembly of Plutocrats "-Lord Rosebery's Pica for Re form,

Lord Rosebery's speech on the efficiency of the House of Lords has commanded wide at-tention. He said that he was not desirons of raising not merely an academical discussion. but of putting forward a practical proposition. Referring to the great changes which had taken place since the time of the inception of the House of Lords, he pointed to the newspaper press and their colonial empire as two facts which alone would go far to support him in the motion he now made. There was a prima facie case for saying that the house required, if not reconstruction or new machinery, at least some readjustment and some repair. All admitted the brilliancy of some of their members, and some of their debates, and many lawyers said that the Private Bill committees of the Lords were at least not inferior, and possibly superior, to those of the other House. The House of Lords contained men of great ability, great business capacity and great common sense, and neither the House nor the country derived the full benefit of them. ("Hear, hear !") Nor did their decisions command the respect and weight they deserved. Anybody who analyzed the list of the House of Lords would see that it contained men of the very highest distinction. Yet in point of authority and weight the Senate of the United States exercised more power than the House of Lords, although its members were not so distinguished.

#### THE QUORUM.

In considering the weight of the decision of the House of Lords, there were one or two points of practical importance to which he should like to direct attention. The first was its quorum, which was only three, while in the other House the quorum was forty. He remembered very well when a noble lord, who afterward met with a tragical end, occupied the House for four hours when the House consisted of the Lord Chancellor and one other peer besides.

Lord Ellenborough-I beg pardon, but part fabric. the time I was pre The Earl of Rosebery said in that case, considering the partial attendance of the noble



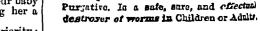
mate.

light is to get possession of a pretty infant, and subject it to such extravagances of fondling and adornment as will serve the purpose of frivolity. Adornment as will serve the purpose of involvy. When she drives in a village cart through Central Park, a nursemaid sits beside her to hold the lit-tle pet. When she goes shopping, the servant car-ries the baby from carriage to store and back again. When called upon in her own residence, she is found with the child in her coddling arms. Nothing in the freehish line of givid diversion Nothing in the freakish line of girlish diversion has ever taken a more sudden hold on passing fancy. Of course, pretty babies are in urgent de-nand. Wherever one exists, the family is disturbed by the competition between sisters, cousins and aunts to get possession, and if no baby in blooded relationship can be procured, the eager young mother by brevet does not estimate to procure one from among the offspring of some poor and obliging woman. The wardrobes which accompany this indulgence in live playthings are wonders of booutry torts and court

secondary this indugence in live playthings are wonders of beauty, taste and cost. In a dry goods store, where I had gone to see some of the commercial developments of the rage for infants, I found an extensive depart-ment devoted to tiny costumes and the mater-ials for making them. It would be useless for me to undertake a description of the delicate and considerably mysterious thing, which were

and considerably mysterious things which were being inspected by a girl of eighteen; but I can be explicit in asserting that she was one of those combinations of briskness and gentleness, tim-idity and audacity, ingeniousness and ingenuity which are the product of city fashionable life. The dear creature was so prettily deft in hand-ling the outfit suitable for a very new infant, and so coyly enchanting in her talk concerning the purchases, that the clerk, accustomed though he was to that kind of traffic, became somewhat decard

somewhat dazed. "This color would be suitable, if your baby has blue eyes," he remarked, in showing her a



trict should be represented.

Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was re ceived with cheers. He said the convention had nothing to do with State instructions ; every delegate had a right to be heard.

Senator Jacobs, of New York, bowed to the superior will and power of the State, though the amendment was in accordance with his feelings.

#### JOHN KELLY TOOK THE FLOOR

amid great cheering. He thanked the con-vention for the liberal views expressed. The

Fellows again spoke. He said there was a misconception of the question, which was plan, whether New York has the right to say the tice. will of her majority shall be represented. In a discussion between Fellows and Kelly

as to the manner of their election as delegates, Kelly said the manner was alike, but, under Mr. Fellows' opinion, he, Kelly, was to have no representation excepting through Mr. Fellows.

#### TAMMANY'S DEFEAT

After a discussion lasting two hours, Grady's amendment was defeated by the Cleveland men, who feared the effect on their candidate. should the unit rule be abrogated. The vote stood 445 for the unit rule and 350 against. The large vote cast showed that the unit rule was not popular.

The original resolution offered by Smalley was adopted. Chicago, July 10.

THE PLATFORM. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee

on Resolutions, presented the platform which was read as follows :- The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice the people, remain and will ever remain as the bed and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation Democracy, approved by the united voice of of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables the continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is necessary as a constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise abuses grow and the Government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instru-mentality for imposing heavy burdens on the on for the general welfare, becomes an instru. mentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the the sumptnary laws, which yex the citizen few who govern, and public servants thus be come arbitrary rulers. "This is now the con-

public opinion, but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party 15

PLEDGED TO REVISE THE TARIFF in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but on making a reduction in taxes it is not pro-posed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of the Federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legisaction of the State left him with no motion. He change of law must be at every step regard-tive but to appeal to the convention. He change of law must be at every step regard-hoped that the counties interested would not volved. The process of reform must lation for successful continuance, so that any be subject, in the execution of this plan, to the dictates of just-tice. All taxation should be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of its ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased rate of production which may exist in consequence of a higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expense of the federal government, economically adminis-tered, including pensions, interest and the principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from the Custom House, taxes on a few imported articles, States on the motion was proceeded with bearing heaviest on the articles of luxury and amid much confusion. The vote resulted in bearing lightest on the articles of necessity.

#### We therefore denounce THE ABUSES OF THE EXISTING TARIFF.

and subject to the preceding limitations we demand that the Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of the worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, having been already provided and any surplus should be paid into the treasury. We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North. Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. As-serting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its !dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens and interfere with individual liberty. We

peace and fruits of liberty. After a general reference to Tilden the platform concluded. When the reading of the majority report was finished, Butler at 10.18 took the stand to present

#### THE MINORITY REPORT.

Under arrangement he had thirty minutes for this. He was received with tremendous cheering, interspersed with hisses and cat calls. He said he represented 1,500,000 men and demanded for them the consideration of their rights and wants in the matter of taxation, and claimed that the majority report did not pay sufficient attention to the rights and interests of labor. He asked the convention to study the tariff plank and see if there was any protective feature in it. He believed if there was Morrison was too honest to present it. He contended that the result of the election depended on this usue as much now as in 880, when a brave soldier was defeated by it. He denounced civil service reform, appealed to the Convention to amend the tariff so as to not only protect but to foster and cherish the interests of the working men and women in this country, and concluded his speech at 10:46 p.m. His minority report, covering the points mentioned above and others, were then read. Converse, of Ohio, and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, followed, after which Butler moved to have inserted his tariff plank in the place of that of the majority report, and the roll call of the defeat of Butler's motion by a vote of 6651 to 931. A motion to proceed to the ballot was then carried.

#### THE FIRST BALLOT.

	The ballot was taken with the following result :
	Necessary to choice
1	Cleveland
	Bayard
1	Rondall 79
ł	Cleveland
1	Carlisle
	Hoadley 3
I	Hendricks 1
l	Tilden 1 Flower
	1 IOWEF

A motion to adjourn until to morrow was defeated, but motions to a similar effect were proposed continuously. Finally, as no business could be transacted, the convention adjourned till 10 a.m. to morrow. The plat-form was listened to attentively. None of its paragraphs excepting that referring to Tilden elicited any marked indications of approval. There was, however, a slight manifestation of applause when the reading closed.

Continued on 8th Page.

## LAWLESSNESS IN CUBA.

#### THREE INNOCENT MEN SHOT ON THE PLEA THAT THEY WERE BANDITS.

HAVANA; July 9.- A Sagua newspaper ancome arolitrary rulers. This is now the con-dition of the country, and hence a change is dimanded. The Republical party so far as the separation of church and state, and the principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In diffusion of free education by the common free education of the rest of the party. The bory, tues. nounced on June 23, that a commander of vol-

lord, he might take it that three and a half were present. (Laughter.) A more legendary instance was once reported to have occurred when the late Lord Lyndhurst was on the Woolsack. There was then a noble and learned lord addressing the House on a point apparently of no great public interest at some length, and Lord Lyndhurst was naturally anxious to attend a dinner at which he had been invited. As the clock got nearer the appointed time that eminent personage grew more and more impatient, taking out his watch and interrupting, but producing no effect on the noble and learned lord who was addressing the House. At last he said, "This is too bad; can't you stop ?" (Laughter.) There was no stop. At last, rising to the full despair of the situation, he said, "By Jove, if you don't stop I will count you out.' (Laughter.) It was a threat well within the competence of Lord Lyndhurst, because he and the noble and learned lord were the only peers present. (Renewed laughter.)

HOT WATER. He did not believe, however, that this was a desirable position for their lordships' House to occupy, and some remedy might be found for it by a select committee. A great part of their legislative functions were conducted in a very fruitless manner at this season of the year. They had no bills introduced into that House except measures of such an elevating morality that they could not be presented point blank to the coarser palate of the House of Commons. (Laughter.) It was told of the Emperor Napoleon III. that when he was a child his favorite amusement was watering his garden, but that his nurse, to take care that he suffered no detriment from this amusement, always put warm water in the watering pot. (Laughter.) And he was sometimes reminded of that anecdote

when he thought of the artificial legislative atmosphere in which they were com-pelled to pass most of the session. If the House should contain all the wealthiest men in the country, it would be all the worst for the Honse. Nero wished that all his onemies had but one neck, and in these days, when attacks on property ere more important than they had ever been Lefore, it would be a serious danger to the House that it should contain all the wealthiest men. He should be sorry to see the House become that most contemptible of all assemblies in the world-a mere assembly of plutocrats. It was their duty and interest to make the House as powerful and respectable as possible. Its doors were only opened in-ward and the sole chance of political useful-ness that lay before their lordships lay within or that reason that he ventured to ask for

i i e e inst

She gazed on him with silencing superiority; but the effect was transient, and he was soon asking her, indirectly, if she was the mother of the child, by remarking : "Is its hair the polor of your own ?" This time she looked him squarely in the face,

and spoke with the blunness of exasperation: "The little darling hasn't my eyes, nor my hair, nor anybody else's. It isn't a little darling at all—not yet; and I think I'll defer my pur-chases until I am able to provide you with more facts then one nor her butter of the set facts than can now be obtained. Good morn ing.

#### WITH A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEART.

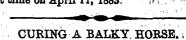
WALKING TO A CHURCH TO GET ABSOLU-TION BEFORE HE FELL DEAD.

ALBANY, July 10.-Michael Downey, aged 26, and Dennis Desmond, aged 55, quarrelled on South Ferry street yesterday afternoon over the possession of a small blackthorn cane, when Downey pulled out a pistol and shot Desmond through the heart.

The wounded man walked across the street to the St. John's Roman Catholic Church and tried the door, but failed to get in. His object was to obtain absolution, and he must have realized that he was dying. He then walked or strggered to the parsonage in the rear of the church, and fell dead in front of the door.

The murderer ran several blocks, but was captured by citizens and turned over to officers, who locked him up. He attempted to shoot one of his captors. The men had been drinking ale together. They had never quarrelled before.

Downey has been in the penitentiary four times for larceny, assault and battery, and assault on an officer. He was discharged the last time on April 11, 1883.



There are various ways of overcoming a balky habit in a horse. The following method, said to have been successful, may not be often practicable, but it is suggestive. All who have handled horses know that they are susceptible to a feeling of lonesomeness. Leominster farmer took advantage of this thus: He drove him, attached to a rack wagon to the grove for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten, a tug. 'I made up my mind, said the farmer. 'when that horse, went to the barn he should take that load of wood. The night was not cold., I went to the barn, got blankets, and covered, the horse warm, and he stood still till morning. Then he rethe walls of that House, and in developing and increasing its strength and power. He ventured to think that any such strength and power must be preceded by reform, and it was was probably hungry and lonesome. He was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before for that reason that he ventured to ask for the endorsement of the moderate proposition for inquiry which he now submitted (Cheers.) "Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youth full color, lustre, and vitality. Dr A. A. Hayas, State Assayer of Massachusetts, en dorse it, and all who give it a stair trial units in grateful testimony to its many vir-tues.

Liadies Entry, with our STANFING for EXBROD-Kensiugion, Arasene, Outline, Brid Work, &c. Easily transferred to any fabric or material and can be used a hundred times over. 10 full sized working Patierns including Flowers, Corners, Borders, Scoliph Braid Strips, outline figures, and your own initializient for handkerchiefs, has bauds &c., with Fowder, Fadad diractions for working, all for 60 cents, postpäid. Book of 100 designs for Embroidery, Braiding &c. 250, Our Book, "Manual of Needlework," is a c. multet in trateorin Ennington, Arasene and all other branches of Embroidery, Entiting Tatih, Crocheting Lace Maiss &c. 35 cents; Four for \$ 1,00, All the above for \$ 1,00, Pattern Pub, Co. 47 Barcelay Street, New York

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

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After the howels 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 ploasant, entirely safe, and 19liable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They als the best of all purgatives for famil, and

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A couple whom a quarrel separated filteen

years ago, but were never divorced, were re united at Monahah, Tex., recently, and went off on a second honeymoon. The hus band and wife were aged seventy and sixty

years respectively The Empress Eugenie is, now, busy on the book she has had, in mind, if, only rarely, in hand, since the death of the Prince Imperaattachea.



Cabin\$20 00   Intermediate\$15 00 Steerage\$6 00	A NEW DISCOVERY.	rectum; the private parts are sometimes affect- ed. If allowed to continue very serious results	many things. J, M. T.	CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
	Dairymen of America with an excellent arti- ficial color for butter; so meritorious that it met	may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is	EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING	New York City.
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Lon- donderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Ser-	with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International	a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers'	-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion	
vice are intended to be despatched as follows	Dairy Fairs.	Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases.	and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of	W ANTI MULTING and Generation in cown
from Boston for Glasgow direct :	EBBut by patient and scientific obamical re-	Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.	the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a	have steady work at their homes all the year
FROM BOSTON.	now offer this new color as the best	Sold by Druggista. 27 G	delicately flavored beverage which may save us	round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week;
Canadian	Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the		many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious	no canvassing; work sent by mail, Address OAKLAND M'F'G CO., Box 5222, Boston,
Austrian		WITH FIVE DOLLARS	use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough	Mass. 46-4
Scandinavian		YOU CAN BUT A WHOLE	to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds	
Hibernian		5% Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Government	of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We	
	re And, while prepared in oil, is so compound a that it is impossible for it to become rancid. THE WARE of all imitations, and of all	Bond.	may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-	
Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest	I will allow far ther are light to become	Issue of 1860.	selves well fortified with pure blood and pro- perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette.	Burlington
Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each	For if you cannot get the "improved" write us	These bouds are guaranteed by the Imperial	Madesimply with boiling water or milk. Sold on- ly in packets and tins, (alb and 1h) by grocers,	
vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool	to know where and how to get it without extra (	Government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually.	ly in packets and tins, (alb and 11b) by grocers,	▏ 골랐 曰 좀 좋 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘 잘
and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all	WELLS, DESTARDSON ', CO., Barlington, VL.	They are redeemed in two drawings annually,	labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Englan	
points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mon-	The second second	in which 100 large premiums of		
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via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal. For Freight, passage or other information	The Finest Grade of Church Bells	Every Austrian 5% 100 fl. bond, which does	life are more or less subject to decangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a	
apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans,	Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.	not draw one of the large premiums, must be re-	changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic	INOT day
Havre ; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris ; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Ant-	-		disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills	BURLINGTON & PULLING
werp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam ; C. Hugo, Ham-	CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY	120 FLORINS,	will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone	States and States
burg ; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux ; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen ; Charley	TROY N. Y	the more the star started and only solid	up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally.	
& Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens-		must draw something.	For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five	G home all the all the second and the
town; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-	DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S	The next drawing takes place on the 1st of	boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stampsB. E.	COINCERE
church street, London ; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow ; Allan Brothers,	Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and	AUGUST, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August is entitled to the		GOING WEST.
James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co.,	St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph	whole premium that may be drawn thereon on		ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM
Quebec ; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chi- cago ; H. Bourlier, Toronto ; Leve & Alden,	street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G	that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing S5, will secure one of these	THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S.	CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,
207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington		bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circu-	young man had studied chemistry for six	Through the Heart of the Continent by way
street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.	DR. J. L. LEPROHON.	lars, or any other information address	months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently	
H: & A. ALLAN,		INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,	ascertained that he had made several visits to	or via Kansas City and Atchison to Deuver, con-
80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.	OFFICE AND RESIDENCE	160 Fulton St., cor, Broadway, New York City	a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival.	
May 26th, 1884.	237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.	ESTABLISHED IN 1874.	and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned	and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to
	45 C		to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the	KANSAS CITY,
	MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY	this in the TRUE WITNESS. 47 tf	highest order. The official verdict reported 23	And all points in the South-West,
KIADIAVN' I KIADI	Msnufacture those celebrated Bells		samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 cir- culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks	the wild not do not the doot that they differ a state of
	an Ohimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c. Prices		Hull Budget,	Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure
	and catalogues sent ires. Address,		LORD ST. LEUNARDS.	reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemile, the
	10 G H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.		LONDON, July 8Lord St. Leonards	CITY OF MEXICO.
	THE GREAT		made a thoroughly characteristic exhibi-	and all points in the Mexican Republic.
	BLOOD PURIFIER,	LIVER	tion of his vulgar tastes after his dis- charge from the Old Bailey yesterday.	Should also remember that this line leads direct to
			The moment he was freed he hailed a	the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado aud Washing-
VOLTAIG	Infallible SARSAPARIIIA		passing cab and had himself driven to a low	ton Territory. It is known as the great TH ROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is university admitted to be the.
	BRISTOL'S SARSAPAKILLA in its Action.	and the latter with a	public house in the neighborhood, where he called for a pot of beer and a clay pipe. Then	Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for
DATA	DINUTUL U IN Its Action.		he sat in the public tap room for hours	Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel. Through Resta was this line for sale at all Rails
	BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.	A President and the Area	guzzling beer and putting out tobacco smoke	road Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and
(BEFORE - AND - AFTER )	Bells of Fur-Copper u. d Tin tor Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FOLLY WARRANTED, Gatalogue sent Free.		and profanity. He damned the judge, jury and all engaged in the trial, and the	Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rail- road Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Gausda. T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager. PERCEVAL LOWFIL, Gen. Pass. Act Colourn.
Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.	WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free.		obscene epithets with which he described	PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago,
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,	VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.		the victim of his assault, Miss Emma. Cole, were such as to disgust even the tap	JNO, Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 817 Broadway, New York, and 306 Washington St., Boston,
W LOST VITALITY, LACEYOF NERVE FORCE AND	<b>L</b> School, a male teacher as Principal ; the		room loafers who composed his audience.	306 Washington St., Boston.
of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from Asysts and	holder of a first or second class certificate of		The lord's future prospects in life are dismal.	St. Marys Carriage Man'f'g Co'y
WHO are suffering from NERVORS DESILIT, U.O.S. VIALITY, LACK'OF NERVE FORCE AND U.O.S. VIALITY, LACK'OF NERVE FORCE AND of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from Assass and of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from Assass and OTHER CANERS. Speedy relief and complete resto- ration of HEALTH, VIOR and MANHOOD GUARANTERD. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Bend an once for Illustrator Pamphalistics. Address	qualification. Duties to commence the 1st of September, 1884. Apply, stating age, salary	A PAPER, which is kept on file at office of	His steady-going brother, Walter James Sug- den, has stood loyally by him during his	(INCORPORATED.)
Send at once for litustrated Pamphintfree. Address	and qualification to JUHN GIBSUN, Sec. S.	LORD & THOMAS,	troubles, but the costs of the trial have about	Capital,
VOLTAIC BELT. SO., MARSHALL, MICH.	School Board, Box 205, Prescott, Ont. 48/4	MCCOBNICE BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.	exhausted Walter's limited means, and he is	
			reported to have told his lordship that he had spent all the money he could afford to	OCTOBER 22nd, 1884.
\$50 - 1. THE DEL UN	Rill' OCA Margo Distinger Tinge	of Ampetite Indiaestion Bilionian poets +	part with for the honor of the relationship,	SUBSORIBE NOW
JONES	1 XTOT STURNERS LIZZINGS, LOS	Affections of the Liver and Kidneys," 110	Lord St. Leonards has no means of his own.	SHARES FOR SALE \$2 EACH.
Milling Que, Hill Mitol:	DIOOD APrimates Blotches Bo	ils, Humors, Salt, Rheum, Scrofula,	A Calcutts paper tells of a railway station	"This is the best investment in the Country, Send for
rin Tamara Blank, Bestings, Briss FARE 254 10 10 10 10 10		ALL AND A REAL AND A	The side reader the the state of the second st	prospectus and full particulars to

And all points in the South-West, **DURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS** uid not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at need rates can be purchased via this Great rough Line, to all the Health and Pleasure orts of the West and South-West, including Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the semila the emile, the CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS **NUML-SERERS** Id also remember that this line leads direct to heart of the Government and Rairoad Lands in raska, Kansas, 'Texas, Colorado aud Washing-Territory. Is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE merica, and is universally admitted to be the est Equipped Railrond in the World for all classes of Travel.

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James street, Liv Quebec; Allan & Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Absesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout. Rhoumation 80

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agent in India who recently sent the follow-in the sentence of the sentence o

ast the boy - is a suffit to the

#### THE URUENWITNESS AND CAMPICERCEROMICLE. 8 July 160'84.

### HE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION CLEVELAND, NOMINATED ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

BALLOT. CHIOAGO, July 11. – Patrick Walsh, delega at large from Georgia, expresses the opinion that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot this morning. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock; prayer being offered by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke. When Illinois was called on the first ballot Cleveland was gaining. Illinois cast one vote for Hendricks which caused great applause and cheers from the Tammany side. After ten or fifteen minutes order was restored. Illinois casts 38 votes for Cleveland, a gain of 10. About half the delegates are on their feet

About half the delegates are on their feet and there is a loud demonstration all over the house. If Cleveland holds what he had on the first ballot this change will give him the majority of the convention.

## SECOND BALLOT.

Cleveland 475, Hendricks 1241, Bayard 1501, Thurman 60, Randall 5, McDonald 2, Tilden 2, Illinois changes 1 from Cleveland to Bayard. Illinois changes 1 from Cleveland to Bayard. Kansas changes, giving Cleveland a gain of one. North Carolina changes 22 from Bayard to Cleveland. Ohio is trying to change amidst great confusion. Cleveland's friends claim that there will be changes enough to give him nom-ination on this ballot. Virginia changes, giving Cleveland a gain of 10; so far Cleveland has 507 and lacks 40 votes. Georgia changes to Cleveland a gain of 8. Cleveland's nomination is conceded. A number of delegations are strug-gling to be heard to change their vote.

Cleveland is nominated on the second ballot. After the second ballot the changes of the After the second ballot the changes of the State votes were so numerous and accompanied with so much uproar and excitement it was al most impossible to keep track of them. The Missouri delegation announce that they changed its 32 votes solid for Cleveland. This set off enthusiasm. An auchor of flowers was carried to the New York delegation, and a stuffed eagle was carried in procession. The band struck up more patrictic airs and flags and banners were waved and the excitament gained faver point waved and the excitement gained fever point because the Cleveland vote had nearly reached the necessary two-thirds. At this juncture, when the success of Cleveland was certain, some of the minority delegates left the hall. Outside the artillery began to boom, and inside the uproar was tremendous. When Iowa trans-ferred her votes to Cleveland an immense oil peinting of Cleveland was certained on the plot painting of Cleveland was carried on the plat-form waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced. Jno. Kelly, attended by some of his supporters, left the hall confused and disgusted at his thorough defeat. The general re-sult was announced as follows. The whole number of votes cast was 820.

Necessary to a choice	547
Cleveland	683
Hendricks	541
Bayard	81 <del>]</del>
McDonald	$2^{-}$
Randall	4
Thurman	4

The question was then put on the previous motion to make the nomination unanimous. It was carried triumphantly. It is said Vilas will be nominated for Vice-President. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved for recess till 5 p.m., in order to give time for consultation on the vice-

presidency. Carried. WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—Bayard has telegraphed Governor Cleveland as follows:— "Accept my best wishes for your triumphant election and assurance of my thorough and steadfast support in the canvass.

CHICAGO, July 11.--It was half-past five before the evening session was called to order. After routine, a delegate from Texas offered a resolution declaring the Democratic party in convention assembled endorse the Morrison bill for a reduction of the war taxes. A storm of opposition was raised to the resolution, and the chairman ruled that it must be referred to the committee on resolu-The convention then proceeded to the tions. call of the roll for the nomination of a

CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. A California delegate named General Rosecrans (cheers for Rosecruns); a Colorado dele-gute nominated Joseph E. McDonald; a Georgia delegate presented the name of General John C. Black, of Illinois (cheers for Black). Judge Black expressed his appreciation of the high and unmerited compli-ment, but respectfully declined the nominawill end in their being, deprived of their func-tions and privileges, The lords will certainly suffer for the impudent defance they, have flung at the House of Commons. The govern-ment will not dissolve; but will re-introduce the franchise bill in October." Lowdor, July 12. —In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Wemyss will move that the bouse proceed to consider, and pass the house proceed to consider and pass the franchise bill at the present session ; also that

the lords shall petition the Queen for an autumn session to pass the bill for a redistribution of parliamentary seats.

LONDON, July 13.-It is understood that the compromise to be offered by Earl Weymss touching, the franchise bill will not be accepted by the government. Should the lords reject the bill the government will dissolve Parliament immediately, and a general election will follow. The breach between Lord Churchill and his party is extending.

#### EXCITEMENT OVER THE REJECTMENT OF THE BILL BY THE LORDS.

NEW YORK, July 14 .-- A Times cable despatch dated Saturday night says: The central point of interest in British politics is no longer Egypt. What absorbed the public mind a week ago has become a matter of secondary importance to-day. That this is so—and it unquestionably is so— must be attributed to the great astuteness of Mr. Gladstone an astuteness which was scarce-ly ever ficelled in his best days. A week ago he and his ministry were undeniably in a hole, and it was hard to see how they could safely get and it was nard to see now they could sately get themselves out of it. Everybody save his near-est followers was predicting his early retirement from office, but he is now at the front again, and nothing is heard of his probable retirement. He has skillfully withdrawn the whole unhappy Egyptian muddle from a first position in British politice, and has forced into that place the hum-Egyptian muddle from a first position in British politics, and has forced into that place the burn-ing question raised by the rejection by the House of Lords of the franchise bill. Nothing could have been more adroit and effective than his management of this decoy scheme. Egypt is, in truth, again lost sight of, and while this hue and cry lasts the Mahdi may go to Cairo if he likes without arousing half the excitement that was aroused by the Sinkat episode. The Eng-lishman has great interest in many foreign lishman has great interest in many foreign nations, but his first interest lies in his own island. A franchise bill in danger is of more consequence to him than any war in Egypt. The Radical papers are all busy as beavers arousing the people to demonstrations against the Tory lords and the public is likely to hear the Tory lords, and the public is likely to hear outside of Westminster in the course of the outside of Westminster in the course of the coming short parliamentary vacation a mass of British eloquence such as these times have sel-dom heard. The inciting newspapers are not alone the ultra-radical ones. Even the *Pall* Mall Gazette declares that " our immediate duty is to organize the intimidation of the House of Lords. That is the fact in all its maind bartality and up here it will be taken to naked brutality, and we hope it will be taken to heart by every liberal in the three kingdoms." The New York Sun's cable despatch of same date says:—The lords are sacred. That is the meaning of all the passionate scenes in Parlia-ment for the last few days. Opinion is divided as to whether a compromise may be effected immediately or during the autumn session. The Conservative leaders are anxious for the compromise now so as to immediately stop the agitapromise now so as to immediately stop the agita-tion, and are studious in pointing out that the lords have not finally rejected the bill even for the present session; that their vote of the other night merely postponed the reading of the meas-ure for that particular night; that the measure, therefore, is not dead, but in a state of suspend-ed animation; and that if Mr. Gladstone will even not offer a fair comparise the bill can be

even yet offer a fair compromise, the bill can be taken up and disposed of. An incident in the franchise debate in the lords, commented upon franchise debate in the lords, commented upon by everybody as showing a remarkable change in the spirit of the times, is the support of the bill by 12 out of 13 bishops, and the strongly democratic flavor of the speech of the Arch-bishop of Canterbary. In 1831 the reform bill was opposed by 21 bishops. LONDON, July 14.—The last attempt to arrange a compromise on the franchise question has failed The Marquis of Salisbury maintains

failed. The Marquis of Salisbury maintains that there should be no franchise bill without a redistribution measure accompanying it.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

#### FINANCIAL.

The market for sterling was dull and steady. For bankers' sixty-day bills the asking rate was 9 per cent prem. with St as buyers' prices. Demand offered at 9§ prem. with Sį bid. American currency deafts are drawn A at par to 1 prem. There is no change in the local money market, which continues easy, with 5 to 6 per cent as the rate for call loans on stock collaterals and 7 to 8 per for com-

would follow: We cannot tail to inotice, that many trader have been advised thy state many trader have been advised to be the province of the province many trader have been advised to be the province of the province the country does not look flourishing in this province; as viewed from the ordinary routes of travel, the fields look parched, the crops thin and the cattle lean. This is our observation, but we hope it, does not apply generally in the back country. The dry goods trade is improving and orders The dry goods trade is improving and orders are being received for fall fabrics, but the trade is below that of last year, and travel-lers report a keen competition. There are fewer complaints about remittances than we expected. There were 196 failures in the or preceding week, as compared with 146 in the preceding week, and with 130, 124 and 90 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 23 per cent preceding week, and with 130, 124 and 90 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 83, per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 15, a decrease of 4.

GROCERIES .-- Granulated sugar fell to 6%c, which brought out a large line of buyers. Later a strong tone was developed, and a heavy business was done, the market closing strong at 7c to 74c. Yellows have been active, selling freely at 54c to 6c. The indications are that bottom figures have been touched. Syrups are dull, weak and neglected, with no business doing. Prices are from 25c upward. Molasses is dull and weak, prices being quoted lower. Barbadoes has declined to 30 to 324c. Trinidad is nom-inal at 274 to 30c, and English Islands and sugar house st 24c. Valencia raisins have been in good request, and the stock is now getting well out of first hands. Some large sales of good grades are mentioned at  $4\frac{3}{4}c$  to 5c. Jobbing prices for choice brands are  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}c$  as to size of lot. Old fruit is quoted at 31 to 4c. There is rather more demand for currants at 41c to 51c. Prunes have changed hands to a moderate extent at 49c to 5cc. Grenoble walnuts re-main at 112c; almonds at 112c to 13; filberts at 9c; and figs at 10c to 12c. If anything buyers have taken more tea, and the market has a steady tone. No large lines are moving, however. The cable quotes an ad-vance of \$1 per picul on the low grades at Yokohama. Coffee is quiet, selling only in a jobbing way; Mocha at 25c to 274c; Java at 19c to 234c; and Jamaicas at 114c to 16c as to sample. Rice is firm and in good demand at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Spices remain firm, but in light request. Some sales of low grade

from makers have a better tone, and warrants are cabled unchanged from a week ago at 41s 3d. Sales of 250 tons Gartsherrie were mentioned at \$18. Freights from Glasgow are nentioned at \$15. Freights from Glasgow at at 6s 6d. We quote: Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, \$18.25; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington \$17.25, and Eglinton, \$17. Finished iron has ruled quiet and unchanged Bars at \$1.75, sheets at \$2.50, and plates at \$2.50 to 9.75. The plates have continued to 2.75. Tin plates have continued guiet and steady, moving out in a small way. I. C. charcoals are at \$4.60 to \$4.75, and cokes at \$4.20 to \$4.40. Canada plates have continued in fair request and steady, sales being made on the basis of \$2.90 for Penn and equal, Metals are dull, inactive and unchanged. Ingot tin is at 211c for Straits and 221c for Lamb & Flag. London is cabled active and 2s 6d lower than last week at £83. Ingot copper is quoted at 164c, with London cabled unchanged at £60 10s for best selected. Lead remains dull at \$3.25 ; soft Spanish in London is again weak and 5s lower at £10 5s. The general hardware trade is variously reported.

ported. LUMBER.—Deal freights are weak at 40s to 45s, Liverpool; 50s, London. The following lumber charters have been made:—Barque Bessie, 565 tons, \$14 Montevidëo, \$14.50 Particle Poet 705, dickens, per pair, 35c to 60; ducks, 70c to \$1; butter, pound rolls, 16c to 19c; do., tub dairy, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, per doz., 16c to 17c; potatoes, per bag, S5c ularly. Bessie, 565 tons, \$14 Montevideo, \$14.50 Buenos Ayres; barque Wm. Gynther, 513 to 90c; onions, green, per doz., 15c to 20c; Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thin world for quieting and allaying all irri cabbage, do., 75c to \$1.25; cauliflower, do., \$1 to 2; beets, do., 50c; rhubarb, do., 25c to tons, \$13.50 Buenos Ayres ; and barque Cupid, 650 tons, \$14 Buenos Ayres, \$15 Rosario. 30c; peas, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25; radishes, do., 25c to 30c; hay, per ton, \$7 to 16; straw, the nerves, and curing all forms of nerv plaints, giving natural, childlike refresh The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower: Pine, 1st qualalwavs ity, per M, \$35 to 40: 2nd quality. per M, \$22 to lo., \$5 to 7. And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops 1 ! !" \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most emin Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.70 to 1.80; Wheat, do., mill culls, per M, SS to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, culls out. per M, \$18 to \$20; sicians : "What s the best and only remedy Freadwell, do 1.70 to 1.75; Wheat, Clawson, bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25 be relied on to cure all disenses of the and urinary organs; such as Bright's diabetes, retention, or inability to reta do 1.60 to 1.70; Wheat, Red, do 1.60 to 1.75; Oats, do 1.16 to 1.18; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.30; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, do 1.25 to 1.30; Rye, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Pastry flour, per cwt, 3 to 3.25; Roller flour, do 3 to 3.50; Facherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to and all the diseases and ailments pe \$35 : birch, per M, \$20 to \$25 : hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25 : laths \$1 75 ; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25: do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3. Women' Women' — "And they will tell you explicitly phatically "Bucku ! ! !" BOOTS AND SHOES .- LEATHER .- For the Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and su former prices are steady and fall orders are mily flour, \$2.75 to 3 ; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.50 "What is the most reliable and su for liver diseases or dyspepsia; cons indigestion, biliousness, malaria, feve &c," and they will tell you: *Mandrake | or Dandclion | | |*" Hence, when these remedies are combined w equally valuable, And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a and mysterious curative power is develops is so varied in its operations that no c ill health can possibly exist or resist its p yet, it is coming in briskly to the leading houses. Manufacturers are cheerful over the prospect. Leather.—Manufacturers have been investing with a greater degree of freedom in most descriptions, having commenced to cut up on the structurer is a sector of the prospect. descriptions, having commenced to cut up on the structurer is a sector of the prospect. descriptions, having commenced to cut up on the structurer is a sector of the prospect. Here is the structurer is a sector of the s their fall orders. The movement is well dis-tributed over the list. Sole leather is quiet 16; butter, pound rolls, 15c to 17c; do crock, 14e to 15c; do tubs, 12c to 14c; cheese, pound, 94c to 103; lard, 12c to 14; turnips, 30c to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to \$2; chickens, per and steady, with a good supply on hand. Black leather stocks are moderate and prices Hamless for the most frail woman, weak or smallest child to use. steady. Splits have changed hands in good sized lots at within range of quotapair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; potatoes per bag, 80c to 85c; apples per bag, 75c to \$1.25; onions per bushel, 60c to 80c. tions. Altogether the market has a Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8 to \$5.50; beef, per cwt, \$8.50 to \$9.50; mutton, per lb, Sc to 9c; lambs, each, \$4 to \$4.25; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; veal, per lb, 7c to Sc. fairly healthy tone, which seems to be of an improving character. We quote :--Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 26c to 27c; do No 2, B A, 23c to 24c ; China, No 1, 23c to 24c ; do No 2, 21c to 22c; Buffalo, No 1, 21c to 22c: do No 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter, No 1, 25c to 2Sc; rough light), 23c to 26c; harness, 25c to 25c; rough light), 25c to 20c; harness, 25c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 40c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 14c to 164c; BUSINESS NOTES. Grain freights are firm at 3s, Liverpool, 3s 3d Glasgow. Peoplo drawn out of shape from excrucial of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or from scrofula. Erysipclas ! "Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia tion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail" Nature isheir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of be found in every neighborhood the known Cheese has sold at 9c, and one sale of fine pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, mediam, 22c to 28c; do, junior, 18c to 22c; calfskins, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$1.05 to \$1.35; English kidcoloured was talked of at a higher figure. In all we hear of transactions of about 4,000 boxes at 8% to 9c. Many holders asked 94c for perfect qualities. A cable order from Glasgow was filled at 9c, and there were free skin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c. OILS. --- Steam refined nominally 621c to 65c, pale 55c to 571c and straw 521c to 55c. buyers at that figure. In sugar, yellows are firm and higher, hav-Cod oil has been more active, and we hear ing sold at an advance of #c from a week ago. of sales of 200 barrels. The feeling is easy. The lowest for standard granulated in round lots is 7c. Newfoundland is quoted at 60c to 621c and Gaspe at  $57\frac{1}{3}c$  to 60c. Raw linseed has been more active and firm at the late Prices of good long wood delivered ex-yard are as follows :----Maple \$7; birch \$6.50; advance. Sales of 250 barrels are reported. beech \$6; tamarac \$5.50, and softwood \$5. We quote raw at 521c to 55c and boiled at 56c to 574. Cod liver is plentiful and almost unsaleable. Prices are weak and lower Wharf prices 50c less ; cartage extra. DECAY AND PROSPERITY IN QUE at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Olive oil remains at \$1 to BEC. \$1.10. Petroleum-The late advance is fully Our reporter has interviewed several comsustained for all fresh arrivals, but buyers are nercial travellers and the experienced drumenabled to pick up cheaper lots of oil laid. in mer of a mercantile agency anent the condi-tion of business and the state of the crops throughout the Province of Quebec. The crops look best in the Eastern Townships and died. before refiners advanced their prices. The feeling is firm and bids for car lots at a slight concession have been refused. Petrolia is quoted firm at 124c. Here we quote car lots, 14fc; broken lots, 15c to 154c, and single MARKINS int field would make a statement on the sub-let is the state of trade is much the same as for the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade trade prices as the state of trade is much trade t 

to 28c; Bat 22c to 25c; unassored at 21c to 224c, and black at 20. SALT.—Elevens, 40c to 424c; twelves 35c to 374c; and factory filled, \$1.10 to 1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka is at \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

COAL.-Stove and chestnut are at \$6, and DRUGS.-Large lots of quinine have changed

hands below quotations, but there seems to be a firm tone to the market. Howard's is quoted at \$1.75, and German in bulk at \$1.50 to 1.60. Opium is unchanged at \$4 to 4.25, and morphia at \$2.20 to \$2.30. Iodide potass sells at \$1.75 to 1.90.

### HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

Under a very light supply the hay market was firmer, and higher prices prevailed, \$8 being made for several choice loads. We quote \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles, as to quality. Straw was scarce but dull and un changed at \$3 to \$5 per hundred bundles.

#### MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The demand for horses is quiet. Farmers ask high prices in the country, which tends ask mgn prices in the country, which tends to keep the market bare of good. At the Horse Exchange the following sales were made :--One carriage horse at \$200, 1 do. at \$265, 1 pair at \$375, 1 horse at \$175, 1 do. at \$175, and 1 do., \$165. The foregoing were all good animals. At College street market no sales were made

### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at Acer & Kennedy's yard since the 10th were 68 cars, which consisted of 31 cars export cattle, 5 loads of shipping sheep, 25 of butchers' cattle, 5 of butchers' sheep, and 2 loads of live hogs. Trade generally was quiet, with the move-ment in all branches limited. Shipping cat-tle work with yeary little business at tle were quiet, with very little business, at about steady prices, viz., 5½ to 5¾ per lb. live weight, as to quality. The prices of shipping sheep were steady, with a small business. Sales were reported to day at 4c to light request. Some sales of low grad-ginger have been made at 12½; black pep-per, 17c; white, 26c to 27c; ginger, 12½c to 18c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c; and cassia, 10c to 11c. How have been made at 12½c; black pep-light request. Sales were reported to day at 4c to business. Sales were reported to day at 4c to figure for choice. In butchers' cattle there was very little trade to report, and the bulk of the period sales were transferred to Viger the receipts were transferred to Viger market. There the receipts were rather light at the opening, and prices were pretty stiff until the arrival of several large lots by the North Shore and the market boats brought prices down to a lower 'evel. Butchers' cattle were sold to-day at about 4c to 51c per lb live weight, the top figures for the best. Calves were scarce with very little demand at about the same rates as when last reported. Sheep

and lambs were plentiful with prices slightly lower. Sheep sold to day at \$3.50 to \$5 each, and lambs \$2 to \$3.50 as to quality. Live hogs were in light supply and demand, and changed hands at steady rates, viz., 6c to 61c per lb as to quality. Mr. R. Bickerdike, underwriter's insurance

agent, reports as follows :- The total shipments of live stock from Montreal for the past week were 2,693 cattle and 2,784 sheep.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 95c to \$1.05; wheat, spring, \$1.00 to 1.06; wheat, goose, 75c to 85c; barley, 55c to 60c; oats, 44c; peas, 70c to 73c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,

EARL EUSTON AND HIS WIFE.

He Withdraws Mis Suit for Divorce-His Efforts to Get Rid of the Woman he Married when he was Plain Henry Fitzroy-The Once Plain Kate Cook to Become n Duchess.

LONDON, July 12 .- The Earl of Euston and rospective Duke of Grafton has given up his efforts to rid himself of the woman he married some thirteen years ago. He was then plain Henry Fitzroy, with a lineage dating back to one of the mistresses of King Charles II., but with little expectation of ever becoming an Earl, even by courtesy, and much less a duke. His wife was a woman of charming address and stylish appearance, and was known as Kate Cook The marriage was clandestine, and it is only recently that her name has ap-peared in "Burke's Peerage."

In 1882, by a series of deaths in the family Henry Fitzroy's father became the Duke of Grafton, and, as his eldest son, Henry became by courtesy the Earl of Euston. His love for his spouse had long since cooled, and the fact that she was now a countess, and a prospective duchess, became intolerable to him. He was anxious to contract a marriage within the aristocratic sphere to which he then belonged, and many titled dames with marriageable daughters were more than willing to smooth his way to a proper alliance. The Countess, however, had been a model of propriety since her marriage, and there was no ground upon which Lord Euston could put her aside. A separation was mutually agreed upon, and

Lord Euston sought in every direction for a plea upon which he could base an application for the annulment of the marriage. Last spring his detectives unearthed a man who said he could prove that he was the husband of Kate Cook at the time that she was married to the Earl. Lord Euston promptly brought suit for the annulment of his marriage and confronted his wife with her first husband, expecting to entrap her into a denial of the earlier marriage. To his amazement Lady Euston recognized her former husband and made no attempt whatever to dispute the fact of the marriage, but she showed that he had fraudulently represented himself to her as a widower, when, in fact, he had a wife still living. The Countess claimed that this fraud on his part made his marriage with her null and void. The Judge could not rule otherwise, and Lord Euston's case was promptly

thrown out of court. Driven to desperation, Lord Euston last month brought a suit for absolute divorce against his wife on the ground of adultery. Nobody believed the charge, for the Countess had been exceedingly circumspect from the moment of her marriage, but the Earl seemed convinced of its truth, and pushed the case against her as rapidly as he could. Recent investigations, however, have shown that the charge was trumped up by the detectives, who simply sought to keep in the Darl's pay, and who easily made him credit what he was so anxious to believe. Lord Euston has now withdrawn his suit for divorce, and apparently nothing but her death can prevent the ci-devant Kate Cook from wearing the coronet as Duchess of Grafton.

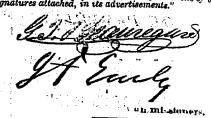
Carpenter, the New York wife murderer, is troubled nights by the ghost of Chastine Cox, who murdered Mrs. Hull some years ago. The unwelcome shade comes into his cell reg-





Louisiana State Lottery Company,

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



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12th, 1884-171st Month Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

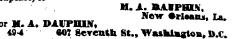
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion

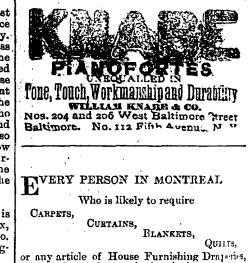
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Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

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S. CARSLEY'S

Vital Questions !!!!

can save money by purchasing during

tion. An Illinois delegate hoped the declination would not be received. Pinlow, of Kansas, presented the name Gow Glick. Pennsylvania delegate said that he nominated a man conversant with public affairs throughout his whole life, an honored statesman, a pure and upright citizen, the victim of the grossest fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people-Thomas A. Hendricks. (Cheers). Waller, of Connecticut, seconded (Cheers). the nomination, and said the Democratic party would, in defiance of fraud and in accordance with law, place him in the chair of the Vice-President. The

#### PBESENTATION OF HENDRICKS' NAME

was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, the convertion repeating in a lesser degree the scene which took place at the morning session in flouor of the same gentleman. Menzies, of Indiana, declared very emphatically that Hendricks was not and could not be a candidate. The other nominees were all withdrawn and Hendricks' name alone remained before the convention. A New York delegate suggested a call of the roll of states to put on record a unanimous vote for Hendricks. Wallace accepted the suggestion and the clerk proceeded to call the roll. The re-sult was the unanimous nomination of Hendricks. Menzies asked that Indiana be excused from voting. (Loud cries of "no, no, no.") He then asked whether there was any name but Hendricks' before the convention, and on receiving an answer in the negative, said : "Then, sir, the State of Indiana custs thirty votes for Hendricks." The demonstration that succeeded surpassed in vehemence and enthusiasm any similar scene that has taken place during the eventful day.

# THE ENGLISH FRANCHISE.

THE OLD FOGIES IN COUNCIL-A CONFLICT WITH THE COMMONS-A TOTTERING

#### INSTITUTION.

LONDON, July 9.—A cabinet council was held to day to consider the rejection of the franchise bill by the House of Lords. The liberal clubs are preparing a protest against their action.

In the House of Commons to-day Anderson (radical) gave notice that he would ask for an arly discussion of the standing resolution that the continuance of an unreformed hereditary House of Lords is incompatible with wise

legislation. Sir Charles Dilke addressed a meeting of liberals here to day on the franchise bill. He believed that the country wished the franchise bill presented repeatedly to the lords until they passed it. He felt that there was no doubt

Mr. Gladstone, ne said, would call a meeting of the party in the Foreign Office to morrow, when he would make a statement on the sub-

mercial discounts. The local stock market this morning was irregular and prices generally favored the "bears." The principal dealings were in Commerce. The "shorts" are still hammering down bank stocks.

Stock Sales-25 Montreal 186; 115 Merchants 106; 15 Molsons 105; 100 North West

338; 25 Pacific 434: 300 Gas 1773;60 Richelieu 543; 70 do 55; 300 Gas 1774; 205 Commerce 1103;50 do 1101; 100 1104; 120 do 110; 75 do 1093; 25 do 110.

Afternoon Sales .- 14 Montreal 186, 50 Peoples 474, 5 Windsor 91, 25 Richelieu 551. Local stocks closed dull but about steady.

In New York stocks were higher. At 1.20 p.m. Western Union sold at 543, after opening at 541; Lake Shore sold at 754: Pacific Mail at 473; Erie seconds at  $53\frac{1}{2}$ ; North West 918; St. Paul 693; D. L. 1083; U. P.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northern Pacific 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; Manitoba S6; Canada Pacific 44.

Consols in London sold at 100 9-16; Erie 131; Illinois Central 122; Canada Pacific 457 : N.Y.C. 1043.

N.Y.C. 1043. NEW YORK, July 15, 1 p. m. --Stocks stronger and quict. Am Ex, 90; C S, 284; D & H, 93; D & L, 1074; Erie, 134; pfd, 25; L S, 754; M C, 55; Mo Pac, 974; N P, 184; pfd, 448; N W, 914; pfd, 128; N Y C, 1024; R I, 1094; St P, 694; pfd, 1044; Tex Pac, 95; U P, 334; Wab, 64; pfd, 134; W U 54a W U, 542.

#### NOTES.

The nominations in the United States are commented on favorably by business men and are thought to be the principal reasen for the advance in New York stocks to-day. Toronto bank stocks were depressed again to-day but we could hear of no special news about either Federal or Commerce.

The market for Montreal stocks was weak to-day, more especially for banks. It looks as if the incipient boom of the past ten days has played itself out. The truth is there is nothing substantial to build a boom on, and until there is the public cannot be charmed,

charm they never so wisely. Commerce was very sick selling down to 1094, and the feeling seems to be that, for some mysterious reason, the stock will sell much lower.

Molsons was also weak at 102 bid, 105 asked.

The artificial scarceness of this stock is its only support.

#### COMMERCIAL.

# WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS

# " Patients " Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physic Bright's and other kidney diseases, li-plaints, severe coughs, called consumpt

CHAPTER II.

Women gone nearly crazy / / / / From agony of nouralgia, ner wakefulness, and various diseases pe

romen. Peoplo drawn out of shape from excrucin

As None genuinè without a bunch of gree he white label. Shun all the vile prisenous 'Hop" or "Hops" in their nam.

BIRTH. SCULLION.-In this city, on the 4 at No. 11 Richmond Avenue, the wife Scullar of a state of the state o J. Scullion of a son. LANGAN-On July 2nd, at 32 Si street, Mrs. Frank Langan, of a daught KENYON-At/St. Gabriel, Villag July 9th, 1884, the wife of Mortime Kenyon, of Gleveland, Ohio, of a daugh

CLARKE-In this city, on the 7th in a long illness, at Notre Dame, Hospi Hynes, wife of Henry J. Clarke, C

	S. CARSLEY S
	ANNUAL JULY SALE.
ing in the l ritation of rvous com- shing sleep	A heavy Tapestry Dining Room Curtain or Portiere for \$15.00 per pair, worth \$25.00 : only about 20 pairs left. Rich Eastern Colorings and grand designs
ly	good designs. Por \$3.25 per pair, a Tapestry Curtain of full length and breadth, and extraordinary morit at the price.
nent phy-	S. CARSLEY'S
y that can	ANNUAL JULY SALE.
he kidneys	D <sup>OINGS AT THE SALE.</sup>
tain urine, peculiar to and em-	Good Washing Prints worth 10c, for 5c yard. Good Washing Prints worth 12c, for 8c yard. Good Washing Prints worth 17c, for 10c yard. Fine Washing Cambrics, French and English, worth 20c, for 124c yard.
surest cure	SALE.
astipation, l	Lot of Pretty Sateens reduced from Sicio
	S. CARSLEY S.
with others	SALE. Lot of Floral Satcens reduced from 30c to
a wonderful ped, which	19c. S. CARSLEY'S.
disease or power, and	SALE.
kest invalid	All Prints reduced. All Sateens reduced.
	All Cambrics reduced.
	All Muslins reduced. S. CARSLEY S.
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	All our Jerseys have been reduced. S. CARSLEY'S.
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f which can. yn worid	Hamburgs reduced. Swiss reduced.
en Hops on	Irish Point reduced. Guipure reduced.
is stuff with	Lawn reduced.
2	S. CARSLEY'S SALE
in and	CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.
4th inst., e of Wm.	The demand for Clapperton's Thread is in- creasing a sure sign it is giving satisfaction.
t. Famille	Try it. Their name is on every spool.
ter. 5-2 ge, P.Q.,	n an an an an an an an Arrainn an a
hter, D. J.	TTEACHERS, WANTED for Belleville Sep-
1999 (1993) 1990 - 1990 (1993) 1997 - 1997 (1993) 1997 - 1997 (1993) 1997 - 1997 (1993)	holding a first or second class certificate, and a Female Teacher, holding a third class certificate.
inst., after ital, Ann Q.C.,- ex-	Duties to commence on the first of Soptemier, 1884. Application, stating selary, testimonials,
, the 6th william	Belleville, July 12th, 1884 11 49-8
oth, Mary,	INFORMATION WANTED of Edward Maney, who light County Carlow, Ireland,