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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

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CAPEL ON THE BLUE LAWS.

The Mousignor gives his Views on Sunday

A reporter of the N. Y. Star, calling upon Monsignor Capel, found the reverend gentle-man busily engaged packing away such things as he proposed taking with him to Chicago, for which city he departed last

From the Star?" said he. "Be seated; I'm very busy, very; but as the American press have generally treated me with great courtesy I always try to reciprocate." Thanking the Monsignor for his expressed kindliness toward the press, the reporter asked if the agitation of the Sunday question by the Philadelphia Baptists had attracted his at-

"Yes, indeed; and I am happy to avail myself of the Star as a medium through which I can express publicly my sentiments on the question their agitation involves.

"It has been a habit among certain Proteatant writers to lay at the door of the Catholie Church all the evils, social and political, extant in continental Europe. Among them they charge my faith as being responsible for the continental Sunday.

"Now, what are the facts in the case?" A party of anarchists at the beginning of this century not content with descerating our churches in France, especially in Paris, sought also to deride the traditions of Christianity by opening all shops and cafes in the town. Were these men Catholics, or did the Church encourage them in their profunction of the Sabbath day? Most certainly not, as history shows. And even to-day when for a time the descendants of these prototypes of social evil have had the upper hand, what is the church's action through her priest-hood and her laity? I tell you every alter in Paris rings with the denunciations hurled against these irreligious rubble who seek to ignore the teaching of Church and Scripture, while thousands of her laity are dubbing together, and, in the popular modern phrase, are boycotting all who attempt to descerate God's day by seeking to open their shops and sell their goods. Why, some of the infidels go so far as to keep open on Sunday and close on Monday to show their contempt of Christianity. But the movement I spoke of is rapidly bringing them to their senses. No, the Catholic Church is not responsible for the blasphemous continental Sunday, from which God save America is my

"Then there is the Scotch Puritanical Sabbath, the other extreme of the Sunday question, which is claimed to be modeled on heavenly principles, but as a friend of mine once said. If heaven is anything like the Scotch Sunday, God keep me from ever seeing

earnest wish.

"Having animadverted on the extremes to be avoided in building up our American Sabbath, can you spare time to tell the public

your ideal of the day?"

"I will try to do so, hurried though I am. The day should be a day of rest and of more than usual prayer; all unnecessary labor should cease on that day. I have noticed with regret that some of your most prominent express companies keep their drays, teams and men employed in carting on Sanday as on week days: this should not be. Museums, libraries and other places where intellectual or innocent amusement may be found should be closed during the forenoon to all who will to go to church: no forcing, mind you; let those go to church who will, but at the proper time keep those places closed, which, when the morning services are over, should be

opened, say after 1 p.m." 'What do you think of park concerts?"

"The idea of music in the parks I heartily approve of. Music serves to refine, to elevate the mind. Works of art, such as are found in first-class museums, also serve to educate the masses, while closing the public libraries all day on the Sabbath deprives the laboring classes of a pleasure they can only afford time to include in on that one day out of seven.

The laboring man," continued Monsignor Capel with considerable warmth, " who for six long days has for a bare subsistence toiled in the sweat of his brow to earn wealth for his employers, should receive from the latter the opportunity to breathe God's free air or partake of hisgifts at least during one-seventh of his laborious and weary life. I am heart and soul for the laboring mun, and consider those who sit in their velvet-cushioned sents and strive to curtail my poor friends of their legitimate enjoyments, as social pharasees who mistake their own selfish views on the rights of others for the law of God and mun; out God forbid such views should become the law of free America."

"Would not the keeping open of the places you mention involve labor on the part of the inployes, which they might consider unjust

unnecessary?" "In that question you include the only point that is objectionable to any one discussing the matter at issue from a reasonable standpoint. I've often thought of it, but as you have to use your police, your military, and even your press force, to a certain extent, on that day for the preservation of order and the education of the people, why should the further employment of those whose only service is watch over the articles exposed to the view of the pubhe objected to? And," added the learned Doctor laughingly, "why not in this free country, where, thank God, there is no limit to the freedom of opinion, political or reli-gious, why not employ for Sunday work our eparated brethren, the Jews? They keep abbath on Saturday. For I am sure there are thousands of them who would not object earning an extra dollar on the Christians'

sand:

Set I shall cortainly do so in most sconden.

But on the return journey the misery of of writing the article in his paper in regard atory terms. I am as is my Church, utterly the pilgrims reaches its height. They are

opposed to any desecration of the Lord's day, and I know of none worse than the opening of salcons and shops or theatres of a secular character to tempt the people from their devotion in the early day, and from their legitimate amusements of the evening, or from their home firesides.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

THE RESPONSE OF HIS MOTHER TO A TOAST.

(From the Washington Capital.)

Speaking of Blaine reminds me, said friend the other day, of a prophetic remark I once heard his mother make at a dinner party in Augusta, where his remarkable success in life furnished the subject of a toast. It was just after he had been elected to Congress, and a party of army officers and old friends were relating to each other the various stages of his rapid rise in life and the wonderful eloquence and ability which he possessed Mrs. Blaine was an old lady of unusual brightness of mind, keen-witted and ready at repartee. A devout Catholic of the strictest kind, it was the greatest cross of her life that her gifted son should not have embraced the doctrines of the Roman church. Upon this memorial occasion the old lady sat at the table with bowed head, apparently unnoticing the toast, "To the continued success of your son, James G. Blaine." The glasses were raised the company waited expectant, and still dreach there hundreds of thousands abandon homes and property and university of the son-in-law. Major Weller son-in-law, Major Walker, who sat at

one side, touched her on the arm. "Mother, don't you hear? They are waiting for you to respond." Then, with a long sigh, she looked up, lifting the glass to her lips, and drank. When the glasses were set down, she turned to the company, saying in her quiet, impressive way, "I drank to my son's worldly success, though I had far rather it had been to welcome him to the faith o his mother. James is a good son, a good son to me, but he craves power. I said to him when we parted, the very last thing, 'My son, don't let ambition eat your soul away."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHOLERA.

The Terrible Disease Distributed by Pligrim from Hurdwar and Mecca.

The only countries upon the globe to which cholera has not been carried are the islands of the South Pacific, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America. These localities are all separated from India to the Holy City. Those who go by land by a wide expanse of occur, and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

Cholera has not become permanent outside of India, aithough it is seldom absent from from some of the provinces of Hindustan. From its birthplace in the delta of the Ganges, the disease has effected a permanent heaven. Upon the arrival at the Kaaba all lodgment in the provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, while in the provinces that lie to the west and northwest, such as Rappootana and Punjab, it occurs only as an epidemic, developing after great religious

gatherings. Hurdwar, in the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, is the great nursery of cholera. It never originates there, but has annually been developed there during the great Hindoo festivals. Of these festivals Hurdwar is cursed with two, and they draw together a great concourse of people from every portion of the Indian empire. At some of these festivals as many as 3,000,000 devotees have assembled, but of late years the numbers have fallen off. Hurdwar having

lost its sacred prestige from the fact that some of the holy waters of the Ganges have been profunely diverted into a canal con-structed by English authorities. There immense numbers of human beings

gather upon a bare, sandy plain on the banks of the Ganges, massed like herds of swine, without means of sanitary protection. The earth and air, as well as the water, are polluted, and the odor from the camps is perceptible for many miles. Day and night the devotees pour through the great thoroughfares of the country to and from the festival in parties of from 10 to 500, following so closely as to make an almost continuous procession. Ninety-five outof every 100 are on foot, but oc casionally some great nabob sweeps past with an enormous retinue, or a rajah with his caravan of elephants, camels, horsemen, and swordsman passes in all the grandeur and confusion of Indian royalty. They ride over the poor wretches who line the roads, trample them down, and hurl imprecations upon them for blocking the way. Some march hundreds and some thousands of miles to engage in the festivals and to bathe in the sacred river. Many die on the way, and all arrive lame and caunt from hunger and fatigue, with their feet bound up in rags and their scanty clothing covered with blood and dust. They rush the river as soon as they arrive, and drink the water as fast as they can scoop it up in their hands.

They are fed from the Temple kitchen, where as many as 96,000 cooks are at work, and the food is distributed among them in a rude way. When fresh it is not unwholesome, but too much of it produces indigestion and great sufferings. The half starved pilgrims eat it like gluttons, rush into the water again to hathe and drink, and the result is derungement of the digestive organs. When they have eaten their fill, whatever food is left is preserved. It is sacred and cannot be thrown way. Under the hot sun it soon becomes poisonous to the pilgrims who eat it.

In these hotheds of disease, under conditions that would breed a plague anywhere these pilgrims live. The heat is almost unendurable. The living, the sick, and the dying are huddled together, with only just as Sunday."

"You say you will visit Chicago and Mil endurable. The living, the sica, which are walker? There you will find, especially in dying are huddled together, with only just as will wankee, the nearest approach to a conmuch space as they can cover lying down.

"As fast as they die they are burried in the misery of

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sick and lame, but stagger along until the weak fall by the roudside to die. Their bodies lie thickly along the journey un-covered. Some drag their weary limbs until they reach a village, where they drop and lie in masses, blocking up the streets, until they get strong enough to move forward, or die of starvation and disease.

It is impossible to calculate the number that perish. The Bishop of Calcutta estimates it at about one in five, and those who do not die on the journey carry the germs of discuse home with them, scattering pestilence along their path. Thus the cholera is started on its periodical march around the world.

No great Asiatic pestilence has ever scourg ed the East and allowed the cities of Arabia the crowd in the streets having been seen to escape. The pilgrims to Mecca and the since the day the Princess of Wales arrived commercial caravans to Damascus carry death in their train under any quarantine that can be devised, but the attempts to the space on the embankment itself, between establish quarantine are weak, ineffectual and Charing Cross and Westminster, was comestablish quarantine are weak, ineffectual and spasmodic.

The Holy City of Mecca is another great distributing point for cholera; in fact, it is a sort of clearing house for all sorts of infectious diseases. In 1865, it is said, 20,000 pilgrims died there of cholera in six days, and the city for centuries has been the focus of plagues, which have been brought from all directions, and thence distributed by returning pilgrims over three continents.

For many centuries there has been an incessant stream of pilgrims to and from Mecca. To be present at the Kourban Bairam is the and exhausting journeys. From the North Atlantic and Mediterranean shores of Africa, from Timbuctoo and Western Africa, from Siberia, from the Danube and the Sea of Azof, from the western provinces of China, from the cities of Europe, and from the most remote Mohammedan settlements, constant processions of pilgrims are passing to and from Mecca; for this pilgrimage, at least once in a lifetime, is binding on all true Mohammedans, and he who dies without having made it might as well have been a

Jew, a Christian, or a dog.

The return of one pilgrimage is never accomplished from any of the larger settlements. before another is on the move. They arrive in great caravana, and the misery and hardships they endure are equal to those suffered by the Hindu devotees. Some come by sea to Jedda upon the native vessels, which are saturated with infectious poisons. Each passenger receives only sufficient space to squat The intense heat of the day, the miasmas of the night, privations of all sorts, the want of sleep and food and exercise induce a physical condition but little short of death. Many die on board the vessels, but the most and on foot suffer even worse.

Having arrived at Mecca without rest or food, the pilgrims enter at once upon their religious duties. The first is to visit the Kaaba, the Holy Temple, and the tomb of Ishmael, upon which rests the stone let down from drink and perform their ablutions in the well of Zem Zem.

The water is topid, salty, and milkish in color. It might have been pure once, but it has not been so in centuries. No pilgrim ever quits Mecca without carrying a jar of this water away with him, and it is impossible to

over-estimate the potency of the Zem Zem spring in spreading cholera and other dis-In Mecca all the essentials for an epidemic are constantly gathered, as well as the means for distributing the germs of disease broadcast. The pilgrimages in India and Arabia have received the attention of sanitarians for several years, but no means has yet been found, so strong is the religious sense, to

The present epidemic in France can be traced from Hurdwar to Mecca, from Mecca to Egypt, and thence along the Mediterranean to Toulon and Marseilles,

prevent the dissemination of disease by

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

JOHN BRIGHT AND REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS-THE FRANCHISE BILL-PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS COUNTER DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, July 19.—It is semi-officially de-nied that the Prince of Wales or the Queen tried to influence the Tory peers in favor of a compromise on the franchise bill. The Torics assert that the Queen approves of Lord Salisbury's policy until an appeal to the country

has been taken. John Bright is preparing a measure for a reform of the House of Lords, based upon the principle of life peerages, with a limited number of hereditary peerages. Lord Redes-dale proposed to settle the existing difficulties by adjourning instead of proroguing parliament, the government to bring up the question of redistribution of seats at the autumn session, while the lords will discuss the franchise question. The Liberals refuse. The Tories are organizing a counter demonstra-tion to the movement favoring the franchise bill to be held here, at Liverpool and at Manchester. Their journals denounce the trades demonstration in favor of the franchise bill as an imposture got up on the funds subscribed by the Reform Club. A number of letters from members of London trades unions are published protesting that the unions do not sanction the demonstration.

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL SUIT. LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons this evening Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, complained of what he called the disgraceful action of the Government in prosecuting him for libel on the revelation of the practices of James F. French, an official in the Constabulary office, Dublin Castle, Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Iroland, contended that O'Brien ought to have informed the anthorities of the matter, instead

"DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

A London Mob Holds a Demonstration—" The Dead March in Saul"-" To the Memory of the House of Lords, 1884"-An Immense Assemblage of People.

LONDON, July 21.—The great liberal trades demonstration in favor of the franchise bill commenced to form about one o'clock, though the leaders of the different organizations had been busy all the forenoon making arrangements, laying out the routes of the different sections, appointing chairmen, marshals, &c. The attendance was immense, nothing like the crowd in the streets having been seen after her marriage. All the approaches to the Thames Embankment were thronged, while pletely covered, people being present from all parts of the country. The crowds manifested the utmost good humor, and

MUCH CHAFF was indulged in by the spectators especially when delegates more than usually adorned with ribbons and badges presented themselves. . No attempt was made to interfere with the processionists, though traffic was greatly impeded, the streets along the line of march and the bridges over the Thames being packed. At noon the trades unions assembled at Sloan Square, Paddington Green, Euston Square, Islington Green, Clerkenwell Green, Finsbury Circus, the Obelisk, Blackfriars, and Grosvenor Gardens, and proceeded to the embankment, several thousand agricultural laborers from Kent and Sussex being murshalled at Blackfriars Bridge. Just as the procession started

LOUD EXPLOSIONS

were heard near the government office. The crowd were greatly frightened, and thousands made a rush towards Whitehall, believing the explosions to be due to the dynamite scare. when it was found that they were nothing more than a salute fired by the Horse Guards in honor of the birth of the Duchess of Albany's son. The procession moved in the following order: -- Mounted farriers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations, London Trades Council, representatives from printing, bookbinding, paper, iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet making, fancy goods and general trades, political clubs, liberal associations, tempermee bodies and friendly societies.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION lay along Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, St. James street and Picadilly. Viewed from Hungerford Bridge have strength enough left to drag themselves to the Holy City. Those who go by land heads, relieved only by the blue banners and trees. The trade societies carried the emblams of their crafts. Among these was a banner borne by the tailors which represented Adam and Eve after the fall. The agricultural laborers were loudly elected. Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the procession from Whitehall. Each section as it arrived at the park marched to the platform assigned to it and the band played until it was discovered that Mr. Hewston was a the chairman arrived.

A TOMESTONE.

was carried in the procession inscribed "To the memory of the House of Lords-1884." Some of the bands played the dead march in 'Saul." The dense mass of spectators interfered with the progress of the procession. It took an hour and a half to clear the embankment, and the end of the procession had not found three tenants under the same roof left Parliament street when the head had entered the park. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, and other ministers witnessed the procession. They were loudly cheered. When the procession arrived at the park speeches were made and the resolutious previously prepared submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain towards the close of the meeting.

PROMINENT ON-LOOKERS.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-inchief, the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt viewed the procession as it passed the War Office. They were cheered by members in the procession. People of prominence and note were stationed at various places throughout the route and watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well known Tories were at the windows at the Carlton Club rooms and were vigorously hissed. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence in Arlington street was gnarded by police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying,

" DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

Order was quickly restored and no disturbance occurred while the procession was passing. The resolutions prepared for submission to the meeting protest against the rejec-tion of the franchise bill by an irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords, express approval of Gladstone's action, and declare the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will which the ords exercise is not conducive to the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the country.

UNFORTUNATE GWEEDORE.

Harrowing Description of Numerous Evictions in the Locality.

The hand of the exterminator was again busy in unfortunate Gweedore, in county Donegal, says a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, July 1, a force of 100 police, under District Inspectors Davis, Rathmullett, and Sullivan, Dunfanaghy, arrived in Derrybeg, the little hamlet of the parish, and shortly after 8 o'clock proceeded in charge of Captain Peel, R. M., to the scene of the evictions, accompanied by the sub-sheriff, Mr. M'Cay, and the agent of the property, Mr. Hewston, Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. A few miles brought them to Glashercoo, which belongs principally to Mr. Wybrants Olphort, and includes the townlands of Derrycomer, Magheroarty Mountain and Glirran's Port, in Wall street since Jan. 1.

and here the evictions began. The country is perhaps the most barren and uninviting in Ireland. Such of it as is productive has been made so by the unaided and almost super-human exertions of the tenantry. Shut off from the outside world by their dark mountains, unable to reach any town of even the slightest note without travelling a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, they live their simple lives, when permitted to do so, in

ABSOLUTE POVERTY,

speak what may, indeed, be termed a stranglanguage, and are without a friend, save their parish priest. Among all the tenants whom I met to-day, not a single one could speak a word of English, or understand those who spoke it, and in all the houses in which I have been there was not a sign of the slightest comfort to be detected. Wretched furniture, a poor bed, with ragged and torn bedelothes, or none at all, a rickety dresser, a broken-legged table, a stool; one or two children with clothes hardly sufficient for the sake of decency; barefooted women and men, too, in rags and tatters; their greatest luxury---stirabout made of charity meal. These were the gene ral characteristics. Evidence of their dependence on charity is not wanting in the fact that last year they received 130 tons of seed potatoes and 39 tons of seed outs, and there was £2,000 distributed among them. Of course, when I speak of money I do not mean that it was given to them as absolute beggars. They received it for work done, being employed for a length of time in making very useful roads through an almost impas-sable country. For the seed and money they are indebted to various sources, but they are doubly so to their very worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father McFadden. He had lett no stone unturned in

SEEKING THEIR WELFARD,

and has spared no labor in lighting their bat tles. This morning he was at his post when the sheriff and his force arrived, and he never for a moment deserted it throughout the day. The first house visited was that of dolar Eelly who owes a year a ren , amounting to Cl 2s., and costs of the proceedings brought in the courts by the landlord, amounting to £3 17s 4d. The poor fellow, an old man on the brink of the grave, spoke to the priest, the only one in the crowd who could understand him (except a specially employed Irish speaking policeman), and declared most solemnly that he was unable to pay a penny. After this declaration the sheriff's officers set to work to remove the miserable furniture. The agent, Mr. Hews ton, took his seat on a large stone close to the doorway with a rifle standing between his knees, and clatched in one hand a parcel of staples and nails, which he afterwards used in fastening up the doors of the house from

THE PROPER HAD CEEN EVETED.

Pather McFadden drew the attention of District Inspector Sullivan to the fact that Mr. Hewston had his gan in his possession, and wished to know if he was licensed to car ry it. The reverend gentleman received but scant courtesy from the inspector at first, but he afterwards condescended to inquire, when magistrate. At length the house was cleared and the door fastened, and we took up our march to Michael Metiowan's, who also owes a year's rent, and is subject to similar co to Here the same process was gone through, and still the same in the cases of Alexander Ferry, Neil Mulhern, Patrick O'Brien, Owea Curran, John Feeney and Hugh McGeever. The next house we came to was where we Susan McGeever, John McGeever and Charle, McGeever. The scene here was positively heartrending. Susan McGeever is an old woman over 80 years of age. She sat doubled up in a corner near the door unable to move except by the assistance of her son, who was obliged to carry her in his arms from place to place. Father MFadden objected most strenuously to her removal. The sheriff begged mercy for her, but the agent would not be moved unless a year's rent, Ll 12s., out of the two years' due, were

PAID ON THE SPOT.

This could not be done, and the poor woman was carried out of the cabin and laid on the roadside. Here I passed her an hour after-wards crouching at a turf fire with her son and her little grand-children. As the day wore on till three o'clock the last hour came, and fourteen families in all were thrown out on the bleak roadside. It may be here mentioned that although due notice had been given to the poor law authorities not one of the oflicials put in an appearance to give assist-ance to the evicted, if such were needed or would be accepted. They have, however, been promised a moderate support by their good priest till the battle has been still further fought, and it is likely the neighbors will give them shelter for a time, or they will erect temporary dwellings on someland where they will be most welcome. A striking fact in connection with these cases is that all the tenants evicted to-day or about to be evicted have been in the land court within a week, and the judicial rents have not yet been fixed.

IRONCLADS IN COLLISION.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The British ironclads Defence and Valiant collided to night in Bantry Bay. The Valiant lost several boats, had her bulwarks smashed and many armor plates started. The Defence had a hole eleven feet long and one and a half feet wide stove in her ram. Her foremost compartment is full of water and her bow twisted. She lost her jib-boom and foretop gallant mast. No lives were lost. Great coolness was displayed by the men The captain of the Defence will be court-martialed. The Defence is a vessel of 6,270 tons, commanded by Captain E. J. Pollard; the Valiant is of 6,710 tons, commanded by Captain C. C. F. Knowles. Both belong to the coast guard SELVICE.

There have been more than forty failures

BLAINE ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

His Views on the Tariff, Foreign Policy and the Shipping Interests-A Strong Protec tionist Document.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has just been issued. It begins by saying that in enumerating the is-surveyon which the Republican party appeals for opular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has proparty given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the trainion imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the estab-lishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steedily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents

DESTROYED TARIFFS ARRANGED FOR PROTEC

TION, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted -- never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Con-It then goes on to discuss the tariff question from a strongly Protectionist point of view, and, after reciting the tariff history of the United States up to 1860, says :- After 1830 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$11,000,000,000.) This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per centshowing a vistly cultaneed wealth per capital willing the people. Thirty shows out millions of dollars had been added during these twenty years to

THE PERCIANENT WEALTH OF THE NATION. These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-live million dollars per month surpasses the experiences of all other nations, ancient or Even the opponents of n venue: system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can found to the insterial progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party to power. Mr. Blaine then says that the accusation that the revenue produces a large surplus is met by the fact that this surplus goes to the extinguishment of the public debt and the reduction of taxation. As regards the accusation that protection reduces the foreign commerce of the country, he says it is a common error to confound commerce with the carrying trade, He admits that the carrying trade of the United States has decreased since 1860, but maintains that its

FOREIGN COMMERCE HAS INCREASED.

Mr. Blaine says that the tariff has increased Mr. Blame says that the action in the export trade, fostered agriculture, and the madenic and laborer. With benefitted the mechanic and laborer. With regard to the foreign policy of the United States Mr. Blaine says : - Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. are at peace with the world-at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or dis tract us. Happily removed by our geograph ical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to entitivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglement in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. He then goes on to say that the United States should maintain closer relations with the nations of the western hemisphere, and invite them to join in an agreement for international arbitration. He, however, regards the trade with Spanish America as unsatisfactory, because the imports exceed the exports by one hundred million dollars. He thinks the market for United States products in these countries should be enlarged. As to

THE SOUTH,

he says that the Democratic party is an enemy to southern prosperity, because invoking southern political consolidation. He praises the civil service of the United States under all administrations, and inferentially endorses the present civil service law. With regard to the shipping interest, he says: The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should hence-forth be held as a sucred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the owner-ship of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be dis-One hundred thousand acres of couraged. land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are sliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

It is claimed that the Colorado grass crop will be worth \$30,000,000 this year.

It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkershiet of even a roun. bottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.,

(SOLE AGENTS,) MONTREAL

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

- 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
- 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
- 3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every

instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAPEY CRANE."

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncteanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color. prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same ame, a very superior and deal one alreading

FIRMATIFD BY

D.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Smit op an Ornegists.

MULL ... J LANMAR'S

WATER GENUINE FLORIDA UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS! A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Comorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appe-tite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in itseffects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

Walter Shaw, thirty-three, with a revolver in each hand, put two balls in his head at once in Brooklyn Sunday, and still lives.

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

The Presidio County News, of Texas, failed to receive its white paper a few days ago in time, and was obliged to print its edition on ordinary yellowish-brown wrapping paper.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Wood and Belladonna Backache Plasters. 8 tts

A midnight marauder put the contents of a hen house into a bag at Altoo, Mich., and was surprised next day, on dumping the fowls for sale at a market, to see that they consisted of two three-legged hens, a doubleheaded duck and a nearly headless goose. He had taken the stock of a travelling museum.

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

In a recent speech Cardinal Manning remarked that he was looking with much anxiety at the changes that were going on in his country. There was a time when the master and the man lived on the estate, and differently to what they did now. There was a time when patriarchial care, feeling of human sympathy, of human happiness, and of human services prevailed. There had, nowadays, grown up a new world—a world of money, of commerce, of manufacture, and a relationship between master and man that, unlike that of the time past, was not one of sympathy, or benevolence, or patriarchial care, but a relationship of so many shillings per week, paid on the Friday or Saturday. It would be well if this relationship, even in a degree of confidence, affection and service could be re-

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

At the mineral exposition at Zacatecas, Mexico, is a piece of silver ore weighing 430 pounds, taken from the San Antonio mine and valued at \$2,500.

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 being a cripple.

Bedford Karl, of New York, attempted suicide with a large navy revolver because his wife refused to go for a pitcher of beer.

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

The nails had all been pulled from the fingers of a man found dead in Dakota. Robbers had tortured before killing him.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. - BEWARE OF INITATIONS. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's

is on the wrapper. None genuine without it. Prince Krapotkine has written from Clair that he should be released. The prince says

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

The next time Walter Clifford met Mary Bertley'ng was gloomy at intervals. The observant girl saw he had something on his mind. She taxed him with it; and asked him

tenderly what it was.

"Oh, nothing," said he.

"Do tell me," said she. "Mind, nothing escapes my eye. Come, tell me, or we are not

"Oh, come, Mary, that is hard."
"Not in the least. I take an interest in

you. "Bless you for saying so." "And so, if you keep your troubles from

me, we are not friends nor cousins."
"Mary!"

"Nor anything else."
"Well, dear Mury, sooner than not be anything else to you, I will tell you—and yet I don't like. Well, then, if I must, it is that dear old wrong-headed father of muc. He wants me to marry Julia Clifford."

Mary turned pale directly.
"I guessed as much," said she. "Well, she is young, and beautiful, and rich, and it is your duty to obey your father."

'But I can't."

"Oh, yes, you can, if you try."
"But I can't try."

"Why not?" "Can't you guess?"

"Well, then, I love another girl -as opposite to heras light is to darkness.

Mary blushed and looked down. "Complimentary to Julia," she said. pity her opposite, for Julia is a fine, highminded girl."

"Ah, Mary, you are too clever for me. Of course, I mean the opposite in appear-

"As ugly as she is pretty?" "No. But she is a dark girl; and I don't like dark girls. It was a dark girl that deecived me so heartlessly years ago."

"And made me hate the whole sex."

"Or only the brunettes ?"

"Consin Walter, I thank you in the name of that small company."
"Until I saw you, and you converted me in one day.

"Only to the blondes." "Only to one of them. My sweet Mary, the situation is serious. You, whose eye nothing escapes, you must have seen long ago

how I love you."
"Never mind what I have seen, Walter, said Mary, whose bosom was beginning to

heave. "Very well," said Walter, "then I will tell you as if you didn't know it. I admired you at first sight; every time I was with you. I admired you, and loved you more and more. It is my heaven to see you and hear you speak. Whether you are grave or gay, saucy or tender, it is all one charm, one witchcraft. want you for my wife, and my child, and my friend. Mary, my love, my darling, how could I marry any woman but you. And you -could you marry any man but me, to break the heart that beats only for you.'

This and the voice of love now ardent, now broken with emotion, was more than sweet, saucy Mary could triffe with; her head drooped upon his shoulder, and her arm went round his neck, and the tremor of her yield-Clifford without a word that she was won. He had the sense not to ask her for words What words could be so eloquent as this? He just held her to his manly boson, and

trembled with love and joy and triumph. She knew, too, that she had replied, and treated her own attitude like a sentence in rather a droll way.

"But for all that," she said, "I don't mean to be a wicked girl if I can help it. This is an age of wicked young ladies. I soon found that out in the newspapers; that and science are the two features. And I have made a solemn vow not to be one of them. (Query, i science or a naughty girl, making mischief

between father and son?")
"No more you shall, dear," said Walter. "Leave it to me. We must be patient, and all will come right."

"Oh, I'll be true to you dear, if that is all," said Mary.

"And if you would not mind just temporizing a little for my sake, who loves you! "Temporize!" said Mary cagerly. "With all my heart. I'll temporize till we are all dead and buried.

"Oh, that will be too lon; for me," said Walter. "Oh, never do things by halves," said the

ready girl. If his tongue had been as prompt as hers he might have said that "temporizing" was doing things by halves; but he let her have the last word. And perhaps he lost nothing for she would have had that whether or no. 🕫 So this day was another era in their love. Girls, after a time, are not content to see they are beloved, they must hear it too; and now Walter had spoken out like a man, and Mary had replied like a woman. They were happy and walked hand in hand purring to one

another, instead of sparring any more.
On his return home, Walter found Julia marching swiftly and haughtily up and down upon the terrace of Clifford Hall, and he could not help admiring the haughty magnificence of her walk. The reason soon appeared. She was in a passion. She was always tall, but now she teemed lofty, and to combine the supple panther with the erect peacock in her ireful march. Such a fine woman as Julia really awes a man with her carriage at such a time. The poor soul thinks he sees before him the indignation of the just, when very likely it is only what in a man would be called petulance.

"Anything the matter, Miss Clifford?"

any weatherock ever turned: "You are a good creature; why should I be rude to you? ought to be ashamed of myself. It is that little wretch."

"Not our friend Fitzroy?" "Why, what other little wretch is there about? We are all Grenadiers and May-poles in this house except him. Well, let him go. I dare say somebody else—hum—and Uncle

him so." "That was cruel." "Don't scold me. I won't be lectured by a thousand pounds or two on the property, any of you. Of course it was, dear. Poor little Percy. Oh! oh! oh!"

little rain, by a law that governs atmosphere and woman impartially. Seeing her softened, and having his own reasons for wishing to keep Fitzroy to his

Walter night, and her eyes were eloquent too.

The next day he took a walk with Miny

Of course I will, Land Julia; Hels angry with Colonell Clifford for inch wishing him to stay here, and he is angry with me for normaking Uncle Clifford invite him to As it could. It should be ashamed to propose BY CHARLES READE. I could be used to be a shamed to propose further on the read case. The truth is he is a luxury flate, defeated the read of the read case. The truth is he is a luxury flate, defeated the read case. doors does not compensate him for the cook, ery at the Dun Cow. There—let him go." "But I want him to stay."

But I want mm so say.

Frenthet is very kind of you."

And I wast inke him stay somehow. Now, tell me, isn't he a little jealous?"

me, saute no a little jealous?

"A little jealous! Why, he is eaten up with it; he is petrie de jealous!?."

"Then," said Walter, timidly, and hesitating at every word, "you can't be angry if I work on him a little. Would there be any great harm if I were to say that nobody can see you without admiring you !-that if I have always respected his rights, but that if he abandons them "-

Julia caught it in a moment, she blushed

and laughed heartily.
"Oh! you good, sly thing," said she,
"and it is the truth, for I am as proud as he is vain, and if he does leave me, I will turn round that moment and make you in love with me."

Walter looked queer; this was a turn he had not counted on. "Do you think I couldn't, sir " said she Bharply.

"It is not for me to limit the power of beauty," said Walter, meekly.
"Say the power of flattery. I could cajole any man in the world—if I choose."
"Then you are a dangerous creature, and I

will make Fitzroy my shield. I'm off to the "You are a duck," said this impetuous heauty. "So there --" The took him round the neck with both hands, and gave him a

most delicions kiss. "Why, he must be mad," replied the recipiene, fluntly. She laughed at that, and he went straight to the Dan Cow. He found roung Fitzroy sitting rather disconsolate, and opened his errand at once by asking him if it

was true that they were to lose him. Percy replied stiffly that it was true "What a pity," said Walter.
"I d-den't think I shall be ra-much

a-missed," said Percy, rather sufferly. "I know two people who will miss you." "I d-don't know one." "Two. I assure you. Miss Clifford and nyself. Come, Mr. Fizzroy, I will not beat about the bush. I am arraid you are mortified, and I must say justly mortified, at the coolness my father has shown to you. But 1

assure you that it is not from any disrespect to you personally." "Oh, indeed," said Percy, ironically. "No, quite the reverse, he is afraid of

von.

"That is a g-g-good joke."
"No, let me explain. Fathers are curious people. If they are ever so disinterested in their general conduct they are sure to be a little mercenary for their children. Now, you know Miss Clifford is a beauty who would adorn Clifford Hall, and an heiress whose money would purchase certain properties that join ours. You understand?

"Yes," said the little man, starting up in great wrath. "I understand, and it's about inable. I th—thought you were my

friend, and a m-man of h-honor.' "So Fam, and that is why I warn you in time. If you quarrel with Miss Clifford and leave this place in a pet, just see what risks we both run, you and I. My father will be always at me, and I shall not be able to insist on your prior claim; he will say you have abandoned it, Julia will take the huff, and you know beautiful women will do ing frame, and the tears of tenderness that strange things, mad things, when once pique flowed slowly from her fair eyes, told Walter enters their hearts. She may turn round and

marry me." "You forget, sir, you are a man of honor."
"But not a man of stone. Now, my dear Fitzroy, be reasonable, Suppose that peerless creature went in for female revenge, why the first thing she would do would be to make me love her, whether I chose or no. he wouldn't give me a voice in the matter She would flatter me; she would cajole me. She would transfix my too susceptible heart with glances of fire and bewitching languor from those glorious eyes."
"D-D-! Ahem! - ! Ahem !" cried Percy, turn-

ing green. Walter had no mercy.

"I heard her say once she could make any man love her if she chose. "So she could," said Percy, respectfully.
"She made me. I had an awful p—p—prejudice against her, but there was no resist-

ing."
"Then don't subject, me to such a trial.

Stick to her like a man. "So I will; b-but it is a m-m-mortifying position. I am a man of family. We came in with the C—Conquest, and are respected by our country: and here I have to meet her on the sly, and live at the D—Dun

Cow. "Where the cuisine is wretched." "A-b-b-bominable!"

Having thus impregnated his mind with that soothing sentiment—jealousy, Walter told him he had a house to let on the estate, quite a gentleman's house only a little dilapi lated, with a fine lawn and garden, and hothouse, only neglected into a wilderness. "But all the better for you," said he.

'You have plenty of money and no occupation. Perhaps that is what leads to these little quarrels. It will amuse you to repair the crib and restore the lawn. Why there is a brook runs through it; it isn't every lawn has that, and there used to be water lilies floating, and peonies nodding down at them from the bank—a Paradise. She adores flowers, you know. Why not rent that house from me. You will have constant occupation and amusement. You will become a rival potentate to my governor. You will take the shine out of him directly; you have only to give a ball, and then all the girls will worship you, Julia Clifford especially, for she could dance the devil to a standstill!"

Percy's eyes flashed.
"When can I havethe place?" said Fitzroy,

eagerly. "In half an hour. I'll draw you a three months' agreement. Got any paper? Of course not. Julia is so near. What are those? Playing cards. What do you play? Patience,' all by yourself. No wonder you are quarrelsome. Nothing else to bestow your energy on.

Percy denied this imputation. The cards were for private practice. He shot daily at the pips in the yard.

"It is the fiend ennui that loads your pis tols and your temper too. Didn't I tell you 80 ?

Walter then demanded the ace of diamonds and on its face let him the house and premises on a repairing lease for three years—rent five pounds a year, which was a good bargain for both parties, since Percy was sure to lay out

the moisture of gratitude stood in his eyes told Julia all about it that same

"Mary," said he gravely, "who was that saw.you with just now?"
"Cousin Walter."

Mary turned red and white by turns, but said nothing. Bartley went on :

"You are a good child, and I have always trusted you. I am sure you mean no harm." But you must be more discreet. I have just heard that you and that young man are looked upon as engaged lovers. They say it is all over the village. Of course, a father is the last to hear these things. Does Mrs. Easton know of this?"

"Oh, yes, papa; and approves it." "Stupi d old woman! She ought to be shamed of herself."

"Oh, papa," said Mary, in deep distress, why, what objection can there be to cousin

"None whatever as a cousin, but every objection to intimacy. Does he court you?" "I don't know, papa. I suppose he does."
Does he seek your love?"

"He does not say so, exactly." "Come, Mary, you have never deceived me. Does he love you?"
"I am afraid he does; and if you reject
And so shall

him he will be very unhappy. And so shall "I am truly surry to hear it, Mary, for

there are reasons wuy I cannot consent to an engagement between him and you."
"What reasons, papa?" "It would not be proper to disclose my reasons; but I hope, Mary, it will be enough to say that Colonel Clifford has other views for his son, and I have other views for my daughter. Do you think a blessing will

attend you or him if you dely both fathers?"
"No, no," said poor Mary. "We have been hasty and very foolish. But oh, papa, have you not seen from the first? Oh, why did you not warn me in time? Then I could the have obeyed you easily. Now it will cost me the happiness of my life. We are very unfortunate. Poor Walter! He left me so full of hope. What shall I do? What shall I do ?"

It was Mary Bartley's first grief. She thought all chance of happiness was gone for-ever, and she wept bitterly for Walter and

Bartley was not unmoved, but he could not change his unture. The sum he had obtained by a crime was dearer to him than all his more honest gains. He was kind on the surface; was hard as marble. "Go to your room, my child," said he.

'and try and compose yourself. I am not angry with you. I ought to have watched you. But you are so young, and I trusted to that woman." Mary retired sobbing; and he sent for Mrs. Easton.

"Mrs. Easton, for the first time in all these years I have a fault to find with you,' said he. "What is that, sir, if you please?"

"Young Clifford has been courting that child, and you have encouraged it. "Nay, sir," said the woman, "I have not done that. She never spoke to me nor I to

"Well, then, you never interfered."

"No, sir, no more than you did." "Because I never observed it till to-day." "How could I know that, sir? Everybody else observed it. Mr. Hope would have been the first to see it, if he had been in your place." This sudden thrust made Bartley wince

and showed him he had a tougher customer to deal with than poor Mary.

"You can't bear to be found fault with Easton," said he craftily, "and I don't wonder at it, after fourteen years' fidelity to

me. "I take no credit for that," said the woman, doggedly. "I have been paid for it."
"No doubt. But I don't always get the thing I pay for. Then let bygones be bygones; but just assist me now to cure the girl of this

folly."
"Sir," said the woman firmly, "it is not folly; it is wisest and best for all; and I can't make up my mind to lift a finger against

"Do you mean to defy me, then ?"

"No, sir. I don't want to go against you, nor yet against my own conscience, what's left on't. I have seen a pretty while it must come to this, and I have written to my sister Sally. She keeps a small hotel at the lakes. She is ready to have me, and I'm not too old to be useful to her: I'm worth my board I'll go there this very day if you please. I'm as true to you as I can be, sir. For I see by Miss Mary crying so you have spoken to her. and so now she is safe to come to me for comfort; and if she does, I shall take her part, you may be sure; for I love her as my own

Here the dogged voice began to tremble, but she recovered herself, and d him she would go at, once to her sister Gilbert, that lived only ten miles off, and next day she would go to the little hotel at the lakes, and leave him to part the true lovers if he could, and break both their hearts; she should wash her hands of it.

Bartley asked a moment to consider. "Shall we be friends still if you leave me like that? Surely, after all these years, you will not tell your sister? You will not betray

me ?" "Never, sir,' said she. "What for? To bring those two together? Why, it would part them forever. I wonder at you, a gentleman, and in business all your life, yet you don't seem to see through the muddy water as I do, that is only a plain woman.

She then told him her clothes were nearly all packed, and she could start in an hour. You shall have the break and the horses,' said he, with great alacrity.

Everything transpires quickly in a small house, and just as she had finished packing in came Mary in violent distress. "What, is it true? Are you going to leave me now my heart is broken? Oh, nurse! nurse !"

This was too much, even for stout-hearted Nancy Easton. "Oh, my child, my child !" she cried, and sat down on her box, sobbing violently, Mary enfolded in her arms, and then they sat cry-

ing and rocking together.
"Papa does not love me as I do him, obbed Mary, turning bitter for the first time He breaks my heart and sends you away the same day, for fear you should comfort me.

wrong; he does not send me away; I go by my own wish."

"Oh, nurse, you desert me; then you don't know what has happened."

"Oh, yes, I do; I know all about it; and

was worth her weight in gold ten times over. Tather has been very good to me, and I am his Walter had brought the keys with him, so debtor. I must not stay here and help you to he drove Percy over at once and gave him the world be ungrateful; and possession, and to do the little fellow justice yet I can't take his side against work and the moisture of gratitude stood in his over I can't take his side against work and the moisture of gratitude stood in his over I can't take his side against work and the moisture of gratitude stood in his over I can't do what he wishes.

Ah, but he didn't tell you his reasons.

They, and told devaluable of the second or the special orders. He even obliged her wind the second orders of the second orders. He even obliged her wind the second orders of the second orders. He even obliged her wind the second orders of the second orders. He even obliged her wind the second orders of the second orders. He even obliged her wind him will her all the second orders. He even obliged her wind him will her all the even obliged her wind him will h

reasons, why you should not marry Waiter.
Clifford are my reasons why you should marry
no other man."

"Oh, nurse! Oh, you dear good angel?"

"So when friends differ like black and
white tis best to part. I'm going to my sister Gilbert this afternoon, and to morrow to
my lister Sally, at hor hotel."

Oh, nurse, must you, must you? I shall have not a friend to advise or console me till. Mr. Hope comes back. Oh, I hope that won't be long, now."

Mrs. Easton dropped her hands upon her kness, and looked at Mary Bartley. "What, Miss Mary, would you go to Mr. Hope in such a matter as this? Surely you

would not have the face?" "Not take my breaking heart to Mr. Hope," cried Mary, with a sudden flood of tears. "You might as well tell me not to lay my trouble before my God. Dear, dear Mr. Hope, who saved my life in those deep waters, and then cried over me, darling dear. I think more of that than of his courage. Do you think I am blind? He loves me better than my own father does; and it is not a oung man's love, it is an angel's. Not cry to him when I am in the deep waters of affliction? I could not write of such a thing to him for blushing; but the moment he returns I shall find some way to let him know how happy I have been, how broken-hearted I am, and that papa has reasons against him, and they are your reasons for him, and that you are both afraid to let me know these curious reasons; me, the poor girl whose heart is being made a football of in this house. Oh! oh! oh!"

"Don't cry, Miss Mary," said Nurse Easton, tenderly; "and pray don't excite yourself so. Why, I never saw you like this before."

"Had I ever the same reason! You have only known the happy, thoughtless child. They have made a woman of me now, and my peace is gone. I must not defy my father, and I will not break poor Walter's heart, the truest heart that ever beat. Not tell dear other." Mr. Hope? I'll tell him everything, if I'm cut in pieces for it."

And her beautiful eyes flashed lightning through her tears.
"Hum," said Mrs. Easton under her broath

and looking down at her own feet. "And, pray, what does 'hum' mean? asked Mary, fixing her eyes with prodigious keenness on the woman's race.
"Well, I don't suppose 'hum' means any

thing," said Mrs. Easton, still looking down "Doesn't it?" said Mary, "with such a face as that it means a volume. And I'll make it my business to read that volume." "Hum:"

"And Mr. Hope shall help me."

CHAPTER IX.-LOVERS PARTED. Walter, little dreaming the blow his own love had received, made Percy write to Julia ar apology, and an invitation to visit his new

house if he was forgiven. Julia said she could not forgive him, and would not go. Walter said : "Put on your bonnet, and take a little

drive with me.' "Oh, with pleasure," said Julia slyly. So then Walter drove her to the new house without a word of remonstrance on her part, and Fitzroy met her radiant, and Walter slipped away round a corner, and when he came back the quarrel had dissolved. He had brought a hamper with all the necessaries of life. Tablecloth, napkins, knives, forks, spoons, cold pie saind and champagne. They lunched beside the brook on the lawn. The lovers drank his health, and Julia appointed him solemnly to the post of "peace-maker," "for," said she, "you have shown great talent that way, and I foresee we shall want one, for we shall be always quarrelling;

shan't we, Percy?"

"N--o; n-never again." "Then you mustn't be jealous." "I'm not. I d-despise j-jealousy. I'm above it.

"Oh, indeed," said Julia, dryly. "Come, don't begin again, you two," said Walter "or-no "Now, what a horrid threat!" said Julia. "I'll be good, for one."

In short they had a merry time, and Walter drove Julia home. Both were in high spirits. In the hall Walter found a short note from Mary Bartley:

"DEAR, DEAR WALTER, -I write you with a bleeding heart to tell you that papa has only just discovered our attachment, and I am grieved to say he disapproves of it, and has forbidden, me to encourage your love, that is dearer to me than all the world. It is very hard. It seems so cruel. But I must obey. Do not make obedience too difficult, dear Walter And pray, pray do not be as unhappy as I am. He says he has reasons, but he has not told me what they are, except that your father has other views for you; but, indeed, with both parents against us what can we do? Forgive me the pain this will give you Ask yourself whether it gives me any You were all the world to me. Now everything is dull and distasteful. What a change in one little day! We are very un fortunate. But it cannot be forever. And if you will be constant to me, you know I shall to you. I could not change. Ah, Walter, I little thought when I said I would temporize, how soon I should be called on to do it. I can't write any more for crying. I do nothing but cry ever since papa was so cruel; but I must obey. Your loving, sorrowful, "MARY."

This letter was a chilling blow to poor Walter. He took it into his own room and read it again and again. It brought the tears into his own eyes, and discouraged him deeply for a time. But, of course, he was not so disposed to succumb to authority as the weaker

vessel was. He wrote back:
"My own Love:—Doo't grieve for me. I don't care for anything so long as you love me. I shall resist, of course. As for my father, I am going to marry Julia to Percy Fitzroy, and so end my governor's nonsense. As for your father, I do not despair of softening him. It is only a check; it is not a defeat. Who on earth can part us if we are true to each other? God bless you, dearest! I did not think you loved me to much. You letter gives me comfort for ever, and only disappoints for a time. Don't fret, sweet love. It will be all right in the end.

"Your grateful, hopeful love, till death,

WALTER. Mary opened this letter with a beating heart. She read it with tears and smiles and utter amazement. She knew so little about the male character that this way of receiving a knock-down blow astonished and charmed her. She thought to herself, no wonder women look up to men. They will have their own way; they resist, of course. How sensible; we give in, right or wrong. What a comfort I have got a man to back me, and not a poor, sorrowing, despairing, obeying thing So she was comforted for the minute, and

settled in her own mind that she would be good and obedient, and Walter should do all the fighting. But letters soon cease to satisfy "Oh, so much."

The yearning hearts of lovers unnaturally separated. Walter and Mary lived so near listen to me. Hothers sometimes delay each other yet now they never met. Bart ley took care of them He told Mary she it; they don't go and break her heart as sometimes not walk out, without a maid or ride without a servant; and he gave them both to have coher own way brings Landher without a servant; and he gave them both to have cherriown way brings Landher without a servant and he gave them both to have cherriown. settled in her own mind that she would be

and asked him what was the matter.

"Oh, nothing that would interest you," said he, rather sullenly.

"Excuse me," said she. "I am always interested in the troubles of my friends, and have been a work friend to me."

you have been a good friend to me," then, yes, I am unhappy. I am crossed in love.

"Is it that fair girl you introduced me to when out riging !" " Yes."

"She is lovely." ...

"Miss Clifford, she is an angel." "Ha! ha! We are all angels till we are found out. Who is the man?"

she prefers no man to your good Walter, though, I am not worthy to tie her shors, Why; we are devoted to each other."

be crossed in love if there's no other man;" It's her father. He has discovered our love. and forbids her to speak to me.

"I should have talked to him, not be you." s id Walter, with his eyes flashing. "Be quiet Walter; os it is not al nor, nor even a mother, you shall have the girl; and a very sweet girl she is. Will you are public

"Oh, Miss Clifford," said Writer, "abis is good of you! Of course it will be a great blessing to us both to have your sound the and assistance."

"Well, then," said Julia, "begin by telling me-have you spoken to her father?

"Then that is the very first Courto be done. Come, order our horses. We will file over directly. I will call on Miss Bertley, and you on Mister. Now mind, you must ignore all that has passed, and just rich his permission to court his daughter. Whilst you are closeted with him, the young lady and I will learn each other's minds with a celerity you poor slow things have no idea

"I see one thing," said Walter, "that I am a child in such matters compared with

Walter turned to the stables without an other word, and Julia flew up stairs to put on her riding habit. Bartley was in his study with a map of the farm before him, and two respectable but

elevated by love of gain far above such puny considerations as the happiness of Mary Bartley and her lover. She, poor girl, sat forlors in her little drawing-room, and tried to draw a bit, and tried to read a bit, and tried to reconcile a new German symphony to her car as well as to her judgment, which told her it was too learned not to be harmonious, though

came a sudden rush and clatter of hoofs, and Miss Clifford reined up their horses under the

verv window. Mary started up delighted at the bare sight

it, affecting a cold ceremony.
"Miss Bartley, I have brought Miss Clifford to call on you at her request. My own visit is to your father. Where shall I find him? "In his study," murmured Miss Bartley.
Walter returned, and the two ladies looked at each other steadily for one moment, and took stock of one another's dress, looks,

Miss Clifford made her approaches obliquely at first. "I ought to apologise to you for not returning your call before this. At any rate, here I am at last."

me Julia." " May I?" "You may, and you must, if I call you Mary. Why, you know we are cousins; at

Mary returned this fixed look with such keen intelligence that her gray eyes actually scintillated.

" Oh, yes." "So I took it on me to advise him. I have made him call on your father. Fathers sometimes pooh-pooh their daughters' affections; but when the son of Colonel Clifford comes

ley cannot pooh-pooh him." Mary clasped her hands, but said nothing. Julia flowed on: "And the next thing is to comfort you.

you seem to want a good cry, dear."
"Yes, I d- lo." "Then come here and take it." No sooner said than done. Mary's head on Julia's shoulder, and Julia's arm round Mary's

" What man ?" That she prefers to my good Walter. She deserves a good whipping, your angel." Much obliged to you, Miss Chiford; but

"Well, you needn't fly out at me. I am your friend, as you will see. Make me your confidents. Explain, please. How can you

"Her father!" said Julia contemplatously.
"Is that all? That for her father! You shall have her in spite of fifty fathers. If it had been a lover, now."

you. What decision! what promptimie!" "Then imitate it, young man. Order the horses directly;" and she stamped her foot impatiently.

rather rough men in close conference over it. These were practical men from the county of Durham, whom he had ferreted out by means of an agent, men who knew a great deal about coal. They had already surveyed the farm, and confirmed Hope's opinion that coal lay below the surface of certain barren fields, and the question now was as to the exact spot where it would be avisable to sink the first Bartley was heart and soul in this, and

it sounded very discordant. But all these efforts ended in a sigh of despondency, and a prospect which, to her youth and inexperience, seemed a wilderness robbed of the sun. Whilst she sat thus pensive and sad, there

of Walter, but amazed and puzzled. The next moment her quick intelligence told her this was some daring manouvre or other, and her heart beat high. Walter opened the door and stood beside

character, and souls with supernatural rapidity. Then Mary smiled, and motioned her visitor to a seat, and waited.

You are most welcome. Miss Clifford," said Mary, warmly. "Now the ice is broken, I want you to call

least I suppose so. We are both consins of Walter Clifford, so we must be cousins to each other, Mary." And she fixed her eyes on her fair hostess in a very peculiar way.

"Mary, I seldom waste much time before I come to the point. Walter Clifford is a good fellow; he has behaved well to me. I had a quarrel with mine, and Walter played the peacemaker, and brought us together again without wounding my pride. By-and by I found out Walter himself was in grief about you. It was my turn, wasn't it? I made him tell me all. He wasn't very willing, but I would know. I see his love is making him miserable, and so is yours, dear."

with a formal proposal of marriage, Mr. Bart-

waist: o was you better, dear?"

he is dying of anamia and sourvy.

vaux prison accusing Ferry of preventing his reasons for wishing to keep Fitzroy to his liberation and claiming that Grevy is willing duty. Walter begged leave to meditate,

possible, and asked her if she would do him

the honor to confide the grievance to him. ., : ..y

said he, obsequiously.

"No, sir," (very stiffly).

"Can I be of any service?"

"No, you cannot." And then, swifter than

Clifford has told me more than once I ought to look higher. I couldn't well look lower than five feet nothing. Ha! ha! ha! I told

And, after all this thunder, there was a

when they parted.

"No, my dear, said Mrs. Easton, "you are

has got reasons why you should not marry Walter Clifford—" "He told me so himself," said Mary.

Barrio caracta as a marca and survey.

The Steel manches maistrea und and are a line has

why, then, he is not a worthy rival to my tousin Walter, for that man really loves you, and would marry you if you had not a penny. would Percy Fitzroy marry me. And that why I prefer him to the grenadiers and langers with silky mustaches, and half an eye on me and an eye and a half on my

Many other things passed between these dvice and her sympathy were for the time wonderful comfort to the lovesick, solitary

But our business is with Walter Clifford. s soon as he was announced, Mr. Bartley smissed his rugged visitors, and received Walter affably, though a little stiffly.

Walter opened his business at once, and told him he had come to ask his permission to court his daughter. He said he had lmired her from the first moment, and now his happiness depended on her. and he felt are he could make her happy; not, of course. by his money, but by his devotion. Then as making a proper provision for her-

Here Bartley stopped him.
"My young friend," said he, "there can e no objection either to your person or your esition. But there are difficulties, and at resent they are serious ones. Your father as other views.

"But, Mr. Bartley," said Walter eagerly, he must abandon them. The lady is en-

gaged."
"Well, then," said Bartley, "it will be ime to come to me when he has abandoned hose views, and also overcome his prejudices against me and mine. But there is another difficulty. My daughter is not old enough to marry, and I object to long engagements. Everything, therefore, points to delay, and n this I must insist."

Bartley having taken this moderate ground, emained immovable. He promised to enourage no other suitor; but in return he aid he had a right to demand that Walter rould not disturb his daughter's peace of mind until the prospect was clearer. In short, instead of being taken by surprise, the result showed Bartley quite prepared for this interview, and he buffled the young man without offending him. He was cautious not to do that, because he was going to mine for oal, and feared remonstrances, and wanted Walter to take his part, or at least to be neutral, knowing his love for Mary. So they parted friends; but when he retailed the result to Julia Clifford she shook her head, and said the old fox had outwitted im. Soon after, knitting her brows in ought for some time, she said:

"She is very young-much younger than she looks. I am afraid you will have to wait little, and watch." "But," said Walter, in dismay, "am I not

see her or speak to her all the time I am "I'd see both fathers hanged first, if I was

man," said Julia. In short, under the courageous advice of Julia Clifford, Walter began to throw himself

Mary's way, and look disconsolate; that et Mary pining directly, and Julia found her ale, and grieving for Walter, and persuaded er to write him two or three lines of comrt; she did, and that drew pages from him. ortunately he did not restrain himself, but flung his whole heart upon paper, and ised a tumult in the innocent heart of her he read his passionate longings.

She was so worked upon that at last one y she confided to Julia that her old nurse going to visit her sister, Mrs. Gilbert who red only ten miles off, and she thought she ald ride and see her.

"When?" asked Julia, carelessly. Ob new day next week "Wednesday, if it is fine. She will not go. or be there till Monday."

Does she know?" asked Julia. "Oh, yes; and left because she could not gree with papa about it; and, dear, she said strange thing-a very strange thing; she ew papa's reasons against him, and they

fancy that !" said Julia. "Your father old you what the reasons were?" "No; he wouldn't. They both treat me

"You mean they pretend to," she added. "I see one thing; there is some mystery be-

hind this. I wonder what it is?' "Ten to one, it is money. I am only twenty, but already I have found out that money governs the world. Let me sec-your mother was a Clifford. She must have had money. Dil she settle any on you!"
"I am sure I don't know."

"Ten to one she did, and your father is your trustee; and when you marry, he must show his accounts and cash up. There, that is where the shoe pinches." Mary was distressed.

'Oh, don't say so, dear. I can't bear to think that of papa. You make me very un-

happy."
"Forgive me, dear," said Julia. "I am too bitter and suspicious. Some day I will tell you things in my own life that have soured me. Money—I hate the very word," the said, clinching her teeth.

She urged her view no more, but in her wn heart she felt sure that she had read Mr. Partley aright. Why, he was a trader, into

As for Mary, when she came to think over his conversation, her own subtle instinct told her that stronger pressure than ever would now be brought on her. Her timidity, her maiden modesty, and her desire to do right to her on her defence. She determined to have loving but impartial advice, and so she overcame her shyness, and wrote to Mr. Hope. Even then she was in no hurry to enter on such a subject by letter, so she must commence by telling him that her father had set great many people, most of them strangers, to dig for coul. That cross old thing, Couler Clifford, had been heard to sneer at her dear father, and say unkind and disrespect things—that the love of money led to loss of money, and that papa might just as well dig a well and throw his money into that. She erself was sorry he had not waited for Mr. Hope's return before undertaking so serious a

Warmed by this preliminary, she ventured into the delicate subject, and told him the substance of what we have told the reader, only in a far more timid and suggestive way, and implored him to advise her by return of Possible—or why not come home apa had said only yesterday, "I wish Hope was here." She got an answer by return of ost. It disappointed her, on the whole. Mr. ope realized the whole situation, though she and sketched it faintly instead of painting it boldly. He was all sympathy and he saw at most that he could not himself imagine a better match for her than Walter Clifted

forward fathers are too simple to see really in the meantime he (Hope) could hardhat is the only way. And then a designing ly take on him to encourage her in impatience nother cajoles the poor girl, and deceives her; and disobedience. He should prefer to talk nother cajoles the poor girl, and deceives her, and disobedience. He should prefer to talk no does a number of things a man would call to Bartley first. With him he should take a and does a much tyou fret your heart out for less he sitating line, and set her happiness pillsinies. Don't you fret your heart out for less the sitating line, and set her happiness pillsinies. You above everything. In short he wrote cause of the local way and it is a local with the local way. or sure to tire him out if he loves you, and if tiously. He inwardly resolved to be on the docsn't love you, or loves money better, spot very soon, whether Bartley wanted him or not; but he did not tell Mary this.

Mary was disappointed. "How kind and wise he is!" she said to Julia—"too wise." Next Wednesday morning Mary Bartley rode to Mrs. Gilbert, and was received by her with courtesy, but with a warm embrace by

After a while the latter invited her into the parlor, saying there is somebody there; but many but what we have endeavored to repeat no one knows. This, however, though hardly wo, but want Julia's discourse, and both her unexpected, set Mary's heart beating, and when the parlor door was opened, Mrs. Eas-ton stepped back, and Mary was alone with Walter Clifford.

Then might those who oppose an honest and tender affection have learned a lesson. It was no longer affection only. It was passion. Walter was pale, agitated, eager; he kissed her hands impetuously, and drew her to his bosom. She sobbed there; he poured inarticulate words over her, and still held her, panting, to his beating heart. Even when the first gush of love subsided a little he could not be so reasonable as he used to be. He was wild against his own father, hers, and every obstacle, and implored her to marry him at once by special license, and leave the old people to unite the knot if they could.

Then Mary was astonished and hurt. A clandestine marriage, Mr. Clifford!" said she. "I thought you had more respect for me than to mention such a thing. Then he had to beg her pardon, and say the separation had driven him mad.

Then she forgave him. Then he took advantage of her clemency, and proceeded calmly to show her it was their only chance.

Then Mary forgot how severely she had checked him, and merely said that was the last thing she would consent to, and bound him on his honor never to mention to Julia Clifford that he had proposed such a thing, Walter promised that readily enough, but his point; and as Mary's pride was wounded, and she was a girl of great spirit though lovesick, she froze to him, and soon after said she was very sorry, but must not stay too long or papa would be angry. then begged him not to come out of the par

lor, or the servants would see him.
"That is a trifle," said Walter. "I am going to obey you in greater things than that. Ah! Mary, Mary, you don't love me as I love

"No Walter," said Mary, "I do not love you as you love me, for I respect you." Then her lip trembled and her eyes filled

Walter fell on his knees and kissed her skirt several times; then ended with her hand. "Oh, don't harbor such a thought as that,"

he said. She sobbed, but made no reply

They parted good friends, but chilled. That made them both unhappy to think

It was only two, or at best three, days after this that, as Mary was walking in the garden, a nosegay fell at her feet. She picked it up, and immediately found a note half secrete

The next moment it was entirely secreted in her bosom. She sauntered in-doors and scudded upstairs to her room to read it.

The writer told her in a few agitated words that their fathers had met, and he must speak to her directly. Would she meet him for a moment at the garden gate at nine o'clock that evening? "No, no, no!" cried Mary, as if he was

there. She was frightened. Suppose she should be caught. The shame—the disgrace. But oh, the temptation! Well, then, how wrong of him to tempt her! She must not go. There was no time to write and refuse ; but she must not go. not go. And in this

happiness. At ten minutes past nine she tied a handkerchief round her head and went out. There he was at the gate, pale and agitated. He did not give her time to scold him.

"Pray forgive me," he said; "but I saw no other way. It is all over, Mary, unless you love me as I love you." " Don't begin by doubting me," she said.

"Tell me dear." "It is soon told. Our fathers have met a that wretched pit, and the foreman has told me what passed between them. My father complained that mining for coal was not husbandry, and it was very unfair to do it, and to smoke him out of house and home. (Unfortunately the wind was west, and blew the smoke of the steam engine over his lawn.) Your father said he took the farm under that express stipulation. Colonel Clifford said, 'No; the condition was smuggled in.' Then smuggle it out,' said Mr. Bartley.

"If it had only ended there, Mary. But they were both in a passion, and must empty their hearts. Colonel Clifford said he had every respect for you, but had other views for his son. Mr. Bartley said he was thankful to hear it, for he looked higher for his daughter. 'Higher in trade, I suppose,' said my father; 'the Lord Mayor's nephew.' my father; 'the Lord Mayor's nephew.'
'Well,' said Mr. Bartley, 'I would rather marry her to money than to mortgages. And the end of it was they parted enemies

for life." " No, no; not for life!" "For life, Mary. It is an old grudge revived. Indeed, the first quarrel was only skinned over. Don't deceive yourself. We have nothing to do but disobey them or part."
And you can say that, Walter. Oh, have

a little patience!"
"So I would," said Walter, "if there was any hope. But there is none. There is nothing to wait for but the death of our parents, and by that time I shall be an elderly man, and you will have lost your bloom and wasted your youth-for what? No; I feel sometimes this will drive me mad, or make me a villain. I am beginning to hate my own father, and everybody else that thwarts my love. How can they earn my hate more surely? No, Mary; I see the future as plainly as I see your dear face, so pale and shocked. I can't help it. If you will marry me, and so make sure, I will keep it secret as long as you like; I shall have got you, whatever they may say or do; but if you won't, I'll leave the country at once, and get peace

if I can't get love." [To be continued.]

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil and from this fact it has not been universally used; but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

ALL SORTS.

Milk is 4 cents a gallon at Waco, Tex. Ordinance against hand organs in Pittsburg. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is

pleasant to take; sure and offectual in destroying worms. Young men are in great demand at Sara-

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

California ostrich eggs are only \$1,200 a dozeu.

No effort has ever been made to advertise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound out side our own America; yet frequent calls from other parts of the world show that good news will spread. Packages of the medicine have been sent from Lynn, Mass., to China. Boiled water is a good preventive of

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons

as medicines, and feel the injurious effects. In General Grant has thrown away his crutches.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is probably the simplest and purest perfume ever made, being absolutely nothing more than the delicious fragrance of rare flowers, preserved and made permanent, and it is doubtless to this purity of composition that its immense popularity is in a great measure to be ascribed.

Item from Texas: It is hot enough to boil eggs in the sand.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a many have ever in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

A Mr. Axiaxxaxy visited Bay St. Louis, Miss., last week.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rhounatism cured. There are base inita-tions of this medicine for sale; see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil ** get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Apples are three for 50 cents at Cour d'Alene. Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville,

writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a house-hold remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionılly.

Hartford insurance companies pay \$925,000 dividends this month.

THE PROPER CHANNEL for the escape from the system of impurities which would if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When this outlet is obstructed it may be disencumbered with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Philadelphia makes twice as many carpets as any city in the world.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills,-Notable she persisted. Nine o'clock struck and she development of febrile disorders; therefore never moved. Then she began to picture they should, as they can, be removed by Walter's face of disappointment, and his unthese detergent and purifying preparations. development of febrile disorders; therefore In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest case, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhea, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for in-

stant and effective curative medicines. A hailstorm in Russia destroyed forty lives and property valued at over \$300,000.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. Freshets are causing considerable damage

in Nova Scotia.

ONLY \$5,000.—The machinery used in compressing the juices from ripe fruits cost The Golden Fruit Bitters is no quack

nostrum. All first class Druggists sell it. The King of Abyssinia is persecuting the Catholic missionaries.

DIAMOND DYES. These wondrous Dyes create sworise And charm and gratify the even

They'll color aught one can ocvice. They've colored what you'd not surmise, Made Pigeons Birds of Paradisc

The first carload of Colifornia beer ever shipped east went to Chicago yesterday.

HOPEFUL WORDS. Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., says she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectorial Balsam to cure prevailing throat and lung troubles.

Bismarck has sent a satisfactory reply to Ferry's apology for the insult to the German

NO RIVAL IN THE FIELD.

There is no rival for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the acknowledged champion for the cure of all Summer Complaints.

Spanish troops at Santa Clara, Cuba, are reported to have mutinied on account of not being paid.

PREJUDICED PEOPLE. Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines but all who try Burdock Blood Bit-

ters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by the Governor-in-Council anent quarantine regulations :--

Whereas it is in and by an Act of the

Parliament of Canada passed in the thirty fifth year of Our Reign, chaptered twenty-seven, and intituled "An Act relating to Quarantine" amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor in Council may from time to time make such regulations as he thinks proper, for enforcing compliance with all the require ments of the said Act, and concerning the entry or departure of vessels at the different ports or places in Canada; and concerning the landing of passengers or eargoes from such vessels, or the receiving of passengers or cargoes on board of the same, as may be thought best calculated to preserve the public health; and for ensuring the due performance of Quarantine, by and in respect of vessels, passengers, goods or things arriving at in Canada, to which he thinks it right for the preservation of the public health that such regulations should apply; and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such vessels, passengers, goods or things, or concerning the arrival at or departure from any place in Canada of any persons, goods of things conveyed by ensuring the due performance of quarantine by and in respect of such persons, goods or things at or in the neighborhood of any place in Canada to which he thinks it right for the preservation of the public health that such regulations should apply; and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such persons, goods and things, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the introduction or dissemination of disease into or in Canada; and may appoint or remove such officers as he may deem necessary for so doing, and assign to them resspectively such powers as he may think requisite for carrying out the provisions of such regulations, and may from time to time revoke or amend the same or any of them, and may make others in their stead, and impose penalties, forfeitures and punishments for the breach thereof; and such regulations shall be notified by proclamation published in the Canada Gazette at least twice; and the production of the copies of the Gazette containing any such proclamation, shall be evidence of the making, date and contents of such re gulations; and further, that such regulations shall have the force of law during the time they respectively remain unrevoked, unless they be expressly limited to be in force only during a certain time, or they shall have the force of law, during the at which they have been limited to be in force; and any person disobeying any such regulation shall be held guilty of and may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the Court may direct; or otherwise such persons may be sued for the penalties contained in such regulation. And whereas Our Governor in Conneil hath

this day been pleased to make under the authority and in pursuance of the said above in part recited Act, certain regulations as folows, that is to say :---

1. That all vessels coming from the Ports of Toulon and Marseilles, in France, or having stopped at the said Ports on their voyage, be reputed coming from an infected port, and suspected of being capable of introducing cholera into Canada,

2. That all vessels from the Port of Lon don, in England, or having called at the said port on their voyage, be reputed coming from an infected port and suspected of being capale of introducing small pox into Canada. 3. The fact of such vessel or vessels coming

from or having stopped on their voyage at the said ports, shall render them subject to the application of the quarantine regulations that he was sick and should be unable to play She would Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoy Halifax, Picton and Charlottetown, and to resolution ances of skin disease and encourages the the quarantine regulations in force concern-Halifax, Picton and Charlottetown, and to the arms of warm-hearted Frenchmen, and ing all other ports of the Dominion.

4. The medical superintendents of the regular quarantines established and above mentioned, and the Collector of Customs of each and every port of Canada, except the said regular quarantine stations, are to apply the regulations defining their duties to each such vessel or vessels coming from or having stopped on their voyage at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles or London, dealing with said down before the lance of Morphy.

An incident in connection with this is worth they appertained to the class of vessels ordered to be visited and dealt with by the said medical superintendents and Collector of Customs for the purpose of quarantine.

A SEARCH WARRANT. If there is any lurking taint of scrofula in the system, Burdock Blood Bitters are warranted to search it out.

A TORONTO FIREMAN KILLED. Tonorro, July 16.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock to-night the brigade were summoned to fire in a stable in rear of Thomas Hall's grocery, corner of Parliament and Sydenham streets. While five firemen, Thomson, Graham. Smith, Chas. Ardagh and Albert Gilbert, were working underneath, the roof caved in, burying them in the ruins. The four former were released without being seriously injured, but the lifeless corpse of poor Gilbert was hauled out. He had evidently been struck on the temple with a heavy beam and been killed instantly. He had been on the brigade as a fireman and assistant electrician for fifteen years, and although 54 years of age, was one of the most active and efficient members of the brigade. He was a widower, and leaves two sons and two daughters. The body was taken to the Court Street Fire Hall. It is likely an inquest will be held. Two valuable horses were

FOR OLD OR YOUNG: Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry s the remedy for Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery. No person is safe without it. .

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL SUIT. Dunlin, July 16.—James French, of the Irish coustabulary, who is under arrest on a charge of felonious practices in connection with the Cornwall case, has been remanded, bail being refused. James Pillar has also been arrested on a charge of committing the same offence. Tillar is a wine merchant, sixty years old, and the father of a grown-up family. He belongs to the Society of Friends. Only about \$1,000 has been raised towards defraying O'Brien's expenses during the trial

THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

of the libel suit.

The rapidly increasing importance of New Orleans, as not only a business centre but of social and intellectual development, is foreshadowed in the magnificent preparations being now perfected for the Great Industrial and Art Exposition to be held there this bally marked it faintly, instead of painting it last not been universally used in the was all sympothy and he saw at the was all sympothy and he saw at the best of the Could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we that he could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we then the could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we then the could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we then the could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we then the could not himself imagine a not Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; this we then the could not himself imagine and the saw of the community if he switched the exhibition of the saw and so thoroughly managed that we was a cardiac we will neglect the opportunity. It has but like we seed to a mount of the exhibition of the switch will neglect the opportunity if he switched himself of the Centennial Expectation of the Centennial Expectation of the County Center of the County Center of the Suitable distinction of the switch and t autumn. The Managers challenge the

DEATH OF PAUL MORPHY.

THE ONCE FAMOUS CHESS PLAYER FOUND DEAD IN HIS BATH TUB IN NEW OR-LEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11 .- Paul Morphy, the famous chess player, and for years the chess champion of the world, was found dead in his bath tub this morning, his death being due to congestion of the brain, resulting from taking a shower bath while very much heated.

Paul Morphy was of Creole descent, and was born in New Orleans on June 22, 1837. His father was a distinguished judge of the State Supreme Court. Morphy was educated at the Jefferson Academy, in New Orleans, and at St. Joseph's College, in Springhill, near Mobile, Ala., graduating in 1854.

Paul Morphy, when a mere child, showed an aptitude for the game of chess which excited the attention of his elders, and subsequently, while still but little more than a child, he exhibited powers at the game which were looked upon as simply marvelous. When but twelve years of age he encountered Herr J. Lowenthal, the distinguished Hungarian chess-player, and came out victorious. Herr Lowenthal had met the strong players of New York and Philadelphia, and tri-umphed over them, and thus to be beaten by a boy was galling to his pride. But the Hungarian was generous and chivalrous enough to concede that he had met his master in the boy wonder of New Orleans.

In 1857 the first American chess congress was held in New York. Here were gathered the strongest players in the country, and here also was the prodigy from New Orleans, who had come to snatch victory from the gray-haired veterans of the game, who almost treated with contempt the pretensions of the youth, notwithstanding they had read of the lad's triumph over Lowenthal. It is needless to say that the boy-player took the first prize, much to the chagrin of the older competitors, though the sting of defeat was soon forgotten in their admiration for the genius shown by the victor. They bodily predicted that his skill would triumph over the masters of the old world, and inspired with this belief Paul Morphy was prevailed upon by them to undertake the conquest of Europe, England had her Staunton, France her Harwitz, and Purssia her Anderson, all of whom were considered almost invincible at the game. To the Americans, Staunton, the English champion, was the one most desirable to conquer. when Morphy landed in England, Stanton made the unwelcome announcement that he would not meet the American-business engagements prevented. The determination produced no end of hostile criticism, in which Mr. S. was soundly berated, even by his own countrymen. The youth passed on to France, where he met Harwitz, a player of great strength, but of insufferable conceit. The room in which the match was begun but never ended, was througed with spectators, many of whom sympathized with the boy player. The French champion won the first game, and in his conceit reached over the table and patted Morphy patronizingly on the shoulder, saying, "My boy, you are playing with a man,

The terms of the match provided that one game a day should be played until seven games should be scored by one of the players, Harwitz again won, and again there was the same display of egotism. The spectators, who had hoped for a different result, gave up now, and admitted the probable triumph of Harwitz. As Morphy passed out of room in company with a companion be quietly remarked, "He will not score another game." And he did not. In the succeeding games the boy showed his superiority by combinations of such brilliancy as astonished his opponent and filled the spec tators with admiration. After the American had won five straight games, the disappointed. disheartened, conquered Harwitz sent word in force for the ports of Quebec, St. John, out the match. Morphy was caught up in made a hero of. Suppers, fetes and parties were given in his honor. Artists craved the honor of painting his portrait, and a sculptor was proud to make of him a marble bust.

While the French were thus honoring him, the chess players of the Prussian capital were arranging to send their champion, the hitherto invincible Anderson, to Paris, to dispute with the boy his title to the chess supremucy

relating. One of Anderson's admirers said to bim after his defeat that he did not play his

"Ah!" said Anderson, "I know it; but Morphy wouldn't let me." After his victories in Europe and his marvellous exhibitions of blindfold play, he returned to New York where a grand reception awaited him, and where he was made the re-cipient of valuable presents, among which was a gold and silver set of chess men.

Upon returning to New Orleans he began the practice of law and a brilliant future at the bar was predicted by his friends. But in this field his brilliant intellect did not shine, though he continued in it until his death, but his mental condition at times unfitted him for

He was the acknowledged best chess player the world had seen.

TIME TRIES ALL.

It is an indisputable fact that as time rolls along the fame of Kidney Wort is becoming greater as its large and increasing sale shows. It is well known and much used from Halifax to British Columbia. Those having Kidney, Liver or other kindred disorders should get it at once.

AN EXTRAVAGANT KING HARD UP.

King Louis II., the music-mad monarch of Bavaria, is in sore financial straits. The civil list of the royal family has repeatedly been curtailed under the present constitutional Government, and now amounts to less than a million and a quarter dollars per year. The King has, nevertheless, gone on with the building of new palaces and such incidental extravagances as perform-ances of grand operas, with him-self as the sole auditor, until his ready money is exhausted, and his debts are becoming colossal. A few weeks ago he had to discharge all the architects, landscape gardeners, and workmen engaged in creating the "Alpine Versailles," and he was much grieved at having to abandon his dream of reproducing the gilded luxury of the third empire among the Bavarian alps. But the contractors are still clamoring for payment of their arrears, and the royal spendthrift has been forced to seek the costly aid of the money lenders. It is said that he has just effected a loan from four Bayarian banks of \$8,500,000 marks (\$1,923,000), returnable in eighteen years. The condition of the royal credit may be imagined from the statement that the syndi cate demands twelve per cent interest per

OVER-ZEALOUS OFFICIALS. ZARANZ, Spain, July 15.—The French ambassador, Brazilian minister and other diplomats with a number of French officers, the French consular-general and a party of friends arrived to-day. While the French ambassador, Baron to-day. While the French ambassador, Baron de St. Michels, was paying his respects to Queen Isabella the rest of the party embarked n the French war cutter and took a short sail. When they returned the Spanish officers there refused them permission to land owing to quarantine, although the cutter possessed a quarantine, although the cutter possessed a clean bill. Then a scene occurred. Carbineers with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets threatened the cutter several times. When the Brazilian minister and French consul expostulated the officers insulted them and attempted to induce the gendamnes to arrest them. The cutter finally proceeded to San Setastian and landed her passengers. The French and Brazilian ministers have telegraphed complaints to the Sansiele array are recommended. to the Spanish government.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

London, July 15 .- Marquis of Salisbury at a conference of Conservatives to-day urged the lords to ignore all threats and to firmly refuse to permit the bill to pass a second reading until the Government explained its plans for the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons, The meeting almost unanimously resolved to refuse to pass the bill until the Government's plan for a distribution was submitted. The Pall Mall Gazette says if a compromise on the bill is rejected the Liberals will not sheath the sword until they have exterminated the power which is incompatible with the Government of modern England. Mr. Gladstone has written to the Liberal Association of Leeds that he still hopes to avert the loss of the Franchise bill, but this was before the meeting above referred to.

THE LORDS ASK AN AUTUMN SES-SION.

LONDON, July 15.-The Earl of Cadogan. under sanction of the Conservative leaders, will move in the House of Lords on Thursday that the House present an address to the Quee ing her to summon an autumn session of Parliament to consider the franchise question in con-junction with the question of redistribution of seats. The Government is not likely to accode to this. Lord Wemyss, finding only six Con-servative peers to support his motion, has de-cided to withdraw it. The Postmaster-General to-day said the Government would make no further concession on the franchise question. The question of adjusting the relations of the two Houses, he said, promises, next to a redis-tribution of seats, to be one of the most difficult and momentous questions of the future.

CORNWALL'S WIFE.

Debeth, July 16,—Much sympathy is expressed for the wife of Cornwall, who is an estimable lady, and sister of Sir Robert Dalzell, of Scotland. She visits her husband at Kilmainham jail daily. Cornwall's friends intend to apply to the court for an order to compel the committing magistrate to accept bail pending the trial.

THE FLAG INCIDENT. Pauls, July 15,-M. Ferry has apologized to Prince Hohenlohe for the recent insult to the German flag, and the incident now is considered as ended. The manager of the Continental Hotel says that after giving up to the mol our German flag, which they tore to pieces; he refused to give them another, wishing to spare the feelings of the German residents of the hotel, but a commissary of police becoming alarmed at the other feelings. the yells of the mob, himself handed a flag to the rioters. Another story is that the affair grew out of a drunken German insulting a tri-

BERLIN, July 15. The French ambassador has been instructed to express to the German government the regret of his government at the action of the Alsatian students who yesterday tore down and burned the German flags in Paris, and to state that owing to the quickness with which the incident happened the police were unable to interfere in time to prevent it. The newspapers urge the German government to demand reparation for the offence and the punish-ment of the students. Prince Hoberlohe, the German ambassador at Paris, called at the

French foreign office on the subject. Ferry has received a satisfactory reply from de to his communication tion of the Hotel Continental incident, marck says he was aware that before the German flag was torn down the French flag had been insulted by a German.

AN OLD TYPO GONE.

Mr. A. Wilson, who published the first daily paper in Ottawa, called the Daily News, and who continued to publish a small edition occasionally till smitten down with paralysis in January last, died at the Capital on July 16th, aged 73 years. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, came to Ottawa when it was quite a village and known as Bytown, and has been a life member of the St. Andrew's Society. Few residents of old Bytown were better known than Mr. Wilson. He was in the strict sense of the term a working man, and inculcated his ideas of labor in the minds of his family of both sexes, nearly all of whom at the present time make their livelihood at the case.

FAILURE OF A NEWSPAPER SCHEME. LONDON, July 14.-Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg millionaire, and Mr. Samuel Storey, Radical member of Parliament for Sunderland, have, it is reported, seriously quarrelled in their manmoth English newspaper enterprise. This contemplated the establishment throughout England of strong metropoli-tan and provincial newspapers in the Liberal cause. Mr. Carnegie, it is generally understood, was to furnish the capital and Mr. Storey the editorial and business management. It is thought the combination already includes six newspaper establishments. It is now stated that Mr. Carnegie has absolutely refused to furnish money to buy out or start any more newspapers, because he disagrees with his partner in political views.



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destroyer of worms in Children or Adulty, TEACHERS WANTED for Belleville Seperate School; a Male Teacher, as Principal, holding a first or second class certificate, and a Female Teacher, holding a third class certificate. Duties to commence on the first of September, 1884. Application, stating salary, testimonials,

kc., to be made to
P. P. LYNCH,
Sec. Treas, S. S. Board.
Belleville, July 12th, 1884.

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 23, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JULY. THURSDAY, 24.-Vigil of St. James. St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Grace, St. Paul, 1859.

FRIDAY, 25.—St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr.
SATURDAY, 26.—St. Anne, Mother of the B.
V. M. SUNDAY, 27. - Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.

Epist. Rom. viii. 12-17; Gosp. Luke Monday, 28.—SS. Nazarius and Companions, Martyrs. St. Innocent, Pope and Con-

TUESDAY, 29.—St. Martha, Virgin. SS. Felix and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 30.—SS. Abdon and Sennen,

THE Canada Temperance Act does not seem to be a permanent success. Counties where it is put in force invariably petition for its repeal after a short trial. The latest place to take this course is the County of Halton, Ont.

WE hear with regret of the failure of the well-known publishing house of John B. Piet & Co., Baltimore, one of the oldest Catholic publishing houses in the United States and proprietors of the Catholic Mirror. The liabilities are said to be \$40,000. We trust that the firm may be able to recover from their present embarrasment.

THE French fleet has, apparently, succeeded in bringing China to terms, and the Emperor has given France the first measure of satisfaction by ordering the Chinese troops to evacuate Lacki, Langson and Kacbang. It is thought that the successes of the French will so strengthen the peace party at Pekin as to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties and thus enable France to gain a commercial advantage.

WHER Hon, T. W. Anglin was induced by the leaders of the Liberal party to take up his residence in Toronto, it was openly assorted that the party would speedily find him a seat in the Commons. A few safe constituencies have since been opened to serve the of the Custom House and Post Office in necessities of favorites, but Mr. Anglin is Truro, N. S., is a question in which the still out in the cold. Some people are asking why he is not given West Ontario, as it is supposed to be a safe constituency. Surely his claims on the party are greater than the right to obtrude its presence on occasions those of J. D. Edgar, while his abilities are where the money of the whole people is vastly superior.

The Senatorship vacated by the death of Mr. Skead is being eagerly sought after by government supporters in Ottawa. The most prominent applicants so far are said to be Mr. Francis Clemow and Dr. Grant. The first is a leading Orangeman, and of course will have the active support of the order. We think that the brethren have already more than their share of representation in the senate. Would it not be advisable for Sir John to give the vacant senatorship to an Irish

THE first question submitted in the Ontario Boundary Award Case, viz. : Is or is not the award under all the circumstances binding has been decided against Mr. Mowat. The argument on the other points will be continued to-day and voluminous evidence submitted. Conservative journals are already boasting of a victory over the Ontario Premier, but we think it would be wise to await the conclusion of the case before expressing gratification at what may yet prove that Ontario's claim has been a just one.

MEDICAL authorities are divided as to the probability of the present outbreak of cholera reaching America. The Medical News, of Philadelphia, expresses the opinion that it will spread over Europe within the next thirty days and probably extend to America. Other medical authorities are strongly of the opinion that the disease will be entirely confined to the South of France, others again assert that the cases in Marseilles are not Asiatic cholera at all, but a mild form of the epidemic, which could easily be overcome by proper remedial measures. Meanwhile it is the imperative duty of the authorities and health boards to enforce the strictest sanitary regulations.

THE cholera panie in Toulon and Marseilles is reported to be increasing, and the inhabit-

commerce is at a standatill, which state o things necessarily produces want and misery The reckless and cowardly conduct of the people in abandoning their homes and stricker friends is to be deplored and condemned. Vessels with the fugitives have has been placed in quarantine at New York. In view of the danger of the plague reaching our shores, it is the imperative duty of the health officials of the various cities and towns of Canada to take active measures of precaution. This is especially necessary and imperative in such places as Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto, and not a moment should be lost in putting in force the most thorough sanitary measures in these cities.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE veteran editor of the New York Free. man's Journal is opposed to any mention of the Catholic question in .the coming Presidential campaign. He gives the following notice to those who may be disposed to take a contrary view :--

No matter what may be alleged against one or against the other candidate for President, there is nothing-absolutely nothing-to be charged against one or against the other, or in favor of one or the other, regarding Catho-lic interests. Absolutely nothing. Whoso-ever, by the name of Catholic, attempts to favor or to hurt any one on either ticket on the score of Catholic interests, is a whelpmangy cur—unworthy the name of any de-cent consideration. And please mark this for future reference.

THE comments of many leading American journals on Blaine's letter of acceptance are unfavorable and severely critical. The New York Herald pronounces it the composition of an intellectual bureau consisting of Wm. Walter Phelps, Stephen B. Elkins, Charles E. Smith and Whitelaw Reid, and says :-"The subscriber, Mr. Blaine, mentions in the irst paragraph that it is a letter of accep. tunce of a nomination for the Presidency, and in the last paragraph he calls it a 'survey of our condition' from China to Peru. If he had not thus identified it as one or the other, and there had been no handy means of authenticating its origin, we should have guessed most of it to be a spiritual message from the much muddled ghost of the late Mr. Henry C. Carey of Philadelphia, who when in the flesh used to torment mankind with essays or epistles of similar substance and dimensions."

On August 13th the annual Convention of the Irish National League of America will meet at Boston, and will be attended by delegates from every State in the Union, and it is hoped also from Canada. The preparations for the event are being pushed with vigor, and Faneuil Hall, the place of meeting, is being appropriately decorated. The Convention will doubtless be one of the most important events in the history of the Irish race in America, and should command the attendance of the best and ablest advocates of the cause. The Executive of the League has presented able addresses to both the Republican and Democratic Conventions, setting forth the views of the League on questions of momentous import to the Irish race at home and abroad, and in the coming Convention men of both parties will be found united in an earnest endeavor to benefit their native land. The vailed, and the meeting was marked Convention has a noble object in view. It | by singular unanimity, which bodes no good can and will accomplish a great work.

THE practice of laying the corner stones of public buildings with Masonic ceremonies, to which we refer elsewhere, instancing that public, especially the Catholic people, are deeply interested. No sect, and more especially no outh-bound secret association, has voluntarily contributed or collected by legal enactment for the erection of buildings intended for the public use. Surely no rightthinking man will dispute this. Then, by what right does the Masonic body introduce its antiquated mummeries and mockery of religious rites on occasions of this kind? By what right had the Masonic lodge of Truro, N.S., the privilege of depositing the list of the officers of the Grand Lodge and other trumpery under the corner stone of a building for which Catholics will be heavily taxed? Every Catholic who obeys the authority of the Church believes that Masonry is a mockery of religion and an imitation of barbaric ceremonies. This being indisputable, every Catholic is intensely interested in knowing whether or not the the knowledge and consent of Hon. Hector Langevin. If they acted without his consent, it will be his duty to guard against the perpetration of a like outrage on Catholic feeling in the future.

Our contemporary the Daily Witness, which usually goes into hysterics whenever any foulmouthed slanderer of the Catholic Church receives rough usage at the hands of an audience, is, strange to say, as dumb as an oyster when a lecturer is assailed by a mob of this kind occurred during the present week. On Monday evening last Mr. Wm. W. Robertson, Elder of the Advent Christian admitting that the carrying trade has de-Church, of this city, who has recently been engaged in a course of lectures, appeared at Victoria Hall. Huntingdon, Que., to deliver a lecture on 'Our Earth in the Ages to Come." The admission was free and the audience numbered about 200, composed principally of prominent members of Protestant sects, with a good sprinkling of Salvation Army recruits. Although, as we are assured, Mr. Robertson was very reasonable in his argument and

Robertson and his sympathizers were grossly abused, and on leaving the hall were followed and pelted with mud by the mob. The disturbance appears to have been instigated by the officials of the Salvation Army, members already arrived in America, and one steamer of the Plymouth Brethren, and other men prominent in Protestant sects. We are informed that one person asserted that Mr. Robertson deserved to be torn limb from limb. A minister promised to provide the feathers if any others would add the tar to adornthe lecturer, etc. We have waited in vuin or some days for the Witness to condemn this attempt on the liberty of free speech, but, as usual, where its own pets are to blame it is silent. It devoted whole columns to an attempt to hold the Catholic Church responsible for the attack on Chiniquy at Quebec." a few weeks ago, but it has not a single" line in condemnation of this outrage perpetrated at the instigation of Protestant ministers. All such outbreaks are utterly indefensible in any civilized or Christian community; but the bigoted, fanatical Witness, and its contemporaries of the same stripe, aid and encourage such outbreaks while hypocritically preaching toleration.

> It is the general impression that Mr. Charlebois should have answered the question before the Royal Commission as to whether he did or did not at any time since obtaining the contract for the erection of the Parliament buildings at Quebec pay out sums for Mr. Mousseau's election. The persistent efforts to raise objections to this question sets imagination to work and leads the public to suppose that it was on this condition that the contract was given. As long as this question is unanswered the people will believe that Mr. Mousseau had corrupt relations with Mr. Charlebois. If Mr. Mousseau is solicitous of his honor, the impression prevails that he should anthorize his counsel, Mr. Lacoste, to instruct Mr. Charlebois to answer this question without any reservation. The case is being tried at the bar of public opinion and no other course will clear Judge Mousscau's reputation.

MR. BLAKE is anxious to secure the services of J. D. Edgar as chief organizer for the Liberal purty. His record as a candidate for parliamentary honors may be interesting in

this connection. Here it is :-1871.—Monk County—Defeated, 1872.— " — Elected. 1874.— " — Defeated. 1874. - South Oxford-Defeated. 1875. - Monk County-Defeated. 1876. - South Ontario - Defeated. 1878. -- Monk County-Defeated. 1882.—Centre Toronto—Defeated,

THE great Liberal trades of London turned out yesterday to attend an indignation meeting against the House of Lords for their haughty rejection of the Franchise Bill. The popular demonstration was of immense proportions. Nothing like it has been witnessed. in the English metropolis during the past quarter of a century. The men in the procession and the crowds of spectators along the route blocked the spacious thoroughfares for miles. Every class of people was represented. The greatest enthusiasm for the hereditary obstructionists of the popular will. A tombstone was carried in the procession, and on it was the inscription: "To the memory of the House of Lords-1884." The bands played the dead march in 'Saul," and cries of "Down with the Peers" were raised. The resolutions which were adopted by the meeting protest in the strongest language against the rejection of the franchise bill by an irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords, express approval of Gladstone's action, and declare the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will, which the Lords exercise, is not conducive to the welfare of the people or to the peace and prosperity of the country. It is evident that the march of the English democracy is onward and forward, and that no halt will be made until the people have assumed supreme control in the Government of the country.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTATION. Mr. Blaine, the Republican presidential candidate nominated at the Chicago convention, has issued his formal letter of acceptance. He characterizes the platform as being explicit and felicitous, giving the leading position to the tariff question as affecting the authorities at Truro acted with or without industrial interests of the country. He claims that protection to American industry since the advent of the party to power in 1861 has been its leading factor, but for fifty years the Democrats have been hostile to it. During the past twenty years of protection, notwithstanding a gigantic and expensive war, thirty thousand the wealth of the nation, and even the opponents of the tariff cannot find a parallel to this phenomenal increase in the whole history of civilization. It is evi composed of Protestants. A notable instance | dent that he sets much weight on the tariff question, which seems to be the main point at issue between the two parties. And while creased since 1860, yet maintains that any loss is more than compensated for by the increase of foreign commerce. He is desirous of more intimate relations with the South American Republics, and proposes to hold a con gress to join in an agreement for international arbitration. He is less billigerent, and, like Napoleon the Third, proclaims that he means peace, and desires to engage in no conflict with any power on earth. When Napoleon said the "Empire it is peace," the words had hardly cooled when they were drowned

beentees, and that the public domain should be held purely for the benefit of actual settlers. It will be a difficult operation to dispossess the foreign holders of 20,000,000 of acres, and this question may lead to serious complications with other powers. Perhaps this may be the dark war cloud on the apparently peaceful horizon.

THE INIQUITIES OF DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIAES.

THE horrible revelations brought forth in the trial of Cornwall vs. O'Brien at Dublin has shocked the public mind beyond expression. Speaking of its effect, the Dublin Nation says :-

"During its continuance one felt as if he were in close proximity to a putrid carcass. There seemed to be a taint in the atmosphere. eople almost feared to speak to each other, for the horror was sure to turn up. The newspapers were unreadable. Day after day there was an inevitable pollution of the public mind, deepening and spreading as the case dragged its hideous length along. Heaven only knows what far-reaching and law-abiding mischief may flow from it; but the public scandal at all events is at an end,and there is reason to hope that in the ultimate result a great public good will have

Truly it was a terrible task for Mr. O'Brien to undertake. There was a band of depraved villains practising the vilest abominations and aurrounded by all the power and influence of Dublin Castle. They were as a legion of demons engaged in foul practices, but shielded by the power of the Government. The intrepid editor of United Ireland did not falter in his task, but single-handed he undertook to break up the infamous gang whose abominations were calculated to bring down the vengeance of God on the land. The odds against him were indeed great, but he overcame them and exposed the horrible iniquities practised by the favored pets of the English Government of Ireland. The nest of vipers is destroyed and the land freed from their polluting presence.

NO HOUSE OF LORDS. The House of Lords has placed itself in

antagonism to the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the House of Commons. This dissension may presage the downfall of the relic of feudalism which, as Edmund Burke says, "dandles and swaddles people into legislators. Great Britain would be far better off without an hereditary Upper House where men of dissipated habits and evil reputation too frequently sit. The Senate o the United States is universally acknowledged to be the most dignified and efficient legislative body in the world. Each State elects two Scnators, one for six and one for four years, consequently there is always one Senator whose term continues while the other expires. They are not elected by the people, but by the representatives of the people, being chosen by the Senate and Legislature of each State in joint convention. The position of United States Senator is one of the highest honor in the gift of the people, and a man must be very distinguished throughout his State to attain this position. Hence the high character of the present Senate of the United States. It offers a strong contrast to that of the English House of Lords. The possession of uncarned money begets indolence, and indolence begets corruption and dissipation, hence an hereditary aristocracy is always more licentious and extravagant than an aristocracy of earned wealth. Few United States Senators have inherited wealth, and those who have did not depend on that wealth, but on their own abilities for their present position. In the House of Lords the semi-idiot and the imbecile, being born legislators, fill positions they could never attain to, and in these enlightened days, when such a class puts itself in opposition to the will of the people, the people may turn Juggernaut and crush it out of recognition and beyond resurrection.

CANADIAN RECRUITS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Major-General Middleton stated recently to an interviewer that at present some difficulty is being experienced in recruiting for the British army, and he believed the Imperial authorities would be glad to draw recruits from Canada. Then he proceeds to say "that he should not be surprised to see conscription resorted to in England to maintain the regular army." It is a pity that Englishmen cannot learn something by experience in M. W. Grand Master, Major General J. W. the affairs of this country. Sir Selby Smith, | Laurie, D.C.L. at the 19th Annual Communa previous Major General, came out, as he announced, with the intention of raising an ar- | sons of Nova Scotia, June 4th, 1884; List of my of ten thousand Canadians for service in Grand Lodge Officers, A.F. & A. Masons for the British army. When the recruiting ser- | the year 1884." geant of the gallant major general tried to induce Canadians to enlist they simply laughed in his face. All that a British soldier gets after paying for his rations and clothing is less than five cents a millions of dollars have been added to day, and his position in the social scale is of the lowest, as recruits in too many instances come from the dregs of society, and the chances of bettering their position is infinitessimal indeed. If a Canadian is "for glory bent upon," he can find abundant opportunity across the lines, where it is exceedingly hard to get suitable men for the service at \$13 per month, in addition to clothing and food, and it is hardly probable that he will accept service in the British army for "tuppence a day," When England treats her soldiers better, pampers her officers less, and gives merit and not rank the foremost places, she will find less difficulty in getting the right kind of men to enlist. In this age, when education is more widespread and less deference is shown to unmeritorious rank, the chances for advancement are greater in all vocations of life,

We want all our able bodied men to develop the DUBLIN CASTLE ABOMINATIONS west, and if General Middleton is here tolen courage that class to abandon useful productive employment to go at paupers poy into a semi sort, of police service, he had much better have staid in his own country. The British soldier at present is little better than a pioneer to clear the way for dishonest British traders, who, by extortion and swindling, drive semi-barbarians into justifiable war and then crush them into subjection for the benefit of the aforesaid trader. A glorious occupation, truly, in which to shed Canadian blood! An occupation in which the commander-in-chief. as in the case of Lord Wolseley, gets a title and £20,000, and the private a medal worth about a dollar, or a paltry pension that hardly keeps him in the bare necessities of life. Who wouldn't "go for a British sodger' with such inviting inducements as these. Are there any so worthless and shiftless in Canada who, if fit for a soldier, could not make more than two pence a day, and after ten years of similar hardship, such as one has to undergo in the army, would not be in possession of a fine farm in our North-West? Look at the absurdity of General Middleton coming here to induce men to go into the army when he admits that in pauper-producing England the Govern- Ireland's most hated tyrants. ment will soon have to resort to conscription to fill the ranks. Again, if our able-bodied men are to be used in this way, why should the people of Canada be taxed to assist immigrants? Would it not be better to leave us our own people, and, instead of assisting immigrants, hand the money over to the British Government by way of a bounty to help to recruit its army with Britons me boy, and not demnition colonials. you know." The Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific are anxious to cultivate immigration from Germany and other continental countries, and the less the General has to say about recruiting men here, possibly to fight their Fatherland, the more service he will be doing to the Dominion, and the less we worry ourselves here about military matters the more chance we shall have of getting additions to our population from lands now groaning under conscription and despotic military rule.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

From the Colchester (N.S.) Sun of July 9th, we learn that the corner stone of the Truro Post Office and Custom House was laid a few days previously with full masonic honors. The Sun says that a scroll bearing the following inscription was placed under the stone :-

In the name of the GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.
On this 5th day of July, A.D., 1884. A.L.,
5884, and in the 48th year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign, VICTORIA,

By the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Austral asia, Queen, defender of the faith, Empress of India,
The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith
Petty-Fitzmatrice, G.C.M.(4.

Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. The Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B.

Premier of the Dominion of Canada. The Honorable Sir Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Minister of Public Works.

The Honorable Arch. Woodbury McLelan, M.P.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, His H nor Matthew Henry Richey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova

Scotia. TOWN COUNCIL OF TRURO, 1884.

Mayor, Cyrus Eaton, Esq. Council.

Duncan McDonald,
Daniel Gunn, David H. Smith, Richard Craig, Daniel Gunn, D. H. Muir, M.D., David Thomas. Recorder, F. A. Laurence. Town Clerk, Wm. D. McCallum.

THIS STONE.

The corner-stone of the Truro Post Office and Custom House,
Now being erected by the Minister of Public Works, was laid in accordance with the Ancient usages of the Order, by
Major-General J. WIMBURN LAURIE,
D. C. L.,
M. W. Grand Master of A. F. & A. Masons of

Nova Scotia.

Assisted by the officers of Grand Lodge and the officers and members of subordinate lodges, and in the presence of a large and influential con-

course of citizens.
Architect—Thomas Fuller.
Contractors—Townsend & McKay. Among the articles deposited under the stone were "Extract from the Address of the ication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. Ma-

Our readers will observe that the inscription on the scroll says: "The corner-stone of the Truro Post office and Custom house, now being erected by the Minister of Public Works, was laid with all the ancient usages." The Minister of Public Works is Sir Hector Langevin. It is to be regretted that he thus openly gives official recognition to the Masonic Order at a time when the Papal Encyclical is attracting universal attention. If Sir Hector is responsible for the official ment who consider sodomites, adulterers, recognition of the order, surely he is not obeying the authority of the Church. If he is not responsible for this action of his subordinates at Truro, the public should be made acquainted with the facts. The Minister of Public Works cannot be permitted to setsuch an evil example. We await an explanation from the proper quarter.

F. M. T. A.

At the last regular meeting of the Father. Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, Ont; the following officers were elected :-President, P. Daly; 1st vice-president, M. Hogan; 2nd vice president, B. Bolton, by is reported to be increasing, and the inhabit ants are fleeing in all directions from the plague-stricken cities. It is estimated that no less than 86,000 persons have already fled from their homes, and that industry and on the stage. The disgrature for the stage of land, especially by foreign to the stage.

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othe Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, Eighty one years ago, on the 23rd of July, 1803, Robert Emmet attempted to seize Dublin Castle. He failed, and Ire land's peerless martyr suffered death upon the scaffold the September following. Dublin Castle was then, as now, an object of bitter hate to the Trish people, a place of horrors such as the Bastile never knew, and its evil-doing extended to every nook and corner of hapless Ireland. And now in July, 1884, out of the mouth of its own disreputable clan, Dublin Castle has been proved to be in very truth, a sink of iniquity, and the refuge of beings worse than the very dogs, wretches whose crimes are nameless in the language of decent men. When Mr. Gladstone was returned to power he proclaimed that Irishmen should be ruled according to Irish ideas. John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, a so-called Liberal, was appointed as viceroy. He was to conciliate the Irish, because, for sooth, he

was a good hand to back a horse over a stone

wall, and the Irish were partial to good

horsemen. What has been the result? John

Povntz figures in Irish annals as the Red

Earl, and goes down to posterity as one of

George Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish, who was killed in mis-take for the brutal Forster, the advocate of the substitution of buckshot for ball cartridge as an Irish remedial mea sure. Trevelyan went to Ireland as a Liberal of the advanced school, a writer of culture and tinged with strong Radical views. He was to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, and Irishmen received the news of his appointment with a feeling of relief, mingled with a doubt of his ability to counteract the powerful clique who formed what is known as the Government of Ircland, an irresponsible system of gradations extending from the brutal sub-constable to the haughty and supercilions head of a department. Not only was the doubt well founded, but it was soon found that Trevelyan wasa miserable deceiver from the first moment of his appointment. He had not been long in Dublin when Mr. O'Brien and other gentlemen waited on him for the purpose of having certain criminal officials removed from office on the grounds of felonious practices.

The chief secretary refused to listen to

these respectable and representative Irish gentlemen, he refused to dismiss the guilty wretches, may, to the very last the defended them in the House of Commons by every argument that chicanery could suggest. In the interest of Christianity, even of human decency, the Irish members asked for an official investigation of the terrible charges made by Mr. O'Brien, and the English parliament under Mr. Gladstone's Liberal administration refused it. Mr. O'Brien at last forced the guilty miscreants to make an attempt to defend themselves, and despite the opposition of the ermined villain Lawson, Mr. O'Brien has succeeded in unmusking all the hideousness of Dublin Castle government. What a commentary on British rule in Ireland? The chief of the post office department and the chief of the detective department are in jail on a charge of Sodomy. And this in the latter end of the nineteenth century! This Cornwall, secretary of the post office, had power at his will to ransack the Irish mails. This French, chief of the Irish detective bureau, had all the agencies of an army of spies at his command. They were men belonging to the aristocratic class, they were long in office and they were advanced in years. To-day they are actually in prison awaiting trial for nameless crimes. If these apparently venerable and respectable men, chiefs of departments, have been guilty of these unnatural offences, must we not fear that sodomy is not the only crime that has been committed under the dismal shadows portant departments have turned out to be sodomites, it is equally true that the Attorney-General is a fraudulent bankrupt and an adulterer, and it is also a proven fact that Major Twigg (I think the name is), one of the late "Pachas," in command of a district under the Coercion Act, had been dismissed from his position as of Chief of the Police in an Euglish city for perjury committed in

open court.

If Mr. Gladstone be England's most enlightened minister, and the employment of these ruffians with all their power for evildoing be a part of his system of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas, I think most reasonable men will consider his concention of Irish ideas to be a most peculiar one.

Most reasonable people will also I think form an opinion that the time has come for testing the experiment of permitting the Irish to make their own laws and elect their own legislators. Though persons afflicted with the peculiar mental paralysis of Goldwin Smith may be entirely unable to form a favorable idea of Irish legislative capacity, most people are convinced that no Irish government would have sodomites for heads of governmental departments; fraudulent bankrupts, wife abusers, suborners of perjury and adulterers for legal advisers, and convicted

perjurers for police magistrates.

I think also the time has come when honest men of every nation, no matter how they may have been deceived in the past, now that the horrible system of English rule in Ireland is laid bare in all its hideous iniquity, should learn to respect the demands of the Irish people, and give to us Irishmen the sympathy that ought to be accorded by all freemen to those who are struggling to be free from such an abominable irresponsible tyranny as that inflicted by Dublin Castle on the disarmed Irish nation. We seek the heritage of freemen, a responsible government of the people, for the people and by the people. We seek it by peaceable means now, we shall seek it by force if necessity. We seek the heritage sary. If peaceable methods are to succeed it can only be by the atrength we shall derive from the moral sympathy and support of the intelligent world. If this be denied, then it were better to see our island a desert of ashes than remain the passive slaves of a governperjurers and thieves proper mediums for the administration of British law in Ireland.

JOHN P. SUTTON. Quebec, 21st July, 1884.

We have learned with pleasure, that our friend Mr. Joseph E. Parent, Adjutant of the 83rd Batt. of infantry, of Joliette, exstudent at law with Jobin & Pirodeau, notaries, of Montreal, who was admitted to the notarial profession after a brilliant examination at the last meeting of the Board of Notaries at Quebec, is now following his profes sion in the well known Notarial Office of Hugh Brodie, Notary Public, in this city. Our brilliant young friend has our congratu-lations and best wishes for success.

July: 23, 1884

Back to Stay with us.

or the first time in Twelve Years the Montrealers are Champions.

[From our Special Correspondent.] TORONTO, July 20. - The Montreal Lacrosse team arrived here in good trim and very confident of victory in their match with the champions of the world on the Rosedale grounds the same afternoon. The Torontos were also feeling very sure of the result, notwithstanding the absence of the redoubtable Ross McKenzie and also their want of being in first-class condition. Mr. W. K. McNaught had been chosen referee, and Messrs. Darling, of Toronto, and Delisle, of Montreal, were named as umpires. The opening of the game was fixed for 3:30, and long before that time the grounds were thronged with an expectant crowd who saw the Torontos beaten three games to two. The teams were drawn into ne a little after the advertised hour, and when they got into position they were as follows, with their captains, Hamilton, for Toronto, and McIndoe, for Montreal.

ONTREAL GOAL G. Aird. g. Cleghorn. E. Elliott. Frazer. A. E. McHeury.

Patterson.

T. Paton. S. Sewell. A.McNaughton. R. Elliott. A. Martin.

TORONTO GOAL above were actual positions on the field, Montrealers in italics.

By the above list it will be seen that Cains being replaced by Archie McNaughton was the only change on the Montreal team of Saturday last. On the Toronto team Mc-Kenzie, Stowe and Drynan were replaced by Plack Martin, Sewell and Irving, a change shich boded no good for Toronto's chances. The Torontos won the toss and elected to play in the position given above, the head of the paper being taken as the north

FIRST GAME.

It was just a quarter to four when Blight and Dillon knelt for the face, and "sure foot" took it out for the blue shirts and gave it to Ted Smith, and from then the play became general, Billy Hubbell and Jim Garvin doing good work on the Toronto defence, with Billy Aird and Dave Patterson on the home side of centre, making them do all they knew how to keep their flagssafe. After ten minutes Ted Smith put the ball through the Montreal flags, taking the first game for the home team. The play was hard and fast all through the game, and the Montrealers had none the worst of it. The Torontos did not seem to have as good an opinion of their team as when the goals

SECOND GAME. Amidst breathless excitement as the lock showed the hour of five minutes past four, Blight and his man again get down for the face and the Montrealer managed to scoop away the rubber. Aird at once assumed possession of it and a shot for goals went a little bit wide, near enough to sare Pluck Martin. With varying success for sixteen minutes the ball goes up and down the field between the two teams till sixteen minutes had elapsed, when Tom Paton with me of his tricky pieces of play put the ball Etween the flags amidst loud cheering. Tha Montrealers appeared towards the end of the alot of play which was doing its work.

THIRD GAME. This was purely a defence playing game on both sides, the homes doing little in the way dattack. The play was mostly in the field and short throws were the order. Tom Paton got down to the inside home and Bob Eliott covered Paton's man. Paton played grand game and was working better than be over did before. Game was called in 24 minutes of play, but the umpire said he did not give the word. The Montrealers would bot be denied and worked grandly and had a are game to their credit in 50 minutes of May, including 17 minutes of stoppages.

FOURTH GAME. Captain Hamilton changed his men this ame and put Billy Hubbell in the goals, taking Martin down to the defence field and putting Sewell on home with Gerry at cover The play was not sharp and plenty of it, and Smith, after 16 minutes, scored a game for his side with a beautiful shot. It

en looked to be standing out the match the better of the two teams. Fifth Game. - This was the shortest of the match, and when the two centre fielders knelt for the face the silence was almost painful. The checking was close and hard and the Play magnificent. The ball was worked down on the Toronto goals, and Archie McNaughton scored goal in 11 minutes of

13 now anybody's match, and the Montreal-

All played so well that it would not be fair

particularize any plavers. WEDDING BELLS.

On Wednesday of last week a most inter-Mark's Church, Prescott, Ont., the prinand actors in the affair being Miss Annie wden, eldest daughter of the late P. ayden, Esq., and Mr. James Donnelly, of ingston, who were united in the holy onds of matrimony, by the Rev. Father lasterson. The bride was handsomely titred in white satin, draped with white lain and lace, and looked, as the large dience who were present declared, simply lovely." Miss Donnelly acted as haid and looked very pretty in a hand-The dress of blue cashmere with lace trimpings; both ladies carried beautiful bouquets resented by Ogdensburg friends. Mr. T. Ayden, brother of the bride, filled the frition of "best man." After Cupid's knot deen securely tied the bride's nother here the weel the bride's nother the weel the bride's nother here the wedding breakfast was partaken of, which the happy couple left by the U. B. R. Ry. for their honeymoon, carrying with them the best wishes of their numerous nds for a rosy path through life.

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READ THIS

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Donnelly has been transferred from the Bishop's Palace to St. Ann's The Championship Pennant Comes The parishioners of Ste. Auselme, will hold their annual pilgrimage on the 24th of the present month.

> Father Hennessy was stricken with hemorr hage while celebrating Mass in St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, on Sunday. On Monday next the annual pilgrimage of the

parishioners of Levis will take place under the direction of the Rev. Curs Ganvrenn. It is reported that the Rev. Father Bégin,

who accompanied His Grace Archbishop Taschereau to Rome, will embark for home The Porty Hours' Devotion will commence

this week as follows; Monday, 21st, Ste. Antoine Abbe; Wednesday, 23rd, St. Justine; Friday, 25th, Ste. Valetin. A mandement from His Grace Archbishon Taschereau, dated at Rome, was read in the Catholic churches of Quebec on Sunday

denouncing Freemasonry. The Ursuline Monastery at Stanstead will be completed shortly. The Pionnier de Sherbrooke publishes the prospectus, setting forth the advantages of this institution.

The Rev. Father Joseph Boivin, of Ste. Emilie de l'Energie, has been transferred to the parish of Pointe Claire, in the place of the Rev. Father Aubin, who takes Father Boivin's place at Ste. Emilie. On Sunday, the 17th of August next, there

will be a grand pilgrimage of the parishioners of Ste. Roch, Quebec, the proceeds realized to go to the benefit of the beautiful work of the Brothers' School. The Pope has created a residential arch-

bishopric at Carthage, which will be in charge of Cardinal Lavigerie, now archbishop of Algiers. Mgr. Duzerre will be appointed Archbishop of Algiers. The devout residents of St. Roch intend, it

is said, to have special prayers said in the Catholic churches of that section of the city of Quebec to implore Divine Providence to avert the dread cholera scourge.

The exercises of the Triduum, preparatory to the Feast of St. Ann, will begin in St. Ann's Church on Thursday next by a Grand Mass in the morning. A sermon will be delivered each evening during those three days. On Sunday next in all the churches of the

diocese the solemnity of St. Ann will be celebrated, who is the patron saint of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. The feast is transferred from the previous Saturday. On Saturday evening the members

l'Adoration Nocturne, and the parishioners of St. James Church left by the steamer Canada for a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupré, under the direction of Rev. Fathers Martineau and Vacher. The Rev. Father Colin. Superior of the

Seminary of St. Sulpice, and a number of the priests leave this evening for Riviere Ouelle, to be present at the funeral of the late lamented Tather Levesque, which takes place on Thursday next. On Saturday last the Feast of St. Vincent de

Paul was celebrated in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec, with becoming so-lemnity. On this occasion the blessing of two beautiful statues, one of St. Vincent de Paul and the other of Ste. Anne, took place.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, the newly appointed pastor of St. Anthony's, will enter upon the performance of his pastoral duties on the first Sunday of August. The Rev. Fa.her E. Croteau has been appointed pastor of Plantagenet, which post was left vacant by Father IcCarthy's departure.

The feast of St. James the Apostle will be celebrated at the Cathedral on Friday next, the 25th inst., by a solemn High Mass at 10 a.m. Ste: James the Apostle being the patron saint of the Cathedral, the ceremony will be conducted in an imposing and beooming manner.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch held an Ordination Service on Sunday morning in the chapel of the Convent of the Precious Blood, St. Vincent street, Toronto. Rev. Jeremiah O'Brien was advanced to the priesthood. Several of the priests of St. Michael's College assisted in the ceremony. Father ame to be working in good trim, and put in O'Brien was formerly of the diocese of Albany. He began his studies in St. Charles' College, Maryland, and completed them in St. Michael's College, Toronto.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch yesterday received the the following reply by cable from His Holiness Pope Lco, in answer to the message of affection forwarded to Rome on behalf of the clergy of Toronto diocese, who were in retreat all last week :

ROMA, Jul 14, 1884 .- Romo Archiepiscope Torontino-Sanctissimus Dominus Noster, sensus obsequie et affectionis benigne excipieus efflagitantem benedictionem ex corde

concedit. M. CARDINAL JACOBINI. Rome, July 14, 1884.—To the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Toronto-Our Holy Father kindly receiving the testimony of affection and respect, from his heart grants his

apostolic benedicion. M. CARDINAL JACOBINI.

The solemnity of the Feast of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated in the church dedicated to the venerable saint in this city in a very becoming manner. The sacred edifice was decorated in a magnificent manner, the sanctuary being handsomely adorned with banners, mottoes, and natural flowers. The Rev. Curé Lavallée officiated. assisted by the Rev. Fathers Gadoury and Meu assisted by the Kev. Tathers or advis and attention ier, as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir, under the direction of the popular and esteemed leader, Mr. Alphonse Lacoste, chanted Battmann's Mass with splendid effect. The orchestral accompaniment was also very fine, and added much to the good effect of the Mass. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice, who took for his text: Les bienfaits de la Religion opérés dans la paroisse et par la paroisse. It was a masterpiece of eloquence, and was listened to with religious attention by the whole congregation. During the offertory Messrs. T. Colette and Alp. Lacoste sang Lam-billotte's Justus. The soloists of the occasion Messrs. Collette, Cloutier, Savard, Lassard, and Lacoste. Mr. Jules Rivel, jr., presided with efficiency at the organ.

LONGUEUIL. The parishioners of Longueuil will begin in a few days the erection of a new chapel, where the offices of the parish will be held while the walls of the old church are being demolished in order to allow of the erection of a new church, as already announced in the same place. The town of Longueuil is making rapid strides in growth and prosperity. There are a great many new houses in course of construction this year, which, together with the magnificent new church which will be begun next full, furnish ample testimony of the progress of this important locality. To the Rev. Father Tasse, Cure of the parish, is due a great deal of credit for the present state of affairs. The rev. gentleman is always on hand when the interests of the town are in the question, and works with great zeal and piety and is al-ways sure to succeed in his undertakings.

statue visible, not only to every inhabitant of the village, but even to those at a considerable distance. Notwithstanding the infavorable

distance. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, quite a number of people from the city of Quebec were present, some coming in carriages and others by water. Very Rev. Father. Legare, Vicar-General of Quebec, presided, and had for assistants Rev. Father Beaudet, P. P. and Rev. Father Maguire, of the Seminary. After the Benediction the Grand Vicar address ed the multitude. In the course of his remarks he referred to the erection of statues by the ancient nations, not only in their public places, but even in their private houses, of those men whose deeds rendered them benefactors of their country. More modern nations have done the same, and even at the present day are not our public places embellished by a bust, a statue or a monument in honor of some of our great men? In this, the rev. gentleman said, that mankind had a twofold aim, that of gratitude to its benefactors and of charity towards its posterity. Such conduct, said he, is wise and worthy of imitation. But who is more worthy of honor than the Son of God, who is infinitely perfect, and to whom are we so much indebted, since according to St. Paul "All that we have in soul or body &c., comes from God." Consequently He, above all, merits to be honored, and to be handed down to prosterity as its greatest bene-factor, and most worthy of imitation. He then referred to the author of this religious idea, Mr. Robitaille, whose name is universally known in our Province as the erector of the magnificent statue on the summit of Cape Trinity. He warmly praised his ardent and prudent zeal for the propagation of devotion to the Most Blessed Virgin and to the Sacred Heart and congratulated the village of Cap Rouge on possessing so exemplary a Christian. The Rev. gentleman was listened to with religious attention and respect during the whole of his masterly discourse, of which the above is but a brief outline. The St. Romuald band did honor to the front by its excellent runsing.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. J. GILLESPIE.

feast by its excellent music.

On Thursday evening last a very pleasant gathering took place in McDonald's Hotel, Uptergrove, Ont., composed of leading men the township and a few invited guests, to give some tangible appreciation of Mr. F. J. Gillespie's efforts in promoting the project of regulating the waters of Lake Simcoe. An excellent dinner was served by "mine host," and to it full justice was done. The chair was occupied by Councillor P. Thompson, and the vice-chairs by Messrs. Thos. Mulvihill and J. Fox. Amongst many others present were Messrs. I. J. Gould, M.P.P., Uxbridge; Judge Dartnell, of Whitby; Dr McDonald and P. J. King, Orilli; C. D. Barr, of the Lindsay Post, and Mr. Currans, of the News-Letter. Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M.P., had expected to be present, but was unavoidably prevented from attending. The chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honored. The Parliament and Legislatures elicited a practical speech from Mr. Gould, which was heartily appreciated. "Canada, our Home, was replied to by Judge Darmell in felicitous terms. The chairman, who discharged his duties admirably and made very sensible remarks, spiced with a fair share of humor, then alluded in complimentary terms to the guest of the evening, and concluded by reading the following address, handing with it a handsome and costly gold watch:-

To Francis J. Gillespie, Esq., Uptergrove,

Ont. DEAR SIR, -On behalf of the people interested in the regulating of the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, we have assembled here to-night to convey to you our heartfelt thanks and give some tangible proof of our gratitude for your very valuable services and unwearied efforts to further the success of this cause. We are well aware that the time you, in your zeal, devoted to the discussion of this question both upon the platform and through the public press must have been to you a source of inconvenience and expense, nevertheless as a true patriot you never flinched from the position you assumed till your labors were crowned with success, which we the we are conversant with the fact that you own no land in the flooded districts; so that in this case you had no personal interest to subserve, and that whatever you have done has been in the interest of the people you have served so well. We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to your efficiency as a teacher in educating and training the youth of this section, as likewise in complimenting you for your kindness, courtesy and care ful attention in the faithful discharge of your frequently unpleasant duties as clerk of the seventh division court for the county of Untario, as well as the very creditable manner in which you have filled other public positions. In conclusion, we ask your acceptance of this gold watch as a small token of our esteem towards you and our appreciation of your valuable services. Signed on behalf of those interested.

THOMAS MULLAHILL. EDWARD GETTINGS. P. Thomson. John Fox, Jr, PATRICK CLARKE, WM. JOHNSTON.

Thompson of Orillia, bore the following inscription :-Presented to

F. J. GILLESPIE. re Regulating Lake Simcoe,

The watch, which was purchased from Mr.

T. MOLVIHILL, P.M. W. Mulocit, Q.C., M.P., A. P. Cockburn, M.P., I. J. GOULD, M.P.P., A. R. McDonald, M.D. P. Thompson, J.P., REV. P. REY, P.P.,

et al. Mr. Gillespie made a suitable reply, in the course of which he said :- The language that I can command is wholly inadequate to convey to you the deep debt of gratitude under which you have placed me this evening, not only by the flattering address and valuable gift with which you have presented me, but by this intelligent assembly which has gathered here to night. The address which ou have just read contains so many warm eelings of affection and esteem that I exceedingly regret that I am not more worthy of it. This gold watch, your beautiful of it. gift, I shall ever treasure as one of the grandest presents of my life. and will retain and wear it as a souvenir of your magnanimity and generosity. This brilliant, and representative assembly that I see here to night, assembled to do me honor, can only be accounted for by the great interest that is being taken in this great question of regulating the lakes. Mr. Gillespie then gave some interesting facts regarding the hooded districts, and pointed out in brilliant terms the great gain to the townships of Mara and King alone by keeping the waters at low water mark. Mr. Gillespie concluded by mentioning the valuable services rendered the cause. by Mesers. Mulvihill and Thomson, of Mara,

THE GREELY SURVIVORS

How the Men First Saw the Rescue Party-The Artist Rice's Lonely Death-He Perishes in an Attempt to Procure Food for His Starving Comrades.

St. John's, Nfld., July 28.—Sergeant Long, of the Greely party, says he and Brainerd were the first to hear the whistles of the resening steamers. They helped each other craw out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent, which had been went to the ground, he rose with great dificulty and succeeded in clambering up to rock that gave the most extensive view in that neighborhood. Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came down, went owards the camp, raised the flag-pole and flag, which had been blown down during the gale, and held it for about two minutes, until his strength gave out, and it was blown once more to the ground. He then advanced tottering in the direction of the littlesteamer and in a few minutes the hand of Capt. Ash had grasped his. Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle. When his comrades shook him up from his prostrate position in camp and told him that succour was at hand, he wildly exclaimed: "For God's sake let me die in peace." spoonful of brandy called back the fleeting lifespark, for Connell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven men, and the strongest must have succumbed within forty-eight hours. The story told by Connell from his RECOLLECTION OF THEIR STARVING EXPERIENCE

is simply heartrending; how they burned the hair off their scalskin coats and cut them into strips, boiled them into a stew and ate voraciously of them, till their stomachs rebelled and nausea and weakness ensued. In several cases nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen and even eighteen days, and then a bloody hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, beat his hands and pound his feet until he restored circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak from nervous prostratiou. Sergeant Frederick relates mourafully the

TRAGIC STORY OF THE SAD DEATH

on the ice-covered ground of George Rice, the artist of the expedition. Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave the camp and proceed twenty-five miles for meat cached near Cape Isabella. They had a sled, a rifle and a hatchet and provisions for five days. They travelled three days, but failed to find the cache. On the way towards the camp Rice became weak, and finally gave up. He was interred in an ice grave by his companions. Frederick camped that night under the fragment of the boat, and next day revisited his companion to pay the last tribute to his remains. Frederick retained sufficient strength to drag back the sled to camp, where he encountered more woe in the form of the death of Lieut. Lock wood and another of the party. The cached meat Frederick and Rice were in scarch of was brought by them on April 6th from Cape Isabella, and abandoned next day in order to drag Ellison, one of the party, who had been frozen, into camp.

THE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, July 18. - Secretary Chandler received a despatch from Commander Schley this afternoon, stating that iron caskets for the dead will be delivered July 25th. As soon as the remains are transferred to them the ships will sail for New York. The week of rest for officers and men after the incessant of the dead on board the Hag s of the ships: them there.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

Point Against Ontario.

LONDON, July 15. -The judicial committee of the Privy Council decided to day the first point raised in connection with the dispute as to the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba. The question put for the decision of the committee was whether the award of Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Francis Hineks and the late Chief Justice Harrison, the boundary arbitrators, was binding upon Ontario and the Dominion. For Ontario it was argued that the award partook of the nature of a solemn treaty between two nations. The parties to the dispute agreed to leave the matter to the decision of the persons they selected to arbitrate upon the question, and now they should be bound by the award arrived at after mature consideration and much investigation. For Manitoba it was claimed that the arbitration was not authorized, that Ontario and the Dominion had not agreed to be held to it, and that all the interests touched by it were not consulted or represented. It was further urged that arbitrators had not as required found the actual boundary line, but had arrived at a compromised boundary, in which respect they had exceeded their instructions and had assumed the functions of the legislature. Their lordships held that the duty of the arbitrators was to find the exact houndary referred to in the Confederation Act, and not to mark out or suggest a new boundary. It had not been agreed in advance that the decision of the arbitrators should be binding; and in the face of the Imperial Act it could not be binding unless the boundary was the true and indisputable boundary. It was therefore quite within the competence of either of the parties to object to the award, and in the case of an objection it fell through. The award is not a binding award. It having been claimed that Ontario must extend to near Hudson's Bay, because the Hudson's Bay Company's territory was the western boundary of old Canada, and because that company's territory extended no farther inland than to the company's posts on the shore of the bay, the committee dealt with that question. It refused to entertain the contention in that regard, and insisted that the actual boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory must be ascertained in order that the true western boundary of Ontario may be marked out. Since the rendering of the decision Mr. Mowat has abandoned all intention of claim-

ing for Ontario any territory beyond that contained within the award with a need

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Paris, July 21.-Eight cases of cholera were reported here to-day, two fatal. At Toulon the epidemic is assuming a most violent character; nearly all the victims die suddenly. The Pope has given twenty thousand francs and President Grevy ten thousand for the relief of the sufferers. The spread of the disease and the increasing number of deaths have caused a panic among the people in the South of France. Every train bound north brings hundreds of men, women and children, who are abandoning their homes and all their possessions. Two deaths from Asiatic cholera occurred in Madrid to-day. At Toulon and Marseilles typhoid has followed in numerous choleraic eases. The doctors pronounce the discaso typhoid-cholera. There were sixty deaths in

epidemic commenced is 874. MARSEILLES, July 21 .- A crowd of Socialists assembled before the mayor's office yesterday and demanded work; they made an unsuccessful effort to force an entrance. Seven were arrested. There were twenty-six deaths last night, but none occurred between 9 o'clock and noon.

Marseilles during the day ending at nine to-night. The total number there since the

Toulon, July 21.-In addition to the miseries caused by the cholera, a famine is threatened; provisions are scarce and dear, and much distress prevails. The hotels are closing their kitchens, and the provision warehouses are expected to close, owing to lack of supplies. The cholera at Arles is becoming serious. There were twenty-eight deaths here last night.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular to the officers of the revenue marine service requiring them in view of the existence of cholera, yel low fever and the plague in different countries, to form of the vessels of the revenue marine a national patrol on the coast of the United States. The circular says: You are directed to cruise actively with the revenue steamers under your command upon the outer lines of your cruising grounds, and to exercise especial vigilance in speaking all vessels arriving from foreign ports, directing your enquiries, first, as to the port from which the vessel hails; secondly, as to the health of those on board, at the time of the departure, during the passage, and at the time of hailing, and should the information gained indi cate a condition of contagion or infection in the vessel or crew, or that the vessel has left a port at which contagious or infectious diseases were prevailing, her master will be directed to proceed for examination to the outer quarantine station provided for her port of destination.

Paris, July 22.—There were thirty deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night and twenty-eight at Toulon. A panic was created at Toulon by the arrival of one hundred coffins which had been ordered at Marseilles. The excitement was so great that the coffins had to be returned. At a meeting of the municipal council of Paris the director of pub lib aid declared that no case of genuine Asiatic or sporadic cholera had been reported at the Paris hospitals. The deaths attributed to cholera were really due to other causes.

MARSEILLES, July 22.—There were eight deaths from cholera between nine and twelve o clock to-day.

THE IRISH ELEMENT IN "BRITISH ART.

The Irish are naturally an artistic people. It is true they have done little, comparatively, in modern times in painting, sculnture or architecture. But, then, the wretched conlition of their country, the suppression by England of all learning and all industries in Ireland, easily explains this. But anyone familiar with medieval art is aware of the leading place which Irishmen once occupied

in all the finer sorts of handiwork. The most magnificent illuminated manuscripts to be found in the museums and libralabor and peril of the past sixty days is most ries of Europe to-day were the works of grateful to them. In respect to the memory those old Irish monks, who spread Christianity and civilization all over Europe at a time when will fly at half-mast during their stay at St.

John's. The survivors will probably be not yet recovered from their terror at the interest of the survivors will probably be not yet recovered from their terror at the interest of the survivors in still in John's. The survivors will probably be not yet recovered from their terror at the introduction to Portland, Me., where they can remain until better prepared to stand the change of climate. Their families can join work done by Irish smiths in the tenth center of the propagation of the parbarians. tury which defies the microscope to find a flaw or defect.

Though one result of Queen Anne's fearful anti-Catholic penal code was to make an Irish-Judgment of the Privy Council on the First | man who could read and write-outside the small class of the gentry-a sort of curiosity yet, even then, in that miserable eighteenth century, the Irish shone in those spheres of art from which they were not shut out by legal enactments. Peg Woffington, Malone, O'Keeffe, Sheridan and others, gave brilliancy to the English stage, which, without them, would have been heavy and stupid, in spite of Garrick's airs. Garrick, by the way, as his

name shows, was a Celt. Give the English the Kembles, and cut away from them the Irish, and where would their stage be? Where would their art be Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, Chantrey, not to mention the later Landseer, are the laughing stock of continental artists. London, with its native art, is almost as bad as New York and Washington with their statues made by contract. But no one disputes the genius of Sir Charles Barry, the architect, of Maclise, the painter, of Hogan, the sculptor.

Take the Irish away from so-called British art, and that art would be really wooden and British. Amongst "British" musicians of this century are reckoned, to mention but a few original composers, Balfe, the author of the "Bohemian Girl." etc., a Corkonian of the ancient Cork clan of O'Balfe; Wallace, the author of "Maritana," a Wicklow man of old Irish lineage; and Sullivan—"Pinafore" Sullivan-belonging to the old Cork clan of O'Sullivan

On the British stage there have been prominent in this century the great tra-gedienne, Miss O'Neill, the Keans, Brooke, Tyrone Power, Barry Sullivan, Macready and Toole, all Irish by birth or parentage.

For the last two centuries the English scem to have been unable to write a play that will last. Of the eighteenth century playwrights, Goldsmith and Sheridan are all that survive, and in this century, an epoch of more serious and drudging work for the Irish than play writing, Sheridan's nephew (Sheridan Knowles) Sheill and Gerald Griffin seem to be almost the only "British" authors who have written plays that can interest people, without the aid of stage carpenters and machinists. All contemporary "British" plays that have anything interesting about them are stolen, body, boots and breeches, from the French or German. And even of these plagiarists and adapters the cleverest and most successful is the Corkonian, known all the world over by the very French name of Dion Boucicault. Texas Monitor.

Nova Scotia crop estimates promises a good crop of hay, grain and roots, the fruit pros-

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The worms are destroying the tamarac trees in the Quebec district—A fire at Modesto, Cal., yesterday destroyed 6,000 acres of wheat—It was reported in Paris on Monday that the French had seized Foochoo—The St. Charles branch of the I. C. Railway was opened for traffic yesterday -Freshets have done considerable damage on the line of the New Brunswick Railway -Thetemperance people express confidence of being able to carry the Scott Act in Carle ton, Ont-It is reported that a treaty ha been arranged recognizing Spain's sovereignty over the Sooloo Islands-The U.S. surgoon-general reports that there is nothing unhealthy in the fumes of petroleum to those handling it nothing Stanley has resigned the directorate of the International Association's Congo stations, leaving Col. De Winton in charge—Over 5,000 bricklayers and laborers struck yesterday morning in New York for a reduction of the day's work to nine hours. -The French claim a protectorate over the northern half of Madagascar and the payment of a war indemnity of 3,000,000 francs—The Fullman Palace Car Company has de-clared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable August 1st-Four boys have been arrested at Bridgeport, Ct., on a charge of burglary. One of them confessed to being implicated in fifteen burglaries ___2,000 bricklayers in New York, 3,000 laborers, and 200 hod hoisters, engineers and framers struck yesterday morning because the employers refused to grant a demand that nine nours shall constitute a day's work-Dr. James Edwards, a corn and bunion doctor, came to Richmond, Va., a few months ago and married Mrs. Woolridge, a widow of means. Edwards forced his wife to make a will in his favor and then attempted to poison her.—Reports from every point of the Willametic valley estimate the yield of wheat for export at a hundred and sixty thousand tons. -The work of surveying the line from Gravenhurst to Callander is being vigorously prosecuted. ——The celebration of the twentyfifth anniversary of the festival of Beethoven began yesterday in New York .--- Among the Peruvian's passengers were 130 female children from Dr. Bernardo's Home, London. They are going to the new home at Peterboro.

OBITUARY.

Ferdinand Von Hochstetters, the German raveller and geologist, is dead.

Miss Emily J. Leonard, the authoress, died in Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, aged forty-six years. She was widely known as a botanist, a classical scholar and writer on political economy. She translated "Blanqui's Political Economy," which is now used as a text book in many colleges.

Senator Pozer died suddenly at Beauce, Que, on Friday, July 18, of rheumatism of the heart. The deceased gentleman was born in December, 1835, of German descent. He was a lawyer by profession, having been called to the bar in 1860. He represented Beauce in the House of Commons and in the Legislative Assembly from the first general elections in 1867 until 1874, holding his seat in the Commons till 1876, when he was called to the Senate, for the Lauzon division of this province.

We regret to learn of the death of the Rov. Father Edouard Demers, Curé of Scc. Anne les Plaines, which sad event occurred on the 16th instant. Rev. Father Demers was well known throughout the diocese for his many virtues and sterling qualities, and his death will cast a gloom over a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Among the clergy the rev. gentleman was greatly respected, and by his congregation he was beloved. He was about 62 years of age.

Mr. John W. McGauvran, formerly M.P.P. for Montreal West, and for twelve years a member of the City Council, died at his residence on Sunday. During his tenure of office in the Civic legislature, Mr. McGauvran was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties, not only to the ward which he had the honor to represent, but to the city at large. His career in the Legislative Assembly in Quebec was also creditable to a man who, although not possessed of great oratorical powers, made his mark and did his duty faithfully to his constituents, the majority of whom had the atmost confidence in him. He has now passed away regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. The functal will take place to-morrow morning, passing the city about half past eight o'clock.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER LEVESQUE.

Catholies in general throughout the diocese of Montreal will learn with prefound regret of the death of the Rev. Father Levesque, who died on Monday at Rivière Ouelle, of typhoid fever. The Rev. Father Levesque was born at Rivilre Ouelle in 1846, and was consequently in his 38th year. He entered the College of Ste. Ann l'Apocatière in 1860, where he made a brilliant course of studies, and came to this city in 1867, when he underwent his course of philosophy in the Montreal College, and soon distinguished himself by his sound judgment, and also by carrying off all the honors.

Father Levesque was ordained priest in 1871, and served as vicar in the parish of Ste. Bridget during the cure of Rev. Father Campion. Dur-

ing the severe epidemic which raged in the ection at that time he contracted the smallpox, and for several days lay at the point of death.

After his recovery from this dread disease the rov. gentleman went to Franco, where he completed a two years' course of studies in the Theological College of Issy. Having returned to Canada, Father Levesque

was appointed vicar of the parish of St. Joseph, which post he held for two years, and was after-wards appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Montreal College, which chair he occupied with remarkable success for two years more. He was then called to the parish of Notre Dame, and was still connected with this church at the time of his death.

Although still quite young, Father Levesque had already made his mark among the clergy of Montreal, and it is generally admitted that he was one of the most brilliant preachers of the was one of the most orbitate preachers of the French Canadian clergy of the diocese. He took a prominent part in the work among young men, was a director of "L'Union des Commis Marchands," and Chaplain of the Notre Dame Hospital. He was one of the principal speakers in the recent St. Jean Baptiste celebration, in which he took a very active part.

which he took a very active part.

A couple of weeks ago he went on a visit to his family at Rivière Ouelle, and it was while there that he was prostrated with the malady which eventually proved fatal.

By the premature death of the Rev. Father Levesque, the Seminary of St. Sulpice loses one of its most brilliant preachers, and the charitable works of Montreal a zealous and indefatigable works of Montreal a zealous and indefatigable works.

The funeral of the lamented priest will take

place at Rivière Ouelle on Thursday next, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, a solemn service for the repose of his soul will be chanted in the parish church here.

A SAD INCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—Joseph. Stultz, a gambler, attempted to take his divorced wife and child from the residence of his. READ.THIS.

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While the hack ways sure to succeed in his undertakings.

A prosaic correspondent of the indianapolis was waiting at the door, Stultz handed a recovery distribution of the proposition of the propo mother in law last night. While the hack was waiting at the door, Smiltz handed a reJournal thus expressed in self the Batter of the last man. John Nagle. The

(Written for THE TRUE WITNESS.) The Catholic Church commemorated on Saturday, July 19, the feast of the great French philanthropist and benefactor, Vincent de Paul, the most successful founder of institutions of learning of the age in which he lived; the most energetic reformer of the French hierarchy, as well as the most distinguished apostle of charity whom mankind has ever seen. Humble and retiring as he was by natural disposition, he yet exercised an influence upon his country which produced wonderful effects in his own day, and which far from passing away with his earthly life, has continued to grow and augment, until, in the present age, it makes itself felt beyond the confines of his native land, knowing no limit but such as bounds humanity itself. In the eye of the historian, indeed, Vincent de Paul was only a simple priest, who contented himself with doing his work in a quiet unobtrusive way, and who, making no great noise in the world, scarcely attracted the attention of his contemporaries, and gained no place in the pages of his country's annals. He could count cardinals and more than one crowned head among his truest friends; and in times of need he could fill, with more than ordinar, success, the responsible office of councillor and advisor to a queen regent; but these, it may be said, were the exception and not the rule of his life. Nevertheless, Vincent de Paul was one of those real heroes whose influence upon their contemporaries is far greater than that of men whose names are familiar to all. They originate movements in which others acquire renown; they sow the seeds while others reap the harvest; they change, it may be, the very habits and manners of a nation, and yet

HISTORY IS SILENT

as to their course and neglects to recognize their power. So was it with Vincent de Paul. Many a student of history may never have met with his name, and yet it may be questioned whether any one man has done more to benefit his country than this poor single-hearted priest. How few who have read of those fiery civil wars which devastated France for more than a century and a half, have ever thought of Vincent de Paul as one of the great and influential characters in those times of agitation and peril. Names there are, familiar to us as household words, which rise almost unconsciously to our lips when the deeds of those dark days are mentioned; yet what place does this great Saint occupy in the list? Guise, Coligny, Condé, Montmorency, Henry of Navarre, Mary of Medicis, Richelieu, and Mazarin who is not acquainted with these, and a host of others, who fill the page of history and stand out so prominently in those terrible pictures which fix themselves so indelibly upon the memory? Yet is there one as great and as influential as any of them, of whom the general reader knows literally nothing. Could we forget the incessant antagonism of the Church and the world, we might almost wonder that, for the mere sake of relief and artistic contrast, the secular historian should not sometimes notice such men as Vincent de Paul. Who has not longed for the appearance of some new personages who, like Vincent, might play an angel's part in the very worst of these sad times, and show that a merciful Providence has never ceased to raise up powerful instruments to alleviate the suffering which then most calls for help; and who, when hearts are coldest and religion seems well-nigh

BANISHED FROM THE LAND,

bear about in their own pure souls the undying fire of love, and kindle on all sides the expiring embers into a genial flame? Surely characters like these are intended as the consolation of history; they are as bright stars to lighten at night, as sweet tokens of a Divine presence in the midst of sin and infi- the Catholies, who had dared to proclaim the delity, as green spots upon which the wearied may rest in traversing that dreary wilderness which men's passions have made of the world's chronicles. Vincent was born in the year 1576 in the village of Pouy, near Acqs, in Gascony. His father, John de Paul, and his mother, Bertranda de Moras, were poor villagers, who struggled hard to support their family upon the produce of the little piece of land that they cultivated. Vincent was the fourth of six children. and in his youth labored in the fields, and kept watch of sheep and swine. He was noted for his picty and amiable disposition, nor did his intellect lag behind his affections. At the age of twelve he was sent to the Franciscan friurs at Acos where he began Latin elements, paying for his tuition six pounds a He remained there four years, and five subsequent were spent as the tutor of the children of a lawver who sent him when twenty years of age to the University of Tou-He was made sub-deacon and deacon in 1598 and on September 23, 1600, was promoted to the priesthood. The first seven years of his priesthood were spent in slavery, during which he performed the most ignoble species of servility. Filling different pastorates during a course of years as eventful in suffering abuses as they were

PROLIFIC IN USEFUL LABORS, he was persuaded by his directors in 1613 to enter the family of the Count of Joigny as tutor to his three sons. The elder of these, the Duke de Retz, succeeded to the honors of his family, and the younger as coadjutor and Archbishop of Paris, and Cardinal de Retz played a prominent part in the wars of the Fronde. Whilst with the Joigny family the Countess requested Vincent to preach in the church of Folleville, her country seat and a village of some repute. His first sermon occurred on January 25, 1617, the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, and from this date the Lazarists, or Fathers of the Mission, take their origin, celebrating annually this feast, in commemoration of the first work of their mission. The eminent genius and energy en grafted by St. Vincent into this community of missionaries still permente their ranks, and the institutions of learning under their direction have achieved notable results in both hemispheres. The Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Suspension Bridge, under the shadow of the great Falls of Niagara, has produced men of untold number, whose literary capacity has elevated in no ordinary degree both the ecclesiastical and liberal professions. In the episcopal rank the names of Lynch, Timon, Ryan, Gillooly, and Amat, stand before the world as shining lights in literature, and yet, withal, the humblest of Gospel expounders. The first named, His Grace of Toronto, may revert with pleasure to the early scenes of his priestwhen his labors were intrinsically united with the Vincentians in the Minutiæ of Community life. During an interval of absence of manty IIIe. During an interval of absence of some months from the house of Joigny, Vincent was approinted cure at Chatillon, during which he founded the contract of Charity for the LATTY.

which still holds its prestige in every land in which the tenets of our Holy Church are inculcated of West need not strain our gaze to view its resultating his Royal; City of Mary culcated with the read of the voyage, and partial in the telegrand of the voyage, and partial in the voyage, and th THE WATER WAS TO

viated many a woo, dispensed many a blessing preserved many a soull from despair and destruction. The rank and six and ference is composed of a phalanx of Irishmen whose greatest, patrial glory is to reciprocate the confidence reposed by St., Vincent de Paul in the Irish nation in her dark days of affliction. In fact every community founded by St. Vincent has been fructified by he chivalry and beauty of the Irish nation and its progeny, and with good reason historical facts go to show the misery ounder which Ireland was laboring in 1645, when His, Holiness Innocent X sent Rinuciani, Archbishop of Fermo, as Nuncio to ameliorate the unhappy condition of affairs. During the disputes between Charles I and his Parliament, the Irish Catholics remained faithful to the king. There was almost an infatuation in their attachment to that irresolute and faithless monarch; the many wrongs they suffered, they laid to the charge of his ministers; whatever gleam of sunshine penetrated the darkness that overhung the land, they attributed to the king. Things arrived at such a state that they could no longer be endured. The rising of the Ulster chiefs in 1641 was a struggle for life, for the Puritans had vowed the extirpation of the Catholics, and before long the Catholics of the Pale were forced to join their more ardent brethren of the north. The country rose at the call, and the Church gave its sanction to what was felt to be

A WAR OF RELIGION.

A provincial synod of Ulster, held at Kells in March, 1642, under the Archbishop of Armagh, declared the struggle to be a just and pious one; while a national synod at Kilkenny in May proclaimed the war to be lawful, "undertaken for the defence of the Catholic religion and the preservation of the sovereign lord King Charles and his just rights and prerogatives." In 1645 commissioners were appointed to conclude a peace when Rinucinni arrived in October. Dissension continued to prevail. The Nuncio could not sanction a peace which gave no pledge for the free exer-cine of religion; but he was overruled, and the peace was formally ratified in July, 1646. Rinucinni was not the man to sit down quietly under such circumstances. In August he went to Kilkenny with the great lender O'Neil, took the chiefs of the temporizing party prisoners, excommunicated the authors and abettors of the peace, appointed a new council of eight laymen and four ecclesiastics, and was himself placed at their head as president. The people rallied round him; the king promised, if he could escape from his captors, to throw himself into their hands, and the combined forces of Ulster and Leinster marched with their ecclesiastical leader after the Lord Lieutenant Ormond to Dublin, but the latter, in opposition to the express command of the king, delivered Dub-lin into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and with the reward of his treachery withpacification was signed, and in a few days the murder of the king was perpetrated. The Nuncio left the country, and in the same year Cromwell appeared on the shores of Ireland with eight thousand foot, four thousand horse and twenty thousand pounds, the regicides appointing him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

was marked with rapine and bloodshed One incident only affects this article, and that brings us to Limerick. To that city had most of Vincent's missionaries betaken themselves. The holy company consisted in all of eight fathers, of whom five were of Irish birth. In 1646 they entered upon their missionary labors; and the result was such as to surprise the fathers, though not greater than usually attends similar efforts among this devout people. Those were, indeed, no ordinary times; the spirit of persecution raged with a violence which had scarcely been known before, even in that land of persecutions. And with that evil spirit rose the devotion of the people. The fury of the regicides turned with redoubled force upon son of their victim as king; and the missionaries found their occupation to be like that of those who, in the days of the early persecutions, prepared Christians for martyr lom. "As with the people, so with the priest;" not one of those among whom the missionaries labored deserted his flock; viomissionaries labored deserted his flock; vio-nouncing the doctrine, and it was he lence or death alone could separate them. But who sent theologians from the Sorbonne to while their labors extended throughout the diocese, their chief exertions were directed to the city of Limerick itself, where was the stout-hearted Bishop Edmund O'Dwyer. And well was it for Limerick that it had its bishop within its walls; for stout

never missing, whether at the council board or the altar; ready alike to give his voice FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY

hearts were needed at that day, not only to

bear up against the terrible sufferings which the faithful had continually to encounter,

but to keep in the rugged path of duty those

whose courage, amid such severe trials, might

be tempted to waver. The good bishop was

soldier. The siege continued till October 1651, until the enemy were treacherously admitted within the gates by one Gennell, and the brave O'Neil was forced to surrender. Ireton, the son-in-law of Cromwell, condemned him, with the Bishops of Limerick and Emly, to be executed. The two former escaped, but for the latter a different fate was reserved. Terence Albert O'Brien was a friar of the Dominican Convent in Limerick, and was made Bishop of Emly in 1644. His eloquence was so powerful in sustaining the courage of the besieged that Ireton actually made him an offer of forty thousand pounds and a passport if he would only quit the city. The Bishop, in the vehemence of his Irish spirit, spurned the bribe, and was in conseouence hanged and beheaded. In his last moments he addressed Ireton, upbraided him for his injustice, and summoned him to appear in a few days before the tri-bunal of God. The summons was obeyed. In bunal of God. The summons was obeyed. In his memory in the Communion of Saints. eight days the inexorable general was smitten The sketch of Ireland's history herein depicted with the plague and died raving wildly of him whose words he had so lately despised. It was amid such scenes as these that the Fathers of the Mission toiled incessantly, and with a success that evoked from Bishop Dwyer a letter to St. Vincent, which is as elegant in diction as it is brimful of affection to the Irish members of the Lazarist Order. Through the courtesy of the lamented Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, the writer, whilst a student at Niagara, was permitted to peruse that sacred autograph then in the Bishop's possession. It is believed that an epitomized version has been published by Abelly, and is still extant. Of the three missionaries who were in Limerick during the siege, one died in the discharge of his sacred duties, and the other two, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Barry, ESCAPED IN DISCUISE,

after the city had been taken. In 1652 they returned "to France, after having labored zealously in Ireland for six years. The whole xpense was sustained by St. Vincent de Paul; the only assistance which he received being a present from the Duckess d'Aiguil A lady writes; I have used Ayer's Sarsalon toward the expenses of the voyege, and parilled in my family for many years, and

t was proposed to Vincent to preserve some de tailedmarrative of the mission. His reply was Lord requires of our little congregation of the mission that it should lie concealed with Jesus Christ in honor of His hidden life. The blood of the martyrs of Ireland will not be forgotten by Him, and sooner or later it will be fruitful in the production of new Catholics." Surely it was in the spirit of prophecy that these words were uttered; and Ireland subsequent history has borne noble testimony to their fulfilment. But while the fathers of the mission were thus toiling in Ireland, Vincent was busy at home assisting the people of the same land who had fled to France from the persecution which was raging in their native country. Cromwell was carrying his threat of extermination into execution, and numbers entered the French army to gain a subsistence. Mary of these perished in the wars in Guyenne and Picardy. Their widows and orphans were left in the extremity of distress. They had Troyes assigned for their winter quarters, and a mournful sight it was to watch the poor sufferers as they entered the city, barefoot amid the snows of winter and sinking under a nine days' fast; and people shuddered, as well they might, to see them devour with ravenous appetite what the dogs had left in the streets. As soon as the sad tale reached the ears of Vincent he sent an Irish father from his house with six hundred livres, and quickly there followed more money as well as cloth-

THYS THE RELIEF BEGAN; and the good ladies of Troyes soon followed the example which Vincent and his friends at Paris had set. The Irish priests had work enough to do in the spiritual care of those who could speak no language but their own; but the spirit of his Order enabled Vincent to prepare them for their Easter Communion. It is marvellous to think what Vincent de Paul was thus enabled to accomplish in the midst of the distress under which France was suffering at this time. The neighborhood of Paris was uncultivated, and almost without an inhabitant; the city itself was swarming with starving multitudes; and yet these poor exiles of Erin were tended with all a father's care. It would be preposterous to endeavor to summarize the labors of Vincent within the limits of a newspaper. In consequence, but a few will be itemized in this connection. The Sisters of Charity is another work which in its widespread usefulness is second to the Lazarists. In the foundation of the latter he was ably assisted by a lady of the royal court of France--Madame Le Gras. The Sisters of Charity were introduced into the United States by a lady of the highest distinction in American society--Eliza Seton (née Bailey), aunt of the late primate of the American hierarchy, Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bailey. Prose and poetry have been lavish in meteing out due honors to these daughters of St. Vindrew to England. In January, 1649, a new cent, but none more feelingly than our own Gerald Griffin; the Seminary of the Bons Enfans, that of St. Charles and the Priory of St. Lazarus, each doing their allotted share in raising exemplary priests, under a rigorous routine of spiritual conferences, discovering vocations to that high calling after the manner of which the Sulpicians are doing in our day, and it is worthy of remark that founder of the latter, Mr. r, made his preparation for the Mr. Olier. priesthood under the guidance of St. Vincent de Paul; the founding of the Order of the Visitation of Mary by St. Francis DeSales, assisted by St. Vincent and St. Jane de Chan tal; the Foundling Asylum for Infants; the Asylum for Convicts, Idiots and Reprobates; the Hospital for Magdalenes; that for the Aged of both sexes; the Hotel Dieu for the sick; an Institution for unemployed Artisans and for the Galley Slaves. St. Vincent

was the most bitter enemy of JANSENISM, which revived the propositions of Baius which had been condemned by Pius V. and Gregory XIII. Cornelius Jansenius, in his book, 'Augustinus," taught the heresy that bears his name, and which, among other things, denics free will to man, makes God the author of evil, and rejects the doctrine of universal redemption. It was under the dictation of St. Vincent de Paul that the letter to Innocent X. was drawn up by the Bishop of Vabres at St. Lazarus, desubstantiate the objections. While the Fathers of the Mission were saying matins on September 27th, 1660, the good old man yielded up his life in his eighty-fifth year. His heart was taken from the body and deposited in a silver vase, which the Duchess 'Aiguillon presented for that purpose. She. who during his lifetime when unable to assist him with her purse, gave the diamonds worn on her own person. It was a sad day for thousands when the grave closed over Vinbeatification before Clement XI., at the desire of the King of France, James II. of Engagainst the Independents and to minister at land and his Queen, the Grand Duke of Tusthe deathbed of the plague-stricken famishing cany, the Duke of Lorraine, the heads of the Genoese Republic, besides a crowd of Cardinals and Bishops, among whom were Bossuct, Fénélon and Fletcher. In 1705 the

ASSEMBLY OF THE CLERGY OF FRANCE petitioned, and the process began of the examination of miracles. In 1729, Benedict XIII. declared his beatification. In 1737, the bull of his canonization was published by Clement XII., and the servant of God was proclaimed a Saint, with the usual solemnities, in the Church of St. John Lateran-'Sancte Vincenti à Paulo, ora pro nobis." record the details of such a long and useful life would require many volumes. The intention of these lines is but to show that class of the Irish people who were the objects of the solicitude of Vincent in his lifetime, that if he hold a place in the beatific vision commensurate with his deeds in this life, how powerful will be his mediation for them, and how ungrateful if they fail to invoke evidences the deep regard in which he held the poor faithful Irish, many of whose descendants will no doubt peruse this unworthy sketch of the worth of St. Vincent de Paul and who in many an humble chapel will count their beads and lisp the accents of a faith as untainted with worldly alloy as that exercised in dear old Ireland from whence it sprung and where it was nurtured in the blood of a martyred ancestry. If one holy aspiration be thus enkindled, or one act of charity induced toward those sentiments, then this task will have served its purpose, and if any merit from the same will redound to those more interested, it will be their hope to promote the glory of St. Vincent de Paul and to be found worthy in an especial manner to perpetuate the labors of the first Lazarist under a banner whose motto was so frequently voiced and so diligently performed by him in his lifetime: L'Evangelizare:

pauperibus, misit me, Deus."
VINCENT C. GRAY.

Particulars of the Rescue Names of the Dead and Living-The Commander's Report of

The following telegram has been received from Commander Schley, St. Johns, Nfld., at 9 c.m., July 17th, to W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington :-

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Thetis, Bear and Lochgarry arrived here to day from West Greenland, all well. They separated from the Alert 150 miles north during a gale. At 9 p.m. on June 22nd, five miles off Cape Sabino, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear resoued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sorgeant Long, Hospital Steward Beiderback, Private Connell and Sergeant This control of the sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Beiderback, Private Connell and Sergeant Long, Hospital Sergeant Long, Hospi

THE ONLY SURVIVORS

of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergt. Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frostbite, and died on July 6th at God Haven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where they were found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued, and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One, Eskimo, Turnevik, was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the inspector of Vestern Greenland. Five bodies buried in the ice fort near Gamp were swept away to sea by winds and current and could not be recovered. THE NAMES OF THE DEAD

recovered, with the date of death, are as folrecovered, with the date of death, are as follows:—Sergt. Cross, Jan. 1, 1884 Frederick Eskimo, April 5, 1884; Sergt, Linu, April 6, 1884; Lieut. Lockwood, April 9, 1884; Sergt, Jewell, April 12, 1884; Private Ellis, May 19, 1884; Sergt. Ralston, May 23; Private Whistler, May 24; Sergt. Israel, May 27; Lieut. Kingsbury, June 1: Private Henry, June 6; Private Schneider, June 18.

NAMES OF THE DEAD BURIED IN THE ICE FORT, with date of death—the bodieswere not recovere d Sergeant Rice, April 9, 1884; Corporal Sale m June 3; Private Benders, June 16; Acting As sistant Sergeant Dover, June 6; Sergeant Gard ner, June 12.

while breaking through newly formed ice while scaling: James Edward Eskima, April 24. I would urgently suggest that the bodies now I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safety and better transportation in a sea way. This appears to me imperatives. Greely abandoned Fort Conger on August 9th, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet on September 29th following, with the entire party. Well abandoned all his boats and was adrift 30 days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established on Oct 21, provisions left by the Proteous last year but days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established on Oct 21, 1883, at the point where he was found. During the nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger, that catched at Payer Harbor and Cape Isabella by Sergt. Geo. Nares in 1875, but found much damaged by lapse of time, that catched by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1882, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in 1883 and canned by Lieuts. Garlington and Coiwell on the beach where the Greely party was found camped. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to

consumed the party was forced to LIVE UPON BOILED SEALSKIN STRIPS

from their sealskin clothing, lichens, and shrimps, preserved in good weather, when they were strong enough to make exertion; 1,300 by him from Fort Conger are recovered, and on board, from Hare Island to Smith's Sound. I had a constant and furious struggle with the ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me. The ships were forced to rain their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from 3 to 6 feet, and, when rafted, much greater. The Thetis and Bear reached Cape York on June 18, after a passage of 21 days, arrived in Melville Bay with the two advances and ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine; returning seven days later, fell in with seven others of this fleet off Wostenholme that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of ng grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's Sound in view of the reward of \$25,000 offered by Congress. Returning across Melville Bay fell in with the Alert and Lockgarry, off Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with transport so early in the season before any opening had oc-curred. Lieut Emory, with the Bear, has sup-ported me throughout with great skilfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely, I would ask instructions about the Lockgarry, as the Charter party held by her master differs in several respects from mine. The Greely party are very much improved since the rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Forty-eight hours' delay in cent de Paul; and many a bitter tear they reaching them would be fatal to all now living. shed, not for his loss, but for their own. In 1697 the examination commenced for his closest for years. Smith's Sound was beatification before Clement XI., at the denot open when I left Cape Sabina. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years. This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and secretary of war in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to ac-

W. S. Schley, Commander.

THE RESCUE. St. John's Nfld., July 17.—Commander Schley says on June 22nd, while lying in lrift ice off Cape Sabine, they sighted signals was about 9 p.m., the sun was shining brightly, but it was bitterly cold. After considerable trouble they steamed toward the pack ice upon which the survivors were. They were crying like children and hugging each other frantically. They seemed frantic with joy. Schley put off in the cutter, and, after great difficulty, reached them. He first imagined they were crazy. They seized each of the men in the boat, hugged them, kissed agine to show their gratitude. Ellison could not move, he was so badly frozen. He lay on the ground and moaned. The others of the party also were more or less frostbitten. but seemed to forget their sufferings. They were, however, very feeble and looked as though they could not live five hours. So return.

LIEUT, GREELY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Gen. Hazen has received the following from Lieut Greely, dated St. John's, Nfid., July 17:-For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of the farthest north. Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd on May 13 reached Lockwood Island, latitude 83.24, longitude 44.5. They saw from 2,000 feet elevation no land north or northwest, but to Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open reached port. water on the north Greenland shore the party barely escaping a drift into the Polar Ocean. Dr. Pavey in 1882, following the Washington, July 17. The news of the Markham route, was adrift one day in the rescue of Greely and several of his party cre-Polar ocean north of Cape Joseph Henry, and ated much excitements. The telegram from

THE GREETY EXPEDITION by 10 miles in extent, which is fed by ice north of Grinnell Hand abd drains Ruggles River and Weyprecht Fjord into Conybere Bay and Archer Fjord From the summit of Mount Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of the land west of the Conger Mountains con vinced me that Grinnell Land trends directly south from Lieutenant Aldrick's farthest in 1876. In 1883 Lockwood and Brainerd succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and, ninety miles from Beautux Bay, the head of Archer's Fjord, struck the head of a fjord from the western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood Greely Fjord. From the centre of this fjord, lat. 80.30, long. 78. 30, Lockwood saw the northern shore termination, some thirty miles west, the southern shore extending some fifty miles, with Cape Lockwood some seventy miles distant, apparently a separate land from Grinnell's Land. Have named the new land Arthur Land. Lockwood followed, going and returning an ice cape averaging about 150 feet perpendicular face. It follows that Grinnell Land interior is ice capped with a belt of country some sixty miles wide, between the northern and southern ice capes. In March, 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hayes' Sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furthest seen by Narcs in 1876. The sound extends twenty miles farther west than shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land which showed up across the western end. The two years' station duties, observations, all explorations, and the retreat to Cape Sa-bine, were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident or even severe frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from it occurred last win-

ter. GREELY, Commanding. (Signed)

THE SURVIVORS INTERVIEWED. St. John's, K.F., July 17.—On the arrival at the anchorage of the relief squadron to-day the Associated Press correspondent interviewed Lieut. Greely and other survivors of the Arctic colony. The following facts were disclosed: After passing two winters at Fort Conger in scientific research, Greely with his whole party intact, broke up their encamp ment and commenced a southwest descent. This was accomplished amid great perils from gales of wind, ice nips and other casualties. provisions left by the Proteous last year but poorly supplemented it. The steam launch had become fast in the ice a few weeks previous and had to be abandored. During the whole winter the party were constrained to exist on quarter rations. All kinds of food had to be utilized. For six weeks previous to the rescue regular provisions ceased to be given out. Sea weed, shrimps, scalskins, saxifrage, and every variety of shrub were greedily devoured.

DEATH MADE ITS FIRST HAVOC

in our ranks in January. One of the men dropped off with scurvy on the 9th of April. Lieut. Lockwood and Rice, the photographer, shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure, and the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely. The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all winter, so that 240 rations at the latter point could not be reached. All Greely's records and instruments brought the list for New York Courses are recovered as the course of the victims of of succumbed after an heroic attempt to secure naturalist, June 6th. Not one of the victims realized that death was near. They all died a tranquil, painless death. Two Eskimo also perished, one of starvation, the other being drowned, his kayak being pierced by some newly formed ice on April 17, thus cutting off all hope of getting any supply of scal meat for the starving sufferers. The Eskimo were most faithful and devoted followers and helpers of Greely. Ellison was rescued and safely brought on board the ship Bear, where he died in a few days. His was

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF HUMAN EN-DURANCE.

Island and announced Greely's rescue to them, While away some ten miles from his tent last winter the temperature suddenly fell to 48 below zero, his hands and feet were frozen to the bone, and was dragged by his comrade in an almost dying condition to his hut. His feet and hands were literally amputated by incisive frost, and in this terrible state he lived through the dismal months that interened between that time and rescue. bodies of twelve of the victims have been brought up by the steamers Bear and Thetis embalmed in tanks filled with alcohol. The survivors are all doing well and rapidly gaining flesh and strength. Greely, who was in an exceedingly critical condition when trans-ferred to the Thetis, is now able to move about. This morning he drove out for an hour's ride to get the country air, and returned benefited.

THE RESCUE OCCURRED

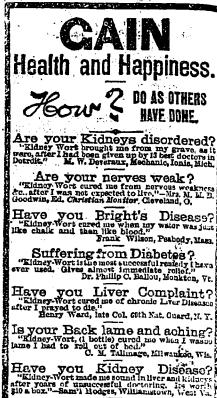
on the 22nd June, under circumstances of great difficulty. The Thetis and Bear lay off from shore about three hundred yards. A terrific gale was blowing and a heavy ice nip apparently inevitable. Greeley and the other survivors had to be transferred from their camp to the steam launch and whale boat in sleeping bags, and while steaming from the land to the ships the destruction of the whole party at one time seemed certain. The sea swept furiously over them, and the fury of the wind threatened at every instant to capsize them. At length they were safely placed of distress at a distance of seven miles. It on board, where every possible preparation had been made to insure their recovery and comfort.

IT WAS DISCOVERED

during the past winter by Greely that Cape Sabine was a part of an island, not of the main land as thought by previous geographers. It is separated from the main land by a narrow creek now called Rice's Strait in memory of the dead photographer. Greely inof the men in the boat, hugged them, kissed formed your correspondent that a large body their hands and did everything one could imduring the two seasons spent at Fort Conger, by himself and his lieutenants. About 2,500 miles of exploration had been effected, and many valuable observations, magnetic, thermometric and meteorologic, had been made, The winter of 1881 was the severest; the mean of thermometer during February soon as Greely and his men were taken aboard 48 below zero. Seals were observed as high the relief ships the expedition set out on its up in latitude as 81 and 82. Several varieties of ducks were observed and a variety of other birds known and unknown to ornithologists. Over a hundred musk oxen were slaughtered during the two winters' residence at Fort Conger. Their flesh proved very valuable food. The whole official work of the expedi-tion—plans, sketches, photographic plates and scientific sketches—have been saved and brought home. The party reached the highest latitude yet reached -83 degrees 25 5-10 on the coast of Greenland, up to 83.35, by obserthe northeast the Greenland Cape Robert ship Alert parted company with the squadron Lincoln, latitude 83.35, longitude 38 (48:1), ship Alert parted company with the squadron Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open reached nort.

THANKING COMMANDER SCHLET

Schley and Emory, were also informed of the rescue. Rear-Admiral Nichols telegraphed Schley as follows: "Use your own discre-tion about care and transportation of bodies Report by wire when ready to sail for New York. Department sends most hearty congratulations to yourself, officers and men.



Are you Constipated?

Idney-Wort causes care evacuations and cared
after 16 years use of other medicines."

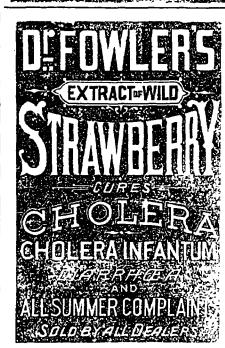
Nulson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt. Have you Malaria?
"Ridney-Wort has done better than any other canedy I have ever used in my practice."
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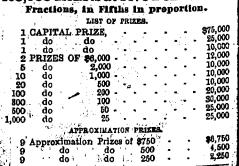
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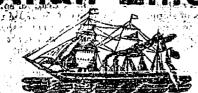
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FROM	QUEBEC:
 	Sature

Sardinian Saturday, M	av 31
Circassian Saturday, Ju	ne 7
PolynesianSaturday, "	14
PeruvianSaturday. "	21
Parisian	28
Sarmatian Saturday, Ju	ly 5
SardinianSaturday, "	12
Rates of Passage from Quebec:	- 1
Cabin	\$80

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Ser-

112	vice are intended to sail from Quebec	for (Jlasge	w.
y F	as follows:-		_	
F.	Corean	bout	May	28
	Waldensian	"	"	31
_	Grecian	"	June	11
E	Nestorian	46	44	14
	Norwegian	66	66	21
		"	66	28
	Buenos Ayrean	"	July	5
1	Manitopan	44	outy	12
	Corean	••	••	lZ,
		_		

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

FROM HALIFAX:		
Caspian Nova Scotian Hanoverian.	Monday, June 2	
Nova Scotian	Monday, " 16	
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Cabin \$20 00 Intern	nediate\$15 00	
Steerage	\$6 00	

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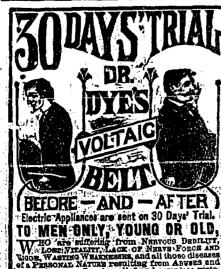
FROM BOSTON			
Canadian	. About	June	7
Prussian	- "	46	141
Austrian	. "	"	28
Waldensian	. "	July	5 12
Hibernian	. "	**	12

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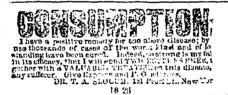
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A BOURBON PRINCESS.

THE REAL CLAIMANT OF THE NAME OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

The present or technical claimant is an officer in the Dutch navy. He serves King William under the name of Emmanuel de Bourbon. One of his brothers, Adelbert, is an officer in the Horse Marines, the Netherlands Chasseurs. The real "Purser," as the Scotch would say, of the heirs of the Comtede Chambord is the eldest daughter of the first claimant. She is known as the Princess Amelia. Her legal name is Mme. de Lepardo, nee de Bourbon, or Naundorf. I have never seen a more unique woman. She is innocent of paint, powder or hair dye, is without any pretense to fashion and owns to 65. Yet it would never occur to any one to call her an old woman. She startlingly resembles both Marie Antoinette and the Duchess d'Angouleme, and has the small blue eyes of the for mer and the pink cyclids of the latter. This peculiarity is not caused by any disease. Where the Princess Amelia is unlike her alleged "grandmother" and "aunt" is in the extraordinary bulk of her forehead, which is finely developed in all directions. The conver-sational powers of this haly are astonishing. She can talk with fluency, force, propriety and elegance in English, Dutch, French and German. Her manners are easy and affable, and yet there is something in them which enforces deep respect. With strangers she is lively, without being at all frivolous. But when she converses about her family history she does so with a pathos which makes the flesh of the listener creep. One would say that she has an inherited sentiment of all the woes that were experienced by the captives in the temple. I feel with her when she is in a confidential mood as if she were a ghost who was punished for sins that she did not commit. I forget that I am nothing to Heenba, nor Heenba to me. Her father may be an impostor, but she must be in good faith in thinking him the son of Louis MIV. and the martyr of an ironical destiny. The Prinsess Anolia resides on a pretty ground feor near the Arch of Triumph, which a wealthy Legitimist lady has placed at her disposal. It is elegantly furnished. The household is composed of three domes-tics, the landlady (a charaing person) and a lady of nonor to viscomtesse of old Pettevin family), whose husband was the cuitor of one of the principal Legitimist journeds subventioned by Chambord. There is no royal household in all Europe better style.

Princess Amelia has seen a good deal of courtly society, and no queen ever understood better how to hold a drawingroom or a petite lerce. In her girlhood, forty-five years ago, she was much noticed and petted by the King and Queen of Saxony, and later by the Netherlands, nee Grand Duchess of Russia. Her courtly air may therefore be imitated, spontaneous though it appears. The company one meets in her drawingroom is, if gauged by the herald's standard, tout ce qu'il y a de plus distingué. I wanted her lady of honor to let me be indiscreet in publishing a list of those who flock around "the Princess," but as many of them had not yet broken with the Orleans and the other Bourbons, she thought better to decline. The family of the alleged eldest branch, being honorably known in Holland, distinguished old Dutch families came to the Princess Amelia's soirces. They include very orna-mental young ladies, who have fresh skins, eyes showing a Spanish cross, and neat fig ures. They dance and dress well. Without being flirts they have a simple gaiety that becomes their age. A minister plenipotentiary of ,I must not say what nation, is a cousin of the widowed landlady and brings young secretarics and attaches of legation. Journalism is represented by a very big editor of the De'als, and by gentlemen belonging to the Figure, Voltaire, Tempand other papers. Editors of defunct Legi timist organs flock in. At the day reception one meets Brittany and Vendean priests, who enter and make their exit timidly. They and the laics of their way of thinking are attract ed to the Princess because of the great difficulties of her case. They have been educated to believe in and hope for miracles. What staggers my faith strengthens theirs. Racine, too, has prepared their minds for a miraculously preserved Dauphin in his tragedy of "Athalie." If the so distant grandson of Louis XVI. had money and energy he might go far into a country in which all is possible. But he and his brother are poor and unenterprising. They may win partisans in royalist chateaus, but cannot hurt the republic .-

Paris Letter to London Truth. TEPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (\$\frac{1}{4}\text{th}\ \text{ and 11b})\text{ by grocers, labelled, "James Eprs & Co., Homeepathic Chemists, London, Englan

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

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



Wild Rose of Lough Gill, 75c; Sal & Kavanagh, 20c; Loyalty Murdor, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 15c; Career and Fate of Lord Leitrim, 16c; Rory O'More, 15c; The Pikemen of '08, 15c. PICTURES—Siege of Limerick, Lakes of Killarney, Meeting of the Waters, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmett, Father Mathew, St. 00 cach; Paruell and Davitt, 50c each, and all leading books and pictures. Address, J. MAARAN, Brokseller, 2020 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

A HOME DRUGGES

TESTIFIES. Popularity at home is not always the lead tost of merit, but we point proudly to the result that no other medicine has wen for the fisch maker and approbation in its own most state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparille.

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

"Eight yours ago I had an attack of Riceumatism, so bester that I could not move from the bed, or drees, without help. I tried several regulation that it was completely caved, a self-large quantities of your Saks available, and it still retains its wancertry popularity. The many notable cures it may reper another to the ir is personal in this vicinity convines me that it is rie best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

River St., Duckland, Mass., May 13, 1882. River St., Duckland, Mass., May 10, 1882.

GEORGE ANDRE OVERSEET IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY VERTS BEFORE HE PROPERTY VERTS BEFORE HE PROPERTY OF THE West the integrations netually develop-tion half the surface of his body . . . Fig. was entirely cured by his community. See confidents is a community for 1883. PROPARED BY

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Marc Modern all Imposite; St. six borger for



CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles incldent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-giness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Discress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in caring

SICK

HEAD

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

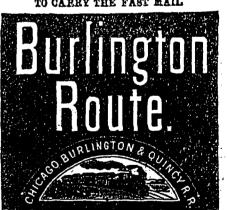
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do 262 grips or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City

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

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



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

or via Kanssa City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kanssa City, Atchison Omeha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO.

And all points in the South-West **TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS** Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the of America, and is universally, admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railrond in the World for all classes of Travel.

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

T. J. POTTER,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
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all Broadway, New York, and
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Capital. (INCORPORATED.) \$48,000. A Division o Surplus Stock will take place o

SHARES FORSALE 82 EACH

EDICATION'S A WONDERFUL THING.

- And are back on the farm once more W. h your head as full of l'arning
- As a knarly apple of core.

 Alt's cost a heap to larn you all—
 To cipher and figure and speak,
 And it's different work a hoeing corn
 From digning in Latin and Greek.
 So is it law, or is it pills

 You choose for your occupation? You choose for your occupation?
 Or, better still; come, settle down,
 And accept a D.D.'s station."
- "Well, dad, I have thought of the law, But they say it's all overdone;
 As for pills, why every one knows
 It's the hardest work under the sun.
 A parson's robe would never fit
- On a man that is built like me; For how would it look on the best short-stop
- That plays in the B. B. C.?

 So I'm engaged at two thousand a year,
 And signed the papers, too,
 To stand behind the bat and catch For the club from Kalamazoo." "Two thousand a year!" The old man stares; It makes his head to sing, And he just has sense to mutter aloud:

"Edication's a wonderful thing!"—Puck MAKE CANADA MORE PROSPEROUS

How the Government Could Do It-Practical Suggestions.

It is the opinion of most men of business engaged in the commerce of the country that the Government is wilfully or stupidly blind in its treatment of our great trade and shipping interest. A broker of great experience in American and Enropean ports told our reporter to-day that the Government could raise the country from depression and pay the national debt twice over in ten years if it acted with a little more wit and liberality. These are his suggestions as noted down by

Make Montreal and Quebec both free ports and thereby at once increase the shipping, exports and imports ten times.

Bring immigrants who have \$500 in cash into the country free of charge; those who have \$250, charge £1, and from those who possess \$100 exact £2 only; the latter amounts stipulated being over and above all passage

expenses.

Make a channel at Government expense 35 feet deep, clean through to Quebec and well buoyed.

Employ the services of harbor commissioners as agents with most of their present laws and regulations.

Employ port wardens, etc., the same way as agents.

Secure a sufficient number of tugs to tow vessels free to Quebec, Sorel, Three Rivers, or Montreal. Assume all canal liabilities and take off

all charges and tolls. By doing these things the Government will cause ten times more money to be spent in the country by ten times the number of ves-

Ten times more men will be required for the work at an increase of pay.

Ten times the number of stevedores, and tax them a small tax. Ten times the amount of grain exportedsmall export duties.

Ten times the amount of merchandise imported, paying duties.

Ten times more merchants will appear. Ten times more capital will be invested in the cities. By ten times Montreal and Quebec would

be the cheapest ports in the world. Ten times more coal would be used Ten times more of a population. Ten times more men engaged in manufac-

Ten times more offices. Ten times more loading vessels. Ten times more discharging vessels.

Ten times the amount of trade from Sorel.

Ten times the trade with Quebec. Ten times the trade in Montreal.

Ten times the business for railways. Ten times the demand for barges, steamers

&c.
Ten times more pilots for seaf Ten times more for the rivers and lakes. Ten times more business done in every

Ten times more post office business. Ten times more port warden business. Ten times more harbor commission busi

Ten times more insurance business. Ten times more business for our banks. Ten times more telegraphing. Ten times more mail matter.

Ten times more schools. Ten times more of the stationery, bookbinding, printing, and every other business done by which the Government reaps a profit.

CÁNADIAN NEWS VIA NEW YORK. "THE DOMINION BRIBERT CASE."

"Toronto, July 15.—At to-day's session of the Royal Commission, Mr. Gilmor, Speaker of the House of Commons, produced the minutes of the House referring to the attempt to bribe members. Mr. Balfour, M.P.P., testified that on March 11 Mr. Kirkland asked him to sup-port the new timber policy proposed by him. He asked witness to make a speech favoring his He asked witness to make a speech favoring his policy, and said he would recompense him for his trouble. He did not ask witness to vote, but only to speak favoring the policy and vote as he pleased. Subsequently Mr. Kirkland asked witness how much he wanted to vote against the Government. Witness replied that there was not money enough in Toronto to buy him."

The foregoing is from the New York Sun of the 16th inst., and is a specimen of the work of the enterprising despatch writer. The case referred to is the Ontario Bribery investigation, and Mr. Gilmour is the clerk of the Ontario Legislative Assembly.

"TRUBBLE IN DE CAMP."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14.—At Mount Holly Station some negroes had a festival on Saturday night. Eli Barringer got some money changed and insisted that the wrong change had been given. A dispute arose, razors fiew out, and Eli had his head almost severed, Lotin Martin was shot through the brain, brass-kuuckles and slung-shot did deadly work, and about twelve negroes were hurt. The scene and about twelve negroes were hurt. The scene was frightful. No women were injured. There have been three arrests.

THE DESIGNS AGAINST THE CZAR. St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Warsaw police have seized 500,000 roubles and numerous proclamations which it was intended to issue throughout the empire had the recent designs against the Czar been successful. Five tourists have been arrested at Moscow with large sums of money, dynamite, bombs, and documents showing that since the coronation of the Czar Moscow has been the seat

THE LORDS AGAIN REJECT THE FRAN CHISE BILL.

IMPERIAL PARCIAMENT

London, July 17. In the House of Lords to London, July 17.—In the House of Lords to day Earl Weymess moved that the house proceed to consider the franchise bill provided the government, would undertake to present at the autumn session a bill for a redistribution of seats in the House of Commons. Lord Shafts-bury seconded the motion which was defeated on a vote of 182 to 132. This evening Earl Cadogan's motion that the house present an address to the Queen asking her to summon an autumn session to consider the franchise and redistribution measures was carried unanimously. Mr. O'Brien in United Ireland denounces what Mr. O'Brien in United Ireland denounces what it calls the sham liberal agitation against the House of Lords because of its rejection of the franchise bill. It says the Lords are more honest and less prejudiced than the radicals. The London trades committee is making arrangement to have a monster procession numbering 200,000 men to parade during the demonstration at Hyde Park on Monday to swe the lords into passing the franchise bill. A majority of the workshops in London will close. The enthusiasm over the movement for the abolition of the House of Lords is at high pressure.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Chief Justice Daley, President of the American Geographical Society, writing on the subject of arctic exploration, says:—We shall never accurately know the laws of aerial and oceanic currents unless we know more than we do now about what takes place in arctic circles. This will not be abandoned notwithstanding the calamity that has befallen the present expedition. No loss of life has hitherto attended the establishment of stations by other Governments, nor would any have attended the one established by our Government had it been properly carried out and attended to by those who understood the direction of it at Washington as to whom the command of the vessels sent out in 1882 was entrusted. The judge does not believe in the theory of an open polar sea.

BATHING DANGERS

Drowning is the frequent fate of careles bathers for many who can swim are paralyzed by cramps. The latter is often due to the shock occasioned by a change of temperature. Hence bathers should not go beyond their depth until they have reached the proper equilibrium. In drowning death takes place by asphyxia or suffocation. In other words, the inability to breathe prevents the purification of the blood (which is the natural function of the lungs), the circulation is obstructed, and the blood not being relieved of its carbon the result is insensibility and death. The human body is but little heavier than water, and with but little judicial effort one can keep afloat, but the inevitable fright prevents one from proper precaution. Those who may be exposed to such danger should keep the mouth closed and avoid raising their arms out of the water, since this increases their weight. The face should be elevated and the neck thrown back as far as possible. Death by drowning is often very rapid and there are cases in which one minute of submersion has proved fatal, while others have been resuscitated after five minutes.

TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA.

There is a great deal being written and published at this time in regard to the Asiatic cholera. This may not be pleasant reading for the general public; but it is just as well for all classes to gather in in that way what information they can on the subject, and especially to give their attention to the sanitary measures that are recommended by physicians of repute as worthy of adoption by individuals and in households to guard against infection and to promote the conditions favorable to the maintenance of the system on the defensive. It may be serviceable to take note of the following simple rules

"No change should be made as regards on the pody at night. Every cesspool, public urinal and water-closet should be disinfected. The clothes, bedding and other articles used by a person in cholera should be disinfected, washed, and, if necessary, destroyed. Panic should be avoided, as it frequently brings on a peculiar kind of diarrhea, which almost causes death. Personal cleanliness should be carefully attended to. Nurses and doctors in attendance on patients should carry three or four handkerchicfs, a towel, and should never leave the sick room without carefully washing their hands."

Somebody has estimated that in proportion up against a 150 pound man and push him clear through the door into the house. 100x pushing power of a bee. Give it up?

One of the most popular as well as the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

In London Consols to-day were quoted at 100 7-16 and 100§; Erie 13½; Illinois Central 127 then 126½; New York Central 105½; Canada Pacific 47½ then down to 46½. Hudson Bay shares were quoted in London at £23½; and North-West Land at 41s 3d., as

per cable to Cox & Cc. A year ago to day Hudson sold at £26. The price for silver bullion in London is 50s 13-16d per ounce. New York stocks were in the main weaker at 1 p.m. Western Union after opening at 55, fell off to 544; Lake Shore was firmer at 748; l'acific Mailteasier at 444; Erie seconds

53 after being at 53\$ and 52\$; St. Paul opened at 72\$ dropped to 71\$, and at one was selling at 72\$; D. L. was firmer at 111; C. B. Q. dropped to 110%; Union Pacific opened at 35%, fell to 34%, and improved to 35%; L. &. N. sold at 27%; X. N. fell to 96% from 97%; Manitoba was at 87 (ex-div.); Canada Pacific dull at 451. 🔆 👸 -

On the stock Exchange, this morning bank

Passenger, 125. In the money and Sterling Exchange mar-

kets, the little business transacted was at former prices as quoted by us yesterday.

Afternoon Sales—25 Montreal 1871: 10 Peoples 494; 125 Commerce 116; 175 do 116; 25 Gas 181; 250 do 1804; 100 Passenger 125; 25 Merchants 107; 15 do 107; New York, July 22, 1 p.m.—Stocks quiet and firm. Am Ex, 90; CS, 31; D quiet and nrm. Am Ex, 90; US, 31½; D at \$2.20 & H, 95; D & L, 110; Erie, 13½; pfd, 30½; to 1.90. I S, 74½; M C, 59½; Mo Pac, 96½; NP, 17½; pfd, 44½; N W, 91½; pfd, 128; N Y C, 103½; R I, 110; St P, 92½; pfd, 106; Tex Pac, 9; UP, 35; Wab, 6½; pfd, 13; W U, 548

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

and the fall movement is not expected to set, in early. The season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy goods comprising the usual summer trade have not good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and out of sorts that fancy good of the season has been so cold and the season briskly. We fear that trade for the year will be found to be below the average all round. The utmost care is still exercised by country buyers and reckless whole salers who do not find it too easy to push off their sur-plus stocks. The rural storekeeper is in fact getting smarter every year, and strict at-tention to the first principles of business will alone ensure success in this present age of keen competition and cash or short credit payments. The iron and hardware trade looks petter and the movement of dry goods is mairtained. The distribution of groceries has been active, jobbing, especially, reporting a good trade. Lumber continues quiet. Business is only moderate in leather and hides, while the boot and shoe trade is not generally satisfactory. Steam refined seal oil has declined, but petroleum and linseed keep firm. Drugs have been fairly active, chemicals moderately so, and wool quiet. Other lines of trade have ruled quiet. Grain has continued dull; flour quiet and easy; hog products fairly active loss of \$1 to \$2 per barrel on it. Quotations and steady; ashes lower; butter dull, and are appended unchanged:—Flour—Patents, cheese steady.

DRY GOODS.—The aggregate movement has been fair. Fall goods have been arriving freely, and stocks are now well assorted. Travellers' orders are numerous enough, but the quantity of goods called for is lighter to 295; pollards, \$265 to 275. Ontario bags than usual. Sales are difficult to make, as competition is very close, and bayers hold off to 220; superline, \$165 to 175; city bags (deinvesting ahead, pending the satisfactory housing of the crops. The movement of Canadian weollens is lighter than usual, and sales are slow. Prints are quiet, the fall trade generally being light. Dress goods are just arriving, and the prospects of the fall trade were made a fair augments of bush arriving. arriving, and the prospects of the trade are fair. Payments, as usual at this season, are rather slow. Regarding the fall trade a hopeful feeling obtains, but no sanguine expectations are indulged in,

Iron and Hardware. - Orders generally have come in a little more freely. Pig iron has been dealt in more liberality. We hear of sales of 600 tons Eglinton at a shade under our quotation. Private advices from Glasgow have an improving tendency, and the leading makers will not contract for forward delivery. Warrants are cabled unchanged at 41s 3d. Outward freights are firmer at 6s 6d to 7s, Glasgow to Montreal, and it is thought they will advance. We quote :- Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, \$18.25; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington \$17.25, and Eglinton, \$17.

LUMBER .-- Prices are steady. The outward movement of deals has been fair, and freights are quoted steady at 40s to 55s as to port. Lumber to South America is quoted at \$13 to \$14. The following charters are reported :-Barque Aurora, 661 tons, to Bucnos Ayres, Ten times the amount of trade from Solver.

Ten times the amount of trade with Three given by Dr. John C. Peters, who has been a faithful investigator of choleraic mysteries:

| 50s; and barque Libra, to Barrow, 52s 6d. The following are prices at the yards, large \$13.50; ship Comet, 1,083 tons to London, "No change should be made as regards food, though care should be taken to cat nothing that has been handled by persons in the incipient stages of cholera. All fruits and vegetables should be carefully washed. The clothing should be frequently changed, and nothing worn during the day should be left on the pody at night. Every cesspool, public bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butterout, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

GROCERIES. -Sugar has been active and firmer. Granulated at 7c to 74c, and yellows at 54c to 64c. Syrups are dull and neglected at from 25c upwards. Molasses has been more active and somewhat firmer. We hear of sales during the week of about 1,000 puncheons. Barbadoes is quoted at 32c per gal lon, but we believe that figure has been shaded. Fruit has been fairly active and steady to its weight a bee can pull 33 times as much as a horse. That is nothing compared with at 5c. Jobbing prices for choice brands are its pushing power. A healthy bee can push 51c to 51c. Old fruit is held at about 4c. fifteen times more to the square inch than it can pull. Just calculate it. One hundred bees weigh an ounce; and one hundred can push on a square inch surface. Now, the Prairie Farmer has seen a lively bee back quiet at 11½c for Grenoble and 7c for common purpose in the life of the square inch surface. We will be the common purpose in the life of the square inch surface. We will be the common purpose in the square inch surface. Now, the life of the square inch surface in the square inch strain in the stand at the square inch strain in the strain in the square inch strain in the square inch strain in the square inch strain in the strain in the square inch strain in the square inch strain in the square inch strain in the strain in the square inch strain in the strain in the square inch strain in the strain in the square inch strain in the square inch strain in the strain in the square inch sq French. Almonds are quiet at 11½c to 13c, with Ivicas up to 13½c; Brazil nuts have sold 100x16x150=1,900,000,000, which equals the at 7c; filberts are quoted at 9c, and figs at 10c to 12c. Good lemons command \$5 per box. A moderate trade has been done in tens at steady prices. A few lots of new Japans have been received. Coffee is dull and inacmost useful men in Atkinson, Me., is John tive; Mocha, 25c to 271c; Java, 19c to 231c; Hornish, who is a blacksmith by trade, but he is also a lawyer and the spare room of his is firm and in demand at \$3 50 to 360. The

HIDES.—The tendency of dry salt hides, however, is downward owing to the increased importation of foreign hides, which has resulted in a largely augmented stock at New York. Otherwise releases York, Otherwise values are steady. Western hides have sold to a fair extent; steers at 10c to lle; No. I buff at 9je to 9je and No. 2 do, at 8c to 84c. Domestic hides have been dealt in at former prices, No. 1 Toronto at 91c, No. 2 at 82c, No. 1 Hamilton at 9c, and No. 2 at 6c. Dry salt hides are quiet easy: No. 1 at 16c, No. 2 at 14c. Dry flints are at 19c for No. 1, and 16c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides have been in fair request and firm at 8c to 8½c, 7c to 7½c and 6c to 6½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfakins are unchanged at 12c; lambakins at 35c, and clips at 25c.

Ous.-Steam refined seal is weak and 225 brls have sold at 60c. Pale seal is in light supply at 55c to 571c and straw at 521c to 55c. Cod oil is about steady; sales 150 barrels at 60c to 621c for Newfoundland and 571c to 60c for Gaspé. Linseed oil has ruled firm and in demand. Transactions aggregating 300 barrels raw are reported at 51½c to 52c. We quote smaller lots at 52½c to 55c, and boiled at 56c to 574. Jobbing lots about of siege will be proclaimed at Warsaw. The Governor General and Chief of Police will be removed. It is reported that Russia and Germany wills propose an international converse of the suppression of dynamiters.

Stocks were stronger and higher, and miscellaneous steady: Business was mostly confined supply at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Olive, oil, remains that he used your to Spaton, China, and Germany wills propose an international converse of the suppression of dynamiters.

Stocks were stronger and higher, and miscellaneous steady: Business was mostly confined supply at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Olive, oil, remains that he used your to Spaton, China, and Gras, and Gras

107; 10 do; 1074; 30 Toronto, 1681; 15 in small lots. Petrolia remains firm at 121c. Peoples, 498; 50 Commerce, 1154; 25 do, Here we quote car lots at 14c, broken lots. 116; 26 Telegraph, 110; 25 Richelien, 57; 15c to 151c, and single barrels 16c to 161c. 25 Gas; 181; 21 do; 1801; 154 do, 1811; 175 CHEMICALS. Soda ash is a shade easier at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Caustic soda is easier at \$2.121 to \$2.35 cabled at £8 7s 6d. Bicarbsods is unchanged at \$2.30 to \$2.50, and salsoda at \$1 to \$1.10. Alum is steady at \$1.75. Sulphate of copper is quoted at \$4.75 to \$5 for

American, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. DRUGS.—Quinine is steady at \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is at \$4 to \$4.25; and morphia at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potass at \$1.75

NAVAL STORES .- Oakum sells at from 6c to 10c as to quality. Rosins are in quiet jobbing request at from \$2.50 for common up to \$5 for fine clear white. The market for tar and pitch is easier, and lower prices would be accepted, but there is hardly any demand. Pine tar is quoted lower at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and pitch at \$2.60 to \$2.80. Turpentine is steady at 50c to 521c.

in B supers at quotations. We quote A supers at 27c to 28c; But 22c to 23c; and unassorted at 21c to 221c.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat is offered at about quotations. Oats are in fair supply but inactive, and the offerings of peasure light. Barley and rye are nominal. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat nominally \$1.16 to \$1.17; Canada white winter, \$1.13 to \$1.14; Canada spring, \$1.13 to \$1.14; peas, 921c to 91c; oats, 38c to 40c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c 65c; and corn 67 c. For the Hour department we have nothing to add to recent reports. The feeling is dull, demand slack, buyers apathetic, and business light. Sales of a few mixed cars are mentioned, and on 'Change 100 barrels superior sold at \$5.40, and 125 choice do at \$5.55. It is thought that nearly one-half of the flour in store is sour, which means a \$5 75 to 700; superior extr., \$5 25 to 5 40; extra superine, \$4 90 to 5 00; fancy, \$4 25 to 435; spring extra, \$425 to 435; super-fine, \$320 to 335; Canada strong bakers', \$475 to 500; American strong bakers', \$500 to 570; fine, \$300 to 310; middlings, \$275 -Medium, \$225 to 235; spring extra, \$215 livered), \$280. Receipts of produce: Wheat, done, and we hear of over 100 barrels on the basis of \$18.75 to \$19.25 for western. Canada short cut is scarce, and quoted up to \$21.50. Lard was in moderate jobbing request at 10% to 11c for western, and 10c to 104c for Canadian. Moats were quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, Western, per brl., \$18.75 to \$19.25; mess pork, Canada short cut, \$21 to \$21.50. Hams, city cured, per lb., 14c to 14he; lard, western, in pails, per lb., 10he to 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 10c to 10tc; bacon, per ib., 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10c to 11c; tallow, com., refined, 7c to 8c. Eggs sold at 15½c and 16c. Butter has been slow of sale. Creamery 184c to 194c; Townships, 14kc to 17c; western, 12c to 14c. Cheese has been fairly steady notwithstanding huge efforts to break the market. A lot of 200 boxes of choice is reported sold at 9c, but Sie or Sie are about all that can be depended upon for the best stock. We give Sie to Sie as a safe range of quotations. Ashes-Pots, \$3.95 to \$4.10; pearls, \$5.15 to

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Pullman Palace Car Co, has declared quarterly on August 1st.

The statement of flour inspected during the

week ending Saturday, July 19, 1884:—		
Bbls.		
Superior Extra		
Extra Superfine		
Fancy Superfine		
Spring Extra 907		
Superline		
Fine 278		
Middlings 220		
Pollards 126		
Rejected		

Total.....4,684
N.B.—125 barrels of the above were short weight.

The shipments of live stock from Montreal last week were distributed as follows:-Cattle. To Liverpool...... 725 London 1,116 Glasgow 314

The Mark Lane express says the English wheat crop will be equal to the average.

Good long wood delivered ex-yard is quoted as follows:—Maple, \$7.00; birch, \$6.50; beech, \$6; tamarac, \$5.50, and softwood, \$5. Wharf prices, 50c less; cartage

THE CHEESE MARKETS. LITTLE FALLS, July 21.—Cheese sales to-

my were 9,150 boxes at 81c to 91c. whereof 6.100 were at 9c. UTICA, N.Y., July 21.—Cheese sales to-day were 700 boxes at 84c, 8,100 at 84c, 1,200 at 9e, 350 at 9fc, 1,100 at 9fc, 300 at 9fc. Consignments 2,400 boxes. Market quiet.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The demand is good all round, and what few animals are received secure purchasers almost immediately on arrival. Mr. James Maguire, of College street market, reports the following sales:—One pair black mares, 2,100 lbs, at \$300; one grey horse at \$175; one bay horse at \$62, and one black horse at At the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, very few sales have been

THE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

Hay was in fair supply with a good amount of new crop among it. Demand was good, and prices have advanced. Good to choice old hay commands a ready sale at \$9 to \$10, with medium to fair at \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred bundles, as to grade. New hay sells fairly well at \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles, as to quality. Straw was quiet and steady at \$5 to \$6 per hundred bundles, as to quality, the top figure for choice.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at Acer & Kennedy's yard since the 17th were 85 car loads; which were as follows:—38 of export cattle, 16 of do., sheep, 28 of butchers' cattle, 2 of do. sheep and 1 of live hogs. The mar-

ping cattle and sheep were billed through so that the actual offerings were not very large. With respect to prices we have heard of some sales of shipping cattle at about 5c to 55c per lb. live weight as to quality. Shipping sheep are in about the same condition as cattle. On this market sales have been made at 44c and we may quote prices at 41c to 41c per lb. live weight as to quality. Cattle freights are quoted at 60s to 70s. Live hogs sold at 6c per lb., a few of the best bringing a little

Viger market was fairly supplied with beef cattle, the receipts aggregating 275 head. Demand was dull, with prices lower. Fair to good are quoted at 4c to 41c per lb live weight, with inferior grades slow of sale at 31c per lb. There was no really choice beef cattle offered here to-day. The demand for sheep and lambs, of which about 800 were offered, was quiet. Quotations range from \$3 to \$6 each for sheep, and \$2 to \$3 for lambs, as to quality, the top figures for choice.

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Flour, Hungarian roller process, per brl. \$6 to \$7.50; superior extra, \$5.70 to \$5.85; extra \$5.30 to \$5.50; strong bakers', \$5.70 to \$6; spring extra, \$4.70 to \$4.80; superfine, \$4.20 to \$4.50; fine, \$3.75 to \$4; bag flour 100 lbs.; \$2.40 to \$2.60; catmeal, per brl., \$5 to \$5.25; cornmeal, white, per brl., \$3.70 to 3.75; cornmeal, yellow, \$3.40 to \$3.50; salmon, No. 1, per lb., of 200 lbs., \$18 to \$20; salmon, per lb., 13c to 14c; codfish, green, per brl., \$5 to \$5.50; codfish, per lb., 4c; dry codfish, per quintal, \$4.50 to \$5; cod oil, per gallon, 60c to 63c; Labrador herrings, No 1, per brl., \$4 to \$5; fowls, per pair, 80c to \$1; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 70c; onts, per bushel, 34 lbs., 46c to 47c; salt butter, per lb., 15c to 17c fresh butter per lb., 17c to 18c; fresh butter per lb., (prints) 20c to 25c; cheese, per lb. 10c to 101c; eggs, per dozen, 17c to 20c maple sugar, per lb., 9c to 10c; apples, per brl., \$6 to \$7; lemons, per case, \$10 to \$12; oranges, per case, \$10 to \$12; onions, per box, (new) \$3.75 to \$4; hay, per 100 bdls., \$6 to \$7; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.20 to \$2.75; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET. There was a fair supply of hay, though principally second quality. Old hay sold at \$14 to \$15, and new at \$12 to \$13 per ton. Straw was scarce and readily sold at from \$5 to \$6.50 per ton. Oats were quite scarce though there was a heavy demand and quick sales at 48c and 50c per bushel. The supply of potatoes was very small, though the demand was steady. They readily sold at from \$1 to \$1.45 per bag. Butter was scarce also, and sold from 14c to 16c per lb. Eggs were plentiful and sold at 16c to 17c per dozen. Currots sold from 20c to 22c per dozen; turnips 35c to 40c per dozen; beets 25c to 30c do; radishes 20c to 25c do; cabbages 85c to \$1 do; rhubarb 25c to 30c do; beans 15c per gallon; raspberries from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pail; black currents \$1 do; white currants

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.70 to 1.80; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.70 to 1.75; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.60 to 1.70; Wheat, Red, do 1.60 to 1.75 Oats, do 1.17 to 1.20; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.30 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; Fa mily flour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.50 to 2.75; meal, granulated, \$2.75 to 3.00; cornmeal 2 00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; straw, per load \$2 to 3, eggs, retail, 17c to 18c; eggs, basket, 16c to 17; butter, pound rolls, 16c to 17c; do erock, 14c to 16c; do tubs, 13c to 14c; cheese, pound, 9% to 10; lard, 12c to 14; potatoes per bag, \$1 00 to 1 10; apples per bag, 75c to \$1.25. Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8 to \$8 50; beef, per cwt, \$8.50 to \$0.50; mutton, per lb, \$c to 9c; lambs, each, \$4 to \$4.25; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 95c to \$1.05; wheat, fail, per busilel, 55c to \$1.05; wheat, spring, \$1.03 to 1.06; wheat, goose, 75c to 82c; barley, 55c to 60c; cats, 44c; peas, 72c to 75c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8 to 8.25; chickens, per pair, 45c to 55; ducks, 70c to \$1; butter, pound rolls, 16c to 18c; do., tub dairy, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, repulser, 16c to 17c. per doz., 16c to 17c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1; onions, green, per doz., 12c to 15c; cabbage, do., 50c to 75c; cauliflower, do., 75c to \$1.50; carrots, do., 25c; beets, 50c; rhubarb, do., 25c; beans, per bush. \$1.50; peas, per bag, 60c to 70c; radishes, per doz., 20c; hay, per ton, \$7 to 16; straw, do., \$5 to 7.50.

Advertising Cheats!!! "It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement

that we avoid all such. "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, "To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything

THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the

papers,
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicine. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop

Did She Die?

"No! "She lingered and suffered along, pining

away all the time for years," "The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names, But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."--THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well. " My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used

Hop Bitters."
He is getting well after his long suffering.

MARRIED.

SCANLAN-BURNS Ou Tuesday, SCANLAN BURNS: Ou Tuesday, the 15th inst. at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, Mr. Thomas Scanlan to Miss Margaret Burns, all of this city. 14.1

HUGHES DONAHUE On Monday, the 14th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Whittaker, John Hughes, of H. Custems to Kata Agree Donahue all of the Father Whittaker, John ringnes, of this Customs, to Kate Agnes Donahue, all of this 13 1

DIED.

O'CONNOR—In this city, on the 16th inst., Agnes, aged 2 months and 16 days, youngest daughter of Francis O'Connor.

McGOVERN.—In this city, on the 15th inst. Edward McGovern, aged 56 years, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. SHANNON.—In this city, on the 14th instant, Gertrude Ann, aged 8 months and 14 days, daughter of P. C. Shannon.

MEYERS.—In this city, on the 16th inst., James, aged 6 months and 10 days, youngest son of Edward Meyers.

MUNDAY. In this city, on the 16th inst., Albert Edward, only son of E. Munday, aged Albert Edward, only son or E. Munday, aged 1 year 27 days.
O'SULLIVAN—In this city, on the 16th instant, Margaret O'Connor, wife of the late Daniel O'Sullivan, aged 80 years, a native of Kilmore, County Kerry.

MALBŒUL-In this city, on the 18th inst. Mary Handrahan, aged 26 years, beloved wife of Frederick Malbouf.

CARROLL—In this city, on the 19th inst., Patrick Joseph, aged 6 years, son of the late Thomas Carroll. KANE—At Longueuil, on July 19th, Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of Roland Kane. (H. M. Customs), aged 3 years and 6 months.

McGAUVRAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst., John W. McGauvran, a native of Ireland. MANNING.—At St. Vincent de Paul, on Saturday, the 19th inst., Thomas J., aged 25 years 9 mos., youngest son of the late Thomas Manning.

KNABE

Tone. Touch. Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM HNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N. V.

S_{\bullet} $C^{\text{arsley's}}$

MANTLE AND COSTUME SHOW ROOMS. Rubber Circulars, in all sizes, at reduced

S. CARSLEY. Misses' Rubber Circulars, a full range of sizes to be sold at 95c each.

S. CARSLEY. English Rubber Waterproofs, in all sizes and at all prices. S. CARSLEY.

Our Ladies' Newport Circulars are selling fast.

S. CARSLEY. Ladies' Waterproof Underskirts, all sizes, to-be sold at \$2.50 each.

S. CARSLEY. Ladies' Morning Wrappers all reduced in

A; S. CARSLEY'S. Ladies' Print and Satern Costumes all re-At S. CARSLEY'S.

Summer Mantles all reduced in price, At S. CARSLEY'S. Chenille Capes all reduced in price, At S. CARSLEY'S.

Shoulder Capes all reduced, At S. CARSLEY'S. Summer Skirts all reduced, At S. CARSLEY'S.

Summer Shawls all reduced, At S. CARSLEY'S.

AWN TENNIS FLANNELS. New Lawn Tennis Flannels, in plain and fancy stripes, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Ladies' Lawn Tennis Suits made to order. Gentlemen's Lawn Tennis Suits made to order. Gentlemen's Lawn Tennis Suits made to order, with Hat or Cap to match, same as worn by the leading clubs in England, Ireland and Scotland.

PRICKETING FLANNELS.

The largest stock of the best English Cricket-The largest stock of the coning Flannels is to be had at
S. CARSLEYS.

CRICKETING SERGE, At S. CARSLEY'S.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

superior to the common makes. Their name is on every spool. S. CARSLEY,

Use Clapperton's Thread. You will find it

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY.

CHOLERA

COMING

The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfec reliance in it.

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

missionary in China:

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