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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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CAPEL ON THE BLUE LAWS.

The Monsignor gives his Views on Sunday Observance.

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

"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."

"It has been a habit among certain Protestant writers to lay at the door of the Catholic Church all the evils, social and political, extant in continental Europe. Among these 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 desecrating our churches in France, especially in Paris, sought also to divide the traditions of Christianity by opening all shops and cafes in that town.

"These are those men Catholics, or did the Church encourage them in their profanation 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 priesthood and her laity? I tell you every altar in Paris rings with the denunciations hurled against these irreligious ruffians who seek to ignore the teaching of Church and Scripture, while thousands of her laity are clubbing together, and, in the popular modern phrase, are boycotting all who attempt to desecrate God's day by seeking to open their shops and sell their goods. Why, some of the hundreds go so far as to keep open on Sunday and close on Monday to show their contempt of Christianity. But the movement 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 earnest wish."

"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 it!'"

"Having animalized on the extreme 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 Sunday 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 go to church; no fishing, mind you; let these 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 is heartily approved. Music serves to relax, 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 indulge in on that one day of seven."

"The laboring man," continued Monsignor Capel with considerable warmth, "for his 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 his rights at least during one-seventh of his laborious and weary life. I am heart and soul for the laboring man, and consider those who sit in their velvet-cushioned seats and strive to curtail my poor friends of their legitimate enjoyments, as social parasites who mistake their own selfish views on the rights of others for the law of God and man; but 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 employees, which they might consider unjust and 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 public be 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 religious, why not employ for Sunday work our separated brethren, the Jews? They keep Sabbath on Saturday. For I am sure there are thousands of them who would not object to earning an extra dollar on the Christians' Sunday."

"You say you will visit Chicago and Milwaukee? There you will find especially in Milwaukee, the nearest approach to a continental Sunday in America."

"If I have occasion to speak on the subject, I shall certainly do so; in most condemnatory terms. I am, as is my Church, utterly opposed to any desecration of the Lord's day, and I know of none worse than the opening of saloons 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 a 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 unnoticed by the company. To the continued success of your son, James G. Blaine," the glasses were raised, the company waited expectant, and still Mrs. Blaine never stirred. Finally, her son-in-law, Major Walker, who sat on 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 of 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 Pilgrims from Hardwar 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 by a wide expanse of ocean, and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

Cholera has not become permanent outside of India, although it is seldom absent from some of the provinces of Hindustan. From its birthplace in the delta of the Ganges, the disease has effected a permanent lodgment in the provinces of Bengal, Malabar and Bombay, while in the provinces that lie to the west and northwest, such as Raptah and Punjab, it occurs only as an epidemic, developing after great religious gatherings.

Hardwar, 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 Hardwar 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. Hardwar having lost its sacred prestige from the fact that some of the holy waters of the Ganges have been profanely diverted into a canal constructed 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 out of every 100 are on foot, but occasionally some great nabobs sweep past with an enormous retinue, for a rajah with his caravan of elephants, camels, horsemen, and swordsmen passes in all the grandeur and confusion of Indian royalty. They ride over the poor wretches who lie on the ground, 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 gaunt from hunger and fatigue, with their feet bound up in rags and their scanty clothing covered with blood and dust. They rush into 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 devils, wash into the water again to bathe and drink, and the result is derangement of the digestive organs. When they have eaten their fill, whatever food is left is preserved. It is sacred and cannot be thrown away. Under the hot sun it soon becomes poisonous to the pilgrims who eat it.

In these hotbeds of disease, under conditions that would breed a plague anywhere these pilgrims live. The heat is almost unbearable. The living, the sick, and the dying are huddled together, with only just as much space as they can cover lying down. As fast as they die they are buried in the earth.

But on the return journey the misery of the pilgrims reaches its height. They are sick and lame, but stagger along until the weak fall by the roadside to die. Their bodies lie thickly along the journey uncovered. 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 disease 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 scourged the East and allowed the cities of Arabia to escape. The pilgrims to Mecca and the commercial caravans to Damascus carry death in their train under any quarantine that can be devised, but the attempts to establish 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 1867, 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 great aim and end of Mohammedan life, and to reach there hundreds of thousands abandon homes and property, and undertake perilous 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 caravans, 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 upon. 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 have strength enough left to drag themselves to the Holy City. Those who go by land 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 heaven. Upon the arrival at the Kaaba all drink and perform their ablutions in the well of Zem Zem.

The water is tepid, salty, and milky 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 diseases.

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 prevent the dissemination of disease by them.

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

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

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

LONDON, July 19.—It is semi-officially denied that the Prince of Wales or the Queen tried to influence the Tory peers in favor of a compromise on the franchise bill. The Tories 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 Redebale proposed to settle the existing difficulties by adjoining instead of prolonging the term, 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 demonstration 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 Ireland, contended that O'Brien ought to have informed the authorities of the matter, instead of writing the article in his paper in regard to it.

"DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

A London Mob Holds a Demonstration—"The Dead March in Saal"—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 since the day the Princess of Wales arrived after her marriage. All the approaches to the Thames Embankment were thronged, while the space on the embankment itself, between Charing Cross and Westminster, was completely 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, Pall Mall Green, Easton Square, Edington Green, Clerkenwell Green, Fitzbury Green, the Obelisk, Blackfriars, and Grosvenor Gardens, and proceeded to the embankment, several thousand agricultural laborers from Kent and Sussex being marshalled at Blackfriars Bridge. Just as the procession started several

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 farmers, 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, temperance bodies and friendly societies.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION lay along Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, St. James street and Piccadilly. Viewed from Hungerford Bridge it presented an unbroken array of human heads, relieved only by the blue banners and trees. The trade societies carried the emblems 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 cheered. The 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 the chairman arrived.

A TOMSTONE was carried in the procession inscribed—"To the memory of the House of Lords—1884." Some of the bands played the dead march in "Saal." 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 yet 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 resolutions previously prepared submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain towards the close of the meeting.

PROMINENT ON-LOOKERS. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, 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 points 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 guarded 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 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 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, Dunahaghy, 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. McCree, and the agent of the property, Mr. Hewston, Dromahaire, in county of Leitrim. A few miles brought them to Glashbrook, which belongs principally to Mr. Wybrants O'phart, and includes the townlands of Derryconner, Magheroch Mountain and Glinras's Port.

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 superhuman exertions of the tenantry. Shut off from the outside world by their dark mountains, unable to reach any town or 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 strange language, 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 had been there was not a sign of the slightest comfort to be detected. Wretched furniture, a poor bed, with ragged and torn bedclothes, or none at all, a rickety dresser, a broken-legged table, a stool; one or two children with cheeks hardly sufficient for the sake of decency; haggard women and men, too, in rags and tatters; their greatest luxury—straw-bread made of charity meal. These were the general characteristics. Evidence of their dependence on charity is not wanting in the fact that last year they received 130 tons of seal potatoes and 39 tons of seal oats, 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 impassable 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 but no stone returned in

SEEKING THEIR WELFARE, and has spared no labor in fighting their battles. 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 John Kelly, who owns a year's rent amounting to £1 2s., and costs of the proceedings brought in the courts by the landlord, amounting to £3 15s. 6d. The poor fellow, an old man on the brink of the grave, spoke to the priest, the only one of the crowd who could understand him, except a priest, and played Irish speaking policemen, 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. Hewston, took his seat on a large stone close to the doorway with a rifle standing between his knees, and clenched in one hand a parcel of staples and nails, which he afterwards used in fastening up the doors of the house from which

THE PEOPLE HAD BEEN EVICTED. Father McFadden drew the attention of District Inspector Sullivan to the fact that Mr. Hewston had his gun in his possession, and wished to know if he was licensed to carry it. The reverend gentleman received but scant courtesy from the inspector at first, but he afterwards condescended to inquire, when it was discovered that Mr. Hewston was a magistrate. At length the house was cleared and the door fastened, and we took our march to Michael McGowan's, who also owes a year's rent, and is subject to similar ills. Here the same process was gone through, and still the same in the cases of Alexander Curry, Neil Malliers, Patrick O'Brien, Owen Ferris, John Feehey and Hugh McGeever.

The next house we came to was where we found three tenants under the same roof—Susan McGeever, John McGeever, and Charles McGeever. The scene here was positively heartrending. Susan McGeever is an old woman over 80 years of age. She sat dabbled 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 McFadden objected most strenuously to her removal. The sheriff begged mercy for her, but the agent would not be moved unless a year's rent, £1 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 afterwards 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 officials put in an appearance to give assistance to a moderate support by their good priest; till the battle has been still further fought, and it is likely the neighbors will erect temporary dwellings on some land 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 routs 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. The captain of the Defence will be court-martialed. The Defence is a vessel of 6,970 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 service.

There have been more than forty failures in Wall street since Jan. 1.

BLAINE ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

His Views on the Tariff, Foreign Policy and the Shipping Interests—A Strong Protectionist Document.

Augusta, Me., July 18.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has just been issued. It begins by saying that in enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for regular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily 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

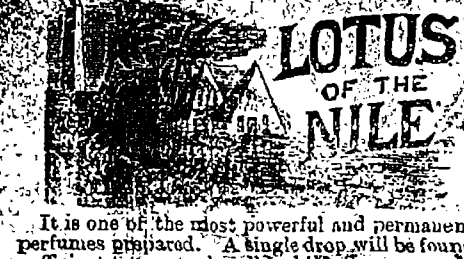
DESTROYED TARIFFS ARRANGED FOR PROTECTION, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress. It then goes on to discuss the 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 1850, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). This great result was obtained, 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 1810 and 1850 increased 60 per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent—showing a very richly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars had been added during these twenty years to

THE PRESENT WEALTH OF THE NATION. These results are regarded by the able nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should attain the point and the result of a giant's war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present economic system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material 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 1850, but maintains that its

FOREIGN COMMERCE HAS INCREASED. Mr. Blaine says that the tariff has increased the export trade, fostered agriculture, and benefited the mechanic and laborer. With regard to the foreign policy of the United States Mr. Blaine says:—Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left free to cultivate 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 those 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 henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of 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 aliens. 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.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., MONTREAL

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons...

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances.

MULLIN'S GENUINE WATER

FLORIDA TOILET AND BATH

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound

Children like it! Mothers like it!

To Remove Dandruff—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap.

The Prestige County News, of Texas, failed to receive its white paper a few days ago in time.

A Craying Evil—Children are often fretful and ill when worms is the cause.

National Pills is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine.

At the mineral exposition at Zacatecas, Mexico, is a piece of silver ore weighing 430 pounds.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life.

Worms often destroy children, but Fremont's Worm Powders destroy worms.

ROSSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Prince Krapotkin has written from Clairvaux prison accusing Ferry of preventing his liberation.

LOVE AND MONEY

BY CHARLES READE. CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE. The next time Walter Clifford met Mary Bartley...

Oh, nothing, said she. Mind, nothing escapes my eye.

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

Well, then, I love another girl—as opposite to her as light is to darkness.

Oh, my dear Mary, sooner than not be anything else to you, I will tell you—and yet I don't like to.

Oh, my dear Mary, sooner than not be anything else to you, I will tell you—and yet I don't like to.

Oh, my dear Mary, sooner than not be anything else to you, I will tell you—and yet I don't like to.

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Of course, said she, and she smiled. The next time Walter Clifford met Mary Bartley...

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Oh, my dear Mary, sooner than not be anything else to you, I will tell you—and yet I don't like to.

Barley turned red and white by turns, but said nothing.

You are a good child, and I have always trusted you.

Oh, yes, papa, and approves it. Stupid old woman!

It was Mary Bartley's first grief. She thought all chance of happiness was gone for ever.

Barley turned red and white by turns, but said nothing.

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Oh, my dear Mary, sooner than not be anything else to you, I will tell you—and yet I don't like to.

No more must I. But Miss Mary, I'll tell you this. I know the reasons of his reasons.

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Under this, severe restraint, Mary's health and spirits suffered, and she lost some of her beautiful color.

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forward fathers, are too simple to see that the only way, and then a designing...

really in the meantime he (Hope) could hardly take on him to encourage her in impatience and disobedience. He should prefer to talk to Mary first. With him she should take a less hesitating line, and set her happiness above everything...

ALL SORTS. Milk is 4 cents a gallon at Waco, Tex. Ordinance against hand organs in Pittsburgh. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by the Governor-in-Council ancient quarantine regulations...

DEATH OF PAUL MORPHY. THE ONCE FAMOUS CHESS PLAYER FOUND DEAD IN HIS BATH TUB IN NEW ORLEANS. 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...

OVER-ZEALOUS OFFICIALS. ZARAGOZA, Spain, July 15.—The French ambassador, Bismarck, and other diplomats with a number of French officers, the French consul-general and a party of friends arrived to-day...

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Children and persons with weak constitutions are always found great difficulty in taking...

HOPEFUL WORDS. Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., says she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balm...

DIAMOND DYES. These wondrous Dyes create surprise. And charm and gratify the eye. They'll color any...

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

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL SUIT. DUBLIN, July 16.—James French, of the Irish constabulary, who is under arrest on a charge of felonious practices in connection with the Cornwell case, has been remanded, bail being refused.

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 within a few days of his death, died at the Capital on July 16th, aged 75 years.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
MONTREAL, CANADA.
WEDNESDAY JULY 23, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR
JULY
THURSDAY, 24.—Vigil of St. James. St. Christina, Virgin and Martyr...

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.

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...

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 Laok, Langson and Kouang.

When Hon. T. W. Anglin was induced by the leaders of the Liberal party to take up his residence in Toronto, it was openly asserted that the party would speedily find him a seat in the Commons.

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 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.

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.

The cholera panic in London and Marseilles is reported to be increasing, and the inhabitants are fleeing in all directions from the plague-stricken cities.

continued during the whole of the late Mr. Robertson and his sympathizers were grossly abused, and on leaving the hall were followed and pelted with mud by the mob.

The veteran editor of the New York Free Press 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:—

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:—

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 practice of laying the corner stones of public buildings with Masonic ceremonies, to which we refer elsewhere, instancing that of the Custom House and Post Office in Truro, N.S., is a question in which the public, especially the Catholic people, are deeply interested.

Our contemporary the Daily Witness, which usually goes into hysterics whenever any foul-mouthed 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 composed of Protestants.

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THE INIQUITIES OF DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIALS.
The horrible revelations brought forth in the trial of Corwall vs. O'Brien at Dublin has shocked the public mind beyond expression.

Truly it was a terrible task for Mr. O'Brien to undertake. There was a band of depraved villains practising the vilest abominations and surrounded by all the power and influence of Dublin Castle.

Mr. Blake is anxious to secure the services of J. D. Edgar as chief organizer for the Liberal party. His record as a candidate for parliamentary honors may be interesting in this connection.

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.

BLAINE'S ACCEPTATION.
Mr. Blaine, the Republican presidential candidate nominated at the Chicago convention, has issued his formal letter of acceptance.

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.

absent, 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 the powers.

THE INIQUITIES OF DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIALS.
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Truly it was a terrible task for Mr. O'Brien to undertake. There was a band of depraved villains practising the vilest abominations and surrounded by all the power and influence of Dublin Castle.

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."

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.

We want all the able-bodied men to develop the coast, and if General Middleton's hero-tempered words that class to be sold on useful productive employment to go to paupers pay into a semi sort of police service, he had much better have staid in his own country.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

From the Colchester (N.S.) Star 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.

GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.

By the graces of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith, Empress of India,

TOWN COUNCIL OF TRURO, 1884.

Mayor, Cyrus Eaton, Esq. Council, David H. Smith, Duncan McDonald, Richard Craig, Daniel Gunn, D. H. Muir, M.D., David Thomas.

Now being erected by the Minister of Public Works, was laid in accordance with the Ancient usages of the Order, by Major-General J. WYBURN LAURIE, G.O.M.G.

Among the articles deposited under the stone were "Extract from the Address of the M. W. Grand Master, Major General J. W. Laurie, D.C.L. at the 19th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. Masons of Nova Scotia, June 4th, 1884; List of Grand Lodge Officers, A. F. & A. Masons for the year 1884."

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.

DUBLIN CASTLE ABOMINATIONS.

DEAR SIR:—Eighty-one years ago, on the 23rd of July, 1803, Robert Emmet attempted to seize Dublin Castle. He failed, and Ireland's peerless martyr suffered death upon the scaffold the September following.

The chief secretary refused to listen to these respectable and representative Irish gentlemen, he refused to dismiss the guilty wretches, nay, to the very last he defended them in the House of Commons by every argument that chicanery could suggest.

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

Quebec, 21st July, 1884.

We have learned with pleasure that our friend Mr. Joseph E. Parent, Adjutant of the 88rd Batt. of Infantry, or Joliette, ex-student at law with J. Joby & Brodeau, notarial 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 profession in the well known Notarial Office of Mr. Brodie, Notary Public in this city.

The Protestant missionaries in the South Sea Islands, apprehensive of the French annexation, are disseminating tracts describing the French as little short of monsters in their treatment of the aborigines.

MONTREAL AGAIN
The Championship Pennant Comes Back to Stay with us.

THE TORONTO BEATEN
For 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.

- OSTRAL GOAL.
G. Aird.
A. Gardner.
F. Dixon.
E. Elliott.
E. Smith.
J. Patterson.
E. Gerry.
F. Dillon.
A. Blight.
D. Patterson.
W. Aird.
T. Paton.
S. McPherson.
W. Bonnell.
S. Sewell.
A. McNaughton.
H. Elliott.
J. Garvin.
W. Hubbell.
A. Martin.
TORONTO GOAL.

Above were actual positions on the field, Montrealers in italics.
By the above list it will be seen that Cains were replaced by Archie McNaughton as the only change on the Montreal team of Saturday last. On the Toronto team McKenzie, Stowe and Drynan were replaced by Pluck Martin, Sewell and Irving, a change which boded no good for Toronto's chances.

It was just a quarter to four when Blight and Dillon knelt for the face, and "sue foot" took it out for the blue shirt 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 flagstaff. 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 worse of it.

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

WEDDING BELLS.
On Wednesday of last week a most interesting and happy event took place at St. Mark's Church, Prescott, Ont., the principal actors in the affair being Miss Annie Hayden, eldest daughter of the late P. Hayden, Esq., and Mr. James Donnelly, of Kingston, who were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, by the Rev. Father Anderson. The bride was handsomely dressed in white satin, draped with white ribbon and lace, and looked, as the large audience who were present declared, "simply lovely." Miss Donnelly acted as bridesmaid and looked very pretty in a handsome dress of blue cashmere with lace trimmings; both ladies carried beautiful bouquets presented by Ogdenburg friends. Mr. T. Hayden, brother of the bride, filled the position of "best-man." After Cupid's knot had been securely tied, the bridal party adjourned to the residence of the bride's mother, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, after which the happy couple left by the U. S. R. Ry. for their honeymoon, carrying with them the best wishes of their numerous friends for a rosy path through life.

READ THIS.
A family in Bloomsburg, Pa., is seriously ill with cholera. A few days ago a young girl with her chicken cholera.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Donnelly has been transferred from the Bishop's Palace to St. Ann's Church.

The parishioners of Ste. Anne will hold their annual pilgrimage on the 24th of the present month.

Father Hennessy was stricken with hemorrhage 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. Curé Gauvreau.

It is reported that the Rev. Father Bégin, who accompanied His Grace Archbishop Taschereau to Rome, will embark for home shortly.

The Forty Hours' Devotion will commence this week as follows: Monday, 21st, Ste. Anne's Abbey; Wednesday, 23rd, St. Justine; Friday, 25th, Ste. Valentin.

A mandement from His Grace Archbishop 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'Énergie, has been transferred to the parish of Pointe Claire, in the place of the Rev. Father Anon, who takes Father Boivin's place at Ste. Emilie.

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

The Pope has created a residential archbishopric at Carthage, which will be in charge of Cardinal Lavergnie, now archbishop of Algiers. Mgr. Duzero will be appointed Archbishop of Algiers.

The devout residents of Ste. 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 ecclesiastics of Quebec. The feast is transferred from the previous Saturday.

On Saturday evening the members of the Adoration Nocturne, and the parishioners of St. James Church left by the steamer Canada for a pilgrimage to Ste. 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 Rivière Ouelle, to be present at the funeral of the late lamented Father 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 solemnity. 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. Father E. Crouse has been appointed pastor of Plantagenet, which post was left vacant by Father McCarthy'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 becoming 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 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 following reply by cable from His Holiness Pope Leo, 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, July 14, 1884.—'Roma Archiepiscopo Toronto—Sanctissimo Dominus Noster, sensus obsequente et affectionis benignae explicentem benedictionem ex corde concedit.

M. CARDINAL JACOINI.
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 benediction.
M. CARDINAL JACOINI.

The solemnity of the Feast of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated in the church dedicated to the venerable saint in this city, by a becoming manner. The sacred edifice was decorated in a magnificent manner, the sanctuary being handsomely adorned with banners, nozzles, and natural flowers. The Rev. Curé Lavallée officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Gadoury and Monnier, as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir under the direction of the popular and esteemed leader, Mr. Alphonse Lacombe, 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 nous ont donnés de nombreux biens.' 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. Lacombe sang Lambillotte's 'Justus'. The soloists of the occasion Messrs. Collette, Cloutier, Savard, Lassard, and Lacombe. Mr. Julien Rivet, 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 fall, furnish ample testimony of the progress of this important locality. To the Rev. Father Jassé, Curé of the parish, is due a great deal of credit for the present state of affairs. The Rev. gentleman is always in the question, and works with great zeal and industry, and always sure to succeed in his undertakings.

BLESSING OF A STATUE OF THE SACRED HEART.
An ceremony of an unusually imposing nature took place at Cap Rouge on Sunday last, the blessing of a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (The site, chosen is one that renders the statue visible, not only to every inhabitant of the village, but even to those at a considerable 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. The Rev. Father, assisted by Messrs. Legay, Vicar-General of Quebec, presided, and had for assistants Rev. Father Beaudet, P. P. and Rev. Father Maguère, of the Seminary. After the Benediction the Grand Vicar addressed 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, therefore, the 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 his merits, he has granted us in our body &c., comes from God? Consequently He, above all, merits to be honored, and to be handed down to posterity as its greatest benefactor, 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 inventor of the magnificent statue on the summit of Cap Rouge. 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 sermon. The course, of which the above is but a brief outline. The St. Romuald band did honor to the feast by its excellent music.

THE GREELY SURVIVORS

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

St. John's, Nfld., July 23.—Sergeant Long, of the Greely party, says he and Blunrier were the first to hear the whistles of the rescuing steamers. They helped each other crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent, which had been swept to the ground, he rose with great difficulty and succeeded in clambering up to a rock that gave the most extensive view in that neighborhood. Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came down, went towards 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 little steamer, and in a few minutes to the hand of Capt. Axtell, who grasped him, Maurice Council, 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 succor was at hand, he wildly exclaimed: "For God's sake let me die in peace." A teaspoonful of brandy called back the fleeting life-spark, for Council 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 Council from his recollection of their starving experience is simply heartrending; how they burned the hair of their sealskin coats and cut them into strips, and in a few minutes 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, but his hands and feet were so numb that he could not move. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak from nervous prostration. Sergeant Frederick relates mournfully the

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To Francis J. Gillespie, Esq., Uptergrove, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—On behalf of the people interested in the regulating of the waters of Lake Simcoe and Conchiding, 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 more admire because 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 subvert 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 careful attention in the faithful discharge of your frequently unpleasant duties as clerk of the seventh division court for the county of Ontario, 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 McLAHILL, EDWARD GELLING, P. THOMPSON, JOHN FOX, JR., PATRICK CLAKE, W. JOHNSON.

The watch, which was purchased from Mr. Thompson of Orillia, bore the following inscription:—

Presented to F. J. GILLESPIE, re Regulating Lake Simcoe, by T. McLAHILL, P.M., W. MULVOH, Q.C., M.P., A. R. COCKBURN, M.P., I. J. GOULD, M.P.P., A. R. McDONALD, M.D., P. THOMPSON, J.P., REV. P. REV. 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 you have just read contains so many warm feelings of affection and esteem that I exceedingly regret that I am not more worthy of it. This gold watch, your beautiful 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 flooded 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 by Messrs. Mulvihill and Thomson, of Mara, Mr. James Quinn, of Orillia, Mr. Angus Ego, of Georgian, and the worthy representatives of the people around the lake, such as Mr. P. Cockburn, M.P., I. J. Gould, M.P.P., and Mr. W. Mulloh, Q.C., M.P., and many others. He concluded by saying that the company dispersed after spending an exceedingly pleasant evening.

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 Grey ten thousand for the relief of the sufferers.

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.
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, yellow 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 sails; secondly, as to the health of those on board, at the time of the departure, during the passage, and at the time of calling, and should the information appear indicating 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.

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, sculpture or architecture. But, then, 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 BOUNDARY AWARD.

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 Hincks 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, and not to refer the matter to the arbitrators. 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 the 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 boundary 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 being made the award is not a binding award. It having been claimed that Ontario must extend to new 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.

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Catholics in general throughout the diocese of Montreal will learn with profound 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 Rivière Ouelle in 1846, and was consequently in his 38th year. He entered the College of Ste. Ann (a papist) in 1869, when he made a brilliant course of studies, and was afterwards admitted to the 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.

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Sketch of the Great Benefactor of the Poor—His Labors.

(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.

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.

WASHED 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.

He was made sub-deacon and deacon in 1598 and September 23, 1600, was promoted to the priesthood in 1604. The first seven years of his priesthood were spent in slavery, during which he performed the most ignoble species of servility.

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.

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it was proposed to Vincent to preserve some memorial of the mission. He was, however, strikingly "fitful enough," and God gave him what he desired—the humility of one who has been "lost" in the congregation of the Lord requires of our little congregation of the Lord requires of our little congregation of the Lord requires of our little congregation of the Lord.

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.

THE COURSE OF CROMWELL'S ARMY

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.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY

against the Independents and to minister at the deathbed of the plague-stricken famishing 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.

THEY 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 worked 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.

LIVE UPON BOILED SEALSIN STRIPS

from their sealskin clothing, lichens, and shrimps, preserved in good weather, when they were strong enough to make exertion; 1,300 shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure, and the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely.

THE RESCUE.

St. John's Nrd., July 17.—Commander Schley says on June 22nd, while lying in drift ice off Cape Sabine, they sighted signals of distress at a distance of seven miles. It was about 9 p.m., the sun was shining brightly, but it was bitterly cold.

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.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION

Particulars of the Rescue—Names of the Dead and Living—The Commander's Report of the Expedition.

The following telegram has been received from Commander Schley, St. John's, Nfld., at 9 a.m., July 17th, to W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Thetis, Bear and Lockhart arrived here today from West Greenland, all well. They separated from the Alert 150 miles north during a gale. At 5 p.m. on June 22nd, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainerd, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Edlisonbeck, Private Connel and Sergeant Beiler.

THE NAMES OF THE DEAD

recovered, with the date of death, are as follows:—Sergt. Cross, Jan. 1, 1884; Frederick Eskimo, April 5, 1884; Sergt. Linn, 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. Isral, May 27; Lieut. Kingsbury, June 1; Private Henry, June 6; Private Schneider, June 18.

THE SURVIVORS INTERVIEWED.

St. John's, N.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 in fact, broke up their encampment and commenced a southwest descent.

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, succumbed after an heroic attempt to secure for their starving comrades about 200 pounds of meat supposed to be cached at a place named Bar Creek, at a distance of about fifteen miles from the encampment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF HUMAN ENDURANCE.

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 intervened between that time and rescue.

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 informed your correspondent that a large body of valuable scientific work had been done during the two seasons spent at Fort Conger, by himself and his lieutenants.

THANKING COMMANDER SCHLEY

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The news of the rescue of Greely and several of his party created much excitement. The telegram from Schley was the first to be received. It was a long and interesting one, and was read with much interest. The families of Greely and his party are now in Washington, D.C.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION

Particulars of the Rescue—Names of the Dead and Living—The Commander's Report of the Expedition.

The following telegram has been received from Commander Schley, St. John's, Nfld., at 9 a.m., July 17th, to W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Thetis, Bear and Lockhart arrived here today from West Greenland, all well. They separated from the Alert 150 miles north during a gale. At 5 p.m. on June 22nd, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainerd, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Edlisonbeck, Private Connel and Sergeant Beiler.

THE NAMES OF THE DEAD

recovered, with the date of death, are as follows:—Sergt. Cross, Jan. 1, 1884; Frederick Eskimo, April 5, 1884; Sergt. Linn, 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. Isral, May 27; Lieut. Kingsbury, June 1; Private Henry, June 6; Private Schneider, June 18.

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Advertisement for GAIN Health and Happiness, featuring various testimonials and a list of ailments treated, such as kidney disorders, diabetes, and rheumatism. Includes a large illustration of a person and the text 'DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.'

Advertisement for Dr. Fowlers' Strawberry Cholera and Cholera Infantum, featuring a large illustration of a strawberry and the text 'EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY'.

Advertisement for Louisiana State Lottery Company, featuring a large illustration of a lottery ticket and the text 'CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000'.

MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL. 24 PAGE PAMPHLET. 5 CENTS. "THE POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY MONTREAL.

KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from malnutrition or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 175 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Great Household Medicine. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. For the Cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

Allan Line. Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the UNITED STATES Mails. 1884—Summer Arrangements—1884. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS.

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line. Includes ships like Sardinian, Corsican, and others.

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30 DAYS TRIAL. DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT. ALEX. ROSS' DEPIILATORY. DESTROYER OF HAIR!

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

BAKERS' MANDRAKE BITTERS. THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ARNICA & OIL LINTIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, AND ALL OTHER RHEUMATISM AND AFFECTIONS.

N. H. DOW'S ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY YEARS, and has proved itself the most recently known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency. No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in town or country, distance no objection; can have steady work at their homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week; no canvassing; work sent by mail. Address, OAKLAND MFG CO., Box 5222, Boston, Mass.

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

DR. KANNON. C.M.M.D., M.C.E.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y. 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, AND ALL OTHER RHEUMATISM AND AFFECTIONS.

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

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, so much so that the patient is unable to sleep.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE 5% Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Government Bond. Issue of 1860. These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually.

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 called for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving.

GOLDEN FRUIT BLENDED TONIC. H. HARWELL & CO. Wholesale Distributors, Montreal.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, INFALLIBLE SANSAPARILLA in its Action. BUCKEY'S BELL FOUNDRY. TEACHER WANTED.—For the Prescott S. School, a male teacher as Principal.

A BOURBON PRINCESS. THE REAL CLAIMANT OF THE NAME OF THE COUNTESS DE CHAMBOARD.

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, Adolphe de Bourbon, is an officer in the Horse Marines, the Netherlands Chasseurs. The real "Princess," as the Scotch Wolladay of the heirs of the Countess Chamboard 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.

Princess Amelia resides on a pretty ground near the Arch of Triumph, which a wealthy Legationist lady has placed at her disposal. It is pleasantly furnished. The house-hold is composed of three domestics, the kindly lady-maids, and a lady of honor, a viscountess of old Prussian family, whose husband was the editor of one of the principal Legationist journals subventioned by Chamboard. There is no royal household in all Europe better style.

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.

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Fast Potato Digging. THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER. SAYS IT COSTS ONLY \$15 TO BUY AND IS GUARANTEED TO DIG 500 BUSHELS A DAY!

BOOKS. Wild Rose of Lough Gill, 75c; \$1.25; Kavanagh, 20c; Loyalty plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 15c; Career and Life of Lord Linton, 10c; M.P. Healy, 10c; The Pikenon of the West, 10c; The Lakes of Killarney, 10c; The Water-Lilies of Killarney, 10c; The Water-Lilies of Killarney, 10c; The Water-Lilies of Killarney, 10c.

A HOME DRUGGIST. TESTIFIALS. Popularity at home is not always the test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own country, and in all the most civilized nations of the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The following letter from one of our best known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every reader: "Eight years ago I was afflicted with a skin disease, which I could not move from the face, neck, and chest, without being obliged to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by the use of which I was completely cured."

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

Burlington Route. 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, and all points in the West.

St. Marys Carriage Manf'g Co., Capital, (INCORPORATED) \$48,000. A Division of Surplus Stock will take place on OCTOBER 22nd, 1884.

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EDUCATION'S A WONDERFUL THING.

John, you're done with the college, And are back on the farm once more...

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...

BATHING DANGERS.

Drowning is the frequent fate of careless bathers for many who can swim are paralyzed by cramps. The latter is often due to the shock occasioned by a change of temperature...

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 it that way information they can on the subject...

CANADIAN NEWS VIA NEW YORK.

"THE DOMINION BRIBERY CASE." TORONTO, July 15.—At today's session of the Royal Commission, Mr. Gilmour, Speaker of the House of Commons, produced the minutes of the House referring to the attempt to bribe members...

"TROUBLE 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...

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...

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LORDS AGAIN REJECT THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Lords today Earl Westmoreland moved that the House proceed to consider the franchise bill provided by the government...

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."

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues to drag in most departments of business, both wholesale and retail, 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 gone off at all briskly...

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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IRON AND HARDWARE.

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 than usual...

GROCERIES.—Sugar has been active and firmer.

Granulated at 7c to 7 3/4c, and yellows at 5 1/2c to 5c. 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...

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL. In London Consols to-day were quoted at 100 7/16 and 100 3/4; Erie 1 1/4; Illinois Central 127 1/8; New York Central 105 1/4; Canada Pacific 47 1/2 then down to 46 1/2.

Small lots of Potatoes, remains firm at 12 1/2c. Here we quote car lots at 14c, broken lots 15c to 15 1/2c, and single barrels 16c to 16 1/2c. CHEMICALS.—Soda, saleratus, shades earlier at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Caustic soda, is earlier at \$2.12 to \$2.25...

Wheat is offered at about quotations. Oats are in fair supply but inactive, and the offerings of peas are light. Barley and rye are nominal. We quote—Canada red winter wheat nominally \$1.16 to \$1.17...

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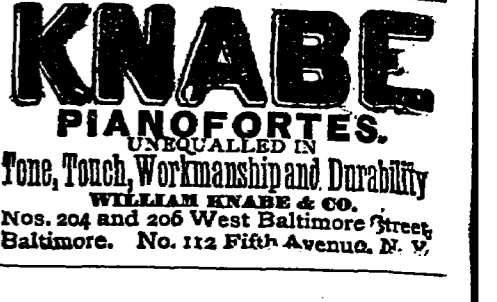
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The London, Ont., Market. Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.70 to 1.80; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.70 to 1.75; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.60 to 1.70...

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."

Did She Die? "No!" "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years." "The doctors doing her no good."

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery." "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility."

Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China: "Dear Sirs—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year."

For more information, visit the advertisement for Knabe Pianofortes.