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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

HOME RULE PROMISED FOR IRELAND-IM-TION OF TORIES AND LIBERALS.

LONDON, June 14 -The annual dinner of the Cobilen Club took place last night. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were the principal speakers. It is thought their speeches will make a great sensation.
They are regarded as a direct bid by the Whigs and Tories. Sir Charles Dilke said although England had great interest in future of that country. These powers, however, ought to give a guarantee for the neutrality of Egypt similar to that establishing the neutrality of Belgium. He believed the co-operation of the powers and the Porte would ensure tranquility in Egypt. urged Englishmen to give Irishmen the same municipal and imperial franchise enjoyed by themselves. Englishmen, he said, have no conception of the imperfections of municipal government or the meaning of the grand jury system imposed upon the people of Cork, Limerick and Belfast. These people are compelled to obtain the sanction of Eagland for every small private bill affecting local interests. These abuses, he continued, were a source of weakings and danger to the English connection.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed with the senti-ments expressed by Dilke. He said: We are un ble to congratulate ourselves on any great recent conversion to free trade principles, but that is to be regretted more for protectionist countries than for our own. Despite exceptional depression in business, he ventured to state that England's general trade was more prosperous than that of any country in the world. Comparing the trade of England with that of America, he read extracts from the report of ex Secretary McCulloch on American overproduction, and referred to the marked increase in failures in America compared with the decrease in England, and quoted from a commercial agency's report on the reduction of wages to show the disadvantages of the protective system. The shipping trade, he said, was almost entirely in the hands of Engmost heavily protected, yet there are in that country 80,000 unemployed iron-workers. The English boot and shoe trade is also increasing and has defined as a poroved by all the argument and the first part of the Sault, which in many places was tastefully draped for the solemn event. About the English boot and shoe trade is been approved by all the argument and the first part twelve a deputation of reporters left. also increasing and has driven American and French goods from every neutral market, American traders being burdened by heavy duties on leather. Even in clocks and watches, which are considered indigenous to America, our exports to the United States rearly equalled the imports to England, while in the British colonies and elsewhere English goods are pushing American goods out of the markets. In regard to the woollen trade, Mr. Chamberlain stated that there was no reason on earth why America should not compete with England, except for the high traffic. In America the number of persons employed has decreased and wages have fallen 25 to 30 per cent. American expores had largely decreased, while English exports of textile and wollen fabrics to America have doubled.

PROMISES FOR IRELAND. Turning to politics, Mr. Chamberlain said he could conceive no nobler nor more genial task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir Charles Dike. It must also deal with the obstruction of parliamentary business, which resulted in saddling the Government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies. What was wanted was a remedy for the deep rooted discontent which is the natural result of one nation trying to interfere with and control the domestic life and social economy of another whose genius and requirements are not understood. He looks to a new parliament to accomplish this great work, which only was the hope to pacify Ireland and maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire.

LORD SALISBURY'S TASK. LONDON, June 15 .- The Court Circular confirms the statement that Lord Salisbury is to form a Conservative ministry. He is in active negotiation with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Rowton and others. He will come to London to-day when a consultation of leading members of the Conservative party will be held. The Telegraph this morning states that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the office of Premier is unconditional. The Standard says it is unable to conceal its apprehension as to the result of Salisbury's attempt to establish a government with affairs in the present State, with Conservatives in a minority in the House of Commons, and with the Liberals and Radicals openly refusing to lend assistance. The Telegraph says Salisbury will have the sympathy of the country, and warns the Radical leaders, Chamberlain and Dilke, not to make the mistake of obstructing elections

in the provinces. Lord Salisbury went to Hatfield yesterday and was greeted with ovations at all stopping Places. Mr. Chamberlain will shortly visit Scotland on a political tour to develope his views of local government for Scotland and

LORD SALISBURY'S PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A London cable letter, dated to-day, says:—The Queen is said not to be displeased over Mr. Gladatone's downfall. The Marquis of Salishury, everybody begins to see, lacks self-confidence. It cabinet till after he has hold conferences discharged by electricity, and that several of with all the Conservative leaders. On the the larger ships will be provided with he way from Balmoral to Loudon he passed electric light.

| Catala que, the clergy, assisted by the students almost a good deal of pomp and ceremony. The wedthe Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity, and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and that several of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, wes discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, west discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead. Mgr. Lafleche presided, on Notre Dame and other streets, west discharged by electricity and the recitation of the Office of the Dead.

The second of th

through Edinburgh this evening, and was met at the station by a large crowd of enthusiastic Conservatives, who vainly clamored for a speech. The impression prevails that THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL FACTION.

for a speech. The impression prevails that the Parnellites will not have as nuch influence with the new Government as they expected. The Conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of Tory clubs, and the prevalent opinion of Tory clubs, and the Carlton and other leading clubs all favor the theory advocated by Earl Spincer, that there is an absolute necessity for the continuance PORTANT SPEECHES BY DILKE AND of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this CHAMBERLAIN — RUMORED COMBINA- roint the Tories and a majority of the Liberals will agree, and on it they may combine against R dicals and Parnellites. If they do, the Home Rulers will be in such a pitiable minority that their voice will count for nothing in Parliament. It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will seek assistance from any of Mr. Gladstone's ministers in forming his policy towards Ireland. His plan will Radicals for an Irish alliance against both likely be to split the Liberal party completely by proposing a measure of coercion, based on Lord Spencer's reports, a measure the same Egypt, other European powers were also as Lord Hartington and a majority of Mr. entitled to a voice in the settlement of the Gladstone's cabinet insisted on continuing. Such a line of policy would be almost cert in to lead to at least a temporal coalition between the moderate Liberals and Torics against the Radicals and Parnellites and give the new Government a tremendous majoraty. Sir Stafford Northcote has already been in consultation with the Irish executive and priests from several p rts of Canada and officials concerning the real state of the States, who knew the venerable prelate affirs in Ireland, and it is understood during his lifetime, and who made use of this that nearly every one has stated that no English Government could afford to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the coming winter without the continuance of the Crimes Act. Lord Revidolph Churchill is probably the only one of the men likely to form the Conservative Cabinet who is at all likely to advocate the abandonment of coer cion. Telegrams from Baimoral indicate that in the conferences which have taken place between the Queen and Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty has shown that she is concerned most about the foreign policy of the Govern-

IN COURT CIRCLES

there is no concealment of rejoicing over the fall of the Liberal Government. Mr. Glad-stone, officials admit, was never in harmony with the Queen on any subject and Her Majesty and the Premier generally disagreed in their discussions about England's foreign affairs. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, rarely consulted the Queen or informed her of the designs of his Government. In well informed circles it is thought the Queen's en tourage strongly favor a renewal of the Soudan campaign, the retention of Egypt, the settlement of the Anglo-Russian dispute on the basis of the Grauville DeGiers agreein the Foreign office, amongst whom Mr. Gladstone's regime had become intensely disliked.

LIBERALS VS. RADICALS.

Gladstone's intimation of his determination to retire from public life has for the present utterly disorganized the Liberal arrangement for the electoral struggle. Desperate festoons of black and yellow are suspended, efforts have been made to secure from him a number of engagements to make campaign speeches, but the only engagement admitted by him is one for Midlothian. Liberal election agents generally report great difficulty in obtaining candidates to contest seats on the Liberal platform. Radical candidates are, however, plentiful. The Birmingham Liberal caucus has adopted in its programme for the campaign the proposals formulated by the re cent party conference. These call for the reformation of the House of Lords by the ex clusion of the bishops from scats, and by a specific limitation of the power of the peers to delay or prevent necessary legislation.

(Continued on eighth page.)

IS THE QUEEN A CATHOLIC?

HER MAJESTY'S DEVOTION AT CATHOLIC ALTARS.

The Semaine Religiouse, a Montreal week-ly, in an article headed:—"The Piety of the Queen of England," says: "During ad Queen Victoria and her daughter's stay at Aixles Bains, they have by their piety been the edification of the whole population. Following is an edifying fact which some time ago appeared in a local paper: 'Notwith standing the existence of an Anglican church at Aix, the Roman Catholic Church is the only witnesses of the prayers of our noble guests. They often enter it incognito und there remain kneeling for hours. All present were edified at their attitude during the office of Holy Friday, and if the guard which always follows Her Maj sty had not been seen at the church door, no person could have recognized the Queen of Great Britain, and all would have surely mistaken

her for the most fervent of Catholic women.' EXCEEDING COURTEOUS.

LONDON, June 12 .- In the hearing of the Landerdale case, involving the succession to the Landerdale peerage, before the House of Lords to day, United States Minister Prelis testified concerning the marriage laws in New York State. The Lord High Chancellor moved that in consideration of Mr. Phelps' position he he accommodated with a seat in the body of the house This was a most unusual proceeding for the Lord Chancellor to take, and the action is regarded as a special and extraordinary mark of honor. When Mr. Phelps arose to leave the chamber their lordships all rose and bowed deferentially to him, the minister returning the greeting in a graceful and appropriate manner.

The English admiralty has ordered that all body begins to see, lacks self-confidence. It the guns of every vessel leaving Chatham is understood he will refrain from forming a shall be supplied with arrangements for being

and the second second second

MONTREAL'S

BOURGET AND LARTIGUE.

THE DECORATIONS AT THE SAULT, ALONG THE ROUTE, AND AT NOTRE DAME-ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT THE HOTEL DIEU - THE SERVICES-THE -THE PROCESSION AND DECORA-IONS -BUSINESS SUSPENDED -THE BODIES LAY IN STATE IN THE CATHEDRAL -ASSEMBLE AND PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Thursday morning an immense concourse of clergy started for Sault an Recollet to escort the remains of the lamented Archbishop Burget to Montreal. They included bishops opportunity to manifest their regret for his es cemed memory. The body of the venerable prelate say in state in the pretty little church of Scultan Recollet, which was heavily draped and brithantly illuminated. On the four columns, which support the canopy, creeted over the catalaique, were placed urus containing incense and perfume, while around the casket were, tastefully arranged, immense golden candelabra containing innumerable lights. At the foot of the catafalque, on a cushion, were placed the insignm of his office, such as the mitre, crosses, &c. The curtains and drapery of both sides of the campy were of black cloth and silk, with fringes of silver and gold. The base was of violet silk, with rich bordering of liles and roses. The church was in total darkness and the obscurity was broken only in the centre, where the catefoque was placed, amid one hundred and firty lights, illuminating the splendid figure of he who during more than forty years governed the diocese of Montreal. It is very difficult to witness a more imposing scene in a church. The construction of the magnificent establique and the decorations were completed by Mr. B. Beaullac.

As the afternoon wore on the number of visitors increased largely along the road to were accorded an excellent opportunity of viewing the decorations along the proposed

route of the funeral. The preparations for the procession down St. Lawrence Main street were especially imposing. There were few stores without a good dispplay of flags wreathed with mourn ug or at hall mast. Acro-s certain point and at the corner of Craig street a very tine arch has been erected and ornamented in black and colors, with wreaths of immortelles. A festoon crosses the street at the toot of St. Lombert's Hill, consisting of a richly designed scroll. In the centre a florally decorated partrait of the deceased prelate in placed and the festion bears the appropriate and suggestive inscription; "Tu fus notre pere en ces lieux; soit notre pere en ore the tiene." At the Mile End also have the infanitants exerted themselves to a great extent, with the result that a very creditable display of black streamers and other appropriate articles has been made, The Papal Zonaves, in uniform, several of the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Caval cade, in black suits, and representatives from numerous other rocicties of the city, in which the deceased prelate tools a lively interest, also assembled at the Mile East this afternoon to meet the uneral cortege from the Sult. Shortly after two o'clock the immense concourse of clergyat the Scult au-Recollet began chanting the solomn stanzas of the Libera. The scene was most imposing one, and one to be long remembered. At the conclusion of the Libera the leve du corps took place, and the solemn funeral procession, comprising clergy and lairy, began its formation and slowly wended ns way to the Hotel Dien, where a halt was made and another Libera was chanted. The display of floral tributes was simply grand. wreaths, crowns, anchors and other appropriate emblems being blended together in rich profusion, and being a memorable indication of the love and esteem which was entertained for the venerable Archbishop. It would be very difficult to attempt to describe the crowds of citizens and strange s which li ed the Main street at the time of the xpec ed arrival of the funeral procession. At Notre Dame Church it was all that as sergeant and posse of police could do to pre-vent the surging crowd from blocking the main attrance to the church. Shortly after six o'clock the solemn procession made its apper mee at the head of St. Lawrence street, and from the top of St. Lambert Hill, presented a grand and imposing aspect as it slowly wended its way along. The following was the order:

The following was the order:

Grand Marshals.

Fifty Members of St. Jean Baptato Society, mounted,
Cordon of Police.

Band of the Montreal College.

Former Stadents of Montreal College.

Stadents of Montreal College.

St. Joseph's Union.

IEARSE,
Drawn by four horses.

Papal Zouaves, forming the Guard of Honor around the
Hearse.

His Lordship Bishop Facre and visiting Bishops.
The Catholic Clerky of the City and Grand Seminary,
The Christian Brothers.

Papils of the Fring' Schools.

Former Students of St. Mary's College.
Chizens on foot and in carriages.

Impadiately after the remains of the lament-

Immediately after the remains of the lamented prelate had been lifted upon the immense catafa que, the clergy, assisted by the students

Oblits, and Rev. Mr. Lavalcé, cure of St. Viacent de Paul. At nine o'clock the men's confirmation of the purish visit d the church and also recite the Office over the deceased. All places the display of crape and black and

it Friday morning. Long before the hour au-

nounced for the commencement of the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mgr. Bourget, crowds of people gathered within the editice and to those who HOTEL DIEU — THE SERVICES—THE had rented pews seats were easily obtainable. By the time the solemn service —THE PROCESSION AND DECORATIONS commenced the body of the church, together with the extensive galleries, was one mass of humanity, the seats scarcely being visible, se that no approximate estimate of the amount THE FINAL FUNERAL RITIS - THE of persons who attended the service can be DIFFERENT SOCIETIES OF THE CITY given. From the choir, whence the best view was obtained, the church presented a grand spectacle. The immense cat falque apporting the beloved dead and surrounded by numerous camiles and floral tributes, the long blue and gold streamers which hung gracefully from an immense canopy suspended from the ceiling, and the heavy black which adorned the galleries, the altars, and chancel, all dis-played an amount of taste and grandeur which was highly commend oble. Within the sanctuary was sected as many of the surpliced elergy as it would hold, something near 400, while outside the abor rails those of the priests who could not find admission to the sanctuary managed to find chairs or standing room. The front pews or rows of chairs bad been reserved for the Mayor and corporation and representatives of the different branches of the St. Jean Biptiste and other societies of the city, while the Papal Zourves acted as a guard of honor around the catafalque. At a few minutes after nine the Mass of Requiem was begun by Mgr Fabre, assisted by Rev. Curé Huot, of St Paul l'Hermite, as assistant priest. The deacon of honor was Rev. J. O. Routhier, Vicar General of Ottawa; the sub-deacon of nonor, Rev. Mr. A. Nantel, Superior of the Sentinary at Ste. Therese; and the descen and sub-descen of the mass, Mesars, Hogue and Lavasser respectively, ecclesiastics. The masters of ceremonics were Rev. Messrs Parent and Donnelly, who acquitted themselves in a most praiseworthy partial. Your jury consists of Irish manner. There were also present within the anctuary Mgr. de Goeshrand of Burhngton; Mgr. Jamot, Peterborough; Mgr. Morenu, St. !lyacinthe; Mgr. Racine, Chicontimi; Mgr. Cleary, Kingston; Mgr. Taché, St. Boniface; Mgr. Larocque, St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Wadhams, Ozdensburg, and Mgr. to look at the jury as they come to the book Dahamel, Ottawa. The musical portion of to be sworn, and object to any of them if he choice of the service was contributed by a choir of pleases, and then Damo Justice, fairly seized cholers were cabled, no new cases were renearly seven hundred voices, comprising th choirs of Notre Dame, the Gesu, and Mont real College, and was particularly solemn an grand. The choir was under the direction of Mr. L chelle, who had prepared for the occasion a fine harmonized Mass. Contrary to expectations there were no solos, the Notre Dame choir singing slone, and the Montreal and Jesuit college choirs singing in unison. At the close of the Mass, Rev. Mr. Colin, in the alsence of Mgr. Taschereau, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent pane gyric over the corpse of the venerated Archbishop. he dwelt principally on the grandeur of the virtues and works of the dead prelate, onhis undying faith, his zealous charity, and daily mortification. The dead prelate had been gifted with a disposition amiable, affable, modest, timid even, and yet sus ceptible to the most energetic resolutions, cap this to undertake the most difficult things, to fight the most serious combats. He was a striking example of the power of religious sentiment. The learned orator pointed out very generally the works of the departed prelate during his long lifetime. Whether the object was for the country, the church or the faithful, he was ever to the front displaying that indomitable zeal which had won for him the love and esteem of the people of Canada. He would undoubtedly be greatly missed, not only by his nearer friends and relatives, but by the entire country, his diocese -pecially, and the Catholic Church. He had died a peaceful death and after his long and milliant ecclesiastical career had left behind him undoubted manifestations of his great skill, zeal and devotion. After riefly reviewing some of the more principal of the lamented prelate's works the carned orator concluded his panegyric by most eloquently calling upon the spirit of the departed prelate, whose untiring efforts for he good of souls had, he felt sure, been crowned with the diadem they deserved, to pour down his blessings upon the entire church, and to let his blessings full properly. On the conclusion of the sermon, the most solemn part of the service was proceeded with, that known as the Absolute, which was performed by Mgr. Fabre, assisted ny their Lordships Bishops De Goes-briand, Jamot, Moreau and Racine. At-ter the choir had chanted the Libera, the remains of the ,dead Archbishop were taken from the catafalque to the hearse which awaited it, and which was soon adorned with the floral tributes which had been removed from the casket. The funeral

Danie de Pitie Church, where the remains

of Mgr. Lartigue, confined in a hearse, were

places the display of crape and black and during the evening to mense crowds of people kept p uring in and out of the sacred editice to get a last grimpse of the remains, and at half-past ten the doors were closed to allow the members of the "Adoratio Nocturne" to keep watch over the corpse.

BISHCPS

Has the display of crape and black and gold cloth was both profuse and tasteful. Notably among these places was the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific depot, Business College, Victor's, City and District Savings Bank, Mechanics' Hall and Other places. The streets were lined with vatch over the corpss.

District Savings Bank, Mechanics' Hall and other places. The streets were lined with people, who pronounced the procession one has, perhaps, never before been the scene of such a gathering as that which filled the most imposing that has ever taken place in the city.

(Continued on fifth page.)

HOW GLADSTONE'S COERCION WORKS

London Truth has the following: The valuable and equitable "clauses of the Irish Cocreion Act are, Mr. Gladstone tells us, to be re-enacted. These valuable and equitable clauses are two. The first provides means for cooking the evidence in criminal cases; the second provides means for packing the jury. B-tween them they work round the Britsh constitution very eleverly. The mode of procedure is this. When crime is committed, and you have not the faintest notion who did it, you arrest the inhabitants of the district generally, some as "suspects" and some as "witnesses." You tell the witnesses you regard them in the light of suspects. You tell the suspects that it only rests with them to be come witnesses. You also arrest a certain number of your own men whom you instruct (and pay) to represent themselves as suspect witnesses. You shulle the mass together for a month or so; let them talk to each other; listen to what they say; cross-examine them until they don't know whether they stand on their heads or their heels; tell Patrick Doolan that Michael Murphy has informed upon him; invite Michael Murphy (or, better still, Mrs. Murphy) to return the compliment; offer him a couple of hundred pounds and a free passage to America, if he will; and promise to hang him if he won't. This is the first stage of the "valuable and equitable" method.

Having then applied for a change of venue and a special jury, you go to trial. The "valuable and equitable" tribunal before which you proceed is thus constituted. It consists of a judge who, if he has repented of the sins of his youth, and is no longer on the climb, may be honest and impartial, and of a jury whose members may be and very often are honest, but who must of necessity he centlemon and merchants and big shop keepers, most of whom have suffered more or less from the late agitation, and if there happens to be a Catholic among them you quietly tell him to " stand aside." you tell the (probably) It ish speaking prisoner of the case, begins to sharpen her knife.

Witnesses are of two kinds—the informers and the "uncontaminated" witnesses necessary to corroborate the informers. The "un contaminated" witnesses are mostly policemen. If there are any witnesses who can speak no English, their evidence is translated by an interpreter. The interpreter is a policeman. In this way the prisoner is convicted. The interpreter policeman explains to him what has happened. The prisoner declares has innocence, and is in due course hanged, Then all the policemen are rewarded, in one way or other-by promotion, good service pay, &c.—and the informers are settled with, and then, when the money is pouched, the informers come forward and say that they perjured themselves, and that an innocent man has been hanged. Such are the "equitable " methods and such the "valuable sults of the measure over which the British Parliament will wrange between this and September.

BIG BEAR

SAID TO BE A COUSIN TO THE POET

LAUREATE. QUEBEC, June 15 .- A woman named Mrs. Dabuis, living in St. Sanveur, claims to be a cousin of Big Bear, and eays that his proper name is Edouard Lambert, son of Louis Lambert, farmer, and Marie Frechette, of St. Nicholas, County of Levis, and is, therefore, a cousin of the poet laureate, L. H. Frechette. She states that when Etonard was twenty years of age he left St. Nicholas for the United States with two friends. Nothing was heard of him by his family for 20 years, when a letter was received, statiog that he had been taken prisoner by the Cree Indians and they guarded him so strongly that he was unable to escape. He after wards stated that by acts of bravery he won the admiration of the braves and was conse quently obliged to accept the daughter the chief as his squaw. Upon the death of the chief he was chosen to succeed him by the tribe. To substantiate the above Madame Dubois states that one of Ellouard's brothers subsequently visited the North-West and recognized Big Bear as being his brother. He said Edouard was very rich and had two daughters being educated in a convent. He adds : "The titication is unmistakable from certain l.fe marks, which, despite the Indian paint, were discerniable."

cortege then formed and proceeded to Notre BISHOP OF KERRY'S RETURN. DUBLIN, June 3.—The Right Rev. Andrew joined to the procession, which proceeded as Higgin, Bishop of Kerry, found a most unfollows: A posec of police, Jesuits and Montgracious welcome on his return to Killarney, real College, band of the latter, members of the Union Catholique; hearse, drawn by from the Council of Icish Bishops at Reme. four horses, containing Mgr. Lartigue; hearse The Killarney town commissioners formally recontaining Mgr. Bourget; both guarded by fused to present an address of welcome, and Papal Zonaves; Mgr. Fabre, the other the people shut up their houses and abstained the people shut ur their houses and abstained bishops, visiting clergy, seminarians to the from meeting the bishop at the station or esnumber of about 400, honorable mumbers of corting him to his palace, as was done in the the Bench, the Mayor and Aldermen, members of Parliament, the Bar, and other professions, besides representatives from different societies uses in that Bishop Higgins fails to show sufof the city. The route then taken was by ficient sympathy for the National cause.

St. James atreet to Inspector, St. Antoine and Cathedral to the church. Business all The Princess Bouncies is to be married with

DENOUNCING COERCION.

REJOICING OVER THE DEFRAT OF MR.

GLADSTONE. New York, June 15 .- The members of the Irish National League of New York have

passed the following resolutions : -When the infamous Gladstone government, by its treatment of the Irish people, hy its suppression of public meetings, by its assaults on the freedom of the press, by its murder through legal power of men against whom no valid evidence could be found-in a word, by its coercion laws, known as the Crimes act -had firstly carned the sternest opposition from all lovers of Ireland; and whereas, even though English statistics ex-hibit a remarkable absence of crime in Iro-land, the same ministry had decided to continue for two years longer the system of op-

pression we now denounce, be it Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National League hereby tender to Mr. Parnell and the other nationalist members our hearty congratulations on the great victory achieved by them.

Resolved, That we hail this victory as an omen of far greater triumph in the future when the Irish parliamentary ranks shall number eighty or more members, and be it Resolved, That we urge all desiring the success of the Irish people to once more aid the League in this city by enrolling in it and thus prepare for the contest approaching and be partakers in the victory sure to come. A victory that will recreate Irish industries so long dormant; that shall give the people their national and instignable rights of making their own laws.

SOUDAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Losnos, June 13 .- The city newspayer men have appointed a committee and are raising funds to erect a suitable monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the special war cor-respondents of the London press who were killed in the Soudan. The list includes Elmund O'Donovan, of the Daily News; Frank Vigitelli, of the Graphic Cot. Burnaby and Mr. Herbert, of the Morning Post; John A. Cameron, of the Standard, and Frank Roberts, of Reuter's Telegram Com-

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

MARSEILLES, June 13 .-- Since the two deaths supposed to have been caused by ported. The progress of the discuse in Spain, however, is watched with the greatest anxiety. Almost everybody is convinced that there will be a fresh outbreak this summer. All vessels from the infected ports are quarantined. There are three now anchored at Trioul. The population is much excited. The fets of the Sacred Heart and the anniversary of the delivery of Masseilles from the plague, which destroyed 40,000 in-habitants in 1720, were kept yesterday with unwonted fervor. Special prayers for protection from the pestilence was offered up in the presence of an immense congregation.

Mankin, June 15 -The cholera is spreading all along the Mediterranean. There are several cases now in Teral, Alicanti and Cartigana. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The exodus is increasing. At Castlelon yesterday 114 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths were reported. At Cartegena 214 new cases and 60 deaths.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

QUEBEC, June 12 -In Leonard vs. the Count de Primeo Real, Judge Caron has given judgment postponing the case until it has been heard by the Court of Review. The decision is one of some importance to creditors, as, according to it, any delitor desiring to postpone his case, can, by depositing \$20 or \$40 in court on an appeal for a review of judgment rendered in the case, obtain a delay from June to November, there being no court from the 1st July to the 1st October. This question will be argued at the end of the month by Hon, Mr. Irvine and Mr. Tessier for the dendant, and Mr. Lavery, with Mr. Languedoc as counsel, for the plaintiff.

THE BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES. LONDON, June 14. - The Bonapartist mani-

festo recently issued by the supporters of Prince Victor Napoleon has fallen flat. The ex Empress Eugenic has stopped the annual pension of 24 000 francs which had been settled on Victor, because the young man has been leading a riotous and vicious life. The ex Empress and Princesses Clothilde and Mathilde are, it is reported, engaged in conspiracy to supplant Victor as pretender to the Bonapartist succession by his brother, Prince Louis. The latter refuses to be s party to the conspiracy.

CUNCEALING A MURDER.

STAUNTON, Va., June 13 .-- Last week a boy living with an uncle named Jack Huffman, mountaineer, died from the alleged effects of fall and was buried. Suspicion was aroused and the body exhumed, the autopsy dis-closed that death resulted from a knife wound in the intestines and spines. Hullman disiked the boy and it is believed murdered nim. Several years ago a little girl mysteriously disappeared in the same house. Lynching is threatened.

A Brussels letter says there is a marvellous improvement in the condition of the Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian of Mexico. The malady which for years has oppressed her brain is gradually disapt ear-

The state of the s

EMMET'S REBELLION.

An Interesting Account of the Friendship that Existed Between the Patriot and the Poet Moore.

Mostility of John Philpot Curran to Emmet's Love for His Daughter-The Failure in Thomas Street.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY, M. P.

At the time when the plans of the United Irishmen were slowly ripening towards revolution, and when Wolfe Tone and Edward Fitzgerald still believed in the immediate regeneration of the country, there were two young men in Dublin University-close personal friends-who were watching with peculiar interest the progress of events. Both were destined to leave behind them names that will live for ever in the history of the Irish nation. One was Thomas Moore; the other, his junior by a year and his senior by one class in the University, was Robert Emmet

· It was especially natural that two such young men should take the keenest interest in the national movement that was going on about them. It was a movement calculated to attract all the generous and impassioned impulses of youth. Both Moore and Emmet were profoundly ambitious for their nation's welfare; both of them, we may well assume, felt conscious of the possession of abilities beyond the average; and both were animated by a desire to be of active service to their people. The desire, however, which merely led Moore to become the poetical voice of Ireland's aspirations and regrets, urged Emmet into directed and more decided action. Emmet was a brother of Thomas Addis Emmet. He was, therefore, closely in connection with the revolutionary movement, and did all that lay in his power to advance it by his speeches n the Debating society and in the Historical society of the College. Political speeches were, of course, forbidden in such bodies as these two societies; but Emmet always contrived to introduce into his utterances upon any of the themes set down for debate some burning words which those who listened to aim, and loved him, could readily interpret into justification of the United Irishmen, and encouragement of their effects. Between the young orator and the young

poet the closest friendship and affection exof Robert Emmet; and it is almost surprising that under the circumstances Moore did not become more deeply involved in the conspiracy that spread all around him. Moore had not, however, the nature of the conspirator, or of the very active politician. was called upon to do other work in this world, and he did that work so worthily that we may well forgive him for having been so little of a rebel at a time when rebellion was the duty of every Irishman. Moore tells a touching little story of himself and of his friend, which in itself exemplifies the different natures of the two young men. Moore had become possessed of that precious volume in which the labors of Mr. Bunting had collected so much of the national music of Ireland; and he delighted in passing long hours in playing over to himself the airs which he was destined later on to make so famous by his verses. Emmet often sat by him while he played, and Moore records how, one evening, just as he finished playing that spirited tune called "The Red Fox," Emmet sprang up as from a reverie, and ex-claimed. "Oh, that I were at the head of twenty thousand men marching to that air !' The air which awakened in Emmet the gallant hope, which he was never destined to see realized, had probably started in the brain of Moore dim memories of which Emmet had desired to hear as the marching song of victory is familiar to every Irishman as "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old." "How little did I think," said the poet, " that in one of the most touching of t elsweetlairs I used to play to him his own dying words would find an interpreter so worthy of their sad but proud feelings; or that another of those mournful strains would long be associated in the hearts of his countrymen with the memory of her who shared with Ireland his last blessing and prayer." Ninety eight had come and gone like a dream. The leaders of the United Irishmen were dead, in exile, or hiding from the law The Irish parliament had passed from existence, and the hated union with England had become an accomplished fact. e promises of the British Minister, which had done so much to facilitate the passing of the Act of Union, had, of course, been shamefully violated.

There were desperate riots in Limerick, Waterford and Tipperary in the year of the union -smouldering embers of the revolution of '98, which were destined still to break out into one final, fitful conflagration. Robert Emmet saw the sufferings of his country with indignation, but not with despair. He conceived the possibility of reviving the spirit of '98. In his eyes revolution was not dead, but only asleep; and he proudly fancied that he might be the voice to wake rebellion from The trance, and lead it to its triumph. He had some personal fortune of his own, which he unselfishly devoted to the purpose he had in view. Gradually he began to gather around him a cluster of the disaffected—survivors of '98 who had escaped the grave, the gibbet, or exile-men like the heroic Myles Byrne, of Wexford, who had evaded the clutch of the law, and was lying perdu in Dublin, as assistant in a timber yard, and waiting for fortune. In Myles Byrne, Emmet found a ready and a daring colleague, and each found others no less ready, no less daring, and no less devoted to their country, to aid in the new revolutionary movement. Like the United Irishmen, Emmet was willing to avail himself of French arms; but he trusted France less than the United Irishmen had done. He had been in Paris; he had had interviews with Napoleon; he had distrusted the First Consul, and, as we know from his dying speech, he never for a moment enter-tained the slightest idea of exchanging the dominion of England for the dominion of France. His scheme was desperate, but it was by no means hopeless. Large stores of arms and gunpowder were accumulated in the various depots in Dublin. Thousands of men were pledged to the cause and were prepared to lose their lives for it. The means of establishing a provisional government had been essent to roought out, and had been given tif et us in an elaborate document, in which vast information was printed, ready to be sown broadcast through the city and the county as soon as the green flag floated over Dublin Castle. That was Emmet's chief purpose. Once master of the Castle, and Dublin would be practically in his power; and Dublin once in the hands of rebellion,

the country like fire in a jungle, and Ireland might indeed be free. It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the events of that memorable evening of July 23,

1803. At 10 o'clock a rocket sent up from Thomas street blazed for a moment, the meteor of insurrection, in the unwonted darkness of that summer night. But the signal that was to have been the herald of freedom was only the herald of failure. A small mob of men hurried to the malt house in mass lane, which was the principal store of arms. There pikes were burriedly handed out to the crowd, and then Emmet, who had hoped to head an found himself the centre of an undisciplined rabble. His hopes must have sunk low as he stood there in the dim and dismal street, in his glittering uniform of green and gold; but his heart did not fail him for a moment. He turned towards the castle at the head of his turbulent horde as composedly as if he had been marshalling the largest army in Europe. But the crowd lacked cohesion, lacked purpose, lacked de-termination. It fell away from its leader loosely, even aimlessly. Some rushed wildly at the castle; others, at the moment when unity and concentration were of the utmost importance, hurried off in another direction to sack a debtor's prison and set the inmates free. While the disorganized crowd was still in Thomas street, while Emmet was vainly trying to rally his forces and accomplish something, a carriage came slowly down the street—the carriage of Lord Kilwarden, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Inside the carriage were Lord Kilwarden, his daughter, and his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe. mob surrounded the carriage; Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were dragged from the carriage, and killed with innumer-able pike-thrusts. The girl was left untouched : was, it is said, carried out of danger by Robert Emmet himself, who had vainly attempted to stop the purposeless slaughter. Before the Chief Justice was quite dead Major Sirr and a large body of his soldiers made their appearance, and the mob vanished almost without resistance, leaving several prisoners in the hands of the military.

Emmet had disappeared, no one knew where-no one, that is, except some dozen of his followers and some farmers in the Wicklow mountains, whose hospitality and protection were extended to the fugitive patriot. Emmet might easily have escaped to France if he had chosen, but he delayed till too late. Emmet was a young man, and Emmet was in love. "The idol of his heart," as he calls her in his dying speech, was Sarah Curran, the isted. The genius of Moore was naturally daughter of John Philpot Curran, the captivated by the pure and lofty enthusiasm great crator who had played so important a part in defending the state prisoners of '9S. Emmet was determined to see her before he went. He placed his life upon the stake and, lost it. He returned to Dublin, and was hiding at Harold's Cross when his place of refuge was betrayed, and he was arrested by Major Sirr, the same who had brought Fitzgerald to his death, and who now, strangely enough, occupies a corner of the same graveyard with the "gallant and seditious Geraldine."

Curran very bitterly opposed E.nmet's love for Sarah, and the voice which had been raised so often and so eloquently in defense of the other heroes and martyrs of Irish revolution was not lifted up in defense of Emmet. Curran has been often and severely censured for not undertaking Emmet's defense, and he has been accused, in consequence, of being at least indirectly the cause of his death. But we may safely assume that no advocacy either of men or of angels could by any possibility have stirred the hearts of those in authority, and saved the life of the man who was presumptuous enough to rebel against the Union. The trial was hurried through. Every Irish schoolboy knows the impassioned and eloquent address which Emmet delivered -an address which even the tragic circumstances could not save from the brutal interruption of Lord Norhury. On the altar Ireland; of the Knights of the Red Branch, of truth and liberty, Emmet had extinof Malichi with the gold torque, and of the guished the torch of friendship, had buried City of Lough Neagh. The music offered up the idol of his soul, and the object of his affection. With the shadow of death upon him, the doomed patriot addressed his countrymen in words of wellnigh prophetic import, forbidding them to write his epitaph until his country had taken her place among the nations of the earth. The words did not pass his lips long before his death. He was found guilty late in the night of the 19th September, and he was hanged the next morning in Thomas street, on the spot where the gloomy church of St. Catherine looks down Bridgeport street, where his principal stores of arms had been

> Such was the fate of Robert Emmet. His dying request has been faithfully obeyed by his countrymen; and it is but fitting that no spot should bear his name, no statue should typify his memory, until the time comes for which he hoped, and for which he suffered. His old friend, the companion of his youth. the poet who had loved him, has honored his memory with two of his noblest lyrics, and has devoted a third to the girl whom Emmet's love has made immortal. Curran never forgave his daughter for having given her affections to Emmet; he practically disowned her, and did not, it is said, even extend his forgiveness to her at the hour of her death some years later, It is melancholy to have to record the fact that the betrothed wife of Robert Emmet was not entirely faithful to his memory. She married, at the instance, it is said of her friends, and did not long survive her marriage. - Condensed from United

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[Now First Published].

CAMIOLA

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of

Athens," &c.

CHAPTER X .- Continued.

"No, I don't suppose it would. Besides, Vinnie is engaged, she told, or as good as told me, to some young fellow over there, and of course if he is a fellow of any spirit he wouldn't let her be taken about in that sort of way to a place he wasn't going."
"No, of course not," murmured unfortu

"Are you to see her again?" nate Fitzurse. "To see Vinnie? Oh, no; I don't suppose so. I can't do anything for her; and what would be the good. I'm not one bit mashed upon her; and I don't want her to be mashed upon me; and she wouldn't in any case; but she interests me, and she's a dear little Vinnie.'

"A dear little Vinnie!" Thus was the girl spoken of, and spoken of too without the lightest intention of disrespect, who the very day before had been Fitzurse's idea of womanhood. So utterly was she below his companion's social range that it seemed quite natural to him to speak of her as a dear little Vinnie; as if she were a waitress or a lady's maid. Walter almost hated the young man who thus spoke of her; he almost hated the "Does he call her Vinnie to her face, I girl. wonder?" he asked of his angry soul. For a moment he thought of having an explanation and a scene with her, and he felt as if he should like to beat her; and then a rush of servile satisfaction came over him at the thought that this would give him all the bet-

ter excuse for getting rid of her.

The talk passed away from "dear little Vinnie," and went on to many other subjects and persons concerning most of whom Eitzurse knew but little even by hearsay. He kept the strictest watch over his tongue, lest he should betray ignorance of something whereof he was expected to have knowledge, and thereby let his companion know how utterly out of society he was. Once again he felt happy. Nothing on earth, he resolved, should ever induce him to live at Fitzurseham a zain.

"I suppose you have money of your own?" Romont said, in answer to some observation from Fitzurse about his having soon to look out for new quarters.

"Very little," Fitzurse said, carelessly. "Yes, yes; I think I heard something to that effect. The property all got muddled away, didn't it, long before your time?" "All gone, pretty nearly," Fitzurse replied, with the air of one to whom money is

of small concern. "Better look out for some girl with a lot

of money." "But you have just been saying you wouldn't do anything of the kind yourself?" "Ah, well, there's a difference. You see, you would bring a girl a grand old family name; to be Mrs. Fitzurse would be some thing even in these levelling days that Lady

Letitia is so fond of denouncing. If I were a girl with a big fortune I should be delighted to exchange it for such a name. That would be a fair bargain; but I have nothing to offer. It wouldn't be much to be Mrs. Romont,

would it ?" Fitsurse did not knew very well what he he allowed the matter to drop without making any remark. There was indeed a fearful joy about this playing at being a man of great family. He was in for it now, and he would not draw back. He had begun by envying his new friend; his bright, varied life. his familiarity with good society, his easy circumstances, his charming bachelor quar-Londor he already begun to feel an air of superiority growing on him. After all, a generous mother, a respectable family, a good place in society, and handsome lodgings off St. James street, although excellent in their way, do not exactly constitute a Fitzurse. Walter was getting into a mood to believe that it would not so much matter after all if wealth and commerce, laws and learning, were to die, provided only that we were not

bereft of our old nobility. He called his new friend "my dear fellow" several times, and with the most easy grace. The dawn was reddening over Fitzurese ham when Walter got to his home, his shabby little lodging there. Life had changed absolutely, utterly, for him. All the past had suddenly become hateful to him. The joys, the hopes, the ambitions of yesterday were despicable in his eyes now. Yet the place which was an odious prison to him yesterday was glorified into a Paradise for the moment. The presence of Miss Lisle had changed it as it had changed him. He would do great and lorious things to gain her; he would gain ner: he would win a name at which the world should wonder, and then she would not disdain him; she would have him. With heartthrobs of ineffable delight he whispered to himself that she did not even now disdain him: not dared to ask her if he might call, and, in deed, he supposed it would not be proper to ask if he might call on a young unmarried lady; but he had not ventured to ask nermission of Lady Letitia to call on her. What if he should never have a chance of seeing them-of seeing Janette again? Oh, but that would not be possible; they must meet destined to meet; it was destiny; it was fate. With that conviction he bore himself proudly. He was now convinced that he was and misgivings on this subject before; but since he had spoken with Junette Lisle his mind was clear. Not merely was he satisfied that he did come of thal proud line, but he was likewise satisfied that he had refrained from asserting his right and his social rank before out of sheer sympathy with the great movement for man's equality. He admired himself doubly; first as an undoubted Fitzurse, and next as a Fitzurse who personally despised the distinctions of rank, and would even have consented not to be known as a Fitzurse. He strode along the grev street with a more lordly air than ever. He was longing to get to his bedroom in order to have aquiet look at himself in his evening dress. Undoubtedly, he did look very well in his evening dress-a garb which does not always become those who wear it for the first time. He had glanced at himself many a time at Lady Letitia's, and had always received new encouragement from what he saw. "I must be a gentleman by birth," he thought proudly to himself," or how would it come natural to me to wear these clothes and to look so well in them?" Now he was eager to have himself all to himself, to be alone and to have a good study of his face

him some troublesome question about the she pleased. So she left the Rectory,

and figure before he took off the precious

dress clothes. It was delightful to think that

everybody was in bed, that he could not be

seen as he stole to his room.

manner in which he had spent his evening. But now suddenly it was borne in upon him that she stood right in the way of his ambition and his love at once. What was the use of forming schemes and plans to win Miss Lisle and wear her, when he was already pledged, engaged, bound hard and fast to this noor little girl in the shabby house in Fitzurseham?

Even the dawn or a summer morning could

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not make beautiful that end of Fitzurseham in which Fitzurse lived. It was the inland extreme, if we may thus describe it; away from the river, the churchyard, and the rectory. The street was new, comparatively speaking, and consisted of two long rows of stucco fronted houses, with flights of steps and little patches of dusty enclosure, supposed to have been intended for gardens. Every one of these houses was exactly like the other. The eye turned instinctively away from their gaunt monotony of stucco. They were all exactly in the same condition of premature decay. They were all much too big for the people who lived in them; they had all been built under the inspiration of some maniacal idea that wealthy Londoners would come and live in them. Walter had a large bedroom and a sittingroom, and he almost shuddered as he entered his dreary possessions. The blinds in the drawing-room were carefully drawn down, and the dawn was only able to steal in. There was the regulation lodging house mirror, with its gilt frame shrouded in gauze; there was the gilt and gaudy apron filling up the fireplace; there were the shells to ornament the chimney-piece there were the wax flowers under a glass shale. He pulled up the blind and looked out of the window, but suddenly drew back as if the one glance had brought some disagree able sensation with it; and then he relieved his mind by looking in the mirror and study ing the effect of his dress clothes. The effect was consoling, and he went to bed to dream of the West End and Janette Lisle. Walter had not reached his lodging wholly

inseen of watchful eyes. On the opposite side of the street a little way up lived Vinnie Lam-mas and her mother. It was the sight of their house which had brought with it a disagreeable idea, and sent him from the window. Vinnie had waited for hours after her return from the festivities in the hope of seeing him, of merely seeing him; and now she had seen him and that was all. She had eluded the tender vigilance of her mother, and persuaded the poor old woman to go to bed in the full belief that Vinnie was going to bed also to have a sound sleep. But the girl did not go to bed; she sat and watched until the dawn came up; and at last she saw Walter return to his home. He had not come near her at the breaking up of the party in Fitzurse House; she and her mother had hung about the grounds until they found that he had positively gone. Vinnie affected to think nothing of it; she even went so far as to assure her mother that she did not expect him to come to her; that he had explained in advance the reasons why he could not do so; that it was all right. She would not admit to her mother, she would not admit to herself, how much her heart misgave her. She went to bed a little comforted by the knowledge that he was near; that she had seen him; that he would be sure to tell her all about it and make everything seem quite right when he came to see her; tomorrow-to day that is ; the sun was already

Nor was poor Vinnie the only anxious watcher in Fitzurseham that morning. The same dawn found Camiola Sabine wide awake and full of fear and trouble and pain of mind; and thrilling also with emotion that was ought to say under the circumstances, and so wild and startling, not all trouble, and that was new to her. Poor Georgie Lisle was tossing feverishly on his bed, and was angry with the hateful day when it began to force its unwelcome companionship upon him. The event of the past night had only flung new fluel on the love that consumed him. He kept saying to himself: "She must have me; she must have me; I will kill myselt it she refuses; I so." Over near St. James street Romont was lighting another eigar, and was thinking it would hardly be worth while going to bed at all now; he would go and have a Turkish bath, he thought, as soon as the Hammams opened, and then he would go out of town somewhere for the day, "To think of such a girl being in love with him," was the burden of his thoughts; the 'him' being George "I wish to heaven I had never seen her," Romont said to himself. "I was all right until I saw her. What a fool I am! I

think I'll run down and see dear old mother. Mrs. Pollen sitting alone in front of Fitzurse House had perceived that the dawn was creeping up the sky. "Mr. Merridew and I were having a long talk, Mr. Pilgrim," she explained. "He has just gone. Will you kindly tell the coachman to get ready, please; I am shocked to find that I have kept you all

out of bed so long." "I am not sleepy, Madame," said Pilgrim.

CHAPTER XI. -A PASSIONATE PILGRIM. Camiola had a terrible time of it that day. She could not sleep much although she had not gone to bed until the dawn. In her heart, as in Hamlet's, there was a kind of fighting that would not let her that she had been very kind to him. He had sleep. When she got up, hoping to find that everyone else was still in bed, she became acquainted with the fact that George Lisle was up also. She could not escape him; and he told her of his love all over again. He was more feverish and impassioned than ever. seemed to have lost all power of self-restraint. He protested again and again that he that would not be possible; they must meet could not live without her, and that if again. His heart told him that they were she would not love him he would kill himself. She tried to reason with him; tried to laugh him out of his madness; I tried to make him believe, to make herself be the last living descendant of the great lieve, that he was not serious; that he did Fitzurse family. He had had secret doubts not mean what he said. "I am dying of love for you, Camiola," he passionately declared. She made vain appeals to his courage, to his manhood, to his spirit; she grew angry with him, and spoke hot contemptuous words to him.

"I wouldn't ask a girl to marry me who didn't love me," she said, " if I were a man ; I would die first. I wouldn't have a girl who was willing to marry me on such terms. I am ashamed of you, Georgie; you ought to

be ashamed of yourself. Do you want to drive me out of the house?"

"I don't care," was all he could say. "If you leave the house I'll go after you. I can't live without you, Camiola; and I will not live without you. I can'd I will not "No; I can't guess; except that I su one like without you. I can't have me I'll not cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the property of the cone likes to be thought all the cone likes to be the cone likes to be the cone of the live without you. If you don't have me I'll kill myself."

"I wish you would kill me." Camiola said.

"Would that serve your purpose as well, Georgie? It would be better for me to be dead than to be the cause of all this trouble." Then she burst into tears, and begged of him to leave her, and for the moment he became alarmed at the tempest of grief he had brought up, and he left her. Camiola could think of nothing better than go and see Mrs. Pollen. Mrs. Pollen seemed a kind woman; and she knew something about Camiola which others of you; and sweet of you; everything you do did not know. Lady Letitia was not up yet, nor Janette; and Camiola knew that Mrs. In all this time he had thought but little Pollen was an early riser. Camiola was a look on me just as an old man and nothing about Vinnie. Once or twice it occurred to spoilt child in the Lisle household, and else. I am old enough, God knows; but I him that when next they met she might ask was allowed to go where she would and as am still young in soul; and I felt that.

and sped to fitzurse House in a faint sorry; I never thought it could offend you hope that Mrs. Pollen might have remained there all night. She found Mr. Pilgrim arranging and trimming flower-beds on the lawn. Pilgrim, it was now understood by everybody, was to be retained by Mrs. Pollen as a perpetual caretaker of Fitzurse House whether she should inhabit it or not. He between her and the way to the gate; "you was by temperament and habit a "handy had better hear it all out now; and there is and could do almost anything that wanted to be done. One of the reasons why he admired Romont so much was that

Romont, too, was a "handy man." An uneasy light came into Pilgrim's eyes when he saw Miss Sabine. He seemed at once delighted and alarmed. Mrs. Pollen, he told her, had not remained in Fizurse House; she had gone to her hotel in Dover street. But she would be certain to be in Fitzurse House some time that day.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Then Camiola had better have gone back at once to the Rectory. But she did not. She had always been in the habit of talking in free and riendly fashion to Pilgrim; and she was glad to be away from the Rectory just now; at least until Lady Letitia and Janette were up. It was a relief to her to listen to Pilgrim's slow, quiet, melancholy sentences after George Lisle's wild and sickening ravings. So they walked about the grounds together, and she asked him questions about the place and its history, and she set him talking about Romont. That was a dangerous subject for her; dangerous especially because Pilgrim was so much of a hero-worshipper that he made of Bertie Romont a positive embodiment of all that is brave, and generous, and thoughtful, and unselfish in man. It was de-lightful and it was torturing to Camiola to hear such words spoker, and it made her feel very tender and kind to poor Pilgrim. She turned her eyes on him with gratefulness and sincere regard, and their rays penetrated to his very heart of hearts. Something he said about Romont drew from her a little outburst of feeling which alarmed her; it might almost have betrayed her, she thought, to any one with quicker perceptions than poor, quiet Mr. Pilgrim.

"Let us go down to the river," she suddenly said; determined to turn off the con-

versation.

There was an ancient water-gate which opened on the river and the strand. A flight of crumbling oozy steps of stone led dewn. Camiola and Pilgrim went down the steps and stood upon the edge of the water. The sun was sparkling on the river; it was a morning to fill the heart with poetic tenderness and pathetic feeling. Camiola's nerves had been all unstrung. She found, she could not tell why, the tears come into her eyes.

' Let us go back," she said.
They turned, and as they turned she saw Pilgrim's pale, grey, and wasted face looking paler and greyer and more wasted than ever in the pitiless play of the sunlight. The morning seemed so youthful, and his face seemed so old! A great rush of pity came up in her heart. He seemed so lonely, so wasted, and so worn; he had no son or daughter to care for him; now as she looked on him, all of those thoughts, he even appeared to her to be very feeble. She longed to do something for him; to help him in some way. The lowest step of the flight was high, was broken, was slippery, and not quite easy to mount, Camiola leaped up highly and then turning round with the impulse of one who is conscious of the full possession of youth and strength she held out a kindly hand to help her elderly companion up. If she had struck him with that hand she could not have brought such a sudden furious anger into his face. He flung back the hand she offered to him and gave

cry of pain. "What do you do that for?" he exclaimed with a flash of strange pale light in

his eyes. "Do what, Mr. Pilgrim? What do you mean? Why are you angry? I thought

you might stumble; that step is so slippery, and I wanted to give you a helping hand."
"Come down," said he. As her hand was still outstretched he caught it and drew her towards the strand again. She leaped down. She felt that otherwise she would have been pulled down.

"Do you think I am an old man?" he cried. "Do you think I am crippled with age; do you think I am palsied or a dotard? Look here!" He suddenly caught the girl up in his arms, as if she were an infant, and ran with her up the steps; leaped from step to step; taking often two steps at a he added, with a wild smile-"you-you time. When he had reached the gate he peerless girl! Good-bye-I'll not trouble you time. opened it with one hand, holding her firmly to his breat with the other. He strode among the paths and flower-beds, and across | never again act like a brute. Don't think of the lawn, until he reached the entrance to the house, and there at last he put the girl on her feet. He did this with ease and care at once. She touched ground so lightly that she hardly felt it. All the time he was carrying her she had not made the slightest resistance; she 1 d not screamed or remonstrated, or indeed utter a word. She held her breath and kept her presence of mind. Of what avail a scream a struggle? The place was lonely, not a creature was to be seen. If he had gone mad. and at first she felt sure he had gone mad, there was no help for her but such as her own courage and her own will could find. Now she was on her feet again, and she

ooked into his eyes. They were wild indeed, but she saw no madness there.

"Pilgrim," she asked, "why on earth did you do that?"

'To show that I am not an old man, a broken down old man, as you seemed to think. That's why I took you in my arms as if you were a child and carried you, I could run a mile with you and not draw a long

breath. "But I never said you couldn't; and I am not a weight to be used in champion races or athletic sports of any kind. I don't under-

stand vou. "Are you offended with me?"

He spoke despairingly rather than defiantly. "Much more astonished than offended. It's not a thing to be merely offended at; and I am not given to taking offence; I am sorry you did it that's all. Now I must go home." She still did not dare to be too abrupt with him. She did not even yet feel by any means confident in his sanity, but she did not want anyone to come that way and see them : she would rather take her chance. The rustle of some leaves on the ground sent a thrill of alarm through her. What if it should be the

"Can't you guess why I wanted you not to "No; I can't guess; except that I suppose

no one likes to be thought old; but I didn't think you old—not in that sense."
"You did, you did. You offered to help me!

"What harm was that! You seemed to me to have stumbled, and you are not as young as I am. I would have given a hand to anyone at such a time."

"No, you wouldn't. You wouldn't have thought it necessary to offer, a helping hand to-o-oh, to any some men some know that; you wanted to to p me because you looked on me as an old man; and it was kind is kind and sweet, to me and to everyone else; but it cut me to the heart that you should

"I am so sorry, Mr. Pilgrim; so very

and I don't know that I should think any the less of you even if you were old." She said this with the memory of poor George's youthful hysterics painfully fresh in her mind, "I

must go, Mr. Pilgrim; good-bye.
"Just a moment," Pilgrim said, coming no reason why you shouldn't, for it only concerns me; it's of no consequence to you. But I should like you to know it just here once for all. Did you ever hear of men who had committed a murder or some such crime and who couldn't keep it to themselves, but must go and tell the story to the woods, or to the waters, or the birds of the air? Well, I haven't committed any crime; but I am guilty of a great folly, and I must let it out to you; you must hear my confession. It is this, Miss Sabine; 1 am in love—with you.

She knew this was coming. The words spoken by Mrs. Pollen the night before came back to her mind; the kindness of a woman may kill a man sometimes! Why had she ever been friendly to this poor man? She felt shame and pity; shame for him and pity for him. How could a man of his age humble himself like that to a girl? It was all inconceivable to her; the possibility of anything of the kind had never occurred to her, They all say that girls are self-conceited," she thought; "I only wish that I had been self-conceited enough to think that this might happen." What was to come next? Was she never to speak to any man on pain of his instantly making love to her? Such thoughts went through her even while she was still speaking.
"I wish you hadn't told me this, Mr. Pil-

grim; I don't see what good it can do you. I don't see what I can see or do. I am very sorry, very; but I never thought of anything of the kind."
"Of course you didn't; how could you? I

never thought of it myself; I thought I was far too old, and had gone through too much, to feel like that for any woman. I never meant to tell you; it all came out with a rush that time. I think for the moment I was out of my senses; I must have been. But it's done now, and it is a relief to me; you know it, and you will feel for me, and not be angry with me and hate me, as other women would. Don't despise me; oh, pray, Miss Sabine, don't, if you can."

Camiola's one anxiety now was to get away. She did not despise him, she was not conscious of being angry with him; she was merely perplexed in the extreme.

"I am not angry," she said; "I don't think it a thing to be angry about. I am sor. ry ; I should have liked to make you feel happy, and I should like to have pleasant memories of our acquaintanceship always. I always liked you; I always liked to talk to you, and it's a pity, I think."

Thereupon she broke down and could not say any more.

'Child," he said with some energy, "it does you no harm-no more than if you were told that the dog loved you, or the trees and the winds. What does it matter to you if I love you? I couldn't help it, and you couldn't help it. God made you beautiful, and good, and sweet, and He made me a man with a loving heart, who never had a chance of loving before. Now I'll let you go; only I should just like to hear you say that you forgive me, and perhaps that you understand me. Try to think what a brokendown poor creature like me must have felt when it made him let out this confession to

a gir! like you." 'I do understand you, indeed I do : and forgive you, if there is anything to forgive. I don't know enough to know whether there is or not; and you will get over this. You lead too lonely a life here, I think. You brood over things, and fancies grow on you,' and she shook her head, and felt herself becoming preternaturally wise, as she thus

reasoned out his case for him, "Fancies!" he exclaimed, "fancies!"

She was going away, but she could not part from him in anything like unkindness. She held out her hand, and he took it and bent his bead.

"You won't tell anyone?" he said. "Oh, no; I shan't tell anyone." She was growing red at the very idea of telling any-

"God bless you," he said. "If I were inclined to be an atheist you would make me believe in God; for there must have been a God to make you—and a God to bless you? any more, you may depend upon that. You have treated me like a human being; I'll me any more, I am happy now—in a sort of way. You know my secret; it is like the lifting of a load off my heart to have told it

You will keep it to yourself; and you won't laugh at me, or think any the worse of me; and now, come what will, I don't care what happens."

There was something in his expression as he said these words which sent a sudden fear through her.

"Mr. Pilgrim," she said gravely, "you will not be careless about your life? You will not think less of it because I am in your confidence; because I am your friend; because I like you so well?" He did not quite understand her meaning

at first. He was perhaps too much occupied with his own thoughts, "Oh, that is what you mean," he said at

"Oh, no, I shan't do that. Life is much more precious to me now than it was before. And, in any case, do you think I would do anything which could annoy you or give you pain? That would be a poor return for all

you have said, wouldn't it ?" "Thank you; that is quite enough," she replied. It was only just a sudden thought of mine, but we understand each other now. You must leave this place; you have talents that are thrown away here. You must go to London and fight the big fight of your life You must go to there, and make a name and make all your

as some of them do already.' Leave this place—where I first saw you; where we are speaking now? No, I'll not do that ; I'll live and die here."

friends applaud you and feel proud of you-

Camiola left Fitzurse House. She had no longer any thought of waiting for Mrs. Pollen. She had left the Rectory to escape from Georgie; now she found it better after all to get back to the Rectory again. Her whole ideas were upset; she did not know from what quarter might come the next obnoxious declaration of love. She seemed to be driven like a shuttlecock from one place to another by declarations of love. Nothing is so trying, so hateful to some girls as an unexpected and unwelcome declaration of love. Sometimes it does not even flatter a girl's self-conceit, it rather hurts and humbles it. "What have I done to bring all this on me?" Camiola kept asking of herself; "I must have done some thing wrong; I must have given some sort of encouragement by my manner, or I should not have these things said to me." miserable; all the more so because she could not tell any one of her troubles. Only yes. terday she was still happy; a few days before that she had had no thought that was not happy. Now everything was changed; she felt no surety about anything. After what

had happened what might not happen? When he saw the gate of Fitzurse House

close behind her, Christian Pilgrim flung himself down flat on the ground and grovelled there. The excitement had all gone, and he into his very heart.

CHAPTER XII. _ "WELL, I WILL MARRY THEE—ALAS!"

Some of the days that followed were the saddest Camiola's life had yet known. Georgie Lisle forebore for a while to press her with his love making; but he seemed miserable, and his health was not being restored; he was growing worse and weaker every day, and he looked unutterable things. Camiola felt only too sure that the whole story would tell only too sale that the whole story would come out before long. Georgie would certainly betray himself; Lady Letitia would suspect; would ask him; would press him; and he would tell her all; Camiola would be put in the odious light of a vain girl who was allowing a genlight of a value will who was allowing a generous boy to pine and die for love of her. "Why should I not marry him?" she sometimes asked herself. "If it would make him and Lady Letitia happy, what could I do better?" Then the thought would come up that she did not love him; that he was not a man whom she could ever bring herself to love; and that if she did marry him and did ever again see the man she could have loved, she would be miserable. She was angry with herself, and despised herself for her wild feeling towards Romont; but there it was distinct and clear a part of her life as surely as any physical fact that went to make up that life. She was in love with Romont; and her reason as well as her feelings inspired her. She knew that he was as surely the manner of man whom she could love and look up to, of whom she could make a hero, as Georgie was not and never could be. In moments of perplexity and pain it occurred to her that she ought to marry Georgie, if only to prevent people from finding out that she had been so weak, so unwomanly, as to fall in love with a man whom she bardly knew, who cared no thing about her, who was never thinking of

Meanwhile she saw nothing of Romont. He had gone down to the country, she heard someone say; anyhow, he did not come to Fitzurseham. Mrs. Pollen was a good deal away also; and when she was at Fitzurseham was very busy apparently with the fitting up of her house. Walter Fitzurse came to the rectory almost every day, and rode and walked with Lady Letitia and Janette, and s metimes found opportunity for a quiet walk with Janette alone. For all her own hearttrouble, Camiola retained the keen use of her eyes, and could see that this young pair were coming to have all the ways of lovers, and she wondered whether Lady Letitia observed

this, and what she thought of it. One night Camiola was alone in her room and very melancholy. The hour for bed had come, and the family had all dispersed, but Camiola was not inclined to sleep, and so she remained in her bedroom trying to read, and sometimes looking out of her window across the river and feeling the vague longing of a schoolboy to run away-anywhere, out of the region of her present troubles. A low subdued knocking at her door startled her. Some bad news about Georgie she thought at once-Georgie is very sick.

She opened her door and saw Janette in a dressing gown, with her hair about her shoulders, and with an expression of intense solemnity on her pretty little childlike face. "May I come in, Comiola? I want to talk to you; I am so glad you are not in bed."

"Come in, dear; is it anything about Georgie? Is he not well?" "About Georgie?" Janette looked so ut-terly surprised that Camiola began to be afraid her own story and George's must have told itself to her visitor. "What's the matter with Georgie?"

"I don't know, Janette; but, of course, he isn't very well, and I thought perhaps he had grown worse, and that you had come to tell

me something about him. "No, Camiola, dearest: I only want to

talk about myself."

widely opened eyes on Camiola. "Well, yes; I think so, Janette. Is it anything about Mr. Fitzurse?"

"About Walter Fitzurse, yes; now you

"You are in love with him?" Camiola spoke, it must be owned, in the tone of one who would say "I wish you were not."

"I adore him. He is my hero and my idol; I could not live without him." Janette was always carnest and solemn; this time her earnestness and solemnity were almost preternatural.

"More trouble in this unlucky husehold," Camiola thought. "What nuisances we girls and boys must be to our unfortunate elders. Now I must talk all sorts of commonplace wisdom to this poor little thing; as if I were not myself ten times more silly than she is."
"Are you going to marry him, Janette?"

Janette answered in a low "Oh, yes," Janette answered in a low tone and looking down. "He—he loves me, you know.' "I should think he does," Camiola said, in

a voice that seemed to say: "It would be like his impudence if he didn't."

"But you know, Camiola, it is so good of him; for I am so much beneath him in character; so utterly unworthy of him. He is so high souled; his aspirations are so unselfish and so unworldly; he longs for the better days that are to come to humanity on this earth. I can only look up to him. But he ways I am essential to his life; to the development and completion of his nature; he needs me—oh! he is so good. And do you know. Camiola, even in mere wordly rank he is much above me, for he belongs to so great a family. But he doesn't care about rank and all that sort of thing—and, of course, I don't, and you don't, Camiola; I have often heard you say you didn't. He wouldn't take a title if it were offered to him."

"Wouldn't he, dear; how very good of him," Camiola said.

Janette looked up at her. "I know you don't quite appreciate him.
You never did, I am afraid."

"Well, you see, Janette, it wouldn't do if we were both to appreciate him in the same sort of way, would it? It wouldn't do if I were to be your rival and try to poison you —asI suppose I should have to do.

"Still, I know you can be just to him and to me all the same; so I'll trust you Camiola." The little girl's eyes were spark-

ling with tears." My sweetest Janette, is there anything in the world I would not do for you? you want me to do for you in this! You

don't want advice, I suppose?"
"No," Janette answered, shaking her head gravely; "I don't want advice; my mind is made up. So is Walter's. I want you to tell mamma."

argue the point better—you could defend make this sacrifice. You are too good and

can't think so?"

"Oh, but you must think so," and poor moment." Janette's face contorted for a moment in sud-

den pain and alarm. "You must think so, Camiola, when I tell you that I could not live without him; that I must die; that I there. The excitement and a shame that burnt will die if I am not allowed to marry him; felt only hopeless pain and a shame that burnt that I adore him. You must, you must think that it is for my good to marry him. Oh, you will help me in this, you will not de-

Wnat could Camiola do but kiss and kiss Janette and cry over her and promise her anything? How could she talk common place wisdom to the enraptured child; she who felt that there was so little of common place or any other kind of wisdom in herself? It was arranged before the girls parted for the night that Camiola was to find the very suitable opportunity of telling Lady Letitia that Janette and Walter Fitzurse were in love and were resolved to be married. and that she was to employ all the resources of her argumentative and persuasive skill to induce Lady Letitia to take the matter in good part and consent to the marriage. If Lady Letitia was willing, Mr. Lisle, the girls agreed, could easily be talked over into giving his consent. Camiola felt like a traitress to her dear friends the Lisles in making this promise. She had never liked or trusted Walter Fitzurse. There was some-thing of antipathy in her feeling to him. She trusted Walter Fitzurse. There was something of antipathy in her feeling to him. She felt vaguely alarmed at the prospect of Janette becoming h iswife; and yet she knew only too well that where Janette had once set her heart thither her passion and her resolve her heart thither her passion and her resolve would surely lead her by one way or the other. Camiola passed a much more disturbed and distressed night than Janette did. Janette, indeed, was already cheered and made happy by the pledge of her friend's assistance and support.

Next morning, however, there was no op-portunity for Camiola to act her mediating part. The explosion she was herself expecting came. George Lisle renewed his suppli-cations to her, and fulling once again, rushed to his mother and told her all, and besought her to use her influence to prevail on Camiola. Lady Letitia was overwhelmed with surprise. Her first feeling after the surprise was anger against her son; her next vexation with Camiola. She went at once to Mr. Lisle's study and told him all.

"It is terrible either way," Lady Letitia said; "terrible. To see one's boy in such a state is more than I can bear; and how can I press Camiola? She told me she doesn't love him, and that she never could; and how

can I press her?" "I wouldn't press her," the Rector said hastily. "Certainly I will have nothing to do with it. Let George pull himself together and behave like a man, not like a silly child. Most men have had something of the kind to put up with sometime in their lives, and have got over it. Let him do the same. I must speak to him."

"I don't think there will be any use in speaking to him-at least just yet. It would be better not to show any want of sympathy; he would only feel it the worse. He is not like other young men; he never was. He is too sensitive, and he is madly in love with her. I am afraid he will do some harm to himself. After all he would be a very fond husband; and many girls are very happy, although the love was not on their side. It might grow in time; I think it would with a girl of Camiola's affectionate nature."

"I see you are giving way already, Letitia, and I am sorry for it. If I see Camiola and have any chance of giving her my advice I shall strongly advise her not to do anything of the kind.

"It is very hard upon me, St. George. because the poor boy keeps telling me that Camiola would have him if I asked her, and I dare say she would; and I would ask her readily enough if it weren't for her money. People would say that we had drawn her into this marriage because of her money. That is the very thing I always dreaded."

" Letitia, I don't think that is the way to look at it. If I thought it was right and for Carriola's happiness to advise her to marry George I shouldn't mind what people said Camiola knew what was coming now. The People are always saying something disagreeable. But I don't think it would be right; "Can you guesss what I want to talk about?" Janette asked, fixing her round, a girl like that feel proper respect for a young man who goes on as that unfortunate boy is

going on? I am sure I couldn't.
"But girls don't feel like that, St. George; they don't think the less of a man because he makes a fool of himself about them. My dear, I remember you were very crazy yourself at one time."

I never would have tried to drive you and drag you into marriage, Letitia, if I knew you didn't care about me."

" No," said Lady Letitia, with a faint smile, the first that had come on her pretty little face for some hours; "I am afraid I showed my hand very soon in that game, St. George. But we must think of the poor dear boy. After all, he is our son-our only son-and I dare say I did a great deal to spoil him. Then, you see, one good thing is. Camiola does not care for any one else; if she did, of course, that would make a differ-

ence. "I'll have nothing to do with it," the Rector said, anxious now only to escape. "Take care what you are doing, Letitia. At the threshold of the house he met Camiola. He stopped and took both her hands, and said to her affectionately, "Camiola, my dear girl, don't let any one, any one, persuade you into doing what you don't yourself wish to do. You know what I mean, or you will very soon know; and remember what I say to you. Come to me for counsel and help if you want either. Follow the dictates of your own heart and your own conscience, my dear, and you will do right.' He went away, and she entered Lady Leti-

tia's room much perturbed.
"This is terrible, my dear," Lady Letitia said to her, beginning her appeal with just the same words as she had used to her husband, and indeed they expressed exactly what she felt on the subject; "terrible. I have just come from my unfortunate boy. He is in such a dreadful state; I really don't believe he can live; I don't indeed."
"Oh, my dearest Lady Letitia, I can't see

you in such trouble; I can't see you all in such trouble-you whom I love; and I do love poor Georgie, too; I love him like a brother, only 1 do wish he was not so weak and silly. But I'll do anything you like; I'll do anything you ask me. What does it mat-ter whom I marry or what becomes of me, as long as I give you any happiness? Mr. Lisle has just told me to follow the dictates of my own heart and conscience. I am sure my heart and conscience could nottell metodo anything better than to act as you would wish me to do; you couldn't advise me wrong. I'll do whatever you ask me, dear, dearest Lady Letitia. Go and tell Georgie so." She flung her arms fondly round Lady Letitia's neck and they shed affectionate tears over each other. Then after a minute or two of this relaxation Lady Letitia gently disengaged

"Oh, good gracious! My dear Janette, why not tell her yourself?"

"I meant to tell her, but I think I would rather you told her, Camiola. She would take it better from you. Besides you could take it better from you. Besides you could defend make this sacrifice. You are too good and him, and show that I am not acting unwisely, dear a child for that; and I ought to be more but very, very wisely, and all for my own good."

"But if I don't think so, Janette? If I should be disappointed than that you should be sacrificed. I'll go and tell him so this

(To be continued.)

AN APPALLING DISASTER. FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A COURT HOUSE AT THIERS

PARIS, June 11.—At Thiers, in the Depart ment of the Puy de Dome, a murder trial has been in progress for some days. The circumstances of the murder and the exciting incidents of the trial engrossed the attention of the people, and yesterday, the last day of the trial, the court was crowded with men and women When the people were leaving immediately after the adjournment of the court, they were jammed on the stone stairway leading to the street. The lofty staircase fell, and the scene that followed was appalling. Immense masse of masonry crashed down upon the struggling people, grinding through their fleshand bones and maining and mutilating them horribly. The fall of the taircase and the shricks of the people lying helpless in the ruins caused a panic in the court-room, and there was a rush for the wrecked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind and wore hurled down upon the crushed men and women below, whom the people in the street were already striving to rescue. When at length the panic had exhausted itself and the immense stone staircase had been removed of the injured are women, and their wound are serious. When the massive stone staircase fell the scene was fearful to witness. The immense stone steps above, with people upon them, were precipitated upon the dead and dying below, adding to the horrors of the awful

spectacle
PARIS, June 11.—A still later despatch from Thiers makes the Court house calamity far more disastrous than the first despatches indicated. The dead already number 24. The total number of injured is placed at 163. Fourteen are very seriously injused and some of them will die. The officials are denounced for their lack of foresight in allowing people to jate a staircase which they might have known could not bear so excessive a strain.

TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE FAVOR-ABLY CONSIDERS THE SUBJECT.

TORONTO, June 11,-A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to hear the liews of the Hon, H. H. Hocking and the other delegates from Jamaica on the question of a reciprocity treaty between the Dominion and Jamaica. After hearing their views, a resolution was passed expressing generally the hoard's opinion that advantage should be taken of every possible opportunity to extend our foreign commerce and find natural and advantageous markets for the products of our farms, forests, fisheries and mines, as well as our articles of manufacture, and relegating the reciprocity question with Jamaica to the board for the purpose of a careful consideration of all facts and figures for further consideration of the board, trusting it will be found mutually advantageous to give effect to the wishes of the deputation and crown its mission with success. The large number of sixty-one names were balloted for and elected members. This rush is in anticipation of a resolution pending to increase the entrance fee of \$200.

A RAY OF HOPE.

CAIRO, June 9 .- Great excitement has been created here among the English officials and residents by the arrival of a Coptic merchant from Khartoum. He states he witnessed the capture of Khartoum, and that immediately after the massacre of the garrison El Mahdi demanded the head of Gen. Gordon for a trophy, but his warriors produced the head of an Austrian consul. When the mistake was discovered a second search was made for Gen, Gordon but the Madhi's followers were unable to find any trace of the hero. They found several other Europeans, but no documents were found on their clothes to show that either of them was Gordon. The merhant says it is possible Gordon seeing that all was lost may have escaped.

THE ADAMS-COLERIDGE CASE. LONDON, June 9.—The terms of the settle-

ment of the slander case of Adams against Lord Coleridge have been arranged as follows :-- Lord Coloridge settles £600 yearly on his daughter on the occasion of her marriage to Adams and the legal disputes be referred to arbitration.

CONDEMNING THE DIVORCE SYSTEM,

READING, Pa., June 10.—Bishop Howe, speaking on the lax divorce laws of Pennsylvania in the Diocesan Convention to-day, said it was time an organized attempt should be made by Christian men to abrogate the licentious laws which breed iniquities. We have in easy divorces and frequent remarriages polygamy as bad in the essence, though not so openly claimed, as among the Mormons.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. RERVOUS DEBILITATED MISS.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of pr. Dye's Celebrated Voltate tielt with Escertic Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Poblity, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases, Complete restoration to health, viter and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphic, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltale Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A Baltimore street vendor invites the liberal patronage of passers by with a sign on which is inscribed the feeling invitation: "Kum buy or Ile bust."

A SPECIAL INVITATION. A SPECIAL INVITATION.
We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver complaints who have falled to obtain rolled from other remethes and from doctors. Nakure's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, as effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged, but try it.

Mr. Parnell, since his marriage, separates himself more than ever socially from the members of his party, and does not come to the House save on special occasions.

A HUMAN BAROMETER. The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Hagyard's Yellow Oil sures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

The Kappa Alpha is the oldest college secret society in this country. It was founded about 1825 at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.

PROMPT MEASURES.

Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectuable.

The Postmastership of Richmond, Va., was sought by four candidutes, urged by as many delegations, but the fifth man got the

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns. N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropry was developing and his life was despaired of Two bottles of Burlock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had falled.

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Irish potatoes sell for \$2 a makel in pertions of Florida.

Eleven thousand dollars a foot from wan the price paid reconsly for the old Brandreth House property on Broadway, New York.

((x,y,y,z), (x,y,z), (x,z), (

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They shot states, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation the pit of the stomach which food does not tief. The every such that he had and foot

tisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few munths it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagmant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, other or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and an or thise organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Sergel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.
J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gorld, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medi-cines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your

valuable medicines have great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction. Robt. Laine, Melksham :- I can well recom mend the Curative Syrup from having proved

its efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept., 23, 1882 Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicales die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great do mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

debility unning

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it
is the only thing which has benefited him and
restored him to his normal condition of health ifter being unable to preach for a considerable ength of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not alle many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pi which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are If this letter is of any service you

can publish it.

Yours very truly.

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist. A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-

clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

Chemist Calne. Mr. White. Chemist Caine. A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street

Montreal
For sale by all druggists, and by A. J. White imited), 67 St. James street, city.

The coffee houses introduced in England during the past few years in order to offer a chean and healthy substitute for the dramshops, have already had a marked influence for good and are beginning to not only be self supporting but even profitable institutions.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Cintment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are seriously and . permanently afflicted in most countries.

The question of the right of a state to secede from the Union was legally decided in the negative by the United States Supreme Court in the case of White vs. Texas in 1869. The decision, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, denied that such right could exist under the Constitution.

The meed of morit for promoting personal aesthotics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifor of the hair. Hermiess, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the tolict. To scanty locks it gives inxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

The most decisive battle in its results of antiquity was Marathon, 490 B.C. It saved Europe from being Orientalized.

A NIGHT OF AGONY.

FIVE YOUTHS RESCUED FROM A CAPSIZED BOAT-ONE DIES EXHAUSTED.

noon last five young men started from Colt's, a summer resort a few miles cast of the city, in a small open sloop yacht for a sail on the lake. Their names were Fred. Brooks, Jas. Blessing, J. Z. Bayliss, A. B. Bascomb and E. E. Barney, ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-five years. When about three miles from shore just at dusk a sudden squall struck the boat, capsizing it and throwing the young men into the water. A heavy blow followed and the waves ran high. All of the crew succeeded in getting a hold on the boat, and there they clung throughout the long hours of the night amid alternating hopes and fears. About six o'clock this morning Henry Saunders, coach-man, employed by W. J. Gordon, the millionaire owner of Gordon's Park, near Coit's took some horses out to graze on the lake shore. His attention was attracted by the sound of voices on the water. Looking in the direction, he saw a boat on its side and several persons clinging to it. It was then drifting nearly a mile from shore and almost opposite the lighthouse at the mouth of Doan Brook. He gave an answoring "Halloa!" which was responded to by the waving of handkerchiefs. Sanders at once called for assistance, and with Edward Fitzgerald, a fellow workman, hurried to the rescue in small skiff. Nearing the capsized yacht a pitiable spectacle was presented. One of the party, Fred Brooks, was unconscious and apparently dead. Another, James Blessing,

dead from exhaustion. The young men were taken ashore and restoratives immediately applied. They were almost stupified with cold, and it was found impossible to revive either Brooks or Blessing. The former died shortly after being taken to his home. Blessing is in a precarious condition, and may die at any time. Bescomb, Barney and Bayliss are confined to their heds and are threatened with symptoms of pneumonia, which, in their exhausted state, would he likely to prove fatal.

vas wildly delirious. Both were held by

their three companions, who clung to the

side of the boat and were themselves nearly

A FAIR DAUGHTER OF POLAND.

MADAME MODJESKA AND IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 1 .- Last week Madame Modjeska, the eminent actress, appeared in a round of her favorite characters in the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin. Her engagement terminated on Saturday night. The play was "Heartsease," which was most successfully interpreted. The house was densely crowded, and Madame Modjeska, in the part of Constance, was applauded enthusiastically.
At its conclusion she was called before the curtain three times. On coming forward the last time she said :--

Ladies and Gentlemen .- I don't know I can attempt to express to you my deep and heartfelt thanks for the kindness, warmth, and true Irish hospitality which I have received since I came to Dublin (cheers) I know that kindness and your enthusiastic cheers cannot be due merely to my poor artistic merits. I know that the largest share of the cordiality with which you greet me is due to the sympathy you have with the country of my origin (loud and prolonged cheers). I know it is due to your sympathy for my dear Poland-(cheers)-a country se akin to your own in her mistortunes, her oppressions, and her hopes and undying prayers for liberty (cheers). I do not want to say anything that would be looked upon as indulging in political matters, which are indeed, beyond the scope of my womanly capacity; but if you say, as by your cheers I believe, that you love Poland, pray believe that from my heart of hearts I love Ireland (enthusiastic cheers). I thank you once more for your hospitality and kindness. I can never forget it, and I shall ever look forward with joy to the time that I may gain return to the shores of Erin (loud and prolonged checrs).

The Irish Times adds:-After the theatre closed there was a de monstration in the streets, and one of the trades bands played in front of the Shelbourne Hotel, where Madame Modjeska was staying, and where Mr. William Redmond, M. P., presented her with a handsome album containing views of Irish scenery and por-

traits of the members of the Irish Parliamentary party.

A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 10 .- At six minutes past five this morning a private trial trip was made of the new steamer, "Maid of the Mist." Very few people were on board besides the covners, a reporter and the captain The trip was made to test the working of the machinery and steering gear. No difficulty was experienced in handling her. Upon nearing the centre of the river the boat was headed for Horseshoe Fulls and ran within 100 feet of the falling water. The noat behaved most admirably, no motion of unsteadiness being percedtible. The view from this point is one of simple grandeur and one that is almost impossible to describe. The beauty of the overhanging bluffs clothed in all their rich verdure, the rush of angry waters making it a most delightful scene and one that will not fail to prove attractive. After a few minutes spent here the boat was headed down the stream, and after passing directly in front of the American falls and within a short distance of them was soon lying moored at her dock. A trip was then made down the river; the water was as smooth as a mill pond and the working of the boat gave the greatest amount of satisfac-tion. When within 150 yards of the cantilever bridge the return trip was made and the beauty of the scenery caused many an ex-clamation of delight from the enraptured little band on board. No difficulty was experienced in making the landing, everything seeming to work to perfection.
The government inspection is expected to be made to morrow, and on Saturday the official trip will be made. The grandeur of the scenery on the trip to the Horseshoe Falls is one that will never be forgotten. The following are those who were on board: R. F. Carter, master; Capt. Jas. McCullough, sailing master; Peter Laurence, engineer; J. Vanderstays, J. N. Shepard, Wm. Nichols and J. C. Bartle.

National Pills will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathartic.

Peppers were given to the world by America. Columbus carried them to Spain on his return voyage in 1493, from whence they were disseminated throughout Europe.

antiquity was Marathon, 490 B.C. It saved Europe from being Orientalized.

The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Cos. improved butter Color over all ethers made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Pairs. The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Cos. improved butter Color over all ethers made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Pairs. The cost of practical use is what fells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Pairs, whether you would be whether you would be within to give me the agency for this place, at Jam ontident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made, hown."

It is computed that it cost the government S1,845,000 to support 2,200 Dikota Indians Caring seven years of their savage life.

NARROW ESCAPE. * * * Rochester, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and

"Extending to the end of my toes and to CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 .- Sunday after-

Which made me delirious !

"From agony!!!! "It took three men to hold me on my bed "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me.

but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates! "Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die 1 ! 1 ! "When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose cased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for

the pain.

The second dose cased so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute add painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

'I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said, I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had curred him and would care me. I poohed at him, but he was so carnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for sky years since.

It has also cured my wite, who had been

and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to

be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor. "That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter 1!!!

"Can be made the picture of health ! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters! TT None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shan all the vilo, poisonous stuff with Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BREVITIES.

ludia now produces annually 7,000,000 tons of wheat.

American oysters are now being transplanted into German waters.

Kangaroo leather is the toughest leather known, but not much used. Statistics show that Southern prisons con-

tain 12,000 convicts. Barbed wire for fencing is extensively used

in Central America and Brazil. It is said that 55 per cent of all persons dying in Paris are buried at public expense. There are in England 187 ragged schools which are attended by 50,000 children.

Eighteen bodies have been incinerated in the Lancaster Crematory. Yale professors own over \$560,000 worth of

real estate in New Haven.

The farthest point north ever reached by man was by Licutenant Lockwood, a member of the Greeley expedition, who went 83 degrees 24 minutes, or within 458 miles of the The signal office on the summit of Pike's

Peak says the highest velocity of the wind ever recorded there was 110 miles per hour, when the instruments broke and cord wood began flying down the mountain. A Toronto judge has refused the application of certain petitioners for the incorpora-

tion of a club for rowing, sailing, yachcing and other social sports on the ground that the petitioners were too old for such exercises. The ordinary duration of human life, rated at forty years in England, twenty-eight in Germany, and thirty six n Founce, falls in

different parts of Russia as low as twentytwo, twenty, and even fifteen yours. A Paris judge refused to hear a case against a wife who had thrown her husband out of a window and broken his leg, but advised her

to open a gymnasium at which other wives could train. A firm in Northborough Mass., has received from Baltimore a cargo of rags, and in the centre of one of the bales was found an oldfashioned pocketbook containing a \$20 Confederate note, a gold chain and some small

change. Japanese industries are mostly conducted in small workshops, with possibly the aid of a primitive water wheel, fan making and the manufacture of porcelain, paper, pigments, and lacquers constituting a large portion of the whole.

For years one of the wonderful stories of insect life has been the one about the fertilization by them of the female flowers of the fig with the pollen of the male flower, but, like so many other pretty theories, this one has come to grief through the raising of perfect figs on solitary trees, where cross-fertilization by insects was impossible.

The time of day is announced every day at Woolwich, Eugland, at 1 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. by firing off a blank charge of powder from a nine pounder bronze gun. Notwithstanding this fact, a courageous little sparrow has made her nest in one of the boxes of the carriage on which the gun rests, and has hatched out five little sparrows.

Despite the heroic efforts of the German students, England still retains her reputastudents, England atm retains her reputa-tion as the greatest beer-drinking country of the world. Some recently compiled statistics show that, while England's 27,000 breweries produce 999,000,000 gallons of beer in a year, the Germans, with 2,000 fewer breweries, make 900,000,000 gallons.

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is a delightful toiletluxuryas well as a good curative for skin disease.

The largest room in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars is in St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays and a battalion can completely manœuvre in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits remarkable engineering skill in the

architect.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT." Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced cutpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines till it is too late-till the streamlet becon es a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

It is reported from Paris that experiments made in the hospitals show that sulphide of carbon is the best agent to restore the normal action of the bowels in case of cholera. It has restored to consciousness in thirty seconds hysterical patients, who previous to its administration were insensible to even the pricking of needles.

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THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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WEDNESDAY......JUNE 17, 1885

It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill differ in regard to the necessity for the re-enactment of the infamous coercion measures for Ireland. Salisbury will have a gay time of it if he makes coeroion a leading plank in his platform. If Lord Randolph's action and views on the coercion question are able to create trouble in the Conservative camp, make it difficult to form a Cabinet and generally upset the party, there will be the devil to play altogether, when the Parnellites and Radicals will stand in line with Lord Randolph. If Salisbury is wise he will drop coercion, which will be a millstone around his neck as well as it was around Gladstone's.

THE Tories are "making up" to the Parnellites. It is a singular piece of wooing. Whoever imagined that the great Conservative party of England would one day seek the companionship of Irish "rebels" and "ruffians" and demand their aid to carry on MEMORIAL TO THE VOLUNTEERS. the government of the British Empire-The cable informs us that the leaders of the Conservatives and the Parnellites have been conferring together regarding the Government of Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his followers will allow the Conservatives to hold power on two conditions: First, that there be no more coercion, and secondly, that they adopt a Home Rule measure for Ireland. If the Tories are wise they will accept the conditions.

THE London Globe announces that the notorious James McDermott, who filled the dangerous position of spy and informer under the English Government, died some time ago of cholera in France. Red Jim's special work was to organize bogus dynamite plots and then hand his dupes over to Scotland Yard or Dublin Castle, as the case might be. Mc-Dermott tried his game here in Montreal and suggested that the Queen's statue on Victoria square would be a suitable object to blow up with dynamite. THE POST unmasked the villainous employé of the secret service and from that time to this Red Jim has been forced to travel incognito and to dye his hair. The announcement of the Globe that he has died from cholera is only a blind to prevent Nemesis from following him around the

the scavengers. The work of removing each day's refuse is being done in a most negligent manner. At the meeting of the Board of Health Ald. Grenier ventured to say the citizens themselves were sometimes to blame in putting out their refuse too late or after the scavengers had passed. Ald. Gray, the chairman, then related his personal experience in the matter. He told the committee that while standing on one of the principal thoroughfares he saw the scavangers come to a point where there were three barrels of third was left. He approached the scavengers, and asked why they did not empty the third barrel. He received nothing but abuse and insolence, spiced with oaths, for his pains. This is the experience of hundreds in all parts of the city. The scavengers take and leave what they like, and give abuse if they are called to account.

A RELATIVE of Mrs. Delaney, who has been a prisoner of Big Bear, writes a letter to the Times denouncing those special war corresrespectable people by their lying and sensational accounts of the indignities practiced upon the female prisoners of the Indian chief. The correspondent of the Times says the friends and relatives of Mrs. Delaney have had to put up with insinuations which emanated from so-called respectable sources during several months, all pointing to her eternal disgrace, and now there is her own published was true. The correspondent gives i as her epinion that Big Bear is a gentle-..... compared with the authors of there despatches, which could only proceed from the distorted brains of fiends. She concludes that "Mrs. Delaney is ready to tell her story, and it will be less revolting than it would have been had she been captured by some socalled humanitarians and Christians."

habit of asserting that education in Ireland prevalent there than in the rest of the United Kingdom. A counte of our Ontario contemporaries are very much given to repeating the untruthful statement, in and out of season. There is no foundation for it in fact, and it is nothing better than a calumny. According to the Government statistics for the year 1883, Ireland, with a population of 5,174,836, had a school enrolment of 1,083,208, or over 21 per cent., of children attending schools. The population of Scotland was 3.738.563, with a school attendance of 555,660, or 14.8 per cent., of children going to school. England and Wales, with a popu lation of 26,325,376, has a school enrolment of 4,189,612, or 15.9 per cent. These figures show that 5 per cent. more children in proportion of the populatian attend school in Ireland than in England, and 6 per cent. more than in Scotland.

THE recent action of the Dominion Government in seizing \$5,000 worth of American carriages because the axlcs were made by convict labor does not appear to have pleased the United States press. They assert their inability to see how the Canadian authorities can discriminate as to where goods shall be manufactured in the United States or by what hands or machines. One of our American contemporaries has gone so far as to say that our Government has acted ultra vires, and advises us in the following strain: ' The Dominion Government may regulate its own domestic affairs, but not ours. It may prohibit the introduction of certain articles into Canada, such as obscene publications, etc. . as its moral policy may be, but it has no right to discriminate as between publishers. We either have the right to export our goods to Canada or we have not. Over this question of seizure of ordinary merchandise our government may have something to say if the owner of the carriages appeals to it for redress. This looks like a trap set by the Canadians to catch the innocent." Our contemporary seems to forget that laws have been enacted in some of the States prohibiting the products of prison labor from competing in American markets with the products of honest and free labor. If such be the case, we fail to see why our Government has not the right to prevent the products of foreign convict labor from being imported into Canada to compete with home labor. In fact, our right to do so is plainer and the necessity is greater.

Ar the banquet tendered to the deputation of Toronto Aldermen at the Windsor last evening by our City Council, Mayor Beaugrand, in proposing the "toast of the Volunteers," called attention to the fact that our home from the North-West, and that as yet no which would be a credit to the Canadian metropolis and worthy of the noble sacrifices of our brave volunteers. His Worship pointed out that Toronto was far ahead of us paradise than it is. in this respect, and that if Montreal wanted to keep up her reputation the citizens had no time to lose in organizing a fite in honor of those who had gone to the front.

Besides what their fellow-citizens will do to honor the volunteers on their return, the Government must not neglect to compensate them with something more material and lasting than the echo of a cheer and a toast to their health. Substantial rewards should be conferred on all who have suffered, and especially on the families of those who have fallen in the defence of their country. The orphans and widows, or the aged folks, should receive ample provision from the State for their maintenance. There could be no serious objection to such substantial rewards. Let there be a monument to the memory of the fallen, a medal for the COMPLAINTS continue to pour in against living, aid for the wounded, and support for the dependent families of the dead.

"CHIPS" PEN-PICTURE.

THERE is at least one writer on the Mon treal press who is both willing and able to do justice to the character and to the deeds of the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell. The writer, who is a man of professional standing and of high scholarly attainments, is attached to the Gazette, and contributes, weekly, a column of bright sparkling sketches and judicious comments refuse, two of which were emptied while the on the passing events of the day. In to-day's issue we find from "Chips," the nom de plume used by him, a singularly powerful and faithful pen picture of Ireland's idol. It is with pleasure that we give it in extenso: "It is just here," says Chips, "that Mr. Parnell's place and power are seen. This gentle- excitable, sometimes very intelligent, but man is utterly unlike O'Connell and all the other old-time Irish leaders. He him very dangerous is the great influence he ligion demands of each of us; and if the is not an impassioned orator, but a cool-headed organizer. His organizing faculty is phenomenal. Politics are to him a game of chess. He has no feeling in him. He is devoid of pondents that have harrowed the feelings of enthusiasm. He never exaggerates or underestimates. It might also be said that he has no friendships. He resembles Wellington and Grant both. He is strategic in the highest sense. He is supremely persistent. He labors like an ant, and the swelling dome of his power grows grain by grain. Neither England nor Ireland has produced such a personality before. He holds Ireland in his hand and is getting a good grip on testimony that not one word of the vile trash | England itself. He controls ninety seats in the one country, and can dictate the nomination of as many more in the other. Within two years it is estimated that he will autocratically control two hundred votes in the House of Commons. With such a thunderbolt in his hands, he will be a veritable Jupiter in the English Parliament, and the

safety of every minister will, lie in coalition

THERE are some people who are in the strange man wields, and is to wield in English politics, was predicted to me in the is at a low ebb and that ignorance is more | House of Commons by two members, one of whom sat on one side, and the other on the other side of the House. To-day he is within twenty of the number of votes that was then, by these men, predicted to he his, if he lived.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. PARNELL'S victory over the coercion government of Mr. Gladstone has had the a matter of regret to hang him. strange effect of drawing the defeated Premier's colleagues more closely to the policy and programme of the Irish party. Instead of estranging them and embittering their feelings against the Irish cause, the action of the Parnellites has caused Sir Charles Dilke and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to sing in sweeter and at the same time more emphatic terms of self-government for Ireland. At the annual dinner these two ex-ministers and colleagues of Gladstone took occasion to issue the political manifestoes of the Liberal-Radical party. Their meaning, as far as the Irish question is concerned, is unclouded, and gives the English democracy to understand that there is no other solution for the difficulty but Home Rule. The cable this morning provides but a very brief analysis and resumé of these two speeches, but there is enough to derive ample and solid satisfaction that the Irish party has been considerably strengthened on both sides of the House. Sir Charles urged Engliehmen to give Ireland the same municipal and imperial franchise as enjoyed by themselves. Englishmen, he said, have no conception of the imperfections of municipal government, or meaning of the Grand Jury system imposed upon the people of Cork, Limerick and Belfast. These people are compelled to obtain the sanction of Eugland for every small private bill affecting local interests. These abuses, he continued, were a source of weakness and danger to the Eng-

lish connection. This was sending the truth home to the assembled lights of the Liberal party with a vengeance. It was a plain unvarnished tale, and coming from the lips of a prominent statesman, must open many eyes and largely dispel the darkness with which the English press has so persistently enveloped the Irish question. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was even more forcible and outspoken. He said he could conceive no nobler nor more genial task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir (harles Dilke. It must also deal with the obstruction of Parliamentary business which resulted in saddling the Government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies. What was wanted was a remedy for the deep-rooted discontent, which is the natural result of one nation trying to interfere with and control the domestic tife and social economy of another, whose genius and requirements are not understood. city regiments would soon be on their return | He looks to the new parliament to accompaish this great work, which was the only hope to action had been taken to prepare a reception | pacify Ireland and maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire.

If all Englishmen felt like Mr. Chamberlain this world of ours would be much more of a

ARCHBISHOP TACHE ON THE HALF-BREED REVOLT.

No other man in the Dominion has a more intimate and a fuller acquaintance with the affairs of the North-West than the distinguished Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Taché. Information coming from His Grace can be relied on, and his opinion of recent events can be accepted as revealing nothing but the truth, and as throwing an impartial light on the situation. The Archbishop is at present on a visit to Montreal in the interest of his diocese. He has communicated his views on the North-West troubles to a reporter in answer to a series of questions which cover the whole subject. Being asked whom the half breeds had to complain of, and against whom did they want to execute vengeance, His Grace said there were three categories of persons who had incurred their displeasure: First, the Go vernment, which, according to their declaration, had robbed them and maltreated them in every possible way; secondly, the Hudson Bay Company, who speculated on them at immense profits; and finally, the priests, who prevented the people from revolting and taking the law into their own hands. This is amply evidenced in the gradation of the revolt, in which the Government agents were first killed, then the Hudson Bay Company stores were pillaged, and finally the priests were massacred.

His Grace was next asked what he thought of Riel and Dumont, the two half-breed leaders? In the opinion of the Archbishop, Riel is extremely sane man would attempt.

Dumont, added the Archbishop, is a hero of another age, brave as a lion, fearless, disinterested, strong as Hercules, knowing the country as no other one does, he is truly the

type of the old trappers of bygone days. widespread sympathy in the Province of Quebec, the Archbishop, in answer to a question respects worthy of all our sympathies; they have been severely maltreated and even scoffed at by the employés of the Governthe French language, and who have robbed the half-breeds and speculated on the spoils. This is a serious charge, and it is an imperative duty that the crime be brought home to

come from a race of slaves. They only fought for their rights, foully trampled under foot. The Archbishop, on being asked what he thought would become of the half-breed leader, said that Riel was a renegade and acted very badly towards the priests, who

tried to maintain order among the Indians and the half-breeds; as to what would happen to Riel, His Grace avowed his inability to say, but considered that for many reasons it would, notwithstanding his criminality, be

GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

At last have the Irish National Party had their revenge upon the uncompromising coercionists of Ireland. These men, whom a great party and a strong Government endeavored by all the resources of parliamentary warfare to crush out of existence or to choke into silence, have by their indomitable pluck risen to be masters of the situation, and to dictate the terms upon which English Ministries may hold life and prosper or be condemned and die. The Parnellites, who nearly one and all occupied plank beds in English prisons a few years ago, are to-day judges in appeal of which party should rule the destinies of a large Empire. There is sweet consolation in the knowledge of the fact for the Irish people that if they are not allowed to govern their own country they are in a position to return the compliment to their masters and to throw the House into the utmost confusion and at the most unseasonable hours. Instead of cultivating the good-will and friendship of the Irish party, Mr. Gladstone laughed at their line with those bull-headed statesmen who assert that Ireland can only be governed the "valuable and equitable" provisions in the Coercion Act would be pressed on the at-Whitsuntide holidays for the purpose of having them again passed into law. This meant our most tender compassion. that Earl Spencer's reign of terror was to continue; that Ireland was still to be subjected to the rule of the rope and the evil supremacy of unscrupulous officials. Mr. Gladstone never made a greater mistake in his life. To become the wanton champion of a tyrauny that has no parallel in Europe was a disgrace to enlightened statesmanship; it was a crime fervent sisters, good fellow-citizens, who, for which he has suffered political death at the hands of a brave and gallant band. The hostility of the Parnellites to coercion was well known, and they gave the Prime Minister to understand that, even with his sham remedial proposals, the shackles would not be placed on Ireland afresh with any degree of ease. They have kept their word, and they have slain their e emy at the first opportunity. It was a great triumph for Mr. Parnell and his followers. It was the price of coercion, as they exultantly cried, after the result of the vote was communicated to the House. The same hostility will pursue the coercionist, whether he be Tory, Whig or Radical, until he has m t the same fate. The Dublin Freeman says the result of the defeat will cause Lord Spencer and his lieutenants in the Castle the memory of an administration which was pre-eminently noted for cold-blooded brutality and frigidly calculated injustice. Ireland has had enough of the Vicercgal Patron of unspeakable criminals, and will bless the day of his acparture.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE IRISH PEOPLE TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS MEMORY OF ARCHBISHOP BOURGET.

The Irish people of Canada owe a debt of gratitude and of honor to the memory of the departed Archbishop Bourget, which it would be well to acknowledge over his closing tomb. It was in the year 1847, when the Irish race were suffering from famine extermination and epidemics. Montreal was enjoying a profound calm. One morning several thousand of Irish exiles were landed on the banks of the St. Lawrence opposite the city. But they had brought with them the horrors of a terrible scourge and contagion. The greatest alarm spread throughout the city with the news of the danger which threatened the public health. The exiles were gathered in a field in Point St. Charles, but the dread of the pestilence was such that but few ventured to wait upon the dying. Among those few, and among the first to fly to their assistance, was the venerable Bishop Bourget. He saw eight priests and ten sisters as well as a number of laymen fall victims to the scourge, and finding that the city clergy could not suffice for the task, the Bishop addressed himself to those of the country. " I am convinced," he wrote, "that no one will often deprived of his reason. What renders recoil before the glorious sacrifice that reexercises over the half-breeds and a state of justice of God armunds yet another victim, I mind which allows him to dare what no other | pray with all my heart that I may be chosen before all others."

Mgr. Bourget himself made his words fruitful; he hastened to these poor unfortunates, he visited them one by one, cared for them, consoled them and encouraged them. It was too much for his strength, and he, in his The cause of the half-breeds having excited | turn, yielded. The thought of the sufferings endured by the poor emigrants caused him more pain than his own sickness. The grace if he believed that sympathy to be justified of God raised him up. Again he went to said: The cause of the half-breeds is in many | work. The plague had taken away the parents, but the children were left. His Lordship wished to save these orphans; the difficulty was great. A house of ment, who, for the most part, are ignorant of refuge was built for them and the Bishop went in search of the children at Point St. Charles, which had been the scene of so much misery and mourning. Covered with rags,

as Mgr. Bourget knew that the asylum and the refuge could not offer a perpetual shelter and the promise of a career to all the orphans. he appealed to the French-Canadians to come to his assistance by adopting the orphans into their families. Nothing more eloquent. touching and urgent than this expression of his great loving heart. We give it in full :-

"Our first movement, in favor of these innocent victims of the devastating scourge, was to raise our voice to describe as well as we could their unspeakable sufferings; or, rather, to make the plaintive and moaning voices of several hundred orphans, through us, heard by your hearts, always so sensitive, as they said to you in accents of grief: 'O ye who pass by this spot, consecrated by the sufferings of our fathers and mothers, and where their tombs sadly rise, think whether there is a grief like unto our grief. Do unto us, poor orphans, as you would wish others to do to your own children, if they, like us, had had the misfortune to lose you in a distant land; if, like us, they were without parents and without friends upon a foreign shore; if, like us, they were exposed to all the horrors of want, which follow the orphan everywhere.'

"We write you to day, dearly beloved brothers, to exhort you to receive these orphans in your houses, and to bring them up as your own children. Full of the great confidence that your charity in the past has inspired in us, we address ourselves to day to your accustomed goodness, and pray you to cause these poor orphans, who are so dear to

your hearts, to reap the fruits of it. "We might well have the authority to comapparent insignificance and heeded not their mand you to do so in the name of Jesus warnings. The Premier gave his ear to the Christ (by bringing forward the law of advocates of coercion, and finally fell into charity), but we prefer to let the motive of love—always the most powerful in tender and generous hearts to operate. Thus, while under the iron heel. He announced that the prayer that we address to you is for these children that we have begotten in the bonds and sufferings of a tention of the House of Commons after the | terrible epidemic. We entrust them to your charitable care; receive them as objects of

"Receive them without considering that at first they may be a charge to you, for you know very well that charity, to be meritorious, must be bestowed freely and for the love of Jesus Christ.

"In adopting these poor children, we make them sharers in our faith, good priests. brought up among us, will always make common cause with us.

"Receive them, Ministers of the Lord, and adopt such of these children as have received from Divine Providence happy disposi-

"Receive, seminaries and colleges, and adopt some of these tender infants whom nature and grace have adorned with great talents expressly, it seems, to recompense you for the charity you are about to exer cise. Receive, communites consecrated to education or charity, and adopt these poor orphans, who hold out to you their little supplicating hands. You will make of them for the most part worthy spouses of Jesus Christ, who will work everywhere to call down upon your holv institutions the blessings of the people. "Receive, pious and charitable laymen, and adopt these tender children with that

"Let us do then, all together, this beautiful deed of love, to honor our faith in receiving Christ, who said to us, in presenting us these poor children: 'I am a stranger and I know not where to lay my head ; you will not refuse me a place in your houses. Whatsoever you shall do to one of these little ones is done unto Me."

cordial joy which characterizes true charity.

Accenta so profound, so touching, did not rest without an echo. Doors opened before the poor orphans, and the heart of the good Bishop was abundantly consoled.

LA PATRIE AND THE IRISH PARTY. As a general rule, the French-Canadian press discuss Irish affairs not only from an honest, but from a sympathetic and enlightened point of view. On rare occasions some of our esteemed French contemporaries are led into error over the very complicated questions of Auglo-Irish politics, and are liable to work an injustive against the friends of the Irish cause. This is the result of an inadequate comprehension of the political situation on the part of our Canadian writers; and particularly is the result of drawing their information from poisoned and unreliable sources. We regret to find that our confrere La Patrie is the victim of this want of comprehension and of misinformation. It has published an article which does grievous wrong to the leader of the Irish people and to their representatives by misrepresenting their action and their motives in defeating the corcion government of Ireland. Our contemporary calls the "Irish members parti " zans of Mr. Parnell, who, after having been "elected to support the Liberal administra-' tion, turned around suddenly to the side of the Conservative opposition, giving it a 'majority of six against the Governmens."

In these few lines are some errors which betray an ignorance of contemporaneous history which is almost unpardonable in a public writer. Instead of being elected to support the Liberals, the Irish members, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, were, on the contrary, distinctly pledged to hold an independent position in Parliament and to vote with the party for or against the Ministry, as occasion would demand. Consequently, there was no treachery, no violation of pledge by provide something more wholesome, more rethe Irish members in defeating Mr. Gladstone, as La Patrie would seem to instante. The Irish members had but one aim, one duty humbly suggest that the General Assembly and one ambition, and that was to remain superannuate their ex-Moderator. Surely the pale, enfeebled, emaciated, the poor orphans, loyal to Ireland. Thirty-nine of them re- Assembly is entitled to something, better the guilty parties.

With His Lordship at their head, tra-mained true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause, and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to the cause and struck the grip their annual convention than the second true to t with him. Five years ago the power this were not cowards, and that they did not of Montreal to their new home. But nation. La Patrie is, therefore, in error in moderate is not fit to be a Moderator.

charging the Irish party with suddenly turning round to the Tory opposition, as they have constantly opposed the coercion cabinet. Mr. Parnell, in an interview yester day, thus explained the situation: "We should have expelled the ministry long ago, said he. "Except for the secession of twenty members who were elected on the same principles as ourselves, it would have been impossible for the Government to pass the first coercion act and use it as it did, or pass a second one, if renegades had not broken the unity of our party." By Monday night's decision we have taught a lesson to all future cabinets. We have saved the only remaining industry of Ireland from a permanent burden, and we have put an end to coercion forever."

المراف والمعامل المرافع المراف

La Patrie next proceeds to comment on the issue. It remarks it was never a passionate admirer of the Gladstone Cabinet,

"But we are much less an admirer of the role played in that affair by Mr. Parnell and his partizans. That role lacks assuredly in grandeur and dignity. Mr. Gladstone has done more than any of his predecessors to redress the grievances of Ireland. That is what history will say. And history will also say that the children of Ireland, forgetting the services of the one and the hostile antecedents of the other, came coolly, without reason and without justification, and kicked the sick lion. That is assuredly not a fine role, and we will not be surprised if the prestige of Mr. Parnell does suffer from a blow unfavorable to the cause of which he has made himself the champion."

What La Patrie seems unable to admire, the Irish race at home and abroad has acclaimed with enthusiasm and delight. The part which Mr. Parnell has played with so much effect stamps him the ablest parliamen tarian the world has produced, and the truest champion of national rights Ireland ever gave birth to. For four years Mr. Parnell and his party have pursued and fought the coercion rulers of their country against tremendons odds. They have at last turned the strongest government England ever saw out of its strongholds thoroughly whipped and defeated. If that is not an achievement to be proud of, then liberty, right and justice are not worth championing and fighting for. La Patrie is grossly mistaken if it imagines that Mr. Parnell's prestige will suffer in consequence and that the Irish cause will be hurt thereby. Mr. Gladstone's defeat means "an end to tyranny and coercion for Ireland," and that is victory enough for one day. La Patrie thinks Mr. Glalstone has done a good deal for Ireland and that he should have had the support of the Irish party. This is a view all the admirers of the Grand Old Man take of the obligations of the Irish people. Is he a friend who gives you bread in the morning and a stone in the evening? Is he a friend who pats you on the back and then tramples you under his heel? Is he a friend who poisons the wine he gives you to drink? Assuredly not! Well, Mr. Gladstone is such a double dealer.

He disestablished the Protestant church in freland—that was the bread—but he persisted in giving Irish Catholic youth a godless or Protestant education, that was the stone.

He gave Ireland a land act-that was the pat on the back; but he accompanied it with a fiendish piece of legislation, the coercion act, which had still more fiendish administrators, such as Buckshot Forster and Earl Spencer -that was the pressure of the iron heel.

He wanted to give Ireland a Land Purchase Bill, that was the wine; but he desired it to he taken with a renewal of the infamous Coercion Act, and that was the poison.

What is there in all that to be thankful for? What is there in it to show that Mr. Gladstone is entitled to Irish homage, support and gratitude? There is no other choice has to bless or to execrate. It would not do to follow the Premier's example and flatter him to his face, and then kick him from behind. His shuflling conduct deserved nothing but exceration and ignominious defeat. He has got both at the hands of the Irish people and their representatives.

A MODERATOR WHO IS NOT MODERATE.

IT is something strange and inexplicable to see how a religious question can call forth from persons who are otherwise sane and intelligent a display of asinine hebetude, which is as puzzling as it is discreditable. No one will question the fact that the Rev. Prof. McLaren, D.D., is an intelligent, sane, and able man. He is the retiring Moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly, now holding their annual sessions in this city. Well, this worthy Presbyterian minister, in his opening sermon to his enlightened audience, had occasion to touch upon the Church of Rome. It was too much for him, and he broke forth as fol-

"in the Province of Quebec a large and gifted section of population had indeed heard of Christ, but were enslaved by Rome, debased by her idolatries, worshipping Mary more than her Son."

Now if that is not asinine hebetude, we don't know what is.

Enslaved by Rome!

Debased by her idolatries!!

Worshipping Mary more than her Son!!! And that uttered by a man well advanced in years, high up in position and knowing how to read and write; and addressed to a large body of men equally aged, well to do and educated. Why, it is enough to make one sick. If Rev. Prof. McLaren, Q.D., cannot spectful of the truth and more entertaining for his hearers than such rubbish, we would

REV. MR. PITBLADO ON RIEL.

物質を整体である。 アンドー しんりょう きょうに

A few weeks ago the Canadian papers published an interview which was alleged to have taken place between Louis Riel and Rev. Mr. Pithlado, of Winnipeg, who had acted as chaplain to the Halifax regiment. The interview was of a most sensational character and was made up of statements that were almost incredible. According to Mr. Pitblade, Riel had improved on Chiniquy's rabid attacks on the Catholic Church, and had set At the time the interview was published we relation of facts until it was confirmed. Confi mation has come from neither side up to the present, although there have been abundant opportunities to repeat the statements, and testify to their correctness. The Rev. Mr. Pitblado is at present in town attending the General Presbyterian Assembly. He has ben interviewed by a city reporter, and although alluding directly to the religious question, the rev. gentleman ventured no such statements as were credited to him originally regarding Louis Riel. This is what the rev. gentleman now states:-

"I believe that Riel is neither a fool nor a fiend. The has deep religious convict. Bishops were consigned to the vault, the his wise direction and prudent organization, tions-is in his heart loyal to the Catholic Church, though by no means believing all her doctrines, and firmly believes that he has been fighting in a good cause. He loves his country and his countrymen. He believes that hy a fair open trial his course will be justified before the country, and that if he is hanged he will die a martyr-and many of his countrymen will revere his memory as a martyr sacrificed on the altur of patriotism.

This utterance of the Rev. Mr. Pitblado justifies the course pursued by THE Post in refusing to admit the truth of the first interyew without proof. "Riel," he says, "has depreligious convictions and is in his heart loval to the Catholic Church, though by no means believing all her doctrines." This is a decidedly different picture of the half-breed leader from what was at first published.

THE DEAD PRELATES.

(Continued from first page.)

When the solemn cortege had reached the Cithedra., both bodies were taken from the hearses and exposed in the southwest wing of the Catnedral, where, after the office for the dead and a Libera had been recited, they were allowed to remain, only to be visited by thousands of persons this atternoon To-morrow morning another service will take place, after which the bodies will be placed under a pillar in the Cathedral. Saurday saw the last of the funeral ceremonies over the lamented remains of the dead prelates, Mgrs Latigue and Bourget, Saldom, if ever, has the city been the scene of such a solemn and imposing event. At an early hour the small episcopal chapel attached to the Bishop's Palace was filled with the devout faithful, who came to make use of the last opportunity to pay their respects to the esteemed dead. The church was very beavily draped in black and gold, while the high catafalque which was constructed in the centre aisle was a work of great taste and beauty. On this lay in state, in all the robes of office, the remains of Mgr. Beurget, with head slightly elevated, thus affording the entire congregation a good view of his features, which have not lost their ruby hime to give way to a pale purple. The catafalque was of a new device, and presented at a distance gether in a special meeting to revery much the appearance of a grotto, brilliantly illuminated with divers sized tapers, while the casket containing the remains was almost hidden by the crosses, wreaths and other designs in floral tributes. Underneath Mgr. Bourget's remains, in a separate stage of the cataja'que, lay those of Mgr. Lastigue. Shortly after nine o'clock the clergy began to file into the sanctuary, which soen became simost uncomfortably filled, many priests being compelled to find seats elsewhere. The Botenin requiem Mass over the remains of the dead bishops was then begun, Mgr. Duh mel, of Ottawa, officiating, assisted by Rez. Father Toupin, as assistant priest, and by Rev. Messrs, L. Tulippe and Mathieu as deaon and sub-deacon respectively. Mgr. Fabre coupied a seat on the throne at the Gospel side of the altar, and other visting bishops were also to be seen in the Sanctuary. The musical portion of the service was of that solemn nature which rendered the coremonies especially mournful and impressive. At the conclusion of the Mass, Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent panegyric on the two dead apostles. At times he appeared to be so carried away with grief that his voice trembled, and he was, apparently, at a loss to fully express the sorrowful feelings that filled his breast. The beginning of his eloqueat effort was principally a historical picture of Canada from the introduction of Catholicism until the present time, illustrating very graphically and pleasingly the wonderful progress the church had made since then. He referred to the bad tendencies of the people and the bad literature circulated among them when the two dead prelates now before him arrived and recognized in the state of affairs a duty to perform, and now that they had passed away, it was easy to see evidence of their apostolic zeal and pure Catholic love on whatever side we turned. These two great men, these two great Apostles of the Faith. began first by preaching in order to resist, by their grand elequence, the depravity which had already had a demoralizing effect on the people. Their preschings, pastoral visits, etc., soon bore fruit, for the Colleges of St. Hyacinthe, Chambly and Assumption were quickly founded, and were a means of instruc tion to the youth of the country. The two dead prelates were each possessed of the sentiments, and they never lost an opportunity of giving form and development to these sertiments. The learned orator also referred briefly to the interest Mgr. Bourget had taken in bringing the Jesuits and Oblate to Canada, and of the fruitful

results of such a move we had only to look

about us at the institutions, societies, sodali-

ties and confraternities which were almost

continuously founded under his direction.

To Montreal and the cocese alone Mgr. Bourget had not confine his labors, as he ever took a lively inter in missions in the North-West and the ughout all Canada. Another of his great works was the construction of the Cather which was now to he his temb. North-

Turning to the clergy, he recalled a lew of the more predominating traits which adorned Mgr. Bourget and held him up to them as an example to follow. He concluded his elequent and feeling panegyric by expressing a hope that they might all one day receive, like the diceased prelates before him, the reward which ever falls to true Christian souls.

Mgr. Fabre, assisted by a representative of the Jesuit Order and an Oblate father, then performed the Absolute, after which the choir sang the Libera, and the bodies of the two lamented bishops were borne in solemn probimself up as an apostate of the first order, cession from the church to the southern wing of the new cathedral, where they were tempor-At the time the interview was published we arily laid out preparatory to removing them to a vault in one of the pillars prepared for their reception. The wing, which also contains a chapel, was appropriately draped and all the floral tributes were hung up above the heavy iron door which closed in the vault. Such appropriate mottoes as the following adorned the walls : Amabiles et decori in vita sua, in morte quoque non sunt divisi, Haec Requies Mea, Ecce Sacerdos Haec Requies Mea, Ecce Sacerdos Magnus qui in diebus suis, Placuit Deo et inventus est justus. After the body of Mgr. Bourget had been removed from the casket, which contained him since death, to one similar to that of Mgr Lartigue, a number of the nuns and other privileged persons pushed forward and managed to procure small pieces of the articles which adorned the I Father Salmon, who, notwithstanding the casket and which they proposed to keep as fact that he had been suffering from a painful relics of the memory of the departed Archfend. He is a shrewd, kind-hearted, elo-t bishop. Shortly after, the bodies of the two heavy iron door was closed, and the last in which he was ably assisted by a committee scenes in connection with the interment of composed of members of the St. Gabriel's T. the two first Bishops of Montreal were concluded, and the sympathizing crowds which had assembled to get a last glimpse of the faces of those whom they had revered in life left the spot reluctantly.

A special general meeting of the Bar of Montreal was held yesterday afternoon in the Advocates Library Court House, in order to pass resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Archbishop Ignace Bourget. Mr. Roner Roy presided.

Tue President, in opening the meeting, stated that he felt deeply corry in announcing to the Bar of Montreal the ceath of the venerable Bar of Montreal the ceath of the venerable Archbishop Bourget. It was then moved by Mr. N. H. Bourgouin, seconded by Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, and resolved, "That the Bar of Montreal has learned with the most profound regret of the death of Archois...op Ignace Bourget, who has always been a light to youth, and that, in order to express the entire sympathy the Bar has always had towards him, it be resolved that they do assist at his funeral in a body." It was also decided that a copy of the present resolution be transmitted both to the deceased's family and His Lordship Bishop Fabre, and the meeting adjourned.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE, Telegrams from the following B shops were received yesterday by Mgr. Fabre, in which and their friends, not to forget in their pions they expressed their sympathy and stated they prayers the dead, especially the late lamented would be present at the funeral: Archbishop Taschereau, Qu-bcc; Bishops Lofleche, Three Bivers; Laro que and Laurevin, St. Hya-cinthe; A. R.cine; Sherbrooke; D. Racine, Chicon'ini; Duhamel, Ottawa; Lorrain, Pembroke; Lynch and O'Mahaney, To-Cine, ronto; Wal h, London; Jamot, Peterborough; Cleary, Kingston; S. Iberry, Hamilton; Taché, 85. Boniface, Manitoba; O'Brien, Halifax; St. Boniface, Manitoba; O'Brien, Halifax; Sweeney, St. John, N. B.; Melntyre, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Rogers, Ch. tham, Ont: Cam ron, Antigonich; Wi liams, Besten, Mass.; detioesheimd, Burlington; McNierney, Albany; Healey, Porchand, Me.; Wadoms, Ogdersburg; O'Farrell, Tienton; McCloskey, New York, and Ryan, Builalo, About 1,200 priests have signified their intention of being present.

tion of being present.

MAYOR BEAUGRAND ON THE DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

" HE DESERVED WELL OF HIS COUNTRY." At the special meeting of the City Council, called yesterday afternoon by Mayor Beau-grand, to give expression to its deep regret at the death of Archbishop Bourget, His Worship paid the following tribute to the memory of the deceased prelate. The Mayor said:—

I have thought it my duty to call you toand to other holy places, were of frequent to the memory of His Lordship Bish p Bourget, second bishop of Montreal and archbishop of Martianapolis; also to give the Municipal con cil the occasion to express officially the recrets of the city for the less w have suffered by the demise of the regretted The religious works of Mgr. Bourprelate. The religious works of Mgr. Bourget will folia an epoch in the history of Montreal, and a though his acts, like the public acts of all great men, have given occasion for discussions and cont oversics, every one recognizes in the decoused a good citizen and a great bishep. All Montreal, with at distinction of religious behef or positical proclivities, will approve, I am sure, of the steps we are taking in having a special meeting of the council, and in may ga special meeting of the council, and in expressing officially our regrets and our sympath es on the occasion of the d ath of Mgr. Bourget. His name will remain intima ely connected with the progress of Montreal during the last fif y years, and his memory will be venerated by those who had the advantage of heavily. tage of knowing him personally, and who were witnesses of his inexhaustible charity. Montreal loses in the person of Mgr. Bourget at int ligent and enterprising citizen, a disting-ui-hed prelate and a holy man, whose life was consecrated to the relief of human miseries. We can say of him that he died after having well deserved of his country.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at its hall on Wednesday, the 11th inst., under the presidency of D. Barry, Esq., it was ununimously resolved :- That the members of the St. Patrick's Society have heard with profound grief of the death of His Lordship Ignace Bourget, late Bishop of Montreal and Archbishop of Martianopolis.

That by his learning and chaquence, his love of the Church and of its holy truths and doc-

trines, his in fomicable perseverance in the de-fence of truth and virtue and in the repression ot evil, His Lordship has attained the highest rank among the confessors of the 19th century. That among his many virtues none shone forth more brilliantly than his charity—charity the

greatest of all. That the diocese of Montreal owes to his love that, from the number and magnificance of its hospitals, its schools, its convents, its colleges and its church s, our city is justly called the

Rome of America.

That we men of the Irish race owe to his memory unbounded reverence and love. That when unjust law and creed oppression had thrust thousands of our people upon the shores of Canada, exiles from their native land.

famished, and stricken down with di-ease. our great and good bishop by precept and example, in the face of death itself, received them with kindness and love, akin to that of Him who wept over Jerusalem, its fate and the fate of her

sons and daughter.

That the Irish race in Canada owe to the memory of His Lordship all the love and affection which they could give in the fulnes. of their hearts to one who has been to them, in word and deed, a true Soggarth Aroon.

That the president, vice-presidents, treasurer and secretary of St. Patrick's Society form a deputation to attend the funeral of His Lordship and to represent the society in the performance of that melancholy duty.

THE DEAD ARCHBISHOP.

Another of his great works was the construction of the Cather which was now to be his tomb. Now to the lamented demand had completed adulties toward the cather people of Mark them what was their discussion. Did they wish to have the tember of the construction of the Cather of the most venerable Archtishop Bourget. In sending, so that pligrimages could be held to the Cathedral, where the faithful could pray that for nearly half a century he supplied the

before the tombs of their departed bishops, | Canadian missions of Northern New York with faithful priests, and his death will be deeply felt and mourned by a great number of the priests and laity of this diocese. At the earliest opportunity a Solemn Pontifical Mass, to which you shall be invited, will be celebrated, for the repose of the soul, in the Cathedral of Ogdensburg. In the meantime I heartily commend his soul to the prayers of the Rev. Clergy in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and request that they will unite with me in testifying their affectionate love for the deceased prolate, and their sincere sym pathy with Rt. Rev. Monseigneur Fabre and his clergy, by their presence at the funeral obsequies which will be held next Friday at Montreal.

+ EDGAR, Bishop of Ogdensburg. Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 9, 1885.

THE GOOD STE. ANNE.

FIRST ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

This auspicious event, which has been heralded in our columns several issues, took place yesterday to Sta. Anne de Beaupre, the Lourdes of Canada. was a great success in every respect, and worthy of the zealous efforts of Rev. illness during the past eight days, nevertheless did not allow his interest to flag, and by A. & B. Association, has reason to feel proud of the success which has crowned the efforts of himself and friends, in making yesterday's parochial visit to that celebrated shrine of devotion, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, an event to be remembered with religious spirit of pleasure and satisfaction by all whose happy privilege it was to take part in it. The commodious and fast sailing steamer Canada had been engaged for the occasion, and left the Jacques Cartier pier at half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Besides the large number present from St. Gabriel's Parish, there were several from St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Anthony's, Ex cellent accommodation was afforded to all, and, although the number was large, the best of good order and good will prevailed. The clergymen present were Rev. J. J. Salmon, Paster of St. Gabriel's, Rev. Fathers Sinnot, S.J., and Keily, S.J., of St. Mary's College, and Rev. Father Kiernan, of St. Mary's Church Rev. Father Salmon announced the order of spiritual exercises, impressing in a few cloquent and impressive words the importance of the unitertaking, exhorting all to enter into its spirit, and while thinking of themselves and their friends, not to forget in their pions Archbishop Bourget, so universally regretted, and whose memory is dear to the whole diocese. The hymn Are Muris Steha ("Hail! Star of the Sea"), so expressive to every child of Mary, was then rendered with fine effect by St. Gabriel's church choir, after which sol emn recitations of the beads followed. The Rev. Father Kiernan then gave a short but most impressive instruction on pilgrimages. He referred to the prayer of the Mass of the following Sunday (yesterday), which breathed the spirit of the infinite mercy of God. He exhorted the pigrims to make themselves worthy of this great mercy, and to form some particular intention in doing so, to desire some particular favor of the good Ste. Ann. The Rev. Father also referred to the historical aspect of pilgrimages. The Courch sanctions and encourages such evidences of piety. Hence pilgrimages to Jerusalem,

end the consoling words of Our Saviour, Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of the Lord." The Canada arrived in Quebec at four on Sunday morning, and the pussengers took the boat Pilgrim for Ste. Anne de Beaupie, which reached its destination at half-past six. The reverend fathers then proceed ed to celebrate Masses at the different dtars in the beautiful Church of Ste. Anne. The pilgrims approached Holy Communion. and, after breakfasting, returned to the Church, where souvenirs of the pilgrimage were blessed, and where the relies of the good Ste. Anne were venerated. An elequent sermon was also preached by the Rev. Father Sinnot. The Rev. Father expressed his feeling of devotion in being called to speak in a place where God had wrought such wonders, and represented Ste. Anne as a model for all Christian mothers. History speaks little of Ste. Anne: sculpture and poetry are silect, but the great fact remains she was the mother of Mary, who was the mother of Jesus Christ Our Lord. Christian families should follow the model of the family of St. Joachim and Ste. Anne, and that peace which comes down from heaven would he sure to reign in every Christian household. The pilgrimage re turned to Quebec at two o'clock, and as the nest remained till five, an opportunity was afforded for visiting the city.

sacred as the place where the great events

ia Our Lord's life took place; to Kome, where

many of the apostles laid down their lives in

defence of the Catholic doctrine; to the

shrine of St. James of Compostello, in Spain,

ibustrating life as a great pilgrimage, and

hoping that all his hearers would merit at its

The Rev. Father concluded by

Great credit is due Mesers. John O'Neil, James Burns, Henry Perkins, Thomas Sweeney and Richard Phelan, members of the committee, assisting Rev. Father Salmon. The catering department was under the direction of Mr. Leon Veilleux, and the menu reflected credit on the gentleman. The St. Gabriel's Temperance Society band, as well as the choice selections in music and song, on the voyage home, by the ladies and gentle-men of St. Gabriel's Church choir, tended greatly to make the time pass very agreeably. The Canada reached the city this morning at half past six o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The sale of staterooms for the above pilgrimaga wil begin after Grand Mass on Sunday, 28th inst., when the plan of the steamer Canada will be on view at St. Patrick's presbytery, 92 St. Alexander street, and where state-rooms may be secured. The staterooms will range in price from \$2 to \$5, the latter figure for the extra large ones. A member of the committee will be in attendance at the presbyery every day from that date until the the pilgrimage, July 11th. Every possible effort is being made by the committee to secure the comfort of those who intend taking part, and their zeal and experience in such matters will undoubtedly result in a great success.

A circular will be issued and addressed by His Lordship Bishop Fabre to the different clergy of his diocess, requesting that the collections taken up at services held for the repose of the soul of His Lordship Bishop Bourget be warded for the work of the Cathedral.

In testimony of their profound remembrane the Sisters of Charity of the Providence we have sung in their chapel on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock a.m., a solemn service for the repos of the soul of His Lordship Bishop Ignace Bourget, archbishop of Martianopolis, and cunder of their institution,

CATHOLIC SISTERHOUDS.

PRONOUNCED THE BEST OF WOMEN.

tions of women have been curotiet under the

flag of perfection, and those who enlist under

it are now happily more numerous than ever.

As I write there is not a country, hardly a

city in the world where that they is not thying

in some community of women. Under it

they labor with the strength of ordered effor:

against importection in ad its manifest door

of disease and ignorance, error and vace. Their methods, classorated by nearly fifteen

centuries of practice, are at once ngid and

clastic. The ancient rules are litted to cach

new trouble of hum mity, and their substan

of sisterhoods during the list hundred years

of chinge, and even their imitation by other

communions, proves their practical value to a

society that would certainly not our rule

foster them. Medified to suit all exigencies

of climits and race, of changing in-ti-

tations and personal er acity, the con-

ventual rule keeps its p imary form, and

gains vigor with every tep of human ad-

vance. Never were mans more useful than

the economics of ideal and communism;

going to and fro amid the crackties and inxu-

ries of Vanity I'm they are missionaries of

cordulity and safe let i . In battle fields, in

hospitals, in worst courts of the work of the

they disarm evil by the courage of parity

They are with eses to the value of that here

suffect to every womany weakness, lost a

while maintaining the most sacrod fires of humanity, and helping her sisters of th

world in their won anly tasks by her vinda

eation of womanhood in its highest uses

"More things are wrought by prover than this world dreams of, and it is difficult to

detach the visible work of nuns from their

ule of prayer, and from their efforts every

where to raise the note of worship to a

higher pitch. Some of my readers may think this their best eldin to our gratifude.

but it is enough here to point out their

mundane u-efulness in its obvious results

The world is becoming aware of the necessity

of bridging the widening chasm between rich and poor. Not without selfishness we want to establish common sympathies with the

people,' and here are many hundred thou-

and educated wom n, the flower of our

civilization, working with success toward

the reconciliation of labor and capital, of the

learned and the ignorant. The direction

that their modera efforts are taking is-to

give one among many examples-shown by

he recent foundation in France of the 'Little

Sisters of the Working Man.' The mission

of this new community of nuns is altogether

in workshops and factories; their enecave

and to fuffil part, at least, of the da les of

"patronage." They look after children am wanen employed in factories, e-tablish

homes for the homeless, encourage habits of piety and thrift, and by the mogic of their

cordiality they are we'c med in t work i

several centres of industry. Every new

congregation merits a separate monograph.

I can but glance at the chief features of the

work done by these good women with such far reaching zeal. "Cordiality" was the watchword of St. Vincent de Paul. He

made it an obligation for his Sisters of

Charity, and the many other congregations

vying with his in usefulness insist on this

quality in their caughters. The value of

25,000 securs grises practising and teaching cordiality in our world of private animosities

and latent insurrection is very great. I

imagine that most of my readers have met

the "Little Sisters of the Poor" on their

rounds of begging crumbs from Dives for the

relief of Luzarus, by which Dives prob-

ably benefits as much as Lazarus. I

wish my readers-readers, perhaps, also of Maxime Du Camp's latest articles in the

Revue de Deux Mondes, would go and see fut

themselves with what tenderness of respect

the helplers and forlorn old men and women

are treated, and how the voluntary poverty

and humble less of their benefactors sweetens

the poor tare which is all that can be some

the quality of such almsgiving against that

of Bumbledom, I will further ask my readers

to consider well the story in its details, for

which I have not here space, of the servant

Jeanne Jugan, who little more than forty

years ago, with a capital of £24, tounded the

congregation of these "Little Sisters." Re-cruited from both rich and poor classes,

they are now nearly 4 000 in number, and

have established 230 houses in different parts

of the world. Catholic sisterhoods may be

r uthly classed under two systems of govern-

own budget, and, like a hive of bees, can send

forth families to be in their turn autonomous; or an order may be monarchical and have one head elected, however, only tor a fixed

times provided. When they have measure

is to supplement the n glect of employers,

now : to the egotism of we are vev

rule of the Sisters of Charity, and the responsibilities of the superior can be imagined when we think of the disperson of A Sketch of Their Great Labors and Sacrifices twenty-five thousand daughters throughout the world. Her secretaries must be accomplished linguists, for her would wide corre-Mrs. M. C. Bisnop writes to the Pall Mall spondence is in various tongues. She is Gazette:-elected only for three years, but so well is The articles on woman's work which have the system organized that no visible hitch appeared in the Pall Mail Gazette, suggest interrupts its manifold enterprise. As fast that unused or ill-used feminine force is findas the sisters are killed off by simple murder, ing outlets more or less desirable : but it is as in some Chinese missions recently, or by also evident from them that much effort is epidemics, as in 1855, when three hundred wasted tentatively. Too much is expected sisters did of cholera in Paris, voluntee s from scientific discovery or from political are instantly ready to take their place. In change in furtherance of woman's legitimate the hospitals, and even battlefields of 1870 desire to help in social progress, and be less the French nuns of every order proved their dependent upon the labor of men. I desire patriotism not less than their inexhaustible in this paper to speak of women at their charity. Indeed, while the method of St. best, and of Catholic nuns as the best of Vincent's daughters ne d no culogy, we do women; the reader can make for himself the not sufficiently recognize that they are but a necessary deductions from the perfection of brigade of the vast army who follow Christ in the Via Cincis, Other and all human work. The most faithful nun has her hours of headache, of depression, and more ancient congregations shared with of spiritual combat: but I claim for the vast them, until the recent action of the Comsum of labor performed by Catholic sister-hoods that with the best economy of effort mune, most of the Pais sursing. The Notel Dicu, for instance, cliest of public hespitals, has be a since 1870 served by the it has a wider scope, more useful aims, and larger results than any other women's Augusticia e nuns. Eighty eight different orders or congregations or at work in Paris work. The history of Catholic sisterhand has yet to be written, and it is difficult alone; and there is propably not a commune to draw aside the veil of humility with in France where nuns are not at word -always which every good nun tries to cover her sucunder toe o der of the Bishop and the cure, cess. Not even at Rome is it exactly known and always teaching the true doctrine of how many nuns there are in the world; only liberty, fortennity and equality by their example. The Sisters of St. Vincent, and the Bishop of each diocese, whose duty it is to keep sight of every nun of whom he is many other conmunities have no lay sisters the official protector, could supply the numor servants. Recuired from the highest ber under his charge. There are certainly over a hundred thousand in France alone, ranks as from the lower grades of society, the Sisters are absolutely equal in the distrikeeping alive, notwithstanding the cold shade of an irreligious Government, those bution of their work. A Howard, a Montalembert, a Borrhon, sautis the floors, or cooks, or washes the babies in their charge, traditions of ideal but most actively laborious life, which have done so much to raise if such be their aptitude. Can the reader the level of European society. As truth realize what this means and how these nuns makes its way through the controversial h ve got at the very kernel of fraternity, misstatements of the last three centuries, while tracity is perlaps alone by them trary the benefits of religious communities to the understood, for they are tree of the burlet secular world will be better resognized, but, of selfishmes and the disabling network of except to draw attention to the unbroken worldly conventions ? continuity of their practice and intention since St. Augustine gave the rule to his sister, which is the basis of all A PREFFT DISPLAY. subsequent rules, I have not space to write of the centuries in which St. Theresa and St. Catherine of Sienna are radiant MOUNT SE, MARY CONVENT. figures even to the least informed, or of the dim crowds of saintly nans who halloveand sweetened the making of England. Mil

term of years, who with her staff controls

the labor of the whole country. Such is the

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FANCY WORK AT The regular annual a Catetian or plain and fancy sewing, which is ever one of the most agreeable features which provide the closing exercises of Monneyt, May's Convent, Guy was largely acted by and so divy, and was largely acted of throughth a days by the relatives and triends of the young kery scholars. The institution, during the year just closure. the fishful the distribution of 24 hoarders from different purs of the left scand Caneda, and about 70 day chelane, by it makes the direction of the rates of the Course, ation of Notice I ame, who are ever until by in their off its and zeal for the we have of a 1 these cars that a tion care. This was especially indi-cated by he display of plain and tracy hands wark eshibited to early in one of the rooms of the spaceous Convent, and which was a soundig as manay of the voice and necessity of cul ivati gamong he pupit a todo not only for those studies which cm'n ntly b fit them for the sidest positions in the literary world, but also in the use of the needle, which, in after life, they will not only find of a decided bemilt to them, but in many cases of a [m] matter whether standing one year or forty great necessary as well. The work displayed is all did by hard stone and he agreat redit, found of stants. A. H. DINON & both to the pupils for the exall now and neats. King street west, Toronto, Canada. mescof execution, and to the numerinears lives for their bestern a contract held spray, which is one of the largest and most e or made. To attempt to decrease cache or transfer To attempt to describe and first and The Life Around Us; a Collection of communication that special flow, sufficient States of Somes, By Munice Francis Egan, to see that the classification is and the collection of Somes, By Munice Francis Egan, An hor of Songs and Somets, "Proto say that the district ward for rectains and fill eness in execution is was one of the best in obed ence which lies at the base of social | the parsont of their cheer's leads, the papers at order. The weary nun, white perhaps in her hot arrowed to order at the top man of the humility thinking herself a mass of impursational falling frequently in her high aims, subject to every womancy weakness, lost in tent, compelled to go through different tent, compelled to go through different and the falling management of the grades, the lines, most important and service obligate have that I too sampled distribute. The distribute has puriously branch a mer. The disk y in this partie for branch a once showed they be removed each branch a course and red ched names could not the great sisters in the truited memory in which they have happened it is seen and the highest case the highest case of that appropriately. Stockings, the linear, they was the highest as well as the howest seen ty. Stockings, the linear, they was mended or dart discussions in the highest expressions in the plant and the highest expressions in the plant and the highest expressions in the plant and the highest expressions in the plant as well as the community. The community of the contributions is plant as well as the contributions in the volume is of exceeding interest, and branch of the course, was ven linear and more phages wing, crucious and are this ingenies consistent of the course, was seen there and more divers field, the general has a of the pupils in the form requestive course is governous and in the course. circular of marging and might dre es, all of which ver of differ modesigns, the one more when the first the stier. In cro let work there was also a great amount of pairs and tests exhibited, a large had quit worker in this man er, by quite a manual action while coming pupil, eliciting touch administron, while in knitting work the display was even larger and highly credit tible. Fining alloy and fanc, we k had apparently a large at inher of devotes and a grand and beautiful display was to result. In this beauth, as a means of one area or ment, the must offer a del medal, to the pupil contributing fitteen pieces, and this cear two of the young ladies will have the satisfaction of te ceiving such a phosing reward for their patience and later. Embroidery on silk, satin and plush was exhibited with great profution and taste in different articles, such as plane rovers, taste in different arricles, soon as prain rovers, table seers, panes, chairs, scools, ettomans, lambrequins, etc. The display was highly artistic, the floral designs in each case being trought out with an exactness and nearness which was most praisoworthy. In another room a fine exhibition of drawings in crayon, and pointings in oil and water color, and allocated another others are allocated another others. was made, and elicited much admiration Although the display was not as large as that in facey work, owing to it being an optional branch, still, what it lacked a quantity is made up in quality. The confributions included a number of next sketches in oil and watere, lor, on satin, glass, chica, canvas, and numerous other articles, and were ovidenced of high artistic nerit. In water colors, flowers seemed to be the favorite models, while in oil, besides the floral designs, there were also several pretty landscapes and other drawings, which for artistic finish and faithfulness of concept on were highly prized and commented upon. The clos-ing exercises at the Convent, together with the distribution of prizes, will take place on the

THE LATE MR. TAFT. The friends of Mr. A. B. Taft, who was one of the most respected architects of the city, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred on Monday night. He has been a resident of Montreal since 1860, when he was brought here by Mr. Harrison Stephenson, Previous to that he lived in various cowns of the Eastern States. He belonged to a distinguished American family, and counted among his relative: Judge Taft of Cincinatti. He contributed occasional articles to the Scientific American Journal, conceived the beautiful idea of the Longfellow yacht, and designed much of the public architecture which enhance this prosperous city. A week lafore his death he severed all connection with Freemasonry, abjured Mothodism and cheerfully embraced the Catholic faith, which inspired him in his last moments with the ment—one in which each house is a republic of which the superior is elective, which has its most Christian and edifying sentiments.

Pel, the notorious wile poisoner, has been

IRISH NATION IL LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS -A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ARCHBISHOP BOUR JET.

The Montre d branch of the Irish National League held its annual meeting yesterday atternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. There was a good attendance of the members and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. M. Donovan. After the reading of the minutes, the collection of dues and the transaction of other routine business, Mr. H. J. Cloran moved a resolution of condolence on the death of Archbishop Bourget, which was carried, and the following resolution was adopted:--

Taat the Mon'real Branch of the Irish National League desires, in unison with the people of Montreal, to give expression to its deep regret at the great loss the diocese has sustained by the death of its hely pentiff and benefactor, the illustrious Archbishop Bourget; that, on behalf of the Irish people of Canada, this Branch of the League pays a tr.bute of esteem and gratitude and tenders nonage to the memo'y of the lamented prelate for the noble action taken by him on bebuil of the Irish exiles of 1847, and in finding homes for their orphans who had been by op pressive and unjust legislation forced to dandon their nat ve land. The election of officers was then proceeded

with and resulted as follows: President, Mr. M. J. Gioran; vice president, Mr. W. D. Barns; treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan (relected); secretary, Mr. J. B. Lane; exccutive conreil, Messrs. M. Donovan, C. J. Doberty, J. Lyons, MaAran and Redmond, & The new officers were installed, and after a vote of thanks to the retiring chairman for the efficient and faithful manner in which he discharged his duties was passed, the meeting adjourned.

A LIBERAL DONATION.

The pupils of a Catholic educational estabushment of St. Catherine and et have proposed to donate the value of the prizes which they should receive at the end of the school term to the St. Peter's Catholical work. This is a worthy object and one waich will bring praise and honor to the well known school, and which will without doubt be the means of havi controls follow the same examble. its are this there have been several other malt do actions received for the benefit of the cathedral.

THE BOXSE OURS CHURCH.

There has been a great change noticed on the Bonse was church within the past week. The min constayed have tern all the sur rounding fences down, and a large excavation has been made at the front of the edifice, wai h will be continued all around in order to get at the bottom of the foundation. All the small her estand samples on the Borses cours market side are taken away, and after this part has been completely cleared work win he pusued on more rapidly than usual. This work in no way prevents Mass from biling said, as services are held every morning and evening at the usual hours.

CATARRH,-A new treatment has been disgreen d when by this hitherto incurable disease is relicated in from one to three applications to rs. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-e as of stamp. A. H. DINON & SON, 305

BOOK NOTICES.

hole," Publishers, Fr. Pustel & Co., 50 Barelay street, New York.

This valuable work is made up of stories and sketches which the author contributed odiginally to Catholic papers and periodicals. Mr. Upan roades among the ablest Cathofrom his pen is said to find thousands of delighted readers. His writings are

on lit to command an extensive patronage. Enverynas,-This is the title of a pamphlet (raice 25 cm) by Rev. James Conway, S.J., chich is a reprint of a very able article which appeared in the American Catholic Quarterly Review. It discusses the respective rights and onlies of the family, State and Church in regard to education in an able and comprehear-we manner. As an exposition and de-fease of Catholic teaching it will be found of great value to postors of souls and parents who are desirous of acquiring correct notions

in this important and vital question. Pub-

li-had by Pusiet & Co., 50 Barelay street,

New York.

THE ENGLISH THRESTRATED MAGAZINE. The contents of the English Ibustrated Maga ine, for June, are as varied and interesting as that valuable periodical supplies monthly. 1. The Young Cowherd-Frontispiece, 2. In the New Forest, by Miss Collins. 3. Schwartz; a History, by D. C. Murray. 4. The London Ragamuffin is an admirable sketch, with pen and pencil, of the Street Arabs of the great metropolis, as seen by a lose and sympathetic observer, Miss Dorothy Tennant. 5. In the Lion's Don, by the author of "John Harrington." 6. The Siren's Three, by Welter Craue. 7. A Family Affair (continued), by the late Hugh Conway. Publishers, MacMillan & Co., 114 Fourth Avenue, New York,

THE CATHOLIC WORLD -June number. -The Scienceville Society for Physical Research; Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Maurice F. Egan; St. Columbkille and the Mower, Rev. James Keegan; Penetanguishene, Rev. Edward McSweeny, D.D.; A Modern Crusader, Jean M. Stone; John in Patmos, James Owen O'Connor; Irish Bards and Scotch Reviewers, Charles de Kay; In the Garden, Ruth A. O'Connor; The Tragedy of Beningbrough Hall, Agnes Repplier; Freedom of Worship in Practice, R. H. Clarke, LL D.; St. Cecilia's Bridal. Ethel Tane; Solitary Island-Part III-Chaps. V.-VI., Rev. J. Taibot Smith; The Curse of Print-A Lay Sermon; Katherine—Chaps. XXXV.XXXVI., E. G. Martin; The Anglo-Russian Question and the Testament of Peter the Great, Rev. John Gmeiner; New Publica. tions. Price \$4 per annum; 35 cts. single-copies, sent free by mail. D. & J. Sadlien & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing: equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN KED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found at the factory

Profesior John Ogden, a scientist, and one of the new settlers of McLucosh County, Kansas, sees the possibility of utilizing the steady? Pel, the notorious water poisoner, has been winds of the prairie, and predicts therein ound guilty and sentenced to ceath by the time they will be used to drive machinary for all sorts of purposes,

LONDON, June 9 .- Mr. Gladstone, a few minutes after four this afternoon, entered the House of Commons. His appearance was that of a firm man, perfectly undisturbed. He at once proceeded to the Speaker's desk and entered into conversation, with Mr. Peel. During the conversation the Premier was evidently in bright spiri's. He was loudly cheered by the Radical members when he seated himself in his usual place. His self-possession seemed to enthuse his admirers, and the chamber was fairly rent with cheer after cheer, and the applause became an ovation. At last Mr. Gladstone arose in deference to the greeting. He said the Cabinet, on assembling to day, thought they were under an obligation to submit a dutiful communication to the Queen. It would be premature on his part to enter into particulars concerning the nature of the communication just now. He would say, however, that, as on a former occasion, a few days must clapse before the result of that communication could be arrived at, so as to be made known. However, during the interval the House will follow its usual custom in refraining from the transaction of ordinary business, and he would move that the House on rising do adjourn until Friday. LONDON, June 9, 4 30 p.m.—Mr. Glad-

stone has just announced the resignation of the Cabinet in the House of Commons. A Cabinet Council was convened at noon and was in session until 1.15 p.m., all the members being present.

AN ADJOURNMENT. 5 p.m.-The House of Commons and the House of Lords have adjourned until Friday. THE NEXT STEP.

Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the Commons to-day is understood to mean that the Cabinet's resignation has been formally tenprovisional government. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone intends to entirely abandon political life.

Lord Randolph Churchill said this afternoon that the Conservatives would certainly form a government. Lobby gossips mention the Marquis of Salisbury for Prime Minister; Sir Stafford Northcote for Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill for Secretary of State for India, and that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have a prominent place in the new Cabinet.

Sir Charles Dilke, at the Liberal Club this evening, referring to the events of the last 24 hours, said there was one event so gratify. ing that it was hardly possible to mention it without emotion, namely, the extraordinary reception the Liberals in the House of Com moos gave their great leader this afternoon when he (Gladstone) made the announcement all expected he would make. (Cheers.) Eti quette forbade him to add anything to Mr. Gladstone's statement. But the Liberal members of the Commons were deeply moved by the bearing of Mr. Gladstone in such circumstances, and received him with a warmth of enthusiasm unsurpassed and unequalled in his (Dilke's) experience. He believed the whole country endorsed this feeling. Mr. Gladstone's mind was uncramped and unwarped by time and age, and he was now in complete sympathy with the advanced Liberal section; even more than before he was the greatest Liberal leader ever known.

The following is a pertion of the new Cabinet:—Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons; Sir Stafford Northcote (who will go to the House of Lords). Lord President of the Counc Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Colonel Frederick A. Stauley, Secretary of State for War. The new Ministers will recast the budget in accordance with the votes of the House, and, when the estimates are passed, will dissolve Parliament. The Parnellites count upon the lapsing of the coercion measure. The Ministerial circles take their defeat with equanimity. It is supposed the Cabinet, in view of the tendency to disruption and internal discord, were willing to take advantage of the chance to resign. The crisis postpones idefinitely the settlement with Russia. The Conservatives will adopt Earl Granville's frontier convention, but will insist upon a stringent guarantee against a further Russian advance.

PRESS OFINION.

The Standard, commenting on the crisis, says: Everything is unfinished and hangs in suspense. What cabinet can succeed? If the Conservatives are to rule they must have a majority, for which they must look to the constituencies. An election now is impossible. The government cannot retrieve their loss, but can at any rate prove themselves conscious of their duties to the country by struggling manfully in their painful position. election.

The News says Mr. Gladstone will be again returned to power by an overwhelming wave of popular enthusiasm.

The Telegraph thinks Sir Stafford North-Secretary. It says the thoughts of English. men may "well be turned with respect and gratitude to the veteran statesman who redeference and grace, and who will gain, we hope, by enforced respite from the toils of period the position which none but himcountry.

The Times says: The most serious stumbling block for the Conservatives is the coercion the Post says, be watched, checked, forbidden question. Lord Randolph Churchill has de to legislate, and compelled to explain and clared against coercion, and there are other leaders prepared to let the Act lapse in the face of the prospect of a renewed carnival of

murder and outrage in Ireland. The Conservatives' acceptance of office will necessitate a further adjournment of ten days to complete the re-elections.

EARL SPENCER BLAMED. DUBLIN, June 9 .- The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the defeat of the Government, says :- The defeat is due to the action of the Parnellites in refusing to uphold the Cabinet from which they received nothing but promises, and from which Ireland could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreshadowed in the proposed attempt to again saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the Crimes Act. The result will cause Earl Spencer and his lieutenants in the Castle to quit Ireland, leaving behind them the memory of an administration which was pre-eminently noted for cold-blooded brutality and frigid Ireland, and his influence in the Cabinet, Gladstone would have sought the friendship of Parnell and his followers instead of provoking their hostility by such arbitrary measures as proposed by the renewal of the

Coercion Bill. LONDON, June 10.-Mr. Gladstone remains in London. Yesterday he received a message from the Queen, in which she said she would not come to London, and requiring his presence. He pleaded illness and sent an official messenger to her. Some feeling is expressed at the Queen's attempt to compel political leaders, even when they are men of advanced age and delicate health, to make a journey of everal hundred miles to save her trouble.

The chief difficulty encountered by the Conservatives in their discussions regarding the formation of a ministry, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is the problem of what to do with Lord Randolph Churchill. He claims to have done much in the work of destroying the Liberal Government, and demands his share of the spoils. It is apparent that the old leaders regard him as troublesome and somewhat dangerous to have around in the National councils. The Pall Mall Gazette intimates that a polite effort will be made to get rid of him if the Conservatives form a Government. He will, it is said, be requested to go to Ireland, if not to succeed Lord Spencer, then as Chief Secretary.

MR. PARNELL

is elated at the success of Monday's movement. He says the result is a signal proof of the advantages of the policy of boldness and honesty. "We should have expelled and honesty. "We should have expelled the ministry long ago." said he. "Except for the secession of twenty members who were elected on the same principles as ourselves, it would have been impossible for the Government to pass the first coercion act and use it as it did, or to pass a second one, if renegades had not broken the unity of our party." Parnell dwelt at length with much pride on the result accomplished for Ireland under his leadership. "By Monday night's decision," he said, "we have taught a lesson to all future cabinets. We have saved the dered to the Queen. The Conservatives are only remaining industry of Ireland (whiskey) divided on the question of the expediency of assuming power. A majority of them favor trying the experiment. It is expected the his action during the rest of the session, Mr. Marquis of Salisbury will be ready on Friday | Parnell declared that unless the Torics at to accept an invitation by the Queen to form | tempted to carry through a coercion bill, which he is confident they will not, his party will give them a fair trial. His attitude will be "Live and let Live." The Nationalists will contest four seats in England at the next election, one in London, two at Liverpool and one of Glasgow. Mr. Parnell is confident of winning them.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE QUEEN. It is rumored that the Queen has sent a telegram to Mr. Gladstone requesting him to reconsider his decision to resign. It is believed Mr. Gladstone, under existing conditions, will not consent to resume office. A deputation of Conservative members of Parliament waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury to-day, and urged them to refuse office. Lord Salisbury stated that if the Queen called them they must form a government. He would support Sir Stafford Northcote as premier, and expected the Queen would place Sir Stafford in that position. The quictness in the Stock Exchange throughout the present crisis is traceable to the public belief that the Conservatives must maintain for a length of time the continuity of the present foreign policy. A similar impression prevails on the European bourses.

LORD HARTINGTON SUMMONED.

London, June 11 .- The Queen has summoned the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, to Balmoral. It is not known whether he is summoned as a representative of Mr. Gladstone or is to be invited to form a new cabinet. An official order has been issued closing Windsor Castle to the public after to morrow. This is a sure indi-

reply contained an imperative summons for tain).

Ver Gladstone's attendance at Balmoral, and The following will give the result attained in Mr. Gladstone's attendance at Balmoral, and the Premier left for Scotland immediately. The Queen is in telegraphic consultation with the Prince of Wales and several members of the Privy Council. This is the first time she has sought the advice of the Prince on a state crisis. It is reported that he has advised the Queen to follow the constitutional practice, and call the Marquis of Salisbury to form a new cabinet. Lord Hartington, who was telegraphed for to Balmoral yesterday, is here, the royal command having been countermanded. This morning the rumor was that the Marquis would be asked by the Queen to reconstruct a Liberal ministry and that Mr. Gladstone would retire; then came a report from apparently authenthic sources indicating the return of Mr. Gladstone to office at the head of a reconstructed anticoercion cabinet. The latest report is that the Queen has summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, and that the Marquis left London to-night. If a Tory cabinet is formed Mr. Gladstone's immediate retirement from public life is certain, and the Marquis of Hartington will be left to lead the Opposition Mr. Gladstone still wishes to abandon politi-Party life must remain in suspense until the | cal life, and, if he continues at the head of British political affairs, it will befat the urgent solicitation of the Queen. Lord Salisbury, at an informal meeting with a numof Conservative members, said he would refuse office unless assured by the cote will be premier and leader in the House Liberal leaders that the factions of the Opof Commons and Lord Salisbury Foreign position would not hamper the administration. Without some such understanding it would be impossible for the Conservatives to undertake the Government. The possibility linquishes the reins of power with so much of such an understanding is being discussed in political clubs. It is believed Mr. Glad stone, Lord Hartington and other moderates government, the vigor to resume at a future would accede, while Mr. Chamberlain and period the position which none but himself can ever fill in the councils of the berlain's organ, the Birmingham Post, to-day describes the Radical policy in the event of a Tory ministry being formed. They must,

> using for their own purposes a position to which they have no real claim. A LOVER OF LORD RANDOLPH.

> justify every step, and be prevented from

Mr. Sexton (Home Ruler) regards Lord Randolph Churchill as the man for Irish Secretary. Lord Churchill, he says, has often shown a friendly feeling toward Ireland, and capacity to take a tolerably fair view of Irish public questions. His success or failure would depend upon whether, like previous Irish Secretaries, he would be content to be simply the mouthpiece of Irish officials.

LONDON, June 12.—The Standard believes Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote are willing to form a ministry, provided they receive an assurance that both sides of the House will support a bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland. Without such a bill they hesitate to be composit's for the governcalculation of injustice. Earl Spenser may ment of Ireland during howington. It is contained the most of Ireland during howington. It is contained the but it would be well for the Queen and Glad stone to bear in mind the was the Lord his official re-idence, and will probably go to track.

Lieutenant's band that destroyed the greatest Hawarden to respect the during the remain let.

DOE: THE REFER TO YOU? overnment England ever had during this of the session, attendir : Far an ort only on entury. If it had not been for Spencer's the occasion on important debates. Lord nisstatements regarding the condition of Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr.

Gladstone in the Commons, will make brief tatements and move a further adjournment to day. Both sides have arranged to read the Seats bill a third time in the House of Lords to-day.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

The Standard says it is understood the Queen has requested Mr. Gladstone to transmit to her his views in full on the political crisis, in order that arrangements may be made to avert an immediate change in the ministry. It is not expected that the Queen will accept the resignation of the ministers, or that a final decision will be reached concerning the question of changing the gov-ernment until Her Majesty's return to Windsor castle. The Conservatives can do nothing until the Queen's wishes are made known, and meantime it is doubtful if the Liberal Cabinet can hold together, so great are the differences at present existing between its members. There exists a suspicion, which deily deepens, that Mr. Gladstone's ministry courted their defeat for the purpose of concealing behind its excitement their own dissensions. Statements made since the defeat by some of the Liberals who absented themselves from the vote on the fatal division, show that the Government might have saved themselves if they had cared seriously to do so.

In contradiction to this, however, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the senior Liberal whip, says he sent an urgent summons and did more than usual to bring in the government supporters on Monday, and that the defeat must be attributed to the apathy of the members.

A CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM. John M. Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston, and son of the Rev. M. Gould, a Methodist clergyman, now in charge of a church at Newton, Mass., came to New York last weeklas a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and on Saturday received conditional baptism at the Church of St. Paul the The Rev. Father Hecker officiated. Apostle. Mr. Gould was admitted to his First Com munion on Sunday, and is now a guest of the Paulist Fathers. None of his family or friends know of the step he has taken, nor were they given any information that he intended to leave Methodism and embrace Catholicism. Mr. Gould is a man about 36 years old. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of '71 with second honors, being the salutatorian of the class. The young man was of a very studious dis-position, and the religion of his father early took a strong hold upon him. On leaving the university he spent a year abroad. Returning to Boston, his father's old home, he studied law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He has achieved success in his profession, and has a large practice. He has written several legal volumes. Mr. Gould was married to a Boston lady. They have a little girl of six years, who is with her mother, the husband and wife not having While saying lived together for some time. nothing to Boston friends of his intentions, Gould consulted with priests there, and some time ago wrote to the Rev. Father Hecker, of the Paulist Fathers. The result was his visit here. In being received into the Catholic faith Mr. Gould having been a Protestant, professed the creed of Pius IV. denouncing his heresy. Mr. Gould contemplates giving up his practice in Boston and settling in New York. was intimated by a Father last evening that had Mr. Gould not been a married man be would have entered the priesthood .- New York Times.

LACROSSE IN IRELAND.

The Belfast News Letter gives a report of the fifth match at lacrosse between the representatives of England and Ireland at Belfast on the 23rd of May. The Irish proved victorious by six goals to none. Sides: Ireland—Drill, Child, McL. ish, Gibb, Totton, Ritchie, Wheeler, Ross, public after to morrow. This is a sure indication of the Queen's early arrival.

London, June 11.—A royal courier arrived this afternoon with the Queen's reply to Mr. Gladstone's letter. It is understood that the

> the different matches between Ireland and England since 1881 :—

GOALS. GOALS. 1881—Ireland. 7 England. 4 1882—Ireland. 4 England. 3 1883—Ireland. 12 Ergland. 6 1883—Ireland. 12 Ergland. 6 1884—Ireland...... 4 England......

The same paper adds in comment, "On comparing the English and Irish teams which have met in the various international matches, one is always tempted to ask how it is that Ireland maint ins the lead she has already gained? This is the question which Englishmen ask themselves also. 'We don't win,' they say, 'but why?' It might seem something like a boast if we were to stretch our fingers across the Atlantic and print to the Shamrock Lacrosse Unb of Montreal, the undisputed champions of the world. They are all Irishmen, to bound to come to the conclusion that the old legend is true which tells how the old Celts were in the habit of playing the ancient game of lacrosse in the pre historic ages of the green is and, and that it was by them imported and taught to the Indians of Canada, who in their turn taught it to the haughty Saxon."

The Wine Trades Review's correspondent at Rheims states that the number of bottles of champagne exported from April last year to April this year was 18,189,256, against 18,206,956 in the same period of the year previous, and 17,642,821 in the year before.

It Can Do No Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful.

Martial law has been declared in the state of Panama. The city is quiet.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently Send three letterstamps for large illuscured. trated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. At all seasons, when the system is foul and the diges-tive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are required.

INK STAINS OUT OF MAHOGANY. - In a spoonful of water put a few drops of spirits of nitre; with a quill pen let a drop fall on the spot of ink, and immediately it disappears rul the place with a wet cloth, or there will be a white spot, which will not easily como out.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. For all purposes of a family medicine, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is head of the list. It is used with unprecedented aucess, both internally and externally. It cares fore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves and often cures Asthma.

An Eastern mathematical genius has ascer inited that if all the people of the world were brought together at Boston and stretched alor g the railread track they would only exten las fa, as New York. To accomplish

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU! Are you troubled with billousness, dyspensia, live, or kidney commaints, or b.d blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. A SINGULAR BOOK.

SCINTILLATING WITH BARCASM AND BRIL-LIANT WITH TRUTH.

(New York Correspondence American Rural Home.)

Chap. I. "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida. Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe. Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to

Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor.

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the ex-

short, the author intimates as much on page

Let me give you a synopsis: "Malaria," as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill-feelings which they do not under stand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a coverfor such diseases as they can not cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches,

severe colds, cramps, sleeplesseness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular, -in his back. Articular, in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business ! Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats cannot breathe; has pueumonia; cannot walk ; cannot sleep on his left side ; is fretful; very nervous and irritable : is pale and flabby: has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to

know what is killing him!
"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?" "Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts.' He dismissed his doctor, but too late! His

fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him? The other day a well known Wall Street banker said to me "it is really astonishing how general bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now wing of it. But it is not incurable I am cert in, for my nophew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one.' This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since tak-

ing that remedy the boy is well." I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies can not cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done. by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christiansen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, told me he regarded "as a wonderful

remedy.' Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:"If, my friend, you have such an expe

rience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease, and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized'

means." And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

THE COSTIGAN TESTIMONIAL.

An Ottawa correspondent writes as follows :-- " The Hon. John Costigan is about being the happy recipient of a handsome testimonial, not only at the hands of his political friends, but shared in by the larger circle of his warm personal friends, embracing in its wide circumference Conservatives and Liberals, Catholics and Protestants. The testimonial consists of a \$7,500 house, beautifully situated and pleas ingly surrounded in a central portion of the city of Ottawa. In a few days hence, as soon as the painters have finished the internal decorations, it will be handed over to the honorable gentleman.' "The testimonial is a fitting one to a

worthy public man, who, while a representative Irishman in high places, yet by his uniform urbanity and ruling principle of fair play in the discharge of official duties by his warm-neartedness and genial sociability towards all with whom he comes in contact, irrespective of creed or nationality, are the characteristics that won for Mr. Costigan such a breath and depth of public esteem. The testimonial is not only handsome and appropriate, it is moreover, a standing rebuke to the ultra Grit faction that never cease from misrepresenting him."

"In addition to this the Irish Catholics of the civil! service have raised a testimonial to Mrs. Costigan of \$1,000, for the purpose of furnishing the mansion. Had these gentlemen thrown the list open to the civil service in Ottawa, generally, the amount would have been as readily tripled."

The correspondent is, we are credibly informed, quiet correct as far as he goes. are in a position to add that Mr. Costigan will enter his new dwelling during the current month of June. It is a handsome three story mansion, built about three years ago in Cooper street, and the committee who have had the management of the affair have put it in perfect order. The furniture purchased for Mrs. Costigan by the Irish Catholic members of the Civil Service is very recherche. We are proud to be able to say that the Quebec employes stand forth in a favorable position in the affair. — Quebec Telegraph.

As Sweet As Honey is Dr Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

General Baron de Chabeaud La Latour, member of the French senate, is dead aged,

Coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give fueler and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, June 9.

After some preliminary business the house went into committee on the Franchise Bill

and passed a number of clauses. On motion of Hon. J. H. Pope, a bill to provide for a fitting representation of Canada at the Colonial and Industrial exhibition in London in 1886, was read a second and third time. The bill guaranteed the exhibition against loss to the extent of £10,000. Canada. in making this proposition, was acting in concert with other colonies. At the exhibition perience portrayed is a personal one; in the Dominion would have a space of 54,000 square feet.

On motion of Mr. McLellan a bill providing that fourth engineers on board steamers be certificated was read a second time and passed through committee. Sir John Macdonald moved the second

reading of the bill respecting the Liquor License Act of 1883. The bill suspended such portions of the act as had been declared ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada until they had been pronounced upon by the Privy Council. Mr. Cameron (Huron) said that liquor

dealers obtained licenses under the McCarthy Act in Scott Act counties.
Sir John Macdonald said that such a con dition of affairs was never contemplated by the law. The bill was read a second time.

Sir John Macdonald moved that the House pass into committee on a resolution relating to the Mounted Police, having for its chief object the doubling of the forces. The increase was not introduced in consequence of the outbreak in the North-West, but it was mentioned in the speech from the throne, and was proposed in view of the increased work of the police, which the present force could not at present perform satisfactorily.

Mr. Blake said the result would mean an annual expenditure of the interest on a capital of thirteen millions.

Mr. Caron said that he had found on all such occasions as he had appealed to the House for grants of money to keep up the militia force he had invariably met with opposition by the honorable gentleman and his friends. At the very outbreak of the disturbance in the Northwest, the hon. gentleman, who had opposed every vote for military purposes, rose in his place and warned the Government that he would hold them responsible for the lives of every man of the force who would not be properly provided for. They had objected to the Winnipeg force being provided for only

recently.

The motion passed. A bill to amend the acts respecting the inspection of gas and gas meters, to provide that gas manufacturers shall not be notified of the intention to inspect gas, was read a second time. The house adjourned at 12.30. OTTAWA, June 10.

Sir John Macdonald moved the concurrence of the House in the resolutions increasing the mounted police force, and stated that the crease was necessary to protect the southern boundary, generally, which at present was liable to be raided by lawless bands of cattle

Mr. BLAKE stated that the Government had commenced to increase the number of the police without securing authority from Parliament so to do. This was an offence against the honor, dignity and independence of Parliament.

Mr. Mitchell said he thought the whole Indian question should be considered and was of opinion that the arrangements had been unfortunate. Beyond a certain point in the North-West it was impossible to visit a station without seeing bands of Indians there living on charity, in idleness and misery. The Government should lay before Parliament a policy in relation to the Indians.

The Government policy should be announced.

At present to allow the Indians to remain south simply driving them to plunder. They should be removed to the north, where they would be able to hunt, and where they would not be subject to the dangers to them which

civilization brought with it. Sir John MacJonald, after some remarks eulogizing the volusteers, said to send the Iup dians north would simply collect to the north of us an immease hostile Indian nation, which would require a Chinese wall to keep back. We must treat the Indians in the North-West kindly, but firmly, and have patience, and in the course of time they will become as the gen-

eral population.
Sir Hector Langevin moved the House into committee on resolutions to authorize grants of 3,800 acres per mile to the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, from Medicine Hat to Hudson River, 110 miles; of 6,400 acres per mile to the Manitoba Southwestern Celonization Railway company, from Winnipeg to Whitewater Lake, 150 miles; of 6,400 acres per mile to the Manitoha & North-Western Railway company, from Portage La Prairie to the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, 430 miles; and of 6,400 acres per mile to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat company, from Regina to the navigable waters of Long Lake, the companies to pay ten cents per acre for the cost of surveys.

After some debate the motion was carried and the committee reported the resolutions.

The house went into committee on a resolu tion to authorize the raising by way of loan of money for the purpose of paying the floating undebtedness of the Dominion, and for the car-rying on of public works authorized by Parlia-

The resolution having been passed the house resumed and adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

In reply to Mr. Charlton, Mr. Bowell said that on the 31st of May the net public debt of Canada was \$191,886, 196, and the gross debt \$25,871,108. The amount of Government notes in circulation at the same date was \$14,998,315. The gold held by the Government was \$2,287,767. The loating and unfunded debt on May 31st was \$62,214,635. The amount of the loan authorized under the acts of last and other sessions, and not yet negotiated, was \$4,895,181. The only charge beyond the 1 per cent. bonus to persons exchanging the 5 per cent. bonds to 4 per cents was one to brokers of 1 per cent. for bringing in outstanding parcels The bill respecting the adulteration of food,

drugs and agricultural fertilizers was read a second time and in part passed through committee.

The House went juto committee on certain resolutions to amend the acts relating to the culling and measuring of timber in Ontario and Quebec by which it was proposed to reduce the staff of timber cullers from fortyseven to thirty-three and to grant an annuity of \$300 to those who may be retired, and also to vary the tariff of fees levied for the purpose of meeting the expenditure thereunder and to allow the cullers an average yearly salary of \$700 each. This having been

Mr. Chapleau moved the second reading of a bill respecting agricultural fertilizers, providing that no one shall sell any fertilizer offered at \$10 a ton or more without first giving an analysis of it and a sample of it or analysis to the Department of Inland

Revenue. The bill was read a second time and passed

through committee.
The House then went into committee on the resolutions to make free grants to certain railways in the North-West, and continued until the adjournment at 1.45 s.m.

Hot and dry skin? Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps growing nervousness? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Frequent attacks of the Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-Loss of appetite, flesh and Constinution alternating with

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scenty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint. plaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

We have received from Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Toronto Industrial Fair, which is to be held this year from the 7th to the 19th of September, a copy of the prize list, in which is offered over \$25,000 in premiums, a large proportion of which is for live stock and agricultural products, &c. The directors announce that they are preparing an immense programme of special attractions, which they promise will eclipse any of their previous efforts. Any one desiring a copy of the prize list or other information in connection with this exhibition, will secure it hy dropping a post card to the secretary, at Toronto.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all tinds of corn and warts. Detroit barbers are agitating the Sunday question.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. Georgia has a colored Moody in the re-

ligious field. C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail, 15ti bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oll, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that cave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil curved it throughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately.

An influx of bad men, gamblers from Chicago, is reported in Detroit.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no beauti, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without It. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, e.g., and I think it equally as good for horse as fer man."

Five hundred policemen in citizen's clothes are still employed in guarding the public offices of London against dynamiters.

offices of London sgainst dynamiters.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vege-tuble I iscovery and hyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its valve from personni experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with hyspepsia, and since using it direstion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion. Constipation. Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

The Mylanda About Dhiladalah.

The Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, is the oldest theatre in America. It was built seventy-seven years ago.

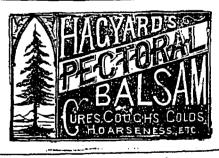
IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON BENER could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and howels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and toric, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspetic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

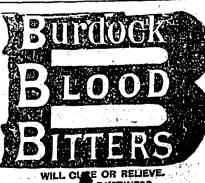
The Abyssinian alphabet consists of 208 characters, each of which is written distinctly



are pleasant i take. Contain their own Furnative. Is a cale, cure, and attention Contraver of worms in Chil mor Adelia

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DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTER, NG DE THE HEART. ACTURY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

En. KIDNEYS STOMACH. T. BTERCHY & C. Frontierri, Toronto.

"THE BOOK OF KELLS."

HISTORICAL TREASURES IN IRELAND-THE WORK THAT IS BEING DONE BY PA-TRIOTIC IRISH SCHOLARS.

DUBLIN, May 25.—In what I wrote to you some two months ago about that wonderful illuminated manuscript copy of the Gospels, known as "The Book of Kells," I intended to introduce to American readers the rich remains of that ancient Irish literature which form a link between the old pagan culture in the British Islands and the Christian civilization of the middle ages. It is the aim of some of the most distinguished and patrictic Irishscholars now living to devote their labors and the funds which they hope to obtain from Government, to the reproduction by the aid of photography not only of the "Book of Kells," but of the other exquisite illuminated manuscripts left by St. Columbkille and his contemporaries. Not only that, but, what is more interesting to the world of letters, there exists a firm determination to reproduce by the same process, to translate into English and Latin, and to publish the great historical manuscripts in Celtic or Latin or both belonging to a period extending from the fifth to the fifteenth century. No one who has not visited the library of Trinity College, or that of the Royal Irish Academy, or seen the rich manuscript Celtic treasures of the British Museum and the Bodleian library at Oxford, can form an idea of the importance of these literary monuments and of the cultivated taste of their authors.

It is the ardent wish and the hope of the best Irish scholars to multiply copies and translations of these great works, and to enrich with them the public and private libraries in both hemispheres. There was, then, at 4 p. m. yesterday, a general meeting of the members of the Royal Irish Academy. Happening to be at the time pursuing my researches in the library, I was kindly invited to be present at the session. I expected to hear some paper read bearing on Irish archaeology or literature. One, indeed, by Prof. Atkinson, bearing on the relation between the "Passions" or sufferings of the Twelve Apostles, as told in the "Leabter Breac," and the Greek collection of biographical legends by Abdias, was read. This lecture, the second of the course, was to me and to others, I have reason to know, most disappointing. lustead of tracing a parallelism between the Irish manuscript work of the eighth or ninth century, as the lecturer asserted, and the Greek legends of the fifth, he merely tried to establish, by a very unsatisfactory analysis of some names of persons and places mentioned in the legend of St. Bartholomew, that the Leabhar Breac was a version from the Latin, and not from the Greek. Then came two dissertations on applied and theoretical mathematics by Professors Ball and McKay. The last two gen tlemen, like Prof. Atkinson, belong to Trinity College. So the session was simply a display of learning in favor of the rich and powerful university founded by Elizabeth.

Now, the fact that I complain of in connection with the Royal Irish Academy and its labors is this, that such men as the three professors I have mentioned are patronized by a powerful ring, who have no sympathies for Ireland, and feel no interest in secreting for and setting before the world the monuments which are the sources of Irish history. What the Irish Parliamentary party and the hard; working Irish scholars belonging to the Academy must endeavor to achieve and hope to achieve are such publications as I have mentioned, and on this they have set their Much has already been done, as anyone

may see who can spend a few hours in glancing at the magnificent series of imperial folio volumes containing "Fac similes of the National Manuscripts of Ireland," or who will societies. With such editors as John at this time. O'Donovan, Smith, Butler, Crosthwaite, Dodd, O'Callaghan, O'Curry and Gil sight to walk into the reading room of the Royal Irish Academy of the National Society, Trinity College, or Marsh Library at Christ Church, and see the numbers of young men buried in study there.

O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry have passed away all too soon for Ireland, much as they have left behind them to help the learning of the present and the future. But others are taking their places, and foremost among these indefatigable toilers is Mr. John Gilbert, the editor of the great collection of fac similes. His first work was a history of Dublin, in three volumes, now classic. His latest are two series on the Irish insurrection of 1641-1652. The first, in six volumes or parts, gives what more particularly relates to the Ulster insurgents under the two O'Neills, Phelim and Owen. The second gives, from manuscript discovered accidentally, Billings's history of the confederation of Kilkenny, supplemented by original documents never before published, and throwing full light on that momentous and fatal period—the very crisis of the life of Celtic and Catholic Ireland.

Two splendid volumes of this second series have already appeared, and the third is now ready for publication. These gigantic works, a labor of love for the author, have not brought him wealth, though they have wen him fame and the admiration of the admiration of the same than Aston his countrymen. I believe the Astor the flesh before freezing have been found Library has a copy of Mr. Gilbert's historical publications, and so the curious reader, by examining them, may verify for himself what I here say, and find infinitely more than I say in the text and the illustrations. One feature of these volumes is that Mr. Gitbert does not obtrude his own judgment on the reader. Where conflicting tes timonies and documents exist he places them side by side, leaving to the student to ex-amine for himself and draw his own con-

Thus, step by step, Irish scholars, aided particularly by the indefatigable writers of Germany, are getting at all the great facts of their country's history. In Italy—in the Etruscan museums of Bologna, Florence and Rome—you see how a nation with a minutey described historical past and a literature extending like an unbroken chain of gold from Cantu to Varro are establishing the records of their pre-historic hast. In Ireland, where a hostile conquering race has for more than 700 years done everything that could be done to stamp out the aboriginal inhabitants, with their religion, their language, their literature, and almost every monumental record of their existence, the museum of the Royal Irish Academy and the literary labors of the representatives of both races within its halls remind the careibly of this terrible and seemingly uncaring struggle. Celto-Irish and Catho-he scholars working to build up painfully, stone by stone, the edifice of their national history, as if their race belonged exclusively to the prehistoric past; the others laboring to maintain their political and religious ascendancy, and scarcely half willing to bring to light the scattered fragments of a story which tells of anything but humanity, Chris-

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Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair | The advance of time is heralded by to its original color; makes the scalp bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the white and clean; cures dandruff and use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may humors; prevents the hair from falling be restored to its original color, lastre, and out, and renders it soft and brilliant. The vitality. M. N. Johnson. Fitchburg. editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin, writes: "We speak knowingly, when we and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair has removed the dandruff, and caused a Renewer is the best of its kind. The vigorous growth of new hair." Abel H. article is an elegant and cleanly one, with- Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My out which we think no toilet complete." hair had nearly all fallen out, and that Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., which was left was dry and dead. I used writes: "I have used

Hall's Hair Renewer,

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory and now rejoice in the possession of hair results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer | Paul, Minu., writes: "A diseased scalp the best hair preserver in use. I have caused my hair to fall out, and, after used it for the past twenty years, and my using a number of preparations without hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condi- avail, I finally tried Hall's Hair Renewer, tion as when I was 30 years of age. Not which caused a vigorous new growth. I asi m of gray hair to be seen anywhere. am still using it, and could ask for no Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, Califor- better results." Mrs. R. H. Corning, wie, writes: "My hair, which was nearly Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use which has been restored to its original of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's was quite bald, has been covered with a Hair Renewer."

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tian charity, a wise tolerance, or a political

And yet Irish scholarship is succeeding in its apparently hopeless task of reconstructing the past of the nation, and restoring to the light and to proper shape the long-buried forms of native literature and native artforms with the aid of which one may divine how intellectual was the race and how beautiful the civilization of which Green Erin could boast, when no stranger had come to mar her progress and disturb her peace. REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D.

THE CASHMERE EARTHQUAKES. London, June 11 .- The British Resident of Cashmere reports that earthquake shocks of great severity continue. The towns of Baramulla and Sopus have been utterly ruined and four hundred persons killed. has also been great loss of life in adjacent villages. Many cattle and sheep have been

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 11.-Cholera in Spain is spreading, and the increase in the number of cases causes great alarm. In Valencia fortyfive new cases are reported since yesterday. Castile announces eighteen deaths. In Murcia there are sixty cases resembling cholera.

MICHAEL DAVITT TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, June 11.-Michael Davitt received an ovation last night on the occasion of the expiration of his "ticket-of-leave." It is reported that he will contest the County Mayo at the approaching election. John O'Connor Power now represents the county.

THE CABINET'S COLLAPSE. LONDON, June 10 .- The whole European press express the greatest surprise at the sudden collapse of the British cabinet; the even peruse the catalogues of works published by the Irish Archaeological and Celtic

THE DECIDED atterative action of ROBbert, no less than thirty-five volumes, all INSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION reproducing ancient and mediaval his upon the blood, adapts it in a remarkable detorical and literary monuments, and more gree as a blood purifier well worthy of the recent records, have been given to the students of Irish annals. And it is a refreshing dition of the circulating fluid. Always ask for Robinson' Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO. PARIS, June 10 .- The supporters of Victor Napoleon have issued an election manifesto. It declares war against "Republican unar chy," proclaims " no community with revolutionists," and appeals for the "support of all who are opposed to the Republic," promising them fair representation on the electoral

The following are the ages of the well known women named—Mme. Adam, 49; Mary Anderson, 26; Sarah Bernhardt, 41; Mrs. Besant, 38; Ross Bonheur, 63; Miss Braddon, 48; Miss Gordon Cumming, 48; Ludy Eastlake, 60; Empress Eugenie, 50; Emily Faithful, 50; Mrs. Gladstone, 73; Julia Ward Howe, 60: Mmc. de Novikoss, '; Jenny Lind, 64; Pauline Lucca, 45; Helen Modjeska, 41; Florence Nightingale, 66; Nilsson, 42; Christina Rosetti, 45; Ellen Terry, 37; Mrs. Weldon, 48; Mrs. Henry

The Glasgow Philosophical Society has demonstrated that at about 122 degrees below zero, Farenheit, the flesh of animals becomes so hard as to ring like porcelain when struck, and also to be capable of being crushed to a fine powder. Microbis, however, living in posure of 200 hours to this intense cold.





Sical Headanne and tenere an inner troubles inco-dent to a burdue state of the system, such as Tive emess, Naurea, Diowappers, Distress after carrier Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remain shie assessed has been abort to turing

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Watted by the School Tristers of the Covaring of Hemmingford, P.Q. 3 Female Tractors, loading diplo-mas for both English and French, term of engagement 10 months, commenting 1st September next. Salary, \$15 per month. Address, THOMAS MCALEER, Chairman. Hemmingford, June 1st, 1885.

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Ottawa, March, 1885.

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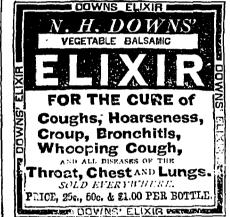
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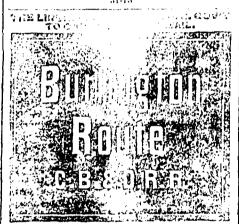


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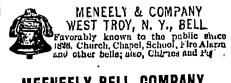


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Sarmatian 4,000 " W. Richardson.
Peravinn. 5,400 " R. H. Inghes.
Nova Scotlan 5,600 " R. P. Moore.
Cartingintan 4,600 " R. P. Moore.
Sibernian 4,600 " R. P. Moore.
Norwegian 1,531 " J. G. Stephen.
Hilbernian 3,531 " J. G. Stephen.
Hilbernian 2,700 " J. J. James,
Nestorian 2,700 " D. J. James,
Nestorian 2,700 " D. J. James,
Corean. 4,000 " James Scott,
Corean. 4,000 " C. J. Menzies,
Grecian 3,600 " James Scott,
Corean. 4,000 " C. J. Menzies,
Grecian 3,600 " Games Scott,
Corean. 4,000 " C. J. Menzies,
Grecian 3,600 " Games Scott,
Corean. 4,000 " C. J. Menzies,
Corean. 4,000 " C. J. Menzies,
Canadion. 2,500 " M. Killop.
Waldensian. 2,500 " M. Killop.
Waldensian. 1,350 " F. McGrath,
Sardinaa 4,650 Lieut. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.
The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Europe.

The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Europe, being only Fine days between Land to Land. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mati Service, smiling from Liverpool every Thursbay, and from Quebec every Sarbinay, calling at Lough Foyla to receive on board and land Malis and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scottand, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

FROM QUEBEC:

Sardinian Saturday, June 11

Sarmatian Saturday, June 20

Parislam Saturday, June 27

Polynosian Saturday, July 4

Sardiniam Saturday, July 4

Sardiniam Saturday, July 18

Parislam Saturday, July 18

Parislam Saturday, July 18

Parislam Saturday, July 25

Rates of Passago from Quebec: Cabin, \$40, \$70 and \$80, (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30; Storage at lowest rates.

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Service are Intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Scandinavian.

 follows:
 Seanthaylan.
 About June 1:

 Carthagn an.
 About June 2:

 Sperian.
 About June 2:

 Norwegian.
 About July 4:

 Buenos Ayrean.
 About July 1:

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns Halifak and Baitimore Man. Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

Hinrak and Fallows;

FROM HALIFAX;

Nova Scotian Monday, June 22

(a-piam Monday, July 6)

Hanaveria Monday, July 6)

Hanaveria Monday, July 20

Hates of passing between Haltas and St. John's Cadon, \$20 00; Intermediate, \$15,00; Storgan, \$6.

The Scomers of the Glassow, Liverpool, London-lerry, Galway, Openstown and Inston Service in Heinfeld to be despatched as Johnws, from Boston for Glasgow direct.

Calway, procustown and Roston Service in Cidential to be despetched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow durect.

FROM ROSTON:

Prussian About June 20 Australia About June 20 Australia About July 48 Seminavana About July 48 Prussian About July 48 Prussian About July 48 Prussian About July 48 Prussian About July 18 Illie runan About July 18 About Aug. 5 Illie Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Pulladelphia Line are intended for act from Plutadelphia for Glasgow, as follows: Mantroban About July 1 Illie man. About July 1 Illie man. About July 1 Illie man. About July 15 About July

GRATEFUL COMFORTING.

W. a. A. ALLAN, S0 State Street, Poston, and 25 Com-mon Street, Moretreal.

dum 1, 1895.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,

"Hy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which woven the operations of digistion and mutition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of welf-selected Georg, Mr. I ppe has provided our breaklast tables with a delicately flavored heyerage which may save as many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the indicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution to ay largeadually built up until strong enough to restst every tendency to disease. If gindrals of subtle mabulic are fleating around ascrady to attack whereever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortnied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Creal Service for ette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grovers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chemists. LONDON, England.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond ISSUE OF 1874.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with a

larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there Bre NO BLANKS. Premiums @ 200,000 20,000 5,000 1,000 250 12,000

5.120 Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,648, 800 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the FIRST OF JULY,

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of July is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that dute. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.-In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCornick Blook, Chicago, ILL

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from first page.)

LONDON, June 15 .- The leaders of the Conservative party, including the members of the last Disraeli Cabinet, Col. Stanley and darding Giffard excepted, met at moon to-day at Lord Salisbury's residence. The names of the new Cabinet selected will be submitted to the Queen upon the arrival of Her Majesty of Winds or Castle. Lord Randolph Churchill was invited to attend the meeting, but failed to put in appearance the before the close. It is reported Bacon Worms had been chosen for Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Saliscury explained the results of bigliators is with the Once and Cabinet selected will be submitted to the Qu-en the results of his-inter iew with the Quee and hoped he would have the assistance of his colleagues to form a cabinet. The almost unanimous opinion expressed was in favor of the acceptance of office by the Conservatives. The lobbies of the House of Commons presented a very animated appearance this afternoon. It is understood Lords Churchill and Salisbury differ in regard to the necessity for the re-enactment of coercion measures for Ireland.

LORD CHURCHILL'S DEMAND,

It is reported that Randolph Churchillins sts upon a thorough reorg mization of the Con-ervative party, the senoing of Sir Stafford Nor hoote to the House of Commons and xelu ing the other members of the old (abitet. Lord Salisbury had another conterence with Sir "tafford Northcote late to-night It is believed is efforts to form acabane have not been successful Lord Randolph Churchitl's action and views on the coercion question appear likely to upset the Conservatives.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Mr. Gladstone was in his usual place in the Hon-e of Commons this afternoon and was greeted with cheers when he r se to make a announcement. This was that the Marquis of Salisbury had consented to form a gover-

Mr. Labouchere (Radical) ask d Mr. Glad-stone if there was any truth in the r port that Lord Salisbury had only consented to form a Conservative ministry when assured of assist ance by the present Liberal Government,

Mr. Gladstone assured him that he was ignor ant of the existence of any arrangement where by the present Government was bound by any promise to assist the Conservative Government Mr. G adstone thee moved the consideration of the amendments of the House of Lords to the Redistribution of Scats bill. Sir Henry Drammond Wolff (Conservative)

moved he adjournment of the fronse, Sir Charles Dilke (Radica) a planted that it was the desire of the Marquis of Salisbury that the amendments should be considered. Sir Stafford Northcote (Conservative) confirmed the statement of Sir Chas. Dike, but

Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) sup ported Mr. Welfi's motion. His motion was then rejected by a vote of 335nays to 35 ayes. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach a 6 Selater Booth (Conservatives) voted with the

minority.
The amendments made by the Heuse of Lords were then concurred in and the house completed the remaining stages of the bulgran ing an annuity to the Proces Beatric on the occasion of marriage. On mo ion of Mr. Gladstone the house adjourned until Fri

day.

The House of Lords also adjourned until Fri day, when Lord Salishary will announce hi programme and probably his mini toy.

A HOME RULE WARNING.

DUBLIN, June 15 .- Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. fo Dungaryan, in a commu leation to the rece man's Journal, says Lord S lisbury can secua majority of 450 in Parliament for his cose of measures for Irel nd. A chalition is forming, and it behooves Irish epinion to make itself heard.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL

A VILLAIN OF THE DEEPEST DYE. Paris, June 12 -The trial of Athert Pel

watchmaker of Montreuil, began yestermy The Palace of Justice was crowded, anthousands of people were unable to gain ad mittance. Pel is 36 years old; was born in Saxony. In 1878 he came to Paris with his mother and began business as watchmaker He devoted all his leignie moments to musi and chemistry, taking special delight in the study or poisonous drugs. His mother was his first victum. He next poisoned two servant girls. One of them rato hospital and was cured. She entered Pel's apartments. In 1880 Pel removed to Avenue Klaber and married a pretty your; girl, named Eugenie Buffreau, who brough him a dowry of 4,000 francs. Mine. Per une two weeks later after two months of voniing, thirst and intense pains in intestines Pel declared that death was caused by eating poisonous mushrooms, a story that was readily believed. Nine month afterwards Pel married Murat Belliste, with brought him a dowry of 6,000 frs. Ton days later Pel's second wife and her mother were seized with exeruciating pains in the howelbut the mother in-law having a presentation of evil left the house, and persuaded hedaugther to do the same, thereby saving bon their lives. Pel, however, got hold of the 6,000 frs. and spent them in reckless debauchery. In 1884 Pe-made the acquaintance of Elize Boehmer and the two lived together and gave money to Pel, who squandered it. When she to fused to give him more he administeres poison, and she disappeared. Pet, however, was caught in the act of cremating her boths in his furnace, and he was arrested. A largchina basin containing the intestines of the victims rested on the table in the court, an Pel examined them with a oisbolical shore when he entered the prisoner's box. Totrial created a great sensation.

PATRICK FORD'S STATEMENT BUSAN GALLAGHER'S DEMAND FOR £500 OF THE O'DONNELL FUND,

NEW YORK, June 13. -Mr. Patrick Force

has made the following statement in regarto Susan Gallagher's demand on him tor £500 out of the O'Donnell fund the said :--"This woman, Susan Gallagher, was with O'Donnell when he shot Cary at Cape Town While O'Donnell was detained at that place for preliminary examination I though that it would be well to raise a subscription to defend him. The idea was immediated acted upon and subscriptions flowed to un i \$50,000 was raised. When the trial was finally concluded in London, and \$5,000 was paid to General Pryor and ex Julier Fatters ton, there was left of this fund \$32 000. Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Captain Cannon, of Washington, audited the accounts and found them correct. After O'Donnell had been tret and sentenced to be hanged, word was sent to Gen. Pryor to ascertain from O'Donnell what his wishes were in reference to the disposition of the money which had been raised in his name and for his benefit. We had been advised that according to English law, O'Donnell could not make a will after he wo condemned to execution, but we resolved to respect whatever request he might make about the fund. Gen. Pryor went to the Rev. Father Flynn, the Chaplain of Newgate Prison, who attended O'D muell to the gallows, and requested him to ascertain O'Donnell's wishes. Father Flyun did so, and communicated the result to the Rev. Father Pendergast, of St. Malachi's Church, Philadelphia, who in turn communicated it to me. O'Donnell male a general Russians have crossed the Corean frontier,

ters should be taken care of, and that £200 should be given to his wife in Philadelphia. Out of a spirit of kindness I gave \$1,500 instead of \$1,000 to his wife The remainder of the fund has been disposed of as O Donnell

desired it should be. "This Sueau Gallagher was not O'Donnell's wife. He never interded to marry her, for his wife was living. I do not want to say anything about their relations. She has lots should receive one penny of the fand raised for him. My sister went over to England on this affair, and while there met Susan Gallagher, and through compassion and for her future welfare brought her here and took her in this house. She did not live here as a servant out as a guest. She was taken sick and went to the hospital My sister gave her \$350 as a gift. She had no claim whatever on it, and I do not owe her a p my to-day. After coming out of the nospital she went to live at service. There was another expense of \$200 incurred by my sister in paying her passage here. I do not fear any legal proceedings, and invite the closest scrutiny of all the accounts in con nection with the transaction from beginning o end.

NORTH-WEST NOTES.

FILE HILL INDIANS LEAVING THEIR RE SELVE-PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO REGINA-THE CRIPTEWAYAN INDIANS ABANDONING BIG BEAR.

WINNIEG, June 13 -- A despatch from Col. Straubenzie, dated Beaver River Mission, the seadquarters of Gen. Strange, states that Fatiar Legalf, who has been a presoner with Big Bear, came into camp that day. He said hirty-six Chippeway and hefe the warpath he day before the fighant Frenchman's Butte. He says the McLeans were hadly treated and ompelled to walk although exhausted and he go is made to carry heavy burdens. Gen. stronge sent a messenger to the Chippeway on to surrender, and they are expected our morrow. Boats are being built to cross he river and pusne them if they do not dey. They have only thirty mx rifles and on t want to fight. Father Legoff says Big Bear intended making for Loc de Prairie, hen around Moose hil's to Meadow and Green lakes and then to Carlton, being enirely ignorant of the downful of Riel and Poundmaker's su render. A detachment has seen sent to the bay to guard the Hudson's Bay post eiths miles south, and amoinr at the crossing of the river. The 65th Buttalion is stationed three miles down the stream. The men in the recent movement suffered terobly, in many places they had to cross wamps in which they sank up to their thighs. As the end of a day's murch they were liver dly mud up to the eyes. Their clothes, especially their boots, are badly in need of relewal. May y horses were lost in the pursuit and the others are used up.

RIEL'S COUNSEL ENGAGED.

Quebec, Jame 12 -M sais Chas. Fitz patrick and F. X Lunioux have been defi stery retained to d lend Richat his trial in Regina. This step was taken in consequence et a private telegram received, in answer to me sent by Dr. Fiset, or Romowski, in which Rel thanks him for the effer, at the same ome accepting the proposals. Mr. Fitz offick and Mr. Lemieux state that they will indertake the defence it sufficient funds are covided to cover expenses of witnesses, and cable them to get such information as is refuired to properly defend such an important se. They would not make known what dea they would set up, lone it will doubtless mone of insenty, and it is presunted that a umber of winges-es will be summoned from Qubec to prove that Riel was insure while & Beauport asylum.

MICHAEL DAVITT BANQUETTED.

Dublis, June 13 .-- Mr. Michael Davitt, the comment Nationalist and hentenant to Mr. Parnell in the Home Rule cause, is a free nan. His ticket of have expired last night, and in honor of the occasion he was entersined at a tasquet. Mr. Daviet, with John Vilson, was convicted of trees a telony in 1870, for endeavoring to transmit rms to Ireland. He was released in 1878 t taking a promount part in the Land is ague agitation of 1850, he was arrestel and munited to prison to the February of the ollowing year. He was shortly afterwards cleased, but his ticket-or-leave prevented am running for parnamentary honors. Now nat he is a free man, he will again take a oremost place in the political fray, and in he next electrons he will probably contest benty Mayo, at present held by Mr. John Connor Power, the reacgade.

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH -The Gate of Committee of the West Division Edinburgh Liberal Association agreed on Veduceday Light to recommend Mr. Buch non, M.P., as the Liberal candidate for the avision. A "scene" occurred at the meet ng, and a Liberal Churchman resigned his sation on the commuttee.

THE CROFTERS' BILL.-At a meeting of the clack Incorporaters of the R solis district, in lashanden, on Mondsy evening, it was reaved to petition Government to have the movisions of the Crotters' Bill extended to earchelders, Mr. Mactarlane, M. P.'s amend sent of the bill was also approved of by the

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS .- Orders have wen assed to the officer commanding he a potat Fort-George to despatch all available counts to Windsor to join the 1st battalion, One hundred recruits will accordingly proceed here in time to arrive on the 30th mst. It s understood that the battalion will shortly e moved to Aldershot.

AVE-HIRE WILLS.-The personalty of the ste Mrs. Austruther, Cassins House, near Ayr, has been recorded as of the value of over \$15,000. Her whole means and carate are higher thed, by her deed of settlement, tated June 8 1872, to her step-daughter, Miss Lacy Austruther.

GIET TO THE TOWN OF KIRRCHOBRIGHT -The Countess of Seiktrk has made a proposal to perpetuate the memory of theylate Earl by presenting a monument to the town. It is understood that it will take the shape of a four tain, to be erected on a site in the gardens acjoining the church grounds, the most central situation in the town.

BRITISH OFFICIALS MADE PRISONERS BY RUSAIA.

TEHERAN, June 16,-Some British officials traveling on the Russo-Persian frontier with their servants crossed the frontier easually at Coal. They were arrested by Russian officers who took their prisoners to Aska-| bade.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIANS. SHANGHAI, June 16 .- It is stated that the request that his mother and brothers and sis. Probably to occupy the port of Zareff,

FAREWELL TO KENMARE.

Oh, bright are the peaks of my own native mountains, And soft is the verdure on valley and hill, And doubly dear is the laugh of its fountains When thoughts of departure hang heavy and chill. Farewell to my home by the dark flowing river, The cot where I dreamt of the future as fair, Farewell to the haunts by the valley and ravine, To the beautiful hitls and the lakes of Kenmare.

Beyond is the church, by the oaks softly shaded, Its portal seems thronged by the friends of the past, They flit to and fro with the old look unfaded, And smile on me now with the smile they gave last; With long hair unbraided, and eyes deep and tender. The dark fare I loved, till to love was a care, Points to a snot 'mid the sweet-scented clover. Where quietly she sleeps with the dead of Kenmare

But sometimes, at eve, from the land of the stranger My spirit will float o'er the ocean's white foam, And rest for a while, after storm and danger, With friends and with kindred within my old home Parewell to old Erin, her valleys and mountains Were destined to shelter the free and the fair, Farewell to my home by the dark flowing river, To the beautiful hills and the lakes of Kenmere.

FIRE IN A MUSEUM.

AN INDIAN EXHIBIT IN LONDON TER-

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

RIBLY DAMAGED. LONDON, June 12.-The vast building in which is being held the international exhibiion of inventions is on fire. It is feared the ntire structure with alloits contents will be destroyed. The efforts of the firemen seem o he without avail either to stay the progress f the flames or save the property within the

building.

Later.—The fire broke out this afternoon in the India museum, an annex to the great building in which is being held the international exhibition of inventions. The department is situated just north of the main entrance to the exhibition and between the eastern wall of the exhibition building proper and the exhibition road. The alarming rapidity and the whole immense structure was regarded as doomed. Visitors to the exhibition and attendants as soon as partment quick'y responded and soon ery over the flames, but not until many arciones in the India museum were almost en. | to ble. circly distroyed and the building very eriously damaged. The flames did not exrend to the exhibition building proper. The damage to the main exhibition building is, however, considerable.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The National Treasurer has received the following letter :--

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES,) Palace Chambers, 9 Budge St, London, S.W., May 15, 1885. The Rev. Charles O. Retlly, D.D., Treasurer Irish National League of America:

MY DEAR DR. REILLY, -The hon. Trea surers of the National League have duly reserved your letter, enclosing draft value for £2 000 for the credit of the Parliamentary

which they will expend strictly for Parliamentary purposes, in accordance with your wish and directions. I desire to take this opportunity of thanking you, and through you, the subscribers to this fund, for the very im-ly remittance. There are many claims and requirements which we are daily obliged as leave unsatisfied, owing to the want of such a fund, and as the general election approaches, these matters become more urgent and important. In fact, our position, as regards the Parliamentary branch of our perations, has been very much that of men who have been compelled

make bricks without straw; and it is marvellous to those who know the facts, hat we should have been enabled to win every bye election during this Parliament, in crease our numbers and consolidate our trength and position, almost without money or resources. Your remittance will help to fill a very

neat void, and to tide over until a general election places us in the position to make tormal appeal, at home and abroad, in aid of regular Parliamentary Fund.

Yours very tenly, Chas. S. Parnella

ST. VIATOR'S LITERARY AND DE BATING SOCIETY, BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

This flourishing establishment was founded by Euglish students of the superior and senior lasses, Bourget College, commercial course, and based on the virtuous principles of Truth -Faith, Hope and Charity. The object of this association is to enughten the mind by uniting the intellectual faculties, and by impressing more deeply the everlasting mark of faith and education inco their heart, mind and roul with the dye of good works and sound education. It is also to propogate the harmless and religious unity exists in every society formed under Catholic principles and by Catholic communities. The society, therefore, was famed, not only for the special amusement of its intelligent members, out also for their benefit, that they may unite their minds and open to them the golden por-tal of knowledge surrounded by the portico of virtue, and entirely supported by the strong foundation of Faith. The motto is :meeting was held April 25th, 1885, when a debate, entitled "The Cow is superior to the Horse," was resolved. A lively argument ensued, which bade fair to prove the success of the society. The debate lasted three hours, and resulted in favor of the cow. The next meeting was held May 14th, 1885. when a grand opening took place. At this nceting the election of officers took place and came off with the following results :- President, Mr. Wm. Allison; vice do., Mr. F. O'Hagan; recording secretary, Mr. Joseph Doyle; treasurer, Mr. Jno. Hakin. The Rev. C. E. Derochie, C. S. V., our mederator and head professor, was unanimously elected chairman, and the meeting adjourned until the opening of the '85 and Sti scholastic year.
At this meeting a debate came off entitled,

'Resolved, that a commercial life is superior to a farming life," and decision on it was postponed until the next term. Welfare and prosperity in virtue and right to the St. V.L. & D. Society is the hope of all interested.

Jos. Doyle, Rec. Sec. Bourget College, Rigard, P.Q., } June 12th, 1885.

The London Lancet mentions the arrangement of a person who makes himself day to all noises by the simple expedient of taking a small piece of spermaceti contment, not too in a tiny square of thin, limp cotton cloth, tion can be had on application to M. A. tying the corners together with thread to make a small plug. One of these pressed gently into each ear shuts out all sound.

The day, July 14, of which all information at the control of the c

DRIFT OF DUMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets,

There are no changes of importance in any department. Payments are slowly improving in some lines and are fair in others. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Butter

is much the same as previously. Desirable lots coming in sell pretty readily, selections in a jobbing way doing slightly better. The trade is altogether local so far. 19. to 20c is asked here for creamery and no business is reported. There has been a flurry in cheese. There were buyers here yesterday and early to day of desirable grass cheese at 63c and 63c, but buyers advanced their views from 7c to 71c and 71c, and jobbing lots were reported placed at 7c. In provisions the usual jobbing trade transpired at steady prices.

DRY Goods .- Remittances are said to be gradually improving. Travellers are now out on a special trip with Canadian woolens and cottons. The city retail trade is not so busy this week as last, but a good trade is

expected during the balance of the month.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A moderate local trade has been passing in flour ; export business is dull, and prices are lower than last week. Grain has changed little in price within the week. About 40,000 bushels of oats sold at 35c to 354c. The grain business is quiet. Prices are unchanged from last

quotations.

GREEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—The de mand has been fair. Messina oranges sold to day at \$3.50 to \$4 per box and Valencias at \$8 to \$8.50 per case. Lemons \$v.50 to \$4 50 per box ; \$6 50 per case. Red bananas \$1.50 to \$2; yellow \$2 to \$2 50. American strawberries 16c. Imported Vegetables: Tomatoes \$5 to \$5.50 per box; cucumbers Imported Vegetables: \$1.50 to \$2.50; peas \$4; beans \$1.75 to

\$2.50; cabbages per brl. \$4.50. GRECERIES.—A fair trade is being done in most lines. .'ayments are well met, and prices generally are firm. Tea-sales moderate. Yokohama cables quote choicmuseum was filled with evidences of est \$34 per picul; choice \$30; finest \$27; the handicraft of India, carved in fine \$21; good medium \$21; medium \$20; woodwork mainly, and other like inflam- good common \$18. Sugar-Custo ners having mable material. The flunes spread with an stocked up, orders are rather light at the moment, but sellers are confident and ask former rates. In New York the position is not so strong as before. Refiners are nomithey heard the first cry of fire fled, and all nally asking 710, and jobbing lots could proescaped without accident. The fire de- ba'ly not be bought under 730 to 72c. Yellow refined at 5 }e is a poor article, and up to ofty engines were sending heavy streams into he burning museum and upon the adjacent quiet and the product of the Montreal mills property. The firemen finally obtained mas. is quoted at \$3 35 to \$3 50 per 100 lbs. Patna is quoted at \$4 50. Currants are worth 41c

hines and Tallow .- A moderate business has been done at former prices. Northwest dry flints are beginning to come down, and sales have been reported at 16c.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Pig-ron is practically in the same position as last week, business being moder te. In the Scotch market prices are firm. There have been a few sales of bar iron here for delivery in the West. In other lines, as hoop iron, band iron, steel plates, galvanized sheets, etc., there has been little movement beyond jobbing quantities to supply consumers daily wants. In tin plates, prices are very much cut on this side.

Wool. -A fair number of orders in market, out stocks light.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

In nearly all the branches the movement s somewhat short of anticipations. Ury goods and groceries are quiet. There is also fair amount of activity in hardware. Prices rule steady and payments fail. Money is inactive, with much capital lying idle.

BUTTER -Old is plentiful and weak; fresh n demand for the local trade. Very choice jobs at 12c to 13c, and good to medium large colls at 10c to 11c. Eggs are in fair offer and prices casy at 12c to 12 c per dozen, in case lots. Cheese is very dull at 8e to 81c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is quiet; traveltories are kent busy.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. -Trade in flour has been depressed. Extras sold at \$4, superior exrras at \$4.05 to \$4.15, and spring extras at \$3.00 to \$4. Patents rule at \$4.35 to \$4.75. Wheat was very quiet during the week. Local requirements were small and no export demand. Fall grades are in best demand, No. 2 nominal at 90c to 920; No. 3 fall at 87c; No. 1 spring at 91c, and No. 2 spring at 87c to 88c. Barley dull, without transactions; prices nominal. Outs dull; prices heavy, with sales of car lots at 35c. Peas dull; no sales all weak. Rye dull and purely nominal. Canadian corn quiet and steady at 55c to 58c. Octured is inactive and prices weak. Bran is in fair demand and firm.

GROCERIES.—The volume has been moderate and prices unchanged. Sugars are in fair demanu; Canadian are quoted at 54c to 6c, and granulated 74c. Teas quiet; prices steady. HARDWARE -Demand fair, orders light Prices low and unchanged.

Wook. - Receipts of new fleece more liberal this week, and prices steady

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.—Receipts more liberal prices weaker. Cured sell at 8c to 84c Caliskins unchanged, dealers paying lie to 13c. Sheepskins are unchanged, the best oring \$1.40, and ordinary lots 90e to \$1.15 Lambskins unchanged. Tallow is unchanged at 310 for rough and 610 to 640 for rendered

Provisions. - The volume continues light and prices steady. Bacon sells in small lots at S to Sie for long clear and at 7%e for Cumberland Cut. Hams are firm at 114c to 12c for smoked, and at 10 to for pickled. Mess pork is unchanged at \$15 to \$15.50. Beans dall at 75c to 90c a bushel in lots, and \$1.05 for small quantities of hand-picked.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A FORTUNE LOST.

On the 12th May, the Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company snowed the following results: Ticket No. 21,258 drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at \$1 each—one to Harry Dut ton, Melrose. Mass.; one to Geo. Williams of Washington City, D. C.: one to Orsini Zapp of Round Top, Texas, collected through Messrs. Jas. H. Raymond & Co. of Austin, Texas; one to S. F. Spencer, Greensburg, Ky., collected through National Bank of Labranou, Ky., and the rest elsewhere. Ticket No. 51,985 drew the Second Capial Prize of \$25,000, sold in fifths—one to J. D. Lengsfield, clerk of Heathman, Smith & Co., of Greenville, Miss., collected through the Bank there; one to H. N. Calderwood, Cttawa, Kas.; one to P. G. Sexton, Bruton, Stewart Co., Tenu., collected through the Northern Bank of Tenn. at Clarksville, Tenn.; one to Jno. R. Jewell, of Cattarauges, N.Y.; the remainder sold elsewhere, No. 62,001 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10,000, sold also in fifths; one to John Godley, No. 67 5th St., Columbus, O. others to parties in San Francisco, Cal. Cygne, Kansas, and elsewhere. Tickets Nos. 5.289 and 18,807 drew the two Fourth Capital Prizes of \$6,000 each, and the entire sum of \$265,500 was likewise broadcast through the land. The whole thing will be repeated seft, about the size of a pea, and wrapping it on Tue day, July 14, of which all informa-

THE FARM.

The grass which grows on rich, dry soil, with free sunlight warming it, is much more nutritious than that grown on land filled with stagnant water.

A heap of stones after lying two or three years will leave the soil beneath much richer than before. This is probably in some cases due to disintegration of the stone, which is the mode in which all soils are formed.

One or two quarts of meal night and morn ing will do cows a world of good as long as they will eat. While the grass is green and succulent the meal had better be given dry. When it becomes more nutritious make the meal into thin slop to encourage a larger milk product ..

It is quite common, when a farmer keeps three, four or more cows, that the best milker brings more profit than all the others, and often what is made from her goes to defray losses on the others. How much is such a cow worth as compared with the inferior animals?

A very good feed either for green forage or grain is made by sowing outs and peas together. Where field peas are sown alone the vines get down and become mouldy. A few oals sown at the same time give them needed support, and what outs are grown are so much clear gain. Outs and peasont green make an excellent ensilaging crop.

A serious loss occurs when the drill will not distribute fertilizers evenly. Not only will the missing places be poorer, but they will ripen later and often be filled with light. chally grain. An old drill may thus by imperfect distribution of fertilizers lose enough grain to pay for a new one in a single season's

We cannot burn stubble where land is seeded with clover or grasses without mjur ing these. We would not barn it under these conditions if we could, as it is worth more to remain on the ground. But dry stubble ploughed under is apt in a hot summer to do more harm than good, and it is better economy on most kinds of soil to turn it into ashes where it grew.

There was some excuse when the country was new and the first land cleared was plant ed with fruit trees, for training tree tops high, so as to be out of the way of the horses in plowing or to grow cross under them But we have long since learned that no crops grown under trees pay their cost. It would be better still if teams could not get within ten feet of the trunks, and weeds or grass beneath them was kept down by mulching.

In many parts of France turkeys are very largely used for the hatching and rearing of chickens, the advantage of these birds being their docility, their capability for covering a large number of eggs and caring for a large number of chickens. It is no uncommer sight to see turkeys with fifty or sixty clack being driven in the morning to a wood acticent to the residence of their owner, wher they are left all day to the charge of decreped old women and children.

BIRTH.

HART-At 91 Cadicux street, on Tuesd v June 2, Mrs. Frank J. Hart of a ov. 165 DUGGAN- At Qu bec, on Tues ay, Apr 23th, 188, the wife of A. T. Duggan, of a 140 1 daughter.

MARRIED.

MUNRO-SHEA -At St. Mary's Church. Winnipey, on the 3rd mstant, by the Rev. Father Quillette, Mr. John Munro, of Winnipers peg, to Miss B. Shea, of Montreal. 135 3 HALPIN-McENROE - At St. Mary's church, June 8 by the Rev. Father Simon Lonergan, Mr. John Halpin to Miss Rose Ann

McEnroe, both of this city. GREENE-GORDON-AtSt. Ann's Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Gotts. Alexander Greene, to Ellen, second daughter of the late J mes Gordon.

O'DOWD-HUOT.-At St. Louis Chapel Quebec, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Father Belanger, Frank O'Dowd, of the Post office deparement, to Annie, closs a aughter of Mr Adolphe Huot, both of Quebec.

DOHENEY—BUTLER—In the 15th inst., by the Rev. F. Fahey, of St. Gabrie. Wm voh-ney, to Alice M., younges, daughter of the late Edward But er. 141-1 DONNELLY-MACCREADY-On the 15th

inst., by the Rev. Father Caron. C.S.S., St. Ann's Church, William Donnelly to Mrs Fmily McCroady, both of this city. 141-1

DIED.

McNEAL.—In this city, on the 8th inst., of inflamation of the lungs, Lazzie, aged I ye r and 8 m nths, only and beloved daughter of COGHLAN-In this city, on the 8th inst ,

Johanna O'Driscoll, ared 84 years, a native of the Parish of Kilhinoe, Cork. Ireland, relict of the late Denis Coghlan, and mother of D. Coghlan, grover, Point St. Charles.

QUINN.-On the 9th inst., at Quebec, Annie Sinjohn, beloved wife of Mr. F. P. ≀uinn, culler.

MORKILL.—At Queb-c, on the 8th inst, Joseph Hall, youngest son of Thomas Morkill, of the Crown Lands Department. CUMMINS - At Quebec, on the 8th inst Margaret Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Pet i

Cummins, bl cksmith and farrier. SMITH-In this city, on the 9th inst., of flamouation of the bowels, Mary Agnes aged months and 0 days, young st daughter of David Smith, printer.

PARENT—At Cointe Claire, on the 10th inst. after a long illness, Josepa Parent, age 1 15 years and 3 months eldest son of F. Parent BOYER-At Carillon, on 21st May, Gode-

froy, aged 7 years and 8 months, and on the 9th June, Birdie, aged 5 years and 10 months, children of G. N. Boyer, merchant. McDONALD-In this city on the 1th inst ,

John McDonald, aged 78 years, father of L.

McDonald, co structor, of this city. SHERIDAN—At Quebec, or the 11th June, Mary M Cabe, relict of the late P trick Sheri-dan, a native of the County Caven, Ireland, and 71 years a resident of Quebec, aged 86

GRAND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE -OF THE-IRISH CATHOLICS

-OF MONTREAL TO-ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE!

With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Mont-real and unster the personal Direction of the REV. FATHER BOWD and an experienced Committee of Management, will take place on SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1885.

The splendid Steamer CANADA

will leave the Jacques Carter Wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. Returning will reach Montreal at 6 a.m. on Monday, TICKETS-Adults \$2.00. Children \$1,00.

Tickets may be had from the Committee of Management and at the loat on the day of the Plurimage. The plan of the Boat will be on view, in the Library of Staterooms and Tickets may be seemed, on Sunday, June 28th. Insmediately after Grand Mass, and every day therefrom from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PETER F. MCCAFFREY,
tts Jly 9

Secretary of Committee.

KID GLOVES.

The best quality in Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves and the best value will be found at S. CARSLEY'S.

BLACK KID GLOVES.

The largest stock of first-quality Ladies and Children's Black Kid Gloves, the bla k of each guaranted fast and will not rub off, at

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Liste, Laco, Taffeta and Puro Silk Lactes' and Children's Gloves, very choice fit equal to Kid Gloves, S. CARSLEY.

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Ladies who have seen the above-named goods say that such a variety of pretty and useful washing goods has never been shown in Montreal before, S. CARSLEY.

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Every piece of those pretty Printed muslins, Nullssooks and French Lawns are reduced in price.

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This will doubtless be the largest sale of fine Musling ver offered in this city.

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ALW JERSINS

New Jerseys just to hand, in plain and braided. Also very choice stock of

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in pretty and useful shades, which will be sold at prices much lower than you could make up interlar S. CARSLEY.

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FIRST ANNUAL FILGRIMAGE IRISH CATEGLIC PARISHICHERS

St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. With the sensition of His Lordship the Eisbop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Lev. Le-demptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, who will accompany

SATURDAY, 4th July, 1985.

The splendid Steamer (CANDA Thas been charleted for the occasion, and will leave the Wharf, foot of Jacques Square, about FOUR OCLOUK PM, on the above date.

The Committee of Management is composed of representatives of the various Tenterance, that table and Young stens societies of the larish, who will spare no efforts to ensure the confort of all who attend. Satisfactory arrengements will be made for the service of medical procedure.

of meals at moderate prices. HERETS- values, \$2 00. Children, \$1.09. Plans of the Boat will be on view at the St Ana's Hall, collect of Ottawa and Young Streets, when the

T. J. QUINLAN,

Secretary of Committee

AT CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TO



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we say evolve the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Pravings of the Louisiana State Lottery Compony, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, or that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and an good faith toward all parties, and we autho iz the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis'atare for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over

5550,000 has since been added.
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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

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1 do do 10,000
2 PRIZES OF \$0000. 12,000
5 do 2000. 10,000 2000..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 " " 500...... " 250......

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