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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY. JULY 7. 1886.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

THE FIGHT BEGUN.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST CONTESTS IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Cladsione to Represent Two Constituencies -The Contests Cenerally Close-Forty-Four Home Zuiers Aircody Elected.

LONDON, July 2 -In the last election Mr. Gladstone was opposed by Chas. Dalrymple, Conservative, and returned by 7,870 votes to 3,248, and Mesers. Parnell and Healy were elected by 6,716 and 6,536 votes respectively to 1,464 and 1,401 cast for their Conservative opponents. P. J. Power, Parcellite, has been re-returned for the East division of Waterford, unanimously. At the last election he poiled 3,291 votes against his Conservative opponent's 314. Mr. Quinn was elected for Kilkenny Town unanimously, and Mr. Pinkerton for Galway, both being unop-

YESTERDAY'S POLLINGS. The following returns from to-day's polling have been received :-

BWAG DECT LEGELIA-	
ROCHESTER.	
Col. Hallitt, Conservative	1,600
Mr. Bearley, Gladstonian	1,354
SHREWSBURY.	
J. Watson, Conservative	1,826
Mr. Jones, Gladstonian	1,260
KIRKDALE, LIVERPOOL.	
G. E. Baden Powell, Conservative	3,084
Mr. Nevill, Gladstonian	2,172
SOUTH SALFORD.	
Howarth, Conservative	3,645
William Mather, Gladstonian	3,488
WEST DERBY, LIVERPOOL.	
Lord Claud John Hamilton, Cons	3,604
Hamphill, Gladstonian	2,244
EURY ST. EDMUNDS.	
Lord Francis Bervey, Conservative	1,135
Goodwin, Gladstonian	S00
LYNN REGIS.	
Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, Cons	1,417
Brisoce, Gladstonian	1.146
EXCHANGE PIVISION, LIVERPOOL.	. :

LONDON, July 2 .- A feature of to-day's polling is the great number of abstentions. In nearly every case the votes are greatly reduced in number. The Liberals have won seats in East Leeds, Southwest Manckester, North Manchester, and in the Exchange division of Liverpool. The Tories have won seats in South Salford, West Salford, Hereford, Hastings, Falmouth and South Bristol, a net Tory gain of two. The Unionist candidate for Newcastle-under-Lyne holds his seat, notwithstanding frantic efforts to deteat him. The Unionist candidate at Bristol is equally successful. Jacob Bright, a Gladstonian, brother of John Bright, is elected in Manchester. Sir T. Brassey (Gladstonian), who left Hastings to contest Livernool in Assartad. pool, is defeated. At Stockport Jennings derminster, Aston Manor, Oldham and (Tory) received 4,702, Gedge (Tory) 4,499; Lee (Liberal) 4,984, and Davey (Liberal) 3,938. In West Leeds, Herbert Gladstone received 5,226, and Chas. Williams 2,970. It is feared that to-day's polling will depress the Liberals.

LONDON, July 3.—Returns up to 1 s.m. show the election of 98 Tories, 13 Unionists, 30 Gladstonians and 9 Parnellites. The results of yesterday's elections indicate nothing clearly except the close nature of the contest. The Unionists maintain a lead owing to the number returned without opposition. Returns from the boroughs so far contested show a balance of the parties. Manchester returns three Gladstonieus and three Unionists; Liverpool four Unionists and two Gladstonians : Bristol three Unionists and one Gladstonian, and Leeds three Gladstonians and two Unionists. The only Scotch contest was in Perth, which returned a Gladstonian by a small majority, and foreshadowed the general tendency in Scotland. Three London divisions, East Paddington, North Paddington and the Strand, have given immense Unionist majorities, returning respectively Lord Randolph Churchill, L. L. Cohen and W. H. Smith. Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the Unionist candidate at Carlisle produced the return of the Gladstonian nominee, but Mr. Caine, although opposed by the personal influence of the Premier, succeeded at Barrow. A feature of the elections is the general smallness of the majorities. For instance, Armitage, a Gladstonian, carried West Selford by only 57 majority, and in Central Leeds the majority of Balfour, Unionist, was 13. In the Scotland division of Liverpool T. P. O'Connor's majority was 1,480.

GLADSTONE ELECTED IN LEITH,

The most desperate electoral struggle between the Gladstonites and the Unionists ended to day in the utter route of the latter in the parliamentary district known as the Leith burghs. M. W. Jacks was returned to the last Parliament as a regular Liberal by a majority of 3,870 in a total poll of 8,840 in Glasgow, the Unionists carried four. Of votes. He opposed the Home Rule bill, but 21 London polls declared to night the was nevertheless considered invincible in his district and was nominated in the present canvass as a Unionist to continue his opposition to the Premier's Irish policy. Mr. Jack's hostility to Mr. Gladstone angered thousands of Scotchmen of Leith, but they looked upon their opposition to him as hopeless and were unable to obtain a candidate to oppose him, all those mentioned for the seat having declined to run. The Tories, in order to emphasize the Unionists' opposi. tion to the Premier, withheld opposition and left the field clear to Mr. Jacks so that he might go back to the House of Commons with a largely increased majority. At the last hour allowed by the law the Liberal managers nominated Mr. Gladstone himself as their candidate, the Premier consenting. Thus equipped, the Gladstonites wend at their work. This was so effective that Mr. Jacks became scared, and to-day withdrew from the field, leaving the Leith membership to

Mr. Gladstone, who was elected without opposition. This, with his Midlothian district gives Mr. Gladstone two seats in Scotland. He will perhaps choose to sit for the latter, and select a reliable man to recontest Leith with assurance of success.

A BITTER ELECTION FIGHT.

Michael Sarsfield and Hugh Johnston, the two Parnellites who undertook to contest the two seats belonging to Dublin university against David Plunkett and Hughes Holmes the Conservative nom nes, were jeered and hooted to day wherever they went by the fat occupied the chair, and Mr. students of the university. The latter at J. P. Sarsfield acted as secretary. one time attempted to mob and drive the The chairman made a neat speech, in which Home Rulers out of the district, which is a great Tory stronghold. Mr. Plunkett, however, prevented this. The Pernellites stood their ground and made a contest, although the students and Tories thwarted every effort on the part of the candidates to make speeches by drowning their voices with groans and boots. Mr. Sarsfield's scarlet gown was pulled away from him and thrown to the mol, who tore it into shreds. The students threw rotten eggs at Johnston and Sarsfield. The Conservative candidates vainly begged that the Nationalist candidates be given a tair the Queen," kept up an uproar for three hours. Finally, by a show of hands, the provost declared Plunket and Holmes elected. A poli, however, was demanded, and the week.

LONDON, July 3 .- In Deptherd (Kent and Surry counties) district, where Lalmohun Ghose, a Parsee merchant, ran as a Gladaton jan against William John Evelyn, Conservative. the latter won by a majority of 727. In the last election the same candidates contest ed the district and Evelyn's majority was 36. In the former election, however, the Tories polled 3,927 votes, while in this they cast only 3.682. The Liberal vote fell away still more, being this time but 3 055 or 506 less than it was in the last election, when it amounted to 3,560. Deptford was looked forward to by both parties as the best test case in the elections of this week, but as with the enormously increased interest in the grave issues at stake, the total vote tell away 740, the general conclusion is that Deptford proved nothing, unless that while the number of Liberals in the district who oppose home rule for I reland in the shape offered by Mr. Gladitone, they by no means favor the policy proposed by Lord Salisbury, and simply re-trained from voting, the same as a number of Tories did who are not in favor of Irish Independence.
Hon. R. Wynn (Conservative) has been

elected over Mr. Fleming (Gladstonian) in Pontefract, west riding of Yorkshire, by a majority of 209, an increase in the Tory majority over the last election of 173. In the jority over the last election of 173. In the present election the total vote in the district is mpathy and contribute of our means to present election the total vote in the district is mpathy and contribute of our means to present election the total vote in the district is mpathy and contribute of our means to fell away \$3 from the total vote polled at the last election, but the Tory vote increased 45, while the Liberal vote declined 128. Lordon, July 3, midnight.—The minis-

terialists are necoming more anxious. The Conservatives gained in the following districts:-Lincoln, Boston, Grantham, Stafford, Salisbury, East Birmingham, Kidelection went against the ministerialists. There were many close contests, notably that at Ashton-under-Lyne, where the mayor's casting vote decided the election amid a tremendous uproar. scrutiny of the vots has been demanded by the defeated candidate. In West Nottingham Mr. H. Broadhurst, Gladstonian, received 5,458 votes and Col. Seely, jr., Liberal Unionist, 4,609. At midnight the totals were 145 Conservatives, 25 Unionists and 53 Ministerialists.

ELECTIONS BY ACCLAMATION.

J. R. Condon, Parcellite, has been re-elected without opposition in the east divi-sion of Tipperary county. At the last elec-tion he deteated his Conservative opponent by 4,064 votes to 192. Henry George Gill, Parnellite, has also been re-elected without opposition in Limerick city. At the last election he polled 2,169 votes to 440 for the Conservative candidate. J. F. Fox, Parnellite, has been re-elected for the Tullamore division of Kings county; P. H. McDonald, Parnellite, for the north division of Sligo; John Deasy, Parnellite, for West Mayo, and Joseph Nolan, Parnellite, for North Louth, all unopposed. All were opposed at the last election, winning by thousands of votes to hundreds for opponents. Jas. J. O'Kelly, Parnellite, has been returned without opposition in North Roscommon, At the last election there were two Nationalist candidates in the field, O'Kelly receiving 4,664 votes, Mullany, also Nationalist, 1,438, and Robertson, Conservative, 366. Samuel Smith, Gladstonian, has been returned for Flintshire, Wales, unopposed.

London, July 6.—The issue is becoming definite. The position to night presages a crushing defeat for Mr. Gladstone unless he obtains a larger county vote than in November. The boroughs are declaring against Home Rule. Most ominous is the revolt of the Glasgow Radicals. Of the seven contests Unionists secured 15 and Gladstonians 6. The polling was close. The Conservative candidate won Central Finsbury by only five majority. Mr. Saunders, Gladstonian, is defeated in East Hull by 37 majority. Among Para the eminent Gladstonians deteated are Solicitor-General Davey, Advocate-General Mellor. Mr. Hibbert, secretary to the Admiralty, and Prof. Thorold Rogers, the latter in South wair. The London labor candidates, Cremer

and Howell, retained their seats by fair majorities. Sir John Lubbook's re-election is assured by a vote of 400 ahead of Mr. Harrison. Sir Thomas Braceey has been nominated Gladstonian candidate for the St. Andrew's district. The Pall Mall Gazette admits that the polls are decisive. It says: "The Democracy in the burghs has responded with an emphatic "No!" to Mr. Gladstone's appeal to settle the Irish question on the basis of home rule."

Continued on eighth page,

HOME RULE MEETING.

The Citizens of Pembroke Attend a Nom Rule Meeting and Subscribe Liberally Towards (he Fand.

A meeting of the citizens of Pembroke was held recently in the town hall for the purpose of expressing practical sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to scoure for Ireland an independent legislature, All classes and nationalities among the citizens were represented. Mr. William Moffat occupied the chair, and Mr. J. P. Sarsfield acted as accretary. he explained the object for which the meet-

ing was called, pointing out that the struggle now being wayed in Great Britain and Ireland by 🚱 😘 👵 not and Parnell was a struggle for civil liberty, that it was not a question of creed cr nationality, but a constitutional wasfare to obtain for the Irish people the boon of self-government, which we as Can-

adians so much prized.
Mr. M. J. Gorman, L L.B., followed in an sarnest and practical address, in which he showed the necessity for strengthening Parnell in the approaching centest by contributions to the Parliamentary fund. Mr. Gorman, who is himself a Conservative, highly eulogized Mr. Gladstone, describing him as perhaps the greatest statesman the world had ever seen-a stateman who had spent his provost ordered that a poll be taken next life in bringing about useful reforms. The speaker impressed his audience that all friends of home rule should make it a point to explain that in no way was religion con-cerned in the matter. The question was solely one of civil liberty. He explained that in the four provinces of Ireland there were unions which extended to every constituency, the monk was sitting on a knoll outside the and whose object was to defeat every Parnellite candidate.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., was the next speaker, and his presence on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. O'Hagen said: "I feel it to be my duty to join heart and hand in the purpose which convoked this meeting-that of strengthening by sympathy and practical resources the great statesmen who are endeavoring to secure for Ireland that measure of freedom for which she has struggled during the past seven centuries. We owe it to ourselves as Irishmen and sons of Irishmen to remember the land of our forefathers were repose their sacred dust. We are bound to the people of Ireland by the solemn ties of existence -nuy, more, by the strongest bonds of kindred and effection. The greatest states-man of the present century, William Ewart Gladstone—a statesman whose whole life has been marked by everything that is honorable, stands to-day pleading at the heart of England for a measure of justice to Irolan!. Let us strengthen his hands by our practical

Mr. Andrew Irving said that he believed in home rule. He believed that it would bring peace to Ireland, and therefore strength and stability to the empire.

Mr. William Murray said it was unnescessary for him to make a speech at this stage of the proceedings. He hoped to see a subscription list opened, when he would be willing to lend pecuniary aid.

A subscription list was then opened, Mr.

M. J. Gorman being appointed treasurer, and in a very short time a handsome sum was subscribed and handed to the treasurer.

The following are the names of those who contributed, with the amount given by

each :--

Capt. J. L. Murphy, \$100; T. & W. Murray, \$50; St. Patrick's Society, \$25; R. & J White, \$20; Andrew Irving, Wm. Moffatt, Wm. O'Meara, John W. Munro, M. J. Gorman, T. A. Mulligan, Robert Russell, John Doron, John Cunningham, \$10 each; Martin Doweley, John Lee, (Stafford). Jpo. J. Gorman, Francis Mooney, Peter Hayes, John McKinnen, Andrew Mechan, M. Gor-man, Sr., Edward Behar, M. Howe, M. Shea, Thos. O'Hagan. E. Bedard, M. D., Jewell & Duff, J. A. Thibadeau, Wm. Kennedy, John Hartrey, J. P. Sarsfield, Samuel Dowsley, J. J. Quinn, R. Mackey, W. C. Irving, Robert C. Miller, John O'Donnell, Patrick Murphy, Henry White, M. O'Driscoll, O. Sills, J. J. Mangan, W. J. Poupore, M. McKay, F. E. Fortiu, P. Slattery, Captain Duggan, Joseph Darcy, Horace J. Church, S. each; Peter Kehoe, \$4; Hugh Francis, J. J. O'Meara, William McGaughey, \$3 each; Patrick Hines, Louis Katka, Philip Arnold,

Jr., Archibald Cassidy, Charles O'Neil, Edward Walsh, Patrick Manion, M. Martin, John Teevans, Joseph Bourke, A Friend. John Legge, J. J. Shields, \$2 each; John Valin, S. Leveille, John Ryan, Thomas Thorpe, Samuel Thorpe, V. Charron. Louis Jette, William Charron, James E. Gorman, James Mullin, Edward Hogger, Thomas Carroll, William J. Long, Philip Dolan, Louis Rajotte, James Kellet, Ed. O'Meara, Ed. Kitts, B. Teevens, E. Leeney, M. Dowsley, jr., Dariel Moran, Edward Kehoe. James Dona-ghey, Charles Devlin, Thomas Miller, Joseph Joseph E. Whelan, T. A. Colton, James Carney, Philip Arneld, Sr., Patrick Shannon, James Dwyer, Civil Liberty, M. Kelly, Thomas Delaney, \$1 e.ch; Richard Evans,

A draft for £100 sterling was sent to Mr. Parnell by mail, and the following cablegram was also sent him : - "Pembroke, Canada, Home Rulers send you one hundred pounds. More follows." It is expected that, with the contributions yet to be received from persons now out of town and from the country people, another £100 will follow next week.

50c; M. McPherson, 50c. Total to date,

PARNELL THREATENED.

LONDON, July 3.-Mr. Parnell receives letters every day menacing him with injury or assassination for his "efforts to dismember the Empire." He has not, however, solicited police protection or called public attention to his perilous position. He is escorted everywhere he gees in his campaign work by a bodyguard of personal friends, all stalwart young Irishmen, who say they feel perfectly able to take care of him and thomseless. him and themselves.

FRA CARLO'S CRUCIFIX. A MARVELLUUS WORK OF ART AT THE PHILA

DELPHIA CATHEDRAL. (Philadelphia Record.)

An ivory crucifix, upon which the figure of Christ is portrayed as he is supposed to have appeared at the crucifixion, is among the most valued works of art at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city. It is also an object of devotion to many of the worshippers at the cathedral, few of whom probably are acquainted with its remarkable history, While the authorities of the church do not insist upon their followers believing that the crucifix was produced by miraculous intervention, yet so many remarkable facts are presented in connection with its production as to make it easy for Catholics to believe that the maker of this figure received Divine assistance. The ivory figure is over two feet long and one foot wide between the hands. It is mounted on a wooden cross and is enclosed in a glass case, which rests alongside the Drexel memorial altar.

The maker of this figure was Carlo Antonio Pesenti, who was born of poor parents in 1803, at Genoa, Italy. From early life he evinced a fondness for religion, and when 20 years old he started on foot for Rome, but, after many days' travelling, sought shelter in the monastery of Sc. Nichelas, some distance from the Eternal City. He was told that a pert lence was at its height in that city, whereupon he remained at the monastery, assisting the monks at their labors. stay was lengthened into years, and finally he took the vows of brotherhood and was iv m the name of Fra Carlo. One day, after twenty years of self-almegation and poverty, monastery thinking of the crucifixion, when the earth trembled and all seemed to grow dark. As Fra Carlo afterward stated, he could see a light appearing in the distance which gradually grew near and revealed his soul's desire-Christ nailed to the cross.

For days after the disappearance of the vision he was absorbed in the contemplation of what he had beheld, and communicated his experience to his brother monks, who all believed Fra Carlo had been vouchsafed a sight of the crucifixion of Christ. He longed to reproduce the scene upon canvas or in marble, but he had no knowledge of art; had never been instructed even in its rudiments. and was in despair at the thought that there was no means by which he could transmit to posterity this remarkable vision.

Filled with plous thoughts, he one day entered a cell that he often frequented. Upon the floor he saw a huge dark object, which proved to be an ivory tusk, four feet long by fourteen inches in diameter, and weighing 125 pounds. It was thought no animal of the present age could produce such a tusk, and no one in the monastery could explain how feat of carving the figure of Christ as he beheld it in the vision. For four years he labored incessantly, at the end of which time was followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is to his cell and attempt the on the piano and organ, entitled "Prayer form Stradelia," was well performed by Misses J. Poupore and B. Champagne. This he gave to the world the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the figure that it is a followed by a beautiful managed and the f labored incessantly, at the end of which time was followed by a heautiful plano solo entitled he gave to the world the figure that is now in the cathedral. Crowds flooked to the monas cantata "The New Flower Queen," was the how monthead contributes to chicago's tery to see the "Miraculous Cross." Its fame | next piece on the programme. reached the leading sculptors and artists of Italy, who examined it critically and pronounced it an inimitable work of art, an anatomical accuracy, which could not be considered less than miraculous.

Fra Carlo was finally induced to part with his image to Mr. E. Lester, who was then United States consul at Genca, for a large sum of money, which was devoted to charitable purposes in connection with the monastery. It was brought to Florence as the suggestion of Mr. Powers, the famous American sculptor, who fancied he could improve the cyclrow, but after having it at his studio ten days he returned it, candidly confessing that it could not be improved by any artist on earth. It was exhibited all over Europe, and the Cosmopolitan Art Association became its possessors by purchasing it from a gentleman who received it from Mr. Lester for \$10,000. It afterward fell into the hands of a gentleman from l'ennsylvania, from whom Bishop Newman received it, and upon his death it was transferred to his successor.

AN HISTORICAL EVENT.

MGR. TASCHEREAU RECEIVES THE CARDINAL CAP-THE PAPAL DELEGATES' ARRIVAL-IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE PRESEN-

TATION -QUEBEC AGAIN EN FETE. QUEBEC, June 29.—Count Gazzoli, the garde noble of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. who is the bearer of the cardinal's cap to Cardinal Taschereau, arrived here this morning by the Canadian Pacific railway train, and ing by the Canadian Pacine railway train, and was met at the station by Grand Vicar Legare and by Rev. C. A. Marcis, secretary to the cardinal. They at once proceeded to the St. Louis hotel, where the garde noble will reside during his visit to Quebec. At 1 o'clock the Grand Vicar and Rev. C. A. Marcis were driven to the St. Louis hotel in the cardinal's accordance and secretary and secretar equipage, and met the garde noble and ex-corted him to the palace, the Grand Vicar Hamel, A. J. Fortier, James Bourke, Thomas and the noble guard occupying the rear seat Meagher, George Mitchell, J. F. Forgie, Joseph E. Whelan, T. A. Colton, James Carney, Philip Arneld, Sr., Patrick Sharnon, to the palace, which were through James Dwyer, Civil Liberty, M. Kelly, with citizens anxious to see the Thomas Delaney, \$1 each; Richard Evans, hying, bells ringing, people running to and fro, and, amidst the wildest excitement, the carriage was drawn up before the door of the palace.

The Count was dressed in the full uniform of a The Count was dressed in the full uniform of a papal garde, having on a blue tunic embroidered with gold, white pantaloons, etc., and wore a large and massive gold helmet, while a sword hung by his side. He was escorted to the reception room, where His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was seated upon the throne, surrounded by his clergy. Upon entering the Garde Noble and His Eminence bowed to each other, when, amidst profound silence, the Gard Noble of His Holiness was announced by the Grand Vicar. The Garde Noble then advanced and, with an im-Garde Noble then advanced, and, with an imposing ceremony, handed His Eminence the sealed official notification of his elevation. Immediately upon breaking the seal His Eminence handed the document to Grand Vicar Legare,

The C rdinal took the cap and placed it upon his head. The Garde Noble then paid compli-mentary addresses to His Eminence, which His Eminence replie 2 with marked mentary addresses to His Eminence, which His Eminence replie I with marked slouence. He 7 & 1c.t of the dignity and honors e. we upon him by His Most Sovereign Pontiff, and welcomed the Count to Queboc. The Count then advanced and thanked His Eminence for the courtesies bestowed upon him. He was then invited to stand to the right hand of the Cardinal. All the company, beginning with the Hon. ExJustice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, and His Excellency the Count de Premio Real, G.C. I., G.C.F., etc., were presented to His Eminence and kussed his hand, subsequently receiving the benediction, whi h His Eminence also afterwards gave to the large assemblage of also afterwards gave to the large assemblage of ladies and othersoutside the main entrance. The ladies and othersoutside the in an entrance. The Envoy then returned to his hotel, being conveyed in the Cardinal's carriage thither. He again returned to the palace at four p.m., where His Emmence gave is dinner to sixteen personages, those present being Count Gazzoli and close relations of the Cardinal. The costume which the Garde Noble worseto day is said these to be one of the richest in the world, and those who have been in Rome say that such costumes have not been worn since 1870. He will not wear this costume again while here, his dress of to-morrow will be that of the second class. He will remain tilt all the ceremonies attending the elevation are over, in the meantime visiting the different parishes in the diocese, etc. His Eminence left in the 4 o'clock train for St. Raymond to continue his pastoral tour.

MARY IMMACULATE CONVENT.

CLOSING ENERGISES AT THE ABOVE CONVENT AT

PEMEROKE. The closing exercises and distribution of prizes took place at the Mary Immaculate Convent, Pembroke, on Friday last, His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Lorrain presiding. There were also present:—Rev. Father Richard, Mr. Thos. Murray, M.P.P., Mr. Wm. Poupers, M.P.P., Thos. O'Hagan, E-q., Wm. Poupere, M.P.P., Thos. O'Hagan, E-q, M.A., Captain Duggan, Mr. Thos. Multigan, and a large number of ladies. The entertainment opened with an instrumental quartette entitled, "Perseverance Polka," which was skilfully played by Misses "Kennedy, J. Rajotta, M. Poupore and M. Sammon. A piano solo, "Moonlight on the Hudson," performed by Miss. A. Charnophouse, was greatly appreciated. A Charnonhouse, was greatly appreciated. A French dialogue entitled, "Madame a Ses Nerfs," next fullowed, and reflected great credit on the young ladies who took part. redit on the young ladies who took part.
Tenoyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade,"
was then recited simultaneously by the following young ladies of the Calisthenic class:
Misses N. Copeland, H. O'Meara, M. Slattery, M. Hogan, I. M. Mulligan and W.
Kennedy. The "Overture to Zampa," per-Kennedy. The "Overture to Lamps, per Immphal demonstration about him. formed on two pianos by Misses B. Champagne, J. Poupore, K. Meehan and M. Keaney gave evidence of fine execution. A declamation, evidence of fine execution. A declamation, ence. If but half of what is said of him is

An address in English by Miss M. Keansy and the singing of the Landate brought the programme to a close. His Lordship, Right Rev. Bishop Lorrain, then addressed the young ladies, expressing himself as much pleased with the entertainment which he had just witnessed. He referred particularly to the performance of the young ladies in the calisthenic class, and spoke of the necessity of physical training in order to maintain "Mens sana in corpore sano." Messrs. Murray and Poupore, M.P.P's., also delivered short addresses, in which they referred to the excellent work being done by the good Sisters of the Convent of Mary Immaculate in giving a religious and refined education to the Catholic young ladies of the town of Pembroke. The following is the list of medals and special prizes that were awarded at the close of the evening's performance :-

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Prizes awarded to young ladies who have obtained highest number of marks, presented by Rev. Father Dowdall: Primary Class, Miss L. Martin; Junior Class, Miss W. Ken-

nedy; Senior, Miss M. Keaney.
Prizes for regularity, awarded to Miss W. Keaney; prize for needle work, awarded to Miss M. J. McGuire; prize for domestic economy, awarded to Miss Minuie Keanoy; prize for English composition, third course, Miss L. Fortin; prize for English composition, fourth course, Miss M, Wallace; prize for English composition, fifth course, donor, Thos, O'Hagan, Esq., awarded to Miss Ida

Poupore. Prize for French Composition, presented by Rt. Reverend Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss Minnie Kearney. Prize for Observance of Rules, presented by

Rev. Father Dowdall, awarded to Miss Mary Sammon.

Prize for Instrumental Music (Piano), awarded to Miss Ida Poupore. Silver Medal, for Music, (Organ,) presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss

B. Champagne.
Silver Medal, for Amiable Deportment, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss M. J. McGuire. Silver Medals, for Religious Instruction, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss Minnie Griffen and Miss

Mabel Poupore.
Silver Medal, for Religious Instruction, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, awarded to Miss M. A. Sheedy.

A GREAT PULPIT ORATOR.

FATHER AGOSTINO, OF MONTE PELTRO, WHOSE ELOQUENCE HAS SET ALL ITALY ASTIR.

Phenomenal oratorical powers are, if the correspondents are to be believed, shown by an Italian Priest, Father Agostino, of Monte Feltro, whose presching in Pisa during Lent seems to have created a more powerful impression than has attended the efforts of any other European pulpit orator within many

who, after reading it in Latin, translated it into French. The Garde Noble them advanced towards the Cardinal and presented him with the red cap, which is of scarlet or red velvet.

The Garde Noble them advanced years past.

A year ago Father Agostino attracted attention by his brilliant sermons while preach-

ing in Belogue. He not only drew to him and swayed the messer, but demonstrated a and swayed the masser, but demonstrated a surprisingly potent influence over the minds of such men as Zilopanti, the panthe-iatic dreaman. Commit all the pantheistic dreamer; Coneri, the radical advocate, and Cardneci, the poet, and the great Cathedral was insufficient to hold the sudiences that thronged to hear him. Then he was something of a star, but now he has become a planet of the first water.

His preaching to Pies this year has thrilled all Italy. In loads of people came from Florence, Leghorp, Lucca, and even more distint points, slipply to hear this elequent.
Franciscan. Two hours before the time for his sermon each day every available space in the Cathedral would be taken, and many persons would find themselves unable even to enter the doors. Merchante shandened their, places of business, lawyers left the courts, professors and students together deserted the university, workmen threw down their tools, doctors neglected their patients, all to hear Father Agostino's sermons.

Among the many thousands thus gathered together, great numbers were persons unaccustomed to find themselves in the house of prayer, and they in order to kill time while waiting, would read the rustling pages of periodicals, talk together in low tones, shift their seats uneasily, and cough. Suddenly, at 11 o'clock, the noise of sabres, striking the stone floor would arrest attention, and put a stop to the impatient hum of the multitude. Six carbineers were required to force a way through the throng to enable the Archbishop, Capponi, to reach his place. Then ensued a profound silence. Father Agostino had appeared in the pulpit, his white hands are crossed, as if in prayer upon the railing, a ray of colored light from a lofty window bringing out in strong relief, his pallid face. his thin covering of early dork hair, and his Cresar like board. With head inclined, his eyes half closed, and in a low but clear voice, he would atate in a few short preparatory phrases the subject of his sermon. Then, raising himself creet and looking about upon his vast congregation, in tones clear, penetrating and forceful, he would begin the swift utterance of a torrent of brilliant sentences, glowing with poetic imagery, powerful with argumentative strength, and thrilling with a magnetic carnestness that never slack-ened for an instant, nor halted for lack of a word during the space of a full hour. Then suddenly he stops, quickly disappears, effects his exit by a private door, reaches a carriage, and is driven rapidly to his abode. Several times he has had to struggle to prevent the enthusiastic populace from detaining his carriage to make a tri-

evidence of fine execution. A declamation, ence. If but half of what is said of him is "The Painter of Seville," was then recited by Miss C. O'Meara. An instrumental duet Europe to day,

MORALITY.

For some time past it has been known that a number of young girls were daily engaged in this city to go West, for the estensible purpose of accepting situations as servants, but in reality to become immates of disreputable houses in Chicago and other large cities. Up to the present the nefamous trade has been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and, until a few days ago, transactions in this line were known but to the chosen few most directly interested in a pecunjary mint of view.

Embold-ned by their continued immunity from judicial interference, and made reckless by their continued success, the operators have become less guarded in their conversation, and in more than one drinking establishment in this city might be heard the recital of the latest ventures in this immoral commerce. The last known transaction in sending young girls to destruction took place on last Tuesday evening, when eleven young girls were put on board the Criego train in charge of a tray long agent. Of this number four were sisters from the Is'e of Orleans, below Quebec, the youngest being fifteen years old. All matters of detail are arranged between the keepers of the Western dens and the procurers here by means of a special travelling agent, whose whole time is occupied travelling between Chicago and the Canadian cities. Contrary to general practice, the parties engaged in this trade are men, some of whom are said to hold licences from the Government as saloon-

keepers.
In the last shipmout referred to, one of the procurers obtained from the travelling agent \$150 as an instalment on his commission on four siso as an instalment on his commission of four of the girls, the balance to be remitted to him when the dupes have arrived safely at their destination. Others received sums in propor tion to the number of victims they furnished. The headquarters where the trade is carried on is situated on Charlotte street, near St. Justin street, and a little vigilance well directed by the police in that locality might be the means of arriving at important discoveries.

We give oublicity to the above facts in order

We give publicity to the above facts in order that the young girls throughout Canada may be put upon their guard. According to information received from Toronto the same ne arious trade is being carried on on a great scale, and it behooves the police authorities of Canada to swake from the present lethargy in which they are reposing and use their utmost endeavors to make an example of some of these procurers. and so-called travelling sgents.

Rev. Abbe Picard, of the Seminary, who is so well known for his works of charity, is dangerously ill.

Rev. Father Leyden, O.M.I., long con neoted with the College of Ottawa, has left for Columbus, Ohio, to take charge of a parish there. A number of friends have presented him with a handsome testimonial.

Mgr. Fabre, accompanied by Mgr. Du-hamel, of Ottawa, will leave for Quebec on the 20th instant, to take part in the fertivities attending the presentation of the beretta to Cardinal Taschereau on the following day.

The Established

ABOUT A MARVELLOUS CURE. LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO

BKD

MR. EDITOR,—While spending a few days a the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire Wales, I heard related what seemed to me either a fabrillous story or a marvellous cure.

The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in hed for six long years, given up to die by sulf the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Missicine It was related with the more implicate enfidence from the circumstance, as was aid, that the Vicar of Llangustyd was familiar with the facts, and could vouch for the truth of the report.

Having a little curiosity to know how much stories grow in travelling. I took that thesty while at the village of Llangustyd to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure. Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most gracefully entertained me in a half hours conversation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure.

The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his hearing mentioned the case to Mr. John

Thomas, a chemist of Llands of their parish.

Thomas, a chemist of Llanon. He said Mr.
Pugh was formerly a resident of their parish.

but was now living in the parish of Llandsinol.

He strongly vouched Mr. Wm. Pugh's character as a respectable farmer and worther of

acter as a respectable farmer and worthy, of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a liveher sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one who truly sym-pathized with a'l who are afflicted in mind,

body, or estate.
On my return to Aberystwith, I was im-On my return to Aberystwith, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Pancom-Mawr, signifying "above the dingle." situated near the summit of a smooth reund hill, overlooking a beautiful vildy in which is situated the lovely ivy-manthy? Church of Llanddeinol. I found Mr. Pagir, apparently about 40 years old, of medium height, rather slight, with a pleasant and intelligent face. I told him I heard of his great affliction and of his remarkable and almost muraculous relief. his remarkable and almost miraculous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own

and that I had come to learn from his own lips, what there was of truth in the reports.

Mr. Pugh remarked that his neighbors had taken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition. What you report as having heard abroad, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician. I have been treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, but unfortunately no prescription of theirs ever brought the desired relief.

brought the desired relief.

Fifteen years ago, he said, I first became conscious of a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my stomach seemed to do me no good and was often thrown up with painful retchings. This was followed after a time with a horseness and a raw someway of the throat which the Doctors as lied. soreness of the throat which the Doctors called bronchitis, and I was treated for that, but with little success. Then came shortness of breath and a sense of suffocation, especially nights, with clammy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window ia winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold

About six years ago I became so bad that I could not sleep in bed, but had to take my unquiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an arm-chair. My affliction seemed to be working downwurd into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and threat. In the violent cough into my lungs and threat. In the violent coughing spasms which grew more frequent, my abdomen would expand and collapse, and at times it would seem that I should suffocate. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labor and my spirits were con-

sequently much depressed.

Early in this last spring I had a still more severe spasmodic attack, and my family and neighbors became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbor, who had some knowledge, or had heard or the medicine, sent to Aberystwith by the driver of the Omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Seigol's Curative

This medicine they administered to me according to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no lesss than my own, the spams consed. I became at ease, and my atomach was calmed. My bowles were moved as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort all through such as had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and beathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two menths, and I can lay down and sweetly at nights and have not since had a recurrence of those terrible spasms and sweat ings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labor, deeming it best to be prudent lest by overexertion I may do myself injury before my strength is fully restored. I fool that my stomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly renovated and renewed by the medi-In fact I feel like a new man.

I have teen much congratulated by n., wighbors, especially by the good Vicar of Llanry-styd, who with his sympathetic wife have come three nules to shed tears of joy on my recovery.

I bade Mr. Pugh good-bye, happy that even one at least among thousands had found a

remedy for an aggravating disease.
Believing this remarkable case of Dyspeptic Asthma should be known to the public, I beg to sucmit the above facts as they are related to F. T. W. me. For Sale by every Druggist in Montreal,

THE IRISH LEAGUE CONVENTION. Lincoln, Neb., July 2.—A Dublin despatch states that Michael Davitt will attend the Irish National convention, to be held in Chicago on August 18 and 19, bearing with him the hearty approval of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Egan also expects a strong delegation, com posed of some of the men of the Parliamentary party.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send h Celebrated Voltaic Brits and Electric Appliances thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debillity, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphle in scaled envelope with full particul s mailed free. Write them at once.

Here is what they used down on Long Island for a clam bake, and the cost was \$450 : Twenty bushels soft clams, I barrel of hard clams, 40 sheepsheads, 2 large Kennebec salmon, 150 lobsters, 100 chickens, 100 pounds of tripe, 6 dozen bunches of asparagus, 50 pounds of frogs' legs, 1 barrel of hard

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, wit' to information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co. Marshall, Mich

School property in the South is valued at \$6,000,000,000, against \$88,000,000 in the North.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALES LADY ETHE

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT, [MRS ROSE CHORON.] Anthor of " Love's Gonflict," " Veronique," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXV. Continued.

And in like manner, doubtless, many of the friends of those feelinh fellows? who were

friends of those foolish fellows, who were martyred for the faith, it old, congratulated themselves also.

But unsatisfying as were the Sunday services at Mindel Chunch Maggir Henderson delighted in them. She saw so little of congregational worship, and so seldom had the opportunity of claiming the gracious promise attached to it, that it was a pleasure to her simple soul merely to find herself amongst her fellow creatures, and to feel that amongst her fellow-creatures, and to feel that they depended for their salvation on one common hope. And when her cousin sat next her in the pew, and the same words left their ips at the same time, the pleasure was

greatly enhanced. As Mindon was the only church for several miles round in which the English service was performed, the congregation was generally composed of families who came from some distance to attend it, and it was a great rarity to see a stranger there.

Maggie could not imagine, therefore, what ailed the people when first she had leisure to notice them that morning; for they were bobbling up and down in their seats, and whispering together in a most unseemly manner; until her cousin touched her arm; and, turning her head in the direction intimated, she saw, in the pew of their neighbours the Appletons, one of those women who, by their spirit and example of selfsacrifice, are doing so much to raise the standard of religion in the Church of England -a Sister of Mercy.

There she sat, in her white head-dress and black robe and veil, attired so sembrely and yet with a face so full of cheerful, sweet content, dead to the world, but who should live when the world dies, and apparently quite unconscious of the commotion she was caus-

ing.
There was nothing in the sight of her that powerfully affected Maggie, for she knew the Sister's mission and its cause; and the tears rushed to her eyes, as a sudden new hope sprung up in her heart, that a vision of her own possible future had been granted to her. She gazed at the intresting stranger until the service commenced, and then experienced quite a difficulty in tearing her mind away from her and fixing it on the solemn work she

But Maggie did it ; for to control her in clinations had been one of the earliest lessons instilled by her Aunt Letty, though the last-named lady, guessing the cause, was quite amused by the eagerness her neice evinced to get out of church as soon as ever the service was concluded.

"The Appletons, aunt," she whispered. "Don't let them go without our speaking to them. I do so want to know who it is they had in their pew to day." But Maggie need not have been in such a hurry; there was little chance of her being disappointed, for the opportunities for gossip were too rare in that part of the country for neighbors to separate after church before they had spoken to each other. And the Appletons, who were not easy at appearing there in company with a friend dressed in so unusual and striking a manner, considered they should only be doing what was due to themselves, by apologizing to their acquaintances for the fact.

"How do you do, Mrs. Bainbridge? I hope I see you quite well, ma'um! My cousin, Miss Thomson" (indicating the Sister, who smiled pleasantly and held out her hond)—" Sister Margaret; as I suppose I should call her," with a shrug of the shoulders and a look half deprecating, half amused; and then Mrs. Appleton lowered her voice and became confiden-"A good creature, Mrs. Baintridgethoroughly good and honest, I believe-but sadly mistaken in her views, as you must

"Ob, I hope not!" murmured Mrs. Bainbridge, drawing her shawl closer around her as some vague fear of the infection of Popery flitted through her mind. "I heard that those kind of ladies did so much good amongst the poor, and were so amiable."

"I'm sure it is most kind of you to say so," replied her neighbor, returning thanks for the united Sisterhood of England. "Ah! well! we must not judge! and she has been ill. poor thing; over-worked herself, I believe, in night schools or some of these extraordi nary new institutions they have got up in London, and has come here for a few weeks to recruit her health. Miss Maggie and sho seem to be getting on wonderfully together. I have just been telling your good aunt, Miss Maggie," she continued, raising her voice again to attract the notice of Maggie Henderson, who was already talking eagerly with Sister Margaret, "that my cousin has been ill lately, and has come to Horse-ap-Cleugh

to try what Scottish air will do for her." "Oh! it will do her good! I am sure it will!" replied the girl, quickly raising her bright sympathetic eyes to the stranger's face : " it is so fresh and invigorating. Shall

you stay here long?"
"I don't know, but I hope not; that is to say, I must go back to my work as soon as possible.

"And does your work take up much of your time?" Sister Margaret smiled. "All of it-every moment-I have not one

to apare ! "But that must be very trying; no wonder it tells upon your health; and you do not look strong enough for hard work. Are you often tired?

"No, indeed! I sooner get weary where I have nothing to do. When one is con stantantly employed there is no time to think about one's self. "And you do it all for love ?"

"Uh, no! My Master pays me well," returned the Sister, brightly, and the words met with a ready echo in her hearer's breast.
"How I envy you!" she cried enthusiasti-

Cally.

The stranger looked at her. Yes! there were on her face the traces of suffering, unmistakable to those who had also sufferedmarks that the soul had received its bartism of woe, the gold been dipped in the refiner's fire ; and her interest in the young girl was

immediately awakened. Sister Margaret must have had great experience in grief to have guessed the truth so quickly, for Maggie's sorrow had not destroyed the freshness of her beauty, as it had done that of Lady Ethel; and the signs of it were only to be met with in the chastened glances of her eye, and the pensive, tremulous expression of her mouth.

She was suffering; but not so deeply as my heroine, for there was no bitterness nor self Ethel knew nothing. And probably Sister Margaret guessed something of that truth

"Perhaps I may see you again, whilst I am at Horse ap Clengh," she said, cordially, as the parties were about to separate. "I

shell be glad if it is so.". "Oh! may I come and talk to you? Then

on their way home, at her new born enthu-slasm for Mrs. Appleton's consin.

long before, to gain the presence of his be-

loved termenter. When Miss Lloyd began her gentle quizsing. Maggie only squeezed her arm tight, and pressed up closer to her. There never was greater love nor confidence between in than existed between these two.

"I confess I have taken a great fancy for her," she said, laughing; "but you needn't be jealous, Aunt Letty; there is no occasion, for I think it is Sister Margaret's dress that attracts me, quite as much as herself.

"Oh! my dear, how can you say so! Think it is the think it is the most unbecoming costume I GYGT'BAW." "And her name, toc," continued the girl,

musingly, "Margaret—the same as mine—it

seems so curious that it should be so. "Bct, Maggie, there is nothing particularly strange in that ; it is the commensat name possible in this country."
But Maggie did not answer.

"O auntie!" she burstout passionately.
after a brief pause. "How I wish that I could be the same as she is. A life like that would cure me. To be always working for the suffering and the poor; waiting on them, and nursing them, and teaching them-there would be no time left (she said so) herself) to brood over one's own petty troubles.

Oh! how I wish—I wish that I could throw off every trammel that binds me to the world—that I could feel that I had renounced everything like comfort and luxury for ever, and go forth amongst the sick and needy, as He did, and spend the rest of my

life with them."
"Do you think you would be any the happier for it " quietly demanded Miss Lloyd, after a short silence.

"What! doing His work? Aunt Letty, I wonder you can ask the question!" "But would it be His work, my child? That is the point I should like to hear you

settle for yourcelf." "It has always been considered so," rerlied Maggie, dubiously.

"Yes, for some people—some who seem especially called, by loss of friends and consequent exemption from home ties, to make God's family their own. But you sould never im give that a woman wa- obeying God's voice by leaving her father and mother (for) band, who, with his hands threat into the instance) against their wishes, to go and wait upon the father or mother of somebody elsewould you ?"

"No; I suppose not, "To re ore, whilst we have duties at home, waiting for us to fulfil, I don't think we should even let our minds dwell too inquiringly upon a condition which is not likely to become ours, and which in all probability we should relish no better than our gaze stedfastly into the fire; for though men present one, if it did."

'I shall never be able to do anything more Maggie, heaving a deep sign. "Don't say that, my dear. Wherever we are placed we must strive to progress, daily

and hourly, in the fulfilment of our duties, both towards Him and our neighbors." "But, oh! aunt, I have been dreaming such a heavenly dream. I thought it would be so grand to rise up, and, shaking off all this sorrow that oppresses and keeps me down, to go forth into the world and succour those who have been tried as I have. It

looked so easy-so delightful; and now you

say that it can never be !" "No, Maggie, I did not go so far as that. I only said (and I am sure that Sister Mar garet would be the first to uphold my statement) that we must not imagine we can serve God better, by toreaking the duties He has all we have to do as servents is to obey

Him." "Then don't you think that women are ever right to leave home and become mem- proachful eyes to hers. bers of a sisterhood? Do you think that Sister Margaret could possibly please God better than she is doing now?"

"My dear, I knew nothing about Sister Margaret; I was speaking only of yourself. You would like to run away and desert us all -(we value you more than ever, you know, Maggie, now that your cousin seems lost to us) -- and break your poor old uncle's heart, as I verily believe you would, in order to add your mite of work to the hundreds of hands -hands that perhaps have no one dependent

u them-laboring amongst the poor."
'Oh no! Aunt Letty, that is not true,"
eried Maggie, warmly; "you know I would never desers you. I would sooner die."

"Well, darling, you must do something more. You must try and bolieve that since you have been placed and given duties here, it would be impossible, under present circumstances, for you to serve God so well any

where else.' "I will believe it," replied the girl, in a low voice.

"I can quite understand your feelings, my dear, continued Aunt Letty, affectionately. "You have had a great and mortifying disappointment, and you would like to shake of, not only the grief, but all semembrance of it: to change place and work and companions; to change even yourself, if that were possible. But, consistently with duty and gratitude, it is not possible, Maggic, and therefore you must not even indulge yourself by dreaming of it. No che could honor the noble sisterhoods of the whole Catholic Church more than I do. They are a glory and blessing to the nations to which they belong, and I doubt not will receive an exceeding great reward when their work is completed. But, at present, my Maggie, your place is not amongst them. We should sorely miss our little Sister of Mercy

at home.' "You say 'at present,' Aunt Letty. Do you think, then, it may ever come to pass ?' inquired Maggie, earnestly.

"If your life is spared and you continue

in the same mind, my dear, there is no saying what may happen during the next fifty years. But I wouldn't speculate about it. Speculation even is a want of faith in Him who will order all things according to His will."

"But if He ever wills it, auntie; if He opens the way for me, and makes all things smooth, you would not keep me back from it. would you?"

"Keep you back, my darling? You might as well ask me if I would keep you back from entering heaven. No, Maggie, when all you speak of comes to pass, I will be the first to put that great ugly flapping cap and black veil upon your dear little head; and I don't think I could give you a greater proof of my complete resignation than that, my sweet bonnie girl!" and betwist laughing and reproach mingled with her grief, and she had crying, the two women stopped upon the experienced help throughout it, of which Lady moor, and held each other in a long and moor, and held each other in a long and

fervent embrace.
CHAPTER XXVI. A SWORD-THRUST.

There was a slight coolness between Maggie Henderson and Lady Ethel during the re-

eagerly—so eagerly that Miss Lloyd laughed, ed, and Maggie felt that she could not conscientiously profess to be sorry for having said what she should be compelled to say siasm for Mrs. Appleton's cousin.

They were walking together arm-in-arm over the moors, in the style that Maggie loved; for the day had turned out so bright and pleasant, that they abandoned the carriage to Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, and presented to find their way home on footferred to find their way home on footlonel Bainbridge having ridden forward long before to gain the presence of Mis had sounded a summons to dinner.

She thought, once or twice, during that evening, that she caught Lady Ethel looking rather wistfully in her direction, as thoug she wanted to be friends again, and her ten der heart reprosched itself with being hard; but when she tried to say or do something to show that the occurrence of the morning was forgotten, the remembrance of the insult cast on her cousin-on him-and on her cousin's family, rose up to prevent it.

And so they parted for the night with the

most ordinary salutation, and Maggie began to think she should be very glad when Lady Ethel's visit had come to a conclusion. The next day was favorable for a walk, and having ascertained that Mrs. Bainbridge wrs going to drive to Borthwick, and would not require her attendance, Maggie's desires turned towards. Sister Margaret

and, Horse-ap Cleugh, only she was not sure whether, after the conversation she had held with Annt Letty, it would be right

to indulge berself by going there.

"You know, dear," she said frankly to Miss Lloyd, "that we shall be sure to talk about her work and the rules of her. Sisterhood, and all the other delights, and I shall be she to the little. shan't be able to help wishing just a little; and so if you think it best for me not to go, I will send an excuse instead." Will you promise me, Maggie, if you should see Sister Margaret, and indulge in

that sort of conversation, that you will repeat to her faithfully what you told me yes terday, and my remarks upon it?"
"Oh yes, sunt! I should have no objes-

tion to do so "Well, then, go, my dear, by all means for I am quite sure what she will sav, and that her advice will do you more good than mine.

And so, mounted on her neuv. and accompanied by two or three faverite dogs, Maggie set off for Horse-ap-Clough directly after luncheon

She did not see Lady Ethel before starting. for, either from laziness or ill-humor, the bride had lain in bed again that morning; and when she descended to the luncheco-room some time after the meal had been announced, she found it deserted by all except her husside pockets of a loose velvet coat, was lounging moedily upon the hearthrug. There had evidently been some difference between them that morning; for though Lady Kanel entered the dining-room with some clatter, and one or two outspoken complaints against the domestic arrangements of Cranshaws, he did not even move from his position, best with sad eyes and gravely-fixed mouth, continued to will be taken in and gulled over and over again by the women who profess to love for Him than I do now, at that rate," said them, where there is not even a profession made, it does not take them long to shake off sleep and rub their eyes and see. Love, unrespondedito, may drag out its existence, but it is quite impossible that it should thrive. The bride did not appear to admire remaining unnoticed. She settled herself pompously in her seat, made raids upon various diehes collected round her; declared there was nothing on the table fit to eat, and then, auddenly throwing down her knife and fork, turned round on him like a little fury.

"Why on earth don't you say something? Sticking there, before the fire, and thinking of no, cas but yourself. You have no more manners than a bear!"

But the only answer that he made her was

to move towards the door.
"Colonel Bainbridge!" with an impatient which we think will be more conducive to movement of her foot, "where are you might have the civility to reply when you are spoken to ?"

Then he halted, came half-way back into the centre of the room, and raised his re-"I should hardly have thought you took so

much interest in my movements, Ethel; I am going with my mother to Borthwick."
"To Borthwick—what for?"

"To see an old friend !"

"What friend?" "No one, I think, that you would care to hear about -my god-mother, Mrs. Hodson. "And who is she-a grocer's wife?"

"No, she is not a grocer's wife," calmly disregarding the insolence of her remark, al though he flushed painfully as she delivered it; "she is the widow of a general in the

army, "Oh, dear me! what aristocratic company we are getting amongst. But I am afraid the general's widow must wait for the pleasure of seeing you. You can't go this afternoon, because I want you!"

"O Ethel, dearest !' he exclaimed, his eyes lighting up with excitement : "1 wish I thought you did want me -- that my presence were in any degree necessary to your happiness; but you know that it is all caprice, and that if I stayed at home to please you, you would probably shut yourself up in your room for the whole of the afternoon ?"

"That is as it may be," she answered, indifferently; "but anyway you must remain at Cransha as !" But he would not allow her to press her

advantage. "I am sorry to say that I cannot do so, Ethel; I have already promised to attend my mother,"

'And you set your mother before me ?' "I do not, either in leve or duty, as you know well; but in this instance I must keep to my word. In the first place, I asked you to accompany us this morning, and you refused"-

"As if I am going to visit all the farmers wives for ten miles round!" she interposed.
"Very well! I did not press it-only I not accompanied my mother yet to see any of her friends-it pleases her as well as themand from this lady I have received a great deal of kindness ever since I was a child, Nothing could have given me greater pleasure, Ethel, than to have [introduced you to her.

"Milles remercimens, monsieur!" sho interrupted, with a scornful curtsey; "but I prefer to remain where I am, and that you re- stand just then. The tears rose behind her main here also."

"That is out of the question," he said firmly, as he turned upon his heel.
"Colonel Bainbridge, you shall stay—I insist upon it," in a heightened voico.

"Do not be so foolish, Ethel! Do you in our quarrel?" "I don't care if it is! I don't care if the

whole world knows how disrespectfulty you treat me! You ought to be ashamed of your

self!
"Oh! my darling! my darling!" he exclaimed, with the vain hope that his love might touch where his determination failed, "for God's sake don't cut up all our happ:

love; this is a mere child's fancy that you have taken into your silly little head," and returning to her side, as though it was not worth his while to quarrel seriously with anything so young, and soit, and fair as she was, he put his arms round her girlish figure. But she shook herself free from his embrace, as though it had been that of a serpent.

"Don't touch me !" she oried angrily, and in her anger unheeding what she said, dare to touch me, or to speak to me ! I hate

As the assertion struck his car, he change color, his arms dropped listlessly to his sides, and, without another look, he turned away. and left the room.

and left the room.

If was the first time her unkind words had hit him mortally. Rormer ones had come and gone, cettling on his heart for a moment, and wounding as they settled; but their pain had been but transitory, like that occasioned by a stinging fly.

But these, when taken in connection with the tone, the look, the action, that accom-panied them, were as poison dropped upon his soul, the effect of which, though salved over, was never entirely eradicated.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GALL AND WORMWOOD.

Colonel Bainbridge left the house without speaking to his wife again, and as soon as the words carriage containing his mother and himself had passed the dining room windows, from which he kept his eyes carefully averted, Lady Ethel, considerably nettled to find her power was not quite so great over him as she had imagined, shook out her ruftled plumes, and went into the drawing room with the intention of making Maggie Henderson a sharer in her indignation.

But here she was disappointed, for the apartment proved to be empty. Miss Lloyd having left the house on a round of cottage visits, simultaneously with the departure of

Lady Ethel rang the bell, and hearing that everyone was out, threw herself into a chair and commenced to turn over the freshly-cut pages of the various magazines and papers with which the Castle was always liberally supplied. But they did not interest her; for. though she pretended to be completely indifferent to the scene that had just taken place between her husband and herself, in: reality she was not only piqued but a little bit unhappy on the subject; added to which there was a nesty uncom-fortable feeling knocking at her heart which hore a strong resemblance to fear lest she might have gone too far with him; and on discovering which, she experienced quite as much surprise as Colonel Bainbridge would have done. She kept glancing at the clock and wondering how long it would take him to call on "that old fogy at Borthwick;" and whether he would return home in a better humer than he had left it; and if he did not what she could do, without compromising her dignity, to bring him round again.

As this thought flashed through her mind, Lady Ethel smiled consciously to herself; for she knew, well enough, how he had been caught and entangled by the wondrous light in her liquid eyes, and the golden meshes of her hair; and that she had but to exhibit one or other of here many charms- to bring him back, adoring to

) es, Lady Ethel, it works well for a cer tain number of times; but there are limits to all things, and some wounds are more than skin deep-and not even to be healed by beauty. She was ruminating much after this fashion, when the door opening roused her from her reverie, and coking up, expectant of the entrance of Maggie or Miss Lloyd, her eyes encountered the trim, old fushioned figure of her fatherin-law.

Now there was no one at the moment whom Lady, Ethel would not have sooner evening that he had compelled her to remain ing!"

evening that he had compelled dislike and ing!"

13 was not aware that in marrying Colonel seen than Mr. Bainbridge; for since the present occasion, the grave and almost stern expression on his face seemed to warn her that their interview was not to be a pleasant

She guescod at once that he had entered with a purpose, for he was never known to occupy the drawing-room during the daytime; and yet now, first closing the door carefully Schind him, he came deliberately forwards, and took a seat by her side; while Lidy Etheli, recalling the loud tones in which

paler and moved her chair away,
"You have no need to be afraid of me, my dear," cuistly remarked the old man in a tone which was very offersive to her pride. "I have a few plain words to say to you, it had taken a dairymaid to wife, who looked is true, so I am glad that I have found you jup to and reverenced him as he deserves," and alone; lut I shall make them as mild as I feel to be consistent with my duty.

Lady Ethel started at the intruder as though she had never seca him before.

"I am not aware what you can have to speak to me about, Mr. Beint ridge," she replied, haughtily; "but whatever it may be, it is not likely to have the effect you seem to

anticinate. "Well, we shall sec, we shall sec : " said her father-in-law, in no wise discencerted by her address. "I have little desire to wound you, and therefore, if I can point out your faults without doing it, so r nuch the better ! Point out her faults! hers! Lady Ethel Carr's? (Lady Ethel never thought of herself by any other name) What would the vulgar, low-born old man dare do next.

She did not say this. She only thought it, as drawing herself up majestically in her seat, she answered with cutting politeness "I am sure I am infinitely obliged by your solicitude. Pray go on. I am quite impa-tient to hear the list of my iniquities."

Mr. Bainbridge parmed and looked at the petalant beauty with a strange yearning expression in his gaze -a gaze, which, in its tender compassion, parsing over all her atannot permit your fancies to interfere with tractions, and even her faults, saw only the what I consider to be my duty. I have young spirit at war with the world and itself, and sorely standing in need of friendly ocunsel.

"My dear," he said kindly, "it is a mis fortune that you should have been left without a father at the very time when you were about to take upon yourself the most important duties of your life."

But an allusion to her father, and from Mr. Bainbridge, was more than Lady Ethel could burning eyeballs, but with a strong effort she repelled them; and the violence which she thus did her feelings, made her voice sound harsh and disc ordant.

"I will thank you not to mention my father to me, sir. You were not acquainted tend to make the whole house cognizant of | with him; his life or death can be a matter of little con sequence to you." But Mr. Bainbridge saw that he had

uched r.er, and he pressed the question. Had he been here, Lady Ethel! could he the diving-room this afternoon, what comment would he have made upon the circumstances?"

Her mind rushed back poll-mell to the mainder of that day. The bride chose to ness in this way! You know that I would darkened chamber with its maroon hang-from him, though but for a few hours; and resent the last words that her husband's do anything in reason for you, Ethel—that ings; the handsome emaciated face felt a twinge of jealousy, foothers, wy life and everything that belongs to mais pricently reclining on its pillows, and the apparent preference of the society of others. I will come to-morrow," replied Maggie, heart told her that they had been well morit. at your service; but this is not reason, my ucar faint voice recommending the man

whom she had married to her merciful con sideration.

Well! she had married him! But what right did that give this old farmer, in his leathern gaiters, and rough coat, and rougher words, to come and torolbly remind her of one of the bitterest memories of her life?

Her spirit rose against it; she was indig-ment at his presumption, and the feeling was apparent in the tones of her voice arche re-

"I was not aware that caves dropping was considered to be a virtue at Granshe have always been taught to look upon it as

vice."

16 There was no eaves dropping. Lady Ethel! You specie so loudly and with the door unclosed, that the whole house might have heard you. To me, sitting in my study, it was impussible that the sounds should not reach."

"You were quite welcome to hear thom.

I am not ashamed of what I said," she answered with an assumption of indiffer.

"Not ashamed! My dear, think twice of what you affirm. Notashamed of telling the man to whom you have been married scarcely two months-who is entirely devoted to you, and whom you have sworn solemnly to hopor and obey-that you hate him ! Surely, upon reflection, you will retract your

But Lady Ethel tossed her head in the air

and was allent. "Perhaps I should not have taken upon myself to speak to you," continued the old man, "were it not that yourseem very friendless; and that I know you hold the happiness of my only son-my only child-in your hands. He has been a very good son to us, Lady Ethet! from a boy I cannot remember that he ever wilfully disobeyed his mother or myself, and, as you may suppose, all that concerns him is of the deepest interest to us. He is very much attached to you; his whole heart appears to me absorbed in the admiration of your personal appearance" (here Lady Ethel with a smile of self-satisfaction slightly turned her face towards the speaker), "Yes! yes, my dear! I know that you are very beantiful-I am neither too old nor too vulgar to perceive that "(at this allusion the girl colored)--" but your beauty will be of little avail to you in the sight of men, and none at all in the sight of God, if it is not joined to a mesker and more tractable spirit. You have the face of an angel; but if you were to die to-night, my dear, do you think that would make you fit to take your place amongst the

company of heaven?"
"I don't know anything about it," she returned, brusquely, "and I don't care. If you have any more pleasant truths to tell me, Mr. Bainbridge, you will oblige me by doing Mr. Bambridge, you will oblige me by soing so at once, for you interrupted me in my reading, and I shall be glad to return to it."

"The reading can wait," said her father-in-law, as be laid a sacrilegious hand apon the number of "Temple Bar" she was holding before her face, and laid it quietly upon the table, "for my business is of greater importance. I must warn you, Lady Ethel-both for my son's sake and your own—against the course you are pursuing with him. He possesses a noble temperament, kind, generous and long-suffering;: but if you out-step your psivileges
—if you once thoroughly arouse his jessiousy
or destroy his fate in you—you will find his
is a nature that does not easily forges. At present you might do anything with him, for he loves you far too well for his own peace of mind, and is blind to your faults; but if you repeat the game you were playing with him this afternoon-you will do it once too often, that is all !'

Lady Ethel's cheeks were flaming, and her foot was bearing an impatient tune upon the hearthrug.
"And if I do, it is my own concern, and

no one else o." "Bardon me! It is not only his happiness but ours which you seem bent upon destroy.

fear of the old men, which was quite as Bainbridge I had menied his whole family.' when you enter a family to consider it as your own. Lady Ethel, I have felt anxious more than once lately, to learn what reason you possibly could have had for marrying my

> She started from her seat, and turced upon him eyes of fire. "Not to be inputted by his father, Mr.

Esintridge. " Unly to insult himself, I suppose ! Well, my dear, I daresay von consider you done us she had spoken to her husband, grew sphade a great honor by condescending to assume paler and moved her chair away. ban (and I cannot reconcile your words this afternoon with the belief that you do love him), all can say is that I would rather he Mr. Bainbridge drooped his head upon his

breast in a very despondent manner.
"I will not stand this language any longer F exclaimed Lady Ethel, ungrily. "As if it were not sufficient that I should have lowered my father's noble name by marrying beneath my station in life, I am expected to stand by quietly and hear his daughter compared at a disadvantage with a dairymaid. I wish to Heaven your son had married a dairy maid, sir; he would in that case have taken a wife from a condition more equal to his own; but since "-(with a gasping sch)-" I have committed the irrevocable folly of linking my tate with his, I can at least refuse to subject myself to the indignity of having the fact hourly cast in my teeth by one whose age, if not his knowledge of the requirements of polite society, should have taught him better. I shall leave Cranshaws to-morrow!' And sweeping past her father in law, as though she fewed he might contaminate her, Lady Ethel flew to her room, and left Mr. Bainbridge to his own reflections.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WEDDING VISIT IS ABBUPTLY TERMINATED. It was a real effort to Colonel Bainbridge to make himself agreeable during that visit to "the old fogy at Borthwick;" for whilst he was receiving congratulations on his marriage, and answering inquiries, all his thoughts were with the rebellious girl whom he had left at home; and his faithful heart was aching with the rememberance of the last words she had said to him.

At first he almost believed that they were true, and was tempted to despair at the idea; but as time lengthened and their cruel echo beat less distinctly on his memory, he tried to persuade himself that he also had been in the wrong, and provoked his darling to an exhibition of impatience for which, perhaps, she was alroady grieving as deeply as he was himself.

He knew that she was capricious and at times unreasonable; it was the fault of those who from her childhood had surrounded her with flattery and adulation, and he who was so much the stronger, and bound over to protect her, should have been more careful to have heard you speaking to your husband in shield her from the temptation of yielding

to such weakness.

And after all, had not her tempor risen because she was disappointed at his leaving her; because she did not like to be separated

(To be continued.)

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

Hon. Mr. Mercier's Address to the Electors of the Province.

THE NEW PROCHAMME OF THE ALLIANCE.

with the same of the MONTREAL, June 26th, '86.

GENTLEMEN:
You will shortly be called to choose new members to represent you in the Legislative Assembly, who, within the limits and in the spirit of the Constitution, will be the matters of your provincial destines during five

The dissolution of the Legislature will restore to you the powers that you intructed to your representatives in 1881; but you will enjoy these powers only during the elections, after which they will pass into the hands of those whom you will have chosen,

Allow me to invite you to think well on't before parting again with these important powers. The situation is serious, because you are menaced in all that you hold most dear after religion-in the autonomy of your province, constitutional guardian, of your religious and national rights.

The choice of members that you will make will be either the loss or the preservation of those sacred rights, according as that choice will be the fatal product of party spirit, which blinds, and which no essential principle justifies, or the intelligent product of true patriotism, which enlightens, and which is the safe guard of the public interests and national honor.

The situation is characterized by a painful simplicity. Our province is no longer respected as it used to be, because the majority of its representatives have, unfortunately, not detended its honor, but has sacrificed it to party spirit. Its finances are in a rainous condition and the annual deficits paralyze the legitimate development of it; resources and seriously conpromise its future. An enormous debt, created within the space of ten years, absorbs the most available part of its revenues to meet the payment of the annual interest

This situation, almost desperate, demands a prompt and energetic remedy, and this remedy consists in the union of all good citizens, irrespective of race or creed. It is disunion, born of party spirit, that has done the harm:; it is union, born of patriotism, that will repair it.

After consulting with a large number of honest and enlightened people, divided in politics up to the present, it was deemed opportune to agree upon a basis upon which this union, so much to be desired, could be effected, and to offer to the country a pro-gramme of government, broad enough to take in all men of good will, and clear and precise

Provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at Ottawa, the politics of the two Governments

municipal powers their prerogatives in the con-atruction of the electoral last;

That these centralizing measures are the result of a system of government whose object manifestly tends to the destruction of the guarantees stipulated at the time of confederation and to the imposition in the provinces, little by little, of a system of legislative union;

the will and politics of the federal ministers are a public dauger;

"That by his anti-patriotic attitude in the discussion on the Riel question, and, more recently again, in the withdrawal of his resolutions in favor of the amnesty of the Metis, the Provincial minister has exhibited to all eyes a state of dependence, aggravated by the existence of an electoral conspiracy for which the public treasury paid the cost, which perverts the dealing of the constitution and menaces our public liberties;

"That the framers of the confederation de-

'That the framers of the confederation de sired to establish in the seat of the province a veritable government and not a simple clerk's office receiving each day its orders from Ot-

tawa:
"That it is urgent to put an end to these dealings as disastrous to political and electoral probity as they are to the conservation of our

provinctal autonomy;
"In presence of all these dangers, all good citizens, without distinction of origin or religion, throwing saids all party feeling, have resolved to unite themselves to assure an independent representation to the province, and are deter-nined to have respected cur constitutional rights; "Consequently they have agreed upon the

following programme:—
"1st An energetic maintenance of the principle of provincial autonomy against all inter-

ferences, direct or indirect. 2nd. Decentralization to all degrees and the extension of municipal powers.

3rd. The maintenance of all religious guarantees and others upon which are founded

the present system of public instruction. Practical direction of education in the way of agricultural, technical and professional studies.
4th. Respect and protection of all rights of

ninorities.

5th. The immediate adoption of energetic and practical means to improve the financial condition of the province and to prevent the direct

6th. Economy of public monies and the suppression of immigration and administration ex-penses which are not strictly indispensable to the public service to augment as much colonization grants: reform of the system of ministerial bookkeeping, which has given place to so much

abuse.
7th. Amendments of the laws and regulations concerning the Crown lands in a measure favorable to the colonies, to the protection of our forests and their intelligent cultivation by

traders of good faith.
Sth. Electoral reformation in the largest manner, in order to render the Pallot accessible

to all classes of society, and notably to teachers, to the sons of farmers and workingmen, to clerks, and students, etc., etc.

9th. Reformation of the laws concerning masters and servants and better regulations of the

work of women and children. 10th. Judicial reformation in a fashion to reader the process shorter and less expensive.

Such is, gentlemen, the programme which it is believed should be submitted to your patriotic consideration ; this programme can, at least it is hoped, serve as a basis to the union so fervertly desired and rendered so necessary under the circumstances. I need not add that I pledge myself to

carry it out faithfully and loyally if the electors of the Province give it their approval. But to render the execution of the programme sure, it is requisite that the new representa-'tives be free men and not slaves, honest men and not speculators, patriots and not traitors. Each county, gentlemen, can and should choose for its representative a man disposed

The present government has compromised the national honor and shattered the public fortune; it is notoriously incapable of presiding any longer over our destinies : its reign can be summed up in three words : Unitness, servility and treachery...
The Government should then be made to

disappour.

Gentlemen, the destinies of the country are in your hands. The hour is solemn. Re-member that it is easier to lose than to reconquer the public liberties.

The fate of Ireland, struggling since nearly

a certary to resover what the treachery of her representatives and party spirit had robbed her of, is a terrible lesson for us and demonstrates the truth of the maxim that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the condition of good government.

Be assured, gentlemen, of the high consideration with which I have the honor to remain Your very humble and obedient servant,

HONORE MERCIER, Member for St. Hyacinthe.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 28.—The idea of turning church gatherings into political meetings is Sir John Macdonald's latest device to prop his failing fortunes and turn the tide of his unpopularity. Congregations who are poor, in deet, or in the throes of church building cannot be blamed for securing all legitimate attractions at their fairs and picnics. For them it is a good thing to get Sir John to attend and make a speech. The cause of religion is helped and the astute Premier of religion is helped and the actual Fremer doubtless lends his countenance, not so much, we may rest satisfied, for love of God and a desire to advance Christianity, as from the hope that he will make political capital for himself and help the Tory party. But all right thinking people must outdemn this mixing up of religion and politics. Men who join in religious work, it is the state of the if they are sincere, do so from very different motives and with very different feelings from thus mot ver and feelings with which they en-gage in politics. The two are so incompatible that religion must inevitably suffer by the contact. The appearance of a politician with

HIS LITTLE PARTY SPEECH at the solemn dedication of a building to the service of the Almighty is most shocking. It reminds one of how it is related that "there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lo d, and Entan came also among them to present himself before the Lord." As usual, the Canadian positician, like the first no itician, was on hand to make mischiet. But perhaps the most disgusting part of in all men of good will, and clear and precise enough to make sure of its being loyally carried out. Here is the programme:

"Considering that the autonomy of the Provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the considering the danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the denouncer of the shows that he has not forgotten the wisdom of the Provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the denouncer of the shows that he has not forgotten the wisdom of the Provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; that at Quebec, as at the sure of the provinces is in danger; the provinces is the equally practical azmonition of the accient demagogue, "Whatever you think concerning ombined are preparing the rulation of our Provincial independence;

"That the federal powerfollows year after year the course of its legislative energachments by a series of measures such as the License act, and in re recently the Elec ive Franchise act, which was substituted, without reason, to Provincial legislation, and which has subtracted from the municipal powers their prerogatives in the constant of the popular beliefs, be ever zealous for religion, and bring sacrifice to the gods according to the customs of your country." It is always cheap and easy to pose as an upholder of religion and morality. The devil himself is credited with ability to make edifying quotations from Scripture. It is much harder to put the teachings of religion, and which has subtracted from the municipal powers their prerogatives in the conconduct that its sublime truths have penetrated the entire being and made the words of the man the sweet responsive echo of a life devoted to virtue. But when we see a man like Sir John Macdonald, who has done more by word and tion and to the imposition in the provinces, little by little, of a system of legislative union; "That this peril cannot be averted except by the existence of a provincial administration, strongly constituted, active, economical with the public monies, independent of the central power and strengthened by the support of national feeling;

act to demoralize and debauch the people; a man who has, oy involved success can be obtained by evil methods and that vice may be practised with impunity, prating about the cause of religion, we think that cause would suffer less were he to hold his tongue and change his life. Infidelity and atheism, Sir John Macdonald declared at Fallowfield, were act to demoralize and debauch the people; a man, sets the example of a career untouched by a gleam of moral goodness, unembellished by a single Christian virtue. What matters it how a man speaks on these things when his conduct

GIVES THE LIE TO HIS PROFESSIONS. Is he not the greater infidel, the more danger ous atheist, who, declaring his faith in religion defies the moral law and brings religion into contempt. Such a man is not a Christian, though he swear it a thousand times. His proper place is among the enemies of religion whose numbers he has helped to increase by hi evil example. Were we tracept his word we would sanctify hypocrisy and give infidels and atheists solid cause for rejoicing. But the world is not so stupid. Men see behind the mask and are not to be deceived by the professional politican, who finds or thinks it convenient to parade n the guis- of a champion of sacred things, while his heart is sat upon getting a dirty advantage over an opponent in a parliamentary election. And if Sir John Macdonald imagines he is deceiving anybody he will find out that he has only deceived himself. Respect for religion, or public morality, for the opinion of good men, for decency alone should cause all who value their self-respect to turn their backs on such disgurting exhibitions. If the Tory leader wants to talk polities to his constituents there are plenty opportunities for him to do so; but for heaven's sake let him not drag the infamics of existing Tory politics before the gaze of men, women and children braught together

in the name of religion.
I observe that the Witness comes to the rescue of Mr. Baskerville. Is it not curious that the only persons and papers who take sides with our local member and his fellow traitors are those whose hostility to everything Irish is proverbial? Were I to find my views upheld by the Witness the fact would be sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to make me abandon them. It may console Mr. Baskerville to find defenders among the enemies of his

country, but it will only deepen the conviction of his recrease in the minds of all Irishmen.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains a proclamation enfranchising whose bands of Indians in the Northwest. Tais is done with the evident

purpose of SWAMPING THE WHITE VOTE

in the territories, which it is justly feared will be cast almost solidly against the Government. No greater outrage could be perpetrated. A herde of savages who have absolutely no idea of the duties and responsibilities of the franchise, who are still in a tribal state, depending on the Government for the food to keep them from starring, are given the power to override the educated, intelligent votes or the settlers. It is monstrous, almost fiendish, and can only have the effect of exasperating the whites and adding fuel to the disaffection known to exist already. These Indians will be simply so many counters in the hands of the Government agents to be voted as directed. The idea of their giving an intelligent opinion on matters of policy and government is too ridiculous to be entertained. This endoming them with the policy and government is too ridiculous to be entertained. This endowing them with the franchise on the eve of a general election shows to what extremely desperate straits. Sir John Macdonald is driven in his efforts to stiffe the voice of an outraged people. But in spite of the Indian vote, the Orange vote, the gerrymander of constituencies, and the morranization of the voters like he and his morganization of the voters lists, he and his party will be beaten horse, foot and dragoons. His tricks to escape condemnation will only result in adding infanmy to a downfall as in-

evitable as it will be everlasting.
OTTAWA, June 29.—Sir John Macdonald's political pilgrimage among the parishes, which has drawn so many protests from earnest minds

ist. All will agree that the Premier of this country occupies a position of tramen-dous responsibility. in a moral as well as a dous responsibility. In a moral as well as a political sense. It is therefore a matter for ongratulation that he has unequivocally declared himself on the side of Christianity. Had he not done so in plain words, many persons who should judge his faith by his conduct would be led to form a very different conclusion. Still there are others, men and women, whose opinions may afternall be of more weight in discussions of this kind, who will not rest contented with rest contented with

A MERE DECLARATION

The first thought that must occur to those men and women will be to test Sir John Macdonald's sincerity. They have learned from history and experience that the difference between the sincere believer and the hypocrite is that the one proves his faith by just and upright methods in the pursuit of the objects of life, while the other demonstrates his lack of faith by trickery, subterfuge and inhas taught men to regard politics with d squat, and to apply the the adjective "dirty." But it is the politicians not the politics that are dirty. History has no record of a man endowed with power who did not abuse it. Nevertheless the public conscience in this age demands mor-ality in government, as it does in business, in literature, in art, in social intercourse. It would

THE WORST SORT OF ATHEISM to imagine that principles, the application of which are indisgutable in all o her avenues of existence, are not applicable to political affairs. Yet this is the doctrine to which Sir John Mee lonald's public career has borne testimony, How then must we regard his mouthings about a religion whose fundamental truths he t amples under fact? Is it not a spectacle to make the angels weep to see such a man laying a corner stone of a church with unctions ceremonial, knowing, as we do, the trickery, falsehood, corcuption, downright public robbery and bloodguiltiness with which he has maintained himself

n power.

44 Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires, And unawares morality expires.¹² Among a people not utterly lost to a sense of the value and dignity of sacred things, the spec-tacle would be cause enough to bring upon his head a veritable cyclone of wrath and indig-nation. The toleration which men are oftimes too willing to extend to politicians should stop right here. So hideous a masquerade adds infamy to the record, and should bury the perpetrator under a mountain of obliquy to serve as a warning for all time. The cause of religion is disgraced by such an advocate, and though he may draw a crowd and thus aid in the increase of church funds, the ultimate effect is to debase and injure the idea of religion in the minds of many, who thereby divorce it from that sanctity of advocacy and holiness of purpose which should be its only human reliance.

THE IRISH POWER. A massage in a recent speech by Lord Gran ville strongly emphasizes the view urged in these letters as to the necessity of England securing the friendship of the Irish by conceding Home Rule. It is a concession die ated by the highest statesmanship, for, a. I have already shown, it "That, on the contrary, the debility and the substitution of the present local ministers are a public danger;
"That by his anti-patriotic attitude in the discussion on the Riel question."

John Macdonald declared at Fallowfield, were states manship, for, as I have already shown, it is the only way by which American friendship, with the possibility of future alliance, can be secured. The passage is as follows:

"That by his anti-patriotic attitude in the discussion on the Riel question."

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"That by his anti-patriotic attitude in the formidable strength of the trish Parliamentary fund. To day the treasurer is instructed to send anti-patriotic to send anti-patriotic the only way by which American friendship, it is the only way by which American friendship, the only way by which American friendship, with the only way by "we freely gave self-government to Ireland or refused the boon." No one is better able to give a sound opinion on this question than the late American Minister to England. His words to Lord Graville are a simple assurance that the Irish in the Republic are strong enough to exert a powerful influence over the foreign relations of the Empire-an influence that may per haps involve the future salvation or destruction of Great Britain. The time is at hand when the masses of Englishmen will have to decide be tween aristocratic domination in the councils of the nation and the supremacy of the democracy I do not fear the ultimate result, but, should i not be secured in time, England will be placed at a terrible disadvantage in the coming inevit able struggle with Russia. Englishmen must realize that justice to Ireland is not only good policy, but the highest wisdom. The Irish people is the first power on the earth to day with which England has to teckon. She has it in her power to establish

A LASTING ALLIANCE

with them and thereby secure the friendship the United States. Already the fact that the greatest of British statesmen and a vast portion of the British people have declared in favor of Home Rule has done an immense deal to bring about kindly feelings among the Irish to-words England. Let but the majority declare the same and the sorrowful past will be forgotted in the dawn of a more glorious day full of hope and happiness for Ireland, peace, strength and sincerity for England. I will not attempt to picture the alternative, for I believe that no power on earth can prevent, though it may delay, the triumph of Home Rule and the victory of national justice over a cruel, tyranical Tory faction. The Irish poople have many old sores to settle, and it will be their duty when their enemies are vanquished to take care that these enemies shall not have the power to inflict further injury or thereafter raise the standard of retrogression. They will have a duty to perform in this respect in Canada as well as in the Old Country and the United States. The men and the party who have shown themselves inimical to Irish freedom must be taught a lesson that politicians to beware of Irish resentment. In the hour of victory much can be forgiven, but it would be an imbecile invitation to future aggression were the Irish people to perm t even thought of forgiveness to stay their hands when the day comes for punishing Sir John Macdonald, his ministry and his party, for their antagonism to Home Rule. Let them remember dealing with him that they are

"Souls made of fire and children of the sun, With whom revenge is virtue." The same spirit that inspired the penal laws prompted opposition to Blake's resolutions. That spirit must be killed utterly. Until it i, there will be no fair play in Canada for the Irish. Therefore, their plain duty is before them; let them do it in such a way that no man will doubt their purpose or their power ever coain.

again. ARCHBISHOP DUHANEL

A large and influential meeting of French and Irish Catholics was held yesterday evening for the purpose of considering what action should be taken to mark the elevation of Archbishop Duhamel. After the adoption of congratulatory resolutions it was decided to present His Grace

with an address and a carriage and horses.
Orrawa, July 1.—For their own purposes
Tory politicians at this city have for some time to serve his country before his party. Let such and conscientious christians, recalls us to reflection. Their object is to keep the French Canaba man rally around him all good citizens and he will be able, in the House, to aid by his forgotten by those who engage in manity as possible, to invite them in clubs and

work and his vote in the great work of the political montroversy. It is felt that accerting the intrusion of party speeches at gather acter in order that they may be manipulated in the many of our heart and we ask them, in the name of our degrading. But I would go further, since the servative party. Especially have these manner of our premier has challenged criticism of his Ohracian morality, and inquire into his warrant they have not succeeded the fact is owing the double role of retaining the double role of the intelligence and good feeling of the highest salvosate and political morality approach to the controversy. It is acter in order that they may be manipulated in droves as may suit the exigencies of the Connection o fathom the design, are naturally inclined to work in harmony with their Irish coreligionists. It must, however, be admitted that the selfish demagogues alluded to have had a measure of success in rust times, but the action of the Con servative Government in the North-West and the judicial murder of Louis Riel have opened the eyes of the French Canadians to the TRUE CHARACTER OF TORTISM

and its moving spirit of Orangeism. They have also formed a pretty correct opinion of the Home Rule agitation and the sympathy strongly expressed by the Irish people and press with them in their indignation against the authors of the Scalatcheuran outroose and the Region of the Saskatchewan outrages and the Revina tragedy, has brought about a more cordial feeling between the two peoples than has existed for ing between the two peoples than has existed for some years. Promoters of sectional joalousy and distrust, such as Joseph Tassé, M.P., who trade upon their nationality for their own selfish purposes were alarmed at a movement which baded no good to their little game. It was not astonishing, therefore, that at the meeting last Sunday, held for the purpose of taking suitable action relating to the greeten of Ottara unconscious lack of main by the parishes, and assure the grimage among the parishes, and assure the crowds at every cross road that he believes in Christianity; his walk in life, whether he be a christianity; his walk in life, whether he be a been made to perpetuate the old division in spite been made to perpetuate the old division in spite. been made to perjectuate the old division in spite of the contrary sense of the greater number of both French and Irish. The mover on the octavity, never to be lost sight of, that the moral laws are as suprems in politics as in any other sphere of human sction. Some of them may smile, perhaps, at this solemn state. casion was exactly the sort of person likely to be made a tool of in a job of this kind. It will be remembered that he was one of the medical "experts" selected by Sir John Macdonald to report on the mental condition of Louis Riel.

That his mental condition of Louis Riel.

That his mental condition of Louis Riel. is necessary when we find politics conducted on a principle exactly the reverse of it. The practice in political life of arts devoid of the sanction of morality has been common, but it is not destined to survive or even to continue. This practice has taught men to regard politics with dispuss and to apply the those who pretend to be able to put that and that together. But I would scorn to think that he could do aught but what he considered perfectly correct as a professional man and a supporter of the Government. Uthers less generous may draw what conclusions they ple It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and services so great as those rendered by Dr. Valage at a critical moment deserved especial, valuable r-cognition. We all know how the doctors "charged with all their chivalry" in the case of the late lamented President Garfield. However that may be Dr. Valade attempted to

by making a speech in which he protested against the Irish taking part with the French in presenting an address and a carriage to the Archbishop. He thought the Irish ought to art by themselves and looked upon their presence at the meeting as an intrusion. Party motives were evidently at the bottom of his action, but the good sense and good feeling of the meeting was against him, and the harmony now happily existing between the two peoples was not disturbed or interrupted. This is a matter for congrabulation, incomuch as there is every prospect of the Irish and French at the capital prospect of the Irish and French at the capital uniting at the coming general election in the righteous common purpose of punishing the Orange-Tory-Pendard party for its orlines against justice and humanity. I may mention that before the meeting was held the Irish Catholics of the city had subscribed \$250 for the test montal to the Archbishop under the interest of the city had subscribed \$450 for the test montal to the Archbishop under the interest of the city had subscribed \$450 for the test montal to the Archbishop under the interest of the city had subscribed \$450 for the test montal that a like structure of the city had subscribed \$450 for the city pression that a like amount would be raised by the French, and that the present stion would be the joint offering of the Catholics of the city.

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND. The following from the Citizen will show how well this fund is getting along:—

"At a meeting of the active promoters of the Irish Parliamentary fund, held at the hall of the St. Patrick's Literary association on Elgin street last night, some active committee work was dons. Hon. R. W. Scott, Professor Mac-Cabe and some of the more active mem-bers of the committee were present. One hun-dred pounds sterling have been sent to Mr. Parnell in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund. Lowell recently wrote to me his convi-tion that the formidable strength or the absolute weakness of the Anti-English party in the States depended on whether we freely gave self-government to Indian a letter wishing the best of success to Mr. Mc-Cabe, the treasurer." Another contributor is the Hon. Wm. Macdongall, who has also written a letter warmly advocating the cause of Home Rule. It is said that Mr. Macdongall will be nominated to oppose Sir John Macdonald in Carleton. This county is not by any mean the Tory stronghold that it used to be. At th last general elections, Sir John, though elected, was in a minority of 61, on the total poll, which stood: Sir John Macdonald, 1,152; May (Independent), 629; and Bronson (Liberal), 617 Since then the Liberal vote has gained considerably by the extension of the franchise.

Mr. Macdougall is, perhaps, the man of all others best fitted to deal with the Premier on the hustings. He knows him from the centre to the skin and possesses a wealth of experience a command of language and a coolness of tem perament which admirably adapt him for the work of demolishing the pretentions fabric of Sir John Macdonald's flatulent reputation. While upon the subject of Home Rule contributions I would draw attention to the av nonneement made by the Citizen the other day that two Ministers of the Crown had contributed \$200 each to the Irish election fund.

NAMES WERE CALLED FOR, but the organ has not satisfied public curiosity on the subject. Somebody said Mr. Bowel was one of the two, but his Orange friends re pudiate the imputation with scorn. So do I The ex-Grand Sovereign of the Universe is an honest hater of everything Irish, who, should be be asked to contribute to help Parnell, would say like the philanthropist to the geinder:-

"I give you a sixpense! I would see you damned first But the Orangeman, that is the sincerely bigoted among them, mostly to he found is rural parts, are beginning to have a vague sort of notion that Sir John has been humbugging them. They want an explanation of his letter to the Catholic bishops. To be sure the hanging of Riel was a grand proof of his reverence for "the Order," and the Orange doctrine, that it is no sin to break faith with Papists, must go

long way to procure him forgiveness. Still

their suspicious are aroused, something after the manner of the rejected lover:— ""Twos all very well to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me down stairs?"

Certainly Sir John's famous letter contain as pretty a piece of dissembling as could be imagined, while the promised kick cut of his Orange friends could not be improved upon. From these and similar instances of Sir John's methods, I have been led to the conclusion that he does not care a solitary continental for Catholics Orangemen, Turks, Jew or Atheists, so long as he can use them for his own purposes. We see that he is just as ready to attend a Catholic Church picnic as to lay the corner stone of a Methodist conventicle. This is creditable to his toleration and calculated to win votes. It is arrant humbug all the same. RIDEAU

To the Editor of The Post and True Wit NESS:

SIR, -- It is not my intention to follow up your infallible correspondent "Observer" through all his details and riddles. I am a

inst. and headed "A letter from Rawdon." name won's keep some trishmen's names on As the whole article was a supposed virtue, and, perhaps unthinkingly, slimed over with abusive personslities and malice, and as my farm work is calling me again and again to a higher avocation than that of battering with evil agencies, I must necessarily be brief.

In the first place, "Observer" relates nothing in particular, but everything in gen. eral. However, he elightly elucidates the riddle question, for which I thank him, and simply say that many an honest and fespectable man and citizen happened with the same fate through the influence of a Radical party clique. One of the greatest statesmen and orators that the Dominion ever saw furned up under the wake of a revolver at Mrs. Trotter's door. Consequently, we accept the riddle as being easier propounded under the circumstances.

Regarding the interest, "Observer" says "it would be nigh \$1,000 itself." I must say, though admitting that he is good at figues, he has made either a wonderful or a wilful mistake. "Observer" also states that it was "Home Rule brought up this discussion himself." This, Mr. Editor, you know is a slight deviation from the line of truth, as I am, with "Observer," acting only in defence, because if "Home Rule took any exceptions to Mr. Daly's opening correspondence, that gentleman, I presume, was well qualified to defend himself; but "Observer" stepped in to fight his battles, doubtless under the presumption that his abilities were better than his neighbor's, and,

"Observer" again falls back to the Secretaryship and the matter of interest, and tells the editor in a bragadocio way that he is "Observer," and that you have his name and address. Of course we know that to be a fact, and did not require any information on that score.

Doubtless he thinks he is not only a close observer but that he is Sir Horatio, "and that when he speaks no dog should bark." He again says that he will iterate and re-iterate that the School Commissioners are paying the highest figures saked by the Protestant trustees for the education of the Catholic children in weak wards. This I

Yes, sir, the school question is the whole bone of contention, and "Observer" and his petty troubles and get their minds and spirits back to a calmer basis of observance. Any other points that "Observer" touched are of a personal and libellous nature and can only be refuted or contradicted in a legal because a man who will attack and elander another through the public press will stop at no meanness.

Lastly, "Observer" winds up with a gust of ado, and in a defiant and ironical tone, natural, I suppose, to his retired habits of who or what he is, I have challenged him to mountaineer life, says, "I now defy discuss the matter at issue with me over our Home Rule, this l'addy with his Home Rule respective names and addresses, but the Irish bill, to contradict me. As much as to say : I am all perfection, he is all imperfection; I not knowing that I sent a copy of it to THE give all facts he gives all fiction and then coolly calls upon public opinion to decide. But this is simply a gust of bravade, because public opinion has long, long ago been decided REAL POST, with the condition that the Canupon this point. And every intelligent and adian will publish every word I may pen on independent man in this town, independent the subject, the matter to be discussed to be of creed or origin, will run solid both for whether the action of Hon. John Costigan the statements and sentiments of your very humble correspondent, old subscriber and

HOME RULE. Raw on, 16th June, 1886.

CHEAP PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS .

SIR .- I regret being abliged to inform readers that the Irish Canadian has refused to publish my strictures on the actions of Hon. John Costigan and others of our so-called Irish Catholic representatives, regarding the Home Rule motion recently brought up in the House of Commons by Hon. Edward Blake. resolved to discuss the subject with a correspondent of the Irish Canadian who subscribes himself "Irish Priest," should he come out over his proper name and address, as I challenged him to do. But the Canadian has saved Costigan and his Irish Catholic confederates from a sound drubbing so far as its columns are concerned. But there are other mediums through which they can be reached hence, I am not done with them yet, but I will let them rest; they shall be on trial before the neuple. I can assure them that much as they may congratulate them-selves on the Riel question, being to all appearances a dead issue, that they shall hear more about their action regarding Mr. Blake's Home Rule motion. Let them not fancy that their action regarding that question is should home rule be granted, (if the latter were endorsed by the great mass of our people in this country. Nor will it be endorsed by our kin Ired at home, when it will be properly placed before them, as it shall be, in spite of the Irish Canadian.

I can also inform the Toronto Printing Company, who now runs the Irish Canadian, that the readers of that paper are Irishmen and the sous of Irishmen, and that as such they take very great interest in the Home Rule question and in every other question affecting the precent and future welfare of Ireland, and that the greater portion of them are greatly displeased at the harronness of the Home Rule news which the Canadian furnishes under its present managers. It is but poor consolation to furnish us with lengthy articles on the merits of our great men of the past, while we are almost kept in the dark regarding the heroic efforts of our present great men, who are now engaged in the most momentous struggle that Irishmen were ever engaged in. We would like to hear their great pleadings; such pleadings will form part of the future history of Ireland, and as that history won't be written until many of us will be in our graves it will be a sealed book to such of us as have no source of information but through the medium of the Irish Canadian. We would also wish to hear what some

great Englishmen have said in behalf of our struggling country and what some small-souled Englishmen, including Catholics, have said against her. But I fear"the readers of the Irish Canadian must do without that sort of information, as they heretofore had to do without it. But it may come to pass that the present managers of that paper will wake up from their torpor. If they don't wake up to the earnest desires of the Irish race in this country touching matters affecting their kindred in Ireland, they may soon find their mistake to their cost. Let them not fancy that standing between certain Irish Catholi M.P.'s and criticism of their acts as such is the proper way to gain and retain the support of the intelligent portion of the Irish Catholies of Canada, especially when such acts may farmer too, but my farm needs all my atten. be of a questionable nature, as in the case in tion, and I cannot spare much time, neither point. Again I tell the Toronto Printing do I wish to occupy much of your valuable Company, that were it not for the potent Company, that were it not for the potent space, nor give you unnecessary trouble in manner of Patrick Boyle many Irish Catholic contradicting so many glaringly Take statenames would have been withdrawn from the
ments which I notice in "Observer's" billet list of the supporters of the Irish Canadian mailed free on application to the Rumford doux that appeared in your issue of the 7th ere now. But even the megic charm of that Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

that list much longer if the present conductors of the paper do not practically change their programme relative tritle great 'atruggle the Irish race is now engaged in. There is no portion of our race in Canada more cheated of important information relative to the affairs of their native land and the actions of her friends and her foes than the supporters of the Irish Canallian have been during the past few years. They have been and still are regaled with accounts of great Irishmen who figured on this world's stage hundreds of years ago, to the exclusion of some great Irishmen who now occupy that stage. There is time enough for reintroducing to the historic stage our worthy historic characters—for much as we revere their memory, we must for the nonce forget them and direct our attention towards those who are now engaged in reviving the national life of Ireland, that we might cheer them on in the good work, or be cheered and animated in turn by their heroic efforts. I regret that Sir John lacks the honor and manliness to rise above petty political bias and feelings, as he failed to do in the course of the recent Home Rule episode in the Canadian Commons. His action in not permitting even the sham resolution passed in that body to be forwarded to Mr. Gladatone is unworthy a man in his exalted position. Neither himself nor his followers could rise to that position, but instead have sought to impuga Hon. Edward Blake's motives in introducing his Home Rule motion. Such a course was extremely reprehensible and wholly unworthy men occupying such honorable positions. But it is not the position nor the office that makes the gentleman.

Whatever Mr. Blake's motives may be in

A man 's a man for a' that.

the premises there can be no question as to the sordidness and servility of those of some of our so called Irish Catholic representatives. Of this more in due time; meanwhile, let our kindred at home, who were deceived by Reuter's agent regarding the matter at issue, note the fact that flon. E-lward Blake's course relative to Home Rule has been approved by the Irish Catholic societies throughout this Dominion by resolutions passed at their meetings and forwarded to him from all points. His course is also approved on all sides by the Irish Catholic again emphatically deny, and I am in a masses irrespective of party, save by position to prove my statements hitherto made some few party slaves who are too any time. dice, and who often sacrifice honor and principle to party exigencies. But it would party are so chagrined at the issues that they not do to let our people in Ireland and olse-are in a measure led to desperation, and it's a where know facts so damaging to t'i politigreat pity, and I regret that it is the case. I cal reputation of some of our Irish Catholic only wish that they could forget all these M. P.'s, through the medium of the Irish Canadian. Oh, no ; that would not suit the Toronto Printing Company. But they are led to believe through that channel that John Costigan, and, of course, those of his ilk, are the true Irish Catholic patriots in Canada, course, which I have no intention of taking, and that through the questionable agency of one who styles himself an Irish priest, but who lacks the courage of an Irish pricet. But he does well to hide his identity if he really belongs to that illustrious order. Not knowing or caring Canadian refused to publish my challenge, and those who acted with him on the Home Rule question recently in the Parliament at Ottawa is more in accord with the teeling and principles of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion on the subject than that of Hov. Mr. Edward Blake and those who supported him in his course in the matter, not whether John Costigan is a patriot or a traiter. A soidisant clerical friend of his protested painst any man calling him a tre over any Irishman. I have protested against any Irishman, lay or clerical, calling him a patriot. I don't wish it to be inferred that because he is not a patriot it must follow that he is a traitor, or on the other hand that because he is not a traitor (as his friend assumes) he is a patriot. Hence I leave his friend to place him (Costigan) in as comfortable a position as he can find for him between the two characters. The same principle must apply to his colleagues and confederates in the connection referred to. If their friends and indorsers won't have them characterized as they deserve, let them not outrage common decency by dubbing them patriots, -the days of sham patriotism are, thank heaven, gene forever. The men who showed themselves more concerned about the exigencies of their party than fer the well being of their kindred at home, and who endorsed the principle that their Catholic fellow countrymen in Ireland would oppress the Protestant minority there not guarantéed protection), are not the manner of men to be ranked as patriots or to voice the sentiments of the Irish Catholies of this Dominion on that were. We know what that protection means and the men who obtim it. It means protection for the Orangemen of Ireland to play such a role as they have recently played in Belfast and other parts of that country. It simply means protection and encouragement for the Orangemen of Ireland to perpetuate eternal strifes between the Catholics and Protestants of that country Mr. John Dillou, in his great speech on Home Rule, said: I now come to the Catholic and Protestant question. It is a very singular thing that all through the 18th century, although there was the most horrible code of penal laws against the Catnolics, yet there were no riots between Catholics and Protestants until the foundation of the Orange Society in 1795. So powerful was the influence of the gentry living among the people that although these men got their properties through the confiscation of 1641 still there was no disturbance horween Catholics and Protestants until that time. The same society now asks to be left in their congenial position of rioters, or to be protected in that position in case Home Rule is granted

to Ireland. Regarding these same rioters, Mr. Dillon, addressing the speaker of the English House of Commons, said: Sir, I think you will find if we get our own parliament (and I think we will), that we will endeavor to work it in a spirit of friendliness even to those men who threaten to use arms against us." No, you will not do it, says John Costigan and Company, therefore, they must be guaranteed protection.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Thou-sands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for

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THE prospects of a Liberal Home Rule riumph in Great Britain are brightening. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., states, on authority, that according to the reports from the constituencies Gladstone will have a majority of 57 in the new parliament.

"WE want to hold Ireland by love," ex claimed the Grand Old Man in his Liverpool speech, which is described as a magnificent effort, and 'the dense masses of people who listened cheered the generous sentiment to the echo. Michael Davitt was evidently right whon he said years ago that Ireland's enemies were not among the British democracy, but this city. It was the Trade Bulletin that among the pristocracy and titled classes.

THE Young Men's Liberal Convention was opened this morning in Nordheimer's Hall. Dalegates from all parts of the Dominion and roin all the Provinces were present. The proceedings so far have been characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity, which speak and augur well for the triumph of the cause of Reform in the coming general elections. Their platform is comprehensive and adapted to the country. They have a great work before them in turning the rascals out and purifying the administration of public affairs. The "Boodle" men must go.

The Men'real Gazette is making desperate elforts to outstrip the Toronto Mail in its hostility to Home Rule and its Orange-Tory hate of Mr. Gladstone. In this muraing's establish either its truth or untruth and clear in his really to the address presented to him issue the Gazette manages to apply to the the Ministers and members of Parliament by the passengers about the steamship Daily Citizen of Ottawn, charging you with Grand Old Man a choice selection of its vile who are said to have been parties to the Oregon on his recent voyage to England. He vocabulary; it mixes him up with the "demagogues," charges him with telling the the subject in its last issue and avers :-

of the Aperchists and bomb throwers. Says the Gazette: "The tactics adopted by " would be more in harmony with the aims of Wi Herr Most than with those of an ex-Premier of Great Britain." Further comment is \$4,000 was appropriated we admit plainty, portions of the Empire the Mother Country and the great charges should not together, while as unnecessary.

reach a much lower depth.

CENSURED FOR ITS LIES. Ir was natural to expect that the Montreal Gazette would not show any impartiality or fairness in its reports and criticisms of the proceedings of the Young Men's Liberal convention, that has been held for the past two days in the Northeimer's Hall. And the expectation was more than amply

realized. The Gazette was not only partial and unfair in its reports, but it was deliberately untruthful. The falsity of the Gazette was so glaring and shocking that the convention was compelled to give it the lie direct.

The Herald of this morning also enters a protest against the degrading conduct of the Tory sheet which yields so shamefully to " party and political exigencies," and thus writes of its contemporary :- "A review of the proceedings of the Young Men's Liberal convention increases our respect for the intelligence and the patriotism of its members, and it is much to be regretted that our contemporary, the Gazette, should abuse its position and bring discredit on the profession of journalism by a stupid attempt to misrepresent and ridicule a fine body of promising young men who have met to discuss public affairs, and who are willing to devote part of their time to the service of their country."

THE HOME RULE FUND.

Even at the eleventh hour aid will be most him bring the great electoral battle that is now being waged to a successful issue. We have urged upon the Irish citizens of Mont-

those who would tender Ireland a helping hand in this the greatest crisis in her history. It was, as usual, hard to get the ball rolling, but new that committees have been struck, effort should be made an official subject of the world and make terms for themselves, did not know when they had us, attackwith Mr. Edward Murphy as general treasurer, to canvass the city for collections, we hope that public generosity will be equal to the occasion, and that there will be no hesitation in giving speedily and heartily. It would be well if all monies collected for the Home hule Election Fund were made to reach Mr. Murphy as a central | which reflects not only on that cause, but on point, so that they could form a the deceased vice president of the United respectable amount. The money that States. The extract is pasticularly unwise has been, or will be, subscribed through our columns will be handed over to Mr. Murphy. There is no time to lose. The treasurer ought to be able to cable between | Service Blue Book to which just exception three and five thousand dollars to Mr. might be taken, which would appear to Parnell by Wednesday evening next.

A DECEIVER.

SIB JOHN MACDONALD attended an Irish Catholic picnic the other day at Carleton Place, where he delivered a political speech of a very low type, and in which he had the face to solemnly aver that he, Sir John, the Rule for Ireland. With the 1912 and 191

No wender that he is called the Prince ci Tricksters.

He declares before a large assemblage of people that he is in favor of Home Rule and he keeps in his cabinet a man, McKenzie Bowell, who pledged himself by fermal resolutions at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of North America in Toronto to send men and means to oppose Home Rule in

Sir John says he is in favor of Home Rute, and the memory of his black hearted hostility to Blake a resolutions in the House is not yet

It is a shame that a country like Canada should have such a low trickster and deceiver at the head of its affairs. With such a political sire it was only natural that there should be an over-production of boodlemen and rascals in Parliament and in the admin-

CUSTOMS FRAUD AND BRIBERY.

A most serious charge has been made against the Customs Department in connection with the settlement of a recent seizure of goods of a well known fancy goods firm in unearthed the scandal and took the responsibility of publishing it. Two ministers and two members of Parliament are said to be implicated and to have shared the "swag" that was levied on the offending merchant to hush up his violation of the customs

Four thousand dollars is the amount named as having been divided up among the Boodlemen." The system of contoning offences committed against the Customs I wa is supremely unjust and injurious to honest traders, whose interests are thus seriously imperilled, but when it is accompanied by corrupt practices and untlushing bribery it is time for the people to awaken to the gravity of the situation and demand that the

In the present instance the charge of cortransaction. The Trade Bulletin returns to "demagogues," charges nim with terring the blackest of lies." Just as if Mr. Gladstone ever studied the white code of "political expand by a partner of a certain firm in this igencies."

This Administration mad mineral and become to harmonize Canadian commercial policy with that of the Mother Country, where it had been most successful. The issue was plain and the result of the electoral context was that the product of the electoral The rancour and the rabidness of the the purpose of settling, or bushing up, a case jected policy faired, and of course he and his colleagues retired. He might, however, say that it so far as to compare him to the chief we have no more doubt about than we have well specify do so, as his believed it was, if once settled, hushed up, or, as Mr. Wolf most in portant that dritain and her great "Mr. Glady in a in his Liverpool speech would put it, held in abeyance until there to commercial legislation. No doubt con'd be equally certain. But how the whole of the also desirable that in the general interest of all as we did in the previous issue of the Trade The indecency of the Tory organ, could not Bulletin, that we are not so certain. We are such a policy as would foster and prome to and nevertheless in a position to refute the as-our patriotism should not be supposed to be subsumption of the Gazette that the \$4,000 was ject to any strain in following such a course misappropriated by the "ambassador."

RULE.

The Ottawa Government's hostility to Homo Rule for Ireland was well manifested commerce are so widely diverse between the during the late session of Parliament, but no Dominion and England that the mere sentione supposed that that hostility was to be mental tie of loyalty will not bear the strain erceted into a system and that it should be of material and business necessities one forced upon Canadians whether they liked it moment. While some Canadians are proud or not. Still that is what is happening,

The Civil Service Board of Examiners, which is under the immediate control of the Ministry, has taken its one on the Home rule involves the sacrifice of their commercial question from its masters. Wishing to be in harmony with the sentiments of the Orange- to the manufactures of England. That is a Tory ministers, the officers of the board selected as one of the papers to be used in the Civil Service examinations an extract from a rabid Orange article that appeared in a for- onice would all be in accord with it. eign paper. It will be instructive to quote the specimen of literature which the Board of Examiners lay before the young men of this tween Great Britain and the Dominion, country for study and appeciation. It reads the true meaning of which Mr. Mackenzie

as follows :-"The British press is justly incensed over the recent very injudicious and unstatesmanlike speech of Vice-President Hendricks in laucation of Parnell and Home Rule for Ireland. Pew people would have believed that a Vica-President of the United States could so far forget himself as to utter such indiscreet senti-ments. Very much less has often given serious offence and caused war between nations. But Mr. Hendricks had not well settled down in the Vice-President's chair before he satisfied all and Canada—interests which can only be that he was entirely unfitted for his high posi- harmonized by the sacrifice of everything by gratefully received by Mr. Paruell to help tion, and the speech referred to only more him bring the great electry battle that is

This is a most unworthy attack on the memory of the dead Vice-President of the real to be up and doing, and not allow United States. Mr. Hendricks had nobly they can change that position to their ad-

to be found wanting on the list of honor of land, and delivered an oration on the question which evoked applause and admiration on all they have passed. And it will go That this being the case, it would be a delisides except in the Orange ranks. That an on working path Canadians can on aides except in the Orange ranks. That an on working until Canadians can go Curran) to secure from the Govern Orange expression of opinion on that great to the capitals and on the markets of a fair share of official advertising, as they sindy for young Canadians is more than can be In proportion as the men at the head of ing them one day and supporting them the proportion as the men at the head of the next. He went on to show how the tolerated. As the Ottawa Free Press very justly remarks, there surely are paragraphs enough in the realm of literature for analysis, without the Civil Service examiners thrusting before the Irish and Laberal supporters of Home Rule who are candidates a paragraph and offensive.

But, as a correspondent of the Irish Canadian says, it is not the only pass of the Civil justify the conclusion that systematic attempts are being made to inculcate through official sources an anti-Irish British statesmen discovered that they could opinion and feeling. On this score we not govern Canada so as to make her tribuare pleased to see the Irish Canadian protesting energetically against such a policy | that they shall not be put to trouble or expense obtaining any further footing at Ottawa. We

quote its protest with pleasure. It soys :-We beg to say that no more flogrant insult Premier of Canada, was in favor of Home than this could be offered the Irish people of Canada; and that the official who is responsible for it, be he whom he may, is unwerthy any position under the Government of this country. 'As head of the Board, we look to Mr. Chapleau for an explanation of this outrage. We know he is not guilty of it-he may, indeed, never have to sustain the Dominion in the present heard of the outrage-but one or other of his subordinates must know all about it; and his name we demand, so that the Irish-Canadian public may learn who it is that we pay for defining us and our friends. We fancy Mr. Chapleau-true son of Lower Canada that he 18-world not tamely submit to abase of la belle France-and that by one whose salary he helped to pay-and we hope that the honorable gentleman will not permit the individual capable of such wanten insult to his Irish fellow-citizens to escape the chastisement that he deserves-The Department of State should not be contaminated by a skin so full of venom, and the wil spirit should be exorcised with all possible despatch. Mr. Chapleau must chapt the incantation, or share the odium with his elimy subordinates."

CANADA'S INTERESTS.

It appears to be a moving fact in Canadian politics that so long as the Tory party exists, and especially so long as Sir John Macdenild leads it, a Reform party is a necessity. The unholy alliance which brought about Confederation wrecked the oll Reform party of the two Canadas. But those who condemned the methods by which that measure was brought about and subsequently opposed the manner in which the new federal system Considering that this game of back yard was carried on united in forming what has since been known as the Liberal party. The events connected with the Papific scandal demonatrated the correctness of the attitude as- in Quebec, to ascertain the facts and lay them sumed by the Liberals.

Unfortunately, however, the Government which then came into existence was not led | Whelan, the communication that was pubhy, n r composed of, men imbued with Cana- lished in the Citizen, and Mr. Whelm's reply dian ideas. Perhaps the best explanation of the weakness and final overthrow of the ruption and britery should be investigated to
L beral ministry was given by Mr. Mackenzie said :-

of our own existence. That the case was at | not essential to the unity of the Empire, at least colonies should follow the same poricy in regard was "sufficient evidence to convict," we are entertained trat Cana figure should, as a general especially if the course is abstractly the tight

By this it will be seen that Mr. Mackenzie THE CIVIL SERVICE AND HOME fails to understand still, as he did when he was at the head of affairs, that Canada must have a policy of her own. The conditions of of being British and profuse in expressions of loyalty to England, they do not consider that to be British and loyal to British institutions welfare. They are loyal to the Queen, not very different thing.

Had the trade policy of Great Britain been as beneficial to Canada as to herself, the col-

That we have adopted a fiscal system of our own proves a diversity of interest behas not grasped. Nor is it probable that the diversity will ever be removed so long as existing economic concitions continue. While kenzie, we must look out for ourselves. He would be an impracticable statesman who should seek to harmonize interests so opposed, in a commercial sense, as those of England had the colony.

The people of this country are realizing every day that their position in the world, in the comity of nations, is a false one. How

affairs in Canada are subservient to English ideas in politics and commerce, they are out of harmony with Canadian interests. In one thing only can we adopt the idea of the English economists, lately led by John Stnart Mill and now by Herbert Spencer. That is-"First make ourselves strong, and then we will be in a position to help others." The mistake Mr. Mackenzie maker, as it is a chief accusation against Sir John Macdonald, is that he looks too much to the old country for commendation instead of to Canada.

But the period of their domination is passing away. Canadians have not failed to observe that the settled policy of England has been to leave Canada to her own devices. Since tary to English commerce they have taken care on her account. They withdrew their troops from Canada, dismantled their fortifications, told us plainly that we would have to take care of our own defences and followed up the policy of abandonment by the sacrifice of Canadian claims whenever they were opposed by the United States. We need not go back even so far as the Washington treaty for proof of this, for does not the recent ac. tion of the British Government, in refusing fisheries dispute show that we have nothing to hope for from England in cases of foreign aggression?

The sooner Canadiana understand and apply the logic of these facts the better for themselves. Mr. Blake, by his outspoken demand for the right to make our own treat'es, is tully in accord with popular sentiment. It is suicidal policy to trust the management of matters affecting our most vital interests to another party, and that party predetermined to make them subservient to her own.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.

For some time past a well known member of Parliament has been boasting around town and elsewhere that he would "smash THE Post 'and that he did not give a rap for the strictures passed upon his public acts or those of the Tory party. When asked how he in tended to do the "smashing" and what means he had to kill THE Post, the well known memher of Parliament would look wise, wink significantly and shake his head and say "it's all right;" "he had in his possession let ters from J. P. Whelen that would accomplish the purpose. Finally a letter, written or inspired by him, was published in the Ottawa Daily Citizen, asking for the production of the mysterious documents. politics had gone on long enough, and wishing to know what and how much was in it, we wrote to Mr. J. P. Whelan, who was absent before our readers.

We give below the letter we wrote to Mr.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1886. J. P. WHELAN, Esq., Quebec.

Dear Sir, -I notice that an anchymous having written letters to a well known member of Parliament offering to surrender the independence and control of the paper into his hands in consideration of Govern ment patronage. As I am unaware, and have never been informed of any such trans action between you and the alleged M.P., 1 would respectfully request that you acquaint me with the particulars, because if any such surren ler of the paper's independence existed or was centemplated, I would have, rejuctant ly and with regret, to sever my connection with the editorship. I enclose to you the clipping from the Citizen containing the com munication above referred to.

Yours truly,
H. J. CLORAN,

The following is the anonymous letter that appeared in the Ottawa Gitizen :-

INDEPENDENCE OF THE MONTREAL POST.

Editor of the Citizen:

Sin, -I have good reason to believe in the truth of some ugly rumors which are now floating in the air some ngly rumors which are now floating in the air regar ving certain letters bearing the signature of John P. Whelan, and addressed to a well-known member of Parliament, in which the immaculate purist, unsolled patriot and incorruptible Irish Nationalist of Nontreal, for and in consideration of such rights, gifts, grants, privileges, immunities or other advantages as are oftered by the general run of the Government kitchen or scullery, agrees to bargain away, bar or off, deed, convey, and surrender forever a 1 the independence of and opposition to Tory ism of which he is now or may hereafter become possessed.

Concurrent with or immediately following in the wake of the startling disclosures in olved in the "Cab-

wake of the startling disclosures involved in the "Cabinet secret," which the industrious J. P. W., through the bellows provided for him by a guilible public, laid bare in all their hideous atrocity, we should, it appears to me, have these letters. What say you, Mr. Editor? What say you all, gentlemen? Yours at the call of patriotism, A Catholic Who is Nor Fon Sale.

June 15, 1886. The following is Mr. J. P. Whelan's reply

to the above letter :--Sr. Louis Hotel,

Quebec, June 25th. H. J. CLORAN, Esq. Editor of THE POST :-

DEAR SIR,-I have received your favor of the 23rd inst., with the clipping of the Ottawa Cilizen. In answer to your enquiry, whether such letters as therein referred to were ever written by me or anyone connected with the office, pledging the support of the paper to the Ottawa Government, I beg to say that early in the summer of 1885, I met admiring the honest simplicity of Mr. Mac- Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, and asked him how it was that the paper received but little of the general advertisements from the departments at Ottawa, notwithstanding that the paper for several years had supported the general policy of the Government. I wanted to know the reason why we were differently treated from other papers. Mr. Curran replied that it was true that THE POST gave a general support to the Government, but at the same time it frequently passed some very severe strictures on Ministerialists and their measures, especially the C. P. R. policy, the Franchise and other acts.

Conservative party acted justly towards the Irish Catholics in the matter of public offices, that as the C.P.R. was an accomplished fact and the Franchise Act passed, and as there was then no probability of any question or issues of importance to arise on which the paper might differ with the Government, "why not," Mr. Curran said, "give him a letter that would attengthen his hands, and by which he could insist upon obtaining for the paper an equal share of the advertising." At the same time he stated that such letter

would be of personal benefit to himself. On these representations I wrote a letter to him at Ottaws, in conformity with the views he expressed. Some time after he re-turned to Montreal and gave me back the letter, complaining that it was not precise enough and contained too many provisos and qualifications; that it was of little use to

I then said, "Well, then, what do you want ? Write one yourself, and if it is any

benefit to you I'l sign it " Thereupon Mr. Curran sat down and wrote a letter, which I signed personally and without consulting any person connected with the paper or the office. This is the letter that Mr. Curran is now hawking around the country, and, withimany mysterious sire, boasingti well as myscif. As 1 looked upon the matter as of little importance to myself, and of no consequence or linding effect upon the policy and views of the paper. I did not even trouble myself to take a copy of it, and I am therefore not in a position to forward a copy for publication. i, however, call on Mr. Curran to cease his present hole-and-corner manipulation of the document and his attempts to place all manner of dishonest and malicious construction upon its contents, by leading the public to elieve that it was written recently, and at my dictation, and trying to creats the impression that we were prepared to change our attitude towards the Government on its North-West policy, and on its opposition to and defeat of Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions, if the

paper was accorded patronage.

On both these questions the paper, in the performance of its duty, was not only forced o condemn the Government in severe terms, but also to cr ticize and deplore the stand taken by the Irish Canadian members in dealing with these grave issues.

This explains Mr. Curran's desire for retalistion against myself, and his attempt to injure THE Post on account of my action. Since signing that letter to Mr. Curran I have learned on reliable authority that his principal object in writing it, and having it in his possession, was to secure a position in the Cabinet as an Irish Catholic representative. I now call upon him to publish it.

I have nothing but contempt for the per sonal charges and insinuations contained in the Citizen. It is evidently from the pen of an Orange Irish Catholic who has felt the lash which THE POST has applied to them.

Yours truly, J. P. Whelan.

THE GLOBE ON HOME RULE.

Ma. GLADSTONE, by dividing the British people into two parties on the question Home Rule, has shown himself a master of political strategy, and has thereby laid the foundation of the ultimate success of the cause. On one side are those who believe that since England has utterly failed to govern Ireland she should be permitted to govern herself, and on the other those who advocate the policyof crushing out the national aspirations of the Irish people by repressive and coercive legis ation.

The combination against Mr. Gladstone is formidable, because it appeals to every force of Conservatism, vace hostility, prejudice and religious bigotry. Against that combination the Grand Old Man sets up an appeal to the justice and generosity of the English masses. and it is this appeal that will triumph in the

In view of the fact that all the Tory organs of Sir John Macdonald's Government, from the Mail and Gazette up, ore daily denounce ing the struggle of the Irish people for Home. Rule, as well as directing their vulgar attacks against the great English champion of the cause, Mr. Gladstone, we think it well to place before the Irish Canadian people the sentiments that are entertained by the Liberal press of Canada on the subject. Probably no paper inside Ireland, and certainly none outside of it, has for the past four or fiveyears written with greater force and fearless. ness in favor of granting legislative independ. ence to the Irish people than the Toronto Globe. The Wob of to-day has nobly made up for the errors of the past. It is now a nowerful advocate and true friend of Irish freedom. To give our readers an opportunity to judge for themseves, we quote one of its articles, which runs as follows :-

"Should Gladstone succeed, the victory will prove that the English masses are largely free from the intolerance, the passion for tyranny, the brutal contempt for the rights of the weak, that have always distinguished the bulk of the Eoglish upper classes. His success would be strong evidence to the Irish people that they have been ground down all these hundreds of years, not by the will of the people, but by that of the landholding aristocracy of England. The Irish will feel that the heart of the greater country is with them, and understand that in Englishmen they have brethren in whose justice and good will they can forover trust. The demonstration of that would bind the two peoples together by ties Mr. Curran complained to Mr. Whelan that stronger than all the written bonds that statesmen can devise. How glorious a Sir John and his friends he (Mr. Curran) was triumph for democracy would it be if, on the powerless to act. first occasion of Ireland's appeal to the great. masses of newly-enfranchised English, they should bestow blessings on her with both hands. Then the English would have purged themselves from collusion with the oppressions of the long dominant "upper class" that has cursed both nations; then a union of the heart would replace the disunion of long compilision, and mercy once again be shown, indeed twice placed.

the name of the Canadian metropolis stood up for the cause of Home Rule for Ire- vantage is the idea working at the bottom of against Ireland, the consequences would had supported the N. P. and general policy

the constitutional alterations through which Old Chief," were particularly objected to. be deplorable. The Irish would justly feet that the masses of England are their enemies, not to be softened by any appeals to generous instincts, not to be led to mercy even by their own greatest man, but imexorably hard of heart and unjust. Then there would be no correc open to the weaker nation but to employ every device of agitation and obstruction to force their necessary liberties from a Phas. sob-like people. And the whole civilized world in that case would excuse, if it did not give distinct moral support to, even the wilder demonstrations to which the despair. ing Irish might recort.

"The situation is one in which, as Democrats of British extraction, Canadians cannot but have an intense interest. It is one which will eventuate in making our hindred of England a byword and a represch among the nations, or endowing them with the noblest fame to be reached by a power. ful people—that of being merciful and generone to the weak. Will they be "wise in time "when "'tis medness to defer "? Will they unite the Irish to themselves by the enduring bonds of gratitude and affection? Or will they persist in a course which a some moment of England's never peril will prompt the Irish, with the reluctant approval that he can and will ruin THE Post as of the world, to throw their whole strength in with the fees of the Kingdom, and bring to ruin the great fabric of the Empire, whose one weskness is the long iniquity of Irish miarule?"

THE PRESS AND THE PANDER.

THE publication of Mr. J. J. Curran's cur. respondence in the Gazette has not done much to aid him in either "smashing Till Post" or "killing a fellow shateholder." The Daily Witness, after reading it, published its impressions of the matter in terms far from unfavorable to THE Post or complimentary to the member for Montreal Centre.

The Witness says :- " Mr. Curran, the member for Montreal Centre, tells an infamous story for the purpose of discrediting THE Post newspaper. It would puzzle 'a moral philosopher to determine whether the Dominion Government, THE Post newspaper or Mr. Cus an himself is the most discredited of the three parties concerned. Mr. Curran now betrays all the parties for whom he acted as a go-between in guilt, and the Gazette blundered into publishing the mischievous revelations, apparently acting on its old rule that it is always best to publish anything. against an enemy of the Government."

Our contemporary La Presse holds that all through the business Mr. Curran has played a most unworthy role. It says: "Let us re-" mark in passing that the moral level of our "political men has reached such a low depth that a member of Par-"liament imagines he does a licit eanl laudable act by coming before the " public to declare that he participated in an immoral bargain, that he had "acted as a panderer between a icint stock company and a Covernment "for the purpose of corrupting an "cygan of public opinion, just as if he "who holds the pocket is not as guilty as "the one that fills it. " " But the " negotiations amounted to neshing, and still he displays with vulger cynicalness his own turpitude, so as to create a scandal, tuin an oppenent and to take away public *attention from the misdeeds and crimes of the Government.

THE GAZETTE AND MR. J. J. CURRAN-

The personal dispute between Mr. J. J. Curran and Mr. J. P. Whelan has developed almost into a matter of public concern. The assailant, who was putting in his dirty work in dark corners, bar-room passages and other political sanctuaries, and who was making ungentlemanly use of private and confide a tial correspondence against his eppone it. was compelled by a formal challer ige to unmask and appear before the public in his true colors. For months he had been hawking around these confidential lot ters and whispering into everybody's ear 'that with the aid of these doouments he would at the opportune moment "smash THE POST," and "kill J. P. Whelam or compel Whelan to support him." It was about time to lure the enemy into the open and oblige him to

show his hand. This has been done, and now we, as well as the public, can look on the fight and watch its progress from a more favorable standpoint.

Our anti-Irish confrere, the Montreal Cazette, has quite naturally come to the assist, ance of its friend Mr. Curan, and as usual indulges in much abuse and mare misrepresentation and falsehoods.

The Cazette, wath Mr. Carran, is over anxious to make it appear that it is because Mr. Whelan did not obtain the Government printing that The Post and True Wansess opposed Sir John's administration on their North-West policy and their execution of Louis Riel.

The fact is that it was because we condemaed and continued to condemn the Government for their ill-treatment of the halfbreeds and for its mal-administration of the North-West affairs that Mr. J. J. Curran, found no favor in the Ottawa departments. as long as the editor of THE Post attacked

This does not bear out the charge that the editorial columns and their influence were gold or could be bought.

We do not question the fact that elforts were made by the business manager to secure the share of printing and advertising that should have been given to this paper, even without soliciting it. But the capacious maw of the Gazette was always open and over in the "If, on the other hand, the verdict should | road; it swallowed everything, THE POST

and during that time had never asked or troubled a Minister or a member for five cents werth of patronage. As long as we supported it, THE POST was in it sayes all that was fine and good. Mr. Curren particularly seemed to lay special claim on its space and influence, and all for nothing. The paper, however, never benefitted a single cent by being under their distinguished patronage; but we have prospered wonderfully since we have got from under their demoralizing wings.

TACTICS EXPOSED.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

SiR, In to day's issue of the Montreal Gazette there appears a lengthy correspondence from Mr. J. Carran addressed to myself and purporting to give the proofs that I offered to sell THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to the Conservative party for a consideration.
As THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are owned and run by a joint stock company, of which I am only one of about two hundred shareholders, it would certainly have been ridiculone on my part to attempt to effect a sale of property which I did not own, and which, as hir. Curran well knew, I could not deliver; and it is simply a piece of cool effrontery on his part to try to make the public balleve that I was ready to sell the paper or its

Now, as to the shares or interests I possess In the company no ashe man can deny me the right to dispose of them as I please. Notwithstending my large interests in the company, I never sought to impose my personal views in the editorial columns, or to use the paper in my personal interests, either | Uisterites in Great Britain. directly crindirectly. The editorial department has been entirely distinct from the business department; of the latter I am the manager, and it was my duty as such to seek, even at the hands of Mr. Curren, to increase its business. As to the editorial columns, they have been entirely in the hands and under the control of the editor. As proof of this I will quote an extract of one of Mr. Curran's letters, dated Nov. 19th, 1885, or three days after the execution of Riel. He writes :--

"MONTREAL, Nov. 19, 1885.

" DEAR SIR, -I have just received your letter. "You ask me to give my opinion as to what "should be the future course of THE Post. I must say, in a I frankness, that I cannot conceive what you mean. You have already told ne that you have no control over the paper. "You gave me a document pledging the paper "to give an independent support to the Gov-"ernment on the ground of their acts, f justice "to Irish Catholics, and the ink washardly dry "to Irish Catholics, and the ink was natury dry
when the paper was abusing the very political
friends whom you asked me to interest in its
favor. When I spoke to you about it alterwards, and told you how I felt in the matter,
you only laughed at the whole affair and said
you never paid much attention to the editorial
atterances. Under the circumscances, I must " dec ine to advise you as to the future course

" of the page r.

"J. J. Curas."

As the public can now see, even by his own admission, this dispute is reduced down to a personal business matter, and has nothnot, as he would have it appear, in consideration of Government patronage to the paper, but because, like thousands of my fellow-countrymen, I was deluded into the belief that was prepared to continue the support of the Government, as the paper had done from the start, on account of its N. P. policy.

Although having supported the Government for six or seven years, I never troubled during all that time either Mr. Curran or any other meather for official patringe, as is shown in one of my letters which he publishes, while as business manager of the paper I should have insisted on obtaining a fair share of the patronage that was being granted wirelessle to all the Tory organs. And if Mr. Curran was the friend of the paper that he pretends to have been he would of himself and relatives, who, by the way, I have heard on reliable authority draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink" and everything draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink" and everything draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink and everything draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink and everything draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink and everything draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink and everything draw in one way or the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the wink and everything the case the crowd have got the crowd have got the case the crowd hav draw in one way or the other the modest sum of \$32,000 a year from the public coffers. If my action is so venal in seeking patronage for a paper of which he is a share heller as well as myself, what term will we apply to his course in placing his friends and relatives at the public crib? I refer to this, not that I begrudge him and his relatives the emoluments, but to simply remind him of the old adage, that people living in glass houses should not throw atones.

The difference between Mr. Curran and myself is that he is successful in benefitting his own, whilst I only endeavored to benefit a whole joint stock company, and in trying to keep in existence the only daily organ of Irish opinion on this continent.
Mr. Curran lays special stress on the state-

The public can judge of the value and amount of support he has given the paper, from the fact that he is a stockholder to the extent of two shares, the calls on which have not yet been paid, and also from the fact that the amount of advertising or printing from the Government would not pay the wages of the office boy or printer's devil. And, furthermore, even of that small amount of advertising some of the departments have failed to pay the accounts.

The statement of Mr. Curran that I threat ened to suspend the paper unless I obtained assistance is equally false. What I did want was that preferential stock be to the extent of \$50,000.00 raised, of which I agreed to take half, the other half to be taken by his friends. This was wanted to enable us to move into better premises, buy new machinery, a fast press, and thus place the paper in a position to compete successfully with the other papers of the city. He here again showed how sincere he was in offering support to the paper. Any assistance that he could get was given to anti-Irish organs, whose whole existence depends on Government patronage.

Mr. Curran endeavors to make a point out of the fact that the paper has ceased to at. tack the C. P. R., and charges that it had slandered the syndicate and opposed the U.P.R. all for the purpose of blackmailing. Mr. Curran may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the charge elsewhere. In the meantime I wish to say that this assertion is in keeping with the character of all his statements. I denounce it as a barefaced falsehood and himself as a slanderer.

Now we get down to the pith of the whole thing, viz. : the opposition of the paper to the administration on account of their North-West

of the Government for six or seven years, | policy; their execution of Riel; their horulity to Home Rule; their deception practiced on the Catholic blahops and Irish peo; l',

> by whom, whether friend or foe. No one can point to an article ever written or published in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS that was contrary to those grandples and that was not in accord with the

paper had opposed Sir John because it did not get the Government "ada" falls to the political offence, especially at the dictation of bloodthirsty sect and to suit party exigencies.

Finally, Mr. Curran has a personal com-plaint against the paper. He feels sore at the strictures passed upon his unparticular conduct, and calls them "slanderous abuse." Mr. Curran labors under a very ridicultus delusion when he imagines that THE POST and THUE WITNESS should have followed him into the Orange-Tory camp to oppose Blake a Home Rule resolutions and endorse an Orsuge amendment to please the Tories and

The paper had a truer sense of its duty to the cause of Irish freedom and of its responsibility to the Irish people than to show itself recreant to Ireland in her hour of peril by joining hands with her Orange enemies or by failing to condemn the men who, instead of upholding the cause of Home Rule, proved false to it. As Mr. Curran was one of these false friends, the paper had, in the impartial performance of its duty, to censure him and repudiate his course on that issue, which was nothing short of treason to Ireland.

There are several other assertions in his correspondence to which I will shortly reply. However, before closing this letter I wish to inform Mr. Curran that his threats to "smash THE POST" and to "ruin myself" do not cause me any alarm. Others have tried that game and have failed ; and he is not going to be any more successful.

Yours truly, J. P. WHELAN.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Orrawa, July 1.- Dominion Day comes at a good time of the year for holiday-making. To those pent up in office and shops, it is delightful to get away when nature is at its best in field and forest. At such a time any day is good enough for an anniversary, and so we parison between the nolicies of the two lead-pelebrate it. It is not because it stirs the patch. It is not because it stirs the patch. to a personal business matter, and has nothing whatever to do with the policy and atting whatever to do with the paper. The above extract also clearly demonstrates that I only promised to national achievement, but because it gives us not, as he would have it appear, in consider, not as he would have it appear, in consider. relief from the routine and drudgery of every-day life. We are having a civic celebration here to-day, which, to my notion, is imminently in keeping with the occasion. A parade of the fire brigade—there is no brigade better on the continent—to remind Sir John's Government was friendly to the us of Cartwright throwing cold water on Mclist Catholics and was prepared to give Lean's public financial flickering, or like dear, them what their numbers and influence entitled them to. It was on this ground that his fingers and finding there was "something there was "something there was "something has not been added in procession on the whart,—the laddes in continue. Where are our leading men in the pigrims were transferred to the steamer this state of things? As long as the law contitled them to. It was on this ground that his fingers and finding there was "something has not been added in procession on the whart,—the laddes in continue. Where are our leading men in the laddes in procession on the picture of Our Ladv law? Are there none who will come forward

A PROCESSION OF TERRIBLES

to deepen our awe when we recollect the gorgeous ceremonies at the opening of parliament, when exited Irish Landlord Lansdowne, Sir Knights Macdonald, Langevin, Caron, Old Fuss-and Feathers Middleton and the pot bellied heroes of the service, civil and uncivil, dressed up like specimens in an ornithological museum, astonish and dazzle all eyes; a balloon ascension, to show us how the public arbt has "gone up" since Confederation, and as an all gerica representative of the Tory Government; a horse race where each event has been amically settled beforehand by local sports in order have seen that the paper was not ignored; clean out the unsophis icated, exactly as Sic John to wind up with, and give the public a beautifu symtolical illustration of the last moments of the Toryminstry—Fix— a g-flast-split erskeup-oop-oop-pooph-ker-samp! and all the brilliant stars come down so many sticks, rever to be seen again. Oyes, the whole thing is in excellent keeping and reflects great credit or the moving sprits who have got up so splendid an allegorical show. Taey must be Grits; but what's the odds so long as we are happy? But, seriously, Ottawa ought to rejoice on Dominion Day. Whatever other places may have to say against the event it celebrates, this city has no cause to complain. Confederation has given it a great impetus towards becoming

A GREAT CITY.

and when its natural advantages will have been developed, it will be a very great cityment that he has done all in his power to aid one of the capitals of the world. At least that the paper from its inception and promote its is what we who have our fittle stake in the interests. the secret pretty much to ourselves, but I give it away now, so that hereafter Montrealers can-not say they were not told in time to enable them to move up the Ottawa and take a share in the magnificent prospect. N.B. I am agent for choice Government corner lots, which Min-isters will give away for a consideration on the understanding that they may buy them back at fifty thousand per cent. advance on what they got for them.

THE PILGRIMAGE AMONG THE PARISHES continues, and Sir John plays the part of Cliquot with great admiration, keeping well to the apostolic advice, "Be all things to all men." Father O'Donohue's picnic at Carleton Place was a most successful event. The Premier was there to give color to the proceedings and make a point or two for the party. As it was an Irish Catholic gathering he declared himself a Home Ruler, but he never said a word about the letter he received trom Lord Salisbury thanking him for having burked Blake's Home Rule resolution last session. He also forgot to explain his own fannous letter to the Bishops or tell how this tight he has no "confidence in the hond." it is that he has no "confidence in the breed." But he cracked an acient chestnut, paid a doubtful compliment to the women, slobbered about himself, and finally collapsed, physically and mentally, and had to be taken in charge by his attendant and conveyed home. Sir John is really a wonderful man.

"And why? because he thinks himself immertal.
All men think all men mortal but themselves."

At a time of life when most men turn from things of earth to prepare for the awful change, with health and constitution so shattered that he cannot count on the endurance of his physical powers one minute ahead, he essays to p ay his old games, and shocks the public gaze with the spectacle of a bad old man, impenitent to the last.

"Twas strange, 'twas passing strange; 'Twas pitiful,' twas wondrous pitiful,'

But let it pass. Sir John's willingness to be

and whatever political beverage the crowd may call for he draws it from the same old cask. At Carleton Place the Premer repeated his pot phrase about "the wave of Infidelity, Athesam, Positiveism, Nihilims," etc. The introduction of positivism is a new note and rather a discordant one in Sir John's tune of "isms." He must have been intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbonty when he said that, ir has own verbonty when he said that, ir the write is parted to the meanest comprehension. It is seen better by those at a distance than by those immediately engaged. ples and that was not in accord with the sentiments of the Irish people and up to the standard of Canadian or Irish patriotism.

As to the North-West rebellion and the execution of Riel, the paper had from the beginning of the outbreak condemned in severe and unequivocal terms the misgoverument of and oppression of the helt-breeds that led to the rebellion, and had always urged the Government to deal out justice to the Metis and clemency to their culef. So that the assertion of Mr. Curran that the paper had opposed Sir John because it did to the responsible to God or man." If this not get the Government "ads" falls to the ground. No Irishman with the least spark of manhood and love of justice coult ever condone the crimes of the Government in appreciating a people and hanging a man for a political affence, especially at the distation of son and compare that eminent Englishmen. as l'ope irresponsible to God or man." If this son and compare that eminent Englishman, efforts of every Irishman in the country, for who has never failed to oppose English ministice, only in this way can they help the great passion at d p eju tice, and who is now a Home Rule candidate for Parliament, with J.hn A. Macdonald, then draw his own conclusion. But the fact is, Sir John in this, as in everything card to abuse men who are absent, and after

the Puritan plan "Compound for sins he is inclined to OTTAWA, July 3 .- A gentleman who knows whereof he speaks assures me that the visit of the Premier to Carleton Place was brought about by Mr. John Haggart, M.P. for North Lanark. The Irish vote is a considerable factor at an election in that riding.

Our amicable and astute friend John
is aware of this. He is also
aware that since his vote and the vote of his party in the House of Commons against Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution his Irish con-stituents have made up their minds to give him a leason in the principles and policy of Home Rule, as it may be applied to Torvism in Canada. Hence he conceived the

BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH at Owen Sound, where he had hid down the platform of the Liberal party. Not unnaturally they expected a speech from Sir John which would give them a fair text for comsomething like a demi-god. But they should it was his duty to come down to the level of ecome mothers; how he caught a big fish in old fellow, and a let more of the same sort of stuff. Turpis et ridicula ris est elemenfaring sener. Such was the sen le twaddle he thought suitable to a gathering of Irish Citholics. He rlso complimented their intelligence by saying he was a Home Ruler, with the mental reservation, no doubt, that he was such on the Salisbury | lar-" twenty years of opercion, assisted by emigration. Of cour e the Irish were flattered, charmed, en apincei, wilely enthusiastic, and they will Higgart -to stay at home.

INTENSE INTEREST

is left here among all closees over the contest row going on in the cli country. Home Rulers are all of opinion that no matter what the result of the elections may be, the dem n is of the Irish people must be satisfied. Until they are, parliamentary government, or any government in fact, will be impossible. The question is now narrowed down to-No Home Pair for Irel ad, no Home Rule for England. It is all very fine for certain classes and certain persons, who are accustomed to imagine themselves the masters of conquered Ireland, to talk of what measure of freedom it would be well for them to grant the Irish. They forget that there is a perfectly free Irish people and power outside Iroland which they cannot govern as they will, ner coerce as they please. In fact it is all the other way. It is proached the alter rail with fervor and de-occretionists who are to be corred. And the votion beaming on their countenances, one question that arises now is, - how is England | cannot but express the hope that their praygoing to govern herself without Irish ussistince, not how she is going to govern Ireland? Suppose Gladstone is defeated: what then? Will the Tory-Whig-Radical combination put their heads together to crush the last spark leave Quebec at 5 p.m., the interim was ocof nationality out of Ireland, or will they turn about, Jim Crow fashion, and bring in

A HOME RULE BILL OF THEIR OWN?

Should they win the elections and adopt Salisbury's patent plan, they will find themselves worse off than ever, for then they will have to deal with an implacable enemy. An enemy such as Pharaon found in the Israelites. Then the pulpits of the new Egypt will not should the seven plagues descend, improved and perfected with the sources of modern civilization, reworld will behold with astonishment how Providence can punish tyranny on the Thomes in these days as tyranny was punished on the Nile four thousand years ago. I make this prophecy in terrible earnest. But let wisdom prevail. let justice be done, and all will be well. If added to that of Pharaoh. But I hope for better things. We are at the dawn of a new day of democratic freedom against the aristocratic powers of darkness. I do not doubt or fear the result, but I dread the consisting of the following gentlemen:—M. Loughman, Morgan J. Quinn, E. H. Herbert, D. Kiely, Jos. Johnston, John Burke, W. Stinson, M. Casey, W. E. Walsh, P. Mulhall, M. Roach, M. J. O'Donnell, P. J. Councy, Thos. Davis, Thos. Jones D. Couley, Thos. Jo intermediate period. Irishmen have grasped the meaning of the situation better than Englishmen. Therefore they would preserve the Empire. Its integrity is necessary for the full fruition of

IRISH FREEDOM. Wherever the flag of Britain floats to-day people, speaking kind words of encourage seriously imperilled."

anything, an Orange anti-Home Ruler at Fallowick, a Home Ruler at Carleton, anything in fact as occasion may require to catch a vote, reminds me of an Englishman who had lately returned bome after a tour in America. Among wher wonders he related this of Carada: "You over a proposition which must be accepted. Mr. Curran has the cool effrontery to assert that the paper's opposition to the Government on these points is due to the fact of its net having obtained Government pap. This I deny most emphatically. The paper never yet hesitated to speak out tearlessly and locally and enlightenment convulsed to lunacy over a proposition which must be accepted, from which there is no escape. More than all its it astonishing to see her philosophers, who have taught the world to study and enlightenment convulsed to lunacy over a proposition which must be accepted, from which there is no escape. More than all its it astonishing to see her philosophers, who have taught the world to study and enlightenment convulsed to lunacy over a proposition which must be accepted, from which there is no escape. More than all its it astonishing to see her philosophers, who have taught the world to study and enlightenment convulsed to lunacy over a proposition which must be accepted, from which there is no escape. More than all its it astonishing to see her philosophers, but the sum task." So it is with Sir John.

HE IS ALWAYS ON THE IS ALWAYS ON It is that parliamentary government in England is impossible till the Irish question is settled on hues satisfactory to the Irish.

HOME RULE SUBSCRIPTIONS are rolling up handsomely. One thousand dollars have been forwarded from this city, and five hundred more will abortly follow. Outlying settlements are also contributing. Yesterday \$53 were handed to Mr. only in this way can they help the great cause now at stake.

SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

Of the Irish Catholics of St. Ann's Parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupre-An Edifying spectacle.

On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, amid the strains of the beautiful hymn Are Maris S'ella, rendered by the choir of St. Ann's, under the leadership of Mr. Daniel Holland, Mr. P. Shea, organist of St. Ann's church presiding at the organ, the steamer Canada, of the Richelieu Line, left her berth, at Jacques Cartier pier, on her way to the ocautiful condoned and winked at here, we can enumeshrine of the good St. Ann, at St. Anne de rate at any time when asked over twenty Beautre, freighted down with about 600 of cases of bargain and sale of young Indian the devout Irish Catholics of St. Ann's girls to white men within the last three brilliant idea of getting Sir John to attend parish, who were making this pilgrimage to years. We wish to leave entirely out of the Catholic Church pieue and declare himself a Home Ruler. Everything was arthrough the intercession of the holy St. known as "old timers," or those who married ranged accordingly, but somehow Sir John Ann, favors relating to either the ills of the according to the Indian custom when there did not draw so large a crowd as was ex-pected. An attempt was made to get up a At 0 p.m. the lat of the exercises commenced would not be one word said by the missionbig reception for him at the railway and were carried out throughout the pilgrim- aries further than to point out to these men station; but, sad to relate, a monkey and a ge in the following order:—Saturdey, 6 the superiority and security of the married hand organ would have brought a larger p.m., Rosary; 6.30, supper; 9, sermon b.c. rowd than appeared on the occasion. It Father Catuliu, C.SS.R., and evening prayers: it is not. In nine cases out of ten either the was also expected that Perth, Smiths Falls 10 p.m., retire. Sunday, 4 a.m., morning man or the woman proves unfaithful within and other places up the line would have sent prayers; on arriving at St. Anne's de Beaupre, aix months. Now, what is the consequence; a good many people to see and hear the procession to the church; 12 noon, leave Either the girl returns to her parents only to Premier, but the train only brought seven St. Anne's de Beaupre for Quebec; be sold again at the first opportunity, or she persons, some of whom were innolad Grits. 5 p.m., leave Quebec, exercises being becomes a common prostitute. But, bad as Many of those who attended had read followed the same as on Saturday. this state of things is, it is not the worst we On Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Catulle on the necessity of making a good preparation in order that going pure and formed against the missionaries. God forbid humble of heart our pet tien to the good St. that the charge of moral cowardice should be Anne would he heard. He earnestly admonished his hearers not to be cast down if the attention by the pilgrims. After the sermon not be too critical. Are they not aware that | confession was he rd until after 12 midnight. The Canada reached Quebes at # 30 s.m. and their comprehension? And so he told them the pilgrims were transferred to the steamer how the bottom had fellen out of Pargatory; Brothers, which reached St. Anu's de dvance.-carrying the picture of Our Lady Foster, the marine; how he was such a funny of Perpetual Help, the gentlemen following. In this order they proceeded to the church, where Mass was said and Holy Communion administe.cd, after which the pilgrims dispersed to the convent and the different hotels to keep water, and guard, only to see every for breakfast. At this stage we must com- promise crushed and blighted? Only let us for breakfast. At this stage we must compliment the good sixters of the convent for the order and neatness displayed in the dining | Montana, and, we believe, in other States, room and also for the superiority of the meets compelling a man to marry the roman with furnished, and can only express the hope that whom he cohabits, or whom he has purthis convent will be unit putroised. this convent will be well patronized in the future. After breakfast recreation was taken and we venture to say that within a year this vote, every man of them, for the Tory John until 9:30 s.m., when the pilgrims again assembled in the church for a special mass which was celei rated by Ray. Father Catulle, C.SS.R., the sermon of the day being de livered by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R. on the virtues and powers of Ste. Anne as a medium il rough which our prayers and supplications should reach the throne of the Almighty God. The Rev. Father extolled the virtues of Ste. Annequal showed how, through her intercession, numerous victories were obtained over the devil, the world and the ish, and carnestly urged his hearers to continue their supplications in a spirit of humility, and surely their prayers would be granted. After the sermon the pilerims advanced to the altar rail to kiss the holy relies of Ste. Anne, and those having ills of the body had the parts affect of tombed by the relice. part of the seremony is the most edifying. Gazing on this immense throng as they ap ers and supplications have been heard At 12 norn the pilgrims left for Quebec, which city was reached at two o'clock p.m. The steamer Canada being advertised to cupied by a great number of the pilgrims in viewing the sights of the ancient capital. A number remained abourd, and those were handsomely ent rtained by the Emerald Snow Shoe Clab of Quebec, who boarded the steamer, headed by their genial captain, Mr. James McKenna. Singing was indulged in until the hour of departure for Montreal. As the Canada left her berth the above club

> Councy, Thos. Davis, Thos. Jones, D. Gallery, and T. J. Quinlin, secretary. He also announced that the 3rd annual pilgrimage would be held on the 3rd Sunday July, 1887. Great credit is due to the above committee, all of whom were present except two who could not get away in time, also to the guiding spirit, Rev. Father Strubbe.

who was continuously moving among the

assembled on the wharf and sang "Auld

Lang Syne," and gave three cheers and a tiger for the Irish Catholics of St. Ann's,

passing Diamond Harbor a salute was

fired and flags and handkerchiefs waved from galleries and housetops as a mark of respect, for which the St. Anne's pilgrims

wish to return thanks. On the return jour-

ney the same order of exercises was observed

as in going. At 5 this morning, after prayers,

Rev. Father Catulle thanked every one for

their good conduct during the pilgrimage, and

also the committee who carried it through,

ment and hope, to Rev. Fathers Catulle and Melanger, C.SS.IL, who also did their share in administering to the spiritual wants of the pilgrims; but we cannot say as much at present for the choir, but we will leave them until the pilgrimage of 1897, when we may be able to say a word in their tavor. At 6.15 this morning the Causda reached Montreal, and the pilgrims dispersed to their homes thoroughly well satisfied with their second pligrimage of the Irish Catholics of St. Ann's

The redoubtable Dan Gallery was caterer for the pilgrims, and performed his duty to the full satisfaction of everyone. His waiters were kind and attentive, and the mens was

Mrs. Sinnett, who had been using crutches for several years, being unable to walk without their aid, deposited them before the Statue of Ste. Anne, and, through her faith, walked away without them.

A FOUL TRAFFIC.

A MISSIONARY'S PROTEST AGAINST A HIDEOUS SYSTEM.

The Tradic in Indian Girls—An Appeal for Help-The Government Asked to Interiere-The Montana Law in Such Matters, etc.

To the Editor of the Mail-Sir.- I must apologize for again taking up the subject on which so much has been spoken and written of late, feeling it a duty owed to God and man to add yet another protest against the state of immorality in this neighborhood. It is no use denying it; it is staring us in the face whichever direction we may go; and we are powerless to prevent it. Much as this nauseating subject has been ventilated of late, there has not as yet been a blow struck at the root of the evil.

In the first place we say most emphatically that the fact exists, much as interested parties have to record.

It has been rumored that if we do not cease to agitate this question, a league will be brought against us at the Great Assize. God forbid that the voice of conscience and of truth should by stifled by the threats of an organ costing two hundred dollars, and for no other motive that can possibly be con-Now, sir, may I ask, is there no remedy for

ceived. and aid in ridding us of this terrible curse? Are we to train young and interesting girls, who in many instances have been baptized by us, and over whom we have pledged ourselves have a law, such as exists in the State of chased, and that under the severest penalty; state of things will cease to exist.

A case of the most distressing kind has just come before me. A young and clever girl, for two years under my charge, had just been bought by a white man for a few dol lars. The man declares that as long as the girl is faithful he intends to do well by her but we say, why do you not marry the girl? If she is good enough to live with, she is good enough to marry. But here, as in fact in every case, the favorite plea is used, "The Indian custom of marriage is quite good enough." Now, the Indian custom is nothing more than a right of possession by purchasing—as a man would buy a horse or

Is ours a land where such a thing can be done with impunity? Let the Government or Canada and the North-West answer by legislating on this serious question, and set ting it at rest forever.

Yours, etc.,
H. T. BOURNE, Missionery to the Piegan Indians. Fort Macleod, June 23.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Two Ministers and M.P.'s Levy Boodle to the Amount of \$4,000.

The Trade Bulletin makes a most serious charge against a couple of Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament in connection with the alleged settlement of a recent rej-zure of goods of a well-known fancy goods firm. It states that "not very long since a certain official connected with the firm involved Then the pulpits of the new Egypt will not lack texts from the Book which is said to be lack texts from the Book which is said to be tiger for the Irish Catholics of St. And's, was ordered post haste to Ottawa to see which source of England's greatness. And which were responded to heartly. On what could be done to extricate the house from the uncaviable and embarrassed position it then occupied before the public. The official in charge of this important mission, after fussing about the capital a good deal, returned as hastily as he left, and informed his employer that if he would conseat to give two Ministers of the Cabinet and two members of Parliament \$1,000 each (at the same time mentioning names), a settlement could be effected. The principal, in his eagerness to have the affair withdrawn from public gaze, thereupon instructed his ambassador to treat with the powers that be upon the terms mentioned, and a check for \$4,000 was given him to carry them out. "Further than this," adds the Bulletin, "we cannot speak with any degree of certainty, as we have no means of proving that the pro-ceeds of this check were actually paid to the two cabinet ministers, and the two mem-bers of parliament above referred to. We do know however that the case was settled imme-diately, notwiths anding subsequent despatches from Ottawa to the effect that no official settle ment had been made. There is something rotten and mysterious about this system of condoning offences committed against our Customs laws

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Balance of Parliamentary Fund	28 17
J. P. Whelan	50 00
John Curran	10 00
Edward Sculles	5 00
Julia	1 00
John Collins	2 00
Martin Donohos	1 00
Patrick Foley	1 00
Patrick Kehoe	2 00
Richard Gahan	5.00
Michael Connors	1 00
P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	10 00
Ince. O'Hara, Montreal	1 00
Charles Dowd	1 00
Patrick Smith	1 00
P. C. (French Canadian)	2 00
W. H. Cunningham	10 00
James Kirwin John Tierney, Arnprior, Ont	2 00
John Tierney, Arnprior, Ont	5 00
Peter McGonigle, " "	1 00
Peter McGonigle, " " John Morrin, " "	1 00
Iss. Blute, Kingsford, Ont	1 00
D. O'D	1 .00
lenry Hart	2 00
I. Gallagher, British Columbia	1 00
Jame Mullaly, J.P	5 00
R. O'Meara	1 00
Hagh O'Neill	1 00
Peter Quinn	1 00
Michael Feron	5 00
W. Heelan	5 00
Michael Delshanty	10 00
Phos. Hassett	5 0 0
J. O'Donnell	2 100
Mulcair Bros	50 00
A Friend	2 00
To the Editor of The Post :	
Thurs Co. IN c 1 1 3	G# 20

DEAR SIR,-Please fird enclosed \$55.50 towards the Home Rule Election Fund, the result of a collection taken up in our village by

the undersigned. JAMES MCKENNA. PATRICK CLARKE. P. McKenna....\$10.00 Daniel Drew.....\$1.00 Peter Cutler ... 5.00 Patrick Lonergan, 1.00 Pierro Claude, John Kinealley. 1.00 mayor...... 5.00 John Shaver.... 1.00 James McKenna 4.00 H. Gilchen.... 1.00 | August | A J. F. Lavoie.... 1.00 Jasie Lavois..... 1.00 G. Rosse....... 1.00 Miss McKenna... 1.00 F. Desmarchais... 1.00 Miss F. McKenna 1.00 M. Hurrubise... 1.00 Miss Kate Quinn., 1.90 W. J. Prender: Mrs. P. Clarke... 1.00 gast, M.D.... 1.00 Mrs. P. Clarke... C. Newman.... 1.00

Cote des Neiges, July 4th, 1886.

KINGSFORD, Ont., June 27, 1856. To The Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sm,-You will please find enclosed \$1 for the Home Rule Election Fund. JAMES BLUTE

ALL THE WAY FROM BRITISH CO-

LUMBIA. RIG BEAR CREEK, British Columbia,)

June 19th, 1886. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, -I enclose one dollar for Irish Parliamentary Fund. Please accept my thanks for your fearless advocacy of the cause of our race.

Yours truly,
J. GALLAGHER. 108 St. James Street, Montreal, 3rd July, 1886.

Care Mesers, Frothingham & Workman, City My DEAR SIR,-Responding to the notice that appears in this morning's Gazette, I beg to enclose \$10 for the Irish Home Rule Fund, and wish I could spare ten times as much, as the cause is worthy of it; and I have only to deplore the fact that so many Irish Protestants and their descendants (of which I am one) should te so badly informed on the benefits de-sived by hundreds of Ulster tenants through the Parnell agitation. This statement is not made from hearsay or rumor, as lob tained the information direct when there after the Land court had been established, and I am convinced that nothing but good can possibly follow the granting of a beneficent Home Rule

To think of such an act of justice shattering the British empire is a delusion worthy only of a less progressive and less enlightened age.

Yours faithfully, WM. T. Costigan.

Hon. Thomas White's dog has gone mad. Can there he any possible connection between this and the Gazette's rabidness towards its former Irish supporters? Can the paper have been b tten by the dog?—Herald.

CAMPAIGN "ROORBACKS."

INTEREST AMONG TRISH-AMERICANS IN THE " FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW " ARTICLE, The following despatch to the New York Herald has been received from Mr. Patrick

Egan, denying the charges made in the Fort-

nightly Review:--" Lincoln, Neb., July 2, 1886. ' To the Editor of the Herald : "In regard to the article in the Fortnightly

Review, of which I have only seen a very brief summary, any attempt to connect my name with the Phoenix Park assassinations or to make it appear that any Land League funds were ever used directly or indirectly in furtherance of the 'Invincible' organization is simply the most transparent election clap-trap.
When in December, 1882, I resigned the transucership of the Land League, my accounts

were audited by a committee consisting of the Rev. Engene Sheehy, John Dillon, M. P., and Mathew Harris. The audit certificate of those three gentlemen sets forth the amounts received, the expenditure and the balance handed over to my successor, and goes on to say, 'We certify that every item of said expenditure has been fully and satisfactorily venched for, and we have pleasure in bearing testimony to the systematic and strictly businesslike manner in which the accounts and records of said funds have been kept by Mr. Egan. This is my answer to the slanderers.
"Mr. Parnell, in any connection of this kind,

is above suspicion. But if the vindication of Mr. Parnell, or any of us, were needed, it is amply forthcoming in the recent statement of Earl Spencer, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which he said that the government of which he was the active head had failed to discover a single circumstance that would in any way connect the leaders of the National League with the outrages that had occurred in Ireland. seems to me that the fight must be going badly against the Tories when the Fortnightly Review opens its columns to trash of this kind.

PATRICK EGAN,"

OTTAWA, July 3. - To-day's Official Gazette contains the following appointments: -Hon. Sedeon Ouimet, super ntendent of education, Quebec, to he an honorable commissioner at the Colonial and Indian exhibition; J. S. C. Wurtele, Q.C., to be puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, vice the late Judge McDougall; David Raynor, D. C. Brown, David McKinnon, Bernard Murphy and John Letingy to be inspectors of fish and fish oils for the district of Prince, P.E.I.; the same gentlemen to constitute a board to examine candidates for the position of inspectors of fish and fish oils for the same district; Charles Keller, ir., of Niagara Falls, Ont., to be preventive officer in Her Majesty's customs.

YOUNG LIBERALS.

Proceedings of the First Day's Convention.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

Tory Misgovernment Emphatically Condemned.

CHEERS FOR GLADSTONE AND PARNELL

A Resolution in Favor of Irish Home Rule Adopted Amidst Wild Cheering-The Riel Question-Other Business.

The grand convention of the young Liberals of the Dominion, which was advertised to open on June 20th, drew a large gathering at Nordheimer's Hall. The convention was not opened till 11.30 a.m., when Ald. Prefentaine was elected temporary chairman. He opened the convention in a few appropriate words, thanking those present for choising him as chairman. He referred to the great work before the Convention and shanked than for attending in such tion, and thanked them for attending in such large numbers. He explained that the object of this morning's session was simply to organize, while the real work would be begun this afteroon and evening. It would be their duty to elect a president, vice president and secretary, and committees to organize the work of the

convention.

Air. Robinette, of Toronto, moved, seconded by Mr. Edgar Judge, of Montreal, that Mr. Prefontaine be nominated a permanent chairman. An amendment was offered by Mr. J. T. Hawke, Ottawa, in favor of appointing a noninating committee, but this was withrawn until the president was elected, which was according-ingly done by the adoption of the motion in fa-vor of Ald. Prefontaine's election. Considerable unimportant discussion fo

over the appointment of a committee to o ganize the work of the convention, but it was finally decided on motion of Mr. Edgar Judge to appoint the presidents of the different delegations present as members of a general com-mittee to nominate a committee on resolutions

mittee to nominate a committee on resolutions and other officers.

The following committee was then named after considerable trouble:—Messrs. J. S. McDonald, Parkdale; J. Cooke, Aultsville; E. G. Snelgrove, Cobourg; J. D. Clarke, Hamilton; E. H. Britton, Kingston; Geo, Reid, London; Dr. Cameron, Lucknow; Sharpe, Owen Sound; F. H. Chupler, Ottawa; Mathers, Winnipeg; J. H. Clark, Port Hope; Dr Graham, Richmond; Dr. de Grosbois, Roxton Falls; J. B. Loomia, Sherbrooke; Robiston Falls; J. B. Loomia, Robiston Falls; J. B. Loomia, Sherbrooke; Robiston Falls; J. B. Loomia, Sherbrooke; Robiston Falls; J. B. Loomia, Robiston Falls; J. Robiston Falls; J. Robiston Falls; J. Robiston Falls; J. Robiston Fal Winnipeg; J. H. Clark, Port Hope; In Graham, Richmond; Dr. de Grosbois, Roxton Falls; J. B. Loomis, Sherbrooke; Robinette, Toronto; Barthe, Three Rivers; J. P. Graham, Morrisburg; J. P. Noyes, Waterloo; Eugene Sicotte, Sweetsburg; Robinson, Iroquois; E. Pacaud, Quebec city; H. Rider, Stanstead; E. G. Leeland, St. Andrews; Captain Horn, Brome; H. Roy, Clarenceville; J. C. McCorkill, West Farnham; W. Finlay, Nicolet; V. Glada, Yamaska; E. B. Munro, Compton; Lachine, L'Islet; L. Dizier, St. Jean; L. Rinfret, Champlain; L. P. Brodeur, Belœil; — Duhamel, L'Assomption; Dumonde, Club National; E. Judge, Young Men's Reform Club; P. Prefontaine, St. Hilaire; L. Lavigne, Stanfold; L. P. Cardin, Sorel; J. B. Houliston, Three Rivers; Dr. Marchersmd, St. Gulllaume; Samuel Clifton, Coaticooke; Dr. Fortier, St. David; W. Nutting, St. Pudentienne; J. M. Coghlin, Qu'Appelle; James Harrington Knowles, Maurice, Manitoba.

The above committee at once met in caucus, and after a few minutes deliberation returned to the general convention, when Mr. Judge reported that they had come to a decision to appoint the following gentlemen a resolution committee, viz:—Ouebec: Messrs. Edgar Judge.

point the following gentlemen a resolution committee, viz:—Quebec: Messrs. Edgar Judge, J. C. Perreault, Bartle, Pacaud and Brodeur. Ontario: Hawke, McDonald, Robinette, Clarke, Shelgrove. Winnipeg: Mathers, Nova Scotia:

Shelgrove, Winnipeg: Matners, NovaScotia;
Jas. Harrington.

Messrs. E. Judge and E. T. McEntyre were
also nominated vice-presidents and Messrs.

Martineau and Walker joint secretaries. Ten
minutes were allowed the proposers of all resolutions to speak, and five minutes to other
speakers. The rules of the Canadian House of Commons were to be followed. Mr. Judge

as an amendment, that the names of the two This amendment created considerable discussion, as, if all ad it would give the Province of Quebet seven representatives on that committee. Several Ontario delegates spoke strongly against, while others were in favor of

secretaries be placed on the committee without whom Liberals, young and old, had good power to vote, but even this amendment reason to feel proud. only served to increase the discussion, during which Mr. Cameron, of Ontario, threatened to retire from the convention if two more Quebec men were nominated. A vote was finally taken and Mr. Barry's sub amendment was lost by a division of 26 to 35.

Mr. Barry then attempted to present another sub-amendment in favor of adding two Ontario men as well, but while he was doing so one of the delegates moved the previous question, which motion was carried, and finally the report of the general committee was adopted unamend-

One of the members of the general committee then announced that the question had come up in committee of organizing a Dominion Association, and he would like to have the opinion

of the convention thereon. (Applause.)

Mr. Robinetts, seconded by Mr. Barry, then moved that this convention recommends to the general committee the advisability of taking the necessary steps to form a Dominion associa-tion of Young Liberals. The motion was car-

ried amid applause. Previous to the meeting adjourning the secre

tary read the following letter:

Dear Sir,—I have your note. I find, with regret, that I shall not be able to avail myself of the invitation of the Executive committee of the proposed convention. I earnestly hope and believe that the convention, by the patriotism and prudence displayed, will exercise a beneficial influence on the great work of securing good government for this Dominion of

Canada, to which we are all so much lattached.
Yours truly, O. MOWAT. The convention then adjourned till 2.30 o'clock. Meanwhile the general committee met and appointed a sub-committee to discuss the question of a Dominion association. The resolution committee also sat to propose resolutions

as chairman of the committee appointed to ports of its deliberations. May they be such consider the advisability of forming a Young as shall tend to increase the force and mainconsider the advisability of forming a Young Men's Liberal Association for the Dominion, presented the following report :- Your committee would recommend the formation of an association to be called the Young Men's Liberal Association of Canada; the officers

president for each province; two secretaries, one representing the French and the other the English element; a treasurer; a committee consisting of five from each province, who, with the officers of this association, shall form the executive committee the object of the association shall be the formation of Liberal principles; the time and place of meeting and the control of the association finally to be vested in the executive committee; the association to meet and elect officers once a year; that a nominating committee consisting of four from Quebec, four from Ontario and three from the other provinces be named to nominate officers and re-port at the opening of the session to-morrow morning.

This report was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Edgar Judge handed in the report of

the committee on resolutions.

The first resolution, proposed by O. F. Pacaud, seconded by J. F. Edgar, was then

read by the chairman;
That the Young Liberals of the Dominion heartily approve of the policy and conduct of the Liberal Opposition in the Dominion Par-liament, and desire to record their high appreciation of the honor, integrity, statesman-ship and public services of their leaders, the Hon. Edward Blake and the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to place them at the head of the Dominion administration.

Mr. Pacaud made a short speech in French in support of the resolution, after which it was carried enthusiastically. Three cheers were given for Mr. Blake, three for Mr. Laurier and three for Mr. Mercier. The second resolution, dealing with man-

hood suffrage, was referred back for re-

The third resolution, proposed by T. G. Mathers, Winnipeg, seconded by H. J. Snell-grove, was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Convention the recent outbreak in the Northwest Territories was caused by a denial of justice on the part of the Government to the original settlers of those territories, by delay in the redress of grievances, by the indifference showed to petitions and re-presentations of settlers and those authorized to speak on their behalf, by the unjust local policy of the Government under which immense tracts of land were granted to colonization companies without regard to the rights of bona fide settlers, and by the partiality, diehonesty and tyranny of Government officials; that the feeling of insecurity and discontent must prevail so long as such officials are retained in their present posi-tion, and that the titles of those holding land by occupation as well as Indian titles vested in half-breeds should have the fullest recognition.

Mr. Mathers, of Winnipeg, the proposer, spoke warmly and at some length in support of the resolution. He spoke of the neg lect and indifference with which the petitions and representations of the bletis were treated by the Government and its officials. He considered that as rebels when they are success. ful are regarded as patriots, the Metis are deserving of that title of honor, because since the insurrection everything that they con-tested for has been given them by the Government.

Mr. Snellgrave and some French delegates spoke eloquently to the resolution and it was

passed unanimously.

The fourth and fifth resolutions were moved by D. E. Cameron, seconded by H.

M. Ryder.

Resolved,—That the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be submitted to a special vote of the people.

Resolved,—That the question of the adoption

Resolved,—That the question of the adoption of the Canada Temperance act be left to the constituencies, as at present, and that where the act is adopted by popular vote the Dominion Government shou'd provide the necessary machinery for the proper enforcement of the same, the Privy Council, the highest court in the realm, having decided that prohibitory the interior than Davision. legislation is within the power of the Dominion authorities.

number lour. rather warm debate. On being put by the chairman, the resolution in this form passed by a large majority.

It being observed that Mayor Beaugrand

was present in the hall, he was invited by the Chairman to take a seat on the platform, which he did amidst the cheers of the audience. When the discussion on the temperace question was over, His Worship welcomed the members of the Convention to Montreal in his official capacity as Mayor. He said he was sure that the citizens of Montreal, of all parties and all creeds, were glad that the conventian had selected their city as their place of meeting, and, therefore, in their name he bade them welcome. As a member of the Liberal party, he was delighted to see the young Liberals in con-vention, and he knew that they would discuss moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. X. Perrault, in a few words, proposed ested with moderation and good temper. the subjects in which all Liberals were inter-They should remember, however, that there was such a tang as a party discipline, and that no section of the party could be independent of every other section. It would never do, he said, for Tom, Dick and Harry to meet and to form a platform for their admitting the secretaries, provided Ontario got two more representatives.

Mr. Barry moved in sub-amoudment that the spoke of the Hon. Mr. Blake as a leader of

> THE EVENING SESSION. The Convention was called to order shortly after eight o'clock.

A DOMINION ASSOCIATION. The General Committee reported that they had selected Messrs. Kerr, Robinette, Chrysler and Cameron (Ontario). Mesars. Dorion, Ryder, Pacaud, Martineau (Quebec), Mathers, Hannington, Cochrane (representing the other provinces), as a special committee to organize a Dominion Association of Young

Liberals and to report to-day. Carried. COMPLIMENTING CARDINAL TASCHEREAU. Mr. D. E. Cameron (Ontario), moved seconded by Messrs, J. X. Perrault and D.

Barry :--"That the Young Liberals of Canada in a convention assembled have learned with extreme satisfaction the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Qeebec to the high dignity of Cardinal, and beg His Eminence to receive their sincere congratulations for this great favor to the Dominion to one of the most worthy sons

that these congratulations be immediately the peace, harmony and prosperity of the telegraphed to His Eminence by the President Empire."

Carried amid applause. LETTER FROM THE LEADER. The secretary then lead the following

TORONTO, June 26, 1886. DEAR Sirs, -On my return to town I hasten

to express my thanks to the Executive Commit-tee of the Domnion Young Men's Liberal Con-vention. I regret that it is not in my power to lution committee also sat to propose resolutions for the afternoon session.

After our reporter left the convention on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. D. E. Cameron, I shall watch with the greatest interest the re-

tain the unity of the Liberal party.
Yours truly

Edward Blake. Messrs. Walker and Martineau, Sec's.

A letter was also read from Mr. Gagnon, to consist of an honorary president, a vice. M.P.P. for Kamouraska, expressing regret

at not being present and wishing the convention all succ Mr. A. Dorion then moved, seconded by Mr. W. F. Kerr, and it was

Mr. W. K. Kerr, and it was

Resvolved, That it has been established by
irrestable evidence that in many instances the
Indians of the North-West, who are wards of
the Government, have been wronged and defrauded by those who are specually appointed to
care for them and promote their interests while
flagrant morality is too often chargeable upon
public servants. Thus, the missionary efforts
of, the churches are counteracted and lindered,
many sufferings brought upon the Indians and many sufferings brought upon the Indians and a state of dissatisfaction with the Dominion engineered to such an extent that it has become necessary to cancel all appointments of agents or instructors, who are known to be tyrannical, unjust or immoral, and to fill their places with men of integrity, sobriety and purity.

INDEPENDENCE. It was then moved by J. X. Perrault, seconded by P. G. Gorman:

"That, to secure the proper development of the trade of the Dominion, the Canadian people should have full power to negotiate their own ocumercial and other treaties with other

Mr. Martineau moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dorion:

That this convention expresses the hope that the result of commercial independence will be the complete political independence of the country. A motion to adjourn the debate was unani-

mously adopted. NOVA SCOTIA HEARD FROM.

The secretary then read the following telegram from the Premier of Nova Scotia:-

"HALIFAX, June 30, 1886.
"I regret that I cannot attend the convention, for the success of which you have my best wishes. Political issues in Nova Scotia are now deeper than ordinary party lines. Excessive taxation, neglect of our provincial rights and general misgovernment at Ottawa have revived and intensified the original prievances of Nova Scotia and produced a constitutional revolt against the union. The desire of our people is to be released from Confederation. We must press for that regardless of party alliances; but while "HALIFAX, June 30, 1886. for that regardless of party alliances; but while Nova Scotia remains in the union the Liberals of the province will very cordially co-operate with their brothren of the other provinces in with their brothren of the other provinces in bringing about a change of government at Ot-tawa, feeling assured that the whole country will be benefitted by having the affairs of the Dominion directed by a statesman of the lefty and splendid abilities of the Hon. Edward Blake.

"W. S. FIELDING." The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morang, when there will be a vote on the Independence question.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met yesterday morning shortly after ten o clock, Mr. A. P. McIntyre,

vice-president, in the chair.
Mr. Cameron, Lucknow, Ont., chairman of the committee to arrange for a Young Liberals' Dominion association, reported that the committee had made the following nominations :-

Honorary President—Hon. Edward Blake, President—All. R. Presontaine. Vice-Presidents—N. W. T. and British Columbia, Jas. Cochrine, Qu'Appelle; Mani-

tobs, T. G. Mathers, Winnipeg; Ontario, D. E. Cameron, Lucknow; Quebec, Ernest Pacaud, Quebec; New Brunswick, Jas. Harrington, St. John; Nova Scotis, Hon. S. W. Fielding, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Hon, L. H. Davies, Charlottetown.
Secretaries—T. C. Robinette, Toronto, and

A. Dorion, Montresl. Treasurer—G. B. Houliston, Three Rivers.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.—Geo. M. Reid, London; J. D. Clarke, Hamilton; J. D. E. Burnham, Emerson; Dr. McArthur and

Fred. C. Wade, Winnipeg. The report was unanimously adopted amid applause. The adjourned debate on Canadian inde-

pendence and Canadian treaty making powers was resumed. The two amendments to the main mution (already published) having been withdrawn, Mr. Cloran moved, seconded by A. Dorion, that the discussion of the question be ad-

journed until next acasion. The amendment and the main motion de claring in avor o Canada negotiating her own commercial tre ties were then adopted.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE. Mr. J. G. Barthe then moved, seconded by Mr. G. M. Reid, London, that in the opinion of this convention all restrictions on the trade and commerce of the Dominion are detrimental to the best interests of the people, and that it is absolutely necessary as a step towards the more equitable government of Canada that at the earliest possible moment the taxes on coal, on flour and on other necessaries of life, as well as raw material for manufactures, should be abolished. Carried.

IMMIGRATION. Moved by Mr. Dumont, seconded by Mr. McMahon, "Whereas the resources of the Dominion offer a sufficient inducement to all desirable classes of immigrants; and, whereas, the present policy of assisted immigration subjects our wage camers to unfair competition; therefore be it resolved that the expenditure of public money, in givious assisted passages, should be discontinued. Carried unanimously.

TORY MISREPRESENTATION. Mesers. Cameren, Lucknow, Cloran and others protested against the false and unjust report made by the Tory organ, the Gazette, of the proceedings of the convention. The remarks of the speakers were applauded, several of the deligates remarking, "We ex-

TRISH HOME RULE. Mr. Thos. Duffy moved, seconded by E. 1 Donohue, "That this convention express its sympathy with the gallant efforts now being made by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell and their followers to grant to the people of Ireland a Parliament to manage their local affairs; and the establishment of such a Parliament in Ireland is, in the opinion of this meeting, in accordance with the wants and rights of the Irish people, and would tend to

J. Cloran, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr.

Parnell. The reading of the motion was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for some time, and after addresses by Mesers. Duffy, Barry, Cloran, Dr. Graham, B. J. Coghlin, L. O. David, J. M. Taylor, Toronto, and others, they were unanimously adopted, cheers being given for Gladstone, Parnell, Blake and Laurier.

THE LATE HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON.

Moved by G. W. Staphens, M.P.P., seconded by J. P. Noves, "That this convention has learned with deep regret of the death of the late Hon. L. S. Huntington, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada, whose arduous services on behalf of pure Govern- Chrysler, and resolved, "That in the opinion times the summer.

felt recognition of this convention. It is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family." Carcied.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. Mr. A. Sutherland (Parkdale) moved, secouded by Mr. J. W. Harrington (St. John), and it was resolved, "That this convention is convinced that no settlement of the respective fishery rights of Canada and the United States will prove satissactory unless the policy of England in the negotiations is based upon the recommendations of the Canadian

Government."---Carried. MANITOBA LANDS.

Moved by H. T. Duffy, seconded by Jas. Knowles, jr., and resolved, "That the pub-lic lands of Manitoba be given back to that province upon such conditions as should be found just and equitable." Carried.

THE BIRL CARE.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre (Ottawa) then moved, seconded by Mr. H J. Cloran,

"That this Convention approves the of the Hon. Edward Blake in relation to the execution of Louis Riel, and is desirous of joining in the censure of the Dominion Government for that act, for the reasons stated by the leader of the late ression of the of the Liberal party at the late session of the Dominion Parliament.

Mesars. McIntyre, Cloren, David, Mayor Beaugrand and Jar. McShane, fr., M.P.P., delivered brief addresses in support of the resolution. They pointed out the unjust manner in which Riel had been executed, when all knew well that he was not sound in his mind. They also censured the Government for its maladministration of North-West affairs, and concluded by expressing satisfaction at the fact that this question had been taken up in a broad and national manner, and all hoped that the unity which now prevailed among all liberal minded people would con-tinue, and that the rights of all the provinces would be looked after.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Moved by Mr. Robinette, seconded by Mr. Martineau, and resolved, "That the convention condemns the Franchise Act adopted by the Dominion Parliament, approves the prin ciple that the Franchise is a subject which should be dealt with exclusively by the Provincial Legislature, declares that the preparation of Electoral lists should be delegated to the municipal councils of the county. and pledges itself to use every legitimate effort to secure a repeal of the said act and so save to the people of Canada the enormous costs involved in the operation of the act.' The convention then took rucess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Edgar Judge called the meeting to order at three o'clock, and expressed the hope that the speakers would be brief in their remarks, as there still remained much business

THE VETO POWER.

Mr. J. P. Noyes moved, seconded by Mr.

A. M. Taylor, and it was resolved,
"That this Convention protests against the ostamments leavistications leaves and a surger the Federal Government upon rights guaranteed to the several provinces of the Dominion; believes that the veto power now possessed by the Governor-General in Council with respect to provincial legislation should be abolished, and further believes that the course constitute a supreme check upon unconstitu-tional provincial legislation." (Carried.)

THE SENATE. Mr. Williston then moved, seconded by

Mr. Jas. Mitchell :---"That the Dominion Senate as at present constituted is utterly useless as a legislative body legislation is within the power of the Dominion authorities.

Mr. J. D. Clark proposed, and Mr. F. H. Chrysler seconded, that resolution number five be put as an amendment to resolution number five be put as an amendment to resolution number four. This motion gave rise to a Smith Cartie Portage is Prairie Man. F. Stituted is nittedly useless as a legislative body and has failed to realize the hopes or expectations of those who at confederation believed that the second chamber, composed entirely of members nominated by the Grown, would prove a members nominated by the Grown, would prove the put as an amendment to resolution for the province of the second chamber, composed entirely of members nominated by the Grown, would prove the put as an amendment to resolution of these who at confederation believed.

Most province is provinced in the province of the province of the second chamber, composed entirely of members nominated by the Grown, would prove the province of the province Smith Curtis, Portage la Prairie, Man.; F. I imprudent legi lation by the House of Commons; that in the opinion of this Convention the Senate should be reformed in such a way as to make it an elective chambe , without interfering with the present proportionate represen-tation of the vario ...nces therein. Be it further resolved that the territories of Assiniboine, Saskatchewan and Alberta ought to be granted representation in the said elective

Sen**ate.** ' Mr. L. P. Brodeur moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. P. G. Martineau:-"That all the words in the motion be erseed and that the Senate be abolished."

Mr. Willotson and Hawke advocated the motion, while Measrs. Dorion, Tremblay and Brodeur favored the amendment, which on being put to the vote was carried by a division of 53 regainst 26.

Ottawa delegation, and then moved, seconded by Mr. Robinette, "That Ald. Prefontaine leave the chair and be replaced by Mr. Cameron. Carried. sion of 53 rgainst 26.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

Mr. James Knowles moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor :- "That the Judges of Provincial Courts should be appointed by Provincial Governments." Carried.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Robinette:—"That in the opinion of this convention boards of arbitrators should be appointed with compulsory powers to settle labor disputes between public corporations and their employes, and this convention further recommends the appointment of a commission to enquire into and report upon the whole labor question." (Carried.) An amendment to postpoue the question

was rejected, and the main motion carried. MANITODA RIGHTS. Moved by T. G. Mathers, seconded by W.

F. Kerr, and resolved, "That the right of the Province of Manitoba under the British North America Act to charter railways within its boundaries should not be interfered with." Carried. IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

Moved by Mr. A. M. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Walker, "That legislation by the Imperial Perhament be sought with the view of restoring to the Dominion the power possessed by the fermer Province of Canada to alter or and the constitution of the country," was lost. SUPERANNUATION.

Moved by Mr. Williston, seconded by Mr. Ryder, and resolved, "That the system of superannuation and granting of pensions to members of the Civil Service is attended with great abuses, and having due regard to existing rights should be entirely abolished." (Carried.) LAND SPECULATION.

Moved by Mr. Clarke and seconded by Mr. Brodeur and resolved, "That in the opinion of this convention the policy of granting the public lands to speculators pursued by the present Dominion Government is to be condemned, and that in future all the public lands should be granted to actual set-

tlers only." (Carried.)

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT. Moved by Mr. McMahon and seconded by Mr. Tremblay, and resolved, "That no member, solicitor or employe of a corporation seeking or receiving land, contracts, money, subsidies or other pecuniary advantages from the Government should be permitted to sit or vote in Parliament." Carried.

BRIDERY IN ELECTIONS.

ment and the best interests of the Dominion, of this convention, bribery in elections is a and whose name and sympathy with the conspiracy against the public wellare and "Tried in the balance and found wanting," young men of the country deserve the heartshould be made punishable by imprisonment is the general verdict rendered against most without the option of a fine in the case of both of the so called cures for lung-troubles. Such briber and brives." (Carried.)

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Moved by Mr. T. C. Robinette, and seconded by Mr. Tremblay, and resolved. "That the notorious abuses in connection with the Civil Service of the Dominion are anch as call for immediate action; that the anoual expenditure upon the Civil Service is far beyond the requirements of the country; that the present system of examinations is farcial and useless, merit being wholly ignored; that a com-plete measure of Civil Service reform is necesmerit sary by which the expenditure may be reduced, the nepotism and favoritism practised by the present Government rendered impossible and the public service rendered independent of political parties. That this convention desires to place upon record its condemnation of the practice of importing men to fill positions in the public service, which can be properly and effi-ciently filled by Canadians. Carried.

GERRYMANDERING CONDEMNED. Moved by Mr. Robinette, seconded by Mr. D. E. Cameron, that the Dominion authorities shall have no power to change the electoral divisions, but that the Previncial Government shall have full control of all such matters,
Moved by J. Knowles, seconded by J. E.

Allan, that the subject be postponed until

the next convention. It was moved by Mr. Willotson, in subamendment, and resolved, "That this convention condemns in the strongest possible terms the gerrymandering of the constituencies, as undertaken unwarrantably by the present Dominion Government, and resolves that the evil shall be undone at the earliest possible moment." (Carried.)

RECIPROCITY. Mr. E. Judge moved, seconded by Mr. E. Pacaud, and it was unanimously resolved that this convention is strongly in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with the United

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

A lengthy motion, moved by Mr. Wm. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. H. S. Snellgrove, with regard to having Canada represented at the coming Congress of American nations at Washington, was postponed until next convention.

PENNY POSTAGE.

Moved by Mr. Knowles and seconded by Walker, sud resolved, "That this convention is of the opinion that the two cents postage system should be established in the Dominion. This completed the business of the conven-

tion, and on bringing it to a close the chair man returned thanks to all those who had attended it. He said that the work of the convention would have a good effect upon the electorate, and he also hoped that the efforts of the Young Liberals towards obtaining good government would be rewarded. He also thanked the press for the fairness BYRNES—At Quebec, on the 23rd inst, they had shown in reporting the proceedings Mr. Michael Byrnes, and 36 years, a native of the Convention, with one exception, which was the organ of one of the Ministers at Ottawa, which had been most unfair and unjust and had falsely reported the pro-ceedings. He hoped that at other conventions they would also be treated well. in concluding he said that he had been chosen by all the delegates and had accepted the position knowing that it was a great honor to him. The Tory party had done everything to prevent him receiving that honor. It was for him a vindication (Cheera), though he did not need that, as his friends were perfectly well satisfied with his course. He closed by thanking all for their atten-dance at the first convention of Young Lib-

erals held in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. A. M. Taylor (Toronto), then moved, seconded by Mr. Graham (Morrisburg), beloved wife of John Campbell. "That the thanks of the convention are due

Mr. Taylor, in speaking to his motion, returned thanks for the manner in which the Ontario delegation had been received, and hoped that the visit would be returned by the Montreal contingent. He was proud of the Young Liberals of Quebec and all had been charmed by their eloquence.

Mr. Graham also spoke to the motion in the same strain, after which it was car-

Mr. Hawke returned thanks on behalf of the

Thanks were then voted to Alderman Prefontaine for the manner in which he had presided at the Convention.

After some remarks by Messrs Tremblay, Cameron and McIntyre, Alderman Prefontaine returned thanks.

A vote of thanks was also unanimously passed to the secretaries, Mesers W. S. Walker and P. G. Martineau, for their arduous duties in connection with the Convention, which had been brought about by a resolution offered by Mr. Walker on the 25th September,

The Convention was then closed with cheers for the Queen, Blake, Mercier, Laurier, Mowat, the Young Liberals and Alderman Prefontaine.

EASILY CURED.

Mrs. Berkinshaw, 26 Pembroke street, Toronto, cured of a bad lameness of the kneejoint, upon which the surgeons were about to operate. Other treatment had been tried in vain. Hagyard's Yellow Oil was the remedy

A gentleman at Allendale, S. C., who is fifty-one years of age, has begun cutting a new set of teeth.

AFTER TWENTY THREE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the blood.

German engineers have succeeded in diminishing the swaying in locomotives, and with it the wear of the rear driver flanges, by making the tender coupling more or less rigid laterally, and, indeed, four-wheeled locomo tives have been used on some roads for line engines by having heavy shoot bolts on each side entering sockets on the tender—in this way preventing either vertical or horizontal swaying.

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

There is scarcely any fright more alarming to a mother than the ominous sound of croup -so liable at the hour of night. When Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam (for the throat and lungs) is at hand, croup and distressing coughs lose half their terrors. It cures coughs, asthma and bronchitis.

Three hundred observers have enlisted in Massachusetts to take thunderstorm observaBELSHAZZER'S WARNING.

"Tried in the balance and found wanting," a decision has never been given against Dr R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." On the controry, it is conceded by though ands who have tried it, to be the only remedy for consumption (soroinle of the lungs) and scrofulous diseases generally. It will not core when both lungs are most gone, but if taken when the disease is in the first stages it never fails. It is also specific for such scrofulous affections as fever-sores, white swellings; hip joint disease, and great ting ula-re, and for blood tainta generally, rom whatever cause arising. By druggists.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the eld method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofnlous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most tunid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions," Both the preperations soothe, heal, and purity. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such

MARRIED.

FULLERTON—KELLY—On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at St. Patrick's church, whether, by the Reverend J. Hayden, C.SS.R., Rotert Fullerton to Mary Ann Kelly.

DONAHUE—KENNEDY.—At St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. Father Larreque, on the 21st instant, William Donahus to Miss Ellen Kennedy, daughter of the late Michael Kennedy. All of this city.

DUCCOS EARDERLY.

DUCLOS-FARRELL.-At St. Joseph's DUCLOS—FARRELL.—At St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Abbe Bruchesi, assisted by the Rev. Father Larocque, Robert Duclos, to Mary, youngest daughter of Francis Farrell, all of this city.

DINAHAN—MULLIN.—On Monday, the 28th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Mr. R. T. Dinaham to Miss W. Mullin, daughter of Mr. M. C. Mullin, of this city.

FOLEY — SHANAHAN. — At Cadillac, Mich., on Sunday, June 27th, John Foley, of Montreal, to Miss Elizabeth Shanahan, of

Osgooie, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont., japers please copy.
Ottawa, Ont., japers please copy.
WALSH—SHEERAN.—At St. Ann's
Church, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, by d 2
Rev. Father Catulle, Richard Walsh, of St.
Marthe, to Miss Mary Ann Sheeran, daughter
of the late Thomas Sheeran, of this city.
148-2

DIED. McCAULEY-In this city, on the 25th of June, Annie McCauley, aged 21 years. MILLOY—In this city on July 2, 1886, of brain fever, Geralline, youngest daughter of James Milloy, aged 3 years 6 months.

DICKSON—Accidentally drowned, at Quebec, on June 25th, inst., David James, beloved son of Wm. Henry Charles Dickson. JEEFERY-At Quebec, on the 23rd inst., Marie Eva Eliza, youngest daughter of Robert

Andrew Jeffery. LEMESURIER—At London, England, on the 10th inst., Lucy Darling, wife of Lieut. Colonel T. A. LeMesurier, A.C.G.

RYAN--In this city, on the 26th instant, Mabel Clifford, aged 3 months, only daughter of Wm. Ryan.

MACKAY—In this city, on 25th June, Mary Mildred, aged 8 months, youngest daughter of Jus. M. Mackay.

DONNELLY-On Wednesday, 30th June, to the different Montreal clubs for bringing 1886, Joseph Neil, aged 9 years and 9 months, this convention to success." McMANUS-In this city, on the 28th inst.

of lr in fever, Joseph Patrick, aged 20 years and 4 days, son of Patrick McManus. DOWD.-In this city, on the 29th instant Francis Robert, aged I year and 10 days, only son of C. H. Dowd.

McCARTHY-At St. Gabriel Village, on the 27th instant, Frances Anne, aged 1 year, 4 months and 3 days, youngest and beloved daughter of Denis McCarthy.

REDDY—At Quebec, on the 25th inst, after a long and painful illness, Bridget Agner, youngest daughter of John Reddy, aged 17 years and 4 months. MATTHEWS—At Chicago, on the 16th inst., Edward Matthews, aged 24 years, son of the late Roger Matthews, of Montreal.

New York and Brooklyn papers please copy. DICKSON.—Accidentally drowned, on the 25th inst., at Quebec, David James Dickson, eldest and beloved son of William H. and Charlotte Dickson, aged 9 years and 10 months. MAHER.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Authory Maher, aged 67 years, Sub-Chief of Police, a native of Ballyfolin, County Tipperary,

Ireland.

Boston and Lowell papers please copy. MACMAHON—At Spencer Cove, Quebec, on the 17th instant, Mary MacMahon, widow of the late Maurice Lynch, a native of the parish of Adair, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 67 years.

Grand Rapids, Wis., and Quebec papers please copy BEAUDRY.—In this city, on the 25th inst, the Hom. Jean Louis Beaudry, Legislative Councillor, at the age of 77 years and 3 months. The funeral will take place on Monday 28th

FARM FOR SALE

inst., from his late residence, 31 Drummond

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris-

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TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY HOLDing a diploma for a Model School, French and English, from the R. C. Board, Montreal, wishes an engagement. She has taught two years, is capable of taking charge of the organ and directing the choir of the church, both in French and English. Address "Teacher, office of The True Witness, Montreal. Reference: The Sisters of St. Anne, Lachine, P. O. 47-3

AT THE FESTIVE BOARD.

The Annual Banquet of the Club Sationals. tirring Specches Arouse Great Enthusinsur—The Mon. Mr. Mercler Receives an ovation-Liberal Policy Defended and Success Prophesion.

The annual banquet of Le Club Nationals came off fast evening in the large dining hall of the Windsor hotel. About 200 gentlemen, including many delegates from Onterio and

elsewhere, were present.

Alderman R. Prefontaine, president of the club, occupied the chair, having upon his right Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. Edgar Judge, president of the Young Men's Reform club; Mesers. George W. Stephens, M.P.P., T. C. Robinette, Toronto, H. J. Cloran, Selkirk Cross, B. J. Cogblin, J. X. Perrault, and on his left Mr. A. F. McIntyre, president of the Young Men's Reform Club of Ottawa; Messra. J. E. Robidoux, M.P.P., Jas. McShane, M.P.P., D. E. Cameron, Luck-Jas. McShane, M.P.P., D. E. Cameron, Lucknow, Ont; Ald. Beausoleil, Brunet and Dufresne, E. L. Beique, L. O. David, E. Lareau, ex. Ald. Strond, D. Barry, J. K. Ward, A. Perry and James Stowart. The vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. P. G. Martineau, Prevust, Bruneau and Coghlin.

The dinner provided was an excellent one and did credit to the Windsor. After dinner speech making was commenced. The chairman proposed a toast to "The

Queen." The chairman then proposed a toast to "Canadian Independence," and in doing so said that he was merely giving effect to the policy enunciated by the club some four years ago. All knew that such a change was not to be expected in a year or so, but all were believing that it was coming, and when it did come he hoped it would be for the benefit of the country.

The total was responded to by Mr. H. J. Cloran, who was received with loud cheers. He said that the public opinion of Canada was fast reaching the conclusion that Canada should soon take its legit mate position among the nations. It was nearing the day when it would throw off the colonial mantle and assume all the attrioutes of a free and independent country. (Loud cheers.) He quoted Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, John Bright, and even the Tory Gazette, as being or having been advocates of independence. He protested against the Tory organs flinging vile epithets at the heads of young Canadians who desired to see Canada set up house tor itself and emjoy all the privileges, powers and responsibilities of a free country. Applause.) He advanced many arguments in favor of independence which were fercible and convincing. Of course he did not expect the question to be solved in a day or a year. A people more than individuals could afford fo wait, but it was the duty of every citizen to see that there was no unnecessary delay in the acquisition of the greatest blessing that could be the lot of a country—its independ-

ence. (Loud Applause.)
At this moment the Hon. Mr. Mercier entered the dining hall, and was extended an ovation which lasted several minutes.

Mr. Geo. Sandfield Macdonald, of Cornwall, and Mr. Cameron, of Lucknow, Ont., also responded to the toast, and expressed the hope that the next political change which Canada would undergo would be indepen-dence, and hoped that all would live to see the day in which Canada would become a nation. Mr. Cameron adduced a special argument to show that Canada had all the clements of a nation, and thought that the independence idea should be made a subject of discussion of all political clubs.

Mr. J. X. Perrault also responded to the toast, and expressed his pleasure at seeing that independence was making so much progress, and he hoped that it would be more and more appreciated every day.

The chairman then gave the toast of "The iberal Party," which was received with great enthusiasm. He called upon Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. A. F. McIntyre, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier to respond.

Mayor Beaugrand, when he rose to respond, was loudly applauded. He held that the Liberal party of Quebec was the worthy exponent of the great ideas which had given liberty in all lands. The Liberal party had for its representatives in all ages and in all times the most progressive men and the greatest patriots. Canadians were all proud of Papineau, Mackenzie, Blake and Mercier. (Applause.) All Liberals had a right to be proud of their principles, and the convention just closed had shown that they had the courage of advocating them. He hoped they would obtain the victory in the coming struggle, but if they did not they would still have the satisfaction of knowing that they were in the right and that their cause would finally triumph. He thanked the delegates from the other provinces for having come to Men real, and he hoped that they were satisfied and

pleased with their trip. Mr. A. F. McIntyre was loudly applauded during his remarks. He commenced by saying that at all times the Liberal party had been found to be the party of justice, of progress and of humanity. The leaders of the Liberal party in all countries were among the most illustrious men of their If Canada had self-government it owed it to Papineau, William Lyon Mackenzie and the other patriotic men who had carried their lives in their hands while struggling for constitutional liberty. All

had reason to feel proud of their leader, the Hon. Edward Blake,—(applause)—than whom no better man ever lived. Since he had become the leader of the Liberals the differences of faith and nationality had vanished. He had created a party which extends from end to end of the country, and which is composed of all honest, in dependent, right thinking men. Under Mr. Mercier the Liberal party was bound to This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. secure victory in the coming struggle, and the To be had of all Druggists. See advertise-Province would obtain as a consequence the best Government it had ever had. (Cheers.) The Liberal party were going to reconquer Quebec—(applause)—and would do so in a short time. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Mercier was long and rapturously cheered on rising to respond, the ovation lasting several minutes. He felt that in responding to the toast the National Party should have been added to it, as it was to-day identified with the Liberal Party, which included among its ranks the most enlight-ened and patriotic men in the country. The principles of the Liberal Party are sufficiently broad and generous to allow of all men of all nationalities to stand up in its defence. As an example Gladstone was now. engaged in one of the greatest struggles in the world's history to grant justice to a whole people. The Liberal party was the natural protector of the weak and oppressed in all countries, no matter whether they were inhabitants, of the Green Isle or of the North-West Territories. (Cheers.) The great Canadian leader had been the first to rise in Parliament to ask that justice be given to Ireland. (Applause.) The Canadian people had a right to feel proud of Papineau, Baldwins, Lafontaines and Hume Blakes, who had laid the foundations of constitutional governto men who had strayed from the true prin. who went to the shop and bought it for \$12.

ciples of their forefathers. (Cheers.) concluding, he appealed to all to rally to the support of the Liberal cause, which was national in the largest and best sense. National discipline would have to be submitted to by all, and as for him, he would ever be found during the struggle at every point of danger, working for the success of the national cause. Their triumph would relieve the country from a horde of speculators who, after robbing the country, had attempted to set class against class and creed against creed. When victory shall have been secured in Queboo the triumph of Edward Blake in the Dominion House will have been achieved. (Applause.) Mr. Mercier resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, of Toronto, then proposed a toast to "the autonomy of the Provinces." In his address he said that Mowat and his lieutenants had maintained the autonomy of Ontario, and Mr. Mercier, he was certain, would uphold that of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. J. E. Robidoux, M. P. P. for Chateauguay, in responding, remarked that the upholding of the autonomy of the Provinces was pre-eminently a Liberal doctrine. Liberalism was to be found in the spirit of the laws of Canada. So-called Conservative principles existed nowhere, and the Liberal party was ever to be found defending the rights of the Provinces. It had brought about the greatest reforms, and he hoped that the party would come out of the approaching struggle enabled to perform still greater service.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., also acknowledged the toast in a few well-chosen remarks.

Mr. Selkirk Cross proposed a toast to 'The Commerce and Industry of Canada" in an appropriate manner, expressing the hope that the regrettable emigration to the

United States would soon be stopped.

Mr. Edgar Judge replied in an earnest menner, paying a high tribute to the memory of the late Hon. John Young, who had first conceived the idea of deep-ening the channel of the St. Lawrence, and to whom Montreal was indebted for being the head of ocean navigation. He was satisfied that when the Government had assumed the channel debt the St. Lawrence route would become the great route of export for the North-West production.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin also responded, and among his remarks held that the National Policy was going to ruin the country, and as some one had remarked, "Canada was get-ting rich by becoming deeper and deeper in debt." The heavy revenue shown by the Finance Minister was an accumulation of the wealth of the people, which should be in the

people's pockets.

Mr. McShane followed, and was received with applause. He referred to the great strides which Canada had made in the paths of commercial industry. Montreal was well maintaining its position, and he hoped that such would always be the case. He was glad of the success of the convention, and thought it reflected the greatest credit upon the party at large. They had all been glad to hear Mr. Mercier and he was happy to say that that gentleman was a leader of which they had reason to be proud. In the coming struggle all honest men would support the Liberal party, whose efforts were now about to be crowned with success

Mr. Lussier gave a toast to the "Young Liberals," which was responded to by Mr. P. Ernest Tremblay.

Mr. Primeau proposed one to the "Sister Clubs" which was acknowledged by Mr. Snellgrove, of the Cobourg World; Mr. Sauvalle, a toast to "The Press" which was responded to by Mr. Lemieux of La Patrie, and Mr. Rinfret to "The Ladies," which was answered to by Mr. Lafortune. The success of the dinner is largely due to

the energy of the following officers of the Club:-President, R. Prefontaine; Vice-President, F. X. Dupuis; Secretary, A. A. Bruneau; Assistant Secretary, Wilfrid Larose; Corresponding Secretary, H. Viau; Treasurer, L. J. P. Bissonnette; Librarian, Eugene Mc-Lareau, P. H. Roy, F. G. Bouthiller, Ernest Tremblay, A. E. Poirier, Wm. Scallon, Achille Dorion, P. G. Martineau, R. Dandur-Kay; Committee, Alphonse Christin, Edmond and, R. Prefentaine.

remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

COMPELLED TO YIELD. Obstinute skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and re-

gulate all the secretions. Owing to reports being sent home by Swiss women converted to Mormonism, the missionaries in Switzerland are being attacked right and left. Many of them have fled the country

and others are preparing to follow.

FIVE YEARS OF TORTURE.

Mrs. U. Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to
say that Burdock's Blood Bitters enred her of headaches, from which she had suffered for five years, all other means having failed.

A tramp has confided to an Omaha reporter that in order that his hands may be calloused like those of a workingman he carries s hickory stick which he grasps and twists as he walks, thus keeping his hands in a condition to deceive any justice before whom he may be arraigned as a vagrant.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose.

A Roman Catholic church is to be built at Jerusalem, in which Masses will be said daily for the dead and dying throughout Christendom. It is to be called the "Chapel of the Dead.

ALL ABOUT A SUCCESSFUL HUNT IN ALABAMA.

Mr. William Hunt of Vineton, Autauga Co., Ala., came to town to forward his ticket, which drew one-fifth of the first capital prize of \$75,000, amounting to \$15,000, in The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans. He is a merchant and farmer of Autuaga, and will be forty years old in September. He says he has been buying tickets for the past twenty years, but has always won more than he spent for tickets. In twenty years he has paid out \$435, and received (including the last prize) \$15,900. He is satisfied that the drawing is straight and fair.—Salem (Ala.) Times, May 18.

A Louisville lady says that milliners are the sharpest dealers on earth, and suit the prices to their customers' pocketbooks. She knows, for, after trying vainly to buy a benment in this country. To day the Liberal net for less than the \$25 asked, she went nerty was extending the hand of fellowship home and described the bonnet to her servant.

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from a common Brotch, or Emption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-Freum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Bose Hash, Beils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Mip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Mip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrotulous Affections.

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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pience illought scriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

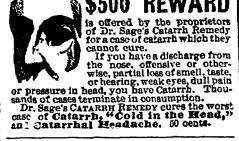
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizzinces, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigostion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Hillousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

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We publish a partial list of those who have informed us of having lately received some of the best presents. The following received *Diamond Rings*: John Reed, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. P. Kirk, Clinton, 1a; Mary L. Nevins, Lincoln, Neb.; Fred, C. Long, Stockton, Cal. The following received *Gold *Diatehes*: Henry Marks, Evansville, Ind.; Jennie M. Evans, Lakewood, Kan.; Gorigh, Hartford, Cona.; F. O. Stevens, Lewiston, Me. The following received *Soilver Wedens, Alcain Norwood, Te., Fairfield, Me.; Elmer C. Johns, Benton, Tex.; Mary Ulman, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred, Green, Kirkwood, Ia. The following received *Silver Wentches*: G. P. Worth, Laramie, Wy.; Paul Haynes, Portland, Ore.; O. G. Schull, Butte City, Washington Ter.

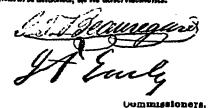
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place Monthly, and the Extenoronary was regularly every three months instead of Semi-annually as heretofore, beginning These Famous P. Purify the BLOOD, and as most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the March, 1886.

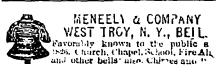
A SPLEADID OPPORTENITY TO WIN A SPLEADID OPPORTENITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, July 13, 1886—194th Monthly Drawing

Capital Prize. \$75,000. 190,960 Tickets at Five bollars Each, Frac

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		LIST OF P	RIKES.		
1	CAPITAL P	RIZE			\$75,000
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M. A. DAUPHIN. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington. D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis-NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans. La



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF !

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Beef. ---- ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

CONSUMPTION.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto CHARLES BELLEVISION OF VACUUM AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION. RETABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 22 VICT. CAP. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS #First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00

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PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place

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THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING 🖁

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (S cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S, E. LEFERVRE,
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PILES Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST,

BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a currical application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills, it is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gracually built up until strong enough to resist every tondency to disease. If an dreds of subite maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fartified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoropathic Chemists,

LONDON, England,

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

We respectfully wish to draw your kind attention to the MINERAL WATER from the justly celebrated

ST. LEON SPRINGS.

This water is exactly similar in its attributes to good cid wine which "needs no bush": Once tried as a remedy for all the Complaints hereinafter set forth, the efficacy of the ST. LEON WATER is fully established by the testimony of irreproschable

people.

The incresseing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty (a sure sign of its excellence), clearly shows that "kind Nature's healing balm" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions called from the Books of Galen.

Amongst the many Complaints it has been found a certain and lasting cure for, we could mention Cholera, Dyspepsia, Heart-Barn, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Bronchitis, Measies, Gravel, Smallpox and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER. 13 Just Received a fresh supply of above WATER at Depot.

CINCRAS, LANGLOIS & CO., DOMINION AGENTS,

4 Victoria Square, Montreal

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are worderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the Wold.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Gures Sera Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn • n to fail.

Both rin and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

FITS by a new system of treatment. Two
Trial Bottles sent freu. Send for
Treatise giving full particulars.
N. Y Sole Agent for Canada.
T. PEARSON, Box 1350, MONTRAL.

FITS 43-13



Sick Headache and relieve all the trombles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Even if 21 sy only cured

carter's Lattic Liver 17118 are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In viais at 25 cents; five for §1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS HEARTBURN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO. Proprietors

THE STOMACH,

OF THE SKIN,

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Peals for Churches,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, 6tc.
Fully warranted: satisfaction guaranteed. Sond for price and catalogue,
HY, McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE,
Md, U. S. Mention this paper. Finest Grade of Bells,

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BUUKETE DELL FUGUETA.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Firs Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New-foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Made.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STRAMEHIPS. They are built in water-light compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.



THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICESailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive en board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotiand, are intended to be despatched,

FROM OURBEC.

FROM QUEBEC: *These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep, Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin \$60, \$70, and \$80 according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Steerage \$20.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL EXTRA Sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on Fridays, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL SERVICE Are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:—

Buenos Ayrean.about June 10

THE STEAMERS OF THE LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL LINE
Are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:—

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, S JOHNS, HALIFAX AND RALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE

Are intended to be despatched as follows:-THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON-BERRY, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN AND BOSTON SERVICE Are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow threet:-FROM BOSTON:

Canadlan about June 25
Waldensian about June 25
Prussian about July 3 THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND PHIL-

ADELPHIA SERVICE.
are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow: FROM PHILADELPHIA:
Austrian about June 23
Scandinavian about July 14

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal.

May 28th 1886. WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and intelligent, in her own locality, for work endorsed by clergy. References required, Good salary and permanent position with old firm. Address "CATHOLIC WORK," 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE. 115 Acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 18 acres

from the Depot and Village of New Glasgow. Barns, Dwelling House, all in good order. TERMS EASY. For particulars apply to M. COLLINS,

New Glasgow, Terrebonne County, P.O. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Bells Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY N.Y. A PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, n other leterious substance, is so prepar to r

readily with flour and retain virtues for ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the tra marke

THE ELECTION CONTEST.

Continued from first page. STR CHARLES DILKE DEFEATED.

Up to midnight 207 Unionists and 105 Gladstonians had been arrested. Sir Charles Dilke, Gladstonian, has been defeated at Chelsea by Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Conservative. The vote stood, 4,304 to 4,128. At the last election the poll stood 4,291 for Dilke to 4,116 for Whitmore. Thus a Liberal majority of 275 is converted into a Conservative one of 276. The news of Sir Charles defeat caused a sensation here. In many constituencies where the Gladstonian many constituencies where the Gladstonian candidates have been returned the majorities have been reduced fully 1,000. Sir Charles Russell, attorney-general, has been elected in South Hackney by 100 majority. At the last election his majority was 942.

MORE PARNELLITES RETURNED BY ACCLAMA-

The following parliamentary candidates have been returned without opposition; they are all Parnellites:—W. J. Lane, east division, Cork; J. Finucane, east division, Limerick; D. Crilly, north division, Mayo; John O'Connor, south division, Tipperary; John Mooper, southeast division, Cork; T. John Wooper, southeast division, Cork; T.
Sexton, south division, Sligo; John E. Redmend, north division, Wexford; E. Harringon, west division, Kerry; M. Hayes, east
(Bukinasloe) division, Galway; J. Cox, east
division, Clare; Dr. C. Tanner, middle divi-

THE NORTHAMPTON ELECTION. In Northampton Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh, Gladstonians, were elected over Mr. Turner, Unionist, and Mr. Lees, Conservative. The vote was: Labouchere, 4,057; Bradlaugh, 4,453; Turner, 3,850; Lees, 3,456. Thus far Mr. Bradlaugh is the only carefidet who have really as a result. only candidate who has polled more votes than at the last election. His vote last autumn was 4,315.

MRS. GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

LONDON, July 4.—In the absence of the grand old man Mrs. Gladatone has taken the

"Aye she is a grand old woman," I heard an enthusiastic Mile Ender say to a

Mrs. Gladstone was elequent last night in the case of Mr. Arnold, while at Mile End. But it was a grand old man's eloquence, after all, for she read a letter from her great husband, which at once fired the enthusiasm of the closely packed audience.

"Though his voice cannot travel the distance," she said, "my friends, I think I cannot do better than give you a message from him, which, if you will allow me, I will read. He bids you people of this country bethink yourself of the position in which you stand. "My friends," she said, "I may call you so because the East End of London is well known to me -I thank you with all my heart for your touching reception, but I well know for whose sake it is given -for my husband's. Let me tell you his heart is with you. Look buck upon the history of the past and forward to the prospects of the future. Listen! prudence, courage, honor! What a privilege it is for you to help redress the wrongs of Ireland. The wife of a miserable fool—a regular loafer The battle is begun. You are to help win it.

Rally round our friend, Mr. White. Think of all his work and devotion on other occa.

You dislike the name of mechanic, eh of all his work and devotion on other occasions. As my husband says, in the beautiful memory of the past discord, so that you may mechanic. ring in the blessed reign of peace. God grant it may be so !"

use the expression, at parliamentary and platform speaking. Long ago she learned the secret of telling phrases. Last night she was in capital form. She stepped up to the indet, regular and constant in exercise. The restrum without a touch of nervousness. She was clad in a black gown and bonnet, her shoulders enveloped in a cloud of lace, festconed by a diamond clasp. Mrs. Gladstone's voice—it needs no pomatum pot—is low and tremulous, but reaches to the end of the room. The sight of her was alone sufficient to evoke the most tremendous loyalty.

"IRISH PEDIGREES."

the learned genealogist and antiquary, John O'Hart, Esq., of Dublin, has issued a prospectus for a new and enlarged edition of his great work, "The Irish Pedigrees," which will be a text book for the Irish race "at home and abroad," where they may learn many particulars of their families not elsewhere to be found. We beg to call the attention of our people to the following circular by Mr. O'Hart, on his great work, which we herewith publish in full:—

[Circular.]

[Circular.]

The third edition of my "Irish Pedigrees" being exhausted, I beg to say that I am now engaged, in my little lelsure time, in preparing a fourth edition of that work, which I expect to have ready for the press early in the coming new year. That edition will contain, so far as I can collect, not only all the family names of Irish origin now scattered all over the world, but also the names of those Irish families of Danish, Anglo-Norman, English, Welsh, Scottish, Huguenot and Palatine extraction, which titled in Ireland since the English invasion. It he present representatives of these several trish families, or of any branches thereof,

arish families, or of any branches thereof, will kindly assist me in collecting therefor the genealogies of their respective families as far back as they can be traced (even if only as far back as they can be traced (even if only for three or four generations), I would hope that my fourth edition of "Irish Pedigrees" will be a text book in which Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen, wherever their lot; is cast, can find, not only the origin, but the genealogies of their respective families.

"As my work caters to the prejudices of no cept or party, there is no valid reason for withtolding therefrom such information; on the contrary, the man who can assist in res-

the contrary, the man who can assist in rescuing his family genealogy from oblivion, and will not do so, incurs Sir Walter Scott's reproach to him whose soul is dead to "love of country"

Any genealogical information which such representatives may be pleased to communi-cate to me, might also contain a description of their family arms, and any matter of his-toric interest relating to any member of the tamily mentioned in the genealogy; but any such heraldic, genealogical or historical in-

formation must bear the strictest scrutiny.
Under these conditions I shall be glad to hear as soon as possible from any representatives of Irish families, at home and abroad, who are desirous of collecting and preserving their family genealogies in my "Irish Pedi-grees," and from whom I have not yet heard on the subject; as well from the representatives of those families whose genealogies are contained in the third edition of my "Irish P. digrees," and in my "Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland," and who are willing to contribute towards the printing expense of recording and continuing down to the present time their family genealogies in my coming volume.

genealogy sent me for insertion; for the rabe per page of my book occapied by such gene-alogy shall be £6 (aix pounds). As each page of the book will equal, or nearly equal, a page of foolscap manuscript, each represen-tative can easily calculate the cost of insertion of such genealogy, the amount of which in every instance is payable in advance, so

Ringsend School, Ringsend, Dublin, May,

TEN MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

TERBIBLY FATAL EXPLOSION IN A NEW JERSEY

The concussion was felt distinctly for twenty miles around, the glass in houses five miles away being shattered. The works were shattered over 300 or 400 acres of ground and there are between thirty and 40 buildings on the premises. The company employ about a hundred men. In the vapor or mixing house where it is said the explosion occurred, about fifteen men are employed. This is probably one of the most extensive manufactories of its kind in the country. The killed were: George Ammerman, married; George Haw Hill, married; J. H. Smith, single; George King, single; Henry Laubeck, single; Conrad Laubsck, single; Charles Jackson, single; Chas. Milburn, married; S. Theo-dore Bryan, married; Joseph Kinner, married. J. P. Lumsted, chemist, and two others with him, miraculously escaped uninjured. The men were preparing to mix for the day's work, and were all in the mixing house. Ten of them were blown to atoms, so that no dis-tinguishable remnant of their bodies has as yet been found. The population of Kenville is in a terrible state of excitement, as the victims of the disaster all reside in the neighborhood, and many families are suddenly bersaved.

THE MECHANIC.

A young man began visiting a young lady recently, and was very well pleased with her. One evening it was quite late when he called, and the young lady inquired where he had

been.
"I had to work to-night," he said. "What! doing work for a living?" she inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly; I am a mechanic!" replied the young man.
"I dislike the word 'mechanic'!" and she

turned up her pretty nose. That was the last time the young man visited the young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has the nicest little wife in the city. The woman who disliked a mechanic is now

you, whose brothers are but well dressed words of our great poet. 'Ring out the old, loafers. Any girl is to be pitied who is so ring in the new.' Ring out the notes of silly as to think less of a man because he is a

The Roman soldiers who built such won-Mrs. Gladstone is an old hand, if I may derind roads and carried such a weight of set the expression, at parliamentary and large farm hand lived on coarse brown lations against the average farm hand lived on coarse brown Spanish peasant works every day and dances malting grades being quoted at 56c to 58c, half the night, yet eats only his black bread, and feed qualities 45c to 52c.

onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter Malt.—Manitoban malt is steady at 85c eats only a little fruit and some olives. He eats no beef, pork or mutton, yet he walks off with his load of 800 pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. The fastest or eat the greatest quantity. The fastest or longest-winded horse is not the biggest eater. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite for endurance.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

Business was rather quiet during the past week, but it is now beginning to spring up somewhat. Payments in the dry goods line might show some improvement, but in other lines there is no cause for complaint. Failures are few at present.

DRY GOODS.—Retail trade has been good. Travellers for the wholesale houses have just started out with full samples.

FURE. - Business in raw furs is very flat, and we drop quotations after this issue until business livens up again in September. We quote as follows:—Beaver, clean \$2.75 We quote as follows:—Beaver, clean \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; Bear, cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Hed Fox, per skin, 90c to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5.00; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Marten, per skin, 90c to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 75c to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter, 10c to 12c; spring do, 15c to 17c; Otter, per skin, \$8.00 to \$10.00; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1.25; half black, 90e; full stripe, 60c; white, 25c.

Groceries.—A fair distributing trade is being done in groceries. A large trade is still being done in sugars, and values are steady at advance last noted, namely 64c to 65c at refinery for granulated according to

6gc at refinery for granulated according to lot. Molasses is reported as having beer sold in lots at 29c. There is nothing new as re-

gards fruits.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Boot and shoe orders continue to be received pretty freely. In leather the demand has not been quite so active. Prices are steadily maintained. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 du, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 194c to 21c; Hemlock Staughter. No. to 22c; do, Buitalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32:; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Lininiags, 30c to 40c; Russet Sheepskia Lininings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 15½c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

expense of recording and continuing down to the present time their family genealogies in my coming volume.

Each family representative, to save me labor and himself extra expense, should write to the demand. Prices continue as follows:—

Ex. wharf, for elevens 47c to 48c; twelves, out and condense as muon as possible any 45c to 47c; factory filled, \$1.10 to \$1.15; to \$12 for inferior to medium qualities.

The nard coal a netter demand is reported at one in cans, and prices range from 65c to 80c in cans as to quality. Maple from 65c to 80c in cans as to quality. Maple from 65c to 80c in cans as to quality.

Start.—Only a quiet business doing, such as is usual to the season, and stocks are equal been well absorbed with sales at \$13 to \$13.50.

Coke is steady. We quote \$2.50 per challenge from 65c to 80c in cans as to quality. Maple from 65c to 80c in cans as to quality.

HAY AND STNAW—The receipts of hay have egg per net ton delivered.

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Ex. wharf, for elevens 47c to 48c; twelves, or an extend from 65c to 80c in cans as to quality.

Higgins and Ashton's, \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy, \$2 00; 500 for quarters.
Wool. A fair demand still exists and the market is firm at quotations. Wesiquote :--Cape, 12je to 13je; Australian, 14, to 17e, Domestic, A super, 27e to 38e; B super, 22s to 24s; unassorted, 21e to 22e; fleece, 19e to

to 24s; massorted, 21g to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is no more business doing than a week ago. Local prices, are unaltered. Tin plates are firm, Canada plates as before, also bar iron. We quote:—Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartcherrie, \$16.50: Langloan and Coltness, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Beat Refined, \$1.90; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., Plates, Blains, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$8.00; Charcoal 1.C., \$4.25 to POWDER MILL—TEN MEN KILLED

AND MANY INJURED.

MORRISTOWN, N.J., July 2.—A terrible explosion took place this morning at the Atlantic Giant Powder works, situated between McCainesville and Drakesville, N.J., resulting in the loss of ten lives and the injury of ten or twelve others. The exploin took place in the mixing house. The cause is unknown. The loss is not known, but will be very heavy. The concussion was felt distinctly for twenty miles around, the glass in houses five miles away being shattered. The works were shattered over 200 at 20 spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75 aleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½c per lb.; Ingot tin. 25 to 27c; bar tin, 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zine, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. -In spite of the duty of 50c & bbl. American strong flour continues to be brought into this market and sold in competition with Canadian flour, importations being made from St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis. Sales of Superior have taken place at \$3 90 to \$3.923 Extra at \$3.70 to \$3.75, and Superfine at \$3.15. A large lot of city bags was sold at \$2.20 and we quote \$2.20 to \$2.25. Manitoban strong bakers has been placed at \$4.40 to \$4.50. We quote:— Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitohan), \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10 : Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Spring Extra, \$3.35 to 3.50; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (spring +xtra), \$1.60 to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.60; City

bags (delivered), \$2.25 to \$2.30.

UATMEAL, &c.—There has been a moderate demand for oatmeal in a retail way: Oatmeal in bbls \$4.00 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to S4.50 granulated. In sacks \$2.00 to \$2.10.
Moullie \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas \$3.75 per bbl. Corn meal \$1.50 to \$1.75. The sale of a lot of moullie was made at \$22.50 per ton.

MULTIPER A good besiess in born bar MILLFEED-A good business in bran has been done in Ontario for shipment to the

United States. Here car liti have sold at \$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton in car lots. WHEAT .- The local market is very quiet, and prices are easier at 70c to 81c for spring

and winter.

CORN .- Prices here are 45c to 452c in bond There is no business. OATS .- During the week there has been an easier feeling, and prices have weakened, sales having been made at 30 c afloat, and we quote 30 to 31c.

PEAS.-The market is fully le lower than last week, sales being quoted at 68c. Rys. -This cereal is virtually unsaleable

and is nominally quoted at 58c. BARLEY .- There is little or no change,

in bond and Montreal malt at 90c, Ontario 70c to 80c. BUCKWHEAT.—There is some enquiry, but prices remain low, the last sales being at

SEEDS .- There is no change, and price are more or less nominal as follows:—Red clover \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7 to \$7.50, and timothy \$2.35 to \$2.40 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- A moderately fair busi-PORK, LARD, &c.—A moderately fair business has transpired during the week both in pork and lard, and the feeling is decidedly firm in sympathy with Western markets. Smoked meats are quits and unchanged at last week's prices. Tallow continues low. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$12 25 to 12 50; India mess beef, per tce, \$00 00 to 00 00. Mess beef, ner brl, \$00 00 ice, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per hrl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12½c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 10. 8½c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4½c to

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-Supplies are liberal, but buyers and sellers are too far apart in their views to and sellers are too far apart in their views to admit of business on an extensive scale. Western butter is very fine, and some late are certainly shead of Townships. Several car loads have been bought for the Lower Provinces during the past few days. We quote: Creamery 00: to 17e; Townships, finest, 15e; Townships, fair to good, 13e to 14½e; Morisburg, finest, 15e; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13e to 14e; Brockville, finest, 15:: Brockville, fair to good, 12e to 14e; Western, finest, 13e to 13g; Western, fair to good, 11e to 12½e; low grades, 9e to 10e.

CHEESE.—There has been quite a "boom" in cheese, prices having advanced &c to ½e,

in cheese, prices having advanced ic to it, with some heavy buying in the country. Latest sales were made at 7%c, and we quote finest 74c to 8c. It is very certain that the make is exceptionally fine—never better—and at present prices cannot be called dear.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Egus.—A firmer feeling has been developed in this market, and prices have improved fully 1c during the week, with sales at 12c, a lot of 20 bbls, being disposed of at that figure.

Hors—The regret has undergone no essential change. Offerings are rather light. Prices are steady at 7½c to 8½c for fine to choice stock. Poor and medium hops are

quoted at 40 to 60 per lb.

REANS—A few small lots of good medium
beans have been taken for shipment at \$1 10 to \$1.25 per bushel, the latter for choice hand-picked. Car lots are quoted all the way 75c to \$1 as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—The market is dull. The sale of a choice lot of syrap was \$3.90 to \$4.

reported at 80c in cans, and prices range

ANNUAL JULY SALE.

ANNUAL	-JOLY	SALE
ANNUAL	JULY	SALE
ANNUAL	JCLY	SALE
ANNUAL	JULY	SALE

Our Annual July Clearing Sale at reduced prices began on MONDAY, July 5th.

S. CARSLEY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.

Just received, a shipment of genuine Ashantee Hammocks, made of fisherman's twine, to stand all weathers. Best Hammocks in the world; one equal for wear to four of other makes. Prices

S. CARSLEY.

WRITING FOR IT.

Ladies from distant localities are writing for BROOKS' SPOOL COTTON in preference to other makes. Sales are increasing every day for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is to be the popular Sewing Cotton for this Dominion, as it is the favorite thread in England for machine or hand sewing. The name J. BROOKS & BROS: is on

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Susanna Knight Munden, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stewart Munn, of the same place, trader, and duly authorised a setter en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said stewart Munn, Defendant. An action for seperation as to property has this day been instituted against the said betendant. Montreal. 30th June, 1886.

KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN.

KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Pressed hay was steady under a good demand with sales at \$12 to \$13 50 per ton. Straw \$3 50 to \$6 50 per hundred bunlles, and \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton for pressed.

Ashes—First pots realize \$4, an advance of 50c since last week.

FRUIT.

APPLES. - Now apples continue to arrive, and prices are easier, with seles reported at \$6 to \$6.50 per bil. as to quality. ORANGES.—Since the warm weather set in oranges have been selling well at \$8 50 to \$9

LEMONS .- The demand is good since the warm weather has brought on a better en-quiry tor lemonades and whicky sours. Sales during the week have been made at \$6 to \$7

BANANAS.-Receipts during the last few days have not been quite as heavy, and consequently the recen, large stocks have beer considerably reduced. A lot of ripe reds was

sold at 50c per bunch, and we quote reds sold at 50c per bunch, and we quote reds 75c to \$1.50, and yellows \$1 to \$2.

Strawberries — Receipts during the past few days have oeen heavy, and prices have declined to 4c to 7c per quart wholesale.

CHERRIES.—Canadian in backets have sold at 75c to \$1.25.

PINE APPLES.—Un ler a fair enquiry a moderate amount of goods has born disposed of at 121c to 15c each.

DATES -The market is firm and prices have advanced to 64c. CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Salas of apricots are reported at \$3.50 and of peaches at \$3 per

COCOANUTS. -The market is steady at \$5.50

LIVE STOCK.

MECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK The following were the receipts of live tock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended July 3rd:—Cattle, 2,519; sheep, 3,971; calves, 403; hogs, 334.

Another heavy week's shipment of live stock has been made, which brings the total truncation.

exports for the season very materially above all previous season. The market for export cattle has ruled quiet, as most of the freight space had been pre-empted, in fact it is reported that been pre-empted, in fact it is reported that all this week's space has been taken. Despite the depressing cables, however, the market was steady, with some business as 49°c to 54°c per lb. live weight. There has been an active export demand for sheep, and all the offerings were absorbed at 4°c to 44°c per lb. live weight. Offerings of batcher's cattle have been large, and although there was a good demand sellers. and although there was a good demand sellers had to accept less money by fully to, sales neing made at 3½ to 4½ per lb. Inve weight. Live hoge have had an easy market, but all offerings were taken at 5: to 5½ per lb. Calves were in fair request at from \$2 to \$12 each as to quality.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE. Cattle cables are all bad, indicating that the poor prospects noted a week ago bid fair to be realized. Inferior cattle are reported as unsaleable, while the demand for better grades is most disappointing. Ruyers were

grades is most disappointing. Buyers were extremely indifferent, preferring to wait for the heavy arrivals now about due, when lower prices will have to be accepted. The demand was very weak and there was no enquiry for inferior stock at any price. The outlook favors lower prices. Prime Canadian steers were quoted at 13c, fair to choice at 12½2, poor to medium at 11½c and inferior and bulls at 8½c to 10c.

COAL AND COKE.

For eteam coal a fair volume of business For steam coal a larr volume of business is passing, prices of which are quoted as follows:—Cape Breton coal at \$3 to \$3 10 ex ship, and at \$3.25 to \$3.50 delivered. Picton steam \$3.25 ex ship, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch steam has been placed at

In hard coal a better demand is reported at

OF THE EFFICACY OF THE CREEDRATED

CERTIFICATE.

GENTLEMEN,-For a number of years I suffered from the terrible complaint of dyspensia to such an extent that, for two years, I was unable to eat meat. Having read of the different cures wrought by the St. LEON MINERAL WATER, I commenced to drink it as prescribed in your advertisement. I used it for a month, and can now ent ment. I have a good appetite and gain strength every day. I deem it my duty to recommend this marvellous water to those who suffer from the same complaint.

I am, etc., etc.,

Printing and Advertising Agent, 61 Grant Street, St. Roche, Quebec.

A Fresh Supply of this water received to-

THE ST. LEON WATER CO., 4 VICTORIA SQUARE.

A. POULIN, _- Manager.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been no noticeable feature in the

market since last writing, but a good general trade transpires.

FLOUR AND MEAL -Business in this department shows no tendency to improve, and values in flour may, in the absence of transactions, be looked on as purely nominal. Oatmeal and Cornmeal are likewise dull of sale, and we repeat former figures. Bran of 1885, with liabilities of nearly \$75,000,000, quotes at \$8 00.

may be regarded as nominal. We now quote for No. 1 tall 76 to 77c; No. 2, 74 to 75c, ; No. 3, 72 to 73c. No. 1 spring 76 to hopefully of the prospect for the autumn 77c; No. 2, 74 to 75c; and No. 3, 72 to 73c. trade, now that a better conditions of things Nothing doing in barley. Peas are weaker exists.

and not wanted, 57 to 58c is a noralinal quit. Mon. Oats are also slow of thele at 31 to 32c. Corn and rye as previously duo ed.

GROCERIES — Some houses are about to commence their half-yes ty stock-taking, and this together with the business usual at

and this together with the business usual at this session, keeps all he add busine employed.

HAY AND STRAW.—Prentiful receipts of hay are coming forward, in farmers wagons on this market and prices are lower. - Lives timothy quotes at \$10 to \$12.50, and clover \$7 to \$9. Burdled out straw is selling at \$8

tu \$9, and loose \$6 to \$7.

HIDES A. O SKINS—An extellant dombined is reported for alligrades of hides at mard uncharged prices. In calisking the movement, is rather quiet. Lambaking a.u fairly active. Taltow is extremely dull.

Provisions—Owing to the warmer weather supplies of large roll butter have not been so free as a week or so ago, the price is now 12½c to 13½; tub i rings about the same figure. Cheese is not quite as firm although we can make no change in prices. Eggs are in pretty fair supply and 11 to to 120 is still the quotation Quite a fair quantity of mess beef, pork and bacon is going into consump-tion at previous prices. For choice evaporated apples 72 to 82 would be paid, medium

quelity bring 60 to 61c.

Wood - There has been some improvement in the price of foreign fine wools, such as Cape and B.A.; the coarser kinds are unaltered. Round lots of fleece have changed hands at 18c to 19c, but supplies are coming forward slowly. A slightly better feeling is noticeable in pulled wools, prices, however, remain the

FAILURES IN CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS-A FAVORABLE SHOWING AS A WHOLE

New York, July 1.—Dan, Wiman & Co. report that the failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first six months of 1886 number 699 with liabilities of \$5,500,000 as against 690 in the first half of 1885 with liabilities of \$5,166,000, showing that the number of failures for the two half years are almost identi-cal, but with liabilities increased by \$400,000 in 1886. This, while not altogether encouraging, is very favorable when compared with the figures for the first helf of 1884, when there were 742 failures, with liabilities of over \$10 500,000. In the United States the failures for the first half of 1886 numbered 5,156, with liabilities of over \$50,500,000, as compared with 6.004 in the first six months most surprising decrease considering the GRAIN.—Export demand for wheat there is strain upon the commercial community durnone, and only small lots are being taken by ing the last few months arising from labor local miliers. Prices are a shade casier, but troubles and consequent loss of confidence and restriction of enterprise. The semi-annual circular of the agency just issued speaks most hopefully of the prospect for the autumn

Analyzing the Baking Powders.

"Royal" the only absolutely pure baking powder made.—Action of the New York State: Board of Health.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, a Member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the wellknown late United States Government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use: in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed and found to contain lime and other impurities, in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis tobe entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes of the N. Y. Tartar Co., which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analyses of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of "Royal":

"I have tested a package of 'Royal Baking Powder' which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substances.

"E. G. LOVE, PH.D."