

SHORT HISTORY OF KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Tradition makes its author as an ex-United States midshipman, a person of some notoriety in New York, who called himself 'Ned Buntline.' To all inquiries respecting the Society, 'I don't know.' They have been since named 'Don't Knows' or Knownothings. The articles of their platform were—1. Repeal of Naturalization laws; 2. None but native Americans for office; 3. A purely American common school system with Protestant version of the Bible. 4. War to the knife against Romanism. Under the name of the American party, in 1837, a meeting was held in Philadelphia. Resolutions to the above effect were passed. They declared the American Government, Protestant in spirit, origin and laws. With a mistaken idea that some peculiarity rendered Catholics unfit for American citizenship, they moved that none but Americans and Protestants should be appointed to office. Irish Catholics then forming the vast majority of foreign immigration, their growing influence and numbers aroused jealousy, making them almost the sole object of attack. The native party admitted hospitality was due to the alien; but expressed itself unwilling to concede him civil rights. Much stress was placed on the blood and treasure American liberty cost and the taxation borne to maintain it. In revolution times and later days, the Irish and Catholics have shown on all these grounds the alien's good claim to a share in winning American freedom. The extension of Catholicity and the efforts of the leaders of the hierarchy to secure the civil rights of their people, worked the alarmed bigots to frenzy, and the interruption of a meeting in Philadelphia, by disapproving shouts from those present was seized as a pretext for a murderous attack on Catholics and Irish in that city. The contagion spread to other large cities of the Union, and burnt churches and convents; and open insult and cruel treatment of respected members of the Catholic priesthood, exhibited the Knownothing idea of American liberty. Fair minded Americans protested against the excesses perpetrated in the American name, and frowned down a society with objects so repellant to freedom. A temporary success at the next elections gave them a short triumph, and for about 10 years they at different times proved themselves greedy gain seekers devoid of American principles. Their charges against the alien and Catholic lacked proof, the ablest and truest Americans declaring with Henry Clay that 'of all foreigners none assimilated so readily with American institutions and principle as the sons of the Emerald Isle.' In Philadelphia both Whigs and Democrats united; but as a party the Democrats opposed Knownothingism.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Northampton yesterday, said that within a year Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals would carry Parliament and the country. Did anybody, he asked, think the policy that Scotland and Wales and a great part of England approved would be heard of no more? None of the plans of the paper Unionists, he said, touched the enormous problem of restoring social order in Ireland.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, addressing a meeting at Poole last night, said that whether or not the Liberals were utterly defeated in the elections, Home Rule would not be beaten. It was impossible to delay much longer the granting of lord government to Ireland.

Lord Hartington is re-elected for Rosendale division of north east Lancashire, receiving 5,399 votes against 3,949 for Mr. Newbrigg.

Sir George O. Trevelyan, who with Chamberlain resigned from the Cabinet to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy has been defeated as Unionist candidate in Hawick. In the last election Mr. Trevelyan was returned as a Liberal without opposition. This year Mr. John Dillon stumped the district against him, denouncing him for his opposition to the Premier's policy towards Ireland, and pointing out the unreasonableness of Sir George Trevelyan's attitude in view of the fact that he had been Chief Secretary for Ireland and by actual observation knew the merits of the issue. Mr. A. L. Brown, the Gladstonian, received a majority of 30, obtaining 2,523 votes to 2,493 for Sir George Trevelyan. The result has produced a sensation throughout the country.

The Tories and Unionists combined have beaten Mr. Timothy Healy, Parnell in South Londonderry. Mr. Thomas Lea, the Unionist, received 4,737 votes to Mr. Healy's 4,629.

A GREAT PULPIT ORATOR.

Father Agostino, of Monto Feliro, whose Eloquence has set Italy astir.

Phenomena orated powers are, if the correspondents are to be believed, shown by an Italian Priest, Father Agostino, of Monto Feliro, whose preaching 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 years past.

A year ago Father Agostino attracted attention by his brilliant sermons while preaching in Bologna. He not only drew to him and swayed masses, but demonstrated a surprisingly potent influence over the minds of such men as Zilopanti, the pantneistic dreamer; Ceneri, the radical advocate, and Carducci, the poet, and the great Cathedral was insufficient to hold the audiences that thronged to hear him. Then he was something of a star, but now he has become a planet o

the first water.

His preaching in Pisa this year has thrilled all Italy. Train loads of people came from Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, and even more distant points, simply to hear this eloquent 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. Merchants abandoned 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 carabinieri 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 curly dark hair, and his Caesar like beard. With head inclined, his eyes half closed, and in a low but clear voice, he would state in a few short preparatory phrases the subject of his sermon. Then, raising himself erect 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 earnestness that never slackened 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 triumphal demonstration about him.

Father Agostino has already engaged to deliver the Lenten sermons of 1887 in Florence. If but half of what is said of him is true, he is, without doubt, the most effective pulpit orator of the Catholic Church in Europe to-day.

A "PRIEST-RIDDEN" MEXICAN.

Joseph Miller, writing from Chicago says that he one day bought flowers from a crippled flower girl; she had no coppers and could not make the change, and he told her to keep the sixpence till he passed that way again. A month after that, while passing the place where she kept her stand, having quite forgotten the circumstances, he heard a weak voice calling after him, and turning about, says he, "this poor little begger took from her bosom a bit of paper with three coppers tied up as carefully as if they had been gold." He put the copper pieces in his pocket and gave her three pieces of silver instead. Josquin does not think this could happen in New York or Chicago.

PRAISE AND CENSURE.

It has been shrewdly said, that when men abuse us, we should suspect ourselves, and when they praise us, them. It is a rare instance of virtue to despise censure which we do not deserve, and still more rare to despise praise which we do. But that integrity that lives only on opinion would starve without it; and that theatrical kind of virtue which requires publicity for its stage, and an applauding world for an audience, could not be depended on in the secrecy of solitude or the retirement of a desert. —Colton.

HOW IRELAND WAS ROBBED BY THE UNION.

"In 1794 the Irish debt was only seven millions: the debt of Ireland had risen to fourteen millions, the debt of England at the same time three hundred and fifty millions. At the time of the Union the Irish debt was twenty-one millions. I know it has been since stated that it was twenty-three millions; but that was by a resolution of the House of Commons, of England, passed in 1811, by which it was resolved that the separate debt of Ireland should be charged with all the expense of carrying the Union. Well; the Irish debt was twenty-one millions, the English, four hundred and forty-six millions. Of the seventeen millions of annual interest upon this sum, it was agreed that Ireland should not be charged anything for the principal. Were those terms

complied with? No. Ireland is charged with every penny of that four hundred and forty-six millions, principle and interest, in spite of the promise of Lord Castlereagh; and the lands, the industry the labor of the nation are mortgaged for its payment." —O'CONNELL.

TOY MICROSCOPE

Miniature microscopes, that may be easily made, are of two sorts. The first and simplest is sometimes called the Magnifying Pin Hole. Take a blackened card, and make a hole in it with the point of a fine needle. Hold up the card, and look through the hole so made at any small object held at about an inch from the card, and the object so held will appear magnified about ten times. Remove the card from the eye leaving the object looked at in its former position, and it will then not be seen at all; this is accounted for from the well known quality of the eye that it is unable unaided to discover a single object not more than an inch away.

Another sort of toy microscope is made out of a thin plate of lead or brass. Bore a hole in it with a fine awl or a large needle, and let a drop of clear water fall into the hole so as to fill it up completely. Then place one object that it is wished to examine below the thin plate, and immediately below the globe of water. Look through the globe, and the object looked at will be seen, apparently magnified about a hundred and fifty times. A full water bottle also has microscopic powers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea and Discharges, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

RETAIL MEAT MARKETS

Table listing retail meat prices for various items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing wholesale meat and cattle market prices for items like Working oxen, Live cattle, etc.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices for Wholesale and Retail.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing vegetable prices for Potatoes, Beets, Dried onions, etc.

FRUIT.

Table listing fruit prices for Cranberries, California Pears, Grapes, etc.

HAY AND STRAW.

Table listing hay and straw prices for Hay, Straw, Timothy.

GRAIN.

Table listing grain prices for Oats, Barley, No. 1 hard wheat, etc.

WOOD.

Table listing wood prices for Poplar cord wood, Tamarac, Poplar poles, etc.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder featuring an image of the product tin.

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Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. Diseases discharged cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Frustration is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

NOTICE.

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W. H. HINSWORTH, Secretary. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Feb 24th, 1886

Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the District of Alberta in the North West Territory

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon, Monday, 26th day of July next for a timber berth of thirty four square miles, situated on Fish Creek, a tributary of Bow River, in the District of Alberta.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg and Calgary.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, June 21st, 1886.

DO YOU WANT? TO BUY A FARM OR SELL. Advertisement for farm listings and real estate services.

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DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION OF MANITOBA. CATHOLIC SECTION. The Examination of persons who desire to obtain diplomas granting them the privilege of teaching under the control of the Catholic Section of the department of Education will take place on Tuesday the 20th day of July next, in the City Hall, St Boniface. The Superintendent will receive the application for admission to such Examination until Monday the 19th of July prox.

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