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WEDNESDAY......JULY 2, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, Visitation B. V. M. THURSDAY, July 3, St. Phocas. FRIDAY, July 4, St. Bertha. SATURDAY, July 5, St. Peter of Luxeur-

burg. SUNDAY, July 6, Feast of the Most Precions Bleed. Monday, July 7, St. Lawrence of Brindlei. TUREDAY, July 8, St. Kilian.

THE samrance that Mr. Mercler is going to Paris to consult fereign engineers as to tho preposed bridge at Quebec is a poor compliment to our own people and country. It is also a singular commentary on the references made to the bridge in the Jacques Cartier election in order to influence the men working in a well known institution on behalf of the government candidate.

THE "Beer influence" in England is a powerful ene and the opposition to the prepesed compensating clauses on the Gevernment bill may be good morality, but the next general elections will probably show that it was very bad policy. In this respect the epposition in the Imperial Parliament has done the government some benefit. The "bung interest" is not yet to be despised. The governmental blunder in the matter was, however, so clumsy that it deserved a snub.

"L'ELECTEUR" refers to the statement of Mr. Chaplean to the effect that the recent defeat of the Conservative party was due to to corruption and a fermidable organization, and alleges that it was certainly formidable "but honest." It then tells semething about its erganization and how it proceeded to make its arrangements prior to the fateful 17th of June. It may be conceded that its machinery was good, but perhaps it would be well not to beast too much of hencety and purity until certain protested elections have been heard before the cenrts, L'Electeur and the Gevernment are, of course, one and the same.

Nor centent with attempting the difficult task of revising their creeds the Presbyterian Syned of the United States has set about revising the personal habits of its young ministers and have entered a protest against the use of tobacco. The Assembly has given erders to the presbyteries "to deal firmly but kindly with all ministers and licentiates under their care who may be knewn to continue the use of tebacce." This means a great deal and there is trouble in the camp. It is one thing to interfere with some of the melanchely teachings of the Westminister Confession but the same angry opposition excited by the recent attempt at the latter in elder quarters has been fauned into Me among the younger brothren by this attempt on their tebacce peuches. King James learned treatize agains tobacce failed in its object. This presbyterian effort at making sumptuary laws | such a wrangler " as will perhaps disarrange will fail also,

THE efficial denial that England and France had come to an agreement upon the Newfoundland fishery question, and that it was to be settled on the basis of the cession of Deminica, is to be regretted. Had the story proved true, England would have made simeet as advantageus a bargrin as she has by the exchange of Heligeland for vast territeries in Africa. The story, however, seems to be a straw showing which way the wind is deal of suffering in the poorer and crowded porsetting and possibly negotiations are aloot fer some mutual concessions. France knows that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Newfoundland cannot continue, and, like a great nation, is not likely to deaire te perpetuate a cause el irritation. What the diplematists are about will in due course be learned, and it is to be hoped that British diplemacy will display itself in a better light than it has at times when Imperial interests have been at stake. One thing is clear that a orisis has been reached and the Newfoundlanders will not tolerate the existing condition of affairs any longer. And they have reason for it is perfectly obvious that the treaties, five in number, which help to complicate the case, and a declaration of King George IIL which helps to confuse it, no longer apply to the existing conditions apart even from the fact that apparently the French greatly exceed in their pretensions any privileges to which they are legally entitled.

Mone than one scheme has been suggested fer the establishment of a great ocean port on the eastern shere of Canada. The rallway schemes passed through the Quebec Legislature two sessions ago, virtually created a centinuous track from Gaspe to the Ottawa continuous track from Gaspe to the Ottawa would make the temporary settlement more ever published of the home life of the famous "No news is good news," perhaps. But and there, connection being obtained with and more perfect. It is pointed out that the hereine who lives alone in Lime Rock Light. you can't make and editor believe it. Westthe Sault would have made an almost straight | details of the arrangement are necessarily sim. House, and has saved so many lives. It is a berough Tribune.

new we hear of another project to construct a port not far from Port Mulgrave bringing the west a day nearer in time of transit. There is a moral in all this. As long as the St. Lawrence is open that river will be the channel for the incoming wair and the ports along her sheres should spare no pains to make their shipping facilities subh as to en courage trade to the fullest extent. The St. Lawrence is a shield which effectually prevents the need of inland ports having any fear of these constructed or to be constructed on any seabeard. But inland ports must be alive to the nocessities of the age.

THE war-like talk in the halls of the American Congress, and its preparation for the construction of flacts on a large scale while, in a lesser degree but not not less effective; the North American republics are well armed and propared, for war, render the prepesition of the Pan-American Cengress for international arbitration rather amusing. The statement of Brazil that it approves the theory but that the practice can only follow disarmament shows that no such. scheme stands the least chance of ever being carred inte effect. No nation is in the least degree likely to take the initiative and show Its zeal for the cause of arbitration as against war by blowing up it: magazines, turning its war ornisers into merchaptmen and beating its cannon into plough shares. Unfor, tunately the tendency is the other way "grim visaged war" peeps out of the ports of the great cosan steamers now plying the Atlantic and elsewhere. Peace is still the dream of sect. No, unfortunately, we can expect neither the wise man but war will for some time yet continue to be his experience.

The Cabinet and Irish Representation.

A list, which appears elsewhere in our columns, has been published and is alleged to be an authoritative aketch of the composition of the Provincial Cabinet as reorganized. The statement is made on the authority of a confident of Mr. Mercler, The one point which deserves the careful attention of our readers is that the Previncial Premier has not repented his broken faith with the Irish of the Province. Our recommendation to the electors to vote against him has therefore been fully justified, but we fear that in some constituencies, we may mention especially Dorchester, our advice was not sufficiently heeded. Had the Irish electors steed fast and gone steadily against the Government they would not to-day find themselves ignered by the administration and their claims to efficial recognition in the Geverament of the Province deliberately set aside. Mr. Mercier is evidently well aware that he has placed himself in a perileus position and very little can be said of his equivecations-excuses they can hardly be termed-upon the subject of representation in the Government. His protonce that the English do not want representation because Mr. Rhodes has been defeated is too paltry te be censidered, and his explanations as to Mesars, Cameron and Watts, if they prove anything, morely go to show that Government by French cliques and faction rather than by supervise its construction. The friends of the Premier state that work will be commence the bread principle of right and justice is to educate var. From a continual in the conbe the erder of the day. But with the Eng. fidence of the ministry, who arrived to-day lish representation we do not propose to meddle. So far as the alleged explanations touching the Irish exclusion from the Cabinet are concerned we can merely say that they cannot be accepted in any other light than as a further insult to the Irish of the Province. The Irish representatives are hardly likely to act like children, as Mr. Mercier Insinuates, and besides that it would certainly be better fer that gentleman to have two out of the three Irish members in opposition than the entire Irish population, who thus far have done him some service—as it proves but illrequitted. But it would seem that Mr. Mercier is determined to array the Irish perulation against him. Be it so if he wishes it. But he will find, like another of his race, that he has " made a match with his programme. The fable of the inflated freg might be studied by the Prime Minister of the Prevince. His corrupt victory at the pells must not permit him to be carried away

A Suggestion.

A correspondent writes reminding us-though very few, we think, need reminding-that the heated period will be on us for some time, and that consequently there must result a good tions of our city. This is an old story and belongs to every large city, and the attempts to alleviate the unpleasant results of the hear have been many and in various forms. But the idea be suggests is in some degree at least novel, so far as this country is concerned, and also practicable. He suggests that those who most need" country air for their families combine and help themselves by a co-operative plan to obtain the usual summer retreat they require. Our corespondent is an old hunter, and he dwelle on the pleasure of camping out, and enlarges on its romance and health-giving variety. But he proposes to bring all its pleasures and advantages nearer home, and make them available for the poorer classes of the community, for whom trips to the seaside or the Rocky Monntains are out of the question. If, he says, a number of families were to combine their resources, their summer trip to the country could be accomplished with esse, and their living would be cheaper than in town. A small tract is to be rented not far from the city and as near a railway as possible. It should be selected with due attention to convenient surroundings scenery, and so on. Here the families should go, women and children, and pitch their tents and form a temporary "canvas village." A little care and attention would soon make this a pleasant summer resort, and with scarcely any rent, possibly none, to pay. Every day

efforts to aid the working classes to go to the country, and would benefit whole families. Perhaps it would be better if our churches were to organize such a scheme for their poor people, and cause them to be contheir parochial organization. The suggestion is certainly not a bad one, and deserves a practical test in Canada. In parts of the States these "canvas towns" have been tried we believe, and proved so successful that they are annually repeated. There can be no doubt that the railways and boats would so-operate.

The Situation in Brazil.

The natural consequences of such a revolution as that which took place in Brazil a few menths ago must surely come and the Church In that country is buckling on its armer in erder to meet them. The military junta and the administrators of the Palace conspiracy which ended in kidnspping the Emperor and landing him in Europe have force at their dispessi, and will do their utmest to maintain their present fraudulent position. They will spare ne means available to de se. Meantime the Bishops are doing their duty. The episcopate have issued a pastoral on the situation, in the course of which they say ;

"The situation of our Brazil is not very brilliant just now. By a singular acoustical phenemenon, it faithfully repeats, on this side of the Atlantic, all the ecohes of European revolutiors. The spirit of hostility towards the Church ferments among us, during our exigencies, incarnated in a powerful and domineering protection nor favors in the State as it is."

The prelates, hewever, do not depair el their country, and, after reviewing the perils of the situation, add:

"While the nation goes forward, with screnity and maturity, with the wisdom that, we hope to God. will come to preside over its counsels, to lay the foundations of our definite constitution, this is all that we can do: to use the liberty accorded us by toe actual Government of the Republic, a liberty of which they cannot deprive us, and arming ourselves with patience, grasping the cross in our hands, confident of such succous from on high that the world cannot defeat us, to elevate ourselves to a new life, to breathe with power a new spirit—spirit of charity, spirit of zeal, spirit of sacrifice and to labor with courage at the grand and double work of making shine brighter together the stars of Church and country. The Church has the secret of great social renovations."

THE QUEBEC CABINET.

To Be Composed of French Members.

Premier Mercier to Vitit Paris in Connection With the Consolidation of the Provincial Debi-The Quebec Bridge.

Premier Mercler will leave for Paris about the middle of October, and he may be accompanied by one or more of his ministers. The object of his visit is to consolidate the debt of the province to about nearly \$25,000,. 000, and which bears nearly 6 per cent, inprest, with debentures bearing 31 per cent. interest, for which it claimed he has received offers. He will also engage the services of the most eminent engineer, and if possible Mr. E.f.d, the buller of the great tower, to come to Quebec to locate the new bridge and from Quebec, it is learned that Premier Mercier is lesing no time getting down to work. Besides organizing to carry Gasré and Chicutimi and Saguenay, he persided ever a meting of the inner circle yesterday, at which the Cabinet was practically recenstructed, though the result will not be published in the Officeal Gazette unt. I after the

Gascé election. Cel. Rhodes having been declared defeated in Megantic, and the Colonel wishing to retire, the friends of the Ministry say that the declarations of L'Electeur, that if Megantic went to the Opposition the English Protest ants would be unrepresented in the Cabinet, are correct. They state that the only two English representatives elected to support Mr. Mercier are Messrs, Cameron and Watte. and that both having epposed the Champ de Mars programme, neither can be accepted by the M nistry. The Irish members, Messra. MoShane, Murphy and Fitzpatrick, not being able to agree among themselves, that element will have no representation until that much to be desired result can be brought about: so that the new Cabinet will be all French, and the slate now prepared is the following Hon. Heneré Mercier, President of the Cennoii.

Hon, J. E. Rebideux, prometed Attorney General. Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Agri-

oultare, vice Ool. Rhedes. Hon. Gee. Duhamel, Commissioner of Orown Lands.

Mr. Chas. Langelier, Provincial Secretary. Hon. L. P. Pelletler, Commissioner of

Hon. Arthur Boyer, without pertfolie. Mr. O. Desmarais, M.R.P. for St. Hys. cinthe, who had been spoken of, will have to remain out for the present By the reconstruction the district of Quebec has four

the first epportunity.

The Premier will return to Quebec as seen as his business is over, and the Legislature will be convened about the middle of December. It has been suggested by his friends that he should visit Rome to thank the Holy Father for henore conferred upon him, but nothing will be decided upon that scere until the return of Mgr. Labelle about the middle

LITERARY REVIEW.

of August.

Among the contributors to The Arena for July are Senater Wade Hampton of Senth Carelina, O B. Frethingham, Rabbi Solemon Schindler, Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D., Junius Henri Brewn, Hamlin Garland, H. G. Pentecost, Rev. Minet J. Savage, Hen A. B. Richmond, Frances E. Willard, and Gen. Marons J. Wright.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Every stery, article and peem in The Ladies' Home Journal for July has an outdoor flavor, and a bester magazine for summor reading has never been prepared for women. A beautifully illustrated article, "A Day with Ida Lewis," the Grace Darling of America, is the first authorate description

line from Minneapells to the ocean. But ple, and its advantages obvious. It would do lansinating article, and is followed by one on new we have of another project to construct away with the appearance of charity, which as "Amateur Photography for Girls" which times appears somewhat demonstratively in every girl who has or intends gatting a former should read. Mary T. Holmes gives a lovely "Mosnlight View of Naples," while Dr. William A. Hammond, the noted physiclan, furnishes a mest practical and timely atticle en "Hinte for Summer Teurists." Anne Shelden Coembes has a dainty story ducted under the eye of the clergy as part of ef Sunny Italy, beautifully tailing of "An Uctold Leve," while Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Kate Upson Clark and Mand Howe sach furnish parts of their novels. A bright Vassar Girl tells of "A Girl's Life at College"; Dr. Talmage writes of summer pleasures and dangers; Edward W. Bok gives some "Helps To Literary Success"; The Duchess tells how she wrete her first novel; Miss Malion has five pages of the most practical atyles in weman's dress, and then follow a dezen mere large pages each replete with semething entertaining, useful or helpful for The Ladie's Home Journal in orla women. One Dollar a year, and is published at 433 435 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ECHOES OF THE ELECTION

Eumers of Ministerial Changes-Recounts Ordered in Various Constituencies-Mr. Mercier's Heavy Election Bill

A recount has been demanded in Bellechasse. It is also said that Mr. Faucher de St. Manrice

will be called to the Senate. Mr. Desjardins, M P.P. for Kamourseks, has

according to a French paper, published in Que-bec, declared himself an "independent." L'Evenement hints that Mr. Charles Langelier will be allowed to have a walk over in Monsmorency; and in return the Liberals of that

by acciamation for the Federal House. It is estimated that the sum of \$210,000 was spens by the Mercier Governmens in the various constitutences during the recent elections. In addition the province lost in a general way by the remission of certain indebtednesses under the municipal ioan fund. That in Shefford alone

county will allow Mr. Desiarding to be slected

amounted to \$229,000. Le Quotidien states that a new loan of six millions is so be negotiated by Mr. Langelier, who is to replace Mr. Shehyn as Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Mercier is, it is said, going to Paris to aid in the negotiations and also to promose the consolidation of the Provincial debt and the building of the projected Quebec Bridge.

Mr. Justice Taschereau has ordered a recount of the balons cast in the Laprairie election on the petition of Mr. L. C. Pelletier. Owing to a peculiar clerical error on the part of a clerk the returning officer, Mr. Arnault, was misled as to the date for filing an objection and sent the ballot boxes to Quebec in obedience to a tele-gram from the Cierk of the Crown in Chancery, nd so when he received the notice of the order for a recount on Wednesday, the 25th, the boxes had been in Quebec two days. The judge ordered the boxes back immediately. Duhamel's majority was very small.

Certain of our contemporaries have published it is alleged, on the authority of one high in the confidence of Mr. Mercier, the following forecast

of the Ministry as it is to be:
President of the Council, Hon. Mr. Mercier
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hun. Mr. Duhamel.

Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Shehyn. Attorney General, Hon Mr. Robidoux. Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Pel

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Garneau.

Provincial Secretary, Hoa. Charles Langelier Without Portfolio, Hon Mr. Boyer, Another Government official has stated that Mr. Garneau has determined to take not ffice and that he may possibly even retire from the Legislative Council, in which case Mr. Archambault will lead in the Council, taking an office later on, a vacancy certainly occurring shortly in one of the most important departments.

L'Elendard refers to the loss of his seat by Col. Rhodes and adds that if the English have no representation in the Cabinet they alone are to blame. It proceeds:—" Erench Danadians brothers ! let us acknowledge it, our generosity is somewhat ingenuous. Let us consider the other provinces where our element is in the minority. How we must struggle there and fight for our place in the sunlight and our share of justice. In the Province of Quebec the con-trary is the case. Not only are we always ready to grant to the minority all they may desire, but we even anticipate their wishes. And often we go as far as to beg and implore them to please do us the honor to take their part of the pie. Premier Mercier came to power, as little in 1890 and as in 1886, with hostile intentions towards the English minority; but it cannot be expected the first minister would do more than he has done for them. Whose fault is it if the minority finds itself, at least for a time, without representatives on the benches around the pubtreasury? Certainly not Mr. Mercier's Under the present circumstances the minority calls to our mind the stork of good old Lafontaine :

"He lived on choicest food and took his time to eat.'

Let us hope that the fable will not become true in the case of our superb compatricts and that it will not happen to them that they are:

"Oh so glad and so happy, To meet on their way a tiny mail."

Loretto Abbey.

The closing exercises in connection with Lorette Abbey, Wellington Place, Terente, were held last Wednesday. The pupils furnished an interesting programme of music and readings. Among the more notewertry performers were Miss Cors Hawson, daughter of Mr. T. B. Hawsen, of Montreal, who read in French "L. Priere d'E. ther," shewing very careful accentuation. This young lady took two gold medals. After having passed two years at the abbey at York (England) she graduates with honor in Toronto. little is knewn of the good training young ministers and the district of Mentreal torce, ladies get at the Leretto Abbey. The but this order of things may be reversed at bead house in York, in England, is under the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk and his family; the Ladies Heward have been educated in that institution, as also all the Irish nobility in Europe.

Signor Orispi's Superstition.

An incident which has excited much comment in the Italian papers illustrates the survival of superstitution of the evil eye among those who would most scernfully ropudiate all religious belief. Signer Imbriani, in the Chamber of Deputies, having alluded, though in the mest polite phraseology, to Signer Orispi's life as necessarily terminable, the litter fumble in his packet, drew eat one of the hern-shaped pieces of ceral used in Naples as a counter spell against the dreaded "jetture," and pointed it openly at the speaker. The action, which is regarded in Italy not merely as an insult, but as one only interchanged among the lowest orders of society, was considered a fisting subject for an inter pellation in the Chamber on the fellowing day, and has created a great deal of laughter at the expense of the Premier. The gesture of oresking the fingers has the same significance as the presentation of the twist of coral, and both forms of exoroism are used indiscriminately.

SIXTH ANNUAL

CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE -TO-

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE (For Ladies and Children only.)

Under the personal direction of the REDEMPTORIST FATHERS of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, on ST ANN'S DAY

Saturday, July 26th. Per steamer "Three Rivers," leaving Richelien Company's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. sharo. Tickets—Ladies, - - \$2 10

Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 6th July, from 2 to 5 p m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter, from 8 to 9 o'clock." Applications by mail for tickets, staterooms, etc., addressed to Mr. Jos. Johnston, No. 165 McCord Street, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

Tickets Limited to 600

RIZZIO'S DEATH.

Queen Mary's Version of the Assassination as told in the State Papers.

One of the most ourious documents in the

One of the most curious documents in the eight volume of the State papers and manuscripts relating to English affairs in the Venetain archieves, which has just been published, is (Truth says) a letter of Mary Queen of Scotts to the King of France, giving an account of the murier of Rizzio. The Queen writes:
"On the 9th of the month, we being at supper in points about the saventh hour in our gabines. in private about the seventh hour in our cabinet accompanied by our slater, the Countess of Argyle; our brother, the commander of Sta-Crose, and others of our domestic servants, because on account of our indisposition, and as the seventh month of our pregnancy was almost ac-complished, we had been advised to eat meat, the King our husband came visite us, and seated nimself by our side. Meanwhile, the Earl of Morton and Lord Lindsay, with their followers, to the number of one hundred and sixty persons occupied and took complete pos-session of all the entrances and exits of our palace, so that they believed it was impossible for anyone to escape themse alive. During this interval of time, Lord Ruthven, fully armed, with others of his followers dared to entre by force into our apartments and cabinet, and preseiving our secretary, David Rizzio, there with other servants of ours said that he desired to speak with bim immediately. At the same moment we inquired of the King, our husband f he knew anything concerning this proceeding, and when he answered us in the negative we ordered Lord Ruthven to quit our pres ense under penalty of the being deemed a traisor, and said that we would deal wish David
Rizzio, and caused him to be punished if he
had been guilty of any offence. Nevertheless, Lord Ruthven, by force, in our presence, seized Dayld, who for his safety and de fence had retired behind our person, and a portion of Ruthven's followers, surrounding with arquebuses in hand, and muzzles levelled cragged David, with great cruelty, forth from our cabiner, and at the entrance of our chamber deals him fifty six degger wounds, as which act we remained not only wonder stricken and astounded, but had great cause to fear for our life.
. . . . The Provost of Edinburgh, hearing the

tumult raised in our palace, caused the bells to be sounded with hammers, and came to our palace to our succor, accompanied by a large band of armed men, and asked to sp wish us, and to know how we had fared. this enquiry we were not permitted to give any reply, because we were violently threat-ened by the conspirators, who said to our very face that if we endeavored to sneak they would throw us over the walls in pieces, in order to make steaks of us. The King, our busband, then ordered these people to retire. All night long we were kept prisoners in our chamber, with scarcely even the opportunity of speaking with our maid-servants.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

La Grande Chartreuse the famous monasmiles from Grenoble, has been much damaged by the explosion of a quantity of dynamics. The outrage, it is believed, was done by persons living in the locality, who took that means of venting their anger at the failure of an attempt made by them to export black mail from the monks in charge. La Grande Chartrense is the headquarters

of the Carthusian Order, which was founded in the Middle Ages by St. Bruno. The menastery stands at the top of the Lower Alpine Ridge, on the French side, and with its dependencies occupies a pretty large area of ground.

The hospitality of the Grande Chartrence is proverbial; any visitor is well received, furnished with meals and a comfortable bed but for one night only, and that without charge, a politeness which travellers reciprecate by drepping their offerings into the "tronic" or slet of the monastery. The rules of the order are nearly as severe as those of the famous mensstery of "La Trappe;" the monks perform agricultural work during a portion of the day, never indulge in any meat at title, and they are forblidden to wear any linen or oction undergarments, only woollen cleth, like their coarse outside robe. The menastery is wealthy, and it sent to Pope Lee XIII. for his late Jubilee a present of a million of france. The weelth of these menks, or rather of the monastery, for they can not pessess any worldly riobes, proceeds from the sale of the world renowned cordial. Chartrause, which they prepare according to a prescription which has remained a secret, except to the chiefe of the order, and which is based mainly on the use of some herbs or flewers growing on the rugged slepes of this mountain. The preparation of the cordial is superintended by a "Frere," who gives it the final and mysterious tsuch and who at his death transmits the secret to the "Frere designated to succeed blm. Many times attempts have been made to sell spurious cerdials under the label of "La Grande Chartrouse," and recently the monastery had to fight in the courts in order to prevent the counterfeiting of their label in America.

Manitoban Schools.

Tuesday, June 24th, can be set down among the unpropisious days for Manitoba a dispato from Winnipeg informing us that on that date Judge Bain gave judgment in the famous separate achool case, and denied the rights of Uatho lic citizans to instruct their children according to the dictates of their consciences. The Judge upheld the law recently passed by the Legislature abolishing separate schools, and granted an injunction to restrain teachers in Catholic achools from holding religious exercises. Our British Canadian neighbors of anti-Catholic preclivities have in this, as in several other res pects of late, taken the back track towards barbarism. They have inaugurated by this sense less action a cause of endless agitation and in ternal distraction. Such a law is wholly gratuitions and unnecessary, and the shame of it will be felt in the material as well as other ways in the end. That cold, frozen region where government jobbery has wrought demoralization and hardship, above all others on this continent, has need of liberal-mindedness, if it is to receive re-inforcements and recognition from the out side, and while we sympathize deeply with our Catholic co-religionists in their oppression and would encourage them by every means in their power to resist the march narrowness and ret. Philadelphia Times.

rogression, the Manisoban Government must not be surprised to find enterprising Cathelle-immigrants turning their footsteps in a more congenial direction. Iniquity carries with it every time its own punishment.—Wew York

A Noble Institution.

Those prejudiced people who are so stupid as Those prejudiced people who are so stopid as to charge the people of Ireiand with being "ignorant," will, no doubt, be astonished to learn that the largest teachers college in the world is at the Convent of Mercy, Baggot street, Dublin, where hundreds of teachers are trained for the British colonies and other parts. It was founded many years ago by Mother Keenan, receives aid from the government and is was founded many years ago by Mother Keenan, ny's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. share.

Ladies, - \$210

Chidren, - \$1.05

ms can be secured at St. Ann's, Basin street, on Sunday, 6th July, 5 p.m. and on the Wednesday and supplied to the Teachers of Sunday and supplied to the Supplied to governesses to so large a section of country, is dedicated to our Biessed Lady of Mercy, under the sitle Sedes Sapientia, Seat of Wisdom. The first professors of the country give lectures in the great hall of the College, on every useful

Germany and England Will Stand. Alone.

BEBLIN, June 29.-Sir Edward Mallet, the British Ambassador, held an important con-ference with Chancellor Von Caprivi Friday on the subject of the opposition of the French Gov. ernment to the East African agreement. The note of M Ribot, the French Munister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the establishment of a protecturate over Zanzibar affects the German claims to the listoral within the the German ciaims to the interal within the Sultanate and also the proposed acquisition of Monfis. The conference resulted in a sgreement to take simultaneous action in opposing the right of France to interfere. The English Government has prepared a reply to M. Ribot to the effact that if the Sultan accents the proto the effect that if the Sultan accepts the protection of England or any other power the treaty of 1862 gives France no right to object and, further, that the Anglo German arrange ment does not attack the independence of the Sultan, protection not involving subjection.

How Menendez Died.

La Libertad. San Salvador, June 27.—The following are the particulars of the recent and den death of President Menendez:—During a half given at the president and appears at the president. den death of Freeldens menendez:—During a ball given at the prevident's residence at the capital, celebrating the anniversary of the triumphal entry of General Menendez on the 22nd instant, General Molasio Marcial sudden ly entered the ballroom about 11 p.m., and announced in behalf of his chief, General Ezeta, who had arrived with 600 men from Santa Auna, a revolt against the existing Government and demanded the deposition of President Menendez. General Martinez, commander of the Government forces at the capital, appeared, and President Menendez, who was sick in an and President menencez, who was such an upper story of the house, requested an audience with General Marcial. An altercation ensued between Martinez and Marcial. The latter was shot and expired immediately. Ezeta's soldiers thereupon took Martinez prisoner and captured the barracks. Twenty three men were killed. It is asserted that the President, through excitement, died from heart disease. The following day General Ezeta was proclaimed president provisionally, and the new cabinet formed, but it has since been dissolved and General Guirola for the present directing the different branches of the adminstration, Order prevails.

An Ancient Custom.

The London Daily Graphic has been illustrating a quaint mediæval custom which is still ob-served in Florence—the lesting off the Fiery Dove during the Mass on the Sabbato Santo. There are two accounts of the origin of this custom. The first states that before the first Crusade a Florentine pilgrim, Pazzino de Pazzi, visited the Holy Sepulchre and broke off a great piece of it to bring home to Florence. The Saraceus gave pursuit; he shod his horse with reversed irons to avoid pursuit, and arrived safely in Florence with the precious relic. The city in its honor decreed that every year on Easter Bye a dove, constructed to contain the new fire, should fig from the high alter in the Cathedral to a great car in the square before the Duome, and there ignite fireworks, whence, all the fires in the city, extinguished on Good Friday, were to be relighted. The other and more probable version of the stor good Florentine knight was the first in the ascault on Jerusalem to mount the walls and plant the banner of the Cross, and then he sent back to Florence the tidings of the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre by a carrier dove. Thus did the first tidings of the event reach Europe.

Death of Lt.-Governor McLeian. HALIFAX, June 26 - Lieutenant Governor

Archibald Woodbury McLelan died this

morning from heart disease. His health has been failing for unwards of two years. He was a descendant of a family which came from Londonderry, Ireland, in the last cen-tury and settled in Nava Scotia. He was born at Lendenderry, N S., 20th Documber, 1824 He married in 1854 Caroline, daughten of the late John Metzier, of Halifax. He was in mercantile business in early life and latterly engaged in ship-building and shipowning. He sat for Colohester in the Nera Scotia Assembly from 1858 to 1863; for Northern Colohester from the latter date unt 1 the Union, and for Colchester in the Commone from the Union until called to the Sinst, 21st June, 1869 He was op-pesed to Confederation until "better terms" were yielded to Nova Scotia. In June, 1869, he was appointed one of the commissioners fer the construction of the Intercolonial railway. Was commissioner from Canada at the Intercelonial Fuheries exhibition in London, 1883, and received a diplema of henor for special services rendered in connection therewith. He was swern a member of the Cabinet and appointed president of the Privy council, 20 May, 1881, on which socasion he resigned his seat in the Senate. He was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries 10th July, 1882; Minister of Finance, 10th December, 1885, and Postmaster-General, 27th January 1886. He had been Lieutenaut-Governor two years. His funeral will take place on Saturday, the remains being conveyed to Great Village, Londonderry, for interment. Speaking of his death the Herald says: 'The imprevements made in the Marine and Figheries and Post Office departments bear witness to Hon. Mr. McL. lan's practical statesmanship. In the former he made desirable improvements in the life saving service, introduced the gas buey system and erganized the meteorelegical bureau, Inthe Post Office department he minimized the expenditure, introduced the parcel post service and convolidated the department finances, in addition to extending the entire sy tim. Although only a short time in conte l of the Department of Finance hesignalized his term of office by bringing into speration the polarsiscopic test in determining the saccachine strength of augar. These are but a few improvements which marked his eareer as a member of the Deminion Government.

An attempted rising against the whites by the negro population at Amote, La., was promptly apprecised, one black being killed and wd wounded. Several others were florged.

" Why den't you go to work ?" she asked:

of the tramp. "I am a-werking, lady."

"At what? You show no signs of it." "Ne matter for that, mum, I'm a-working as a traveling adver, for a seap firm. I'm the Befere Using 'oard, and my pardner around the corner represents the 'After Using,' end of the combination. Thank you, mum."-