

Kings, Queens, Princes and Such.

For a king with one foot in the grave old Kaiser William shows a brilliant beard.

Queen Victoria vows that never in her long life have two men treated her as she has been treated by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill.

Methodists in England propose raising the sum of \$125,000 as a royal jubilee offering, the money to be devoted to the sheltering of fifty destitute children in connection with Dr. Stephenson's homes.

Should "Unser Fritz" miss the Prussian Crown and the Prince of Wales die off before his excellent mother, they might be the last history on a shining example of "great expectations" nipped in the bud.

Dr. Hainwald, the African traveler, says the Zulu had met the savage who killed the French Prince Imperial, and told him that if he had only taken the young man prisoner he might have got a large ransom; whereupon the Zulu wept with regret and grief.

"It is now just about a quarter of a century," says a fatherless current paragraph, "since Bismarck uttered the most famous of his historic phrases. It was an undebatable fact which he was bound to assume by an adverse vote. It is not easy, by specifying and the votes of majorities that the great questions of the age are to be settled, but by blood and iron."

MARIE ANTONETTE'S DIADEM IN BYGONE. A well known Buffalo man, living on the West side, had returned home from a trip to Europe. Among other souvenirs he brought with him a diadem made for and worn by Marie Antoinette. The fillet is a plain band of Roman gold, inlaid with a mass of opals, turquoises, rubies and sapphires, depicting incidents in the lives of Helen and Dido.

A late and involuntary exhibitor at South Kensington is the deposed king of Burmah, a portion of whose treasures, looted from the palace of Mandalay, have been arranged in nine cases close to the Ceylon Court. Three large wall cases contain objects of clothing, and the memories of Prince Esterhazy's splendid uniform, with pearl emeralds in lieu of silver buttons, and the tassels of the gleaming Hessian boots, are completely eclipsed by a coat into which emeralds, diamonds and other precious stones are woven.

HOW FAR IT IS A NATURAL GROWTH AND HOW FAR IT IS CULTIVATED. This is an element in a person's nature that exerts a powerful sway over his life and happiness. Some individuals are the least obstinate, give up and sink down in despondency; others are apparently in the same circumstances, seem to rejoice in overcoming difficulty, and press ahead with new determination and strength.

There was much wisdom in the remark, but sometimes it requires more courage to live than it does to die. Many a person has fought with trials, curses at last, who would gladly have sunk into the grave in preference to facing the world and keeping on a bold front. To make the best of trials and afflictions, and to keep the skeleton of sorrow away from mortal sight, is far better than to escape the grave to the great unknown, and to be always remembering that into every life some rain must fall.

It is never too late to mend; but a man can't expect to have a button sewed on much after midnight.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every surgeon can witness in the last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given relief with doctors' medicines have failed to give any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

Regular theatre goers may claim to be ranked with astronomers, because they are steady star gazers.

Consumption Surely Cured. Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOOUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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A FOOL'S PHILOSOPHY.

The man who boasts of his war record howls the loudest when he is wearing a mustard plaster.

The man who is willing to show the editor how to run his paper has generally failed at everything he tried.

The biggest fool on earth is the young man who throws up a situation where he makes eight dollars to sell patent medicines on commission.

The writer of this is always glad and happy because he knows that he is a fool and does not try to conceal the fact; all other people imagine they are smarter and more beautiful than their neighbors, and thus they are miserable because their neighbors don't agree with them.

BOTTLE FED BABIES often surpass in robustness children who are thought to be more favored. A large number of mothers are not able to give their children proper nutrition, and in such cases Lactated Food is all that can be desired. It is easily digested and agrees with children of all ages.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness. My score to clear, For another year, This in a moment mail'd will be, Needn't tell, sir, I wish you well, sir.

P.S.—That pluck won't fail you, Well I know, As on you've gone, on Still you'll go, To Erin's cause you're Thoroughly true, And to battle for it, Long live may you.

CUSTOMS OF JOHANNA. The Island of Johanna, Comoro Islands, has some very peculiar customs. The natives are jet black, but neat and clean. Girls after marriage are not allowed out on the streets at all, and can see no one but their husbands. Rich men are allowed four wives, poor men one. When a poor man gets poorer he can sell a half share in his wife for so much money, regulated by law.

HOW A COLORED BOY BECAME RICH. The holder of one-tenth ticket 23,899—the second capital prize in the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery of \$50,000—has received his \$5,000, and our readers would perhaps like to know that Clifford J. Tweedy is a highly colored man, and a native of the South. He was raised by Mr. Henry T. Peay, and getting \$3 per month. He deposited \$4,000 in the Georgia Railroad Bank, and divided a portion of the rest amongst his poor colored relations. He did not forget Mr. Peay, to whom he gave \$50. He said that he had a ticket regularly for the last fifteen months, and it was the fifteenth dollar that he won. —Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, April 30.

EARLY MATHEMATICIANS. SOME OF THE WONDERFUL THINGS THAT WERE DONE BY FIGURES. Newton discovered the differential calculus in 1665.

In 1799 the first descriptive geometry was published in Paris by Professor Monge.

Hipparchus, in the second century before Christ, applied mathematics to astronomy.

Plato, about 390 B. C., invented the study of conic sections, and through these and the use of the analytic method of demonstration he made great advances in the sciences.

From about 550 to 1000 A. D., during the darkness of the Middle Ages, the science made no advance and was little studied. Vieti, who lived from 1540 to 1603, revived the ancient geometry.

The origin of geometry is ascribed to the Egyptians, who, having no landmarks annually washed away by inundations, were obliged to devise a plan for readily restoring them, discovered the principles of geometry.

Apollonius was a geometer, who lived about 230 B. C., and whose work in the science has not been surpassed by the most brilliant achievements of others since. Archimedes, a contemporary of Apollonius, first inscribed polygons in circles.

The demonstrations of Kepler, Roberval and Pascal, in the seventeenth century, greatly stimulated geometrical investigation. But to Descartes, who published a treatise on the method of algebra in 1637, the world owes chiefly the invention of analytic modern geometry.

The elements of geometry were compiled by Euclid, 250 B. C. This author introduced a device of reasoning that has been found very useful where neither direct proof (the synthetic method) nor the analytic method could be readily used; it consists in proving the truth of a proposition by assuming it contrary to truth, and showing that this implies a logical absurdity.

From the pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa.: I have been troubled with Catarrh so badly for several years that it seriously affected my sight. I tried Dr. —'s remedy with the slightest relief. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better than for years.

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for Catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to the afflicted with the loathsome disease for which it is in most instances a perfect cure. Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PARNELL WILL NOT RETIRE. LONDON, June 28.—Justin McCarthy writes that there is not the slightest truth in any report about Parnell retiring from political life. The Nationalists have never talked or even thought of selecting another leader, and all hope soon to see Parnell restored to perfect health.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor."

THE POPE WILL NOT RENOUNCE HIS TEMPORAL POWER. ROME, June 28.—The Italian states that the Pope has asked Mgr. Rapolla to prepare a circular instructing the nuncios abroad concerning his attitude on the conciliation question. In it he will declare that he will not renounce his right to temporal power in Rome.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CENSURED. LONDON, June 28.—The Standard strongly censures the Government for sending a diplomatic deputation to Constantinople by extending the time of the Sultan for the ratification of the Egyptian convention, which it says is doomed to failure. The Government ought promptly to have washed its hands of the whole affair instead of dallying with it.

PUT IT IN FORCE BY ALL MEANS. LONDON, June 28.—The Standard says: "It is understood that on the passage of the Crimes Bill the Government will issue a special proclamation to the National League in Kerry, Clare and Cork an illegal assembly, and will also proclaim those counties and bring them within the range of the secret enquiry and summary jurisdiction of the act."

THE HARP THAT ONCE THROUGH TARAS HALL.

Adapted from Moore. I. The Harp that once through Tara's Hall, The soul of music shed, Now tunes its voice at Freedom's call, Which o'er the wave hath sped. The radiant sound of Liberty Resounds across the main, And hails that once beat light and free, Now feel that life again.

II. Once more to chiefs and ladies bright, The Harp of Tara swells; The chords that flash in Freedom's light Its tale of triumph tell. Thus Liberty no longer bow'd, The joyous throng she gives, Meets with response from Nations proud, To show how strong she lives.

M. F. O'DONOGHUE, LL.B. OTTAWA, June 23, 1887.

THE TRUE SIDE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Your morning contemporary, the Gazette, has been particularly anxious that the truth concerning evictions in Ireland should be known, and as I have read in the columns of that paper one side of the story in connection with the Bodyke evictions, I now send you an extract from Mr. Waddy's speech in the British House of Commons, whereby the Gazette may gather further information on the matter. To my mind anything more outrageously unjust than the treatment of Mrs. Nugent could not possibly occur. And if this be a simple case, can anyone with honest feelings wonder at outrages occurring in unhappy Ireland?

Whatever vestige of a right other than the ruthlessly legal one which the evictor of Bodyke was believed to possess was blown to the winds by Mr. Waddy's speech in the House on Thursday. He contended himself with citing cases, but what cases they were! Here is one. That "of a woman named Bridget Nugent, who was about fifty-one years of age, and had lived on the estate for twenty-six years. She brought to her husband a dowry of about £200. The original rent of the farm was £30 a year, but the house was so bad that the tenants could not live in it. No repairs were done by the landlord, and this man Nugent, who died fourteen years ago, took his wife's money and expended it, together with his own labor, in building a substantial house. The rent was originally £80, but when the house was built it was raised to £33. The rent of these people had been paid by their children who had gone to America or Australia, and the landlords had not complained of the American dollars going into their pockets. Well, from November, 1871, £41 10s. had been extracted every half year from this poor woman. The judicial rent was fixed at £46 10s per annum, not much more than one half of the sum, and this judicial rent was calculated upon the basis of the house which the woman's husband had built. It had been stated that these people had got the money as would not pay. He held in his hand about twenty primary notes, on which from time to time, beginning in 1878, Mrs. Nugent had raised money in order to pay this exorbitant and abominable rent. The poor woman was sold out of that house on the third of the present month. She had been cleaned of every penny she possessed, she had struggled to do her best, and now she was brought to her ruin."

A BRACE OF SWEET DUCKS. [From United Ireland, June 18] We should be well content that the rack-renters of Ireland should be judged by two excited specimens, a brace of marquises:—The Most Noble Lansdowne and the Most Noble Clanricarde. The evictions of Logganacree have grown old in the face of recent atrocities. Each minute in Ireland breeds a new brutality. Even the contemptible meanness of the violated agreement of Lord Lansdowne's agent is half obscured by the more recent promise breaking at Bodyke. But amongst his brother rack-renters, the Queen's representative in Canada still stands out pre-eminent as the outspoken abettor of assassination. His complimentary allusions to the Orange shooting stars at Toronto were not, it would seem, plain enough. Hence his still more outspoken approval of the cowardly Orange atrocities to the little clique of placemen and toadies that bid him welcome in Ottawa.

"They had been assured," he said, "that the moment they (Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride) showed themselves there would be a general rising of the natives (laughter.) Well, sir, the general rising took place (cheers), but unfortunately for these calculations, it was on the side of the defenders and not on that of the attacking party" (cheers and laughter).

The risings of the natives to which his humorous lordship alludes with such grateful approval, were three distinct and cowardly attempts by his blackguard Orange brigade to assassinate Mr. O'Brien. Even the Daily Express fell to thunder over its denunciation of these atrocities. Dr. Patton confidently promised us in his leading column a prompt repudiation on the part of Colonel King-Harman and his brethren of the Orange lodges. The repudiation has not yet come to hand. Now that the noble rack-renter, in whose interest the outrages were concocted and committed, has publicly adopted them, we rather fancy the Express will sing dumb on the subject, or the old theory of the friendly relationship between loyalty and riot will be trotted out once more.

THE DELEGATES TO IRELAND. ROME, June 28.—In consequence of a despatch from Mgr. Scilla, who represented the Pope at the Queen's Jubilee, Mgrs. Persico and Giraldi have been ordered by the Pope to proceed to Dublin to execute their mission. A Dublin despatch says: Archbishop Walsh denies that he offered any opposition to the Pope's purpose to send Mgr. Persico on a mission to Ireland.

ROME, June 28.—It is stated that the Pope was induced to send a Papal mission to Ireland by the insistence on the part of the English bishops, clergymen and laymen that the reports of the Irish bishops on the condition of Ireland were exaggerated. "Wishing to get at the exact truth," the Pope decided to send unbiased agents of his own to make an investigation. Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Giraldi, who were chosen to make the enquiry, were recalled while on their way to the railway station on Friday last, but left last evening for Dublin.

ANTI-EVICTION FUND. Collected by Mrs. J. F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que.—Thomas J. Higgins, \$1.00; John P. Higgins, \$1.00; John F. McGowan, \$1.00.

Snails, it appears, are the latest delinquency in New York. The fashion was set by Jay Gould, who has a quantity sent over by each French mail steamer from Havre. The snails are first boiled, then slightly roasted, and then eaten after the fashion of periwinkles.

THE RISING RECIPROCIITY SENTIMENT. CAYUGA, June 29.—The farmers' jubilee picnic to-day was largely attended by the farmers of the county and their wives and families. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Walker, secretary of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society, who explained the object of the gathering. Speeches were made by J. Baxter, M.P.P., Thomas Shaw, editor Stock Journal, Arthur Boyle, M.P., C. W. Colter and J. R. Martin. A resolution was moved by Hiram Gee, of Rainham, seconded by Alex. Stewart, of North Cayuga, and carried, to the effect that closer commercial union with the United States would be in the interest of the farming community. The Cayuga brass band provided music for the enjoyment of the picnicers.

THE BOODLE KING FOUND GUILTY. BUT WILL NOT BE SENTENCED UNTIL JULY 13. NEW YORK, June 29.—The jury in the trial of Jacob Sharp retired after having been charged by Judge Barrett. They left the court room at 8.52 p.m. and in thirteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty as charged. Justice was said to be well satisfied with the verdict, and that he had no objection to the jury, who had so acceptably performed their duty. The jurors hurried out of court and declined to discuss the verdict. Messrs. Parsons, Stickney, Nelson and Mitchell gathered round the judge and told a pitiful tale of the condition of their client, and Judge Barrett ordered that he be returned to Ludlow street jail. After some debate the court adjourned until July 13, when sentence will be passed upon the prisoner. The penalty for bribery is not more than ten years at hard labor, nor more than \$5,000 fine, or both. A new trial will be moved for.

DETERMINED TO ABDICATE. LONDON, June 29.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondents insist that the spirit of official despatch King Milan intends to abdicate the throne of Serbia as soon as he returns to Belgrade on Friday. Queen Natalie will return from the Crimea about the middle of July.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS LEFT. LONDON, June 29.—It is reported that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador here, has informed Lord Salisbury that no French Cabinet could sign a document giving England a preponderance in Egypt even for a limited time.

A VAIN MURDERER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—Albert Turner, the colored murderer of Jennie Bowman, is to be hanged next Friday and is arranging for a last dinner. He has a quantity sent over by each French mail steamer from Havre. The snails are first boiled, then slightly roasted, and then eaten after the fashion of periwinkles.

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LACHINE CONVENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS. Monday's early morning trains for Lachine were crowded with the happy parents and friends of the pupils of the Lachine Convent under the direct of the R. Ver-nier Sisters of St. Ann. The bright sun, tempered by the refreshing cool breeze, added to the light of the occasion. After the return to the train reached the Convent Station, which the ever vigilant and successful Father Piché obtained for the many visitors to the Convent. The throng pressed its way down the spacious sidewalk leading to the church and educational institution. It felt the reality of the benefit of this new station. Those who had been used for twenty years back to leave their cars at Dunn's Station, and tread oftentimes with heavy and cumbersome parcels compared the convenience and pleasure of the present arrangement with the great inconvenience and fatigue of the past, and were loud in praise of the zeal and freedom of the aforesaid Rev. Father Piché, the leading and efficient spirit of Lachine.

At half-past nine o'clock sharp the entertainment was signalled by the entrance of the Very Rev. Superior, Father D. A. Marchal, Vicar-General of the archdiocese, followed by a large concourse of the rev. clergy, among whom were Rev. Fathers LeBlond, Fontaine, Boisserie, Burtin, Briand, Adam, Sureau, Gauthier, Martini. The musical selection and execution by the young ladies, their sweet and harmonious voices, their refined, unswerving deportment, elicited signs of the most unmitigated approval and satisfaction from their distinguished visitors. The "Madrigal a Verdi," played by 16 hands, in particular drew attention and secured most unusual proficiency in the performers and most elaborate preparation on the part of the reverend mistresses. The programme, which was well proportioned to the occasion, was admirably interspersed with the presentation of the diplomas, medals and prizes. The gold medals presented by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Rev. Father Piché, Rev. Father Marchal (General of the Community, and Mrs. McQuaid, were respectively awarded to Miss Amelia Gouvé, Miss Mary Jane Leduc, Miss Ant. Bourdeau and Miss Maud Snider. Miss T. Marois, Miss M. J. Duggan, Miss C. Caron, Miss A. Surprenant, Miss H. Clément, Miss Gibbs, Miss E. Young, Miss L. and M. Kelly, Miss L. and M. Coley, received many valuable prizes. Diplomas were awarded to Miss Bourdeau, Maud Snider and J. Riley. These diplomas are granted only after a satisfactory examination passed before a duly constituted board, and only to those who have completed their educational course of the institution.

When the awards had been distributed among their fortunate owners, Miss Eugénie Morin read with touching impressiveness the valedictory address in French, followed by Miss Maud Snider, who, by her charms of enunciation and appropriateness of emphasis and intonation, left a most profound effect in the minds of her audience.

Very Rev. Father Marchal in response to the French address, congratulated his youthful hearers on the success that had crowned their studious efforts during the course of the school year. He noted with great pleasure that this school year was singularly satisfactory. The Rev. community itself had prospered and its pupils as well as the work of the Sisters had been closely followed up and had been only not closed defective, but had been found most creditable and commendatory. He hoped that the future would not merely equal the past, but even surpass it. This it would, if each pupil would strive by her behavior and piety to reflect credit on her Alma Mater.

Rev. Father Marchal, at the request of the Rev. Superior, addressed the pupils in English. He felt pleased to pay his tribute of praise and felicitation to the assembly for their year's success, of which this entertainment was a most worthy crowning. He said that this day was truly a happy day—happy for the Very Rev. Vicar-General who had presided over the infancy of St. Ann's community, and who witnessed its growth and progress; happy for the Rev. Superior, addressed the pupils in English. He felt pleased to pay his tribute of praise and felicitation to the assembly for their year's success, of which this entertainment was a most worthy crowning. He said that this day was truly a happy day—happy for the Very Rev. Vicar-General who had presided over the infancy of St. Ann's community, and who witnessed its growth and progress; happy for the Rev. Superior, addressed the pupils in English.

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