SUNK NEAR PORT

Disastrous Collision of the "Polynesian" with the "Cynthia."

he Luiter Runs Ashore and Sinks-Eight Valuable Lives the Sacrifice Called for-Drowned Twenty Feet from Shore.

A broken mast sticking out of the water. seven drowned sailors, a first-class steamship sunk and another seriously damaged, are the resunk and another seriously damaged, are the reminders of a serious collision that occurred on the river just below the city early Wednesday morning May 22nd. When, the steamship Cynthia left her anchorage and the steamship Polynesian her wharf, the pilots of neither vessel expected that they would be the participants in one of the most serious catastrophes that has converted on the river for year. that has occurred on the river for years. Yes such was the case ere either of the vessels had proceeded a few miles. The Polynesian left port in the morning shortly after four, and the Cynthia, of the Donaldson Line, her anchorage Oynons, of the Donaldson Line, her andhorage about the same hour. As both vessels were nearing "the elbow," a bend in the river marked by a bouy, they collided with terrific force, and now eight drowned sailors, off the shore at Longue Pointe, will be mourned by their re-latives when the news reaches them. The channel, where the collision occurred, is 300 feet wide and 27 feet deep at ordinary water, but to day pilots aver that, owing to the height of the river, it is even larger and claim that it is 500 feet wide and 37 feet deep. In this channel the two vessels, met and the pilot of each blames

After the accident the Polynesian proceeded on her way and the Cynthia was run for shore as her hold was filling with water. She did not reach it, however, and sunk in about twenty feet of water and about twenty feet from the shore on the bank just between the Asylum and the Longue Pointe Church. The Polynesian, although seriously damaged, succeeded in reaching Quebec, but will have to be docked. The accounts of some of the eye-witnesses and sailors on the Cynthia give some thrilling details When the Cynthia commenced to sink she went all of a sudden, and the crew had just time to take refuge in the rigging. As soon as she sank one of the masts went by the board and some of the crew who had succeeded in launching one of the boats only got into it to be capsized by the funnel of the steamer which struck the boat throwing its occupants in the water. Some of the fights for life were desperate, notably that of pilos Brunes, and the bravery displayed by some of the sailors was conspicuous, notably that of one man, Nichol, who refused to be taken off the mast by a boat, because the pilot, who could not swim, was struggling in the water, and virtually gave up his life to save that of another, as he was sucked under by the strong current shortly afterwards. When the the captain and survivors did reach shore they found that eight of their number were missing and realizing, that nothing could be done made the best of their way to the city. THE DROWNED.

The missing men when the roll was called by the captain, itotoled up as follows—all Scotchmen from Glasgow: Hugh Erving, chief cook, Glasgow: Alexander Nichol, sailor, Glasgow; Andrew Vance and Charles McCracken, trim mers; James Low, fireman, Glasgow; James Ferron, boatswain; David Young, stowaway from Glasgow : Charles Blackstock, messroon

When the above had been ascertained, and it was evident that nothing further could be done, the captain gave the word and the long and cold tramp, without coass or boots—because there was not a horse in Longue Points—began. When the cold and weary men did reach the city they were subjected to more inconvenience The conductor of street car 166, either did not understand what they asked or acted in a most unaccountable manner for he refused to take the cold and dripping men on board the car, al-though captain Tuylor tendered his gold watch as security, and the wrecked men had to contique their tramp to the city—which was reachafter another tramp and the men got shelter in the Donaldson's sheds. They are quite in-dignant at the conduct of the conductor and the people at Longue Pointe. They called at the Donaldson office in the afternoon and made arrangements for their future. They will in all were made comfortable with clothes, etc., and made their head quarters on the Alcides, the

other boat of the company now in port.

The wrecked steamer is a Clyde-built boat of 2,200 tons, comparatively new, having been constructed in in 1880 by Messrs D. and W. Henderson, of Glasgow, for her owners, Messers, Doualdson Bros. She carried no passengers, and was freighted with about 500 tons of coal, beside a general cargo of hardware and pig iron. There were thirty-eight persons, all told on beard.

A RESCUER'S STORY.

Mr. John McVey, who resides next door to the village church, gives the following graphic story: "About half-past four this morning I was awakened by a loud crash which proceeded from the river bank. I was about to jump out of bed to ascertain the cause thereof when my housekeeper came to my door and told me that two large ships had run into each other, and that one was sinking fast; if I wanted to see it before it went down I must make haste. jumped out of bed and put my pants on, then I went to the window and took in the situation at a glance. Even in that short time the Cynthia's stern had lifted and I saw she was bound to capaize and that a serious loss of life would en-sue, as her deck was crowded with half naked I did not wait to dress, but ran out of the house barefooted, but before I reached the shore I witnessed a sight that almost froze the the blood within me. Without a moment's warning the the ship canted over and the men whom I had previously seen on her decks were thrown high up into the air and then fell into the rapid current. Seizing a punt which was half filled with water and with one; oar I sculled towards the sinking ship, which had turned over on her side. Three of the sailors had clinbed on to the side of the ship, and knowing that it was only a question of the few momenta before she would finally disappear, I begged of them to get in my boat, but they refused, at the same time pointing to a man struggling in the water who could not swim. They said, go and save him then come back for us. All remonstrances were useless; they would not let me take them off. I then paddled as far as I could towards the drawning man and caucht him her towards the drowning man and caught him by the hair of his head just as he was sinking for the last time. It turned up to be Mr. Brunet, the pilot. I turned my head and what I had expected had happened; the steamer had gene down and I could only see two outl of three of the brave tellows whom I had left on her a few moments before. These were swimming towards shore, but the third one had been sucked down by the stream to a watery grave. You read of naval heroes in history, but if ever men deserved that title these three British seamen are especially the one who could not swim, because knew as well as myself that the ship would go down, but true to the last he sacrificed him self to save another fellow-creature.

Is it true there were a number of people on the bank with boats laying at their feet, yet they did not help to rescue the drowning sea-

forth to save them. I would never have be-lieved that such a thing could have happened in this Canada of ours, if I had not seen it with my own eyes. It is a lasting disgrace to our

What did you do with the pilot? I took him to my own house and invited all the resound sailors who were half-frozen as well. Luckily I had some gin, and gave each of them a drink to revive them, after which the brave Captain Taylor had the roll " when it was

left on the ship was missing, but seven others had gone to an untimely death. You see the accident was so sudden and terminated so quickly that there is do doubt the fellows were engulted by the volume of water which poured into the ship, before, so far as we know, they had turned out of their berths. I shall never forget the scene which I beheld this morning to my dying day.

THE TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE. Some Facts about the Merchant Navies of the World.

It is interesting to note the changes which have taken place in the ocean and water carrying tonnage of the world during the past decade In 1878 the merchants navies of the principal countries of the world amounted to 14,133,000 tons, which had increased in 1887 to 14,414,000 showing what must be considered the comparatively small increase of 282,000 tons in ten years This on the face of it, looks as if the world's movement of merchandise had been seriously checked during the ten years mentioned. But it must be recollected that during those ten years there has been an immense increase in steam tonnage, namely, from 2,274,000 tons in 1878 to 5,820,000 tons in 1887. If we take steam tonnage as equal in carrying power to three times the amount of sailing tonnage we have an increase equal to 7,638,000 tons. So that the carrying power of the world's merchant navies has inreased very greatly, even more so than in prerious decades.

Great Britain is distancing all competitors for the carrying trade. Ten years ago 671 per cent. of the total trade of the United Kingdom was carried in British bottoms. At the end of the decade the percentage had advanced to 76.6 per cent. At the beginning of 1878 the British flag covered 43.1 per cent. of the ocean trade of the United States; the percentage has since advanced to 50.7 per cent. Creat Britain increased her total tonnage in the decade by 804, 000 tons. In the same period the displacement of sailing vessels by steamers was so great that her increase in steam tonnage was 1,768,000 tons. In striking contrast to this development in the British Empire, we find that in the United States the tonnage of the mercantile marine decreased by 614,000 tons while the in-

crease in ateam tonnage was only 60,000 tons.

A glance at the United States navigation tables will show how greatly the British flag has monopolized the ocean carrying trade of the United States. Nearly half the tonnage carry. ing cargo between the Argentine Republic and the United States was under the British flag, and there was not a single vessel flying the Stars and Stripes engaged in this trade in 1889. the trade between Germany and the United States the Stars and Stripes floated over not one steamship, Great Britian and Germany doing the greater part of it. The trade between England and the United States was participated in by 100,000 tons of steam shipping flying the Stars and Stripes, while the Union Jack floated, over 6,044,000 tons of English steam shipping engaged in the business. In the trade be-tween England and Scotland there was not a ingle United States steamship, all but a small fraction being done by vessels carrying the British flag. The experience is with Ireland as with Scotland. In the trade between Brazil and the United States 61,000 tons of steam shipping were American while 164,000 tons were British. So whether we study the North Atlantic trade generally, the trade of the United States with other countries on this continent, or the trade of the United States with Asiatic countries, the same fact of British supremacy stands out prominent-[Ex.

WEDDED TO A MAHARAJAH.

An English Girl Becomes the Bride of the Lion of the Punjaub.

Paris, May 21.—The ex-Maharajah Dhulep Sirgh and his English bride left to-day to spend their honeymoon in Russia. The wedding cere-mony was strictly private and only attended by one or two Paris friends of the bride and pride groom. The courtship was a short one. Barely six months had elapsed since the couple first met in the drawing-room of a house here. The marriage took place in the office of the Mayor of the Eighth Arrendissement (city district). In the register the bridegroom was described as the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the sovereign of the Sikh nation, formerly of the Faubourg baps, in England alone. The Attorney-General, Saint Germain. Profession, rajah, and the widower of the Maharanee Bamba Muller, who

The bride is a young and good-looking lady. She were a lavender colored travelling costume and orange blossoms, and figured in the register as the daughter of the late Mr. B. D. Wetherill and of Sarah, his wife, both of Hampshire, Eng-

When the nuptual knot was duly tied, the Mayor, girt with his tri-color scarf of office, addressed a brief hymeneal homily to the bride and bridegroom, and the proceedings were then explained in English to the Maharajah, who cannot speak French. After this the Mayor read a kind of address to the bridegroom, in which His Honor showed that he was evidently suffering from a mild form of Anglophobia. He saluted in the person of the ex-Maharajah the last of the Kings of Punjaub, and spoke of him as having been despoiled of his territories, and of his finding hospitality in France. After a few references to the former greatness of the dethroned Prince, Monsieur Le Maire finally wound up by expressing a hope that the roya union would be propitious. The ceremony then terminated and the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends.

Bishop O'Mahony's Departure.

Rt. Rev. T. T. O'Mahony of Toronto Ont. Canada, arrived in this city from Lee Angeles on Wednesday last, and stopped at the archepiscopal residence on Eddy street. Bishop O'Mahony looks much better than on his first visit to this city, some four months ago but, as we stated last week, he is not entirely well. He departed for his diocese on Sunday last where he has under construction a magnificent church in St. Paul's parish. Bishop O'Mahoney was or this coast about six month, most of which he spent in the southern part of this State, and during his stay by his very congenial way, his brilliant conversational powers and kindly and mild spirit, he made a host of fast friends.— San Francisco Monitor, May 15th.

The Man Whom the Queen Delights to Honor.

Queen Victoria heard the other day that Ireland was still a part of her dominions, under the brutal bayonet and bludgeon rule of Balfour, and so her majesty said she must "do something for that long-forgotten people," Accordingly, she decorated with the vacant ribbon of the Knighthood of St. Patrick, the Earl of Erne, Grand Master of the Orange Lodges. The Earl of Erne is, the same inhuman wretch who sought to create religious rancor in the north of Iveland by advising Protestant employers to discharge Catholic servants so as to punish them for their Home Kule principles! And this is the man Queen Victoria has honored!

Development of Caracter.

No faculty is developed, no quality is acquir-Yes, to their shame, it is true. A crowd of people stood on the bank with boats near them and listened to the harrowing cries of the poor drowning seamen, but would not put a hand forth to save them. I would not put a hand ed, no power is gained except by constant exerwall as to learn. Then life will be a succession of steps naturally following each other, each of which will prepare the way easily and thoroughly for the next, and each of which will bring new light, broader views and abilities to bear upon increasing duties and responsibilities as they arise.

The man who was recently assaulted by a highwayman evidently thought that his time had come, until he made an examination and found that not only the brave whom I had found that his time had gone.

Trying to Prove His Innocence Before a Tory Tribunal.

All the Judges are Prejudiced, to Benis With-Joseph Biggar's Contempt for the Court, Which is Shared in Some Measure by Sir Charles Bussell-Peculfarities of Justice Day, a Catholic Tory.

LONDON, May 7.—As I write, all Home Ruiers are in a state of violent rage. This is because of a scene which has just taken place in the Commission Court. I have always held that the court was one to which the Irish party and Liberals had a strong right to object. I think I have told you the story of how the court was constituted. It is usual in all political cases to have the members of any tribunal agranged by have the members of any tribunal arranged by mutual agreement between the different parties involved. Of course the party in power has the predominance, but equally the party in opposition has a representation—that is to say, a strong minority. It was thought that the same course would be adopted in the case of this Commission; and I need not point out that, seeing the vast interests involved—the fierce political passions and all the other attendant circumstants. numstances—it was absolutely necessary for the credit of the Government and for the mainten ance of the traditions of the Bench that the tri bunal should be above cavil. But Attorney General Webster acted in this as in every other way with the trickery of a pettifogging attorney. He was asked by Sir Charles Russell to give the names of the Judges beforehand, so that the leaders of the Liberal party might bave a word to say with regard to at least one of the Judges. Webster promised a reply, but never gave it; and so it came to pass that every single one of the Judges is an enemy of home

Sir James Hannen, the president of the tri-bunal, is not unknown in America. Some years ago he made a tour through your country, and among other concessions to the translantic feel-ing, allowed himself to be interviewed on the question of divorce—a subject which nearly twenty years of the divorce courtin this country must have made him familiar. He has a round face, closely shaven; heavy jaws, and over hanging eyebrows—in short, just the type of face that one associates with the typical English Judge. He is said to be a man of good judg ment and clear mind, though he is not altogether a first-rate man. In political opinion he is known as a strong unionist. Undoubtedly if he pronounces in favor of the Irish party it will be by mastering his own strong prejudices and presessions. He has a villainous and most judicial temper. This is partly due to his ill-health, for he suffers from an internal malady that is very trying to his temper. He has been much better tempered of late than he was in the earlier days of the inquiry, but occassionally the old Adam bursts out, and he frets and fumes in a way that is altogether as varience with the traditions of the judical bench in England. I am bound to say, with every disposition to do him justice, that up to the present his fretfulness seems to have inflicted a good deal more upon the eids of the Irish party than upon that of the Government. But even his temper does not put down Sir Charles Russell.

One of the secrets of the success of this extra-ordinary advocate is that he has a more than usual allowance of that strong, hard, gritty nature which belongs to the Ulsterman—both Catholic and Protestant. He has force of character which is quite equal to the other abilities with which he is so richly endowed. Most of the Judges with us are inferior to the leading man at the Bar. The salary of judges is handsome, the lowest being \$25,000 a year, but this is a small income compared with that which our great lawyers earn. Russell, for instance, must make at least \$75,000 a year. The result of this disproporition is that the men who want to get judgeship are not the best nor even the econd best, but the third-rate men. Some times it even happens that the man on the Bench has been the subordinate of the man at the Bar. Here the Attorney General has a drudge who makes up his cases, masters the facts, in short, all the detail of the work. This functionary is known as the "devil" of the Attorney General sometimes rewards his "devil" by putting him on the bench, and then a remaining at the bar, has to address the subor-dinate at whom he formerly perhaps swore, with all the outward air of the most profound respect—addressing him as "My Lord" when the Judge says anything with which he agrees, has to signify his agreement with the circumlocutory and obsequious phrase, "If your Lordship pleases;" and all the time is cursing in his heart the promoted inferior who rives himself such airs. Sir Charles Russell does not sometimes make any concealment of his contempt for the inferior persons whom he has to address, and the papers sometimes record the replies of quiet sarcasm with which he assails the occu-pant of the beuch. The result is that a good many of them stand in considerable dread of him and others try to take their revenge by attempting to snub him whenever they can. I fancy that Mr. Justice Smith-who is one of the Commissioners and who was once Attorney General's "devil "—has this mingled feeling of hatred and dread for Russell; and certainly he seems to take every opportunity of scoring

a point against him. As to the third Judge, it is hard to say what he thinks. From the very start of the proceedings he has never once opened his lips. Mr. Justice Day—as your readers know—is an English Oatholic; and English Oatholics, curiously enough, are often the most bitter enemies of the Irish cause. Be has the reputation of being a Tory of a very violent kind, whether rightly or not I do not know. But if he be prejudiced against the Irish party he has given no sign of it during the present trial. He is a men with a very keen sense of humor and occasionally he has been unable to conceal his sense of the ridiculous. When Pigots was giving his evidence Judge Day almost rolled on his seat as the poor wretch involved himself in contradiction after contradiction until the whole court laughed in sympathy with the Judge. told that Day is a onlious contradiction. He is very devout, goes to church every morning and keeps up with strictness all the other practices of his religion. He has not much sampathy for weak and erring human nature in his court, for he gives very severs sentences; but outside the court he has surprised people by paying personal visits to the worst criminals in the hope of inducing them to lead a better life.

Such is the tribunal which will have a certain

share in making the future of Ireland. To day we had, as I began my saying, the fiercest col-lision we ever saw. Webster took some of the checks of Mr. Parnell and found that payments had been made to persons who were afterwards convicted of crime. There was really nothing in the matter, because the money had been paid when these men were in jail under Mr. Fors-Under that act men were imprisoned without trial and simply on suspicion. It had been agreed at the time that a fund should be raised to supply Mr. Forster's victims with food, and of course no distinction could be made be tween one class of prisoners and the other. To do so would be to stamp a man as guilty whom Mr Forster could only suspect. The President of the Court shut up Mr. Parnell when he wanted to explain this. Russell intervented with the observation that he thought Parnell with the observation which is thought I almed had a right to explain. The President flamed up and told Russell he was wrong in expressing this opinion.

"Nevertheless I continue to hold the opin-

The Judge again expressed in the angriest tones his condemnation of Russell's opinion, and again Russell doggedly replied that he adhered to his opinion. There was a fear for some time to his opinion. There was a fear for some time that things would have proceeded to extremities and that the Judge might have ordered Russell out of court. Some Home Rulers are very sorry that things did not come to this pass. It would have accentuated the general feeling that fair play is not being done, and in this way would have an important political effect. However, Judges with regard to the evidence of the Times and the evidence for the defence may impose the throwing up of the case by the counsel for Parnell.

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In times of danger and difficulty there is no man like Joseph Biggar. That strange little man has no sense of awe or respect for anything living which is opposed to the Irish cause. He is without the sense of fear, and he has about tely no gerves. Many a nime have I seen him in the House of Commons, when five or six hundred throats have been howling at him, go on his steady course absolutely unmoved and apparently without even hearing. To day, hile the nerves of everybody in the court were tingling, Joe was perfectly calm and defiant. He knows nothing whatever of law, but to day, in the midst of an abstruse argument, he insis-ted on his right of being heard. The question was wether the Archbishop of Dublin should be allowed to give evidence as to whether the Land

League had or had not produced to the court was inclined to disallow it.

"Over and over again such evidence has been given by the hirelings of the Government," said Mr. Biggar. At once the President of the Mr. Biggar. At once the President of the most approach in the court was a second to the court was Court counced down upon him. "You must not use expressions of that kind," said the Judge. "Very well," retorted Mr. Biggar, quite calmly, "I will say officials of the Government, and I say deliberately that if this is to be persisted in the whole inquiry will end in a

And so say all of us.

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Richelieu's Last Hour.

When it became evident that Richelieu had but a short time to live, the king paid him a farewell visit, and was thus addressed by the dying man: "Sire, in taking farewell of your majesty I have the consolation of knowing that I leave your kingdom in a more glorious con dition, and with a greater reputation than it ever hitherto enjoyed. All your enemies are humiliated. Only one reward for all my services do I ask from your majesty, and that is your good will and protection for my nephews; and I give them my blessing only on condition that they are ever your faithful subjects.' He then conjured his physician to frankly tell him how long he might expect to live, and hearing that in twenty four hours he would be dead or well, he demanded Extreme Unction. When the parish priest of Saint Eustache, approach ing with the holy oils remarked that his high ecclesiastical rank dispensed him from answer ing the customary question, Richelieu insisted on being treated "like an ordinary Christian." The priest then recited the principal articles of faith, and asked him if he believed in them all. "Absolutely," he replied; "and would that I had a thousand lives to give for the faith and

the Church !" "Do you forgive all your enemies?" asked the priest, "With all my heart," be answered; "and I call God to witness that I have ever intended only the good of religion and of the State. Being requested to pray to God for his recovery, he protested: "God forbid! I pray only to do his will." In a few hours the king heard of his bereavement, and exclaimed: "The enemies of France will not profit by the death of Richelien. I shall go on with all he has begun."-Ave Maria.

How To Make Marriage A Success. By observing as closely as possible the fol-owing "less" the number of homes "to let will

be materially decreased : Let each allow the other to know something. Let each consult the other's feelings. Let each realize the fact that they are one. Let the husband frequent his home not the

Let his having " to see a man " wait till next day. Let his latchkey gather unto itself rust from

Let him speak to his wife, not yell "say !" at Let him be as courteous after marriage as Let him confide in his wife : their interests

are equal. Let him assist her in beautifying the home Let him appreciate her as his partner. Let her not worry him with petty troubles, Let her not narrate Mrs. Next Door's gos-

ip. Let her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin. Let her make home more pleasant than the club.

Let her dress as tastefully for him as for

Let her sympathize with him in business Let her home mean love and rest, not noise

Nobly Said.

Justice Cullen of Brooklyn, is a man who ought some day to be called to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is rare in these days that we find a jurist who enunciates great truths, but Justice Cullen when pre siding over a recent divorce case is reported to have said when a boy was called upon to testify to his mother's shame, "Don't put that wo-man's son on the stand if you have any other witnesses." This is a noble sentiment and one, as a metropolitan contemporary justly remarks which ought to be embodied in the law of th State. Such testimony is horrible and unnatu-ral and no child should be made to do a deed or say a word which is sure to be freighted with future remorse and shame.—Union and Times.

Fancies About Figures.

The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time in all ages,

Nine knots made in a black woollen thread formerly served as a charm in case of a sprain Women who wish to preserve the slimnes and contour of their figures are advised to learn to stand well.

In many parts of England and in the United States an odd number of eggs is put under a setting hen. When a servant maid finds nine green pear

in one pod she lays it on the window sill, and the first man who enters will be her beau. There is a well-known superstition, current since the days of Ovid, that particular virtue, strength or danger lies inthe ninth wave of

A Curious Admission.

The Prince of Wales is reported, on what seems rather good authority, to have declared recently, in conversation with an elderly States-man, that, in common with all the rest of the world, he was himself a Socialist at heart, and that this condition of things made it difficult to maintain an outer semblance of Conservatism.

Are we to understand, then, that the Conservative Government, into whose state of midd his

though the storm blew over to-day, things may | Royal Highness should have some insight, are | ROONEY NOW HAS \$15,000 IN H come to that pass yet. Even now there is a soting against their conscience in the course they feeling that the contrast in the decisions of the persist in carrying out? Such an explanation would not be by any means inconsistent with their conduct, and if it may be received as corredt, we can easily understand the violence of Lord Salisbury's language, and the barbarity of Mr. Balfour's methods of procedure. But whether it should raise our respect for these Statesmen to regard them as bud notons over-doing their parts, rather than as men savagely complying with their genuine convictions, we need not attempt to decide. From Sociation, properly so-called, meantime, we expect nothing. It is the opposite extreme to Ochservatism, and may meet it in its worst forms, and so far as op-pression and syranny are concerned there would be little to choose between them, or, indeed, if there were anything to choose the new system might prove worse than the old. What, per-haps, the Prince of Wales meant was, however, that Liberal principles were so manifestly just that no man of ordinary perceptive powers could close his eyes to their justice, and this seems to us to fall in with the truth as it really exists. It speaks badly for the future of monarchy, nevertheless, if the heir to a throne, while he perceives the claims of Liberalism—not to speak of Liberalism run mad as the Socialists hold it feels himself obliged to feign a sympathy with Conservatism. It is always evil to play a part, but when the part to be played is imposed upon a man in spite of his convictions and in support of the position held by him and whose necessities he must best understand—the inference is that the position in question needs sup-pression or amendment—and, in the particular case alluded to, the character of the monarchy must suffer. If the Crown of England, as the Prince destined to inherit it seems to declare, cannot be worn consistently with the prevalence of Liberal principles, the time in which it will continue to be worn at all is certainly drawing to an end .- New Zealand Tablet.

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Wichita, Kas., May 20.—In the death of Charles Fiske on Saturday, an interesting bit of romance was revealed. Thirty-five years ago at Buffalo, N. Y., he fell in love with his cousin, Harriet Fiske, but she rejected his suit and married Albert Stage. A few years of happy married life ensued and then Stage went to the war and was heard of no more. Fiske having accumulated wealth in Colorado again renewed his anit. Mrs. Stage. bis suit. Mrs. Stage, thinking her husband was dead, married him. They came to Wichita and lived very happily until the son of Albert Stage, learning the mystery of his father's life, determined to solve it. After several years' search he found his father alive in Florida. Correspondence was opened which resulted in the reurn of Stage and his marriage secured him to his wife. After the seperation Fiske went abroad but returned a year afterwards broken in heath and purse. His former wife found him and took him home where he received the tenterest care and warmest sympathy from both his wife and her first husband until his death.

More Piety than Plater .- Boarding House Mistress (sternly to hongry boarder)—"We are going to have grace." Boarder (mildly)—"Glad we are going to have something.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE

JUNE.

Montreal.

By C. H. FARNHAM. Sixteen Illustrations;

Social Life in Russia, By the Vicomte DE Vogus, Member of the French Academy. Second Paper. 12 Illustrations by T. DI THULSTEUP;

Our Artists in Europe. By HENRY JAMES. With Portraits of E. A. Abbey, I D. MILLET, ALPRED PARSONS, GRORGE H. BOUGE TON, CHARLES S. REINHAET, and GEORGE DU MAY RIER, and three Illustrations by Alfred Parsons

An Incident of the Irish Rebellion. By Dr. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL;

Quince. Poem. By WINTHEOP MACKWORTH PRAED. Nine Illustrations by E. A. Abbey, including the Frontis-

Japiter Lights.

A Novel. By Constance Feninors Woolson, Part VI: A Story of the Twentieth Century.

Friendly Rivalry. By JAMES SULLY: Saturn's Rings. By Professor George Howard Darwin. With Diagrams and Illustrations;

A Little Journey in the World. Novel. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. Part III.

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1 DAME MELVIA ST. CHARLES, wife common as to property of JEAN BAPTISTE SICARD, Commercial Traveller, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorised to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said JEAN BAPTI TE SICARD, Defendant. The Flaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to properly should.

Montreal, May 21st, 1889.

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BERGEVIN & LEGIAIR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 877. DAME STIVIA PEPIN, of the town of leading, District of Montreal, wife of EPHREM CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

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