in its issue of June 2, the canonization and the constant audience-giving, from which His Holiness has taken hardly a day's rest, Leo XIII. is marvellously, not to say "miracuwell and energetic. Indeed. immediately after the canonization ceremony, when his doctor expressed a hope that his venerable patient had not over-tired himself, the Pope completely re-assured him that he had not felt the least ill-effects from the function, stating finally, with the quiet humor and energy of mind pe-culiar to His Holiness. "You see. doctor, what we are able to do after The nonagenarian Pontiff is the wonder of all around him, and those who marked his rapid movements as the Holy Father walked from the throne to the foot of the Papal altar on Thursday in St. Peter's could scarcely credit his ninety

On May 28, a most interesting ceremony took place in the Holy Father's private chapel in the Vatican. when the venerable Sovereign Pontiff himself administered the sacrument of Confirmation to his two grandnephews, the son of Count Camillo Pecci (the Pope's nephew), and the son of Count and Countess Moroni (the Pope's niece). His Eminence Cardinal Ciasca assisted the Holy Father to perform the touching ceremony, which will be a memorable one to the favored children all their lives. Duke Loubat, of New York. acted as godfather for Count Pecci's son, and Count Riccardo Pecci (also a nephew of the Pope) performed the same office for the little son of Count Moroni. The parents and families of the children were all present at the impressive ceremony.

The same day His Holiness received the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon in private audience, and afterwards the committee of the Portuguese pilgrimage who were presented to the Pope by Cardinal Netto. On the same day a number of bishops had the honor of a Papal audience, among whom were the Right Rev. Dr. Bourne. Bishop of Southwark: the Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow, Bishop of Clifton, the Right Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Bishop of Aberdeen; the Right Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory; and the Right Rev. Thomas O'Dwyer. Bishop of

Since the canonization the Holy Fato a gathering of 25,000 French pilgrims, and on Sunday to the American pilgrims from Brooklyn, headed scended into St. Peter's to assist at mite and Chinese martyrs who were John Gabriel Du-China, and his forty-eight companion-Ignatius Delegado, Vicar-Apostolic of canonized.

In spite of the fatigues of the Oriental Tonquin and twenty-five week, says the London "Universe." companion martyrs (of the Dominican ()rder); Venerable John of Friora (of the Franciscan Order), and Venerable Francis Clet (of the Congregation of Missions). The ceremony of a beatification is divided into two partsthe morning ceremony consisting of the solemn decree of beatification. and the afternoon the veneration of the newly-beatified, ending by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the Papal benediction.

> The special correspondent, of the 'Catholic Times' described the scenes at the recent ceremonies in connection with the canonizations in the following graphic manner. He says: suddenly awakened in the midst of Thursday last after half a century's lethargy he would probably have rubbed his eyes and found nothing very extraordinary in the crowds of variously clad pilgrims hurrying to-wards the stately Basilica; the solemn chimes of the great bells would back the eager surging mass of humanity which poured into the vast temple in a black, buzzing, uninternot uncommon fifty years ago, when pleasant sportive mood. Rome was still the city of the Popes. But on a modern spectator, on one unaccustomed to such imposing demonstrations, rendered all the more impressive because they are not belittled by the vulgar and petty incidents which render a common crowd objectionable. Thursday's ceremony could not but produce an indelible

It will hardly be believed that at 4

impression.

o'clock in the morning, when the top of St. Peter's dome hardly reflected the coming dawn, ten thousand people had already taken up a position at the gates of the Basilica. But these early risers were doomed to disappointment. Shortly before five, two regiments of infantry, commanded by General Brusati, marched into the Piazza, and after dislodging the crowd from the steps of the church they formed a square, allowing only the bearers of tickets to file through gaps in the ranks. This precaution, however necessary, gave rise to a regrettable incident, for such tions of vacation times that cast a was the pressure of the crowd that the soldiers at one point of the square were utterly unable to stand pleasures that he experiences is that their ground, with the result that a ther has given audience on Saturday rush was made through an improvised gap, and the military had to fix a boy, or a girl, has been laboring bayonets and forcibly hold the would- faithfully during a whole term in the be intruders in check. A poor pilby Bishop McDonnell, who presented grim, who suffered from heart disa most artistic album of signatures case, died suddenly during the "meand casket containing the generous lee," and several ladies were more or Peter's-pence offerings of the Brook-less injured. Shortly before seven, lyn priests. Even yet the Sovereign however, the great majority of those Pantiff's labors were not over, for entitled to assist at the ceremony on Sunday afternoon His Holiness de- had succeeded in entering the Basilica, and they were rewarded with the beautiful ceremony of the beati- one of the most magnificent sights creating a spirit of indifference in the fication of the seventy-seven. Anna- which it has ever been the lot of modern men to behold. martyred for the faith between 1798 temple, was lighted up by electricity studies. It has been the custom from thousands of huge chands freshe. Vicar-Apostolic of Su-Tschuen, liers, decorated with priceless silk and damask hangings, and with picmartyrs (all of the French Society tures representing principal incidents them. of Foreign Missions): Venerable in the lives of the two saints to be

LORD RUSSELL AND THE GAELIC MOVEMENT.

The Lord Chief Justice presided re- | whatever in the discussion of politiciety of Arts, London, Eng., by Mr. part of the work of the London daily press. Tom More was a contributor icle," his squibs being leading articles in rhyme which were readable a hundred years after they were written. Another characteristic and brilliant figure was Maginn, who was the Captain Shandon in Thackeray's "Pendennis." The lecturer went on to speak of the establishment of "The Nation," and the great work done by Davis and Gavan Duffy, and later by O'Leary and his associates in "The Irish People." He also spoke of the brilliant work of O'Donovan. Russell, and McGahan as war correspondents, J. B. O'Brien, who largely inspired the Chartist movement, and Darcy Magee, an early advocate of Colonial Federation.

Lord Russell, in putting the vote of thanks, said: 1 do not think that the paper read by Mr. Garvin was less interesting because he took an independent view, which he very cordially and openly expressed, and a lutely futile, impracticable, and imview which is not the view perhaps of all who listened to him. Of all things it was a sincere speech. He to antiquarians and philologists; far gave the views which occurred to from it. In that category of learnhim, and set an example worthy of ing it plays, as the philologist genimitation. I would like to say two things, and two only, in relation to the general subject dealt with. If I were called upon to mark what I conceive to be the essential feature of the journalistic literature carried on under the auspices of the "Nation" writers, I should say it was that might otherwise be better emthis—that it taught all Irishmen, of ployed. (No. no and applause). Mr. whatever race or mixed race they came from, or whatever religion they one with another for the common purpose of their common country.

The other was the lesson of tolerance, and the lesson of union especially. Nobody can doubt that what has hindered Ireland in the attainshmen themselves—disunion large language as one of the characteris—involved in the characterism in Drishmen themselves—disunion large language as one of the characteriscarising from difference of creed, tics that go to form that entity call-

cently at a lecture given at the So- cal questions affecting the country. The lessons by example, and by the poetry and prose writings that J. L. Garvin, on "A Hundred Years Thomas Davis taught, I think, sunk of Irish Journalism. The lecturer deep into the minds of the Irish peoshowed how, during the early part ple, and I think they are not forgotof the century, Irishmen did a large would be difficult to produce from any country more brilliant writers upon subjects political or partly polito the "Times" and "Morning Chron-tical, than Thomas Davis, Finton Lalor, Charles Gavan Duffy, and last, but by no means least John Mitchell, I am speaking of his writings entirely from the literary standpoint. I am not speaking of the things he did, and which many think extreme and impracticable, but I think for incisiveness of style, for ability to tion of men and women in this counhit off an argument in a phrase, there are very few men who have been the means whereby each school would be equal of John Mitchell.

One other point, I must say, I find myself in agreement with Mr. Taylor, that it is not necessary for the assertion of nationality that you should have a distinct and separate language, because the argument of Mr. Garvin, if I understand it rightly, resulted in one or two thingseither that the Irish were to impose on themselves the task of creating the Celtic language as a living tongue which I am afraid is an impossible task-(No, no). I think it an absopossible task (No, no), I am not talking of it as a study interesting erally admits, a most important part, but I am speaking of a living tongue for living men. and I repeat, and I may be allowed to express, the view I entertain—that the scheme is impracticable, unreal, and would involve a hopeless waste of energy Taylor has answered by pointing to the cases of the Belgian States and professed, to be united as Irishmen to Switzerland. Did it occur to the men who threw the tea into Boston Harbor that they could not claim a distinct nationality and set up an independent Government, because they were speaking the English tongue, or did it occur to the Canadians or to ment of the political position and ad- the Australians of the present day? vantage which many think she ought It seems to me that while it is quite to have, has been disunion among right to consider the question of

one commonly to be found as characteristic of a nation (applause).

The vote of thanks was then put and carried, and a hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Russell for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

On Summer Vacations.

In the course of my recent observations I have noted a certain change apparent in the features, the walk, the manners of the children that I am daily accustomed to meet on their way to or from school. It is quite obvious that something unusual is H a Roman Rip Van Winkle had taking place. It is neither ordinary school days, nor yet is it vacation the large Piazza of St. Peter's on time. In the morning, on my way down town, I meet a couple of young lads, with their books on their back, walking along as serious looking as if they were members of the Dominion Cabinet with the whole of the country's affairs upon their shoulders. On my way up, in the afterhave sounded familiar to his ears, noon, I meet the same two lads, and he would hardly have noticed with contented, laughing faces skipthe change in the uniforms of the ping homewards. For months I soldiers who vainly strove to hold have been in the habit of meeting them, and my business of "observa-tion" led me to study them closely. I noted that they always went to rupted stream. For these sights were school and returned therefrom in a quently concluded that their anxiety on this occasion was not due to any fear of their class and their lessons, nor was their apparent relief in the evening merely the effect of having been freed from school. It was clear that something of grave moment for them had transpired during the day. What was it?

> Simply this. They were on their way in the morning to pass their examinations; in the evening they had come through that periodical ordeal and were in consequence proportionately happy. The examinations at the end of a term mean very much to the young lad, or lass. The success of an examination may mean promotion next year, or prizes this year. The relief one feels in finding himself out of that furnace of mental anxiety is only understood by a school boy, or girl. But when the examination is past there is the splendid anticipaglow of independence around young student. Not the least of the of expectation, or of realization as far as rewards, or prizes, go. Often hope of being crowned at the distribution of prizes. It is such a satisfaction to a youthful character to be publicly rewarded for good work done. It makes the months of study and application fly away almost unperceived; it is the life, the promise, the future-guarantee of the student. Take away his prizes and you risk youth--a spirit of lowliness, or ra-The vast ther one of antagonism towards his time immemorial to award prizes to successful students, and all young people expect them and look for

> > It was with no small degree of surprise and regret, not to speak of apprehension that I learned, a year ago, that in certain circles it was seriously proposed to do away with the granting of prizes to the school children. Apart from the obvious meanness of such an action, I feel that it would prove detrimental to the interests of parents, children. teachers and schools. To change the good old system would be false economy, in the first place, and rank injustice in the second one. I know of many schools, the teachers or authorities of which have imposed great sacrifices on themselves in order to be able to secure the books, medals and other rewards that they destined for the deserving pupils at the end of the year. There are others that have not the means to do just as well as they would like in this direction. I cannot see why the general public, the good people who have children to be educated, the persons who take a practical interest in the welfare of the young and in the future generatry, should not devise some easy sure to have the necessary equipment in prizes. Suppose that each one gave a small contribution -entirely proportionate to his means - from five cents up to five dollars, or more, how rapidly the prizes would augment, and I am positive the success of the children would repay a hundred fold the little that each one would have done. In other words, I believe that our citizens should make it their business to see that all schools are well supplied with the prizes that are deemed necessary. The yearly prize is an inducement, an incitive, a source of great ambition, and a beacon of light to cheer the monotony of school days.

OUR CIVIC REPORTER.

I get as far as the Recorder's Court almost every day, but, of late, my rounds are interrupted for a time the moment I enter that impressive and peculiar chamber. It is almost equal to attending a series of lectures on moral theology or some such subject. Recorder Weir, who is a gentleman of very fine feelings, deep and varied studies, and of high moral character, gives the attendants upon his court a free address nearly every day. It is almost as good as a religious retreat, for the presiding magistrate has occasion on account of the cases before him. to comment, more or less, upon al-most every crime, or sin, known to laws human and laws divine. There

sential, although it is unquestionably ment than upon any other one; and that is the excesses of drunkenness that are noticed upon Saturday nights, and the effective stories of which are detailed for his benefit on Monday morning.

It is to be regretted that of late this city seems to have been going from bad to worse. Any citizen who will take a ramble along Craig, or St. Lawrence street, on Saturday night, between the hours of ten and twelve, cannot fail to note the immense number of saloons that are in full blast, pouring out from their doors a constant stream of poor belated, demoralized human beings, a recling mass of zig-zag characters, that go forth into the night to make life a torture for all who may happen to come in contact with them. These sponge-like institutions drink in the week's wages of hundreds and thousands, and then close their doors upon the victims, leaving them to the tender mercies of the night, or of the first policeman that happens to come along. I am in perfect harmony with all that Recorder Weir has to say, on Monday morning, when he preaches his most severe sermons to the victims of Saturday night's debaucheries. But I feel that our authorities are lacking a great deal in this regard. It is in vain that the Recorder should remonstrate, unless his reasoning and moralizing be backed up, in the proper direction, they must all come to nothing. Why cannot the law that for long years has played such a successful role in Ottawa be adopted for the system in future of Montreal? At the Capital, and largely throughout Ontario, the municipal regulations ordain that all saloons, hotel-bars, and places where liquor is sold, be closed at seven o'clock on Saturday evening. Now this is so very reasonable that I would be glad to see the same regulation adopted and enforced here. It is from seven until midnight that the very worst of drinking orgies are carried on. In Ottawa you cannot have access to any bar from seven Saturday night, till seven on Monday morning, the consequence is that Monday is generally a much casier day for Magistrate O'Keefe than it

is for the Recorder here. In this connection I might say that one of the worst features of our saloon system in Montreal is the introduction of music and singing. Dozens, scores, hundreds, are drawn into barrooms by the attractions of instrumental and vocal music, who might, otherwise, have passed quietly homeward, and have escaped the temptations and unpleasantnesses of a couple of stupid hours-I was going to say vicious hours. We all know that this system of attracting the public is contrary to the law : but the authorities don't seem to care much about the law, or if they do, they have a sidendid knack of avoiding the sections in which the most noise is to be found. No matter! This is a something that we can stand as long as it does not affect ourselves very intimately.

With these few hints I think I will close my comments for this week, and keep an eye open for what may or may not be done in regard to the closing of the saloons.

SEVERAL ANXIVERSARIES .-- It is stated at the Papal legation that the golden jubilee, or fiftieth anxiversary of the foundation of Nesqually. Washington, as an episcopal see, which took place last Thursday, serves as the initiative to no ress than seven similar events which soon will be observed in various parts of the country.

July 19, the four archbishprics of New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Santa Fe will round their first half century, while the same day marks the semi-centennial of the three suffragan bishoprics, Wheeling, Savannah and Los Angeles, all of which were founded coincidentally by the last Pope, Pius IX.

Archbishop Martinelli has been inrited already to several of the celebrations, but by reason of his duties at other points he may be unable to attend them. If possible, however, he expects to be present at the commentorative rites in New York, which will be conducted on a scale of unusual splendor. Archbishop Corrigan of that see is now absent in Europe, but has promised to return home in ample time for the festivity.

AN IRISH PALACE. - New York is to have an Irish Palace, designed as a meeting place for Irish societies. A site has been purchased at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 115th Street, and the Irish Palace Building Association has been organized and duly incorporated. It will hold some more great fairs to raise money to lift the small encumbrance on the property, and also to pay for the proposed palace.

More than \$40,000 has been paid for the site so far, but the purchase price agreed upon is \$65,000. There are now eleven houses on the land, and all of them are rented. The income will be sufficient to pay all interest charges and taxes, leaving the

principal intact. The \$40,000 was obtained by putting out at interest the \$35,000 carned by the Irish fair held three years

THE CONVENTION .- Reports from Philadelphia state everything is now in readiness for the Republican National Convention, which is to held there next Tuesday.

"The approaching Republican National Convention will be the greatest in the history of the party," said Sergeant-at-Arms George N. Wiswell, ' said to a representative of a New York journal. "The work is being done here by the Allied Republican Clubs, and their preparations are the grandest I ever saw "

The sergeant at arms estimated that the convention will bring fully 250 000 people to the city. He point sod out the doct that within a radius of 100 miles on behild a print at the city.

population of 7,000,000, and the event would draw largely this Republican territory.

Manager Swett, of the Hotel Walton, which will shelter many of the largest delegations, agreed with Colonel Wiswell in his estimate of the incoming hosts. Every one of the 400 rooms in his hotel has been engaged, and he said he has applications enough to fill twice as many more. Most of the other hotels are similarly situated.

Mr. Swett thought that the money which the convention will bring to the city will run into the millions. The "big men who drink wine," said, will spend as much as \$100 a day, and many of the smaller fry will not go much below \$20 a day. This, of course, includes all expenses. The bakers, butchers and provision dealers will reap the biggest profits. So far as the great auditorium is held to-day. All the changes have been made and the 15,000 chairs placed in the eighty-two sections in-

to which the space is divided. Hundreds of feet of plank tables are being constructed in the ante-rooms. and soda stands will also be provided. No strong drinks and no cigars will be sold, and the order against smoking in or about the hall will be igidly enforced.

Nothing is lacking in the arrangenents for the safety of the delegates. The exits are so placed that the hall can be emptied of 25,000 people in thirty minutes, and although there is an engine house on the grounds with a force of firemen, 100 extinguishers have been placed on the walls.

Caution will be observed in the selection of the 200 doorkeepers, because the preservation of decorum will largely depend upon them. They will have a chief with the title of master of doors. To obviate the possibility of embarrassment by requests from friends, the list of doorkeepers will be made up from States other than Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Apart from the large force of policemen every delegation from a big city will bring along a squad of detectives, by request of the local managers of the convention.

Rapid work has been done on the convention grounds in the last month. After the removal of the buildings on the Exposition the place was a chaos. Since way'' then the debris has been carried away, the dead trees torn up and ology of this disease and the conthe excavations filled with good soil. Plete grip which we have of the Eight hundred loads of ordinary earth and 1.000 loads of rich top soil were laid, the banks and terraces were resodded, and the lawns

One thousand evergreen trees of the conifer family were then planted considerably opened in regard to the around the hall, and in two centre beds were laid blooming plants of may be and often is distributed, and red, white and blue. The photo- when all this newer knowledge gots graphic salon and the emergency hospital were moved back, so as to afford a complete view of the buildings subject. So far, however, as one may and grounds from the entrance ; the ticket booths were enamelled, and the fire-house and board fence were painted green, to relieve the white of the main building.

The esplanade has been resurfaced with fine granite, thoroughly wetted and rolled, and fifteen bronze lamp posts have been erected upon it.

The uncertainty about the vice-prebring many of the delegates to town tunately, much of the knowledge earlier than they would otherwise have come. There is much wire pull- years about filtration has tended to ing goin on, and old grudges are to throw doubt upon the power of orbe paid by upsetting plans for putting certain names in the second place. The naming of the national despair has seized upon scientific men committeemen may cause sharp lights upon this subject. We are, however in several of the delegations.

The platform committee is another point upon which the national managers are concentrating much thought. It is desired to so draw it that the issues of the campaign shall be laid out clearly and distinctly for popular comprehension. The gold money plank will be reiterated, and the fulfilment of the promise of prosperity strongly emphasized.

A brave man knows no malice, but forgets in peace the injuries of war. and gives his direct foe a friend's embrace.



It is just as easy to drift into danger as to drive into it. The progress is slower but the end is equally sure. It is the gradual progress of drifting which blinds to the danger. Men and women drift into ill-health in such a way. There is a little feeling of oppression after eating. After a time it passes away. Some day it returns and brings another symptom headache, perhaps. Something is done to relieve the headache, but nothing to relieve the cause. So one more victim goes drifting on to the rocks of disease.

Young women who are teaching or studying are very apt to become victims of disease of the stomach. They eat injudiciously, in some cases, and in general the brain is too occupied to allow the stomach the blood necessary to carry on its functions. Hence in time the organs of digestion and nutrition are totally deranged, and the young gradu-

ate goes home a chronic invalid The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will avert such a condition; the faithful use of it in chronic

cases will effect a complete cure. cases will effect a complete cure,
"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas. "Bowels were irregular and my stbmach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing, for twenty four hours at a time. I was entirely suffit for work, and my whole system seemed so run down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and before finishing the third bottle I was able to undertake the duties of public school life, and contracted to do so. "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellet's Cleanse the complexion and severe mine breath."

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing members of the National Home Reading Union in London, said that body was founded in 1889 to inspire the love of systematic, as opposed to desultoru, and often uscless, reading. Having regard to the mass of rubbish that now issue from the press-"penny dreadful" novelettes and the like no more useful function would be performed than to aid the unformed mind, as the union aided it, to select good, sound, healthy literature of a high class. The union was a standing protest against the fallacy that education ended at school -- it was a declaration of the principle that education lasted through life. The Union was the enemy of the concerned, the convention could be smatterer, than whom, whether male or female-and he objected most to the woman smatterer-no more objectionable person could be met. His advice was-Read much, but not too many things. Let them direct their strength to the subjects that came home to them. Solitary reading was a good thing, but reading with persons who were following the same lines begot a spirit of emulation. The Union was a useful corrective to the tendency, which he thought marked this age, towards excessive addiction to physical sports. He did not decry out-of-door recreation. On the contrary, he valued it in a very high degree. But the life of a young man ought not to be altogether a life of horse-racing, football, or cricket, nor ought the life of a voung lady to be altogether a life of bievcle-riding and hockey-playing. Those were excellent pursuits, if kept in proper relation to other objects and responsibilities.

> Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla.'

> THE FAILURE OF THE FILTERS.

The terrible list of deaths from enteric fever issued by the War Office, shows that, notwithstanding the accuracy of our knowledge of the parkwhole question so far as theory are concerned, our measures of defence against this scourge of armies are as yet practically in their infancy. During the last two or three years there is no doubt that our eyes have been various modes in which this discuss thoroughly assimilated perhaps some fresh light may break in upon the venture to speculate at a distance. and to speak on general principles, it seems extremely probable that so great an outburst as evidently cocurred at Blocmfontein had originaled in the well-recognized way as the consequence of pollution of the drinking water. Polluted water will probably always remain the principal source of infection where typhoid occurs in great epidemics; and, unforwhich has been gained in recent dinary filters to produce a safe and drinkable water. Indeed, a sort of by no means sure that the last word has been said upon the purification of water by mechanical and, perhaps. by chemical means. Bacteriologists have set up so high a standard as to have condemned off-hand all the oldfashioned filters, and have given us instead some very beautiful and perfect arrangements, which, however, clog up directly with South African mud. But we are beginning to appreciate the biology of the subject, and to understand what a very tender organism the typhoid bacillus really is: and it is on the cards that some better way of getting rid of these microbes may be devised than the apparently simple but really very difficult method of straining them out.—"The Hospital."

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

THE OLD STORY.

Karl Dullman, one of the convicted Welland Canal dynamiters, registered as a Catholic on his arrival at the penitentiary. We have been informed by letter from the west than an item in a Kingston paper told of Dullman attending the Catholic chapel in the prison on the first Sunday of his inarceration. He may have decided to change his religion, but before being connected with the dynamite affair he was a Methodist. The wrong registration is in many cases accountable for the high figures given the Catholic prison population. We have recollection of this thing being done on several occasions, though, of course, the authorities cannot guard against such a proceeding, therefore Catholic statistics in the prison line go up,—Canadian Freeman.

Our absent-minded subscribers are respectfully requested to examine the date on the address of their paper, and if they find themselves in arrears, we would militario menination