A Parliamentary Oreation, Enacted A.D., 1559.

At St. Patrick's, Scho Square, the Rev. L G. Vere continued his course of sermens on the bistery of the Church in England, dealing en that eccasion more especially with the arisblishment of Protestantism as we know it in our day, and showing that that form of religion had not existed prior to to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He took for his text the story of Naboth's vineyard, and the letters written in the King's name by Jezabel to the ohlef people of the city to suborn false witnesses against Naboth to swear that he had blasphemed God and the King. She trus found an easy way to get what did not belong te her er her husband in having the owner of the vineyard stened to death. In dealing of the question of England's Christianity, he said they had seen that from the year 180 se the time of King Jehn, the time of the winning of the glarious charter of England" diberties by Stephen Langten, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, England was Roman Oatholio, and they boldly maintained that in the face of those who held the new and

ROMANTIC THEORY OF HISTORY,

according to which England was never Roman Cathello before the Reformation. In maintaining that position Catholics appealed to history and net to romance. During the last forty years a change had come over England, and the inspiring spirit of that had descended upon her. The Holy Ghost had breathed upon the land, and men had begun to look for the old paths and the old ways. They looked at the se-called Christianity of the Courch of England, and they saw the necessity of a teaching Church and of an infallible guide, and then there came that great movement from the centre of larning and eradition in this country, the University of Oxford, the Tractarian movement as it was called. Following that a great number of the great men of the age passed over to the falth, such men as Faber, Northcote, Oardinal Newmaa, and our own great Cardinal Manning. They saw what history had written, and they said the old Church of

THE CHURCH OF THEIR FOREFATHERS. the Church of the Britons and the Saxons and the Normans, was the Church which was in union with the Sie of Rome, the one Catholic Church with its centre of unity, and that if they were to be true to the instincts of Ohristlanity and seek an infallible guide they must go over to Rome. Then came the second stage, when men, instead of locking for dogma, took to themselves certain leelated truths, and finding that it was vain to try to teach those truths otherwise, decided to revive the old ritual of the Church of Eogland, and so there rose up that great Angli can body-the Ritualietic Anglican Church, or, as they called it, Catholic Church, came to give

A NEW INTERPRETATION TO THE WORD CATHOLIC,

Catholic they said was universal, universal was widespread, and then by a further extention of that process proved to their own satisfaction that Ritualists were Cathelies. That advanced party in the Auglican Church was centinually raising the contention that Christianity of England before the Reformation was never Roman Cathello, and that therefore the Roman Catholic of this country were in schism, and that the Cathol c Church here was the Church of the Schismatics. They did not see hew far that contentien took them, for, granting for argument sake that their contention were true, how then about their own Bishep and priests in Canada! He would put one question, who was In possession first? Like all Protestants there was ne consistence in what those people said. What they denied in one breath they affirmed in anctier, and had continually to shift their ground. With regard to what may be called the outward change of faith in England, it was said that it was brought about with the free and deliberate consent of the Bishop in convocation. They would deal with that point that night. They had seen wast kind of men the Norman Kings of England were. Somehow or other it always seemed to be.

A FAILING OF THOSE KINGS TO ENVY NABOTH his vineyard, and they were not content with the supreme temporal rule, but always wanted something beyond it; but the Church was a good kind monarch, and nover forced very hard measures on Kings and Princes. . She always tried to humour them, and so she granted great concessions to the Kings of England, but these Kings went a little too far, and so in the reign of Edward III. there was passed that Act of Provise which enacted that the Pope of Rome should not send any more Cardinals to take possession of the sees of this country. The Pope would not, of course, accept that Act, but to a certain extent he waived his right, and allowed certain privileges in the way of nominating Bishops to the Kings of England, but those Blaheps were never to take possession of their sees er to be ordained

WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ROME of their appointment. An historian of our day, whose erudition may be relied upon, Mr. Green, in his "History of the English People," said the failure of that effort to challenge the pewer of the Pope shewed the amszing power Rome had acquired from the unquestioned supremacy of as many ages Up to that time it was clear that the Church in England was thereughly Roman Catholic. There was but one religion, and the Church which taught that religion was governed by Bishops and Archbishops receiving their jurisdiction from Rome, and they all preached and taught one and the same dectrine, and held exactly the same faith that Oathelies now held. He would prove to them that their forefathers held that belief. Some little time before his death in 1456 they found that William Wayne Reete, the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, had bound the Pre-sident and Fellows of that cellege to say certain prayers for himself while living and after his death, and slip for the King and the benefactors of the cellege. They were also to hear Mass once a day, and every day kneeling to repeat the Rosary. And after High Mass they were to pray, "May the soul of our founder William, and of all the falthful departed, by the meroy of Ged rest in peace." Did that look as though

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAS BOMAN CATHOLIC

at that time or not! Then they came at last to the reign of Henry VIII., and there again they found Roman Cathelicism written on every coin of the realm. There was not a penny in their peckets which had not got Roman Catholicism written upon it, in the Latin words, or the initials F. D., which algulied, Defeader of the Faith. In answer-I the question as to whom and by whom that title was given they would not go into

thing. On the contrary, he was a very clever man, and when Luther was attacking the Catholic Church and uttering his blasphomics and giving dispensations to Kings and men in power to

MARRY TWO WIVES AT ONE TIME

for the honor and glory of God, Henry VIII. wrate a book on the seven sacraments, answering Luther's attacks upon the Church, and in that book, which was revised by that sainted man, Cardinal Fisher, Henry defended the Pope's supremacy as part of the Carietian religion. Therefore, up to the be-gluning of the reign of Henry VIII., it was clear that Eagland was Roman Catholic, Henry VIII., having written that treaties to prove Cathel a doctrine against the arch-heritic. Leo X., the Pope of Rome, sent him a congratulatory letter, and in gratitude for what he had done gavehim and his posterity for ever the title of Difender of the Faith. It man would only think and read, if they would only study history as it was, then they would see things in their proper light. They now came to a very sad pertien of the history of Eagland.

HENRY VIII, WAS UNDOUBTEDLY A CLEVER MAN.

but unfortanately he was not a good one. He fell in love first of all with his ewn brether's wife, and, after a dispensation had been granted, he married Catherine. After a time he tired of her, for not being a good man he could not be a faithful husband, and his fancy had been caught by a young dameel in his Court, Anne Boleyn. She saw what | land, is now here. In an interview regardkind of man Henry was, and would be his ing the reports of his ship's deing, Com-Queen er nothing. Need he tell them the upshet of that terrible history. They would said in explanation: "The rights of our remember that after many years of marriage, with not one werd to say against his saintly Queen, that King got a scruple of conscience, and wrote to Rome to grant him a diverce. Rome replied that it would look into the matter, but Henry could brook no delay, and se pecsuse

BOME STOOD UP FOR THE RIGHT

of one weman, oppressed and undefended, against the might of the King and his Parliament. Henry preclaimed himself the head of the Church in England not only in tem-porals but in spirituals. He would not tire them with the rest of that long history, but would ask them to remember that although Henry threw off the supremacy of the Pope he was not a Protestant in the present accept. ation of that word. He did not believe in the religion of Luther. Ho believed as far as he could in the doctrines I had to request the British fishermen myself and dogmas of the Catholic Church in a few instance to make room for our peebut denied the Pope's supremacy.
After Henry came the boy Menarch, Edward VI., and of this short reign all that was to be said was that the condition of things as under Henry continued. Then Queen Mary came, and they may say of her chance. My request was promptly compiled what they liked, but at all events she was with as usual, and the reports in such paralegitimate, the legitimate daughter of Henry graphs as you have shown me are extraor-VIII. She was a Catholic and a Roman Catholic, and she restored the old religion, and directly she did so all things came back just as they were before, and that showed that It was no new religion forced upon the peeple. Mary died, and in Nevember, 1558, Elizabeth was proclaimed Queen. It was not fair for non Ostaelics to say that they

GOT THEIR RELIGION FROM HENRY VIII. they got it from Queen Elizabeth. If things had gene on as they were in the time of Henry VIII. there might have been amongst Protestants at the present day true Bishops and true pricets, and the true living Presence of Jenus Christ, as in the Greek Schismatical Church. Queen Elzsbeth, when she came to the throne, began in a very willy manner, and did not at once say she was a Protestant. It was only by degrees that it was found out, and when the Bishops of England found what Elizabeth's religious sentiments were all except one refused to crown her. One alone-and he repented of it afterwards-weuli consent to and wish to incit; the people to extremes. pented of it afterwards—went consent to crown her Queen of the country. Once These merchants are comparatively few, and crowned things went on more quickly, and in a short time the world was astonished to see the change so easily made, and the religion of POTESTANTISM ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PAR-LIAMENT.

It was not done all at once, but step by step. For months after Mary's death the only appearance of change was the nath of supremacy Not till the 221d March, 1559, did the command appear to communicate in the two forms, and not till August in the same year were the images of the saints and of our Blessed Redeemer broken. Then followed the two great Acts of Parliament, the first being that of the Queen's supremacy in matters of religion, and the second providing for uniformity of worship. How were those Acts of Parliament passed, and by whom? Was it by the Courch England, or with its consent No. The Bishops in convocation were against tnem, and as a result they were all suspended and sent into exile, or punished with death. Then came those

gion established by an Act of Parliament. And yet after years and years of persecution they found at the end of the reign of Queen El zabeth that only half of the English people adhered to the new religion, and the other half secretly remained Roman Catholic. Even to the present day they found Roman Catholisism written on their language. Why did they call certain periods of the year Michaelmas and Christmas, and so on? The meaning of those names were the Mass of St Michael and the Mass of Christmas Day. The belief of a people may be rooted out, but it teek a long time to root out the traditions that people from its language. He would take them once more to the chief Protestant church of London, and he would ask them how much of Carletanity they found in the pagan images and in the mural decorations of St. Paul's, that great and glorious temple in the city of London. Frem its decorations it might be taken for a heathen temple. They could see there the difference between the eld religion and the new .- London Universe May 24

British Bounce. LONDON, June 4. - The Times declares that the order to despatch American cruisers to Behring sea smacks too much of the methods of the first Napoleon in dealing with weak statesmen and that if the order is executed armed French officer landed at Sandy Point British men-of-war must follow : "We can only imagine," the Times continues, "that pressure from Irish Americans has induced Mr. Blain to withdraw from his apparent deare for diplomatic settlement. We believe tion of war. Until this moment France England will agree to close for time seals in have set up any plain to severelente in Name. the open sea but such an arrangement must be international and cannot be imposed upon the world by American gunboats at the bidding of Mr. Blaine.

Anglican Bishops and Sisterhoods.

The Upper House of Convecation has been discussing the question whether the Church of Englind should "definitely extend" to Sisterhoods their care and guidance; and they have come to the conclusion that women any romantic history, and would appeal only to plain, provable master of fact. When the entrine "life-leng engagements, to the Henry VIII was a young man, although work of the community, provided such en-

trine, adopted by the English and Scotch refermers" that yews were sinful and not binding, that convents were abedes of Satan, and that to destroy them was blessed work, it formally disavewed. But on what principle, we should like to ask, de High Churchmen, who point with pride to the Anglican Sisterhoods as a proof of their Catholicity, treat with cold disdain and neglect the Abbet Llanthony and his fel ow-monks? Surely, if it is right and praisewerthy for a woman te be a nun, it cannot be wreng for a man to be a monk. We imagine the principle which the Anglican Bishaps act upon is simply this
—it is convenient to adopt the Sisterheeds, for they are popular; it is not convenient to recognize Father Ignating .- Catholic Times,

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE

The Commandant of the Indre on the Bay St. George Outrage.

SYDNEY, CB., June 4. - The French warship Indre, Commander Marquis, which was recently reported to have created consternation on the so-called French shere Newfoundpeople on the French shore have been established by treaty and indisputably recognized for two hundred years. These rights include the first privilege of taking fish by our people in the bays and harbors of that coast. When the British fishermen are there at the same time as our people, they must make room for the French and accord us the first chance. That has always been our recognized right, and when a British war ship is on the station her commander always sees to it that this is respected. All we have to do is to draw the attent on of the British commander on the station to any complaints that we have and the cause is removed.

WHY HE STOPPED THE ENGLISHMEN FISHING "But this spring there happened to be no British war ships on the coast, none having arrived when I was there, and, onnsequen ly, ple. There were at the time probably five hundred nets set in Bay St. George, but I found it necessary only to request the removal of about a dezen of them in order to give the French fishermen a fair dinarly exaggerated for political or trade purpases. Our fishermen are only on the time each year ; last year about a month, this year only about fifteen days; never longer than two months; only for that time do we interfere with the British residents fishing In every spet of the waters."

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

"What might be the political or trade purposes to which you referred as the cause of these exaggerated reports?"

"Well, I observe in one report that as an alleged consequence of the action of the French authorities, the merchants of the ceast are refusing to pay duties on the goods landed there now, that they set the Newloundland Oustoms authorities at defiance, and even demand a refund of duties paid by them for many years past That accounts for the milk in the coccanut. I think. The merchapt; of that shore are not in hearty accord with the Colonial Government at St. John's, wealthy from their labors, and whose influence with them is almost supreme.'

ANTICIPATES NO TROUBLE.

"Do you auticipate anything like serious trouble with the English on account of tale, or the establishment of the Freuch canneries on the shore?"

" None whatever," replied the command er. "Our relations with the English real dents of the coast in question and the people at St. John's have been and are the most amicable. All we ask is our fair rights. which have been freely accorded us in the past. There is really nothing to make a fuss about

VIOLENT NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSPAPERS.

HALIFAX, June 4 -Newfoundland news papers received to-night are filed with violent articles regarding the French outrage TERIBLE CODES OF PERSICUTION. (at Bay St George. The St. John's Herald which were necessary to support that new rell. [declares that the "abduction of a British constable by a French fishing vessel and leaving him on the lonely Red Island was only the beginning of outrages. It asserts that there was not a French fisherman within two hundred miles of Sandy Point, Bay St George, the spot where the Britishers were compelled to take up the nets, etc., on the 23rd ult. This seems to refute the statement of Commodere Marquis, asserting that "he simply requested some of the British fishermen to remove some of their nets to make room for French fishermen."

For years past Red Island, which is sixty miles distant from Sandy Point, has been the only station visited by French fishermen. Even this station is not up to this date ecoupled by the French this year.

WAR AND BLOODSHED.

The Herald declares that this outrage upon the Imperial and celenial rights was aggravated in the highest degree by the circumstances of insolence and violence which attended its perpetration. "An armed body of French marines," it says, "went in their beats to the place in the harbor at Sandy Point, where the nets of Newfoundland fishermen were set, and there and then, under the very gans of the British warship Pelican, ordered them to be taken out of the water, Having forcibly usurped Britain's maritime jurisdiction the French next proceeded to assert a territorial jurisdiction, when a fully and read to the assembled British citizens a command to take up their gear. These acts of violence constitutes such a contempt of British authority as to amount to a declaranever set up any claim to severeignty in Newfeundland. They landed their armed marines in order that they might set up an authority

to exercise a coercive jurisdiction." The Herald goes on to declare that the people must fish; that they will defend themselves and any further interference must result in bleedshed. On the events of the next few days hang the issue of life and death in the colony. If the blood of Newfoundland's sons is spilled and Britain looks on at the sacrifice the Herald fears that the long affectien of two centuries may be quenched in the besom of the people.

IN THE NEWFOUNDLAND ASSEMBLY.

Luther called him an ass, he was no such gagements be liable to release by competent John's Nfld., say that in the Heuse of Assem- places under the fond belief that they are authority." Alone, apparently, among his bly last evening Mr. Carty, parliamentary land flowing with milk and honey. The corbrether-prolates, the Bishop of Lincoln sug-representative of the district of St. George's respondent was one of those deluded people, gested that a vow was made to God, and was Bay, questioned Premier Whiteway in refera matter of conscience. We expect that the ence to the outrages committed on British out some capital and paid 1,600 dollars for a Protestant party will go into convulsions of residents. Mr. Carty read a message which farm, but this, after working for a couple of rage over the fact that another of the principles of the "glorious Refermation" has been quietly shelved. The Lutheran decarmed French marines went in boats to declares, 100 dollars could not new be get places in the harbor, where British fishermen | One of the reasons he alleges for the failure to had note set and ordered them removed or | make anything on the farm was the deficiency they would cut them loose, and that a French of a mony currency in the reigon where he naval officer, armed, landed at Sandy Point had settled. Barter of produce is the metand read a notice to the inhabitants to take up their nets immediately.

THE MAGISTRATE'S COMPLAINT RECEIVED. The Premier admitted having received a telegram from a magistrate at St George's stating that a French armed officer landed and read a notice to the people, and did not deny trat armed mainers went through the harbor and ordered the fishermen to take up their nets. The Premier read a letter from Mr. Carty, demanding, on behalf of the peeple whose net were removed by the French warship Indre, compensation for the lesses which they have sustained by reason of such removal, and also demanding compensation for the lesses which the owners of the lebster freteries sustain by reason of the factories being closed by order of the British ships of

If the Imperial Government is not in possession of the foregoing facts, the blame entirely rests with the Government of Newfoundland. The telegrams already ferwarded are true in every particular.

CANADA WOULD BE INVADED If England Should Lovy Tribute on the American Seabsard.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- During the discussion of the Fortification bill in the Senate an amendment to increase the apprepriation for rided sea coast morters from \$250,000 to \$400,000 gave rise to an argument in which the exposed condition of American seaports was described by Mesers, Dawes and Hale and their apprehensions were ridiculed by Mr. Cockrell. The latter, commenting upon a remark that an ironclad of even a fourth class power could levy contributions on the seaboard cities, said that he would like Great Britain to levy a war contribution of even a nickel en New York. Toat act would be fol-lowed by an invasion of Canada and a confiscation of every particle of property owned there by Great Brit in, amounting to billions and billions.

WHAT WOULD CANADA BE DOING ? Mr. Hale remarked that the Canadian offset would make no figure in the question, because if there were any hostilities between Great Bricain and the United States (which he prayed would be averted) England would assume in advance that the United States would take possession of Canada, and one reason why England might be driven by force of circumstances to exact contributions from share and exert their privilege for a th at seasonast cities would be because she knew trat she would lose Canada. The United States could not recoup upon her by taking Canada, because the tie which held Canada to Great Britain was very small any way. He believed that the annexation view in Canada was certainly enlarging and becoming more powerful, and that Canada would to a peaceful way and at no distant day come to the United States. But if heatilities should occur, the first thing trat would happen would be the occupation, overrunning and annexation of Canada by United States troops, and England's only offset to that would be her opportuities on the seaceast cities of the United States

THE QUESTION OF THE BONDE DDEBT. Mr. Cookrell-What would become of the Canadian bonded debt held in England? lat r's novel has more deeply than ever im-Would we permit that debt to be held as an pressed him with Ireland's inextricable serebligat on to be paid? There are millions and millions of Canada railroad and other excitable; while they are entirely dependent! States? Do you suppose that we would not upon these merchants, who have grown condemn them, that we would not appropriate every dollar of property there without assuming one cent of oul gation to anybody? Mr. Hale-By no means. But I am certain of this, that it Canada comes to us by

peaceful processes we will assume her debt. Mr. Cockrell-Inero is no doubt of that. Mr. Hale-If she should come by war the question of her debt, owed not to the British dovernment, but to private individuals, would be a quetion for negotiat on; and it is by no means certain that, if the negotiations resulted in the absorption of Canada by the United States, there would not accompany that a provision that the United States should assume the debt.

NOTICE GIVEN TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Cockreil-I can say that it is absointely certain that there would be no such | very negotiation, and I want England to know to day that, in that event, we shall take Canada with all that she has, without any kind of obligation to mertal being, national or individual. Canada knows that as well as we do. and England knows it.

The discussion was continued on the general aubject of coast fortifications, but without further special allusion to Canada and Great Britain. It was participated in by Sonatora Cookrell, Dawes, Hale, McPhersen, Gorman, Plumb, Dolph, Reagan and Platt. Finally the vot : was taken and the amendment was agreed to-24 to 22.

The Duke of Orleans' Manifesto to His Sympathizers.

Paris, June 4.—Upon his release from prison at Clairvaux the Dake of Orleans said he regretted having to leave France. The Duke de Laynes accompanied the exiled Prince to Barls, whence they started for

The Spointiets in the Chamber of Deputies intend to propose that the Government declare a complete amnesty.

The Dake of Orleans, in a manifesto to French conscripts, says the sorrows of ex la are a mere exchange for captivity. His ardent desire to serve the country is unchanged. He sake his dear comrades to keep a place for him and he will come and take it for God and

Friction in the Cabinet.

LONDON, June 5 .- It is stated upon the highest authority that in the cabinet council te day Mr. Balfour objected to the shelving of the Irish Land Purchase bill which was proposed by other ministers desiring precedence for the bill compensating publicans for reveled licenses, the latter bill being new. shelved. It is the case that a considerable degree of friction exists in the cabinet.

Mr. Goschen announced that the Government would proceed with the Parchase bill on Menday next.

Emigration Mirages.

servation, readitand A gentleman favours us with a lean of a letter which he has received from a cerrespondent in a place called Yarmeuth, in Neva Scotia, which helps us to realise a little of the disappointment which men feel who have NEW YORK, June 6.-A special from St, been tempted to emigrate to cut-of the way

but he was quitely undeceived. He brought had oblishy in vogue there, it appears; and it further seems that in this sort of traffig the old settlers are tee much experienced for any new-comers. The writer has had to give up the farm, and is new thrown back for support upon the earnings of his sons, who have shaken the dust of Canada off their feet and crossed into the United States. He spoke of several English families who have been taken in in a similar way, on the atrength of representations made by interested persons. Yarmouth is, if the writer of the communication he not merely describing it out of his own sense of disappointment and less, about the very last place in the world an Irish farmer should desire to plant himself in, -United Ireland.

A Priest's Gigantic Work.

Rev. Father LeGoff, a missionary who has lived among the Indians at Cold Lake, in British America, for many years is on his way home frem Montreal, having accomplished in one year the gigantic work of enriching the dialect Montagoals with five most important and imperishable volumes, viz:

1. A complete Grammar. 2. A complete course of Instructions containing one hundred sermons on the principal truth of religion.

3. History of the Ancient Testament. 4. A manual of plety containing prayers, catechism, hymne and ether exercises of plety

in ordinary print. 5 The same manual in syllabic characters. When we consider the amount of patient and unwearled tell necessary for such a stupendone work in the short space of twelve months, we are convinced nothing short of supernatural motives could have cheered the author in his labor of love. The task of revising and writing anew his manuscripts, assisting and being present with the printers and publishers in order to avoid confusion in such an extended work, will but faintly convey an idea of the labor entailed.

An Equitable Proposal Rejected.

LONDON, June 5 .-- The House of Commons in committee on the Tithes bill rejected by 240 to 187 a propesal for an equitable revision of tithes in accordance with the altered condition of husbandry. The division was taken under the closure rule.

Bismarck's Work in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, June 5 .- The Hamburger Nach richten says: "If Prince Blamarck enters the Retonstag he will never engage in party politics, but he will always freely express his views regardless of the Government. He will especially try to show that the state police in Aleace-Lorraine cannot fuldi their ebjects ewing to the renewal of the settlement treaty with Switzerland which Prince Bismarck terminated in 1889."

Oardinal Manning and Ireland's Sorrows.

LONDON, June 5.- Oardinal Manning in a letter to Mr. O'Brien says his reading of the rows. Toe Cardinal continues :-- "The Irish people, the most profoundly Christian on the heritance, but a day of restitution has nearly ceme. I hope to see the dawn and I hope you will see the noon tide of the day when they are admitted to possession of their own soil and the administration, as for as possible, of their own local laws, while still sharing in the legislation which governs and consolidates the empire."

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul tomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Batteraat Pille.

HOW CAN THE LONG

may

BE THE SHORT and yet be the short-est between given points. For instance Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; maggnif-icently equipped and manage it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country for the same reasons it is the traveler's favor-ite to all points in Minne-Bota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wabpeton, Devil's Like, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life time once made through the wonderfulscenery of the ManitobaPacific Route. To fish and hunt;
to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you

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The question now under consideration is:-Shall the present charter expire in 1895 by limitation, or shall it be extended another 25 years. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ESSUED BY US in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than

Irish Industries.

Hon. P. A. Colline, in an interview regarding the industrial movement in Ireland, and in relation to the ostablishing of factories in that country, says : " The Home Ruls movement has done a great deal for Irish industries by stimulating enterprise and widening the market for the manufactured goods. That market can be widened indefinitely for certain kinds of Irish goods, but it must be done almost wholly upon commercial and mercan-tile lines. Patriotism, race feeling and sympathy may exist unbounded, but they are sentiments, and sentiment can't purchase goods if it doesn't know where to find them. There is no royal road for industries. Profits fellow ingenuity, economical production, enterprise and advertising. If we are to have a great world's fair in this country in 1892 or 1893, the Irish exhibits at it must be worthy of the race. If this opportunity be let alip it will be a very serious setback. I can see no reason why Ireland should not manufacture all the clothing, hats, beets and shees worn by the people, as well as many of the agricultural implements used, and most of the househeld furniture. Foreigners get all the profit nearly on these things now. If there is not Irish capital enough to go into the boot and shoe and other manufacturing business, there is enough capital and enterprise here to de it. From what I have learned of late here there are Irlsh-Americans here, practical and prosperous toot and shoe manufacturers, who see their way clear to build factories in Ireland, where they will teach and employ a great number of the poorer people, and produce goods cocaper than the people new get, pay good wages and make good profit for those inventing their capital."

St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 1889. Bailey Reflector Company.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflecbor about three months. It is very satisfactory, Our audience room is 50x60 fb., and the ceiling about 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted admirably by your 60 inch Reflector.

Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Chairman Building Committee Third Congregational Church.

Dear Birs :- The Bailey Reflector which you piaced in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and

brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNS, Pastor Third Congregational Charols