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London, Saturday, June 13, 1891. EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Toronto Mail's Ottawa corres pondent, referring to the rumors as to who will take Sir John Macdonald's place, says he has heard objections raised as to the elevation to the post of Sir John Thompson, because that gentleman was once a Protestant, and is now a Catholic. For this reason, it is asserted, he would not be acceptable to Ontario. We were under the impression that Ontario claimed to be the home of civil and religious liberty. What a precious lot of hypocrites we have in this same Province of Ontario!

THE Czar has adopted a new means of annoying Catholics and Protestants alike. He has issued a decree that the pastors of congregations must be of the nationality of the majorities in their respective congregations. In Poland the priests are for the most part Germans, as are also the Protestant ministers in the Baltic provinces, where the people are mostly Lithuanians. The new decree will be made the pretext for depriving congregations in all these cases of the privilege of assisting at religious services. Besides this, the laws forbidding proselytism are being carried out with great severity. One Protestant minister in Lithuania has recently been sent to Siberia for receiving as a convert a member of the Russian Church; and another in Esthonia has been condemned to fourteen months' imprisonment for a like offence.

Dr. Windthorst has gained a new victory, notwithstanding the fact that he rests in the silence of the tomb. The new education bill, which was introduced by the German ministry, and drawn. The opposition to the bill was inaugurated by Herr Windthorst, and was the last political act of the powerful Catholic leader.

As we expected, the debate on the Dr. Briggs question was settled in the General Assembly at Detroit, on Friday, by the veto of his appointment as Professor of Biblical Theology. The Dr's friends, knowing that they were in a hopeless minority, endeavored to obtain a vote for delay for one year, but the absolute veto was carried by 440 yeas against 59 nays. It is thus seen that the American Presbyterians have not got on the down grade towards Latitudinarianism sofar as their brethren of the Free Kirk of Scotland, which sustained Dr. Dodds in his position, whose opinions are very similar to those of Dr. Briggs. The out-and. out Calvinists exhibited considerable accepity in the discussion. A specimen of their style of argument is to be found in the address of Col. John J. McCook, a New York lawyer, who

to approve, and to postpone is to approve. Dr. Briggs has betrayed his trust. Our sons must not be subjected to the influence of a man who reviles

and discredits the word of God." Dr. Briggs, however, will probably find another sphere in which he will have ample scope for his teaching. It is expected that if the Union Theological Seminary will not withdraw from Presbyterian control, the Dr. will take a Professorship at Harvard.

THE Encyclical of the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., on the Social Question has been issued. His purpose is to harmonize the teaching of the Church with whatever is reasonable and just in the social movement of the age in which we live. Social relations are continually changing; and under these conditions there must be great variety in the application of the principles of morality to them, though, of course, these principles undergo no change, though the attendant circumstances are always changing. The Pope, however, fully recognizes that the democracy will be the preponderating power in the near future, and his purpose is to direct this force on the principles of true justice.

A DESPATCH from Delagoa Bay, in Africa, states that there has been a serious conflict between British and Portuguese colonists in Mashonaland, South Africa. The report has been confirmed, and though only one encounter has been reported it would appear that there must have been two conflicts at different points, if the circumstances reported cannot otherwise be reconciled. Seven Portuguese were stated. Three British gundoats have a built for Pharaoh by the Israelites, and it is said that the women human remains, and the debris made it have also been identified, and their arrived at the Portuguese settlements. The Herald will now be conducted as streets, and it is said that the women human remains, and the debris made it have also been identified, and their

The Catholic Becord. of Courizon Marquez and Beira to protect British interests there.

> THE sad condition of Ireland is illustrated by the census recently taken, which places the population at about 4,600,000. Ten years ago the population was 5,174,836. The falling off has therefore been about 575,000. A change of regime is badly needed to bring prosperity to the country.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Ind. dated the 24th May, states that several faith-curists were forced to leave Losanticville last week. The people are angry and violent because a bright little boy had recently died there and his parents had depended upon the faith-curists to save him. It was a bad case of scarlet fever, and after his death the disease spread into other families. The people think that if capable physicians had been summoned promptly the boy might have been saved and the disease baffled. On the next day when the faith-curists came from Ohio to attend a sick lady they were threatened by a mob, and had to get away at once. It is not surprising that popular indignation should be so strong against this superstition which has been the prolific cause of so many deplorable deaths.

Bramwell Booth, son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is one of the creditors of a bankrupt stockbroker in London, Eng., to the extent of \$10,000, and it is inferred that he must have used the wealth which he derived from the Salvation Army in stock exchange gambling. An investigation is asked for by London papers, especially by the St. James' Gazette.

THE Presbyterians of China have under consideration the question of a union similar to that which has taken place among the various Presbyterian which interferes with the freedom of bodies in Japan. In the latter country religious education, has been with the united body threw aside the Westminster Confession and adopted a simple creed with but few articles of belief. It is not known yet what will be the nature of the agreement which will be reached in China, but it is highly probable that a still different creed will be adopted there, as it is now the fashion for every new organization to make a creed to suit itself instead of embracing "the faith once delivered to the saints." Unless the General Assembly now in session in Detroit make haste to complete the revision of the Westminster Confession, which is under consideration, China and Japan will have distanced the Americans in taking a correct view of God's love for all man-

> THE persecution of the Jews in British officers were killed. Russia is followed by a proclamation of the Prussian Government in a like direction. The Jews are not to be Heligoland.

has during the last few years been flowing from that Province into the

New England States. He says: "If our Canadian families wished it sincerely, if they employed for the establishment of their children on new farms the money now spent in pure loss for luxury and intemperance, they would find in our happy land more than they go and seek for in a painful and dangerous land of exile."

It is highly creditable to the French Academy that they have again refused to elect Emile Zola, the writer of impure novels, to the seat rendered vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet. On the first ballot Zola had 8 votes, Pierre Loti 7, Ferdinand Fabre 7. Viscount Bermier 5. On the seventh ballot, Pierre Loti was elected.

THE Reformed Presbyterian Church Convention of North America, which met last week at Philadelphia, decided not to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the General Assembly in order to agree upon a compromise short creed as a basis of common work in mission fields. The convention does not, however, at present break off the negotiations, but will take the subject into consideration. If a final understanding be reached on this matter the two denominations will have three standards of belief instead of one; yet this is considered as a step

towards unity. GRADUALLY, but surely, the Mormon dominancy in Utah is being shattered. The Salt Lake Herald, which has hitherto been the organ of Mormonism, has passed into the hands of the Gentiles, and it is confidently asserted that this breaks the back of the Mormon

a Democratic paper, and will advocate the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. When so admitted, it is expected that it will be Democratic.

Or the 179 accused members of the Mala Vita society who were tried recently at Bari, Italy, 14 have been acquitted and 165 have been sentenced terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years. These secret societies have been a curse to the country, and it is to be hoped that the result of the recent trial will be the breaking up of the Mala Vita, as the Mafia were broken up previously in Sicily. It was after this was done that New Orleans. It is asserted that the Marquis of

Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, planned

the arrangement by which the Senaputty or Commander-in-chief of the Manipuris should be invited by Commissioner Quinton to a conference, or durbur, and be taken prisoner by the latter after the meeting. The Manipuri principality was at peace with England, but the reigning family had internal quarrels, and the Rajah was deposed by the Senaputty, his brother, in order that their third brother, the regent or jubray, should be placed upon the throne. The Senaputty had an army of 12,000 men, well drilled and armed liked the Hindoo soldiers of England, and Commissioner Quinton's force, consisting of 400 men, was inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was sent; so the Senaputty, learning the Commissioner's intention, set a trap for the English officers and butchered them. He did not go to the conference, but succeeded by a wily ambush in overpowering the officers. Before this attempt to arrest the Senaputty there had been no hostility towards England, and it is said that many Liberal members of Parliament will oppose the punishment of the Senaputty and his officers, who were concerned in the massacre, and who have been since captured; the ground of the opposition being that they acted Viceroy, who denies, however, that he planned the treachery of which he is accused. His orders to the commissioner were, undoubtedly, to capture the Senaputty, and they were interpreted by the commissioner to mean that he should take the course which he adopted. As it is proposed to court-martial the prisoners summarnot succeed in saving their lives. A despatch from Calcutta says that they will be executed on the spot where the

WE regret to learn from the Toronto papers that Mr. H. A. Gray, Inspector of Dominion Public Works for Ontario, in the newly acquired territory of met with a serious accident at Burlington last week. He was stepping off the morning train, when he slipped BISHOP RACINE, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., and fractured his leg. He was brought is endeavoring by earnest remon- on the train to the Union station and "You cannot postpone action. You is endeavoring by earnest remon-ire not. This Assembly cannot afford strance to check the emigration which from thence was conveyed in the ambulance to his residence, where Dr. Cowan attended to his injuries.

> At the installation of a new minister in the Collegiate Church of New York, on Sunday, 24th ult., the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage well expressed the importance of grounding education upon religion. He said: "Educate a man's head, and you make him an infidel; educate his heart and you make him a fanatic; educate both together and you have the noblest work of God."

THE need of Cardinal Lavigerie's people. crusade against the slave traffic is made manifest by a single fact which has been made known through a despatch from Zanzibar. A population of 10,000 souls on the North shore of Lake Tanganyika has been completely exterminated by Arab slave-dealers, who raided the villages, and have left nothing but the ruins of the houses, and thousands of dead bodies, which have since been half eaten by wild beasts.

Considerable alarm has arisen in England, especially on the part of workingmen, at the great influx of poor foreigners who have recently come into London, England, most of them being Jewish refugees from Russia or Russian Poland. Mr. Octavius Morgan, the Gladstonian member for Bat tersea, has given notice that he will enquire from the Government whether it be not advisable to adopt measures to check foreign immigration. He will suggest such legislation as the United States, Canada and Australia have already adopted. The thoroughfares of London are infested by street beggars,

are generally serfs of masters who evident that the bodies had been receive all their earnings and pay them starvation wages. It is asserted that no fewer than five hundred poor Jews now come into London every day; and some of the London papers declare that there is danger of an anti-Semitic movement in England, which will be even more decisive than the lynchings of New Orleans. This, if intended as a threat, is even more unjustifiable than the New Orleans lynchings; for it is not pretended that the Jewish immigrants, as a rule, are guilty of any crime but poverty.

THE anti-Catholic Commissioner the Mafia established themselves in Morgan, who made use of his power by attempting to destroy Catholic education among the Indians in the West, has been rudely checked in his efforts by the administration of President Harrison. Two ladies who are sisters, Angela and Vincentia Coughlin, having been dismissed from the Government school on Menominee Reservation, have been restored on the recommendation of Inspector Cisney, who made a thorough investigation of their case. Two other ladies, the superintendent and matron, have not been restored, but it is expected that

> THE absurdities of Schweinfurth, the Illinois impostor who claims to be the Christ, and who has grown rich by duping his thousands of followers, are making great havoc among the Methoodists, a whole congregation of Methodists having recently gone over to the new creed. Catholics cannot be found to follow the standard of this pseudo-Messias for any consideration.

A good move has been made in Germany for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. If Governments elsewhere were to follow the same course there would be very little abject poverty. General Booth's revelations on Darkest England show a state of affairs which did not begin to exist until the confiscation of the property of the religious orders, inasmuch as in self-defence. It is also stated that that property was held in trust for the Liberals will demand the recall of the poor. When the British Government

at least, have made provision for those whom it robbed; but, instead of this, it recovered. only made those wealthier who were already too rich. The German Gov ernment, however, has taken steps to remedy the gross evil of having a starving population while a favored few possess riches which it is impossible ily, it is believed that the Liberals will for them to employ for their own use. The Prussian Minister of Commerce has in hand a vast scheme for the erection outside of Berlin of three thousand rents will not be more than \$5 per

IAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Among the discoveries which have been brought to light by recent explorations those which lead the mind back to the period which is so familiar to the lovers of sacred history as the time when the Israelites were in the house of bondage in Egypt must be of very great interest.

Egypt is certainly one of the oldest, and probably the oldest, civilized monarchy which was established on earth; and from the sojourn of the people of God within its limits from the time of Joseph till they were delivered by Moses from their slavery its history has a peculiar interest. This interest arises from the intimate connection which it has with the establishment of God's law on earth among His chosen

The magnificence of the relics which have been brought to light as a testimony to the civilization of this ancient monarchy have long been a matter of surprise, and the skill with which the old inscriptions of these monumental re mains were deciphered, after being for centuries a sealed book, has made the name of Mr. Champollion famous for all time. Not until this wonderful discovery was made could there be any great pro gress in connecting the monuments un earthed with the history of the Israelites during their stay in Egypt, as mentioned in Holy Writ. But through Mr. Champollion's genius much light has been thrown upon those ages which go back even beyond the days of Moses and Joseph, and a tolerably fair history of Egypt has been constructed, which takes us backward between three and four thousand years.

In the early part of this century Belzoni discovered the tombs of the kings of Egypt near the ancient capital, Thebes. These tombs were sculptured rooms, sometimes penetrating nearly eight hundred feet into the solid rock. But they were empty of

removed for some reason.

Recently, however, thirty-six mummies were discovered in a gallery cut in the rock near the Lybian Mountains, on the cases of which the names and titles of the inmates were legibly written, and these mummies prove to be the Pharaohs who ruled during seven hundred years, including the period which elapsed between Joseph and Moses.

The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, have long been a favorite field in which modern unbelievers in Christianity seek for data on which to ground their attacks upon the Chris tian religion. Yet the greater the researches made by archæologists the more complete is the triumph of religion, inasmuch as they serve to prove to us that the statements made by the inspired writer are in perfect accord with the true history of the day, as we arrive at certain knowledge concerning it. One remarkable fact in connection

with the recent discovery is that while the mummy of Rameses II., the king spoken of by Diodorus, the Greek historian, under the name, Sesostris, who was the king who "knew not Joseph," and who began the oppression of the Israelities, as recorded in Exodus I, was discovered, the mummy of his successor, Sethos II., who pursued Moses and was drowned in the Red Sea, is missing from the collection. This is highly corroboratory of the sudden death which overtook this monarch in the depths of the sea, as described in Exodus xiv. There is another circumstance in connection with this monarch which points to the same conclusion. The tomb of Sethos II., which was discovered by Belzoni, is distinguished from all the other royal tombs by the fact that its corridors and halls are all left in an unfinished state, showing a sudden interruption to their completion; for it must be borne in mind that these constructions were always built while the king was still reigning. The interruption, coupled with the absence of his body from among those recently discovered, imconfiscated the trust property it should, plies not only that he was cut off sud denly, but also that his body was not

It was in the reign of Rameses II that the Delta was taken, the Shepherd kings have been driven out from their last resort in Lower Egypt. In the Delta was the land of Goshen, which was the principal abode of the Israelites, and Rameses, finding this strange race occupying this choice spot in his newly acquired possessions, thought it necessary to oppress them lest cottages for the worthy poor. The they should become too powerful for him. This accounts for his resolution to set aside the decrees of the Shepherd kings which gave the SOME WONDERS OF EGYPT- Israelites all the rights of native Egyptians. It was not the best way to deal with a race which had a firm foothold in the land, yet such is the power of race antipathy that in all ages tyrannical monarchs have sought to oppress foreigners who sojourned in their country; and it was the boast of Egyptian priests to Diodorus that the great works which were erected by Sesostris-Rameses were built altogether by foreign labor, and that no native Egyptian had put his hand to them.

This is in perfect accord with the Scriptural account of the oppression of the Hebrews, and when so many hundreds of thousands of forced laborers were put to work we should naturally expect that the result would be seen in more extensive building than any which had hitherto taken place.

It is a remarkable confirmation of Scripture that it is just at this period that the monuments of Egypt which modern explorers have discovered become almost incredibly extensive. On almost every mound of ruins in Egypt and Nubia the name of Rameses is found recorded as either the builder or the maker of extensive additions, to such an extent that the works of his reign exceed those of all the previous Egyptian Pharaohs together. Sever out of eight temples at Thebes bear the name of Rameses. Six of the nine Egyptian obelisks, which were brought from Egypt by the Roman Emperors, also bear his name as the builder or finisher of the work, and the number of other memorials erected by him bears a similar proportion to the works of the other Egyptian monarchs.

There is much which is imaginary in the accounts given by the Greek historians of the deeds of Sesostris, for much was taken on credit from the boastful accounts given of their hero by the Egyptian priests, but these facts which corroborate Scripture are con-firmed by the irrefragable testimony of monuments which are extant now.

The two cities mentioned in Exodus i, ii, Pithom and Rameses, which were built for Pharaoh by the Israelites.

situation fixed. The temple of Petum has been recently unearthed at the Eastern extremity of the Delta, near Damietta, and a sculptured image of Rameses has been found there representing him scated between two deities, while the names Rameses still exists among the Arabs for the situation of the twin "treasure city" in the West. The image of Rameses cannot be mistaken, as the features are quite distinguishable on the mummy which bears his name.

It is consolatory to the Christian in this age of rampant agnosticism to find such evidences of the truth of Revelation emerging from the tombs in which they have been buried for about thirty-three centuries.

How to use the Mails.

By direction of the Postmaster-General the hief Post Office Inspector, Mr. Sweetnam, has By direction of the Postmaster-General the Chief Post Office Inspector, Mr. Sweetnam, has lately been making special enquiry into certain cases in which letters and packages of other course of post. The chief inspector or or in course of post. The chief inspector's investigations lead to the conclusion that, in the great majority of cases, the damage has been the consequence of the inferior sequence of the inferior of the articles in question. He thinks that in the public would enclose their large letters in invelopes of sufficiently good quality arof a size adapted to that of the contents good wrapping paper and tie up the wild securely very few breakages would occur or no curse of post. It should be remembered that nost careful manner in the bag or box into which it has to be sorted. Post office clerks would never get through their work if they had quantities of matter passing through their hands. At the same time the chief inspector, by Mr. Haggart's directions, is renewing the inpower to avoid damage to mail matter, and the would work with the post office to the extent of shape and well secured, the number of consequence of the particles they post are in good plaints would be very naterially reduced. Post Office Derait MST, CANADA.

In a Short Time.

Mr. Andrew Browes, Alma House, Dronfield, Derbyshire, Eng., writes: "For many years I had been sorely afflited with rhenmatic gout; some of the time so badly I had to get up stairs on my hands and knees. I could not walk or do any work. I had tried a great many remedies without obtaining any lasting benefits. I employed medical men, but they did not seem to do me any good. My feet were at times swollen to twice their natural zize, and I suffered the greatest agony. I had about given up all hope of ever being well again, when my attention was Oil, which I applied with most marvellous effects. I was in a very short time free from pain, and I have, in a large measure, regained the use of my feet and limbs."



The undersigned will receive tenders to be addressed to them at their office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of Wednesday, 17th day of June, 1891, for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions of coal in the sheds of the institutions. below named on or before the 15th day of July next, except as regards the coal for the Central Prison.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 75 tons tove size, 75 tons nut size, 450 tons soft coal. MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM.

Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 50 tons

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal, 2,200 tons large egg size, 300 tons gg size; soft coal, 100 tons for grates. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.

Hard coal, 1,900 tons large egg size, 200 tons mall egg size, 20 tons stove size, 20 tons chest-ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

Main Building—Hard coal, 1,800 tons egg size, 100 tons stove size; pumping house in Queen-street, 200 tons egg size. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 125 tons ove size. CENTRAL PRISON.

Soft coal, 1,000 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 190 tons during September, October, November, December and January next; 600 tons Streetsville screenings. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

Hard coal, 650 tons large egg size, 95 tons small egg size, 24 tons chestnut size, 15 tons stove INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Hard coal, 400 tons egg size, 150 tons stove ize, 10 tons nut size; soft coal, 5 tons for grates. MERCER REFORMATORY.

Hard coal, 550 tons egg size, 140 tons stove

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lack-awanna or Loyal Sork. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name.

authorities of the respective fustitutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted check for 550°, payable the order of the Provincial Secretary, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides. And two sufficient sureties will be recirced for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st June, 1891.