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VOL. XL., NO. 44.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Startling Revelations of the Treatment of Political Prisoners in Chatham.

They are Irish and Must not Complain-John Dal's Story-Poisoned With Belladeus, but He One to Blame-Freedom Of tored if He Would Betray Parnell-Pigott's Visits-A Fearful Tale.

The Tory sheets of England have been berating Mr. Gladatone because he said that the treatment of Irlah political prisoners by the English government was werse than the treatment of the exiles in Siberia by the gevernment in Russia. Hew nearly derrect Mr. Gladstone was may be seen by the report of the commission of inquiry on the treatment of the prisoners in Cnatham juli, from which we make some extracts out of the statement of John Daly, imprisoned for treason felony. The decument occupies ten closely printed columns of the report, and the references to his treatment extend over the period ranging from his first entrance to the prison on Aug. 6, '84, to the inception of the inquiry :

Og aret entering the prison, John Daly status, he was put on tailoring work, and subsequently to the cleaning of shains, hand-ouffs, etc., which continued for seven out of ouffs, etc., which continued for seven out of at 1 c'cleck, he gave him the first dese, nine months' probation, the remainder being "The effect of thet," John Daly says, "was eccupied in cakum picking. During all that for my face to flush, time he should have had an heur's walking exercise daily, but instead was compelled to work in the ground yards connected with the pensi cells. About the eighth menth of his probation he complained to the doctor of losing the use of his legs for want of exercise, and after that he was grapted an hour's walking exertise daily. In Nevember, '84, and between 6 and 7 o'clack a.m., Warder Durgan accused him in his cell of making a noise with a tin ware, but this Daly denied. Next the worder repeated him on the ground that he was "telegraphing" by means of the noise te the man in the next cell. This Daly states was absolutely untrue, and for it be season or eat the gruel he got, and remarking it was un-Ohristian-like, one of the efficers, Parker, replied, "Do you call yourself a Christian?" to which Daly made no answer, whereupon the same officer used another and more violent observation. On a subsequent occasion another warder accused him of humming, which Daly denied, and next day being charged with insolently banging the door, which he also denied, he was subjected to two days' bread and water, In March he was given a needle and thread with which to sew buttons on his clothes, and being then one ounce short in the quantity of cakum he had picked, he got

### TWO DAYS' BREAD AND WATER,

and, strange to say, this was a day or two after he had complained to the dector of not getting exercise. All this time and subsequently his life and that of his fellow-prisoners was made miserable through the conduct of the officers on night duty, who seemed to amuse themselves banging the trap doors of the cells, which made a herrible noise, so much so that it was impossible to sleep, except when one became exhausted. Daly conthrues: "I, in April, '35, was put on the works at the cerpenter's, and I seen found out what a wretched time I was in for from the officer in charge, who, either from instructions or personal dislike, showed a marked difference in his conduct towards myself and the other prisoners. Gallagher and Burton excepted." Reverting then to the early days of his imprisonment, in '85, John Daly says:

'An officer, Mr. Memmery, came to my cell with a dese of physic, but I teld him, being all right. I did not want it. He then shouted te Warder Bass that I was not going to have it, and Bass shouted back, 'Make him take it, yeu.' Whereupen Memmery assured me I would have to take the physic or his 'cesh.' I took the physic, and after vemiting it escaped the purging. The next day I re-marked the matter to the then accistant curgeen, who laughed and seemed to think it a good joke. I subsequently brought the matter under the notice of the dector, with the result that the man who did not give me the physic was punished. Another doctor said to me the less complaints you have to make about the officers the better for yourself."

In the carpenter's shop, John Daly writes, his life continued to be made very miserable, independent of having the hardest work allotted to him, and being subjected to foul and insulting language. One item of the work he had to do was to carry on his back large deers and frames, which were mede very heavy by the quantity of Iron in them."
"These we had to carry a distance of forty or fifty yards, and at night when going to bed I found my shirt stuck to my back with

HARD CLOTTED BLOOD, owing to the skin having been tern from my back." Subsequently to this Daly was reported for having a bit of pencil and a note on his person, and get thirteen days' bread and water. A couple of weeks later he got two more days' bread and water on charge of talking preferred against him by the warder, the request being presumeably granted he nor write letters to him.
was reported on the 29 for talking to his . Chairman—Is there anything else that you

asking the governor why he had not been contact with that gentleman from the Times visited by his sister, he replied: "You see newspaper. At the time I protested against you got into trouble, and it had to countermand the order." That is to say, an order, it now, not against his having permission to supposed to be sent to his sister in Limerick visit, but in regard to what he proposed to me which would be a proposed to the pro

During the years of '86, and '87 Daly, from the physical sufficient he had been enduring, became very weak in health, and in March, '87, had an independent medical examination granted by the home secretary in response to a statement made Mr. William Abraham, M.P. On the merning of the examination he was in bed in the infirmary, and sometime before the doct:rs came the principal warder brought him a large pot of hot coffee, which he requested him to drink. This D:ly declined e de, stating that he would wait till a little later on, but "the warder would have him that he was in a position to esate to me that drink it right away," and watch him till he had drank it. "Now," writes John Daly, "I amy person who would give evidence upon had drank it. "Now," writes John Daly, "I the inquire which would easily the govern had drank it. "Now," writes John Laly, had been leoking forward to this examination with a view of making a full statement to the gentlemen of the treatment I had received, nell, that any person who could give evidence must be treatment. I had received, nell, that any person who could give evidence that the manufacture of the treatment of the treatment. but I was not able to may what I intended, and the only way I can account for it is that there must have been something in the coffee which duiled my intellect for the time being.

After referring at length to the medical department and the treatment he was receiving from the doctors, and which, according to the statement, was intermittent and neglectful in character, John Daly states in about November, '89, having complained of his feet, from which he had been a great sufferer, he was treated week after week one way or another, but got little or no relief. Oc Nov. 18, Dr. Visey saw him, and told him to continue the powder he had got, and he would also put him on medicine, and on that date also,

#### THEN GREAT THIRST

with slight pain in the stomach. I drauk large quantity of water. About 5 o'clock Commissioner Durgan opened the trap door of the cell, and said: 'Daly, you have enough of the pewder.' I said, 'Yee, thank you, and Mr. Durgan, will you please mention to the doctor trattals medicine has a very strange effect on ma. It has caused me mest violent thirst.' Durgan found fault with the manner in which he was addressed when he was not titled 'Sir.' His knowledge of drugs," conclude the narrative, "should have told him there must have been something wrong with the medicine, but Mr. was subjected to two days' bread and water.
On Jan. 2 Warder Bass again charged him with "tolegraphing," and making use of an offensive expression, had him reported, and for which he was again put on two days' bread and water. About 'this time John bread and water. About 'this time John bries, the intensity of which cannot be described, loss of sight and shoeting pains. This third dose intensified his condition, leaving him unable to walk, and with loss of the previous gentleman by saying, "I would speech, he had to be taken between two men ( up stairs to the infirmary.

Daly, for the inquiry, then submitted the following questions: "Was it beliadenna I Would the symptoms described be produced by beliadenna, and if so, what quantity must the eight-curce bettle have contained, and if that quantity was likely to be put in a mistake by a proper opmpounded or otherwise?" Having referred in detail to the general prison treatment, John Daly mentions the following facts, which, he says, will serve to tarow light on the dangers he is exposed to: On Feb. 19 a prisoner in the workshop put a small bit of newspaper cutting into his hand-out so clean that s prisoner could not have done it. He had only a bare glimpse of it, but could see Sir Henry James, M.P., at Bury, and the names of Parnelt and Davitt, no date, and he destroyed it immediately, as he believed it was a trap. On toe following Thursday the same prisoner gave him another pertion of a newspaper, remarking to be careful of it This man he knew wanted to betray him.

Speaking of the visitors he had received, Daly mentioned a man who represented the Times, who offered him freedom if he would give damaging evidence against Parnell before the special commission. The inquiry then proceeded:

Chairman-What was the next visit you had after that gentleman? I had a visit then from Mr. Pigott of Dublin, but that was at my own request-at least, Mr. Pigott made application to the governor to visit me, and asked me if I had any objections to see Pigett. I asked for a week to censider, because at that time I was expecting a visit from young Jenes, and when he did not turn up at the end of the week I told the governor that he might give an order to Pigott.

#### Mr. Drammond-DID YOU KNOW PIGOTT ?

I had known him for years. I visited him ence in prison, and I thought it was in the way of a return of my kindness his visiting me new, but I found out that that was not | cent meeting of council.

The Ohalrman-He visited you? Yes. He did not mention the name of the Times gentleman, but I have learned since that he was upon the same business as the Times

gentleman. You say you requested Jones to sak the Limerick peeple to get the government to grant an inquiry? To call a meeting of the oltizens to ask the government to grant an inquiry into our treatment. I asked nothing more than an inquiry by men who were dispassionate and perfectly in a position to is quire conscientionaly and dispasionately into the treatment.
Mr. Drummend—With regard to your

Times visiter, what passed between you? Was there anything special? Yee, there was sometning very apsolal passed between

Chairman-And then you have since had a visit from your slater? Yes.

And you have been teld that you would

days' bread and water, and subsequently, I wish to callistication to my being brought in on March 15, was countermanded, because he do. He proposed terms te me which would got into treuble six weeks later. commit my name to infamy forever; which commit my name to infamy forever; which

DAMN ME, BODY, MIND AND MEMORY, in the mind of my country.

You rejected those terms? I rejected them, and I said that I pretested against them, and I thought it unfair for anyone under her mejusty's gevernment to be subjected to such an ordeal as that ordeal was. Did this gentleman offer you freedom

Yes; the deputy-Governor was present, and he knews the language that was made use of that kind would receive a letter or certificate of protection. Now it would be per-fect nemecuse to any that a certificate of protection in Chatham prison is at all necessary. What was implied consequently must have been that I would be outside Chatham

The construction I put upon it was-"If you become an informer you will get a certificate of protection to save you from the vengeance of the dynamiters and land languers, and you will be able to walk as a the Church with reference to hypnotism. This free man about the country with a certificate authority, a ter recalling the terms of the Knot indemnity in your pocket." Now, I do not think I am exaggerating or putting a practice of magnetism (as hypnotism was then false construction upon the thing by arriving called), so long as it was kept strictly within false construction upon the thing by arriving at that conclusion. My answer to him will, I think, justify my conviction at the time.

My answer was. "If one word of mine in support of what you state would let me march a free man out of that gate I refuse to speak that one word, and I will remain here until I rot." Then I afterwards said I protested against the government permitting or subjecting me to such treatment. It was hard, I thought, to be kept a prisener for years and to suffer what I have suffered, but I urged that I should be allowed to endure my sufferings in peace wishout their striving to destrev my reputation. Then I said, "Nothing would induce me to give one word but force." Then he said.

"WE WILL USE FORCE." He need the expression deliberately in the hearing of Major Clayton that ferce would be need to take me to London and give evidence.

Major Clayton was there! Yes, and he gave the answer back, "Then use force, and that will compel him." Seen after that Mr. Pigott came, and he followed it up in a milder methed. He supported the statement of net come here to propose to you to do anything unless it was for your own future wellbeing-that is, for your own good." I knew in my heart that Richard Pigott was telling a lie, but I did not pretend to say anything of the kind. Now I knew why the other gentleman came. I asked him who was it that suggested to him to come and see me? He said my name had been traced through a lot of these crimes in Ireland, that I had been connected with them. Now there is no necessity for me to say more now except my conscioutions feeling that it was not true, I also knew that it was upon Pigott's sugges-

tion that he came here. How do you know that? That Mr. Pigott knew there was no love between myself and Mr. Parnell, and Pigott thought that whatever feeling there was between myself and Mr. Parnell would induce me to avail myself of the chance of liberty by endeavoring to trace Phoenix Park murderers and the murers ascribed to the Land League party, I had a later visit from laspeasor Littleahild, who came to try to undo the work of his two predecessors, and he honestly admitted to me that they were a pair of bunglers and that they did not know anything about the work they took in hand.

Daly gave a long catalogue of his fli-treat-The description of the filthy scenes which surrounded his daily life for several months are too herrible for publication in a newspaper, and the vile language which was forced upon his ears, and part of which he was constrained to repeat to the visitors, cannot for the name reason to be given to the

#### Parnell and the National League. LINGOLN, Meb., May 29.—President Fitz-gerald, of the Irish National League, received

the fellowing cablegram to-day :--Your action postponing convention has my entire approval, and if cablegram had reached me in time I should have advised re-(Signed) PARNELL.

Fitzgerald is in communication with the Irish leader, and is urging the need of a convention of the American League. Parnell expresses coufidence in the present national officers, but the attacks upon the organization cause him grave anxiety, as he fears it is the aim of others in this country to get the league under their control for objects net favorable to the Irish cause. Fitzgerald hepes to be able at an early data to name a definite time for the convention, and has strong hopes of securing the attendance of John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and Wil-

Tenants' Defence Fund Closed. The Irish Tenants' Defence Association closed its subscription lists on Thursday, May 15, with the sum of \$300,000.

liam O Brien.

This association was started about six menths ago, for the purpose of protecting tenants threatens by the landlerd conspirawho had got into trouble because of the dis-covery of the pencil referred to above. On was teld that I would not be allowed another of the distance of the infamous Smith-Barry of the pencil referred to above. On was teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the infamous Smith-Barry of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the pencil referred to above the same teld that I would not be allowed another of the pencil referred to above the

fellow-prisener, Egan, for which he got two wish to call the attention of the visitors to? I taymen of the same right and facility to unable to obtain redress. It is interesting to ounbine and organize as are enjoyed by Engtish workingmen under the Trades Union ensotment. The association, it will be remembered, was founded by Messre Parnell, Davitt, O'Brien, Dillon and other Irish leaders, and endorsed by the Irish bishops and almost to a man. Indeed, the clergy were among the heaviest contributors to its funds. The sum above-mentioned is a very creditable result for six months' work, and has done much to mitigate the hardships of the wholesals evictions in Denegal, Cark, and otherwhere as well as to encourage in the case of tenant vs. landlord such splendid saction as those embedded in the thriving town of New Tipperary.

## HYPNOTISM AND SPIRITUAL.

What the Attitude of the Church is in Reference to them.

Recent experiments in hypnotism by Prof. Bernheim, of Nancy, tending to prove that the ascendancy of one mind over another, even when sleep has not been produced by hypnotism, may be such as to take from the person so influenced by "suggestion" the moral responsibitty of certain actions, have led to a great deal of controversy, not only of a scientific, but al o of a theological nature. It connection with this perplexing subject, to which so much attention is now being given, an ecclesiastic of high authority, who wishes, however, that his name should be kept out of the discussion, has just made a communication to a representative of the Matin that may be of interest to many Catholics who are in doubt as to the attitude of the bounds of the physical laws and was used for a good purpose, spoke at length of the con ferences recently given by Pere R. P. Lemoigne, of the Society of Jesus, in the Church of Saint-Merri, and summed up his own and the Jesuit Father's views on this subject as follows : you wish to obtain for the sick person the sleep that will restore his strength or calm a certain cruds, the use of magnetism is not forbidden. But to send a subject to sleep in order to obtain an abusive authority over him, to lead him to commit acts contrary to morality, to ask him if your friend in Tonquin is in good health, if your father is in heaven, are practices which the Church condemns. In these cases we have an application of physical means to effects which go beyond the operation of natural causes.—Cer. Liverpeal Catholic Times.

#### Archbishop Fabre on Sunday Desecration.

The following circular from Archbishop Fabre to the clergy was read in the churches

last Sunday:
"We must absolutely, my dear fellowlaborers, react against the unfortunate tendency manifested in our midst to transform Sunday and religious holidays into days of public amusement and even into days of disorder. Umbil a few years ago the regular observance of the Lord's day was a characteristic trait of our country; but, if we do not beware, we are co the way to lose this good reputation. The duty incumbent upon us is to make every effort to maintain this reputation, and to preserve, to-gether with the Ohrlstian spirit of the population; the graces which the Lord promises in abundance to the nations who keep and respect his day In my circulars, Nos. 29, 54 and others I called your attention to political meetings, ex-cursions and pleasure parties, theatricals and plays, bazaars, lotteries, etc., all of which are things which must be banished from our midst on Sundays and religious holidays. I repeat to day all that was laid down in those different letters : strongly insist from the pulpit that n excursions from one city or parish to another be organized on Sundays or religious holidays, even under the pretence of a pilgrimage or military parade. It is more specially desirable that there be no renewal of certain perform-ances given in the past on religious holidays, in which, for the amusement of the spectators, the life of some audacious persons was endangered. Games of this kind, calculated to draw growds, have resulted too often in keeping the people away from the churches and multiply the occasions of sin and scandal, are little in acord with good morals, and are, moreover, ab-solutely opposed to the holiness of the Lord's day, and our duty isto oppose them with all our

#### The Scotch-Irish Congress

PITTSBURG, May 29.-The second great Seatch-Irian congress of America opened in Mechanical hail to-day, with probably one thousand delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada, Rebt. Bonner, of New York, president of the asseciation, called the congress to order. The vast anditorium was then well filled, and the scope presented was inspiring. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Gevernor Beaver and Mayer Gourlay. There had been a wonderful growth of the society during the part year.

#### Farmers Ill-Treat Laborers.

Michael Davitt has written a letter in which he expresses disgust at the treatment which a number of tenant farmers in Ireland accord to laborers in their employ. The Ashbeurne set, he says, has implanted in the farmers even more than the usual selfishness. and an attempt to settle the land question by transferring the ewnership of land from the landlords to the farmers would only perpetuate and intensity agrarian discontent.

#### A Valuable Painting.

Lady Butler has put down \$10,000 as the price of her great picture representing an Irish eviction scene. It is at present on exhibition in the Reyal Academy, Lendon, where it has created as great a semantion as her colebrated " Rell Gall."

#### A Perplexed Preacher.

A Protestant clergyman in Nerwich, Conn., Jenkins, is afflicted in spiris. He has a which are accepted the day after te-merrow, meeting, and for the securing to Irish work- grievance; it is eating into his heart; he is -N. Y. Sun.

note what is the cause of his mental suffering. It is that the school teacher in one of the public schools in Norwich persists in reading every day for her pupils chapters from the Old Testament, portions of which deal with A Carload of Passengers Plunged matters which he deems are unfitting to read before youth. His reverence would be eatled.

Through an Open Bridge. fied if the teacher -- female-selected for perusal chapters from the New Testamen', but against the books of the Old Law he feels bound to make a determined stand. The absurdity of this is apparent when we recellect that this Pretestant olergyman insists that the Bible and the Bible only is the sole source of his religion and that it should be read by every one, from cover to cover-excent where his church has mutilated it-and that from its contents each worthy Protestant is at liberty to draw whatever conclusions he wishes to formulate; whatever code of faith and merals he desires. The Rev. Mr Jenkins' action is as reasonable as the assertion that the Church of God was founded on the Sacred Scriptures which-as far as the New Testament relates-were not weltten for many years after its foundation.

#### THE IRISH LEADER'S PLAN. Now Mr. Parnell Would Selve the Land Question.

Now that we have before us the full text of the Land Bill which Mr. Parnell proposed as a substitute for Mr. Buliour's measure, we can understand the surprise and perplexity which it excited on the part of his own fol lowers as well as his political opponents. It is not true, however, that he declared himself in favor of retaining landlords in Ireland and apposed to the orestion of a peacent proprietary. What he said was that it is better for the present to retain the landlards, provided the rents of all the poorer tenants are materially reduced, than to accept the partiel and untair application of the purchase principle recommended by the Saliebury Government. In that way general and immediate relief could be secured, while the definite transfermation of tenants into owners would be reserved for a Home Rule Parliament sitting at Dublin.

The obvious objections to Mr. Baltour's proposal are, first, that the sum appropriated to land purchase is not large enough to coninto ewners; secondly, that the sum is to be distributed among large timents as well as small, although only the latter auffer severely from the existing agrarian conditions; third-ly, that to benefit one-fourth of the tenants the whole local credits of Irleh districts are exhausted, so that further relief from the same seurce is impossible. It is also urged against Mr. Balfour's Bill that it offerslandlerde arger prices for their estates than could be obtained in the open market. It is true that those tenants covered by the provisions the measure, if they cheese to accept exerbitant terms and punctually return to the Government in aumual instalments the purchase money advanced, will, at the end of forty nine years, become ewners in fee of their holdings. Suppose, however, that leng be-fore the lapse of half a century Ireland should have a separate Parliament, which would convert the remaining three-fourths of the tenants into owners on much more faverable terms : then those who had availed themselves of Mr. Balfour's offer, would be apt to repent of their bargain, and might refuse to pay the unliquidated instalments of

their purchase money.
Starting, then, with the assumption that any land measure likely to be passed by the present Parliament will be tentative and partial, Mr. Parnell would have such funds as the Government is willing to appropriate placed where they will do most good, proposes, accordingly, that instead of lendng some \$200,000,000 to one-fourth of the tenants (including the most prosperous, who need no help), the British Treasury should lend \$135,000,000 to the landlords for the removal of their most onerous encumbrances, on condition that they a cent to an immediate reduction of thirty per cent. on all rents under \$260 a year. Under this programmee the relief efforded would go to those who need it mess, and would be distributed all over Ireland. Mereover, the Government, instead of exhausting the local Irish credits as security for the repayment of advances, would look directly to the landlerds for reimbursement, and would leave the local credits available for a future comprehensive scheme of land purchase. Meanwhile, all rents un-der \$250 a year having been cut down about one-tuird, the value of landlords' estates, and, consequently, the prices to be ultimate-ly paid far them, would be correspondingly lewered. In a word, the poerer tenants, whose representative Mr. Parnell is, would obtain forthwith and gratuitously a large measure of relief, and would also be assured that when their holdings were eventually seld to them, they would get them at much cheaper rates than are new offered by Mr. Balleur.

This scheme seems intelligible enough when its details can be studied on paper, although Mr. Gladstone avowed his inability to understand it, as orally outlined. It seems, however, not to have been received with favor by the Irish Nationalist party, for which reason Mr. Parnell will refrain, it is reperted, from discussing it in the committee stage on which Mr. Balfeur's measure has now entered. The Opposition will, therefore, confine themselves to the grounds of objection indicated above, together with the fundamental arguments brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, first, that the present House of Commons has no mandate to enset a land purchase law for Ireland the constituencies having declared against the Liberal proposals to that end at the last general election; and, secondly, that Parliament has no meral right to ferce an agrarian measure upon Ireland, against which the spokesmen of three-fourths of her population protest. We are not unlikely, however, to hear more of Mr. Parnell's propositions by and by, for, as Mr, Morley has said, the Irish says the Cetholic Advocate, the Rev. E. W. leader has the brack of prepounding ideas

## SAN FRANCISCO HORROR.

The Number of Dead May Reach 25-The Danger Signal Was Up, but a Curve Hid It.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30. - One of the most corrible rackway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1.40 p.m. to-day, when the local train connecting at Oakland with the ferry boats from San Francisco ran through an open drawbridge ever the San Antonio creek, at Webster street, Oakland. The yacht Juanita had passed through the draw when the train appeared going in the direction of Alemeda and the drawbridge. The keeper tried to close the bridge, but it was too late, and the engine with its tender and first car, which was filled with passongers, plunged into the river which was here

quite deep.

Engineer Sam Dann and Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine. The former, when he saw she bridge did not close, reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stupped in time. The weight of the engine and the first car broke the coupling and left the other two cars standing on the track. These were carried a third of the way acress the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car, and many passengers were thrown into the water.

#### THE WORK OF RESCUE.

The first car, which had followed the engine, soon rose and such of the passengers as had escaped were ploked up by yachts and beats which gathered at the scene. The trainmen and the rest of the passengers aided in the work of resous and when the wrecking train arrived from Oakland the car was drawn into shellow water and the boats began dragging the creek for bodies. The train was in charge of Conductor Rerarth and an extra crew, it being a holiday. The conductor stated that probably twenty-five persons had met their death. The top of the passenger car was out open as seen as it was raised clear of the water, and the work of removing the bedissionmenced, tembelog taken out in quick succession. Engineer Dunn and his fireman were both saved. Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died seen after being taken from

#### INDENTIFYING THE VICTIMS

The new of the accident created in excitement in Oakland and thousands of people flecked to the morgue and to the scene of the wreck. The bedies were laid out as soon as received to wait identification. The body of E. Robison, which was among those taken from the hele out in the roof of the car, was among the first removed and was taken in charge by Corener Evers. The bodies of six men and two women were brought in soon after, some of the bodies being at first left at the receiving hospital where the injured were also taken. thirteen bouses lay on the firor and on the marble slabe of the morgue awalting identification. Many heartrending scense were witnessed as the friends came forward to al im their dead.

LIST OF THE DEAD, The list of the identified is as fellows :-

Martin Kelly, of Oakland, assistant chief wharfinger for the state. A. H. Austin, of Austin & Phelps, San Francisco.

Miss Florence Austin. Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, widow of the decensed member of the firm of O'Cennor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco.

J. B. Ewing, sewing machine agent, Oakland. E. R. Robison, San Francisco. Luigi Malesta, San Francisco.

Capt. Jehn Dwyer, Sacramento. Mr. Williams. San Francisco. H. W. Auld [colored], Honolulu.
The two Misses Kennan, San Francisco. The thirteen the body was thatof a Japanse bey supposed to be H. Malerat, of Sam.

Francisco. HIGH SPEED BOUND A CURVE.

The cars of the Narrow Gauge road seat about fifty people, and the seats are very olose together. Conservative estimates place the number of the people in the car at about thirty, thirteen of whem lest their lives. The water over which the bridge is built is an estuary of San Francisce bay, and is called Oakland Creek. A strong current runs in the stream which at the point of the acoldent is about 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Both sides of the creek are lined with shipping, and beatmen from the vessel were of great assistance in rescuing these who escaped from the car. The draw bridge is about 100 feet long, and just before the trains from San Francisco got on the bridge they have to come around a sharp ourse and usually travel at a high rate of speed.

#### THE DANGER SIGNAL WAS FLYING.

A passenger train crosses the bridge every half hour during the day, and when the bridge is open the keeper is supposed to signal by holsting a red flag. J. N. Danlop, the bridge tender, says the red danger flag was flying. The bridge was swung open for the yacht Juanita to pass. The beat had just gene through and the bridge was being swung back when the train ran off. He supposes the engineer did not see the signal on account of the ourve. The stories of the engineer and firemrn bave not been obtained, as they disappeared as soon as rescued.

. AN ANNIVERSARY SERVICE Was chanted in St. Patrick's Church for the repose of the soul of William Dowling on Tuesday the 20th of May. R.I.P. 化对应性的复数形式 医电影 医大性的 医多种性氏病 医精发性 化二甲烷基 海绵的 化二

Letter to a Protestant Relative.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

A TEST APPLIED.

God instituted religion as a means to an and to teach man to serve his Oreator in this life, and to secure his happiness in eternity. It seems reasonable to suppose that, as there is but one G.d, so there can be but one true religion. Aithough there are at present three hundred and Seven Christian sects, yet there is but oue true religion. Two hundred and thirty millions of Catholics all over the world claim that this true religion is taught enly in the Catholic Church. At the Church reaches farther back, extends over wider spaces, has produced all the martyrs, all the saints, and at present outnumbers all the sects, her claims are entitled to respect.

A person of the Trinity founded the Uhurch of the Old Law, and a person of the Trinity founded the Caurch of the New Law. The law of promise, and the law of fulfillment were established by persons of the Bless d Trinity. Ged alone can bind the consciousness of men, and religion must proceed from Him. Any church that cannot stand this test is not true, but false. The true Church must be founded by God. It must have an alter and a sacrifice. It must be founded on Revelation. It must be supported by mira-cles. It must have a divine commissien to teach. It must be perpetual. It must be unchangeable. It must be one. It must be hely. It must be infallible. It must be Catholic or universal, and it must be apostelio.

Thus there have been two churches tounded by God-the Church of the Old Law, which was a church of premise, and the Church of fulfillment, or the new dispensa-tion. The one was founded by God the Father, by His servant Moses, and the other through the Messiah, His Divine

MIRAGLES NECESSARY.

Human faith requires the assistance of miracles. God alone can bind the human conscience, and miracles testify to His God-Moses answered and said : They will not believe me ner hear my voice, but they will say: The Lord bath net appeared to thee." The Lard then taught him to work miracles, viz. To change a rod into a serpent and the serpent into a rod; also to produce leprosy of the hand and after to heal t; also to change the river water into blood. He taught him to work these miracles as He said (verse 5), "that they may believe that the Lord God of their fathers, the Ged of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob hath appeared to thee." Thus God admitted the necessity of miracles in founding His Church of the Old Law.

We find also that Christ recognized the mecessity of miracles in founding His Courch. It is impossible to change the whole order of human belief and expect faith in the evidence of things unseen without miracies. Before one can accept a doctrine pertaining to the hereafter in which eternal happiness or misery is involved, the founder should demonstrate, first, that he is of God. This can only be done by miracles.

Our Saviour said (St. John, v. 36): "The works themselves which I do give testimeny of Me, that the Father hath sent Me." It is admitted the tonot a single miracle was per-fermed by the founders of any of the sects. Indeed Erasmus, one of themselves, admitted that there was not one of the reference could so much as heal a lame horse

#### A VOICE FROM HEAVEN NECESSARY.

The Lord saw and recognized the necessity a voice from heaven, as we read (Exedus, xix. 9) : "And the Lord said unto Moses, Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and believe thee forever." It was thus the Lord introduced His servant, the lawgiver Moses, te His people.

In Exidus xix, verse 16, we read : "And it care to pass on the third day, in the morning, that there were thunders and lightnings, sad a thick cloud upon the Mount, and the veloe of the trumpet exceeding lend; so that all the people that were in the camp trembled." Verse 18 reads: "And Mount Sinal was altegether on a smoke, because the Lord decended upon it in a fire; and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole Mount quaked greatly ;" "the voice of the trumpet sounded long and waxed leader and leader." This is the same trumpet that will sound at the last day calling to the law. St. Paul cails it "the trumpet of law known as the decalogue. In verse 18 we And all the people saw the thunderings and the lightnings and the neise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking; and Speak thou with us, and we will hear ; but world. people, ' Fear not ; fer God is come to prove | world." yen, and that his fear may be before year faces that ye sin not." In verse 22 we read - " And the Lord said unto Moses, Thou shalt say unto the children of Israel. Ye have seen that I have talked with you from heaven.' Ged saw that the Israelites, The the people of medern times, were loath to believe in the infinite or the supernatural, and for this resson He performed deeds that demenstrated infinite power, and He came in a manner and majesty unquestionably supernatural. As fear has a powerful influence in regulating human life, our God appeared in awful majesty that, as Moses said—" His fear may be before your faces that ye sin not."

GOD SPEAKS FROM THE CLOUDS.

The Eternal Father Introduces His Son. who founds the Church of the new dispensa-

You, and teaches the Obristian religion. We are told in the Gospel of St. Mark that ear Saviour is baptized by John in the Jordan, and (i, 1012): "Straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heaven, open and the Spirit like a deve descending upon Him, and there came a voice from heaven Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. My God! What an extraordinary thing is this, my friends! How weak are words in presence of this mighty fact !

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Peter. James, and John up into a mount— given if not confessed?

Mount Thabor: "And was transfigured One said to me: "I want no go between

before them; and His face did shins as the sun, and His rainest was white as the light," (This is the apprintalized form light," (This is the resurrection) when the hodies at the resurrection) and beheld there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with Him." These were present as the representatives of the Old Law and the prephets to the Ohrist in presence of three Apostles of the New Law. What a miraculous and magnificent chain of testimeny! Again—

St. Opprian in his "De Lapsia" and St. magnificent chain of testimeny! Again—
"Behald a bright cloud overshadewed them; and behald a veice out of the cloud which said—"This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him.' And when the disciples heard it they fell on their knees and were sore afraid." What an extraordi-nary tableau was this, my friends ! Here en Mount Thaber, in the year 33, Christ in the midet, shining in aflender, Moses, who recoived the law and who was buried by an angel in the Valley of Meab in the year 2553, and Elijah, who was translated in a fiery charict to heaven. chief of the prophets, in the year \$115, to confess in this world, that we may not be and Peter and John and James, cheesen confounded in the other," and in Homily 49 Apostles of the new law; and ever all, the he says: "Let ne one say to himselt, I de volce of the Eternal speaking from the penance to God in private." Is it, then, in voice of the Eternal speaking from the clouds, saying: "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him." This is the second introduction of the divine Son to man by His aderat le Father, and dens | Church? in the most remarkable manner in presence of witnesses and teachers of the Old and tre Naw Law, some being of heaven and some of the earth. You may all imagine the trans-figured splander of Christ on that secasion and the grand historical associations centered around Him is that soene; and you can this Church—"He that hears you hears me, imagine a great veloe like the seund of mighty waters from the Eternal Father and Oreator saying to you: "Hear ye Him!" Here Onrist is introduced by God from the opening heavens, who uses the language af a Father in this marvelous presentation of His divine

Son. Was the one single apestle or founder of any sect recommended by the voice of God from heaven? Not one! Did they hear Him! No. Our Savious said in His prayer for unity: "They shall hear My voice and there shall be one fold;" yet there are three hundred and seven sects. Nevertheless, there is but one true fold. How strange that three hundred and seven sects, found without warrant of God's velce, without miracle, sixteen conturies after Christ sent the Apostles, should continually abuse the Cathelic Church head. He recognized the necessity of a being a false enc. They have unanimously miracles, as we read (Exedus, iv., 1.9):— veted this Church anti-Curist. One thousand volumes of Protestant history are filled with abuse of this Church.

WHAT CHRIST SAID OF THIS.

There is unity in suffering. Our Lord laid: "If the world hate you know ye that it hated Me before you. I have chesen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." "If they have personted Me they will also persecute you." "He that hat the Me hateth My Father also." (St. John 15.) He said : "He that despises you despises Me," and, what is more, "Despises Him that sent Me." He said: "And you shall be hated by all men for My name-sake." "If they have called the master of the house Beezlebub, how much more those of the household? (St. M.tt. 10). Thus Christ and the Church are identical. "If you had been of the world the world would love its own, but because you are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world therefore the world hateth you." (St. John 15-18-19).

INSTITUTION OF CHRIST CHURCH. The Aimighty Father speke from the cleuds to His divine Son in presence of the people. There is nething in reason or revela-tion to intimate that God intended any man to come after His Sen to institute religion without miracles or the testimeny of God's living voice. The idea itself is ridioulous. When God the Father sent Meses to lead His people He said: "I will be with thee." (Exodus, ili. 12). Our Saviour said : "I am wish you all days." (St Matt., xxviii, 20). wish you all days." (St Matt., xxviii, 20). God the Father said to Moses: "I will be in thy mouth and teach the speak." (Exedus, iv. 12). Jesus said to His Ohurah : "He (the Holy Ghost) will teach you sli things and bring all things to your mind, whategever I shall have said to you. (St. John, xlv. 26). When our Creater testified twice that Christ is His Son and said "Hear ye Rim," faith becomes satisfied. When Christ says "Hear the Church" we must obey, as we knew from the highest source that He is Christ the Sen of God.

CHRIST'S COMMISSION. Christ's intestion was to go to His Father to sit by his side and rule His Church from the highest heaven. His Church, which is His kingdom, was to be a witness to His divinity, and a teacher of His doctrines, duly commissioned, He said (Matt. zvviii, 18 20) : "All power is given unto Me in heaven and on earth, Go ye, therefore, and teach all najudgment as it called the people to receive tions—baptizing them in the name of the the law. St. Paul calls it "the trumpet of Father, and of the Son, and of the Hely (1 These, iv. 15). On this awful oo Gho:t; teaching them to observe all things easien (Exodus.xx) God speak the words of the | whatseever I have commanded yet; and le, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." He tells them that all power is He tells them that all power is given Him whether in heaven or upon earth : this is his chain of the title and He save : "Go when the people saw it they removed and ye therefore," teaching all nations to all steed afar off. And they said unto Moses— time, He being present to the end of the This was the commission to teach. let not God speak with us lost we die." Now this commission reaches to "all nations" In verse 20 we read-" Moses said unto the and extends " to the consummation of the

CHRIST'S PROMISE.

Our Saviour premises infallibility and says to them (St. Jehn xiv. 16 17.); "I shall ask the Father and He shall give you another paraclete, that He may abide with you fer-The spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive," to. The spirit of truth forever? This is a cheering assurance that the Church cannot teach error at any time. POWER OVER SIN.

Our Saviour transferred to the Church His power over sin. We read in the Gospel of St. John (xx, 21-23)-" As the Father hath fear may be before your faces that ye sinnet." sent Me, I also send you." And when He He reminded them what they could had said this He breathed on them, and He may to their children from generation said to them, " Receive ye the Holy Ghost; so generation down even to this day (Ex. whose sine you shall forgive, they are fergiven edus, xx. 22): "Ye have seen that I have them, and whose sins you shall retain they talked with you from Heaven." Thanks be are retained." This authority is repeated in the God.

several places in the New Testament. The How remarkable that God saw and ac-words, "where sine you shall retain, they are knowledged the necessity of a voice from retained," is proof of confession; for a sine oould not be retained unless first revealed by the penitent. Did this power ever sin end with the lives of the Apostles? It was not so understeed. The Novatian in the third century began a schism and then a heresy by maintuining that the Church had no power to forgive sins committed after haptism. On this occasion Ss. Cyprian distinguished himself by the defence of the true doorine in his letters on the unity of the Church. St. Pacian, St. Ambrose and St. Bazil wrote saying: Thou art My brived Son in whom I am well pleased." Here en this grand epening some we have a manifestation of the whose sine you shall retain they are re-

tained." What a comfertable assurance to the sinner borne dewn with a multitude of

sins ? Whence the need of this power if not am-We read (Matt. zvil, 18) that Jesus took ployed for sinful souls? How can sin be for-

St. Opprian in his "De Lapsia" and St. Ambrese in "De Pesnitentio" defends the doctrine of the Church.

St. Chrysostom says: "God has not given to angels the power which He has given to priests, who not only regenerate, but afterward receive the power of fergiving sins,' (De sacerdes).

The Nestorians and Eutychians spread over Asia and Africa show the faith of the Church in the fifth century, whon they were out off, as they hold confession an absolution to this day. The great St. Augustine says in Homily 20: "Our merciful God wills us vain that Christ has said, Whatseever you loose on earth shalt be loosed in heaven? Is it in vain that the keys were given to the

MUST HEAR.

Our Savfeur said in His prayers to His Heavenly Father asking for unity (St. John, r, 16]—"They shall hear My voice." Think you shis prayer was unanswered? His prayer was followed by a threat. Christ said to again, "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and publican.' Thus-"He that hears you (the Church), hears my voice."

VAITH NECESSARY.

St Paul says (Heb. xl., 6)-" But without faith it is impossible to please God." Note the word impossible. Again the Apestle says (Romans, 1.17)—" The just man liveth

POWER TO INTERPRET SCHIPTURE.

Our Saviour as He was about leaving His Apostlos gave them power to interpret S:ripture, as we read (Duke, xxiv, 45): "Then He opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures. This power was conferred upen the Church built upon Peter, to the ministry and to none other, none else being present. The Church has interpreted the Scripture to this day as intended by her founder, and consistently rejects the false principle of private interpretation, which has produced three hundred and seven Christian sects. A Sabbath school child will tell you that private interpretation destroys unity of belief, then obedience ceases and authority is rejected, then every person is his own religious tribunal. Think you that Christ remained thirty-three years on earth to found a separate belief for each individual; to found a religious aparchy? Is the plan worthy of divine wisdom? Mea in all ages were accustomed to err in science, palitios and philesophy, and sometimes in aritometic, but the principle of private interpretation grants that all without distinction are adepte in Scripture.

The Apoetle Peter tells us (2 Peter, i, 20) "Understanding this first that no prepassy of Scripture is made by private interpretatien,'

PETER MADE HEAD OF THE CHURCH Our Saviour said: "Then art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of heil shall not prevail against

There are three Gospel accounts or enumerations of the Apostics. All differ except in | fluenze, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemone thing. They all agree upon naming ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians Peter first. Not only do they naming Peter "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with first, but they call him "Peter the first." Yet he was not the cldest, nor yet was he the first whom Christ had called to follow Him. The meaning, then, of ealling Pater the first must be that he was at the head, in command of the Apostles.

How came he so? His name had been

Simon. Ohrist named him Peter. The Saviour spoke in the Syrr-Chaldais language. A liberal and perfectly faithful translation of the re-naming would be: "Thou art Peter and upon this Peter I build My Charab."

Fellowing thie, Christ bestows another gift upon him: "To thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven? What did he The only thing He could have meant was the kingdom of His Church P. ter was the Peter upon which he founded that kingdom, "To thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of Reaven."

But these were not sufficent distinctions. At the Last Supper, when the Christ Saviour was about to take leave of His Apostics. He says that the evil spirit "desires you." Turning to Peter He says : "But I have prayed for thee. And then He tells him it is

that he may confirm his brother Apostles, Peter is the foundation stone. He is the keeper of the keys of the Church. And now he is the confirmer of the other Aposiles, After death Christ rose. Before going to heaven He would give a final testament to His Vicer on earth, Asking twice if Peter leves Him He adds: "Feed My lambs." At the third asking he says : "Feed My sheep." Lambs and sheep make the whole flock. Peter then is appointed paster. It is Christ's last will and testament.

The authority of the Pope comes from him to whem the keys of the kingdom of Heaven had been presented. As the Head of the Church he pessesses the whole power invested in St. Peter.

There is no single absolution that we receive that does not come to us from Christ's representative en earth. The Bishops ebtain their authority from the Pope and priests receive theirs from the Bishops. We talk of Him who rules over all the Church not as father but as the Holy Father. We are the children of S. Peter, sutject to him and his successors. No greater glory should be ours when we are told that we are subject to the Pope.

(To be continued.)

ST. Louis, Mo., April 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory, Our audience room is 50x60 ft., 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 Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light It is really a marvel or cheapness, neatness and

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIS,
Pastor Third Congregational Church.

NINETY ONE MISSING.

The Secretary of the Lengue Pointe Asylum Gives Mer Evidence-A List of the Un-

The inquest of the Lorgue Points fire was re-The inquest of the Lorgue Points are was re-sumed last Wednesday afternoon in the grand jury room at the Court House. The first wit-ness examined was Sister St. Charles, the secretary of the ill-fated a-ylum. She said that there were ninety-one patients missing accord-ing to the registrar of the asylum, six of whom were men. These, however, were not counted amorges those who had perished in the flames. She had written to the families of the six male patients and no answer had been received. It was impossible to state how many would return out of that number. According to the desire of the jurors, the following list containing the official number of the missing was produced by the wirness:

Marie Archambault, Wife of Jos. Lamarche

Marie Anneste Phaneut, Wife of A Phaneut; Catherine Azeline Benard, E. za Berard, Mrs. Catherine Azeline Benard, E.:za Berard, Mrs.
Bourque, Therese Bonin, Alphonsine Brisson,
Mathide Brunette, Mrs. Binet, Mrs. Blais,
Z-lie Brouillet, Alphonsine Orarbonneso,
Elide Cartier, Geogiana C.:llyer, Mrs. Courcemarche, Mrs. Cloutier, Mrs. A. Lafortune,
Mrs. Chartrand, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Cardinal,
Oharlotte Carliele, Anna Donahue, Bridget
Doley, Angelique, Declarriers, Zoe Dangblin,
Julia Doyle, Constance Doncet, Eliza Davidson, Catherine Felliard, Delima Galarnesu. Julia Dayle, Constance Douces, Shin Daylor, son, Catherine Felliard, Delima Galarneau, Margaret Glesson, Clara Gibson, Ruse Generean, Jane Huot, Mrs. Henry Elza Fraser Mrs. Mary Shahau, Lucie Thibodeau, Clausie Thivirge, Herseuse Therrault, Dame Annie Williams. Dylte Porrier, Victoria Phelau, Mrs. Marcel Porrier, Dounshilda Richer, Ellzen Bished Flank Representation Spillian Mrs. Richard, Flavie Raymond, Ellen Sullivan, Mrs. Widow Scanlan, Ellen Maloney, D. ra Mc-Shelly, Margaret McAlpine, Mrs. McEvoy, Hastic McGibbon, Eather Oliver, Albertine Oullette, Albertine, Provost, Victoire Pagé, Cabarina Provost, Victoire Pagé, Catherine Leonard, Euphronisine Lalumierre Emelie Leveille, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth VAITH NECESSARY.

Our Saviour made belief in the teachings of the Church obligatory.

In Mark (xvi, 15-16) he says—"Go ye unto all the world and preach the Gespel to every oreature, and he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that be lieveth net shall be condemned." Were if just to condemn if the Church is not infallible?

Emelie Levelle, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth Lowy, Marie L. za, Azilda Lapierre, Mrs. Aurolt, Mrs. Leda Micraud, Mrs. Alice Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult; Mrs. Kelly, Euphenie Lemay, Marie Legault, Marie Levelle, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth Lowy, Marie L. za, Azilda Lapierre, Mrs. Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult; Mrs. Kelly, Euphenie Lemay, Marie Lega Micraud, Mrs. Alice Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult; Mrs. Einelis Levelle, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth Lowy, Marie L. za, Azilda Lapierre, Mrs. Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult; Mrs. Einelis Levelle, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth Lowy, Marie Lega Micraud, Mrs. Alice Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult; Mrs. Einelis Levelle, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth Lowy, Marie Lega Micraud, Mrs. Alice Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult; Mrs. Einelis Levelle, Sophie Lamorre, Elizabeth Lowy, Marie Lega Micraud, Mrs. Alice Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Hensult, widow of J. Hensult, Mrs. Lega Micraud, Mrs. Lega Micraud, Mrs. Lega Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Lega Micraud, Mrs. Lega Murphy, Huenot Albina, Ellen Hackhurst, Mrs. Lega Murphy, Hueno John Sullivan and W. Trepenier.

As taked by the witness the present list did not include the names of the lay si ters who have perished, as stated in the TRUE WITHERS

previously

A couple of other witnesses were examined on the origin of the fire, but their evidence revealed

no new facts of impor ance.

The jury then sat with closed doors to consider the verdict, and, after about an hour's secret session, made the following present

The jurors are unanimously of opinion that the persons whose remains were found in the ruins of the St. Jean de Dien asylum, at Lengue Pointe, perished in the conflagration there on the 6.h May instant; but it is in possible for them to say how or in what part of the place the fire originated, though it is probable that an inmate confined in the ste. Cecile ward, on the the third storey, set fice to the building, or spontaceous combustion, caused by the sawdust

between the flooring, took place.

The jury would recommend: 1. That in the future the ventilators in institutions of such a nature should be constructed of brick or fire proof material:

2. Thas such establishments should have fewer storeys and should as much as possible be in separate isolated buildings: 3. That the violent and inflem inmates should

be placed in the lower storeys;
4. That no closets or cupbuards containing in-flammable material should be permitted in the various wards;
5. That galleries should be placed on each

storey with staircases communicating with each The jurors believe that these are necessary measures in order to prevent loss of life in case of fire or other similar accident at such an institution in the future.

"La Grippe" or Lightning

Catarrh. MR. EDITOR -"La grippe," or Russian in "lightning catarrb," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Natal Balm, so well as being a thorough core for all cases of the ordinary old in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the usual passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy ours for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and sgreeable If you cannot get is as your dealers is will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bostle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co. Brockville, Ont

Child Murder in England. Is it really impossible to put a stop to infanticide in Protestant England? Certainly at present there is hardly any check upon that crime, and it seems to have reached enormous dimensions. In an article appearing in this month's Contemporary, Mr. Waugh states that 54,000 illegisimase children are born every year and that the death water among them is month. and that the death rate among them is more than double what it is among children born in lawful wedlock. There cannot be a doubt that hundreds of bables are murdered in England sasry year, with more or less deliberation, and more or less cruelty. The Baby-Farming Act seems too weak for the purpose of repressing this horrible crime; and a new Bill which has been introduced is open to objection as likely to cause great inconvenience to respectable mothers of the poorer classes. We think that the police might do something to stop the evil if they made it their business to enquire into the characters of those women who habitually advertise for "children to be adopted." of bons-fide adoption are extremely rare in this country; most of them are mere bargains, in which the adopter takes a child and a sum in cash, on the understanding that the parent is not to be troubled with his or her offspring any mere. Why should not all cases of adoption be under police supervision? Honess people would, no doubt, be subject to disagreeable visits and enquiries; but it is impossible to prevent crims without some annoyance to repectable people.

Cardinal Lavigerie and Carthage. The ancient see of Carthage is bursting into which the eyes of ambitious European states. men are now so constantly fixed. Carthage is promising because it is under the jurisdiction of a prelate who for activity may, without irreverence, be compared to the great saint—Augustine of Hippo. Six years ago, when Leo XIII, restored to Carthage the dignity of an archiepiscopal See, he advised the ercotion of a cathedral church in connection with which a canonical Chapter could be held, and he also urged that a seminary should be provided for the education of the clergy. Since that time Cardinal Lavigerie has done the work of a score of men in promoting the anti slave crusade throughout Europe, but despite all this, there has been no inaction in his diocese. The Chapter of Canons has been appointed, the seminary opened, and the cathedral built on the bill of Byrss, from which Carabage first received its name. The consecration of the cathedral will take place on Thursday next, the 15th inst., and on the same day Cardinal Lavigerie. will preside at the first Council of Cartnage. It will be a great day for the Catholic Church

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION.

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A REBREW BIBLE.

The Most Valuable Book in the World.

Rome, May 14.-A syndicate has been formed of wealthy French Jews for the pur-pose of purchasing for the Jews the copy of the Hebrew Bible which is in the Vatican. The offer which has been made for it is \$200,000, but it is stated that the Pope cannot legally at litt. This is the most valual le book in the world. It is the most famous Biole there is in existence, and this is by no means the first time that Hebrews have tried to purchase it. Something like a contury or more ago the Hebrews of Spain, France and Italy offered for the book its weight in geld and more, the affering being equal in magni-tude to the present one. The affer was refused, just as the present offer in all probability will be.

The book is the preperty of the congregation of the propagands, and is probably the most volumble is attract of the polygiat library and printing office of the congregation, which have no equals, the collections in the Vatican library being considered more valuable than even those in the Br. tish Museum, although less numerous. The Bible is in the original Hebrew manuscript. The exact time when t was written has never been astisfactorily determined any more than it came into possersion of the congregation, founded by Pope Gregory XV., some 300 years ago.
The persons who have seen the valuable

manuscript are very few. That the chief treasure of the propaganda will be sold is altogether improbable. The Roman authorities have t adfa tly refused to recognize any amount of money as being an equivalent for this book, and the present composition of the congregation of the propaganda is such as to preclude the idea of any change new.

God Bless the Irish Mother 1

In the Catholic World for the current month we find a short Irish story entilled "A Passant Home," contributed by Rev. R. OK, which concludes with the fellowing beautiful but well-deserved tribute to that most admirable of all God's oreatures-an Irish mother :

"Gh ! but they had the good mother. They will til point out to you the spot in the little flawer garden where she would bide nerself and pray. Two reseries daily, and one of them off-red (like Job of old) for her article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and obliders. Every week of her life she was at see that they get it, as all others are inthe alter rails generally at 12 o'clock Mass, and there she'd stay praying in the chapel when all the rat were gone. It would be two o'clock of a Sanday before she would get DRUNKARDS home to her breakfast. And when they derived the strength of t home to her breakfast. And when they'd day going about gotting St. Patrick's orosses made ; and she was as busy as any of them, and as happy, making them. And mind you. there was a man living near that the neighbors did not like, and they used not to make free with him. He had his I tile niece living with him. There will be no one to make a cross for poor listle Joanna !" she said. And didn't he make it herself, and steal up through the orchard, and call it the Joanna over the wall and give it to her : and when she came back she said : "I am glad now ; Joanna won's be without a Patrick's cress. The peor child won's be crying." She was for the rails next morning, and she wouldn't take anything, only a cup of tea. The clock struck six, and she said: "Let us kneel down and say the Augelus." About an hour afterwards she complained of an inward pain. She asked for some Lourdes water that was there, but it gave her no relief. She asked for it a second time, andthey thought to get her to take burnt whiskey; they pretended it was the

Lourdes we ter, but the moment she tasted it she refused it. She suddenly grew very bad, and called for the pricet. A messanger was burried to put the saddle on the horse and go fer the priest and dector but it was too is to ! She raised herself on the bed by an effect. and tried to put up her hand to make the Sign of the Cross, but was unable. They litted her band, and she llessed herself. She motioned to be laid back ; her head rested on the pillow, her lips marmared the names of Jesus and Mary, and all was over !

God bless our Irish mothers! We have thank God ! thousands and thousands of such angelic women beautifying and blessing the Peasant Homes of our Land.

POPULAR PEOPLE

are invariably pleasant people. Popular remedies are also as invariably pleasant to use and certain in their results, Mr. John McConnell, of Chesley, Ont, says:—Nasal Balm is a good medicine for cold in the head. It is a popular remedy.

Great Britain in a Funk.

London, May 28 - Upon the arrival of the eteamship City of New York, May 21st, st Queenstown to-day, a female passenger who gave her names as Mrs. Nugent was discovered when passing the Customs to have a loaded revolver concealed in a secret pocket in one of her skirts. She disclaimed ownership of the weapon and declared that a fellowpassenger, named Davine, had requested her to carry it ashore for him. Davine could not be found, and Mrs. Nugent was arrested and arrainged before a magistrate, who remanded her for violation of the law prehibiting the bringing of firearms into Esgland.

The honesty and integrity of the Louisians State Lottery Company are now fully estab-lished all over the country. All who knew anything about it know that the drawings of the Company zre held with the utmost fairness and all prizes paid fully and promptly. Thousands are ready of their own knowledge to testify to thir. The company's present charter has about five years to run,





Leo XIII. and Germany.

The epponents of the German Centre party have more than once taunted them with acting contrary to the wishes of the Roly Father in opposing the Bill relative to the ecclesiastical funds which accumulated during the Kulturkampf. The fact, however, is that his Heliness entirely approves of the conduct of the Centre and has not in any way questioned the exercise of their disoretion. His address to the German pilgrims testifies to his lively admiration of the constancy with which the members of the Centro have persevered in the struggle for the rights of the Church. Their firmness and skill as p: liticians give bis Roliness solid ground for belief that in course of time they will sucosed in removing every obstacle to the progress and free development of the Caurch in Germany.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Dealness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Produced, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

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Should keep a hox of McGate's Pitts in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cente Des box.

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Richelieu & Untario Navigat on Co'y 1890-SEASON-1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: When chauns, is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC

and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays

excepted) at 7 p.m.

TO TOROXTO-Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays exercised) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., rom Cotean Landing at 6.30 TO THE SAGUENAY Commencing about ler

May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at: 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th September four times a weak Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHRMIAN every

Tursday and Friday at noon. TO IHRHE BIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1

TO BOUCHEBVILLE, VARENNER, VERHUERES and B UT DE L'14 E-Daily ('undaya excepted) per "teamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Baturdays at 2 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuti, 5 a m. and very subsequent hour. From Montreal, commencing at 6.60 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See limitable.

table.

TO LAPBAIRIE—From now until 5th May, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 26th May, 7 a.u. n on and 5 p.m. undays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st "sprember, from Mortreal, 6.30 a.m. noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week and on fussdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., roon and 4 and 6.15 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday. May 3rd, by teamer Tebries, and sundays at 7 a.m. for Contractour, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 1201, St. James atreet, Winds r Hotel, Belmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelleu Pier.

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# TO PARENTS.

Mever neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhosa, or Teething Pains, use DE. Coneser's Infants' Syrur, and you will give them immediate relief.

No Conflict Between Them.

That we live in an age of skeptinism and unbelief in the existence of the supernatural will hardly be denied by any well informed person who has kept page with the literature, so called, of the day. Turn in what wer direction we may, read what we may chance to find here and there, and seen we shal become convinced that the minds of men are drift og

towards the open denial of the mysteries of religion and the rejection of the fundament ! tenets of Curistian faith. Yet faith, living, active faith, in revealed touth, is declared to be absolutely necessary to salvation; for without faith, says St. Paul, it is impossible to please God, and he who believeth not shall be

When our Blessed Lord was upon earth,

going about doing good to all-heaping His them, He made in every instance faith the condition precedent to the granting of His gifts and graces. That was eminently reasonable, since it would have been fatal to the object and purpose of His divine mission had He conferred His favors upon those who deubted of His character and ability to serve them. In each petition addressed to Him there was, therefore, an expression of faith compled with the oppeal for relief from whatever melady or affi otion the party suffired. And Chr at was pleased with that form of petition, for He always granted what was asked, whereas He never conferred a glit or favor where the applicant was devoid of faith.

He at encously insleted upon the epen avow.

al or declaration of faith before rendering the

desired assistance. Wherefore the necessity

of faith? Now, what is faith? It is a divine gift by which we are able to know the truths which have been revealed to us by the Almighty and which we are bound to believe at the peril of our salvatien. These truths we could not have known by the exercise of our natural faculties. Hence they were com-municated by Ged to man in the form of revelation. Take, for instance, the great Mystery of the Incarnation, which is the foundation of Christianity. The human intillect never could have conceived so stupendous a mystery as that unaided by falth. What mind could have fancied the coming down from heaven of a divine person in order to assume our humanity and die an ignominious death on the cross for our sine Yet we are assured of the fact and required to believe it upon the versol'y of Gid, who impesses it upon us as a fundamental tenet of faith. Nor is it hard to accept it as such. when we remember the character of Him who demands our acceptance of His teaching, the great Gid of heaven and earth, who is infinitely wise and perfect in all His attributes and could not oblige us to conform to any

law or requirement not essential to our well-

being and happiness and entirely worthy of

His all-wise and holy purposes.

Toe Christian religion being the true religion, must necessarily have mysteries. Any system of religion divined by an infinite intelligence and intended to pay adequate homage to the author of it must rive to the lefty height of that intelligence. O herwise it would have no claim to the consideration of men. The man of genius does not descend | our faith." to the level of common minds in framing laws and policies for their government. Yes these laws are made to promote the interest of all concerned. The people accept an obey the laws, because they are satisfied that they were framed to meet their wants and necessities. It is enough for them to know that the One who devised them was noted of contemporary sectety so much as contem-fer His wisdom and uprightness of character. porary sectety which needs the aid of the for His wisdom and uprightness of character. In like manner dees the Almighty promulgate Papacy.
His laws for our guidance. His mighty plans These are inconceiveable to our finite reason we are certain that His laws are admirably adapted to meet our wants. God simply asks

us to confide in His judgement, which, unlike

that of imperiest man, cannot err. Shall we

refuse to Him what we accord to men ? In submitting our intellects to the teachings of faith, we are only obeying the man-date of God. In thus acting we make the bust possible use of the reason with which He has endowed us. It is the sublimest exercise of reseon to accept revealed truth upon the authority of God, when we cannot attain to its knowledge by the aid of reason or any mere natural operation or process of This does not impair reason or preolude its full at exercise in the investigation of truth, whether religious or selectific. Wa are allowed the full scope of our faculties in exploring the various avenues that lead to knowledge; provided only that we keep before us this idea, that all the true knowledge comes from God and must lead back to Him. There is, however, a limit to exercise of reason; it must not pass beyond the boundary where reason ceases and faith begins. What the mind cannot comprehend and what reason cannot solve are known as mysteries. Into these realms we may not pass, except in a spirit of deep reverence, and when berne on the wing of faith. As Almighty, it is the part of wisdom to account what is preposed to our belief upon the ground of faith, resting upon His versely. Because we summon to our aid faith in solving the problems of life, we do not weaken, lamp that guides reason and cenducts it safethrough all it coperations. Faith supports reason and imparts to it a

sustaining power above and independent of With the aid of reason it is capable of aublimer flights, deeper ineight and broader range of thought. Thought may ream at will, guided and supported by the illuminative Papacy will flurish. We have God's tien which faith gives to the intellect. Faith promise for it. Nay, as Mgr. Cartuyvels is the impelling power that transports reason into the laftiest regions of thought-yes, carries it up to the resplendent throne of God Himself, whose infinite perfections it may survey, filled with wondrous delight and admiration.

It must not be thought that the so-called modern ideas concerning Ged and revelation are a new discovery. They are as old as Ohristianity; for in its progressive and helping hand of the spiritual te purify, triumphant march it has at different epochs strengthen and consolidate it. confronted every known form of error and heresy and deal to each its death blow. Seme whom she had to deal one of her own sons, are new contending for, namely, the fullest exercise of reason in scrutinizing divine truth. The splendid genius of Abelard led bim to examination under the dim light of reason, unaided by faith. In his bold audaoity he did not hesitate to attempt the impossible as if it were a dynarty drawing to a close.

task of describing the illimitable attributes. Viewed in what may be termed its mere

shed a halo that was all but divine; nay, it wide spreading it fluence, and reenl's the beds each, and then ten bedsteads along each mind of Bernard emanited from the very and Innecent III. supreme necessity for such a man to stem idelet'y and the servitude of Islam. This fait's and check the victorious march of Abe- ing the red cross of the Knights Hospitaliers lard. where flattering doct ines had found and the star of the Magi, and its commander-ready acceptance everywhere. The extensive in chief, its Peter the Hermit rather, is Carand varied acquirements of B-rnard were orly | dival Lawigerie, Archbiebop of Carthaga, who excelled by his deep humility and ardert has received his mission from Leo XIII or plety. To his many attainments he added un from another Urban II imposing presence and a voice whose silvery Then, again, from another extremity of the trues sunk into the recesses of the souls of globe, even from Joan, the land of predilecance and noth: bearing excited respectful sent as embes-y to petition for Bisheps, and reverence and wen for him sympathy and ad-miretion; for it was evident to all that he churches re-opened, the relics of the martyrs favors and benediction upon all who sought | was a man endowed with wonderful gift; and | replaced on the alters, religious liberty acgreat spirituality, acquired during long corded to the fillowers of Buddah, and years of austerity and penance in the solitude of Clairvaux. He stood before the world as the grandest embodi.

Nearer home the vitality of Rome is conment of Christian manhoed and the ablest spicuous. It has had its stern and formida-defender of revealed touth and the mysteries ble antagenist in a man of iron, and he has of faith.

no way inferior to that of St. Bernard. He, plans and plottings his Sovereign has withtoo, was possessed of the rarest gifts of mind. | drawn from him the patronage that lent him He had great reasoning powers, and was strength. He has retired, not to Canous, magnificently equipped in other respects for but to the solitude of Friedericheruhe, and a grand contest. Bosides, he had varquished | the octogenarian Pope towers over the awful all previous opponents, and was full of self. Chancellor, whose word but yest rday was conscious pride of his ability to successfully law. Peace has been restored to the Church maintain the position he had assumed against in Germany, that which was sown in tears is all comers. A very giant in mental and phy-being reaped in joy, and the Holy Father is sical proportions, he was the embodiment of not without the nops that the mest redoubtgreatness and the ablest exponent und de- able of his opponent: may be chastened and ender of the principles of the school which enlightened by reverses, or that Busmarck he may be said to have founded-a school in may bend his genius before God and render which reason is exalted above the realms of hemage to the tinth, faith and made the sole standard to weigh and judge all things. Porhaps no two such sand workmen pligrims, waited upon His champions of opposing systems have ever ap Holiness in October, and heard from his lips peared in the intellectual arena. The readers of history know the result of the contestthe inglorious defeat of A selard-the champlon of reason, to the ex-lision of faith-and tie victors of St. Barnard, the defender of pleasure, reminded the Government that the reason, employed as the handmaid of faith | peril: of socialism were not to be averted by and subordinute to it.

friend of reason. She does not hinder, but principles, and recommended employers to helps its development. She enthrones it regard the artisan as a brother, to soothe upon a lefty pedestal, and supplies it with him by equivable treatment, edify him by splendid wings to sour aloft and peer into the good example, and watch over his moral as eternal mansions and contemt las the infinite | well as his material interest. perfections of God Humsel! Faith is the La English-speaking countries the Cardinal k y or explanation to a l the mysteries of religion. It enables us to solve the enigma of I fe and give a meaning to it relations and wishes of the Pope with the best of result violatitudes. Without it human existence is So that, in very truth, the Papicy is not mexplicable and the grave promises no hope dead, but liveth, and the Roman Question is of future resurrection. Right reason tell us, therefore, that that must be true which harmon'z's with and explains the purposes of our existence and helds out to us the certain promise of an enduring reward commenenrate to the deeds which we perform during our mortal pilgrimage. Tale is faith, which "gives a meaning to life, an illumination in death, and a pledge of immortality beyond the grave." Well may we exclaim: "This is the victory that evercometh the world-

#### HOW STANDS THE POPE.

(London Universe. )

It is not the Papacy which needs the aid

These words which embalm an axlom, were Yet spoken by the eloquent Mgr. Oartuyvels, Vice-Rector of the University of Louvain, in generally, but in which, nevertheless, we a discourse at Bruges last week, on the have only toe often to point out the existence occasion of the meeting of the P.t r's pence of disorders which are becoming unbearably Society.

Thus, while the successor of the Apestles le B shep of Rome there will of necessity be a the Lord's Day we might be less surprised to Roman question, and a demand that, of right and for the benefit of Ohrlatian common wealths | ments." After telling in brief the story of the Papacy should be free and respected by the calamity, the pasteral thanks all those mundane powers as it is revered by the faith-

Yes, there must be a Reman question as long as two hundred millions of Catholics. the élite of mankind, turn their eyes leving ly towards the Seven hilled City, there to receive the teachings of dustrine and authority—as long as there is on earth Christ's Vicar commissioned to give the light of the Gospel to the universe, to govern congregatiens, to pacify peoples and Monarchs, and point out to humanity the remedy for its evile-and ang as the world, bristling with cannon and crushed beneath the weight of standing armies, appeals for a supreme arbiter -as long as there are unfortunates to be suc coured, slaves to be delivered, and oppressed cit'zane to be redeeme !.

When the Popes were in exile at Avignon. when Pio None took refuge at Gaeta, and the artillery of the Revolution thundered by the we cannot hope to fathem the mind of the yellow Tiber, there was a cry of indecent exultation that finis had been written to the book of the Pontificate. There would be no more Holy Fathers. The chair of Peter might be sold for usel ses furniture, And yet to day the august Papacy exists, is robust, but rather strengthen reasen, for faith is the radiant, vigoreus, and serene, and the tiara adorns the intellectual brow of as saintly and scholarly a personage as gems the bright bead-roll of the Church by his virtues and accomplishments. And when Leo XIII. is called to his reward ( listant be the day), and has exchanged the inevitable cross of this existence for the coveted orewn of the next, prophetically declared, a monk may arise, austers of manner, but with a heart burning with charity, like St. Francis, barefooted and clad in drugget, to mount the throne of the Aporties and seal an alliance between the immortal faith and a regenerate society, sprung from the rains of anarchical ambi-

In the mass of Catholics still lives the heresy and deal to each its death blow. Same spirit of the Orusaders. The generation of these errors have reappeared under new which was ready to lavish its prayers, its aspects or different forms to be again repudiblood, and its gold for the Church, is not exated and condemned by the Church. Of the tinot, We see it in the periodic gifts of numerous innovators and false teachers with Peter's pance, in the houses of worship which are rising in every direction, in the priests Peter Abelard, was perhaps the boldest who tend lepers at the sacrifice of life, in the and most dangerous champion of what men nuns who affront the flumes to resome a helpless sister, in the youths who dedicate themselves to works of plety and temperance, and in these others who would estrem it a privideal with the most prefound and subtle ques- legs to shed the last drop of their blind on tions in philosophy and theology, subjecting the battlefield to the slegan Vive Dicu! the deepest mysteries of religion to critical Therefore it would be an utter cowardly weakness, a base yielding to the enemy, to lose heart and speak p t fully of the Papacy

task of describing the illimitable attributes. Viewed in what may be termed its more dormitory. The first building, new known of the Divinity. Nothing seemed to escape material aspects, it will be instructive and as the ward of "The Guardian Augely," is

more eplendid genius of St. Bernard, Abbot the inselint jeers of a foolish and ignorant eighteen bedstrads are arranged along each was divine, for the light which illumined the palmy reigns of the Gregories, the Alexanders, of the end walls, thus giving sleeping accom-

bosom of the Divinity. He appeared as a Through its prestige, action has been begun piller of light at a time when there was within twelve months to reclaim Africa from the tide that threatened the extinction of holy war is entired upon under the flig hear-

Then, again, from another extremity of the men and made them respond to his own lofty tion of St Francis Xavier, cemes the dawn of feelings and sentiments. His ascetic appear a rosy promise Muteuhito, its Emperor,

ble antagenist in a man of iron, and he has auddenly become a shadow-not that death Abelar I was also a man of fine presence in has arrested him, but that in the full tide of

France, through a deputation of ten thoua message of wisdom that would surely, if followed, tend to regain her prestige and reestablish order and happluess. The Ponniff warned the rich to abstain from luxury and nd subordinate to it. aggressive laws or military force, but by The Church then is not the enemy, but the liberty to the Church to spread its salutary

Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Gibbons have practically interpreted these ever to the fore. It must be owned that in a sense this is not the bey-day of the Papace, but one of persecution; but persecution has dered the nobles: of ent maisem and devotedness, and formished the annals of the faith with the purest and bravest of its martyrs and confessors.

#### PASTORAL LETTER

On the Recent Calamity at Lougue Points Asylum.

A pasteral letter from His Grace Archbishep Fabre was read in all the churches of the archdiecese on Sanday the 25t; uit. It rea which religion is indeed being honored and observed frequent. If we but recalled the terrible (2 Tim. iii., 17)

threats of our Lard scainst these who professe "But no learning without charity will sufthreats of our Lord against these who profene see that God inflicts upon us such chaetise. who lent a helping hand in the hour of need, and orders that, as the patients are now gathered here and there, and suffer consider atly from the lack of all that would make their existence comfortable, a special collection be held in every church next Sanday for their relief, and asks that percons who can contribute to the comfort of the poer insane by donations of clothing and linens should send them directly to Sister

#### THE LONGUE POINT PATIENIS. The Temporary House at the Exhibition Buildings.

A traveller along the high road by the Ex-hibition grounds will be berrified to hear uncappy shricks coming from the other side of the fence close to him, at artling enough in the day-time, but positively alarming at night. These sounds proceed from some of the unfortunate and more violent patients who are confined in the horse boxes which extend the whole length of the fence, dividing the grounds from the high road. A saunter past the boxes by the writer showed the great majority to be empty. It was also seen that as far as herse boxes go they are of superior construction, being wind and weather-tight, roomy and with deers closing all the way down. Some were filled with old clethes and spare bedding. In one three sisters were buelly at work patching and darning, whill five of them were close shut up and from these came these sounds of screaming and meaning that indicated the presence behind those doors of some poor human creature in the most pitiable stage of insanity. "The boxes are full of bedding and stores," the sisters said, "while a few poorthings, who must be kept by themselves, are confined in them."
It must not be inferred that those poor people are not treated with the greatest care. and no doubt the sisters are doing the very best they can under the very trying circumstances in which they find themselves placed, One patient who was confined in one of these boxes died a few days since. It is said by an eye witness that he had an ugly wound upon his head. The authorities, homever, report that his death was caused throng paralysis. Meanwhile, it must be admitted that the good sisters.

HAVE DONE WONDERS

in transforming these dilapidated sheds into asylums, and that the three hundred and sixty patients residing in them seem contented in many instances happy, in a Mark Tapley sort of a way. They are nearly all in excellent health and this is attributable to the amount of fresh air they are now enabled to inhale. The patients inhabit three large buildings in the centreel the grounds, which have each been divided into a day room and

were conducted with a view to the accertain colonies—that which makes the heart of great next building, christened the "St. Joseph ment of truth. Then it was that the still powers—and is besieged in the Vasioan by Ward," is the largest. In the dormitary of Clairvaux, seared in peerless majusty and hate, it is greatest among the powers in its of the side wails, then five rows of twelve medation to 176 patients and two attendants. A commodious clethes room, a really fine bath reom and a room for the sisters are partitioned off. The next building, dedicated for the time being to St. Jean de Dieu, accommodates 156 patients. Yet a fourth building is occupied as a kitchen and dining rooms for the sisters, who have their regular quarters in the machinery annex, while the restaurant is fitted up as a prat; y little chapel.

## THE CONFEDERACY'S HERO.

Unvolling of a Monument is Richmond, Va. te General Rebert E. Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.-With blare of trumpet, beat of drum and booming of cannon, the monument to General Robert E. Lee, erected by the ladies of the South, was unveiled to day in the presence of a great almost a novelty, consist ug of an elecution multitude of people. The streets of the city had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. From all the business buildings were swang streamers in which the colors of the Confederacy blended with the national emblem. The state celors of Maryland and Virginia were liberally displayed. On many buildings portraits of the leaders of the lost cause, wreathed in laurel, were prominently displayed. On some buildings were hung batt e flags, tatt red and torn.

The orator at the unveiling ceremonies was Col. Arober Anderson. He said :- " Let this moment stand as a record of civil strife but as a perpetual protust against whatever is low and sordid in our private and public objects. Let it stand as a memorial of persensi honor that never brooked a stain of knightly wal it without thought of self ; of far-reaching military genius unsolled by ambistion, of derois constancy from which no cloud of misfertune coul i eyer hide the path of duty. Let it stand for reproof and consure. If our people shall ever sink below the standard of their fathers. Let it stand for patriotic hope and cheer if a day of national gloom and disaster shall everdawn upon our country. Let it stand as the embodiment of a brave and virtueus people's ideal I ader. L tit stand as a great public act of thanksgiving and praise for that it pleased Al nighty God to bestow upon these Southern states so tormed to reflet his attributes of power, maje**sty and** good**ness.**"

#### WHAT A PRIEST SHOULD BE. The Pith of a Pastoral Letter by Cardinal Manning.

A l'astoral of the Cardinal-Archbishop of West ninister on the education of the clergy was read in the diocesan churches on Sunday, April 27th, the Festival of the Paironage of St. Joseph. In the course of it His Eminence

eays:
'You yourselves are chiefly at stake in the multiplication and sanctification of the priests and pastors of our flook. For this cause it was that, with your generous help, Ghost; and these glits are not to be looked office, He calls him to the grace needful for the discharge of that office, so that, as St. Paul says to St. Timothy—' The man of God may be perfect, furnished to every good work.'

fice in any man, above all in pricate. Knowl idge puffith up, but obseit rediffeth' (I Cor-viti. 1) It often happens that the mest learned are the least compassionate Intellect is often selfish and contentions. A large sympathy with less learning will often be the centre of souls, while self-centred learning will attract nobody. A live of sonis will make a good student; for he will est sem as precious all the means that lead to his desired end. The science of God is tie meaus to the salvation of souls. Having said tals, we shall not be thought to pass elightly over the need of thorough study be a and intellectual culture, if we dwell on certain other quelities needed for the pasteral long one and yet be

office.
"The Incarnation of the Sen of God the teaches us that men are drawn with the cords est between of Adam, with the bands of land (6) of Adam, with the bands of leve' (Osee xl. 4) given points. He took our manbood and dwelt among men, the So. Paul, that He might win their hearts. Human sym- Minneapolis & pathy, the sharing of secrows and juys; the Manitoba Raillooking not on our own things, but on the way has over things of others; the being all things to all 3000 miles of men according to their need-ourselves re | road; maggnifmaining al says the same in humanity, char. ice noly equipped ity, truthful sees, pit fulness, and confidence and managed, in Gad: this it was in our Divine Master, it is one of the in Ged; this it was in our Divine Master, apart from the Divine Personality in which the mullitude did not as yet believe, that drew men on all sides to His is the traveler's favor-

presence. " Such, in his far-distant measure, will be every true pastor in his flack. He will be reined with a refinement which the world can le is the only line to Great naver give. Worldly refinement is on the surface, like a whited wall. The refinement uring center of the Northwest; of faith is the mind of Jesus Ohrlet reigning to the fertile free lands of the Milk of faith is the mind of Jesus Ohrist reigning within, and sensible to all; to the ev# as well as to the good. The refinement of charity and humility is as the bloom upon the fruite of the Holy Ghest. To this mind and life, dear children in Jesus Christ, it is our desire and prayer to train and to form your future priests and pasters. But in this work we need your help. First, we ask you to devote the best of your sons to the priestheed of our Divine Saviour. Many a vecation is lost, or stifled, or wasted by worldly, ambitious, aviriolous, or lukewarm parents. What will they wish upon their death-bed, when the salvation of their soul is, perhaps for the first salvation of their soul is, perhaps for the first nature; to revive the spirit; restime, their chief thought? They will wish tore the body; to realize the that they had a sen laboring to saye soul, and dream of the home-seeker, the morning by morning saying Mass for their salvation.

" Next, we ask you to seek out youths who desire the priesthood, not as an honor or profession, but for our Lord's work and for their own seuls' good. Be careful in your cheice. Do not be meved by secondary motives of buman pity er affection. It would be like maps, books and 'imposing hands I ghtly,' to cheese lightly, er guides. If you wants freefarm the office of a pricat.

"Further, it often happens that the parents of the most premising youths have ne means to educate them. You can do ne better work than to give the means to edu-

cate such yeuths in whole or in part.

"And lastly, we have done all in our power to increase our means of educating a his inquisitive and comprehensive intellect, encouraging to recall some phases of its story perhaps the saddest, for here extremes meet, power to increase our means of educating a gol-whose grasp was wide and lar-reaching, and for the last year. From these we can gather there being about ferty old gentlemen in larger number of youths of whom we have

whose activity was as relicious as the correct that the Huly See is still the tabernacle of earliest mighty river in its enward march to the belief, the mirrer of constancy, the hive of a like idiots. The former were sujeying the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees. But even the genius of Abelard did not generous activity, and the orable of whele. Sees the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But many do not never capable of doing anything less or want of vocation; some, again, by want of warre conducted with a view to the accordance that which makes the heart of great the best of the priestheod. But many do not persever; sees alled to the priestheod. But less or want of vocation; some, again, by want of capacity, or, again, by want of fitness. These are, at first sight, disappointments; but, when well weighed, it is a con-solation that the unfit should be sifted out in time. Butween the ages of twelve and twenty-four this trial and sifting is in our hands, and we are not forgetful of the Apes-

tle's warning.
"We, therefore, ask your help to-day, in the form of gifts; or of the resolution to educate a priest now; or hereafter, when you make your last will before you die, to leave in the form of a bequest enough to educate a pricet who may offer for you the Holy Sacrifice after you have been called to your ac-

#### ELOCUTION CONTEST

In French and English at the Mount St. Louis Institute. On Tuesday evening, May 27th, the pupils

of Mount St. Louis gave an entertainment for the benefit of Longue Pointe asylum, and. not withstanding the bad weather, the hell was filled with a select and appreciative au dience. The programme of the evening was centest for two gold medals, by sixteen boys selected from the election classes. The judges were as follows: -For English section, Rev. J. Donnelly, Hon. Judge M. Doherty, Dr. W. H. Hingeton and Mr. J. J Curran, Q C., M.P.; for French section, Rav. P. Deguire, ouré; Rev. P. E. Lecompt, S.J. Hon. Judge Pagnuele and Mr. F J. Bisaillon, QC. When all the young centestant, had spoken their please, the judges set red to a side room in order to compare notes and ceme to a decision as to the winners. After about half an bour they came back with the following result: - Mast r Frank O'Hara, of Brocklyn, N. Y, first, and Masters J. P. Hayes and T. D. Tansey second for English. Master L. C. Lussier, first, and Master S. Bergevin second for French.

In proclaiming and congratulating the viotere, Hon. Juige Doherty and Rev. P. Deguire said they were highly delighted with the gentlemanly behavior of the boys during tie coutest, and expressed their satisfaction at finding that elecution formed such an import at item in the programme of the studies at Mount St. Louis.

During the evening the collige band discoursed its sweetest music, proving to all present how harmonionally music and oratory an ge hand in hand.

The contest was rather a severe one in both cases. The boys on each side recitid the same piece privately before the judges, and afterwards each recited a piece of his own choosing. Every one of the sixteen boys gave evidence of bard work and careful training.

#### German Catholics' Declaration of Principles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28 -The members of the first state convention of German Roman Catholics in mass meeting last night adopt d a deplaration of principles which expressor submission to the Holy Fat ier and the wish that the Papal State may be returned to him; acknowledges the final duty of Roman Catholics as members of the church and citizens; peints to the sacrifices made by Roman Cathelies in defence of the integrity we built St. Thomas Seminary, and provided of the union, and continues: "In order to a full course of instruction for our rising make a nat on capable of such sacrifices civil priests. But l'arning is not enough without government must not only abstain from at the mind of Josus Ohrlet; and the mind of tacking personal and hereditary rights, but Jesus Christ is a gift of God, not to be ac- must protect these by wise, reasonable and quired without the infused gifts of the Holy just laws. Therefore we demand that religious liberty and liberty of conscience, the archdiscess on Sanday the 25t; ult. It re. for by any who are not trained both to ask most holy and inalienable rights of all fers to the Longue Pointe Asylam fire. for them and to not noon them. It is not citizens, shall remain as granted, unaliered "This calamity being a public event must common goodness, nor goodness even in an and unabridged. Furthermore, as we contempted by us and by the country at uncommon degree, that lits men to be priests, sider the maintenance of the above rights large with sentiments of penance and fillal. As the priest tood is the highest of all offices, absolutely dependent upon the education of submission," says the pastoral. "It might so the grace proportioned to it is the greatest our children in our schools we demand this be a solemn warning to our country in which given to men. When God calls anyone to an privilege and shall, independent of all other party political interest, join at the pola trose citiz as who are of the same epinion cencerning church schools, so that in the struggle with our oppressors we may be more sure of victory and maintain for sur people Ohristian principles. We, therefore, ful y enderse the resolutions adopted by the convention of Roman Cath lie penevolent mode. ties of the state in reterence to the Bennett law, endersing the same in all their bearings."

> Nothing is better than a glass fruit jur for keeping cooking raisins motat.

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ite to all points in Minne-acta, North and South Dakota and Montana, River Valley; and offeres choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul,
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HAND

FORTUNE!

The manufacturers forced into existence by

protection have not paid. Factitions stimu lus has been followed by glut, short time, and combinations. The iron industry which Sir Onarles Tupper hoped to create by laying protective duties on B-itish iron, and which was to do so much for us, has come to nething. The exportation to distant countries, such as China, is suspected to be slaughter of surplus goods If farm property has faden in value, if other industries have not improved. and manufactures have not paid, where are we to look for this greats of wealth since the adoption of protection. There are manufac'ur re in Canada on a sound basis who de not fear an open market. As to the result to the consumer, the head of our dry-goods said the other day that If Canadian manufactures were exposed to American competition, the capital invested in them would not be worth more than a third of its nominal value; so that the int rest on the rest was to be paid by the public. Moreover, the commercial interests of the provinces have so little in common that the protection which is meat to ene is poison to anether. The protective tax on coal was meat to Nova Stotia and poison to Ontario. The government is beset by ludicrous embarrassments in trying to frame a protective tariff which shall be meat

Protectionism is in itself corruption. What interests are "outive" and to be pretected is decided by the lebby. The party leader before an election calls together the manufacturers, takes their subscriptions to the election fund, and pledges to them the commercial policy of the count y.

When people are judustrieus, frugal and

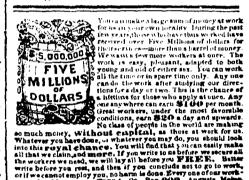
timperatias the Canadians are, and have a country as full of natural resources as Canada no fincel policy can prevent them from doing pretty well. But the fruits of the protectionist pel oy in Canada afford no support to the belief that communities can be made rich by tax ation.

#### A Commission Appointed.

QUEBEC, May 27 .- F. L. B. ique, betonnier of the Montreal Bar, and Jaques Malouin. Q C., of Quebeo are named Commissioners 59 emquire into the Whelan . fl. it.

#### Another Missing.

Mas Amelia Gerry, formerly of Dublin, ireland, but for some time past an immate of the Sheltering Home in this city, has been missing since Sunday morning, since when nothing has been seen or heard of her.



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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 4, 1890

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, St. Francis Caraceleia.

THURSDAY, June 5, CORPUS CHRISTI. FRIDAY, June 6, St. Norbert. SATURDAY, June 7, St. Rebert. SUNDAY, June 8, St. William. MONDAY, June 9, St. Columba. TUREDAY, June 10, St. Margaret.

#### Anglophobia.

As a promoter of discord a certain prefeaser, domiciled at Toronte, has reasen to be gratified. The present anti-Catholic crusade in Ontario is largely of his creation, and it will be some time before the work of his disruptive pen will be entirely overcome. Not centent with his success in that limited aphere, he sought to stir up strife between Englishmen and Americans. His article in last month's North American Review was singularly acrimenious on the subject of American hatred of England, That article has called forth a number of replies in the June number of the same periodical. One writer, Mr. M. W. Hazeltine, combats the idea that the alleged Anglophobia is of Irish Catholic erigin and truckled to by American politicians. He shows that the Presbyterians who emigrated to America during the ten years preceding 1775 played a neteworthy, if not decisive, part in the ensuing struggle of the celonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish emigrants conatituted one-half the rank and file of the Continental army. In like manner, should a war between Great Britain and the United States show themselves the most orger to enlist.

This dislike of England, Mr. Hazeltine thinks, is part of a traditional impulse and in part a reflex of the hostility which still and mates Irishmen at home. But he believes that should Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals attain to power at Westminster, and yield, as they unquestionably would, to the wishe of Ireland with respect to the revival of a separate Parliament at Dublin, the autipathy new evinced by Irishmen would vanish on both sides of the Atlantic. Even now Irish. men at home and abroad have ceased to detest Englishmen collectively and indiscrimfinately. They draw a broad distinction beaween Gladatenians and Unionists, and should the former acquire political ascendency, Irishmen would obey an invariable law of human mature, and, forgetting old grievances, remember only the new bonds of friendship.

Other writers contend that there is really me hatred of England among Americans, and they all agree in opposing the views expressed by the rabid Professor. As a matter of fact, It may be said that Americans freely cendema what they see to be unjust and tyrannical in the conduct of the British Gavernment coercion to be inherently bad, inexcusable and disgraceful to a nation that becats of itenlightenment, freedom and Obristianly Mr. Horace Porter has an eye to the risionloss in the solemn tirades of the Professor and makes them a handle wherewith to have a deserved shot at the Anglemaniace. "When the anthem of 'John Brown' teaunu," he writes, " there appears to be a gonfu-loin the minds of some of our more advanced Anglomaniacs as to whether the reference to the possessor of so progressive a soul is an allusion to our hero of Harper's Ferry or the Queen's late gillie. When the dade Britannique makes his appearance in P-coadtily bi worthy counterpart, the dude Americanus, immediately exhibits himself on F.'t-Avenue, rolls up his trousers when the cabl anneances rain in London, sucks the head of an equally large cane, and a topes the same transatiantic swing when he waiks, at the risk of being set down as appearing bowlegged in the elbows."

It is really amusing to observe the tender solicitude of Englishmen as to the estimation in which they are held by Americans. But, if they only have the manitores to do the right thing they need not fear or tolem from America.

#### Parned.

there is every prospect view M. Ditten will pair nampliment to both Mesers, McShane acter, whenever the said Government shall

and the same

tion, written and circulated for the purpose of gaining the ear of the unwary, and undermining the confidence that Irishmen the world ever have all along manifested in the successor of O'Connell. A distinguished writer recently stated that the three meet Bismarck and Parnell. The application was most just, Gladstone and Bismarck have had a wider field to work in, but Parnell's that of either of the other two. These who have to centend against the Irish leader feel and know his great ability. Justin Mo-Carthy has described him as " a born leader of men." He has overcome the greatest difficulties, and comented a party that has heretofere resisted all attempts to break it up. As our readers are aware, the last dedge to character. The ignomineus failure of the London Times to fasten the forged letters upon him has not caused the base persecution te cease. He is slandered on every side, and meets his slanderers either with contemptuous silence or with such rebuke as gives them a quietus. The transparency of the reis too manifest to require serious comment. the Provincial Secretary, as Laprairie cor-If Mr. Parnell withdraws temporarily frem the scene, as has been his habit from time to time, the cause, we may be sure, is being served most effectually by his movements. The duty of the friends of Ireland is to pay ne heed to any such rumors, but to consolidate their forces and rally around the National League all ever the country. The bour is fast appreaching when an appeal to the people shall have to be made by the present Gevernment in England, however much they may desire to postpone the evil day. Funds will be needed to carry on the campaign, and the Irish leader must have at his command what is needed to organize his ferces. If the enemy can sow distrust in our ranks his purpose will be accomplished. Let us guard against surprise; the patriotic generosity of Irishmen and their descendants abroad is not yet exhausted. The next election will see Mr. Glad-tone ence more at the helm of state and Parnell at the head of a victorious Irish party, and if we are true to ourselves we shall be able to say that we have contributed our mits to the glerious result of Home Rule for Ireland.

#### British Prison Atrocities.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce an article from the Dublin Freeman's Journal which gives an account of the inhuman treatment of Irish political prisoners in British prisons. The horrors of Siberia, as Mr. Gladatone well says, are more than offset by the atrocities practised on these men and political prisoners taken from the Parlia mentary Blue-Book just published :---

1	James McKevitt15 years
1	James McGrathLife
	Thomas GallegherLife
1	Thomas Gallekner
1	Albert Geo. Whitehead } Life
1	Albert Geo. Whitehead   Life OB James Murphy
	Henry Hammond Wilson ) OR Thos Jas. Ularke }
,	on Thos Jan. Ularke
1	John Oursin, OR John KentLife
١,	Timothy Featherstone
,	on Edward O'Price Kanneds } Life
Ì	Timothy Feathersone OB Edmund O'Brien Kennedy  Life Patrick Flangen
ı	
1	Henry Dalton OR John Henry O'Connor Life
1	OR John Henry O'Connor
.	James McCullagh Life
1	Thomas DevanyLife
٠	Peter Lellaghan OB KellochanLife
. 1	Henry McCannLife
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l	Terence McDermottLife
1	Jac Frac. Egan
•	John DalyLife
١	Harry BurtonLife
	James Grorge Gilbert } Ties
١	James Grorge Gilbert On Jas Gilbert Cunningham  Ichn Duff on James Wallace 20 years
ı	John Duff on James Wallace 20 years
ı	Thomas Callan OR Scott
	Michael Harkins
. 1	i uriditadi tratatuminini ni n

These men are all confined in the cenvict prisen at Chatham, which is the severest in England for labor and discipline. They are ubjected to extraordinary rigor and severe work. Besides these twenty-one, four others Sewards Ireland. They believe the policy of I have been imprisened within a few years, two of whom were released in a dying condition iast year, Denis Cosey and James Kelly, and we others were done to death in the prison, Dennis Desay and James Donnelly.

#### The Elections.

All along the line we have the most cheering account of the stand taken by our people sainet tie Mercier Government en account of the failure of its leader to do justice to our egitimate demands for representation in the Cabinet. We were slow to come to a determination to call upon these on whose behalf we venture to speak, to deal summarily with the party that had trifled with the Irlsh Oatholo Electorate of the Province. We should have no objection to a cabinet cheen race or creed; but, since such representation s in vogue, we cannot telerate that our fuelet successfully on not being ignored. We printed out months ago that the pretence put forward by the friends of the Government was futile. They claimed that an irreconimpossible. We stated then, as we state now, that this is no question of men, but of principle. Whatever rivalries existed and exies between members of the Legislature. The interest the enemons of Ireland take to the people have sething to do with them. the present and future prospects of the great liney would have been satisfied with any day after day brings us, from to brades f a ptranta would have been vate, in so far as the highly amaginative a respin use of he it a public was concerned. If Mr. Mercier leading papers, news to he first has Mr. That no man is he Legislature whom he could Parnell in fast health and a me the liver | \$ a.t. it was nin duty to have gone outside of

only of our race and creed, that Mr. Mercier between Catholics and mixed marriages, the marvellous men of the day are Giadebene, etherwise, the die is cast, and Mr. Mercler better acquaintance with the English Irish Catholic support, which we very much whom new enter the British navel or has been a task of no less magnitude than | neighboring electoral districts, our friends | according to the request of the British Envoy. doubt, against the Government candidates. / be specially provided for in the education of In Hochelega we have undoubted power, especially in St. Gabriel ward. In the County of Jacques Cartler there are many votes that were formerly cast for the Mercler party which will new be given to the Hop. L. O. Taillon, whose return against Mr. ruin Parnell has been to attack his personal Beyer, the minister without portfolio, just Jesus. The question came up again in an moment, to save him from defeat, is pretty 27th, when the good work done by the well assured. In the County of Chatcauguay. St. Jean Chrysostem can give a good account of itself, and should our people units against Minister Rebideux, as they ought, the Opposition candidate will carry the port that he is seen to retire from public life | county, and inflict as severe a defeat upon tainly will upon his colleague, Mr. Buhamel. In Montoalm our people will do their duty and give the Conservative candidate a hearty support which will ensure his election; whilst in the countles of Ottawa and Terrebonne, if the Irish Catholics are in earnest in their support of the Opposition candidates, the vindication of the principles for which we are contending will be made manifest. In the Quebec district we trust to the leadership of the Hen. Mr. Flynn, who will be in the next Government, -undoubtedly the ablest Irish Catholic that has ever held a perticlie in this province. We urge our people in the lower part of the country to rally around his standard, and should they do so, we undertake to predict this will be the last general election in which a Prime Minister will face the people without regard to the just claims of the Irish Cathelia electorate.

#### Parnell on the Land Question.

Mr. Parneli contributes a remarkable arti cle to the June number of the North American Review, in which he says he would degladly welcome any honest intention on the part of the government to solve this land question. It is of great importance for us to get it out of the way before the time arrives for the larger settlement of home rule. Difficulties about land, if they should arise upen Mr. Gladatene's return to office, will materially hamper him and increase the arduous character of his task. Difficulties their struggling kindred in Ireland. The between landlerd and tenant, if they should break out to morrow, Irish-Americans would icllowing is a complete list of the Irish arise, will be most embarraceing for the Irish Parliament, and the future executive depend. ing upon that Parliament. By all means acttle it now. But this pretended Land, Purchase Bill is no solution. It selves upon all our available resources, and hypothecates them without our consent. It jobs away the limited number of millions available, which, if husbanded and carefully directed, as I have shown, would go far-very far-toward by the Jesuit Order. In the first plea it suremoving all pressure and difficulty in the often-discussed exception to the form of the nature. It selects the large and absentee action and which were several times set owners for favored treatment, while it com- saide by the courts here. chiefly that pels the tenant to buy his holding at an inflated price, with a lead of arrears around his neck and the pistel of coordin at his head. We cannot be any party to a measure subject. The second plea is that the article Bussell ...... se brought forward and constituted. We complained of did not and does not refer to shall resist it clause by clause in committee; we shall, if pessible, amend it; and we believe that as the progress of events has justi- article which had proviously appeared in fied every vote that we have ever given in the House of Commons on the land question, and every step that we have ever taken to organize the Irish people against eppression, subject matter of it having been frequently so our action against this most dishonest bill of a dishonest partyland government will benefit Ireland and secure the verdict of history."

## A Lesson For the Bigots.

There are some matters in connection with the negetiations carried on of late between the British Government and the Vatioan which contain a lesson for the anti-Jesuit bigets of Canada. Sir John Lintern Simmons, who was appointed to not for Eugland, is a Cathelle and was Governor of Malta. He which every Jesuit takes upon entering the thoroughly understood the feelings and sentiments of the Catholic people of that dependency. It is related that when the Maltme voluntarily became subjects of the British Crown, the British Government accepted their allegiance with she cendition that the rights and customs of the Church should remain intact, and that the Canon Law should be ebserved. In the course of from amongst the best men, irrespective of sime difficulties of some importance arose, and in order that they might be satisfactorily adjusted and that certain views entertained laims be ruthlessly set aside whilst others by the Government affecting in a greater or less degree the religious administration of the dependency should be submitted to the Holy See, Sir John Lintern Simmens was appointed | Sir George Stephen and others. On Wednesas a Special Commissioner. In the day they left for Quebec, where they will be otion 1 difference between Mesers, Murphy first place, the Government, professing their stay at the ancient capital. and McShane rendered the selection of either to represent the wishes of the native pepulation, is anxious that no fereign scalesi. astics should be chosen for the higher ecoloniactical positions. It also sought to secure a determining velce in the selection of the Bisheps of Malta and Gozo. The Hely sacristy of St. Gabriel's Church last Wednes- formed with J. Dufresne as captain. This Father, whilst declining to curtail his liberty Trish leader is really were the Tre until good man, and the complaints of other of action, guarantees to select for the episcopa, Eather Strubbe were in attendance. The His Grace, and that Linus. Malette may ye offices only such ecclesiastics as shall be acceptable to the people who are to be entrusted to their charge and not to fill the sees until be has assured himself of the concurrence of parliamentary party, the diverse by much is precince, as he did in the case of Colenel the Government " by verbal communications annoyed because they never the face, that Randes. At the same time it was paying a of a strictly confidential and private char-

WITNESS from the some altegether before many months | Lymered. If they are unfit for Cabinet peel- Again, the necessity seems to have existed | Matthew contenary was taken up, and it have elapsed. All of which is pure fabrica- tions, how is it that they are both to-day for making perfectly clear the law as to mar. Government candidates in their respective riage contracts, and on this point no doubts constituencies? Is it such men, and such can henceforth arise. In respect to marriages date. wishes to see elected, so that he may give us | Canen Law is to be strictly enforced, but it the same excuses in the future as he has is not to apply in the case of non-Catholics. given us in the past? Whether it be se or The Government is desireds of premoting a may now exclaim, "toe late," if he values language amongst the Maltese, many of doubt. In the city of Montreal and the military service, and the Holy Father. will make their influence felt, beyond a has promised that the study of English will coolesication atadents. In a conversation with Cardinal Rampella, Sir J L Simmons suggested that if it were necessary to employ Jesuit professors at the seminary it might be well to transfer Malta and Gozo from the Sicilian to the English province of the Society of pitchforked into the Government, at the last interview with the Holy Father on December English Jesuit College at Malta was fully recognised. Intramural interments are to be discouraged by the clergy, and "the unsanttary practice of burying under the churches" is to cease. In return for the concessions made by the Rely See, the British Commissioner consented to transfer to the Seminary of Maita the patronage of a number of beneficies, with small stipends, now centrelled by the Government. This is a brief outline of the agreement which has been arrived at, and it is quite manifest that it is an arrangement by which the State will profit as

> argely as the Church. The Holy Father, in his final interview with Sir John Lintorn Simmons, expressed the epinion that negetiations such as those which the British Envey had so successfully conducted " might also be usefully extended to other parts of the Empire, where Catholic interests were of great importance."

One of the particular points to be here observed in the fermal recognition of the Jesuits by the British Government and the special arrangement whereby their educational work is practically placed under the protection of the British Crown, Goldwin Smith. Dr. McVicar, Mr. Davidson and others of that ilk should take netice. They Grenville .......... should also take what comfort they can from the fact that the blorarchy of India has, with the consent and at the special request of the British Government, been placed under the metropolitan supervision of the head of the Cathelic Church at Calcutta, who is a member of the Society of Jesus. As the Liverpoel Catholic Times says :- "It is time that nen-Catholics should lock squarely and sen sibly at this matter, and should reject for all time the bogey of Papal plots and schemes. Laambton, West.... it is, therefore, only reasonable to recognize that reciprocal advantages would be derived from the establishment of direct relations between it and the British Government."

#### THE "MAIL" FILES ITS PLEA.

To the Libel Suit for \$50,900 Damages Brought by the Jesuits Order,

The Toronto Mail through Its attorneys, Mesers. McLaren, Leet & Smith, has filed its ples to the libel suit for \$50,000 damages the Jesuite have no right to take the action because they are not rightly incorporated and cannot be incorporated, as they are governed by a general who is not a British Benfrew, South..... but that it is true that the Mail published a Le Semeur Franco-Americain. But the invendoce of the plaintiffe in reference to that article are false, and its publication cost them ne damage whatever, the substance and the published many years before the presended Incorporation of the Society of Jeaus here and was a matter of public netoricty. The artic edid new efer to the alleged incorporated seciety here but to a society that had been in existence for centuries in Europe and other parts of the globe and whose act and destrines have been the subject of historical and judicial criticism and decisions upon the very questions cent ined in the inoriminated That there are doctrines published by the Society of Jesus in Europe which in principle amount to the doorrings laid to the charge of the Seciety in the article. the substance of the cath republished by the Mail is included in the vow of obedience Order and is in harmony with Jesuit dectrines and teachings. That the reputation of the Jesuit order is not lowered by the article, which was published in the interest of the public, and is substantially true.

The first plea, it is understood, is put in so as to test the question of the Jesuit incorporation before the Privy Council II the case should go so far.

### Royal Visitors.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Mentreal last Menday and were accerded a hearty welcome by the Acting Mayor, the City Council and a number of citizens. During their stay they were shown round the several places of interest in the neighborhood and entertained handsomely by the guests of the Governor General during

#### Irish Catholic Temperance Conven-

A special meeting of the Irish Cetholic Temperance Convention was held in the Sharkey, J. Burns, Jos. Phelan, M. J. Ryan, J. Hagan, J. McGuire, A. T. Martin, A. Brogan, N.P., and John S. Reilly secretary of the Convention.

After the transaction of general routine business, questions of laterest to the tem-

ments for which will be completed at an early

#### THE MORISETTE CASE

Entered on a New Phase The Mission Succ by the Father.

There is a second chapter to the famou Morisette case at St. Johns, which again came up at that place yesterday before His Hener Mr. Justice Charland. It will be remembered that last autumn Lydia Morisette, a young girl of eight no or so, who had been sent from Montmegny to Montreal, became s Protestant, and that wishing to be educated, ahe was placed in the Grande Ligne Mission by R v. Mr. Therea. Her parents sought her and entr td her o return, but she would not. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out and allowed by Mr. dustice Caurland. The parents took the girl back to her home, where she re-entered the Catholic Church, and has since married a presperous young farmer of the locality. case comes no aguin in the shape of libel suit against the mention and Mr. Therien for \$1500, and is taken by the father on the ground that his legitimet rights over his child were violated. An exception on droit was heard vesterday, and the judge ordered that evidence be taken awant faire droit. The case causes a great deal of interest in the district.

#### NOMINATIONS IN ONTARIO. List of the Standard Be-rers of the Opposing Parties.

The nominations throughout the province last Thursday were as follows :-Liberal. .F.A. Halliday ... Jos. Bead Lyon ... Campb ll Conmee ... McDonnell A.B. Hardy ... Thos. I. Jones W. R. Wood ... K. L. Hamilton Addington. G W. Monk Kid i [ind C Basez, North..... Essex. South..... ......

Jas. Cleland. Dr. Hunt. J. H. Hunter. J. H. Hunter...

— Baxtar...

Hy. Robinson...

J. M. Cibson...

A. F. Wood [ao].

W. H. Biggar...

N. Vermiyea...

J. F. Garrow...

A. Bishop...

Thos Gibson...

Fleming...

Robert Fergus...

Parrott [£ R ]...

J. D. homoson G. W. Ostrom Kent, East..... Kingston ..... Lambton, Rast..... W. Fitzgeraldi McLeusghan
Dr. Meacham
Dr. Presten Wm Garson. John Morgan W. Hutchins Snider Marter Purvis Middlesex, West.. Middlesex, North. Nipissing... Nipissing... Bourke... Norfolk, North Freeman... Norfolk, North Freeman... Norfolk, South W. A. Charlion... Northumberland, W. C. C. Field ... Northumberland, B. H. T. Young... Ontario, North J. J. Gon d... Ontario, South John Dryden ... Smooth John Dryden ... Ontario, South John Dryden ... Ontario, South John Dryden ... Ontario, South John Dryden ... Oxford, North ... O. Mowat [sec] ... Oxford, South ... R Butler [N.P] ... Party Sound ... Bartes ... Bougner .W. Morgen Samuel Purser .Dr. Willoughby PARTY Sound ...

Peril, Bouth..... Peril, Bouth.... K. Chisholm.....Hughes ...Thos. Murray...A. Dunlop
...Thos. Murray...A. Dunlop
...T. Ballantyne... W. R. Davis
...A. B. Abrens.....George Hoss
{J. R. Stratton....
J. Arnegie [K.E],
...Thos. Blesard...A. Kidd [E.B.C.]
...F.E. A. Evauturel Peterboro, West.... } Peterboro, Rast..... Prescott.... Prince Edward .... Renfrew, North .... Thos. Murray...A. Ductop (Dr. Dowling....B. A. Campbell (Bob't faith [Ind] (A. Robiliard ...A. Broder A. Kobiliard

I. Morgan [I.L.]. 'I. Korgan [I.L.].
Robt. Paton. Arthur Craig
Loseph Heod. Dr. Wylle
Chartee Drury. A. Miscampbel
Wm. sck. Jas. Leitoh
W D Molniosh, H. B. Clarke
Joseph Tatt. B. F. Clarke Simone, Centre..... Toronto..... Waterloo, North..... Waterloo, Bouth .... Wella d. ..... Wentworth, Bouth... Westworth, Bouth D. McMakon Westworth, North D. McMakon Westworth, North D. McMakon Westworth, North D. Gothrie Mr. Westington, Senth D. Gothrie Mr. Westington, Centres Clarke B. York, West F. T. Davis C. Robinson [E.R.]

Tork, North C. Robinson [E.R.]

G. B. Smith G. B. Smith

John Gibson An interview with Sir Joseph Hickson is An interview with Sir Joseph Hickson is published relative to the influence the Grand Trunk railway authorities are said to be exerting in favor of Mr Mowat throughout the province. Sir Joseph says no orders have been issued on the subject. He added:—"I have never yet attempted to ceres the employees of the Grand Trunk or any other railway, and I never intend to neither will I permit any one to be coerced whom I can protect personally. However, I have no hesitation in saying that I wish to see the precent Ontario Government sustained, not because I take any particular intorest in the politics of either party, but Mr. Mowat's Government has shown a disposition to treat the company fairly. However, the employees of the company, I have no doubt, perfee:ly understand this, and that they are men thoroughly loyal to their employers. The impression prevails that the railway's infinence not only in Ontario, but in Quebec as well, will be exerted in the Liberal interest.

DEGLINED TO DO BATTLE. LONDON, Oat., May 29.—E. T. Essery, after making a fiery sperch on the separate school question, and W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., was declared elected by acclamation.

#### The Archiepiscopal Guard Dis-Bulved.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal is without a guard of honor. The archieplacopal guard is no more. Dissensions have arisen in the midst of that promising bedy and it has been discolved by mutual consect Commandant L. gaul: is now giving his time and attention to the Ludependent DeSalaberry Guard, which is to serve as a training school for milista officers. A new body, to be known as the Gorde Ville Marie, has been day evening, Rev. Eather O'Mears, P.P., in body intends to replace the old guard, but it the chair. Rev. Father McCallen and Rev. accome they have not yet been recognized by meeting was opened with prayer. Amongst become the leader of another bodyguard. those present were T. Latimer, T. Dople, M. | The cause of the dissensions among the members was solely on personal grounds.

#### O'Brien's Marriage.

Mr. William O'Brien in going to be married on June 11sh. Mr Parnell will go to Paris perance cause were discussed. Afterwards to attend the wedding. The bride has been A careful index of Volume CL. completes the seen seperved him, and that he will vanish and Marphy that they should have been formed him with the means and the eccasion." the question of duly celebrating the Father formally received into the Catholic Church, number.

#### LITERARY REVIEW

THE OUTER'S PRIES COMPERISON Ten familiar quotations from standard authors Ten familiar questions from standard authors appear each month under this beading in The Canadian Queen, and the publishers of the popular magazine offer \$50,00 in cash prizes each month to those maming the largest number of the authors from whom the quotations are taken. This is a most practical way of encouraging a study of standard authors and will inter-est every intelligent reader. A sample copy of The Queen with full particulars and list of quo-tations will be mailed to any address for five 20. stamps. The subscription price is only \$1.00 per year. Address. 2 he Canadian Queen, Toronto,

#### A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN STORY.

The Graphic, Chicago's popular illustrated weekly, is publishing a beautiful so y of Canadian life by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of the famous "Romance of Dollard," the "Story of Tonty" and other charming chapters of Canadian history and tradicion. The Graphic story is emitted the "Children of Ha-Ha Bay," the scene being laid successfully near St. Alexis, Chicontinu and Tadoussac. Marie, a fair orphan gul; her grandfather, a harmia at Chicontinu: I guace, a brave young hermit, at Chicousimi; Ignace, a brave young forester, and Justine, his sister, are the welldrawn characters in this, the best of Mrs. Catherwood's shorter abories. The three issues Catherwood's anorest spories. The three issues containing this beautiful sketch, (finely illustrated by Mr. A. B. Davies), may be obtained of most newsdealers or they will be mailed by the publishers on receipt of 30 cents.

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. The largest and best number ever issued of

The Ladies' Home Journal is that for June, in which sixty articles and over fitty authors discuss every conceivable point of interest to women Are Women Careless of Money? is a stirring article by Junius Henri Browne, in which the author takes up the question whather which the author sakes up the question which are women ruin men by their extravagance. How to Olose a Town House for Summer " is excellently told by Florence Howe Hally, while Ellen Le Garde delightfully treats some "Outdoor Sports for Girls. Lina Beard tells how to arrange A Paper Pionic, while Mrs. Mallon the famous New York fashion writer, begins a department For Women's West, which is the most practical, sensible and careful department ever published by a magazine. Mrs Whitney, Mand Howe, Kate Upson Clark each have a serial novel, and there is also a charmingly illustrated story for girls by Fay Huntington.

1)r Talmage tells in a humorous way of A Balloon Wedding in which he was the afficiating clergyman, while Percy Vere has a unique and admirable article on Summer Widowers. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes for mother; Etla Wheeler Wilcox has a puem, Felix L. Cawald, Eben E. Rexford, Edward W. Bok, Wolsten Dixey, all have articles, and even then there are still a score or more of articles that will interest every woman in the land. So good a magazine should be in every home where good and sensible literature is appreciated. The Journal is only one dollar a year, and is published at 433 335 Arch street, Philadelphia,

# THE CATHOLIC WCBLD, New York, Rav. W. D. Hughes, Manager, 427 West Fifty-

The "Catholic World" for the current month contains a series of exceptionally strong articles. In "England's Foremest Christian," Wiseman's worthy successor, Cardinal Manning, of Westminuter, is well and clearly indicated. Rt. Rev. Osto Zardette, has also an article apropos of Cardinal Manning's silver jubilee. Sindent Life at the Uatholic University," gives one a good idea of the routine of study at that insti-tution. "A Catholic Centennial in the United tution. "A Catholic Centennial in the United States," is from the pen of Vicomte C. de Meaux, son-in-law of Montalembers. Translated by Madeleine Vinten Daldgren, and originally adpeared in Le Correspondent, it is in in brief the history of the Church in America, from data carefully gathered by the author from study and travel in this country Now that through the martyrdom of Father Damien, the whole civilized world has had its attention called, not vainly let us hope, to the alleviation of the poem, in this number, entitled "A Legend of Cuba," will be of more than passing interest.

The June Messenger of the Sacred Heart (114 S. 8d St. Philadelphia), is a Sacred Heart numher. The frontispiece is an excellent reproduction of R. Hess' painting of the ideal Blessed tains special illustrated articles on "Paray-le-Monial" (8 illustrations), the shrine where the devotion to the Sacred Heart was first revealed to Blessed Margaret Mary, and on "Conewage: A century old American centre of the Sacred Heart" (6 illustrations), which was once the scene of the labors of the first American Vicar-General, Father Pellentz, the Prince pricet Callingin and other realons pricate whose names are historical Other articles are: "Certain Traits of Character in Christ," continuation of Fasher Sestini, the Founder of the American Messenger," a true "Story of a New York Priest," with the usual League papers and notes by the "Reader." "Blessed Margaret is an exquisite sounce by Heles Grace Smith, and St. Anthony and the Sacred Heart' is a poem from the ever-charming pen of Eleanor C. Donnelly.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for June

brings to a close the 150th volume of this ably-conducted and indispensable periodical. It may be described as an international number in more senses than one. Its prominent "feature" is a symposium on the question "Do Americans Hate England?" One effective answer to the question is furnished by the fact that no less than three of the contributors to the rich and varied feast which is set before the reader are varied feast which is set before the reader are
Britons. Mr. Parnell writes invisively of "Mr.
Balfour's Land Bill," pointing out in what
respect it is unsatisfactory to the Irish National
party, and telling why it will be vigorously
opposed at every stage. The Marquis of Lorne
finds a congenial theme in "Sir Charles Dilke's
New Book" on "Problems of Greater Britain." What he has to say regarding Canada and the United States will command special attention. Mona Caird, who originated the famous dis-cussion in England as to whether or not marriage is a failure, contributes the first of two articles on "The Emancipation of the Family," presenting facts and drawing conclusions that will coassion general surprise. The symposium already referred to grows out of Goldwin Smith's paper in The Review for May on "The Hatred of England." The contributors are Colonel T. W. Higginson, Andrew Carnegie, Murat Halstead, General Horses Porter, Robert Coller, General James H. Wilson, and M. W. Hezeltine. They agree in asseting that Professor Smith was in error, and that there is no harred of England on the part of the people of the United States. Another international topic is dealt with by Mrs. John Sherwood, who writes in an entertaining manner about "Amerioun Girls in Europe." Speaker Read furnishes a stricking paper on "The Federal Control of Elections"; he contends that this is necessary in order to secure fair elections in the South, and that the negro domination in the South, and that the negro domination in untional affairs is wholly out of the question. A very strong and simely article is that on "Criminal Politics," by E. L. Godkin, the editor of the New York Evening Post. He describes the genesis of Tammany Hall and its methods of acquiring and retaining power in New York, and also points out the remedy for the misgovernment that afflicts that city. The passage for the Mo-Kinely Tariff Bill by the House of Representive and special interest to an article on Value of Protection" by the Hon William Mc-Kinley, who, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, performed the principal part of the work of forming the bill. Onida writes an interesting little "Chat about Gardens." The international character of this Gardens." number of The Review is still further mainnumber of The Review is still further maintained in the department of Notes and Comments, where "Speed on the Atlantic" is discussed by a member of the firm which built the "City of Parls" and the "City of New York," and Captain C. W. Kennedy, late commander of the "Germanic," tell some things that he knows about "Gambling on Ocean Steamships," A careful index of Volume CL: completes the



This Powder never varies. Amaivel of parity e rength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphase powders. Sold short weight, alum or phosphase powders. Sold short is cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

#### SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF REV. MOTHER ALOYSIUS.

At 5 o'clock p.m. on June 1st the grand reception hall of St. Patrick's school was filled with ex-pupils and friends of this highly popular institution. They had gathered for the purpose of showing their deep-felt appreciation of the reverend lady who for twenty five years had consecrated all her energies in the cause of christian education. It was most gratifying to see Father Dowd honor the occasion by his presence, together with Rev. M Callaghan, From naught of duty did you e'er recoil;
To speak of all the virtues of each heart, Brother Arnold and other dissinguished patrons of youth and admirers of merit. Rev. Mother Aloysius was the heroine of the hour. May Milloy read the following address in the name of the female section of St. Patrick's Parochial Catechism:

#### REVEREND MOTHER ALOYSIUS :-

We congratulate you upon the Silver Jubilee which you are celebrating and which we greet with un peakable delight.

It brings into dazzling prominence the spirit by which you are animated and the manner in which you correspond to your sublime voca-

The honor of your community has always been teremost and supreme in your thoughts.
Its name has been as all times sacred in your eyes and dear to your heart. The memory of your illustrious foundress is held in benediction by the universal Church and emblazaned on each page of your life. You thoroughly understand and persuasively assert the principles which you imbibed in the days of your no-

For 25 years you have been exercising a ministry for which you are eminently qualified and by which you have been instrumental in bestowing the choicess blessings in abundance. You have realized the importance of the Christian female and studied the ideal to which she should aspire. You are fully aware of the virgue she should possess and carry them to a most exalted degree of perfection. It has been your chief ambition to vest them in the most amiable forms and communicate them on all sides. The Holy Ghost deems the virtuous woman the most invaluable and the rarest of all treasures. "Who," He sake, "shall find a valiant woman? Far, and from the uttermost

ceasts is the price of her."

Myriads of girls taken from all the ranks of society have been committed to your charge. You have implanted in their hearts all the virtues which embellish their sex, enhance their reputation and replenish their treasury of supernatural merit You have taught them how to breat all the dangers which they should encounter and to discharge whatever obligations

might devolve upon them.

They are still yielding to your inspirations of They are shill yielding to your inspirations of years gone by. They have not forgotten your lessons of edification and have proved beacons of light in whatever spheres they have been placed. You have promoted the spiritual welfare of all who have passed through your hands and besides you have enabled them to acquire all the advantage of a superior

You have only pity for the girl who is superficially educated and you approve but the system which develops her intellectual faculties and render her competent for whatever position of trust and honor may offer itself to her acceptance. You have always endorsed the opinion and adopted the recommendation hous expressed by one of our most celebrated British poets :-

#### "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

The achool over which you preside sujoys a widely extended fame which it has fairly carned widely extended fame which is has fairly earned and which is owing in no small measure to the many gitted children that attend is and to the remarkable efficiency of your staff, but should be mainly ascribed to your rare wisdom, uniform kindness, high mental culture and consummate skill in the art of superintending.

ing.
Your pupils master what they study and conter their whole attention on matters which it is most important they should know. St. Patrick's school is a nursery of virtue and learning. Progress is its watchword and Excelsion its

You are not by any means an indifferent facfor in advancing the interests of the parish to which we belong. Every Sunday you are represented at the perochial catechism by reverend Sisters who by their devotedness to their tack render considerable service to the cause of religion. On the day of the First Communion and gifts. on Procession Sunday, at all the offices of the Church and in all our public exercises of devo-tion, you are to be seen as your post. On all such occasions your faith, piety and real attract the admiration and challenge the loftlest

The venerable Margaret Bourgeoys wished all her daughters to be 'des filles de parosse." played and upon the ben ficial innuence with Her wish could not have been interpreted more their example has had upon all with q beautifully than in your person, and hence you the school which they formerly abound may urge a special claim to this distinguishing title of your Community.

You have always endeavored to make worthy

Parishioners of your children. You have in-structed them in their parochial duties and spared nothing to insure their fulfilment. Whenever the opportunity presented itself you manifested an intense feeling of the purest patriotism. You have made it a point to endear Ireland to all your pupils. In manifold ways you have taught them to reverence the memory of St Patrick—our national Apostle to pride in the harp and shamrock.

Three names are enshrined in the hearts of

the Irish Catholics of this city and will be long treasured as household words. Two of these names are Rev. Father Dowd and Brother Arnold. We feel that to these names, emblematic of all that is worthiest and truest, most noble-minded and generous-hearted, we should add the name of Sister Aloysius. We hope that God will prolong your career for a great many years and that we may be privileged to herald the dawn of your Golden Jubilee and share in its celebration.

Please accept this basket of flowers as an comage on the part of the boys who frequent our Catechism, and do not decline our donation in allver coins of 1890, which with our flowers convey only imperfectly our sentiments in your regard.

fully presented by Master John McCabe.

Lock to the like that we will be

for the eccasion by one of our Canadian literary celebrities. It ran thus:

SILVER JUBILEE.

Sisters! of time beheld the emblem true; "Time flies" for all, for us, likewise for you! Tick goes the clock; each tick a mousent tells, Another wave that on life's ocean swells. But you may hear the ceaseless ticking clock With joy, for you have clung to Faith's own

SISTERS ST. ALOYSIUS AND ST. MAGDALEN.

You've left the world, the sinful, wicked, vain ()a God's own highway to for aye remain: You've taught your pupils that the way they

trod Should be a road from earthiness to God! How oft the first communion of the child Was two-fold happy, since on it you smiled; How of your charity, your constant love, Drew down, like dew, fresh blessings from

above; How of a you taught us to be truly just, That from dust sprung, we should return to daurb

And every feeling of the heart you woke, Till when life's sunlight on our future broke. We learned to know, through hope and love and fear, Abhwars life's billows our frail barques to steer.

Twenty and five of happy years have fied Since first the veil was cast upon your head : Since first you left the vanities of earth,
To so k true peace, where only peace hash birth;
St. Aloysius—what a glorious name; Inscribed for aye upon the rocks of fame.
Ten years you've led us through that early pass
Of life's deep channel, where we meet the tmass
Of life's young sorrows, and of its joys; You've led us through the stillness and the noise.

You've launched us forth upon the ocean's wave, And taught us principles our souls to save. Sister Magdalen—it is only meet, Your sixteen years of teaching we should greet,

With thanks and love, like that great leve at That filled the penitent at our Saviour's feet.

'Tis useless now to call to mind your toil; Would shoot at your humility a dark No! we will merely let the All-seeing One Record the works of charity you've done— And we—your pupils—we, of former days, Shall sing within our hearts-but not in words

-your praise! May the good God who watches over all, Unto a lengthy life your future call! May He, in all His wisdom, grant you here Long years of life to walk your grand career? May He but hear the prayers that now ascend, For both your happiness unto the end!
And may you both, when laid beneath the sod, Russ like two planets in the realms of God!

The ex-pupils voiced the tribute of their hearts in the following address, which was read by Susan Wall:

To Reverend Sister Sr. ALOYSIA, Superior of St. Patrick's School, on her 25th Anniver-sary of Religious Profession.

On this day, hallowed by so many sweet recollections, when you can look back on a quar-ter of a century spent in the service of Our Divine Mas er, and enj y by anticipation the ineffable reward of exercices made and good deeds accomplished, allow your old pupils to approach you with their congratulations and to bell you how happy they are on this your Silver Jubiles and how deeply they breasure a gratitude that becomes only more intense as years

A Silver Jubilee! Let us refrain from seek ing to put into feeble words the delicious communion of your own soul, when medicating on the solemn but jayous occasion of your esp usals with Christ, that day when renouncing the world, its charms and fascinations, you reso

Mother St. Allysia, how dear you are to us all! Good, kind Mother Superior, you be an as our teacher, and during four years of toil you expended your loving energies in the advancement of your not always faithfully-answering pupils. Your virtue and sub-le tack clearly indicated your figures for the responsible position of Superior, which you have so admirably filled for ten years. You have been a Mother indeed in tenderness, devotedness, and Mother Magdalen of Calvary, can your sixteen Act to go in o fo oe on let July, 1891, and years of untiring self sacrifice as a teacher ever be forgotten? How many times have you not amouthed for us the apparently unsurmountable

path of learning by taking on your own shoul ders the burdens we should have borne. To both dear Mothers many of us look with fond recoilection as our guides in the days when preparing for our approach to the Hulv of Holies, when Our Divine Lord was for the first time to niter into our hearts in the blessed racrament of His infinite love. How za density you sought to improve upon our youthful minds she solemnity of that act, and the inflouus to

was to bear upon our future lives.

In every department of our training we realize day by day how much we owe to your

To this institution we ever turn as to a home, where fragrant souvenirs attract us to you an your sisterhood.

No object whatever its intrinsic value would be a fitting embodiment of our sentiments on this happy day, but pray accept this little o ock whose constant ticking will convey to you how unceasingly our hearts beat in grateful re-membrance of your motherly care over us in days gone by, and which, in marking the fi eting hours, will indicate the approach of the other and everlating jubiles, your eternal reward after many, many years spent never in doing for our successors in this school the nible if operous work you so cheerfully parfarmed for

if onerons work you so cheerfully parformed for the results of the was the recipient of a variety of magnificent or is:

Rev Father Dowd thanked in h r same ad who were present and who concribused to make the feetival in her honor such as u qualified success. He congratulated the ex pupus upon the noble spirit of graticude white they the played and upon the beneficial influence wind

contest read thus :--

Pattison..... 2 168 Thus Mr. Rokert, toobs ansfered a loss of 1,266 votes. N say this is not a condendate to the were the Reference on the deal of the terminal of the term

Friday's result - Foronto Mail

Annual Meeting of Shareholders Monday Atternoon.

and Grueral Manager Suchanan Deliver Addresses-The State of Trade-The Fature Prospects.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at the head office in this city at one o'clock at the head office in this city at one o'clock Monday afternoon. Among those present ware Sir Donald Smith, president; Hon. George A. Drummond, vice president; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Mearrs. Gilbert Scott, Hugh McLennan, W. C. McDonald, A. T. Patterson, E. B. Greensbields, Robert Anderson, H. Montagu Allan, John Crawford, Jesse Joseph. Gilman Cheney. George Maorae, Q. C. J. Alex. Strathy, A. W. Hooper, A. U. Clark, W. G. Murray, James O'Brien, J. Philip Scott, Hon. D. A. MacLonald, J. H. R. Molson, John McDonald, John Morrison. Robert Benny, Heotor Donald, John Morrison, Robert Benny, Heotor McKenzie, James Ta-ker, L. J. Forget. William Herring, (Quebec), F. S. Lyman, W. H. Meredith, James Moore, G. F. C. Smith, Campbell Lane, John Duulep, Q. C., John Grant, Frank Caverbill and Gordon Strathy. On motion of Mr. Robert Anderson, Bir Donald Smith, K C.M G., was requested to

take the chair.

Mr. George Macrae, Q.O., moved, seconded by Mr. Gilman Caeney: That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as accutineers:—Messa, F.S. Lyman and W. H. Meredith, and that Mr. A. Brock Buchanan be the secretary of this meeting.

#### THE DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The President then called upon the General Manager, Mr. W. J. Buchanan, to read the annual freport of the Directors, which was as

The Directors beg to present the seventy second annual rep rt, showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th, April, 1890:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th April, 1889..... I Less reserved for rebate on bills \$ 817,417 58 200,000 00 di counted ourrent Profits for year ended 30th April,

1890, after deducting charges of menagment, and making full provisi n for all bad and doubt-

81,994,728 85

\$1,900,000 00 Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward...... 794,728 85

The principal feature in the annexed state ments as compared with those of last year is the falling off in the deposits caused chiefly by large with trawals of Government monies.

The amount carried firward at credit of Profits of Loss Account is somewhat less than last year; but is will be obs reed shat \$200,000 have been appropriated to provide for rebate on Bills under discount, in accordance with the recommendation adopted at the Annual Meeting

Beyond these two poin a there is nothing in the statements calling for special mention or remark.

As indicated in the last Annual Report a commodious and substantial building has been erected on the corner of St. Catherine and Man-fi-ld streets in this city for occupation by the West Ead branch of the bank, and in the building are also fire and burgler proof safety vaulue for rent, for the accummodation of parties desiring to have their securities in a safe

The Head Office and all the Branches have passed through the usual inspection during the

The Shar-holders are aware that there has been important legislation in the season of Parliament just closed, bearing upon Banking, which as resulted in a compr hensive Bank

#### DONALD A. SHITE.

President. GRNERAL STATEMENT.

30TH APRIL, 1890. Liabilities. Rest...... B muce of P onts carri d forward...... 794, 2 85 \$ 8,794,72 . H5 11,471 53

Unclaimed divi ands mount Reserved for achase on Bills discouted n curren. Harryearly dividend, payable list June, 190 200,000 00 600,000 00 7,806,203 87

\$19,608,208 87 Amou t of Notes of the

#28.560.240 51 \$48,188,448 88

God and Silver Coin \$1,896,040 72
Govern ent Jemand
Nobs 2,035,6 7 25

But to 839,077 81 But to 839,077 81 S 6,429 892 85 Notes a d Chiques of 149,742 16 (their Bunks... 149,742 18

| Lincoln's Diegrace | Lincoln Dom at v. Government Bonds and other

W.J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. ORTHAL, OIL APRIL 1:90.

TO KE TO PREPRESEDENT AND DIRECTORS. We find W 33 we moved

structured treesky a tree meeting be presented the reserve that meaning be presented by the Vice-President and Direc-

"Acms of Perfection."

Positively the Best aboution Piano. NEW STOCK OF SCHOOLS

A basket of the choicest flowers was graceally presented by Master John McCabe.

Rachel Curran read a shore poem composed

NEW STATE IS A STATE OF THE INSPERSE OF LOW Majesty's Imperies and like Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of this colony by Your Majesty's Imperies and like Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Parsus of Peace River, to a point of the Parsus of the Par

#### BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Report for the Year-Sir Donald Smith

tors for their attention to the interests of the Bank. ing this resolution, for everyone knows them so well.

Of all makets at greatly reduced Prices

and Easy Terms.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

Sole Agents for Hexelton, Flacher and Dominion Planes and Melian and Deminion

PIANOS AND

Mr. James O'Brien seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.
The President—I thank you very sincerely for my colleagues and myself for the confidence you have placed in us. I would wish to say you have placed in us. I would wish to say again that your directors, some of them, as I have mentioned, my honorable friend, the wice president, and my honorable friend, the Hon Mr. Abbott, have been working in the interests of the Bank with regard to the charter for the next year, but all of us have endeavored to do our best in your interest, and I have no doubt that such Board of Directors as you may be pleased to elect will continue to advance the in screets of the Bank to the unmost of their ability. I thank you, gentlemen.

THANKS TO THE GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. Gilbert Scott moved :-

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the man-agers and other officers of the bank, for their services during the past year.

He said :- It is not necessary for me to say anything regarding these gentlemen, because their duties have been performed, under all circumsusnee, as well as they possibly could be.

Mr. A. T. Paterson seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr W. J. Buchauan, the general manager, briefly returned thanks. Mr. Heptor Mackenzie moved, That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 3 o'clock unless

when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for this purpose only, this meeting be continued. Mr. William Herring, of Quebec, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.
On motion of Mr. John Morrison, Mr. John Crawford to ik the chair, when Mr. Morrison

fifteen minutes clap e without a vote being cast,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our esteemed Persident for his conduct of the

business of this meeting.

Mr. Crawford, in putting the motion to the meeting, paid the president and board of directors a neat compliment, remarking that were she power vested solely in him, he did not see that he could make any improvement in the composition of the Board from what it was at only M. Spuller's Secretary in the Foreign present. He also thanked the General Manager. Office, proposes that the Newfoundland

for his courtesy.

The motion having been carried, Sir Donald Smith briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him

A formal adjournment then took place. The accusineers reported the following gentle men as duly elected directors:— Hon J J. U ABBOTT Hon Gro A. Deummond. E B GREENSHIELDS. HUGH MULENNAN.

W. C. MULIONALD. A. T. PATERSON SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G. GILBERT SCOTT CHARLES S. WATBON.

### NEWFOUNDLAND'S FIERY PROTEST

Transmitted to the British Government-The French Mayo No Rights and Are

from Lundon to the Herald says: Lord Kantalord. Colonial Secretary, has received in the newspapers of St. John's, was one of a nete addressed to the Queen and voted by the Newfoundland Legislative Council and the Heuse of Assembly. Tale decument has probably no parallel in the history of our Colonial Empire, for the angry and threatening tone which it sesumes toward the Home Government, except, perhaps, the despatch in which the North American colenists, in 1773, announced that they would no longer pay taxes to Great Britain, and so prepared the way for the war of independence. The address says: "We have lasrned with the deepest surprise and alarm that a modus vicendi has been entered into between Your Majasty and the French Government, not only telerating, for this season, the lebeter factories operated by the French during the part year, against which we humbly petitioned Your Majasty, but also giving the annotion of Your Majesty to the erection of an indefinite number of other factories by the French during the present season. We beg to submit to the consideration of Your Majosty test there is no warrant of law, either Im perial or Colonial, by which the erection of tobeter factories by the French en any part of the coast of this island is recognized; nor is there any statute by which British subjects protect the British subjects. The people can be prevented from exercising all the then met on May 24 and passed, amid great rights of fishing on the whole coast of tale feland, as well as the catching of lobsters and determination to refuse to pay any further the erecting of buildings for preserving the duties to St. John's until such time as they same in came. From this it follows that

SOLELY BY FORCE, exercised without the sanction of the law, can French lobster factories be maintained or British factories be prohibited. Capli it be wendered at if the naval and military authorities of the country not without the nanction of the law in dealing with this queetion, or toat certain of its inhabitants who are impoverished and brought to the verge of starvation by the action of the French Government-British subjects, who see their fisheries confiscated to foreigners; their mines, minerals and timber lands looked up from their use, and their sons and daughters driven from their homes and netive landwere to be driven by their facilings to sots of retaliation. The suffering and poverty caused by the action of the French to the 200,000 inhabitants of this colony can scarcely be realized by any one outside its berders, and probably exceeds the miseries endured by all your other celoules combined; and representing, as we do, these 200,000 people, we can-not refrain from expressing our indignation at the several attempts made by Your Majesty's ministers, during the present year, by this modus vivendi and their action with regard to our proposed legislation, as more fully act forth, hereinafter, to surpass all their predecessors in enforcing the unjust claims of the French te our ruin." After setting forth that several local acts, as to the

of the plain facts, to

and the figure of the first of the second of the second

destruction which the French ably aided and abetted by Your Majesty's ministers, we hope and believe unintentionally, are endesvouring to bring upon us. This colony will be a tailed with nething short of the flust removal of every French lob ter factory from the shores of Newfoundland, and all the means in our power will be used to thet end. We cannot ask that the French should be deprived of the privileges granted them by treaty, though we claim that by their bountice on fish caught on the shores of our island and on the produce of the fisheries ebtained from St Pierre and Miquelin, they are violating the the terms of those treaties, which stipulate that the mode of condusting their fisheries shall be the same as heretof ire, and no other. At the time of the signing of these treaties no such bounty was in existence, and we think that such a breach of the spirit of the treaties may well be considered as cancelling all the claims of the French in Newoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, By French aggressions on the one hand, and by the enormous beauties given by the Keepen Government, whereby they are rapidly ixcluding our fish from foreign markets, on the ther, the fishing industries of the struggling fishermen of this country must, in the course of time, be

#### CRUSHED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

and these fisheries, truthfully designated by Lord Bacon as the fisheries of Newfoundiano, richer tian the mines of Mexico and Pern, will be the property of aggressive and perelstent France. In our opinion the time has arrived when submission to such glaring injustice is no langer possible, and the colony must take all and any means in its power to frustrate the designs of its despoilers; and by this appeal to Your Most Gracious Majesty and to the people of Great Britain, we desire to show that we have right and justice on our side and that such steps as we may have to take are forced on us by foreign aggression and by the supine acquissoence therein of Your Mojesty's imperial Ministers. We, therefore, humtly pray that Your Majusty will be graciously pleased to cause the removal of all French lobster factories from the shores of this colony, and, further, will withhold all fishing privilegen en the coast of Newfoundland, St. Pterre and Miquelen, granted to the French, until by the

#### ABOLITION OF BOUNTIES

on the produce of the figuries from these blands, matters shall be such as was contemplated at the time of the concluding of the treaties, by which these privileges were granted.

#### WHICH WAS IT ?

LONDON, May 27 -The Standard's Paris correspondent says he is unable to ascent in whether the attitude of the French mariners in Newfeundland was due to orders from Paris, or to an excess of zeal on the part of the French officers.

#### PRESS DESPATOR.

Paris, May 27 .- Deputy Deloncle, formquestion be submisted to arbitration. A low trousand pounds, he thinks, will suffice to compensate the French fishermen; while some indemnity, but not in meney, is due to France for the surrender of diplomatic rights. He suggests that torritory in Africa be the indemnity. He ridiculas the idea that either America or Canada has anything to say in the maiter.

#### The People Will Refuse to Pay Duty Unless Protected.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 29 -It would seem from news brought by the steamer Harlow that matters on the French shore of Newtoundland are rapidly appreaching a crisis. In consequence of a French ship-of-war at Bay St Goorge, requiring the inhabitants to take up their nets, the people have refused to recegnize the right of the Government of Newfoundland to collect import duties and a NEW YORK, May 27.—A special cablegram therough grasp of the whole question on which no has written many trenchant articles the first to take action, by declining to pay any duty on some goods from the Harlow in the face of the custom house officer, the reason being given that unless protection is afforded by the Government the right to levy duty cannot be maintained. This action will probably be endersed and carried out by all the inhabitants along the coast line in dispute-some 700 miles, with a popuission of nearly 12 000. A return of ducies illegally imposed for the last thirty years is also urgen:ly disoussed by the indignant paople.

A GREAT OUTRAGE. The commander of the French warship "Indre," now lying in the roads tend of Bay St. George, ordered the inhabitants of the shore to take up their herring nate. The people refused. The French officers then same around and took up the ness, destroying some of them. The people applied to the local magistrate, established by the St. John's Government on the coast for protectien. He informed thom that he was powerless to lend them any assistance. There is no English warship in the harbor. The "Pelican" came and remained a day, but did nothing to enthusiasm, strong resolutions declaring their receive protection in their industries. The mosting was attended by the principal merchants of the place and clergymen of different denominations, and most determined appeaches were made. The resolutions were telegraphed to the Governorat St. John's and the "Emerald" was ordered to the scene of

#### THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

action.

The New Extradition Treaty-" Canada Cazotie" Armonncements - An Alaska

OTTAWA, May 30 .- It was learned at the Justice Department to day that copies of the extradition treaty passed between Great Britain and the United States some time ago, and proclaimed in both places about the lat of April last, have been received from the where St. Patrick lived and where St. Patrick Colonial Office. It will be remembered that was been. About two hundred years ago the probably exceeds the miseries endured by all Sir John Thompson, in reply to a question in the white subjects of Your Majorty in all the House of Commons, said that through an oversight copies were not received as is neually the case in such matters by his department. Six copies each have been sent to the attorney-generals of the various provinces in the Dominieu.

The Gladstone branch of the Irish National League of this city, contemplate presenting Mr. William O'Brien with a handsome souvenir on the occasion of his marriage to Mus Raffalovitch.

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette of an fisheries, have been passed by the Newfound-land Government, the address proceeds: "The its next session for an act incorporating a application to the Dominion Parliament at disposition, shewn by the foregoing statement company to construct, equip, operate and of the plain facts, to maintain a line of railway and a telegraph STILL FURTHER SACRIFICE. line from Vancouver, by way of Seymeur the interests of Your Majesty's subjects in Creek Valley, the Chilocten plains and the



DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY, Dolly skin, Red. Rough Hands, with chaps pareful finger ends and shape-ess nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, A marvellous beautifier of world wide celebrity it is simply income anable as a Skin Parifying Seap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogwing of the press, the cause of pinples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurations, while it admits of an comparison with the best of other skin scaps, and rivals in delicacy the most not d and expensive of tellet and nursery scaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin scaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price 35c.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Disease."
Address POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rhoumatism relieved in one minute by the cole-brated Cuticuma Anti-Pain Plaster. 30c.

#### **MASTOR-FLUID!**

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for tamily. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Alaska; also to build or lesse a line of steam or satting vessels for traffic purposes. The name of the company shall be the Vancouver, Nurthern & Aleska Railway and Navigation Company.

#### OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Michael Marlowe, who departed this life on the 2nd inst., in his twenty-first year. He will be missed for a long while by his relatives and by the congregation of St. Patrick's For a decade of years he figured in the Sanctuary at all the ecclesiastical offices. He was not less remarkable for his sterling piety than for his practical knowledge of the ceremonial. He was highly estermed by all who knew him. He was a typical christian youth. We tender our sympachy to all his relations and offer the ceremonial. pathy to all his relatives and offer them as an unfailing source of consolation the words of Wisdom: "His soul pleased God. Being made perfect in a short space be fulfilled a long time.

#### Is England Christian?

This question is asked by the Liverpool Catholic Times, and then it is thus snewered in the negative :

It is a common boast with Protestants that England is a Obristian nation; and some of the mare never tired of contrasting the religion of Englishmen with "the infidelity so prevalent in France and other Popush countries." We dount whether the boast was ever a true one; who knows London knows how rare it is to find a professional man who professes any faith a protessions man who protesses any lasts whistever. A striking testimony to this sad face appears in the blography of Mr. James MacDonnell, the journalist, which has just been published; and that testimony is all the stronger when it is remembered that although Mr. MacDonnell's father was a Catholic, he himself was a Protestant This eminent journaliab declares that although he know a great many men of letters and other educated people in London, he did not know "a single one who believed in Christianity," adding "I know few who mention it for any other purpose than so ridicule its pretensions." The only exception—not really an exception—was that of a wellknown journalist who did believe in a hell.
And these unbelievers are the leaders in thought, the teachers of the English reading public,

#### Protestant Trickery.

Pretestantium to'ng grounded to error it seems impossible for its representatives to t il the truth even about the state of Christippicy in the world. Here are two instances of that habit of falsenood presented by the Catholic Times of Liverpool:

Mr. Tombuson, a Washeyan missionary, day that "there now between thirty and forty tneusand Christian converts in Union. This, of course, would seem to imply that in all Coins there are only that number of Christian coverts, but what is the fact? A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. who writes over the signature of "Vigil," talls us that the Cath lies in the Oniness Empire, exclusive of Oorea, pumber 544,370, and that there are only 50 000 Cort tians in addition belonging to all the other Protestant or con Oath l'o missions. A similar instance of the ignoring of Oatholic work is to be found in the article "Caylon," in the new edition of Chambers' Encyclopic is, new being published. In a presty detailed paragraph on Obristian missions in that island the Capholio missions are absolutely ignered. wh.l.t the fact is that we have 220,000 Catholic Christians, as against 35,400 of all other denominations together, and in the Archdiocess of Colombo slone the increase of our numbers has been 75 876 in forty-one

#### St. Patrick's Birthplace.

years. or an average of 1 850 per year.

The Archbishop of Glasgow recently laid the corner stone of St. Peter's Discesan College in Glasgew, and in the course of his address on the occasion he thus briefly aliaded to the birth place of Ireland's glerious Apoltie: "The spot silicated for the erection of the contemplated edifice is part of the old parish of Kilpatrick, that it was the spet on which there can be no doubt that St. Patrick was born. For one thousand years there was no doubt about the birthplace of Si. Patrick, and it is only in recent vears that it has been called in question. His father was Calphornius, and he was a Roman judge at the western extremity of the barries that separated the Roman territory from the northern part of the country, and which extended from the Forth to the Firth of Clyde, and the spot new called Capel hill was the spot parish was divided, one part retaining the name, and the other being called New Kilpatrick.

### Prince Bismarck Warned.

BERLIN, June 2, -The Emperor has informed Prince Bismarck that if he does not stop his press utterances the result will be serious.

LONDON, June 8.—A Paris correspondent says a number of officials at minor German courts are threatened with dismissal triguing at the instigation of Count Herbert

Dr. HARVEY'S

Company of the Company

# The Haunted Church

BY JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER III. THE TWO STEDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE. It was the commencement of the long vaca-

wion at Cambridge University. The students were all dispersing to their various homes—had indeed dispersed, saved a few who still, partly through good-fellowship, partly for other reasons, remained for a few days longer. Books and studies had been thrown longer. Books and studies had been thrown acide, and whatever their arrangement or amusements might have been during the day, oheir rooms at night were scenes of pleasure and joyous feativity. The lighted windows and the merry laugh made the lonesome corners of the deserted quadrangles gay far into the small hours, and relieved their gloom and deso-

It was after one of these festive gatherings, and when the dawn was beginning to peep through the shutters, that two young men eat talking and smoking after the others had de-

"When do you leave, Charley?" asked one of the other, who apparently had been the hose of the night.

"Upon my word, I cannot say."
"Where do you propose going?"
"Vague intentions on ugh," said his friend,
as he nipped the end of a cigar.

16 So they are, Frank. Last year, and indeed all the pravious vacations, I went to the Con-Got tired of it "

"Not exactly that."

"Going home for once?"
"Home!" said the young fellow, looking up with a bright smile which was habitual to him, but which was in this case tinged with sadness. "I don't know what that is. Never andness. What!" oried his friend with astonishment.

" No home! "That's the case, Frank. I have been at school ever since I can remember, until I came to the University. I really believe I was sent to school as soon as I was born. At least, I cannot carry my mind further than a boarding school, so far as my longest recollection

" And whatabout your friends! Do you never "? accede ees oe ook Friends! I know of none-if you mean in the sense of relations.

sense of relations."
"That's what I mean."
"I have none. "At least, seeing that I have been born into the world like all other human beings, I suppose I must have relations—but I out of my head before I am well awake." don't know them ; never heard of them, never saw them

"That's very strange," said his friend with much interest."
"Strange or otherwise, Frank," said the

speaker with a sigh, "its the case"
"And where, Charley—if it is not a slightly impertinent question to ask—do the funds come

" Not the least impertinence in it, my dear fellow. The funds come quarterly—liberally enough, too from a firm of army or navy agents in London. They have their offices, dingy ones they are, too, in a courtway of Threadneedle

atreet.'
"Did you never call upon them?"

"Did they give you no information ?" "None."
"Did you ask them?"

"Repeatedly. Until I found that they sither had not, or would not give, the informa-

But surely they must have given some explanation of where the funds came from?"

"Very little. The funds had been deposited with them, or forwarded to them, I don's know his companien, arousing himself from a rewhich, to be supplied to me at regular intervals. So they said, and so they say. They had nothing to do with them further shan to discurse them, taking, when I was at school, the principal's receipt for same -since I came to the Uni-

versity my own.

"Why, you shall turn up some of these days heir to a dukedom, or a foreign principality," said Frank laughing.

The young heat of the night shook his head.

"Well, it's some consolation that the funds,

from whatever source they come, Charley, come liberally, at any rate." "I fear I cannot have even that pleasure in the future, Frank Look, here! This is a

letter I got yesterday evening. It is not very consoling or assuring—is it?

"It's something the very reverse." said his friend, as he glanced through it. "And rather mysterious, too. "We think it right to inform

mysterious, too. "We think it right to inform you that the only money now in our hands for disbursement to you amounts to only £500, and that we have no resent to think that further sums will be placed at our disposal for that purpose." That's disconcerting, to say the least of is." Vague-enough isn's is?' asked the host

as he filled a meerschaum bowl wish tobacco.

"I should shink it is," said his friend emphatically," and pretty uncomfortable too.

Who see Camden and Lewis, whose signature is to by?"

"The bankers, or agents, or brokers, or what-

ever they are—confound them !—that had charge of the fund "

"This an unpleasant announcement," said Frank gravely, twirling the letter in his fingers. "What do you purpose doing?"

"That is what I do not know. Staying here longer is out of the question. That sum would not enable me to take out a degree—even if I

were likely to get it soon which I am not, for as you know I am not a reading man. Unfortunately, Frank, I had some idea of the kind you suggested just now. I thought I should some day come in for a huge fortune, and that there was no need for hard study like the other fellows. So here I am—without a degree and without prospects,.'

"But surely you must do something?"
"I suppose I must. But what on earth that something is. I have no more idea of than the

child unborn.

"You will go and see this Camden and Lewis, of course ?" "Yes, I mean to go to London this afternoon, after I get a sleep. What do you do with yourself to day?"
"Nothing. I have nothing to do, It is

vacation time, you know."

18 Suppose you come with me to London?"

10 Upon my word, I den't care if I do. I have

never been in that part of London called the City. When do you leave?'
"Say about four o'clock."
"Of course you cannot see them, then, bo-day?"

"No. There's no hurry. Any day will do.
We can put up our time pleasantly enough there for a few nights. Bay, a visit to the

theatre, or something of that sort.

\*\*All right. I am at your service. In any case I intend leaving here in a day or two."

"Look me up then Frank, about three clock. And now I think it is time to have a seep in preparation."

"Yes I think so. See! it broad day light,"

"Yes I think so. See I to broad day light, said Frank, as he fthrew the window open, discipling the early light of a beautiful morning flooding the quadrangle outside."

"Take a glass of champagne before you go.

It will make you sleep the sounder. "All right. Here's good luck, Charley; and more funds from the unknown source." "Good health, Frank-I wish your toast could come true.

"Good-bye-don't be later than three

Charles Cantrell, as soon as his young friend departed, leaked his door, withdrew to the Inner spartment, which was his bedroom, closed the shutters tightly, and drew the cur

closed the shutters tightly, and drew the cur
takins to exclude the light of the morning, and
was soon fast asleep.

"I think, Cantrell," said his young friend,
after a pause, "that you have been thinking
after a pause, "that you have been thinking
and fretting, when alone, too much of late."

"I can's accuse myself of that. You know I
am not much given to either. But I should not
am not much given to either. But I should not

herror around him.

But his thoughts in this direction were speedily dipolled by a quick and continuous rapplug at the outer door. He touched his

gold repeater.
"Why, it's three o'clock," he said, "Is must be Frank that is knocking. What a time I have stept, and—what a dream I have had!"

He threw the shutters open. The sunlight was bathing wall and pavement of the quadragels with a flood of light, and burst with a glory of its own into the bedroom, instan-taneously depelling the darkness thereof. Hur-riedly dressing himself, he entered the outer

riedly dressing himself, he entered the outer apartment and opened the door.

"Already, Frank!"

"Why, yet; it's the appointed time. But what is amiss with you! You look white as a sheet of paper. Have you been seeing a ghosa? "I don's know, Frank. Do I look so pale ?

I have had a disturbed sleep." "You look like it." "I fancy that late supper did not agree with

ma; or the wine, or the smoking, or something "Well, you will have to look alive if you mean to cetch the mail. It starts at four."

mean to cauch the mail. It starts as four."

"So it does. I shall make haste"

"Where do you propuse to dine?"

"Nowhere. I could not taste a morsel this moment. I have had a most distracted sleep."

"Nerves, likely. Take some of this," said his friend, filling out a glass of sperkling cognec. "Hair of the dox good for the bite, you know. It will steady the nerves."

"I never found my nerves-if perves is be in such condition before," said Cantrell, quaffing the grateful liquo. 'I shall be ready in a short time. The air will do me good, I expect "

In a short time he had his portmanteau packet, handed is to his porter for transmission to the hotel whence the mail started; and once more clinking glasses to the opening of the long vacation, the two friends started for their des-

"Well, old walls," said Charley, addressing the college when they had passed the outer gates, "I wonder if I shall ever sleep a night within you again."

within you again.

What nonsense, Charley ! To be sure you will. You will be back with us at the commencement of term. You cannot plunge into the world in this summary fashion.

" Do you believe in dreams, Frank?" said the former after a pause, during which they were hurrying allently through the streets. "Though I am sure you don't. You have never been troubled with them."

"What a happy fellow you are, Frank!" said Cantrell sadly but affectionately, "Ien's that the mail about starting? We're just in good time; we hadn's a moment to spare."

The mail was indeed about to start. They had barely time to buy their tickets, take their seats outside, see their portmenteaus properly placed, when the bell rang, the coachman crack ed his whip, the horses plunged forward, and mail was off.

Through the quiet streets of the University town, now bereft of most of its customers from the exodus of the students, over the arched bridge that \*panned the river, and speedily into the open country, looking so rich and glorious under the auspices of the evening sun. Past villa and mansion gleaming with fire as the windows gave back the reflected sunlight; past farmhouse and grove, pass meadow-lands and orchards—in silence. Both were engaged smuking, and one, if not both, was deeply en-

gaged thinking.
"What's that you said about dreams, Charley?" asked Frank, flinging away the stump of

his companion, arousing himself from a reveirie. "I thought you said you had been dream-

ing?"
"de I had. I am not quite certain that I have been dreaming this moment."

"Well for you, that can pass the time so pleasantly. What were you dreaming of?" "I don't know that I should tell you. Frank."

"No Why not?"
"Is was so strange, and—and—so unpleas-

ant. "What was it about!" which the student seemed to have relapsed again

into reverie. "I beg your pardon, Frank," he said, after a time; "you were speaking? What was it you said? I am afreid I am but rather an indifferent travelling companion this afternoon."

"You are certainly, my dear Charley, in a mood for shinking, if net for speaking. What

mood for sninking, it net for speaking. What are your thoughts about?"

"They were," said Cantrell, speaking slowly and gravely, "about my dream of last night."

"For heaven's sake," said the other, with besty impetuousness, "speak on some other subject, or tell me what it was "

"I fear you should mearly laugh at it—and it can be a subject."

it somehow impresses me too much to make it a source of amusement." "You think so?" said the other offendedly.

"No: I am sure you would not, Frank," said Cantrell, seeing the effect of his words; "but well, I shall tell you: it will help to distract my thoughts a little. 'Yes, and help to distract the weariness of

the ride a little, too."
"Well, Frank, I was dreaming that I was in a strange city, walking by the banks of a canal, or something of that aret, when I came across a newly made grave, out of which there protrud-

dead man's hand." "Hallo, Cantrell! that was an odd dream enough." "It was: but it was made more so by the

fact that when I went over to see it from where I dreamt I was standing, I saw on the finger of the strangely uplifted hand a ring—the exact counterpart of that which I myself wear.' "That was singular," remarked his com-

panicn.
"Yes. But it is in the unaccountable way

has seized on my attention, that it has in spite of myself impressed me, that I find it still more singular. What does it mean?"

"Probably, after all, nothing more than the usual vagaries of a dreaming and uncontrolled imagination."

I don's know," said Cantrell, perplexedly. "I have often dreamt dreams before, but nev-rone that has laid hold of my thoughts like this."
"It is quite likely enough that the uncer-

tainty of your inture, of which you spoke to me last night, may be at foot of it," remarked

Frank.

"I should be happy to think so; but I am full of an indefinite belief that there is something unusual in it."

"Did the dream end there?" "For that time, yes. I awoke in grave affright, but went to sleep again. And again I

dreamed it."

"What !" cried Frank, rather a little startled

this time himself.

"Yes, I saw the same sight again—with a difference. The scene now was transferred to an angle in a graveyard. This time a young girl-a strikingly handsome and beautiful girlwas beside me. A face that I am quite certain I had never seen before—for her beauty was such that I could not fail to have remembered

it—and what did she do, do you think?"
"I could not even think of guessing."
"She went over, and took the ring off the dead man's hand-off the unburied hand-and gave it to me."
"And then?"

"And then I woke up, for your knocking was at the door. Now, what do you think of

what the uneasy sensation thereon was, and found that his foreheed was covered with mind the dream if it were not that it hangs of value, either in promoting their ewn globules of perspiration, and that his hair was around me so strangely and so unaccountably."

"Well, Cantrell, you'll find that the new welfare or the happiness of others.—Poultry welfare or the happiness of others.—Poultry welfare or the happiness of others.—Poultry welfare or the happiness of others.

saled himself, with a vague bewilderment of , thing to banish evil humours, meatal or bodily, | QUARRELLING OVER AFRICA. like a night at the theatre. You'll find that

out presently."
"I hope so."
"To be sure you will; and, as but further speaking on the matter will but fasten is the more on your mind. I vote we change the conversation. Wast do you think of the examina-

This question in reference to the University business just concluded, led to a discussion more or less animate d and of interest, and occupled them well on the way to the metropolis.

The new feature, presented at all times by
the passage through the streets of a great city,
gave a different current to their thoughts, until the coach turned into a courtyard, and under an archway, and arrived at its destination.

The two young men dismounted, and passed into the Travellers' Home—a famous inn at that time, but vastly unlike be palatial hotel that in more modern times occupies its space.

There they had dinner, after which they proceeded to the Strand Theatre, and remained to the end of the performance. That over, they had supper at their inn; and what with con-versation in the smoking-room with other

travellers, it was far into the morning before

CHAPTER IV.

they went to bed.

THE STUDENT'S DREAM GIRL, AGENSE. "Well, Charley," said Frank, when they met

in the coffee-room one morning some days after their coming to London, "no recurrence of these unpleasant dreams, I hope?"

"No, none," said Cantell, with high goodhumour and self-satisfaction.
"I told you as much," said the former elately.

"There is nothing like fresh scenes for banishing gloomy thoughts and dreams. What do you propose doing with yourself to-day?"

"Why, there is that matter of the banking agents of which I told you. It is time I should

see them."

'True. I declare I had forgotten that. I was in hopes we should have the day to our-selves to spend in knocking about London." "There won't be much to delay us, I am inking. My visit is purely of my own seek-

thinking. My visit is purely of my own seeking, and I fear there will not be much to interest them in prolonging it."

"Who knows, Cherley?" said Frank brightly, the rather as he saw his friend spoke somewhat downbeartedly. "That dukedom or foreign

principality may yet heave in sight."
"Perhaps it may," said Cantrell, laughing in spite of himself. "But if it does I shall not be the one who is least surpriseg. What hour is it? Why, past eleven, I declars. What say you to breakfast !" "Just the thing I am anxious for. I am

decidedly hungry.
"Very well; ring for it." The breakfact came, and the two young men addressed themselves to its despatch

You are not draaming again, Charley, are you?" asked Frank, when they had breakfast for some time in complete silence.
"No." "Then why are you so completely silent?"

"I'll tell you, Frank,' said Charley in a hisper. "Do you see that man yonder dining whisper. Where ?"

"At your er table Don't look so openly. At the the table in the corner" "Him with the one eye?"

"What of bim ?"

"He turned up in my dream, too."
"He did—did be? I guessed you were at
your dreaming fancies again, Charley, from
your continued ellence. How did he turn up?"

"That's what I am tormenting myself trying to remember. But I cannot "Then don't bother your head about him. He is not a promising subject in any case. Hurry wish your brenkfa-t, and let us get into the atreet. This morning is all too glorious to stay atreet.

within doors." "I am at your service," Why, you have taken no breakfast?"

"I don's care for breakfast. I thought I had an appetite, but I find I haven't." an appetite, but I had I haven't,"
"Upon my word, Cantrell," said Frank, with
an openness in which there was a touch of discomfort if not ill temper, "if you go on in this
way you will lose syourselt altogether. Come

The two friends proceeded into the streets and after making some inquiries, neither of them being familiar with the city, proceeded leisurely on their way.

The thoroughfares of the great metropolis furnish as interesting study as a student of human nature can desire of a summer morning. And this was a glorious morning. The sun shone in mellow radiance on lofty terrace, on glowing shop front, on moving crowds, on countless vehicles, on the warm pavement, and diffused a sense of happiness and ease around. It was essentially a forenoon for languid enjoyment, and the two students took their wav with indolent and often interrup'ed conversasion through the busy streets until they reached Threadneedle street, off which, in a narrow courtway, the offices of the firm to which Charles Cautrell was bidden lay.

They had not much difficulty in reaching them. They were on the ground floor, led thereinto by a long pastage His companion stayed outside whilst Cantrell went in. A His companion painted name on the hall, and an indicating tinger affixed thereto, guided him to the door, turning the handle of which he entered.

It was rather a dull looking office. Cantrell had thought it so before on the occasion of his infrequent visits, but it seemed to him more so now then ever. A counter railed at top, behind which, half hidden by the wooden bars, several clerks sat at work, left a small passage which led to a door at the further end, now closed. It had been a long time since the place had been either painted or papered, and its appearance, therefore, was somewhat gloomy and depressing, Perhaps it would not have been quite so gloomy looking to him if it had not answered to some uncomfortable forebodings in his own breast; but these dispiriting sensations being there, the appearance of the place rather added

to them. "Mr. Lewis in?" he asked, addressing him-self to one of the clerks, who thereupon looked

"Why, yes, I think so."

"Is be engaged?"
"I shall see What name shall I say?"
"Oantrell—Obarles Cautrell"

The clerk, thus informed, passed in through a side door, and speedily returning, informed Charley that the junior partner of the firm was in, was not engaged, and would

The junior member of the firm was by no means a junior in appearance. As he sat with his grey, straggling, unkempt hair, surrounded by piles of deed-boxes and iron sales, with the nature of their contants painted on them in white letters, Charles Cantrell found himself wondering what the senior member of the firm

must look like. You wished to see me?" Mr. Lewis said.
'You appear to forget me -though I have

been here before?"
"I beg your pardon. I had forgotten the name. What name?" Cantroll. I received a letter from your firm a day or two ago. It was about—"
"Oh! I remember now. Take a chair, Mr Cantrell. I beg your pardon for not recognising you earlier—but we are so overwhelmed by business.

"Your letter," said Charles Cantrell, taking the chair indicated, " was not a satisfactory one."
"Satisfactory?" inquired Mr. Lewis, lifting

his eyebrows.
"Perhaps I should say unpleasant." ( To be constnued. )

Work! It won't hurt you. The capacity of a man for work is much behind that which is needed for his support or even

Corman and English Rights in the Back Continent.

BERLIE, May 25 -The regotiations with E grand concerning territories in Africa had almost reached the point of an exphange of a protocol democding to Germ ny a sphere of figence extending from the cast coast to the Congo Pres State, when Lira Silisbury sent ats envoy emphatic orders to "napend commu. nication. Suga then the Br t sh ambassador has intimated that the negrt ations will only be resumed on the basis of a recognition by Girmany of English right; in the west coast of Lake Tanganyika and in the territories north of Fanganyika, including Ugandi. The Foreign office here interprets the changed attitude of Salisbury to public clamor in England over the threatened dispessession of the English from the territories connecting the British Empire in Sont's Africa with the sources of the Nile.

VON CAPRIVI PROTESTS.

Salisbury's action has evoked an energetic pretest from Chancellor Von Caprivi, which the Emperer either impired or endersed. Only strong state or family reasons det rmine the Emperor to persit in his cerdial relations with the English Government.

The North German Gazette, whose directors recently had several interviews with Chancellor Von Caprivi, obtained a semi-official bel in the districts in Central Africa claimed by England the British army would be con-

firmed in the occupation of Egypt. The newspapers, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's utterances, concur in the opinion that warlike complications are impossible. but it is felt the German acquisition will probably be a source of trouble with England

in the near future.

STANLEY BECOMES VERY GAUSTIC. LONDON, May 26 .- The Z smes prints a long and caustic I ther from Mr. Stanley in reply to the recent asserances of Lord Saliebury. He says that if the Garman celonial demands be granted it would be more economical to make Germany a gift of the whole British aphere in Africa. Then British investors might obtain so many shillings for the pounds they have so credulously been victimized out of. He declares the German sphere is the finest in Africa, and adds still their cry is "Give? give!" "If you think they are bet-

ter adapted than the English to civilize Africa do nothing. Heart ly yield all including Egypt, Excess of amiability may become an infirmity and the infirmity of negligence, like other diseases, grews till it ends in chronic senility."

WHAT WILL TURKEY SAY?

The Chronicle declares that the Government has ceded to Germany the African state of Unyoro, which by reason of treaties concluded by Sir Samuel Baker, really belongs to Turkey.

#### A Very Touching Scene.

Mass was said for the first time in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, on Sunday, April 13. Father Bayes officied. A Loal paper says: "When Father Buyse took his place at the altar, many of the poor convicts were unable to restrain their tars. Evidences of plous and devout attention were nun erous in the strange congregation, and net a motion of the priest but was attentively and devoutly foil wed. The music by St. John's choir was of a high order, and seemed to afferd the poer convicts a fund of piens delight. At the lat Gospel, Father Buyes presched a sermon admirably suited to the eccasion and the audience. He urged upon them the necessity of quiet and peaceful submission to the rules of the penit intiary, to the laws of the State, and to the will of God. His words seemed to make a deep impression on his hearers."

"The Living Voice of the Church." Anglicans used no longer be in doubt as to tis vital question. The Rev. W. Launcelot Holland, speaking at the annual meeting of the Church Associat on had the courage to say what many of his co-religionists only think—that "The living voice of the Church as established was found by an appeal to the Queen th Council, or to the House of Lards!" The Queen for Pope, the House of Lords for an Œsumenical Council! This is the falth of one section of the Caurch of England; and we suppose they believe that our Lord nromised that the Holy Spirit would guide the English Privy Council and the Upper House of the British Legislature into all truth. By the way, another speaker at the same meeting, the Rev. O. H Wainwright, had the un paralled audacity to denounce the Bishop of London for holding the "Lbree Hours' Sarvice " in St. Paul's, and the Archbishup of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson for being presont at the devotion. Really we do not wonder that our High Church friends love their Evang-lead brethren as they do. Our only wonder is that they still consent to belong to a communion in which hereay and blusphemy are openly tolerated and pro-mulgated, with never a word of rebuke from " the successor of St. Augustine."-Liverpool Oatholic Times.

Signor Orispi and the Italian Senate. Signer Orispi loves to pese as a little B:smarok. A familiar device adopted by the ex-Chanceller in his dealings with the Reichstag was that of threatening to resign. Crient takes up somewhat of a similar attitude towards the Italian Sonate. Three times he threatened to appeal to the country during the discussion of the Bill on the Opere Pie, the Senate having rejected certain clauses on the retention of which he insisted. His pliable followers in the Cnamber are to restore these clauses. The question, then, is will the Senate yield to Orispi's dictation? If it should refuse, he cannot aveid going to the country. The Roman correspondent of the Times says he learns that in that event the Pupe will allow the Catholics to vete, and declares that this is what Orispi would desire. The two statements are equally unreliable. Orispi would fear rather than welcome the Catholic vote, but it is not probable that the Hely Father will abandon the policy of abstention which he received from his predecessor, Pius IX., and to which he himself has hitherto steadfastly adhered.

Irish Catholic Zeal. It is stated by a historical writer in an

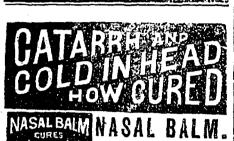
Eastern contemporary that the Irish built 138 monasteries in different parts of Europe during the first tures conturies of their Christian history, and vestiges of their footsteps are in every country. Districts are named after them and cities bear their side, We can count forty-five Irish Saints in Eagland, forty-five in Gaul, thirty in Bilgium, thirteen in Italy, eight in Iceland and Nerway, and one hundred and fifty in Germany. We further know that among tuem were such for fortune making. Those who are men as St. Virgilius of Salzburg, first dis-industrious turn from their day's labor coverer of the sphericity of the earth and the coverer of the aphericity of the earth and the existence of the antipodes; John Albinus, of value, either in promoting their ewn the founder of the University of Pavia; St. Cumean, the Patron of the Menastery of Bobble; St. Gall, the Apostle of Switzer, MENTON THE PAPER,

land; St. Columbkille, the Apestic of the Picta; St. Aiden, the founder of Lindstains and the Patron of Northumberland, and St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany.

The Imperial Labor Reformer,

London, May 28 -Though there are still a few who doubt the ultimate augusts the labor policy of the Emperor William of Germany, nobody questions his sincerity in his endeaver to am-eliorate the condition of the workers, while his recent activity in the supervision of labor matters at home and enquiring into them abread, commands general admiration, It is stated in Berlin that the Kaiser has decided to sak the assistance and seoperation of the Faglish trades unions in the formation of a werkingman's privy convoll, to have immediate control of the preliminary work of formulating the regulations governing trade matters in such questions as may a ri-e from time to time off cting the relations between employer and employee. Each of these coun-

A Franciscan Monastery. The Franciscan Order of Monks have sent out Rev. Brother Otton, Provincial Superior communication advocating a centinuance of of the Order in France, to establish a monathe English occupation of Egypt. The tary in the neighborhood of Montreal, Gazet e suggested that if Germany obtained a Brother Otton, accompanied by Brother Francie, a veteran of the Tenquin troubles, called at the Archbishep's Palue this morning and paid his respects to Vicar-General Marechal, in the absence of His Grace. The intention is to built a large monastery in the neighborhood of Cote des Neiges and to open a novitlate.



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DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and Districs of Montreal, has so day just tuted an action in separation as to property from her husband, EDWARDO FERRERO, of the same place, trader
GIRJUARD & DE LORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42.5

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They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

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REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advice everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in test days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER. a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 441 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actins. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WREKS, Parkdale, scistica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalen, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 67 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's electrosciplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actins. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music beacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Charence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON.

not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes Good to the without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These libbers are on file. MR. McCLINCHY, These slon, cured of resumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file. Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina.

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Significant protests the second secon

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The World's Pirst Wedding

What a morning that was of the world's werld, sky-domed, mountain-pillared, sapthrough the forest able-upbolstary of a cast aside. Now take this little story, and apring morning. Wild beasts standing outfrom the back door gazing upon the nuptuals; the eagle, king of birds; the lougst, king of insects; the lien, king of hearts, waiting. Carpet of grass like emerald for the numan pair to walk or. Hum of excitement, as there always is before a ceremony. Grass blades and leaves whispering, and the birds a-chatter, each one to his mate. Hust, all the clouds. Hust, all the birds. Hust, the waters, for the king of the human race advances and his bride. Perfect man, leaving to the alter a period woman. God, her father, gives away the bride, and any leare the witnesses, and tears of morning dew . t and in the blue eyes of the viol to. And Adam takes the round hand, that has never been Tumulte of jey break forth and all the trees of the wood clap their bands, and all the galleries of the forest sound with earnl and chirp and chant, and the cir le of Edento happiness is complete; for wb le every quall hath answering qualt, and every fish answering fish, and every lowi answering lowi, and every beast of the forest a fit companion, at last man, the immortal, has for mate, woman,

MARRIED—Wednesday, the let day of June, in the year I. ADAM, the first man, to EVE, the first woman, High Heaven officiating. -T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

#### How Women Can Dress Well.

There is no reason in the world why anybedy should have an unbecoming costume this season. In fabrics and in colors all sorts and conditions of women are catered to, and all tones, from the faint so the deepeat, are defely wrought out so that the particular shade, that the wise women tinds becoming believe water, put in also a bit of lemon peel, to her, can be gotten without any trathle. There are plain colors for a woman who likes so tender that the fine may readily be pulled stuffs that are not conspicuous. There are out, it is done; remove from the fire and arspots big and little, plaids bias and straight, range tempting out a folded napkin and garand stripes of all widths and kinds Bo a nish with pareley. Make a sauce with a little careful in choosing your colors, and re-duzen cysters; scald them in their l'quer, member, that because somebody tells you drain them and to their liquor add sal', pephow well you look in a costame of navy blue per, a place of made and two tat lespoonfule you must not conclude that every blue shade of butter. M:x a teaspoonful of flour smoothis suited to you, for that extremely trying, ly into hall a cupful of milk, add to the but very beautiful, one known as army, makes the average woman's complexion look pour into a sauce pot and serve with the as yellow as a lemon. Because scarles makes | fish. your bair look warmer and gives a deeper solor to your eyes, it does not follow that Take one pound of lump sugar and put it magents is suited to you. General rules do into a stewpan with half a pint of water, and indiviousl. Somebody says to temal honnote are universally becoming, and yes, whose face is rather broad, where nose is a boil all together till it is quite stiff; keep bit retrousse, put one on and b lieve you look stirring all the time; pour it into a butterwell. A connet, more than anything else, needs to be tried on, and although one may with on tard, or whipped cream poured generalize and say bonnets are ladylike it can no more be asserted to t bounets are always becoming than it could be that all wemen are good figures. So just think out things before you choose them .- Mrs. Mal-

#### Why Woman is Man's Best Friend,

First and foremost, woman is man's best friend:

Beganse she is his mother. because she is his wife

Because the te patient with him in liness, endures his fretfulness and "mothers" him. Benevas she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him, if she loves him. Because without her he would be rude,

rengh and ungodly.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle

words, of kindly trought and of considera-Barages she can, with him, endure pain

quie ly and meet joy gladly. Bucause, on her breast, he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterwards. Recause when he is behaving like a fretful

boy-and we all do, you know, at times-with me reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance will make him asbamed of himself as he ought to be. Because without her as an incentive he

would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no noble hooks written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody. Because she has made for us a beautiful

world in which we should be proud to live, and contented to die.

Because-and this is the best reason of all -when the world had reached an unenviable state of wickedness, the blessed task of bringing it a Saviour for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wife, daughter and sweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend -- EDWARD W. Box.

#### A Girl's Athletic Costume.

With the thought of common-sense in dress manifest all around us, a girl's costume for athletic sports can be loose, and still ladylike. A divided skirt below, a wide, lightweight skirt ever it, reaching just below the ankles, and losse blouse, would be all that practicability would demand.-ELLEN LE

#### How to Treat a Sweetheart.

When he comes to see you, let me give you a few hints as to your treatment of him :-First of all, my dear, don't let him get an idea that your one object in life is to get all you can out of him.

idle moment he can find you ready and willing to listen to him.

driving with him alone, even if your mitter | taberculasis (of R. Kock, 1882). Little bars should be lenient enough to pormit this.

going with your brother, or else yea are a great power of resistance without spontane-going to make up a party which will all go ous motion. The mode of introduction is pro-Don't let him spend his money on you;

when he gees away, he may bring you a hox courteous attention.

Don't let him call you by your fir t name, at least not until you are engaged to him, and then only when you are by yourself.

Bacilli diphtheria (Los filer Klebs). Mode of introduction, through oral and laryngeal

Don't las him put his arms around you and oavity. Bacillus syphilis and others are klas you; when he put the pretty ring en mertloned, your finger it meant that you are to be his (B.) E. togenous Bacteria.—There are

your lips; it was the seal of your love; but ly of a more manifold type, from man to man, make it point the moral that I wish it to -Ladies' Home Journal.

How Women Should Sit.

Women who sit with their legs crossed, to sew or to read, or to hold the paby, are not ailment; but it is true, nevertheless, a man crosses his legs he places the ankle of one limb across the knee of the other, and reats it lightly there. A woman, more modest and restricted in her movement, upper part of the other, and this pressure often done by ladies whe sew or embreider, will produce disease. Sciation, neuralgia, worn with work or stung with pain, in his and other serious troubles frequently result own atout grasp and says: "This is now from this simple cause. The muscles and bone of my bone and fish of my fish." nerves in the upper portion of a woman's legs from this simple cause. The muscles and are extremely sensitive, and much of her whole physical structure can become deranged if they are overtaxed in the manner referred to.—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Useful Domestic Receipts.

The weekly repairing of garments is almost a religious duty in some few homes; but in how many are the little rents and rips, the loss but one and hooke, the broken button holes, and worn edges, and the tiny holes and tain places in holsery, let go from time to time until nothing remains to be done but throw saids the garments. "The stitch in time saves nine " remark may be trite, but it is just as good as ever, and when you find a nome where mending is one of the "let-go's" you may feel sure there is a sad lack of thrift. and so of certain moral qual ties that go with

#### BOILED CODFISH.

Put two pounds of codfish in slightly salted a fas peppers and cloves. When the fish is liquor; simmer a moment; add the cysters;

#### APPLE PUDDING.

not apply to women who are nothing if not buil til it becomes very thick; then add about two pounds of apples, peeled and owred, and the grated rind of a lemon; ed mould, and when celd turn out and serve around it.

#### CURRIED MGGS.

Fry two onions in buiter, add a tablespoonful of curry and a pine of soup stock, and let it stew till the enions are tender; add a cup of oream or milk ; tolcken with a little flour or cornstarch, cook a few minutes; cut | leride of mercury. It may be found at all signs hard-boiled eggs in slices, add them to the itaw, and etr gently until they are theroughly heated, but do not boil.

#### WATPLES

One plat of sweet milk, four eggs, one large cupful of cold rice or hominy, a little salt, floor to make a stiff batter, Horsford's Baking Powder, in proportion of three tea-

A good breakfast dish is French toxit made as follows : Beat four or five eggs in a soupplate with a little hot water and sals. Into theroughly with the egg, and fry in not butter er dripping. If the bread is tale dip it quickly in water before putting in the egg. Some people also like powdered cinnamon sprinkled ever the " tonit."

Cold mesh potate with sean egg beaten in fried and served like an omelet, is a nice change from ordinary warmed up potatoes. It requires a little practice before the petatees can be folded over without breaking, but it looks nice and tastes very good.

Hash made from cold corned beef observed with cold boiled or mashed potatoes and tried, is very nice, served with peached eggs. There is an egg poscher made in Buffalo which sells for fifty carts. It is very convenient, and the eggs come out in good shape with yelks unbroken.

From the despised codfish delicious breakfast dishes can be made. Seak honeless fish evernight, pick it into small pieces, and parboil in two waters. Drain off the water and put fish into a sauce made by boiling together a spoonful each of butter and firur and a cup of eream. Arrange nicely toasted slices of bread on a platter and pour the fish ever them.

### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

MICHOBES-BACTERIA-DISEASE GEMS.

From an instructive lecture delivered by staff-surgeon Sobjerning before the Military Medical Associations at Cobientz, Prussia, on the subject of "Micreorganisms in their infinence on hygienic questions," the following will be of interest:

(A.) Endogenous Bacteria :- These are necessarily parasites ; they only thrive in the human (or animal) body, and their propagall you can out of him.

Item, consequently, takes place, aimost
Don't let him believe that you think so exclusively, though immediate contact with lightly of your self that whenever he has an sick persons, etc., and reception of germs emanating from them. Soil and water have no connection with them, air alone may pos-Don't let him think that you are going out sibly favor their propagation. 1. The Baci lus with production of sporules, and in sputs. Don't let him think that you are going to Oa account of the form in which it is persisthe dance or the frolio with him; you are tent, efficient for meet's and endowed with duced by in heritance or through the lange, the intestines (milk and sputs). Through wounds, as incoulative taberoulosis. of sweets, a book or some music; but don't Sharlatines and Morbilli, Measles; a Dipmake him feel that you accept anything but lococol? Scarlatina; Dieln's Bacillus? Scarlatina : Klein's Banillus ! Mode of introduction epidermie and mucus membrane.

if you give your kisses too freely they will through son, water, air, alamate and mani-prove of little value. A maiden fair is like mate objects. 4. Anthrax Bacillus. Pellenda beautiful, rich, purple plum; it hange high er, Rayer, Davaine 1863, Kech. With up on the tree and is luoked at with envy. resistant sperules which are developed outlie who would get it must work for it, and side of the human bedy. Introduced all the trying sheeld be on his side, so that through injured skip, through the lange first wedding ! Sky wishout a cloud. Atmost all the trying should be on his side, so that through injured skip. through the langs through the intestinal tract (by means of anomalies and the story of the man who was a hear story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the story of the man who was a hear through the intestinal tract (by means of snow the snow th wanted. Next to is hung and ther plum; it probably with sporulation, retaining its werld, say-comed, mountain printered, say was a beautiful, and it was apparent y vitality for more tran three months. Mode Giben and the Hiddekel will make the fount just as sweet as the one he wanted. The of introduction, through the month. 6 of the tample. Larks, robins and g liftnohes seeker for it stood under it for a moment, Traumatio infectious diseases. Basillous et the sample. And the wedding march. Violet, lily looked to it with longing eyes, and, behold, pycoyaneus and others, including erysipelas, and rose burning incense in the morning and. The plum dropped into his mouth. Of what Mode of introduction through wounds and and rose butting investigation to their long trails value was it then? It was looked at and natural apertures of the outer skis. 7. Becilius totanus : Mode of introduction through wounds of the skin. 8. Che lera .-Comma bacillus of Koch. Not very resistant, decaying at 50 per cent and by desicost on Introduced through mouth and intertinal tract.

In Koch's bacteriological cures in Beraware that they are inviting serious physical lin for medical men, it appears they start When with non-pathegenio organisms, such as the mould and yeast-white, black and rose. The cultivations are all chirfly on gelatine and sliced potato. They pass from these ordinary forms of micro-organisms to rests the entire weight of one limb en the the parasitic organisms, the greater number of which accompany specific diseases. The upon the sensitive nerves and cords, if in-dulged in for continued lengths of time, as is writing to the British Medical Journal, was the bacillus anthrax; we proved hew this bacilius grows at the ordinary reem tempera! ture, but never in soid mediums. It does not spere in the animal body, nor under a hitched en to try it. Is is far ahead of any temperature of 16 ° C. or over 37 ° C.; it drag I ever saw. Instead of covering and dees not spore in gelatine, but on potate, or when grown in broth. Grown artificially, the corn and also the ground in the best it forms long interlucing filaments. When possible shape. Now I do not claim that it incomiated, it causes splenic fever and rapid i death in guines-pigs, mice, and man. It was demonstrated that animals fed on the bacilli

without spores receive no harm. The bactilus suberculesis is difficult to cultivate, as it grows only on agar-agar when can be set low enough to catch in the ground.

glycerine is added and on serum, and only
between the tempratures of 30 and 42 tool. C, and then very clowly. The characteristic point about the method of tubercle is that it grows and extends over the fluid at the bottom of the test tube and then up the glass on the epposite side, thus differing from any other known bacillus culture; spere formation of this bao l'us has has never been actually demonstrated,

The bacilius of glanders, pathegenic in

horses, asses, man, guines-pigs and field mice (not in other miot), producing generally catarrh of the muceus membranes and nodules in the lungs very like tubercle; the bac lit. It does not grow at room temperature, but en agar-agar or potato in the incubator.

The cholera or comma bao lil are readily destroyed by drying; thus if a drep of broth containing them on a cover glass be dried in the air, they are found all dead in about three hours. Hence Cholera should be easily cultivation begins.

The bacill of typhold fever, found abundantly in the spicen, lymphatic glands and intestines of patients dying from the disease, are very active, and no spore formation has been demonstrated They have a very characteristic appearance when grown en potate, the surface of the latter appearing covered with a moist pale-brown down. If injected into the veins of animals, in some cases the same appearances are found in the intestine and

The Small-pox Microbe, it is said, has at last been discovered by Dr. Sloard, of Beziers, in a memoir recen'ly handed in te the French Academie de Medecin. He reports it to be a bacterium belonging to the class of cocci; round, with a transparent centre, unbilicated in the middle, while its edges are raised. It can be readily cultivated on gelatin that has been stertilized by bichwater be allowed to stand in such rooms in open vessels, it soon contains the small-pex

bacterium, Professor Klebs, of Zurich, it is said, (Brit. Med. Jr.) who has made a thorough examination of the blood of many patients suffering from influenza, as recently so pre-valent, has found in it enormous masses of flagellate menades. These were of two forms a smaller, with very active mevements of the fingella (whip-like appendages), and a larger, with much slower mevements. In specimens stained with methyl blue Professor Klabs observed that the monads were semetimes on the edge of the red blood corpus: les and sometimes inside them. They are said to resomble the plasmodia found by Laveran in the blood of patients suffering from malaria.

## A MODEL BAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R. Operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, satety, comfect, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, and the country Gentleman.

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There is no scoonning for taste, except on the principle that some people haven't any.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent curs of Consumption, Bronobins, Capharth, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility nd all Nervous Complaints, after having test ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receps in German, Freech or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Black, Rochester N Y. 28,10-sow

Cannibal (to newly arrived missionary):

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face.
It is now in universal use, and c ats, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50 We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LACROIX, JB.,

Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st. tf

kiss you; when he put the pretty ring en your finger it meant that you are to be his wife soon, he gained a few rights, but not the ene of indiscriminate caresting. When he place in the human body and also on lifeless placed it there he was right to put a kiss on substratum, their transmission in consequent.

| All Fits stopped tree by Dr. Klines to the tree, and not apply it in a compact mass close to the tree. The state first day's use. Merelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 831 placed it there he was right to put a kiss on substratum, their transmission in consequent.

CARE OF YOUNG LAMBS.

A GOOD TOOL IN THE CORN FIELD.

Last spring, after working my corn with a two-horse cultivator one way (it being in drills), I wished for a tool to cross the rows and break the crust in the rows. After a little study I concluded that a stub toothed hay rake would be just the thing. So I hitched on to try it. Is is far ahead of any tearing out the corn, it uncovers it and leaves will kill the grass after it gets a few inches high, but it destroys the young plant when it comes up. The kind of rake that I used was an independent teeth, weighted down with a stick of timber : but any rake will do that

not equ. lly certain that it adds in the same

the season of bloom. For this purpose strong growing and hardy roses are to be chosen, led hydranges and Philadelphus. We have seen beautiful ornamental lines of the purple quince make an early display of brill.ant flowers.

COLORING MATTERS IN CHEESE.

Cheese is one of the very few medorn feed substances which are never grossly adulterated. Its only adulterant, in fact, at the present time is its coloring material, which is stages of small-pox, net only in the number of the pustules of the skin, but in the muons of the bronchial tubes and in the blood. It is others, but all when genuine are perfectly likewise found suspended in the air of barmless. Occasionally, however, when rooms containing small-pox patients, and if the annatto (the product of an East Indian plant) is of an inferior description, red lead, which is dangerous slew poison, is added to bring out a greater depth of or lor, -New York Telegram.

We have made repeated trials of harrowing wheat in the spring with a smoothing harrew. The work being done first as soon as the ground was sufficiently hard and dry, and again when about a foot high. Breaking the hardened crust and making a fine mellow surface among the plants had obviously an excellent effect; the heads of wheat were longer than usual, and the increase was estimated at five bushels more per sore than unharrewed wheat. The last harrowing was accompanied with the sowing of clever seed. which succeeded well and produced a good grewth. At the last harrowing the harrow was passed over the wheat twice, the first before sowing the clover seed and the last after the epration. Any slant teeth harrow, with numerous fine teeth, will answer. The teeth need net be sharp, provided they are sufficiently so to mellow the crust;

Tests made at the West Virginia experi-

"Step right dis way, sah-fust come fust served."

The sciences editor of a newspaper is apt to make a great many outting remarks.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Great care must be taken not to let the ambs out from under cover on raw, damp days, or when rain is falling; they are very apt to get obilled and then die unexpectedly. If the sheep mu t get out for early exercise and a mouthful of grass, it is better to keep the lambs at home in the sheds until the weather gets quits comfortable and the soil warm, as they are easily chilled, even by lying on the cold, damp ground in the fields. Chi lad lambs may be restored, if taken up in time, by boing immediately placed in a bath of water, made as hot as the hand will bear. As soon as it revives and gets lively it should be rubbed thoroughly dry. If it will then suck the dam the risk is over, but shou'd it appear weak a small dose of spirits -- say a tempoonful of whiskey mixed with some warm milk—should be given by pouring down its throat. Then wrap the lamb in an old blanket, and keep it in a room comfo tably warm til it recovers. Lambs cen be restored by these means when so far gone that they appear almost or quite dead, says Rural Home.

#### HANDLING MANURE.

On the subject of improving manure by handling or measurement, Sir B. Lawes, the great English experimental agriculturist, says he is just as ignerant as the most old fashioned tarmer, and that there is no use in trying to fix ammonia where there is little or nene to fix. You cannot handle magure without doing so at some considerable expense and he therefore thinks it more economical to let it alone. It is certain the tall the labor expended upon it adds to its cost, but it is proportion to its value. Many of our best farmers haulout their barnyard manure as soon as convenient and spread it on the land when it is to be used. On lands subject to washing and draining the application is better if delayed until

#### FLOWER HEDGES.

Division lines are sometimes desirable to separate ornamental grounds and lawns from Vegetable gardens, and for this purpose Gardening Illustrated recommends the plant ing of flowering shrubs for the brilliant and beautiful dieglay which they afford during such fer instance as Scotch briar, cabuage. Among flowering shrubs are the crimson currant, the pink and white weigelas, the panio-Barberry. The wh to and orimeon Japan

MARROWING WHEAT IN THE SPRING.

POINTS IN BUTTER MAKING.

ment station seem to show : That sweet cream should be churned at a considerably lower temperature than acid eream. That when the temperature is properly

djusted the fat is more fully recovered in churning sweet cream than in churning sour That the butter is much easier freed from

milk and requires less working.

That the flavor is genuine butter flavor, dependent more upon food and less upon ancontrollable changes in acidifying the oream.

GARDEN NOTES.

The cheapest way to kill very young weeds s to harrow the ground. Plant the garden so you may have a regular succession of vegetables. Plant amail fruits

on the same plan. It requires time to produce a good sod for awns and for shrubs and evergreens to grow, and to fit the soil for the reception of

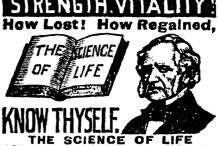
In the desire to scoure size in the strawberry the more desirable qualities of hard. ness of vine and flavor of the fruit are being overlooked.

For feeding purposes it is estimated that 100 pands of beets are worth 19 cents; 100 pounds of rutabages, 15 cents, and 100 pounds of flat turnip, 11 cents.

If you would have a new asparagus bed 'rigit away" purchase two-year-old roots and I lant them in rows three by four feet, in heles four by six inches deep, in any good, well-manured garden soil. As the rocts of trees extend a great distance

from the trunk, the preper mode of applying manure to trees is to spread it over the surface of the ground for a distance around the tree, and not apply it in a compact mass close

# THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!



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ed by a cheap, rough shed, where the catale can get at it read ly, should be ket in every grass field used for parture.

When procuring a thoroughbred male aim to secure one that is better than the stock he Is to improve. Too much attention cannot be given the matter of selection of the mate.

Every weed that is allowed to secure a stand will deprive the crop of a certain proportion of plant-food and moleture. Every weed that is allowed to go to sold luoreages the work of eradication a hundred

fold. At the Amb ret (Mass.) station it costs \$118 to raise an acre of ontons, not recken-ing the value of the land, and from 400 to 650 busbels per acre are desmed a fair crop. The onion requires full quotes of bet a potash and nitrogen.

SEASONABLE POULTRY HINTS

Lack of pure water often accounts for the lack of eggs. Dark nests are the hest preventive of the

egg outing hah t. It is estimat d that 45 000 000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States.

Somebody's here must be laying. This is the beginning of a grand egg harvest for the eat sprising poultryman who advertises liberally. Printer's ink, you know.

A flock of 25 henr, well exted for. Is more profitable than 100 hens that are made to look out for themselves.

Sulphate of iron in water is of incalculable benefit to lowle. Use the Douglas mixture only when a strong it mulant is needed. It is dangerous,

Beides supplying the wants of its own population, France exports to Germany, Belgium, Hollan, Domark and Sweden large quantities of salted and moked geese for winter provision,

We must try to grasp the spirit of things ; to see correct'y; to speak to the polit; to give practical advice ; to act on the spot; to arrive at the proper moment; to stop in time. Tact, measure, occasion, all these deserves our cullivation and respect.

------ESTABLISHED IN 1878

## BY THE MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

# LOTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company. Grand country drawing held in the Morr que Pavillon in the Mammeda Tark, City of Mexico, and publicly con-

#### LOTTERY OF THE PUBLICA. BENEFICENCIA

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO. THURSDAY, July 10, 1890. Which is the Grand semi-spanial Extraordi-nary spawing the CaPITAL PRIZE coing one Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dellars.

\$120,000.00
PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money: Wholes, \$8; Halves, \$4; Quarters, \$9; Eightbs, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES: APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Frizes of \$120,
approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000
150 Prizes of \$100,
app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000
150 Prizes of \$60,
approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000
799 Terminals of \$40,
decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960 

AGENTS WANTED.

For Club Rates, or ary further information desired, write legiby to the und reigned, elerily stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail de lvery will be assured by your enclosing an enve ope bearing your full address.

#### IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI.

City of Mexico, Mexico By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Eachange, Draf or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FRATURES.

BPECIAL FRATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sam of all prizes insinded in the scheme before salling a single ricket, and receive the following official permits Certificate: I hereby certify that the "cank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

Apolina. CASTILLO, Intervenor.
Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. Of the value of all the ticket- in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any their intery.

Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme.

Butternut Pills.

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CLEARY - HEFFERNAN-April 30, at K:Imead Church, Pavelok Oleary, Kilruen to Mary, youngest daughter of the 1 to Mr. O. H if ruse, Re beilla, county Kudars. Currin-Verbon-April 23, at St. Kavin's

Chapel, of the pro-e tredral, Marltorough street, Duolin, Francis J., youngest son of the late Cornelius Cartie, to Oscilia, sixth son of the late Richard Verdon, Mounting square Dubite. YEARNS-BYRNE-April 28, at St. Bridget's

Bisachaids town, county Dublic, James Karns to Mary, second daughter of Mr. P. Byrne, Kilmartin.
AMBE-HARLEY-April 26: at the O. thello

Courch, Forgiss, Patrick, only son of Patrick Lambe, Etq., Glavleck, Shercock, county Cavan, to Mary El zabeth, eldest daughter of James Harley, Erq., Beaboro' avenue, North Strand, Dullin, late of B 1 toyle.

McDonell-Brenk-April 29, at St. Marv's Star of the Sea, Sandymount, James eldest son of Mr. Bevin M. Dennell, Ballsbridge, to Sirah eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Byrne. Saudymennt.

STEWART-O REILLY-April 80, at the Pre-Osenedral Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick M Sewart, E q., son of Professor Stewart, 21 Gardiner place, to Apple, daughter of James William O'Reilly, E q., Solictor, 4 Gardiner's place, Dublin.

#### DIED

BARRY-May 7, John Barry of Rochestown,

Cork. Brancan-April 29, at 27 Neville road, Upton Park, London, Mary J., daughter of the Christopher Brangan, Dublin. BURKE - May 5, at the Meter Misericordia

Hospital, Dublin, David, eldest son ex Tonine Burke, Cartla street, Bray. DARROLL-May 5, at 25 Capel street, Dut liv. Hannah Agnes Carrol, youngest daughter of Alergaret and the late John Carroll,

aged 10 years. COLOR - May 2, at the residence of his brother-In-law, Peter Farrell, Firmount, Edge-worthstown, county Longford, Bryan Coles.

aged S5 years. Downing-May 4, at Glenageary Station. M charl Dowling, Stationmarter.

EUSTACE - May 5, at Great Clarence street, Durin, Wille, only son of Francis and B idget Eustace, aged 2 years and 6 YRTH-May 5, at his father's residence, 61 Upper Domick k street, Dublin, Margaret Firth, aged 24 years, widow of the late

Payms tir-Sergess t Wm. Fyrth, after a long and pair ful linear. FITZPATRICK-May 7, at New street, Ennlacorthy, after a protra ted :liness, Patrick F. zpatrick.

HART-May 5, at her residence, Church

stract, Folkestone, England, Anna Maria. widow of Richard Hait, Eq., aged 39 yests. HERRY-May 4, at her residence, Finglas House, Fingles, Dublin, Mary Josephine, wife of Fatrick Heery.

ford, after one day's illness, Geo. Harvey, aged 49 years, late Head Constatle, R.I.C. F rmanagh. HILL-May 3, at Harrowgate, England. O writer, only son of Joseph Hill, Donabate,

HARVY-May 3, at Kenagh, county Long-

Hows-May 4, the wife of Thomas Howe, Believue, Wexford, KELLY-May S, et S, St. Mary's place, Dub-Itu, Margarit, wife of James K. lly, after a

county Dablin.

lingering lilices.

Lynch—May 6, at Gravelstown, Patrick, eldest son of Luke Lyuch. McSwingy-May 5, at her residence, 7 Great Britain street, Oork, Mary McSwiney.

MURHAY -May S, at her residence, 41 Hardwicke street, Dubilo, Margaret, wife of E ward Murray MARSHALL-May 5, at 2 Octario terrace, Dublic, John Marshall, aged 73 years. MARTIN-May 3, at the Mater Misericordico Hospital, Dublin, after a bilef illness,

compositor. NOLAN -- May 5, Patrick Nolan, P.P., Trinity Without, Waterford.

O'REILLY-May 9, at her residence, 8 Parliament etreet, Dullin, after a long and trifious illuses, Annie, wife of Robert

Jane, relict of the late Joseph Ma tln,

O Railly, T C. O'HANLON-May 6, at her residence, 38 Wellington quay. Dublin, Miss Christina O'Hanion, aged 47 years.

Prakin-May 5, after a short illness, Pat-

rick Peakin of Courduff, Blanchardstown, and 33 Bull Ailey, Doblin. Rices-April 28, Juhn Riggs, late head porter at the Roundo Hospital, Dublin, aged

63 years. Ross-April 30, Herter, widow of the late W liam Ross, of Breffal terrace, Dublin, Dublin, so. Wexford.
Russi-April 30, in Paris, Anne Jane, relict of the late Henry Rush, and eldest daughter of James Elley, 34 Washington at.

Dablin. REGAN—May 6, at 8 Crane lane, Dame atreet, Dublin, Mary Jane, second daughter of John and Mary Regan.

SMYTH-April 29, at 57 Beech bill, Dublin, James Smyth, shipbuilder, Ferbes at., aged 73 years.
Sowers—April 27, at her residence, Brides
Ailey, Dutlin, Mary, wife of James

Somers. TAAFFE-April 29, at Piercefield, Bunbrusna, Jan Tabile, aged 90 years.
Tond-April 28, at his residence, Donglas, Isle of Man, George, eldest son of the late William Todd, No. 11 Seville place,

Dublin. THOMAS—April 26, at 9 Denzille street, Dublin, Patrick Themas, a member of the Association of the Sacred Reart of Jesus.

TAYLOR-At Great Western rquare, North Circular road, Dublin, Di zabeth "cances, wife of Edwin Sandys Taylor, tate of Haroldsoross, aged 78 years. WADE-May 7, at his residence. 71 Lower

Camden street, Dablin, John Wade, aged 40 years. WILSON—At his residence, 16 Richmend road, Fairview, Dublin, Augustus H. Wilson, aged 51 years.

PALMER, Kas., May 14, 1889. Miss Granger, aged 17 years, had frequentits, and severe ones, a wild cry, loss of consciousness preceded by sharp report; suffered for several years, fits every week. First effect: prevention of falling fits from first dose on, then gradual disappearance of attacks.

Mr. Euselius Hammel of St. Joseph, Kaz., had falling fits every two months. After a short use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic has no attacks any more.

## CARDINAL MANNING.

His Silver Jubilee, or Twenty-fifth Year in the Episcopate.

Skeich of Mis Life-Landmarks-Example of His Literary Style-Notes by John Old-

He heard the hungry crowd outside the gate : were the Church's sons, and some not here-

Yet all his hundred thousand wombippers. He did not stop to recton up the rate
With pedants in the sums of toll and freight:
He only loved the hungry—loathed the curse
Of empty pickets and of empty purse,
Where wives and babes in Famine's shadows

His great Cathedral now is London Dock. The portals of the world's wide water way His hande, as with the Fisherman's keys,

unlock;
And men who, fired by toil, lack time to pray,
Teel him their advocate with God to day. Who dominates the Thames from Peter's Rock.

-John Oldcastle.

Cardinal Manning will, on June 8th, cele-brate his silver jubiles or twenty-fifth year in the Episcopate. He is now 82 years old. The venerable Prelate stands out preminently among the foremost men of the time, a notable figure. Sweetness and strength, and noble devotedness to lefty aims, distinguish him who, devotedness to lotty aims, distinguish him who, oppressed by the weight of years, labors all the more assiduously for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men, because his time here below must be brief. Born and educated in the Protestant Church, he was, for a time, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and one of the select preschers in the University. Thence the country living in Surgary with an experient. to a country living in Sussex, with an appointment as Archdescon of Chichester, and thence "to Rome," was the course of his life. In
1851 he resigned all his preferments,
and his accession to the Catholic Church
was announced. Six years previously
his great contemporary. John Hanry
Newman, had abandoned Protestantism,
and the two converts have exercised an influence upon their countrymen more potent than can yes be understood. Their teaching and their practical work, stimulating hundreds to imitation and thousands to better and less selfish lives, extorted the respect of millions, and if England does not now scho from end to end with anti-Catholic clamor, the change is due to the two aged Princes of the Church. Fifteen years have passed since the successor of the learned and saintly Oardinal Wiseman, in the See of Westminster, was raised to the Oardinal-ate by Pius IX of any changes have taken place in the inserval; and the ascetic form of the Cardinal bears traces of the lapse of time. But, erect as ever, clear in thought and language, he works with indomitable resolution. Driving from church to church on Sunday, he preaches sometimes three sermons in the course of a day, and the effort, which would prove excessive for many a strong man, seems to produce no fa Temperance societies, confrateroities, and all the countless affairs, great and small, of the archdinesse are cared for by the personal direction of the wonderful old man. And, wishal, he finds time to guide movements of a philanthropic character affecting the poor of all creeds, and promoted by men of all forms of re-ligious belief. His is a marvellous and precious life, truly; and prayers that it may be pro longed for yet many years will be spoken from the hearts of many who are not Catholics. In order to have a clear idea of the steps in

#### his career, we here append the LANDMARKS OF A LIFETIME.

Born July 15, 1808, at Totteridge, Her's the son of Mr. William Manning, sometime M.P. for Evesham, Lymington, and for Penryhn, and Governor of the Bank of Eng-

Educated at a private school in Totteridge, and afterwards at Harrow and at Balliol Osllege, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1830, and a First Class in Classics.

Entered the Colonial Office in 1831, in pre paration for a political career, which had always had a fascination for bim, and for which he ted himself by a close study of Constitutions Law and of Political History.

Under a growing sense of duty towards Religion, he resigned his post at the Colonial Office in 1832, and returned to Oxford, where he was elected Fellow of Merson.

Took Orders in the Anglican Church at Christmas, 1832; and in 1833 accepted the Rectories of Lavington and Graffham in Sussex. In 1838 took a leader's part in the Educa-tional movement by which Diocesan Boards were established all over Eugland; also in op-position to the secularization of Church of England property by the creation of Foolesian. ngland property by the creation of Ecclesian

Moal Commissioners.

Appointed Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. and Select Preacher to the University of Oxford

On Passion Sunday, 1851, was received into the Catholic Church Ordained priest in the summer of 1851, and passed some four years in study at the Academia Ecclesiastics, a Pontifical college situated in the Whitchall of Rome, and established to finish the training of men who had elsewhere taken their degrees, and who were destined for higher diplomatic and ecclesiastica duties as Nuncios and oth rwise-a very nursery of Car dinal-, whose portraits covered the corridor waste. Thirtier the future English prince of the Was at this time that the acquaintance with His Holiness, which the young priest had begun while he was still an Anglican archdescon, ripened into an intimacy which years made only more tender and more profound. His Eminence has paid twenty-one visits to Rome, two of which were previous to his conversion. The first of these was in May, 1848, when the young Pontiff received him at the Quirinal, and spoke much of England, mentioning with admiration Mrs. Fry and the Quakers, and say ing, "When men do good works, God gives him grace. My prayers are offered every day for England." It may be added that the Pontiff, when on his deathbed, recurred to that first meeting, and reminded his friend that it was just forty years since they had met, and in what different relations !

Took degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1854. Visited the Splates of St. Charles Borromeo at Milan in 1858, and then proceeded to Rome, where a rule, founded on theirs, was drawn up, and received the benediction of Pius IX. and received the benediction of Plus IX.

Founded the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater, 1867, taking possession of the house on the night of Whit-Sunday. Appointed Provost of Westminster in 1857, and Prothonotary Apostolio in 1860.

Consecrated Archbishop of Westminster in succession to Cardinal Wissman in June, 1865.

Attended the Vatioan Council in 1869 and

Removed in 1878 from 8 York Place, W., the lease of which he had inherited from Cardinal Wiseman, to Archbishop's House, Westminster, the freehold of which he has secured to the archdioce se.

Summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX, in March, 1875, to be raised to the rank of Cardinal, taking his title from the Church of St. Gregory on the Colian Hill. Served on Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor in 1885, and on the Royal Com-

mission on the Education Acts in 1886. Interposed to prevent a condemnation of the Irish National League by Rome in 1887.

Acted as mediator in the great London dock laborere' strike in 1890.

## A Most Important Witness Dead.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 2.—Brakeman Hays who was killed to-day, was one of the witnesses at the Benwell inquest. He was the witnesse who identified Burchell as the man who travelled west with Benwell, and was probably the Crown's most important witness.

Pleased With Their Reception in England TORONTO, May 29 .- The following special cable appears in this merning's Globe: London, May 28 - The unofficial Newfoundland delegates I hear are well satussed with the result of their labors here so far. The press has given a favorable reception to their views and recognize the importance of the issues and the necessity of prompt and therough artilement of the difficulty. Above all, there is reason to believe the delegates have been successful in convincing Lord Knutsford of the strong ground which their case reats upon. The delegates hope to have an interview with Lord Salisbury shortly after the present recess.

# **BAKING POWDER** IS PURE.

Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY CENTINE,

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE is bereby given that a dividend of Four PER CENT, upon the paid up capital stock of the Institu-tion has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank ing House, in this city, on and after Wednes day, the second day of July, 1890.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU,

Montreal, 30th May, 1890.

I took Cold.

# I took Sick. I TOOK

I take My Meals, I take My Rest. AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE

ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Limeand Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville. \_\_\_\_\_\_



# Before

Illness Detected at Eyesight.

Office Hours from 9 a, m to 8, p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

I deem it a duty that I owe Madame Desmarais-Lacroix to allow the insertion of the

following certificate:

I, the undersigned, before God and before man, and in the interest of the public in general, declare that during the two years and a half that I was ill the best physicians gave me up, and these men of science, on the plea that my case was an incurable one, refused to attempt to our me, nor even to improve my condition.
For two years and a half I suffered horribly
from the following diseases: Catarrh, which
developed into bronchitis, settling on the lungs and inducing consumption; dyspepsis, diabe enkidney disease, contraction of the nerves in all my joints, general debility, a combination of diseases which brought about continual diarrhoes

during the last year and which brought me almost to the verge of the grave.

In September, 1889, seeing that I was leaving the world with great strides, disbeartened, and not knowing what to do kind Providence distance. rected my steps to the famous Madame Des-marsis & Lacroix. Aftertwo months and a half marais & Lacroix. Aftertwo months and a half of their treatment I felt completely cured. In fact I thought I was just waking from a prolouged dream. Tous Madame Desmarais & Lacroix, that fairy of medicine, by her long study, by her long experience, by the secrets of nature which she has discovered in wild plants and which constitutes her power, her science, her genius, and by her infallibility to cure, dragged me from the laws of death in the space. dragged me from the jaws of death in the space of two months, which was what no physician could do.

My gratitude obliges me to speak most high ly, to all those who desire to refer to me, regarding Madame & DesmaraisLacroix and the infallibility to ours of their remedies. In view of which I sign the present docu-

ment. DAME VIOTOR JOLETTE, 396 Panet Street, Montreal. Dame Ve. R. Desmarats & Lacroix, Fils,
1263 Mignonns street, cor. St. Elizabeth,
Montreal.
We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,

Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode rate prices.

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better estisfied. Beware of imitators.

# GATES SI. LAWFOLCE DIVISION

To G. W. Stephens, Erg. :

The undersigned electors of St. Lawrence Division request you to represent them at the Provinced Parliament at Queben, as an "Independent" member irrespective of politics. In eas of your acceptance of the nomination, we pleage our active support, and will spare no efforts to ensure your election.

G. Webs'er
T. W. Boyd, jr
C. E. cornell
Alex. Ross
Jos. harade
Samuel Loughead
J. W. Sadler
T. W. Christians
Eusabe Cattelliers
Thus. Fower
Narcisse Charade
J. Paterson Warden King R. L. Bond L. H. Lupp D. T. Irish I. F. Wuiff Narcisse Charade
J. Paterson
Chas. Woodford
Joseph Eivet
Geo Gid sey
Aron ridno
Louis Gervis
J. J. Ulley
John Allan
Edmund T. Perry
William Carson
Joseph Best
A. E.. Forbes
N. Butt
James Beld
Edward C. Salmon Geo. Robinson
D. Derling
Siegman Hesse
Adoiphe arin
J. seph Bivet
Pierre Gervals
James Jutherland A Spence Andrew Ballile James Reid
Edward C. Baimon
James Wickens
Ea. W. Ferns
J. Butler
W. H. Burgess
Geo. Legge
John Coleman
Abraham Astrofoski
F. A. Bellisle ame\_Innes i. Coyle W. A. Gundack W. C. Davidson B. Scanlon
Nap. La-marche
Geo W. Geden
Hugh Beckham
Booert King
James Patterson
A. Peden
John MacTavish
G. Woolley
Michael Quinlan
M. Kane
E. C. Hopkins
J. McCallum
John Marchy

Apransa Astrofo
F. A. Bellisie
T. bullivan
James F. Reddy
Richard France
Andrew Emrason
H ary Master
Peter Barnett
John Anlow
William O'Herne
E. B. MacDonald
Thos. H. Turton
J. W. Beresford
A. E. Sennat
G. C. Whitney
M. M. Wright
W. F. Smith
W. H. Frankum
Robert Wellis
James F. Rov
Charles Griffith
Fred. Carstens
Thomas Alkins
Robert Walker
F. Antoins Drouin
John Boott John Scanlam
Robert Henderson
W R. Spence
J. Goldberg
O Ludwig
Lewis Morrts
O J. Allard
George Preuse
W. G. Park
G. H. Desjardins, M.D.
John Date
Thomas Prassr
William Murray
W. T. Castle P. Antoine Drouin
John Scott
Joseph Marchand
R. G. Lachapelle
Ed Schultz
James W. Withell
Robert Withell
William Reed
E. D. Smith
T. A. Gibson
George Hobson
Martin Withell
Edwin Croft
John M. Patterson
Benjamin Baker
Richarl Kiely
Alfred Robinson
A. Flante
Stenhen Kelly
G. Rosser
E. Salomon
Joseph Loisel
F. I abelle
J. W. Bryson
D. Ema d
Wm. Murphy W. T. Castle R. C. Willis Edward Hamilton

Edward Hamilton
Wm 'Urrie
David Miller
B. Adams
A. McDougall
John Marchbank
John Marchbank
John Marchbank
George A Elison
E. Hesner
W. Nelson
W. Nelson
Chas. H. nderson W. Nelson
Chas. H. nderson
Jas. McCrudden
A. Sennat
H. Pope
John O'Connor
J. D. Armstrong
Chas. Sheppard, jun
Jos. Vonables
H. J. Berrie
H. J. Berrie D. Ema d
Wm. Murphy
James Lowe
H. Brown
H. Blaustino
J. A. Denis
Jules Champagne
George Huy
A. Deseve
Lou's Hughes
Robert Blinces
Robert Williams
Robert Williams
Robert Williams
Robert H. Miller
Geo. A. Dray
William Jay
Michael Rawney
P Martin
A. G Raeburn
Wilson B. Allair
E. Munday
Geo. Lubham
F. Fagels
Joseph L. Evans
Wm. Campbell
Chas G. Black
James McFoat
James Cleland
James Cleland
James Cleland
James Cleland
James Chalair
F. Salair
F. Pringis
W. S. Bastlen
J. A. Richardson
J. A. Pearke
Michael Felton
F. Ship
J. Lebland F. Spanger
Harria Gilbert
Wm. E. Po ter
A. R. Garrick
W. Gordon
George Hunt
T. A. Kenwick
Chas. soker

T. A. Kenwick
Chas. Hoker
P. Alex. omerville
J. A. G. De Verdun, jun
W. D. Gnillaume
William King
A. Desauteis
O. Dandurand
U. Dubreuil
Al. Labreque
Napoleon Beanchamp
Esdras Trepaniere, sr
Esdras Trepaniere, jun
William Sullivan
Alfred Chartrand
A. Desjardins
J. A. Bazin, M. D
David Weir
George Stephen
Alex. Craig
S. Simon
John Taylor
Homer Laylor
Thos P. Coprick
John Jonrick
James Harper
Zephirin Begoula
Noel Delorme
F. E. Dube
Felix Lebon
Lawrence Ford
J. C. Klug
D. Hawkshaw J. C. Kiug
D. Hawkshaw
H. Bercovitch
J. A. Nicolis
A. P. Boott, M.D
J. Mason
S. W. Fernas
Ramuel P. Pratt
J. ha Barclay
Hugh M. King
William Whytock
A. O. Derson W. H. ROBER
Themas Fyfe
James Self
Michael O'Hara
Thomas Connors
John Howard
E. C. McClanaghan
W. J. Ryan
James Mattison
William Tylor
John Perry
E. Jackson
D. Buttenberg
Fong Long
James Innes
Usias Fortin
H. Cohen
Francis Dillon
Augustin Bourdon
John Boan
Michael Lyons
F. H. Costelio
Patrick Shea
Adrian Mongel
Affred Pilon
G. Wheeler
M. Boselysky
J. Stophenson
John Cartislo
J. A. M. Wright
Damase Larame
James Biggins
John Sherman
A. M. Friedileb
John Wallace
F. L. Fnow
A. Martin
William Brown
Joseph Hale
Webher Joseph
Charles Thibault
G. M. Cerini
D. K. Molaren
J. Tasker
Timoth. Banlew
William Sea.rain
H. J. Grouford
J. E. Deseve
T. Charres
John Coleman

James Comingal Alfred G. Waifor T. L. Clarke

T. L. Clarke
F. Spanger
Gordon Kingan
Robert Kaugh
J. G. Veith
Bebert Percy
A. Dunlop
William Roach
Thos. J. Seakel
Charles Pye
Waiter Livermere
Michael Scanlan
C. R. G. Jehnson
A. A. Brown
Michael Fitzgerald
Join McConville
W. H. Roach
Thomas Fyfe

John Coleman
(deorge Blend
P. O'Neil
Bobert Foster
J. Davies
A. Benson
Stephen Johnson
Hubert Jacques
L. Harvey.
Thos. Murphy
Charles May
Kd. Mc Mahon
J. hn Flanagan
George Casey
Robert Shaw
W. H. Dance

J. T. dathaway
H. Kearna
R. Wilson
John Barolay
Heary Pilborough
W. Rouiston
S. Hammond
R. Hammond
J. Prait
J. Meidrum
D.T. Histop
H. Grier

D.T. Histop
H. Grier
R. W. Adams
H. W. Childs
W. H. Tyndale
D. Cameron
B. G. Bentiey
J. B. 1 icken
John McConville
A. McDonald

A. O. Dawson
Rhos. Mointosh
Howard Ransom
Henry Robertson
P. M. McTavish
J. B. Yosburgh
D. McEntyre
P. Graham
James Pilgrim
G. E. Slegars
David Willock
David Brown
James O'Brien
Robert Soutar
F. B. Caulfield
Wm. Altan
James U'ngent
C. K. Joslin
Stephen Whyte
W. Pattorson
C. O. Hill
William A. Davis
A. W. Yarker
H. Nightengale
G. Yisolie
M. Wall
George Kennody
A. Taylor
Joseph Bannitter A. Taylor
Joseph Bannister
Wm. Thos. Miller
S. W. Benham
W.S. Miller
M. Jackson

James Ward
Robert Emith
S. R. Mappherson
A. Etchman
George McDonald
J. Glanford
Wm. Tali
D. Farney
Thos. Brennan
A. Maloney
F. Mark F. Mark John Kirby Geo. Payne
Harris Pearson
Dennis Barron
George Wait
Thos. A. Simpson
James Kyle
H. Johnson W. Hopper

ohu Yabaley John Yabaley
D Somerville
Jas. J. Macintosh
H. Shatnek
J. Harper
J. Anderson
Wm. Heury
Cown Granery
P. H. Roy
G. W. Wilson
E. M. Squire Chos. Katon Cath. Wallace Fraucis Scott A. Fingel J. Graham Winam Soft Thos. Carroll W. A. Scott P. H. Ross Jamos Price Alex L. Craig T. Wynde A. Spence W. Marriage A. Primoni

Robert Shaw
W. H. Dames
Robert Campbell
G. Colborne Heine
G. E. Baunderson
T. W. H. Scott
John Fair
J. A. Waish
John Caldwell
Alfred Howard
Samuel Date
E. Wilson
R. Cunningham
J. Waliace
J. T. Morey
J. Butler
Kenneth Moleod
J. T. wathaway
H. Kearna
H. Kearna
H. Kearna
H. Kearna
H. Kearna W. Marriage
A. Primoau
Dominique Ducharme
Robert Assilman
W. Johnson
Duncan Campbell
Pat. Lee
W. R. Coysh
M. Kelly
J. J. McCondif
Thus. Soune
John Burrell
George Caldwell

Henry Webber A. Meintoch Occar Kine

W. Martin Allbert R. Falton S. B. Jenkius MAY 27, 1890. To Mesers. Warden King, &c., &c.:

GENTLEMEN, -I accept the nomination as your standard bearer as an Ind-pendent memour, irrespective of pursy. In truth there is no persy at present in the Province of Quebec. thecent developments would lead to the conclu MICE that our leading politicians devote more time and attention to levying contributions for election purposes from Government contractors than to the economical administration of the

public funds.

The great question of the day is "shall we have an honest Government at Quebec?"

If you do me the honor to cleas me I will support every measure directed to this end. I am opposed to "b. odling" in every shape and form, whether Liberal, National, or Conservative. I am in favor of repealing the tax on commercial corporations. I believe the time has arrived when serious

attention must be paid to the claims of the laboring classes.

Every project of law having for its object the weifare of the aboring classes will have my hearty support. The temperance question is a live issue of the day, all classes and creeds are united in their efforts to diminish the evils of

I will support all good measures in this di-The finances of the province can only be restored to a prosperous condition by a policy of discouraging all new loans and unnecessary ex-

penditures. I will support a policy of economy and retrenchment, irrespective of party.

We are all interested in the prosperity of the

Province of Quebec and my duty is clearly defined to be "The province first and party

Yours truly, G. W. Stephens.

The Ontario Nomination.

TORONTO, May 30.—Only four members of the Legislative Assembly were yesterday re-turned by acciamation: Mr. Mewat, in North Oxford, Mr. Meredith in London, Mr. Evanturel in Prescott, and Mr. Weed in Nersh Hastings—two on each side. There was a good sprinkling of Equal Rights and Third party candidates nominated over the province, but in the great majority of the constituencies the fight will be the regular eld-fashioned one between the Liberals and Conservatives. Betting is two and three to one here that Mr. Mowat will have a good working rosjarity in the new assembly.

# FATHER MATHEW



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cures every kind of Fever, Dyspersia, and Toponyers or The Luyer, when they arise and Torribity of the Liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

## JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian,

PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER. 117 College Street. Telephone 2582

## COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -Receipts during the past week were

16,182 pbls against 21,633 bbls for the week previous. The market is quiet, buyers having bought sufficient on the late rise to satisfy their wants for the present, and do not feel inclined to anticipate their requirements any further. Hence the lull that is now being experienced, and there has been some talk of shading prices

within the past few days. In winter patents sales are reported at \$5.25, and spring patents \$5.85 up to \$6. In city strong bakers holders are firm at \$5.50, although some first-class Manitoba mills have placed several lots at \$5,25 In straight rollers there have been sales at \$4,85 to \$5.00, several lots of 90 per cent flour have brought the outside figure. In low grades the export trade is confided to St. Louis flour, which cuts off the demand for Outside low grades. Newfoundland buyers have become very cautious, and since the Western markets have weakened the volume of business is comparatively small.
Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.05; Patent spring

\$5 75 to \$6 00; Straight roller, \$4 85 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.70 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3 75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Total for week. . . . . 3065 884 836 Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Ontario bags—fine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65 Ontario bags—extra, \$2.25 to \$1.65 Ontario bags—extra, \$2.25 to side receipts continue large. Trade for the side receipts continue large.

OATMEAL, &c -The market is firmer and OATMEAL, &c.—Ine market is namer and higher. Standard being quoted in bbls at \$4.60, granulated at \$4.60 to \$4.70. Bags are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.20 for Standard. Rolled cats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.15 to \$2.30 in bags. Peart barley \$6 to \$6.20 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas \$4.00 to \$4.25.

My r. Form — Ran is year source and wanted MILL FEED.—Bran is very scarce and wanted, and to day is quoted at \$16.00 to \$17.00. Tank

is very unusual now that the grass feed is on.
Shorts \$17 to \$18. Moullie at \$20 to \$21 for
best grades, and \$16 to \$18 for seconds.
WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 193,568 bushels, against 220,213 bushels for the week previous. The masket on spot is about as last quoted, Ontario and Mantoba wheat being as scarce as ever. In Chicago, however, a considerable break has occurred, July wheat having been hammered down to 91c, closing at 91c.
It is stated that an outsider in this market is carrying a lot of about 50,000 bushels in Chicago that cost him 94c to 95c. The copious rains followed by warm sunshine have no doubt been the cause of the break.

CORN—Receipts during the past week were 240,278 bushels, against 235,508 bushels for the week previous. The market rules quiet; sales have been made by rail here at 51c duty paid, and we quote 50c to 52c in oar lots. PRAS.—Receipts during the past week were 55,570 pushels, against 220,213 bushels for the

week previous. A fair export demand-exists and sales of round lots have been made. We quote 75e to 76e. affoat.

OAIS —Receipts during the past week were 72,015 bushels, against 31,171 bushels for the week previous. There is a good demand, and asked have tracepied at 30s, to 40. sales of carloads have tracepired at 39s to 40, some holders being stiff at 30s. A round lot was rold at a point West equal to 42c here. The market is stiffering and prospects point to the dvance being maintained with a probability of higher prices.

BUCKWHEAT.-The sale of a car is reported at 450 per 48 lbs., but there is very little offering here at the present. RYE.—The market is steady at 54c to 55c

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 216 bbls. The market, although very firm and with an improved tendency, has been very quiet during the week. tendency, has been very quiet during the week. Sales of Canadian short out mess pork have transpired at \$17 to \$17.50, and short out clear is quoted nominal at \$17 with very little doing. In lard a fair business is reported in Canadian at \$2 to 820 per lb. in pails. There is very little doing in Chicago lard, as it is too high to import. A fair volume of business is still reported in smoked meats at steady prices. We couldnot

quote:

Oanada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago ahort cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 1½ to 120; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 3½ to 100; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8a to 8½; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6½ to 6½c.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 1,015 packages, against 1,591 packages for the week previous. A few small loss of May the week previous. A few small lots of May creamery have been received, the pick of which has brought 20c, but owing to difference in quality prices range from 18c to 20c, the average price being about 19c. In Eastern Townships the sale of a lot of about 50 tubs was made at 17c, said to be of very fine quality. Prices of Townships butter range from 16c to 18c as to quality. In Western there is some enquiry for avort and we learn of a Classow. enquiry for export, and we learn of a Glasgow buyer asking for old western at 7c to 8c per lb. We did not hear that he was successful in picking up a round lot at those low prices. There is also said to be some enquiry for fresh creamery for the English market, but whether any sales have been made was not stated. Ureamery, 18c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 18c; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c; Western, 14c to 15ac; old butter, 7c to 10c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Fogs.—In anticipation of the passing of the McKinley bill, shippers of eggs to the United States are playing a sort of heads I-win-tails. you lose game by storing produce on the other side the border to escape the 5c duty. It after all the bill does not pass their goods are that much nearer the market any way. The brisk demand for this advance shipment has caused an advance on the market here, sales of round lots transpiring at 13c, and on single lots quota-

brans.—There is a fair hand to mouth de mand and jobbing loss are moving freely at \$1 60 to \$1.80; old loss \$1.50. HONEY.—The market continues quiet with

quotations nominally unchanged at 10c per lb. White clover in 1 lb. sections at 12c to 14c per lb. BEESWAX.-Market slow and dull, business light, quotations 24c to 25c per lb. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP .- There is still

fair demand from Western quarters and a little business is doing mostly in a jobbing way. Round loss are quoted as 7c to 7 to per lo; job-bing loss 7 to 8c on spot; syrup 60c to 7 to per tin, and 54c to 54c in wood.

Hors.—Choice Canadian are in request at steady prices, quotations from 17s to 18c per lb; fair to good 13s to 16c; old hops are quoted

unchanged at 50 to 100 per lb. HAY.—There is a fair average business doing at about our last week's quotations. Good timothy on track here \$5 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50, fancy \$9.50 to \$10.

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES - Market bare, quotations purely nominal. Fine russets \$4 to \$5 per bbl., good to fancy red stock \$5 to \$7.50 per bbl., poor stock at buyers' own terms.

Duino Applies—The scarcity of fresh fruit

pired APPLES—The scarcity of fresh fruits gives a greater prominence to dried apples for housekeeping purposes and they are now in steady demand as 550 to 60 per lu.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The above remark applies equally so evaporated applies, for which there is now steady market at 12c to 12to per

PINE APPLES —There is seemingly an almost unlimited supply of those trop cal fruits, and increased facilities for shipments are bringing them to our markets in large quantities, where they meet a good demand at 10c to 20c each.

Oranges.—Sales have been made in half boxes at \$2 50 to \$3.00, and at \$5.00 for boxes. Valencias repacked have sold as \$9.00 per case. Lemons.—The market is steady and if anything prices are firmer. Business during the week has been done at a wide range, from \$1 to \$4 per box, according to condition, but the average prices for good fruit are \$2.50 to \$3.00

BANANAS. - The taste for this fruit is ever growing, and they are now brought to this market in quantities that would have seemed incredible only a few years ago, business is fair at steady prices, quotations for new freeh fruit at \$1.00 to \$1.75 per bunch.

STRAWBERRIES—Demand good under freer supplies and lower prices. New York berries 15c. to 25c per quars.
Cocoanurs.—The market is steady and firm under good supply and fair demand, at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

POTATOES.—There has been quite a decline in the market, car lots on track being offered as low as 70c per bag of 90 lbs. Last week sales were made at 800, and now they are selling at that price in small lots. The supplies are increasing, quite a few loss from the West having been refused.

#### MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending May 31, 1890, were as follows:-

Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves. 2929 295 558 184 sk. 139 89 278 2929 295 Over from last week. 139 89 Despite unfavourable reports from the other

side receipts continue large. Trade for the past week has been unsteady and prices closed if anything lower. But few Eucehers cattle were received; however, this shortage was more than mee by the over supply of shippers, owners in met by the over supply of shippers, owners in many cases selling here instead of shipping.
No improvement in the Hog market worth speaking of. Receipts of Calves falling off.
We quote the following as being fair values:
Cattle export, 42c to 5c; Butchers' good, 42c to 42c; Butchers' med., 32c to 42; Butchers' culls, 8c to 32c; Sheep, 42c to 52c; Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Calves, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for

week ending May 31 were 174; left over from previous week 49; total for week 223; shipped during week 13; left for city 35; sales 34; on hand 36 The Horse trade at these Stables though dull

was better than generally looked for at this season, as far as numbers are concerned, but prices continue low, and outlook for next week Consigned to H F. Wood we have received per S.S. Alcides. 25 imported ponies which were shipped per G. T. Ry. so Indianoplis, Ind.

Advertise in "THE TRUE WITHERS,"

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

OF IMPOSTANT INTEREST TO LADIES.—If you want to get perfect ficting Kid Gloves in any tise, color or kind, try S. Caraley's.

OF IMPORTANT INTEREST TO PARTIES at the sesside or country—S. Carsley sends Ladies' Kid Gloves post paid all over Canada. THE MOST RELIABLE Ladies' Kid Gloves are sold at S. Cardey's. Twenty different styles and price: to choose from.

SEARCH THE WORLD OVER and we warrant that you will not find a Lady's Kid Glove to beat S. Carsley's "Marzeillaire," the best Kid Glove in the world.

## SPECIAL SALE OF PRINTS.

#### COMMENCING

MONDAY June 2nd. HANDSOME SATEENS, 10c, 11c, 12c, NEW PATTERNS, in English DRILL-ETTES, 12c per yard. PRINTS, 61c, 71c, 81c, 10c, 11c.

FANCY CHAMBRAY, 710 Handsome SCOTOH CHAMBRAY 124c. NAVY AND WHITE PRINTS, 810. Several hundred pieces of PRINTED CHAL-

S. CARSLEY.

#### CARPETS.

BARGAINS !! BARGAINSII

About 900 yards of Best Brussels and Tapeatry Carpets in short remnant lengths, from one to three yards, will be sold less than half cost

ODDMENTS OF CARPETS. CARPET REMNANT SALE. MONDAY, JUNE 2nd. REMNANTS OF FLOOR OILCLOTHS

ODD RUGS. SALE IN CARPET ODDMENTS. Well-seasoned Floor Oilclosh, 25c, 30c, 48c square yard. S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS. Brussels and Wilton Velvet Carpets in all the newest designs and colorings. 5-FRAME BRUSSELS.

The Best Carpet made for West. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS In Choice Shades and Patterns. TAPESTRY.

The Largest Stock of Tapestry Carpets in the Dominion. Tapearry Carpeta from 25c yard. STAIR CARPETS. In Brussels and Tapestry to match the body

#### S. CARSLEY.

WOOL CARPETS. Just received a shipment of Wool Carpets by the yard and in squares.

\$1.50 LARGE SQUARE | \$1.50 \$1.85 LARGE SQUARES \$1.85 \$2.00 LARGE SQUARES \$2.00

Jute Cerpets from 10 cents yard, Manilla and Cooos Massing, Door Mass and Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin Mass and Rugs. 100 pieces of China Matting to be sold at a bargain, from 15 cents a yard, one yard wide,

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION GREAT REDUCTION OHILDREN'S MANTLES CHILDREN'S MANTLES REDUCED TO CLEAR REDUCED TO CLEAR

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. ALL CHILDREN'S MANTLES

ALL CHILDREN'S MANTLES SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED ALL NEW GOODS ALL NEW GOODS

S. CARSLEY'S.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR. AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES BOOMING BOOMING

S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT, LADIES' CHEMISE ......17c LADIES' CHEMISE 170 LADIES' CHEMISE 170 LADIES' CORSET COVERS......13c LADIES' CORSET COVERS....13c LADIES' CORSET COVERS....13c LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES....450 LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES....450 LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES....450

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON If other Threads break Chapperton's

If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTONS won't.

If other Threads are knotty CLAPPER-TON'S is not.

On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER READY. THE EVER READY DRESS STEELS.

As each dressmaker feels, Who their qualities once has been trying, Are for comfort the best, And it's freely confest, They're just the right sort to be buying.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET CARSLEY'S COLUMN.