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I MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

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ALLOCUTION

Of Our Most Holy Lord, Leo XIII., by Divine Providence Pope, Bolivered in Consistory on the 1st June, 1888.

VENERABLE BRETHEEN,—This year of Our Sacerdo al Jubilee, by the singular favor and most provident designs of Heaven, has witnessed a truly wonderful manifestation of faith and public pisty on the part of all the nations of the earth. Day after day We have been overwhelested by crowds coming from foreign lands.

Day after day We have received the homage of Day infer day We have received the homage of people in every walk of life—a homage which has found expression in many and most unexpected ways. Under this roof We received in addence many thousands who have come from all the countries of flurope to offer their tribute of respect, and many more from

THE MORE DISTANT LANDS OF AMERICA,

and, lastly, from Africa. You have seen, Venerable Brethren, the part which the people of Italy have taken in this beautiful and glorious contest; how clearly, and in how many ways, they have protested their ancient and perpetual they have processed their ancient and perpetual fidelity to the Holy Sec. Prudence, and even regard for the amenicies of life, forbade any attempt to break the general harmony by the intrusion of any discordant note. Nevertheless there are some here in Italy who have expressed their distent, to whom the very magnificence of the honers paid to the Roman Possiff has been the honors paid to the Roman Pontiff has been an excuss for new attacks and fresh outburst of hatred against the Church of God. During this time of Our Jubilee these men have shown their bitter and wicked animus more insolently than ever in other lands, and wish threats mingled with their insults.

BECAUSE THEY HAVE POWER, they now avow their des gas more openly, and

multiplying her festers, strive from day to day to draw closer the bonds that bind the church. to draw closer the bonds that bind the church. And if that were wanting, a further and sad proof of what these men are sinning at is furnished by the Penal Code now being discussed by the Chamber. We refer to the clauses which strike at the rights of the Catholic clergy, and indirectly at those of the Holy See itself. As the matter is one of the very highest importance, We have determined. Venerable Brethren, to We have determined, venerate Brothren, to speak to you briefly upon it. The general effect of these laws is this. Certain imaginary offences are taken, they are declared to be high treason, and made punishable with severe penulties, but and made punchable with severe penuities, but no attempt is made to define in what these offences consist. Thus, under the pretence of guarding against dangers which they say are to be apprehended chiefly from the influence of the

clergy, severe. MEASURES ARE ENACTED AGAINST ANY PRIEST who is convicted of having done or counselled who is convicted of having done or counselled any one else to do anything which is against the law, the civil institutions of the country, in contravention of the acts of public authority, or even against domestic peace, or the family concerns of any one. It is quite clear, Venerable Brethren, what is the meaning of the laws of this kind, especially when we take them in connection with other legislation of a similar character, and the well-known intentions of the law-givers. The first object is, by fear of punishment, to deter people from asserting the claims of the Holy See. It is hardly necessary to point out how unjust it is to allow some to attack the most sacred rights at will, and rights most

intimately bound up with the lawful liberty of the Church, ond make it penal for others to defend them. And as it is OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE FOR ALL CATHOLICS that these rights should be safeguarded, We are quite sure that people in all parts of the world will be found to come forward in their defence now that Italian Catholics, who were most bound to guard them, are the one people by law forbidden to do so. And We must point out, as We have so often done before, that the condition of things necessary for the proper independence of the Roman Pontiffs is in no wise inimical to the national interests of Italy. On the contrary, it would be of the greatest advantage to them. so that those who are vindicating the freedom of the Popes ought to be counted, not as hostile to Italy, but among the best and most faithful of her citizens. Next, these very laws which We are considering, under the pretence of protecting

the State, are really DESIGNED TO ENSLAVE THE CHURCH.

But as it is the office and most sacred duty of the Church always, amid whatever hostilities faithfully to teach all that Jesus Christ gave her to proclaim and defend, it is unlawful for her to proclaim and detend, it is unlawful for the clergy to approve, or by silence to acquiesce in anything which in the laws or institutions of a State is contrary to the Christian precepts of faith or morals. In such cases they have before them the example of the Apostles, who when ordered not to speak of Jesus Christian did docrine, fearlessly replied: "If it be lust in the sight of Challes hear you rather than God sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye." What would have been the fate of Christianity if the Church had without quesning always obeyed the laws of nations and the commands of judges without caring whether they were good or evil? Paganism would have continued to this day.

SURROUNDED WITH ALL THE SANOTITY OF THE

LAW, and the human race would never have come forth to the light of the gospel. It is a most iniquitous thing to maintain that it is necessary to arm against the Church in self-defence. But is it so? The Church is the teacher and the guardian of all justice, born to suffer wrongs not to inflict them. Certainly it is an off noc against both truth and justice without cause to treat the whole order of the clergy as suspects. And no reason can be given for the enactment of new laws against the clergy. When and where have the Italian clergy ever deserved ill of Italy, or been a trouble to her peace? But to take higher grounds it is clear that there to take higher grounds, it is clear that these clauses of the code are opposed to the most sacred institutions of the Church. For by the divine divine appointment the Church is a complete society itself, with its own laws and its own magistrates of different degrees; of these the highest of all is the Roman Pontiff.

PLACED BY GOD OVER THE WHOLE CHURCH, and made subject to the power and authority of God alone. When therefore these men legislate against the Church, they are doing wrong rather than resisting it. And this legislation is a piece of class legislation, it is legislation of calculated severity, wanting in careful and accurate defini-tion, and laying toself open to all manner of wild interpretations. It is not wonderful there-lors if the unworthiness of the whole proceed logs has called forth the disapproval and expos-tulations of so many. We know well that laws directed against the clergy have also been passed cleawhere than in Italy. But certainly that does not make those more just; and it must be. After the capitulation of Limerick to Treton, remembered that the Church has never acceptable of this kind, but always, of gases, having disguised himself as a peasurate of the lay steadily resisted it. Nor and and smeared his face with gunpowders. His article and the lay steadily resisted it. Nor and and smeared his face with gunpowders.

must it be forgotten that those laws were en acted at a time when the

FARTY HATRED AGAINST CATHOLICISM vas raging, and a sense of equity was as absent from men's minds as was public tranquility from the State. On the other hand, when people became a little more calm wiser counsels pre-varied in more than one place, and We have seen the hateful violence of penal legislation waxing faint with disuse, or else absolutely re-pealed. For these reasons We have raised Our voice to proclain that the laws now under discussion are an infringment upon the rights and authority of the Church; an interference with the liberty needed for the performance of Our sacred duties, and derogatory to the dignity of the Bishops, the clergy, and specially of the Holy See, so that it is absolutely unlawful to the state of the state of the secret of the enact or approve them, or sanction them. And t We raise this complaint,

IT IS NOT BECAUSE WE HAVE ANY FEAR of these threatened attacks of a more active or these threatened aboacks of a more active hostility. The Church has seen other storms, and always come out from them, not only victorious but fairer and stronger than before. Divine power make her safe against men. We know the Bishops and the clergy of Italy; if a time comes when they are forced to choose be-tween doing what is displeasing to men and proving false to their sacred duties. We are quite sure which alternative they will choose, But it is an exceedingly bitter thing to Us to see the Church and the Pontificate attacked so pertinaciously in Italy, although the great ma jority of Italians regard both one and the other with the utmost veneration, and are attached to them with a wonderful faithfulness; and when, on the other hand, the Church and the Papacy have always been the source of so

MANY BLESSINGS TO THE NATION.

It is also a profound grief to Us to see such efforts being made at the bidding of the sects to tear this people from the bosom of the Church that has sursed and nourished it wish a mother's love. And further, We deplore the attempts that are being made to embitter and drag out the conflict with the Church, which for her sake, and out of Our love for Italy, We so wish could and out of Our love for Italy. We so wish could be ended in a manner consonant with equity and the rights of the Apostolic See. To wish to perpetuate a state of struggle between the Church and the civil power is not only a folly in itself, but a policy fatal to the best interests of the State, and to none is it so fatal as to the people of Italy. Therefore since We can do no more, We pray again and again to Ged to have merry on this people and basten the coming of more, we pray again and again to God to have mercy on this people, and hasten the coming of better times. God grant that the Italian people may always hold last by the Catholic faith, and may always be bound to the Apostolic See with the bonds of love, and for the sake of these may be ready to suffer and endure all things.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Two Bishops O'Dwyer of Limerick.

"A Curious Correspondent" writes as follows

to United Ireland :-"I have been expecting you to remark on a very interesting historical parallel. Are you not aware that at another great crisis in our National history another Bishop of Limerick whose name was also O'Dwyer, Edmund O'Dwyer, behaved a renegade and traitor to his country's cause? It was at the period of Kilken-

ny Confederation. The parallelism is very strik-ing. That O'Dwyer, like the present one, was made a bishop without having been a parish priest. He was a native of Limerick, too. As a priest he had shown much promise, and was taken up by Archbishop O'Queely, of Tuam, who sent him to Rome as his prector and got him en-trusted with a memorial from the Confederation praying the Pope to bestow a cardinal's hat on Father Luke Wadding. On his way back he was made Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick. He was an ardent supporter of the Old Catholic party and of the Nuncio's policy in the Supreme Council of the Confederation in which he sat as a spiritual peer. You will find him described n Rinuccini's despatches in all his glory as a Confederate celebrating with other prelates in his cathedral Owen Roe's victory at Benburb.

As Rinuccini's description gives a brilliant impression of the National situation at the time perhaps you will allow me to quote it in paren-thesis—"At four o'clock," he writes, "the procession moved from the Church of St. Francis where the thirty-two stands of colors taken from the Scotch had been deposited. The garrison of Limerick led the van, and the captured colors were carried by the nobility of the city. Then followed the Luncio, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Limerick, Clonfert and Ardfert, and after them the Supreme Council, the mayor and magistrates in their official robes. The people crowded the streets and windows; and as soon as the procession reached the cathedral Ic Deum was sung by the Nuncio's choir, and the latter pronounced the usual prayers, concluding the ceremony with solemn benediction. Next morning Mass pro gratiarum actions was sung by the Dean of Fermo in presence of the aforesaid bishops and magis-

But a darker hour came for the confederate cause, and when the fair weather appeared to have departed finally, Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick (to adopt a style of language which Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick to day affects), promptly "ratbed." Father Meehan, in his "Irish Hierarchy in the 17th Century," remarks that "it might have been fortunate for O'Dwyer to the condition of his country," as a single language of his country," as a single language of his country, as a single language of his language of h have died in that hour of his country's transient triumph, but he was doomed to taste bitterness and sorrow at home and abroad, and to find his last resting place far away from the old cathedral where his predecessors were entombed." Here is how Father Meehan records his con-duct: "Instead of adopting Rinuccini's bold duct: Integrated of adopting finincein's bold and honest policy, which spurned mere coleration of the Catholic religion, he allowed himself to be duped by the artifices of the lay members of the Supreme Council, most of whom were identified either by blood or partizanship with the crafty enemy of their creed and race—James, Marquis of Ormond. In fact the Bishop, with several others of his own order, allied him. James, Marquis of Ormond. In tact the Bishop, with several others of his own order, allied him-self to Ormond's faction, signed the fatal truck with Lord Inchiquin, and thus deserted the straightforward course which Rinuccini and the

straightforward course which kinucoini and the old Irish strove to maintain."

But Rinucoin's description of his behaviour is particularly striking, "For the last 18 months," he writes in 1648, "the Bishop of Limerick, to my utter amazement, and that of averyone else, has devoted himself to the party of Lord Ormond; and this indeed, is a sorry return for the benefits bestowed on him by the Holy See; but he has had his reward, for he is now the object of universal odium, and has separated himself from the sound politics of the rest of the clergy."

After the capitulation of Limerick to Treton

end was miserable. He lived in Brussels till 1654, "esting the salty bread of exile, and regretting with his latest sigh the fatal error that helped to bring ruin on his unfortunate country." He was buried at midnight, almost furtively, in a foreign grave, and no epitaph was placed muon his nomb." placed upon his tomb.

JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE.

BEATIFICATION OF THE APOSTLE OF EDUCATION.

Pastoral Letter From Archshblop Fabre The Life Work of the Most Blessed de la Salle and his Sons Reviewed -A Seed that was sown in Monereal and Covered the Continent.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre did not wish to allow the celebration of the beatification of the Most Blessed Jean Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the order of the Christian Brothers, to pass without specially calling the attention of Catholics to the momentous event and extolling the virtues of this great apostle of Christian education tues of this great apostic of Caristian education and reviewing the work now being done by his disciples throughout the civilized world. A solemn Triduum or three days celebration was held in the Church of Notre Dame.

THE PASTORAL LETTER

f the Archbishop of Montreal covers two columns of small leaded matter, and is in all respects an able treatise on the great subject of which it treats. His Grace commences by retember, 1880, in which he invited them to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the Institute of the Christian Bro thers; to day he asks them to thank Heaven for having, through the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, placed in the ranks of the most happy the venerable founder of the institute. which the venerable founder of the institute. Which he declares to have been one of the most useful institutions to the Church in modern times. The most Blessed De la Salle has received the royal diadem from the hands of the highest spiritual power on earth, which God gives to all who work in His name; the Pope has proclaimed him Most Blessed; the propagation of invental insertied on the hook of invental. his name is inscribed on the book of immortal ity with a title of nobility far ahead of the most pompous and illustrious qualifications of ordinary mortals." Then His Grace speaks of the heroic manner in which De la Salle labored for the greatest glory of God, and how his life's work was

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Then comes a sketch of his life from the time of his birth at Reims, in 1651, until his death on the 7th of April, 1719, at the age of 68. At the time of his death he left behind him 28 institutions, 274 brothers and 9,900 pupils. Six years later, Louis XV. granted letters-patent to the new Institut, and in the same year, 1725, Benoit New Institut, and in the same year, 1723, Benote XIII. issued a Bull placing it among the religious institutions. From this time the Institut developed itself in an extraordinary manner. In 1792, at the time of the suppression of the religious orders in France it had 121 houses of learning. After the results of the order was resulted. olution the work of the order was resumed. In 1840, while the order was under the direction of Brother Philippe, the founder was declared Venerable by Gregory XVI. In 1873 Pius XI. proclaimed the heroism of his virtues, and in 1887 Leo XIII. proclaimed him Most Blessed. From statistics at hand the order direct 1240 houses inhabited by 15,000 brothers or novices and instruct 400,000 children. In Canada there are 33 houses, 450 brothers or novices and about Members of the order are also to be found in different parts of the United States

England, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Spain, India, Italy and Turkey.

Canada is deserving of special notice. In 1837, on a wish expressed by Mgr. Bourget, the Sulpicians invited the Order to Montreal, and four brothers soon after arrived. It is from this small contingent that has sprung the work here and in the United States. His Lordship then

and in Chili and the Equator. Away from America Brothers are to be found in France.

A TOUCHING APPEAL

to parents and children to assist this great work and to imitate each in their sphere the piety devotion and sacrifices of the Most Blessed de He invites the faithful to pray God to increase the number of these devoted workers to strengthen their zeal and to crown their efforts with success for His good and that of his

BURIAL REFORM.

The Council of the Burial-Reform Associa tion has lately published a statement of its object and methods, together with "a few words addressed to those who have at heart the matter of reasonable, reverent. Christian burial, in its religious, sanitary and pecuniary aspects." The New York Council declares a purpose of urging the following specific reiorms:

The exercise of economy and simplicity in everything appertaining to the funeral.

The use of plain hearses.

The disuse of crape, scarfs, feathers, velvet rappings and the like. The avoiding of all unchristian and heathen

emblems and the use of any floral decorations bayond a few out flowers. The discouraging of any but immediate

members of the family from accompanying the body to the grave, but nothing in these rules and resolutions shall be considered as discouraging the attendance of persons at the grave in connection with the holding of re-

noney or society money must be spent on the The early interment of the body in soil su-

holent and suitable for its resolution to its ultimate elements. The use of such materials for the coffin as will rapidy decay after burial.

The substitution of burial plots for family The encouragement on sanitary grounds of the removal, in crowded districts, of the on the House was very marked;

body to a mortuary, instead of retaining it in A portly man, with sluggish eyes and hanging body to a mortuary, instead of retaining it in

poorest to proper and reverent burial.

relief for the poor from the grinding exactions some moments he stood and looked with mag-

of established funeral customs. As to the the words of the Council, that "the expense of interment has become intolerable," and that "everybody complains about it." On another point Bishop Potter is explicit, in a published letter. The Bishop saye: "It is most important to help people to think seriously about a matter which people of intelligence and culture dismiss too easily. We want some association of persons pledged in this mattter to a Spartan simplicity and to respect for immutable sanitary laws, and to have this we want, first, the linsamination of sound ideas. New York is girt about today by the festering germs of pestilence. One day that pestilence will break out and destroy; and then we shall realize how our fond and foolish dealings with the dead has provoked it."

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

HBERLIN, June 26.—Only 126 people of the public and the press were admitted to the openpublic and the press were admitted to the opening of the Reichstag. The gallery was full at 12 o'clock, when the procession of court pages and court officials entered. Then came the Emperor between the King of Saxony and the Rec. of Bavaria. He was in the uniform of a Property infantry general, with massive gold chan, and the order of the Black Eagle. He carried a white plumed helmet. With frid and measured steps Riemarch accorded the steps of measured steps Bismarck ascended the steps of the throne, bowing low, and placed the speech on while paper and gold border in the Emperor's hand. The Emperor began reading in a firm staccate voice like a commanding officer. There is only one remarkable emphasis, on the word "me." When he says, "I am resolved to preserve peace so far as it depends on me," he panees. He reads in very earnest tones the paybatters. He leads in very earlies to less the parage about continued friendship for the Czar. He is dignified and resolute but pale and wears a tired look. The speech was greeted with frequent bravos. The address ended Bismarck advances and bends over the Emperor's hand to kiss it. The Emperor the Emperor's hand to kiss it. The Emperor alies him shaking hands cordially and grate. raises him, shaking hands cordially and gratefully miling, amid ringing cheers. Then the Grand Duke of Baden calls for three cheera more for the Kaiser and the procession reform, the Emperor now in his royal mantle between the King of Saxony and the Regards of Bavaria. Between the standard and orb on the left is Von Moltke and his field marshals, stati in hand, and looks feeble and sged. On the right is Riemarck, like an old lion. Around are the hand, and looks feeble and sged. On the right is Bismarck, like an old lion. Around are the Knights of the Black Eagle in their rad velvet mantles, including the sailor Prince Henry, his and face recalling his father's charm. The Empress is in a red draped box on the left. Her condition explains her wearied look. She is in deep mourning and wears the heavy gold chain of the Black Eagle. The little Crown Prince looks pale but crosses his arms on the red covered rail tilts and peers

around. The President of the Reichstag shouts "Long live the Emperor King William of Prussia!" and three great cheers ring out on the air. The court preachers, Koegel and Porsing, who ministered to the last hours of William and Frederick, the famour Catholic socialist priest of Maen, Deputy Moffang, in violet cassock. the great political leader Beoningsen. National Liberals in uniform, land directors, Windthorst, in the centre in evening dress, with his yellow ribbon, are in the diplomatic gallery with the ambassadors and ministers. The royal procession passes out. The deputies are ranged in a crowded semic's cle in the space before the thruse. Bismarck appeared alone in gleaming white Magdeburg Cuirasaier uniform, erect, with firm step, keen eyes and thick snow white evehrows He mounts the dais, gazes around and retires to announce to the Emperor that the Reichstag waits. A debachment of the first guards, with their famous mitre caps, enter and pass out between the crowded deputies and the when the procession passes through in the same order as before, only the Bundesrath Council,

100 strong, precedes the Emperor in double The solemn procession moves through the saloon to the chapel, whence arise the rich tones of the organ and choristers' voices, the whole assembly joining in the service, especially in the clear, sweet Thanks Hymn, which, liberally rendered, reads, "Jesus, still lead on till rest be come," and in a *Te Deum*, with which ser-vice ends, and the procession then returns through the balls.

LONDON, June 27.—The excitement in the House of Commons last night surpassed that of the great debate upon Morley's motion the previous night. The Chamber was crowded with members and the lobbies with strangers, while the gallery for peers was filled in every part.

Ladies in brilliant costumes looked down from behind the bars of their prison-like cage at the animating scene below as a thin angular man with g asses arose from among the Irish benches to begin the wordy fray for Iroland. It was William O'Brien. His comrades received him with deafening cheers. The House settled itself to listen to an earnest, forcible speech. O'Brien is fast becoming the most eloquent member of his party. He has a style of oratory peculiar to himself. All his mind and body are in his utterances. There is no hesitancy for words, his sentences are clear-cut and epigrammatic, and his nervousness remarkable. He punctu-ates his sentences by gestures that twist his meagre frame in every fibre. O'Brien began by paying a tender and evidently sincere tribute to his imprisoned companion, Dillon, for his services to the tenantry of Ireland. Then he liscouraging the attendance of persons at the rave in connection with the holding of regions services.

The dispelling of the idea that all the club noney or society money must be spent on the uneral. spite of its power. Then the speaker turned around and in an even tone of voice congratulated the coercionists on their enterprise in go ing on a secret and

SNEAKING MISSION TO ROME

to solicit the Pope to join the great British empire in a mighty effort to put down a few rack-rented Irish tenants. The effect of the speech

body to a mortuary, instead of retaining it in rooms occupied by the living.

The impressing upon officers of public the air, began a venomous but dumsy personal attack on Mr. Gladstone by way of reply to Mr. Gibrien's brilliant effort. It was Henry Chape.

nificent contempt upon Chaplin. Despite his years the Liberal leader was the picture of sturdy manhood, with white hair, massive features and bright eyes. He said, while looking at Chaplin, who at this point presented neither a formidable nor edilying appearance, it was true he was teginning to suffer the infirmities of age, but trusted he still had enough energy and memory left to defend himself against personal attacks from men of the honorable member's calibre. This indescribably effective thrust brought down the whole House, and the great leader, in the best form, began with a ringing voice by a reference to Mitchellstown, and gave instance after instance of

MAGISTERIAL ILLEGALITY AND BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

He said the Government, despite all the powers of the Coercion Act, had failed to make the slightest progress towards a solution of the Irish question, and told the Tories to read Irish history, so as to legislate understandingly for the Ireland of to-day, and declared that in no country of the world had the law covered such atrocities as in Ireland. The people there had always been obliged to resort to technically illegal measures to get this rights, and the Plan of gal measures to get th it rights, and the Plan of Campaign was only another and more modern

After dinner, Balfour arese and repeated his usual set speech after an attack on Gladatone for alleged inaccuracies of facts. He did not touch on the fundamental issue of the Irish question. Mr. Sexton followed in a speech that completely demolished Balfour's case for the Government. The eloquent member for Belfast gave instance after instance of mean and party tyranny on the part of Balfour, and convicted him of being the main cause why the law was not upheld. He arrested the attention of the House by calling the Chief Servetary the jailer of his political opponents in Ireland and declarance that hiller was stronger in Ireland than ing that Dillon was stronger in Ireland than Basfour was in either England or Ireland, and was more respected in England than the Chief Secretary was anywhere. Contrary to previous arrangement, by which the Marquis of Harting-ton was to follow Mr. Sexton and Harcour: to wind up the debate, these speakers agreed to a division at once. The result was in nowise a surprise to the Liberals or Parnellites, it being a foregone conclusion that the Government would make a strong showing. The motion to censure the Government was voted down by

366 to 273. LONDON, June 28. - English aid is coming to the assistance of the Nicaragua conal. For some time the agents for rival schemes have been over here urging the co-operation of Brit-ish shippwaers, who have given it their careful consideration, that has been urged by various cansl agents, and as a result of these delibera-tions, which have extended over a year, upward of sixty of the leading shipowners and merchants of the United Kingdom held a meeting at Liverpool and pronounced their decision. Those present were unanimous in passing the fullowing resolution, which was moved and seconded by the Chilian consti, Thomas Bain, and Henry ield, the head of the Liverpool Iron Works This meeting of merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, having heard with satisfaction the explanation given by A. L. Blackman, president of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, relating to the plans of the company for the construction of the Niceragua Ship Capal, and having regard for the opinions expressed by James Abernethy, C.E., and Sir George Bruce, C.E., London, the past and present presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to the effect that after a careful examination and comparison of the various plans of construction of the inter oceanic ship channel across the territory of Nicaragna, they are satisfied that the plans submitted by Blackman are preferable to any others both as regards the working and maintenance of the canal, its cost of construction and time required for its completion, and that owing to the great width, waterway and capacity of the locks proposed, the canal will afford ample facilities for all traffic, however great, that may pass through it, as it will now ess the great advantage that vessels can navi gate at or near full speed and pass each other without danger or delay, which is not practicabl in the usual type of the canal restricted width resolved, that ship canal access to the territory of Nicaragua, would be an undertaking of the first importance to commerce and especially to the commerce of the United Kingdom and the The meeting regrets to learn that owing mainly to existing disputes between the Government of Nicaragua and the American company concerning a concession granted by the Government to the company, the carrying out of the project has hithered been delayed and trusts the Government and the company may speedily settle their differ-ences, and that the undertaking may be placed upon such a basis that ample security will be forded the capital seeking to be invested in that connection. All the money necessary i build a canal in connection with the previously secured American capital has now been pro-vided, and England will prove a good second to the United States in completing the work.

The vote taken on Mr. Morley's resolution was the largest vote recorded during the exis ence of this parliament. It was on strict part lines ; every commoner was accounted for, with the exception of Sir Edward Watkin, (Conserva-tive) who mysteriously disappeared just before the division was taken.

A storm, which threatens to be a decidedly severe one, is rising at Berlin. The cause of the trouble is the admission which Dr. Mackanzia is reported to have made that he was aware of the incurable character of the late Emperor's disease. Prince Bismarck's organ the North German Gazette, is out with an article condemning the English physicians' tactics and, at the same time, announces that the re port of the German doctors to Emperor Freder ck's case will shortly be published. The London Globe, in a leader on the subject.

says: The idea of medical interference in the highest regions of politics is monstrous. Dr. Mackenzie, on his return to England, must answer many questions affecting his alleged actions." The Globe continues: "If Dr. Mackenzie did really suppress the truth about the Emperor, whether or not for the reason alleged, that Frederick might accede to the throne, what could have induced him to reveal a state secret of the utmost importance and which is

secret of the utmost importance and which is shared by others in the state who are of the highest authority?"

LONDON, June 29.—The opinion is growing that Stanley is really the great white pashs whose arrival at Bahr-el-Ghazel province at the head of a large force is agitating the native mind at Suskim and Cairo, and set the Mahdi's recessed at Whatharm this later. successor at Khartoum thinking of the most arpeditious, means of annihilating the daring introder. Englishmen, who believe England's River. worth urging on the various grounds of good torrent of abuse against Gladstone, the grand taste, of regard for the public health, and of old man rose smid a tornedo of cheers. For Central African annals may culminate in a Count Herbert Bismarck will accommany to the failure por trom the grinding exactions some moments he stood and looked with For

of an ordinary postage stamp. One was written by Staten Bey and the other by the widow of an Egyptian officer, who lost his life in the massacre which followed the fall of Khartoum.

massocre which followed the fall of Khartoum.
The letters say Lupton Bey, one of Egypt's most trusted governors, has until lately been compelled to work in the rude arsenal of the Mahdi's successor established as a common laborer, has to herd with common Arab laborers, maked, save for a pair of drawers and a foz, and subject to the insults and ill-treatment of the native overseers.

Now his left is supewhat anyshionated, so has Now his lot is somewhat ameliorated, as he has been allowed to work in the mint from which ben allowed to work in the mint from which Khalifa Abdullah, the Mahil's successor, is furning out any amount of base coin which his subjects are for ced to pass current. Poor Slatin B:y is acting as Khalifa's forerunner, which brings him into uncomfortably close relations with that potentate. Barefoot and half-naked, be has to run by the side of his High Mightiness' horse, carrying a lance and small lianner. One of his most important duties is to hold the stirrup whenever the potentate deigns to mount or dismount. But most to be pitted of all is a German named Moufeld, who is kep the chains, and of the print's more wanteness. and of the tyrant's mere wantoners has several times been ordered out for execution. The fellow is actually strung up to the gallows and, after suffering all the agences of death, is cut down and resuccitated. The Mahdi's successor used to derive much amusement from similar tortures inflicted on Baron Lecke ndorff's servant and a Proseian non-commissioned officer named Klotz until death ended their sufferings a year ago Three missionaries and four nuns, Austrians and Italians, have been better treated, and beyond the inconvenience of having been compulsorily married, have not much to complain of except their actual captivity and the agonizing uncertainty in which they spend their days. One of the messengers who brought the fore-going news plackily agreed to return to the captives, and he left Cano June 5 for Khartoum, via Berber, carrying tiny letters for the cap-tives and a considerable sum of money for ther

tives and a considerable sum of money for there use over and above the large reward paid here for his faithful services.

LONDON, June 30.—Sir Edward Watkin member of Parliament for Hythe, who hits availaberal-Unionist, intends to introduce in the Commons an Irish local government bill, which proposes to establish district councils throughout the country to be elected upon the same suffrage. as the laws of the present boards of guardians, whose duties it is proposed the new district councils should take over to themselv. There would be a central council in D which would be elected by the district co-and which would be entrusted with the ge-control of purely Irish affairs. This control anneil would BÍB ODCO A VEST. AD would be elected for five secretary of state for Ireland, the law off, of the Crown and the heads of the var executive departments of the Imperial Governments.

ment, would be ex officio members of central council. The administration justice, and, to a certain extent, all matters Ireland, would still remain in the hands of t Imperial Parliament, in which the Irish men-bers would retain their seats, as at present The Imperial Priliament would also have the right to veto the decisions of the Dubl-Council. This is a general idea of the scheme. The approaching meeting of the three Emperors, of which reports are current and to some extent confirmed, have created some unessiness in Hungary, where fears are expressed that an

attempt will be made to restore the triple alliance of Germany, Russia and Austria in all its force, to the detriment of the special interests of Hungary.
The failure of the new Panama loan is due to the opposition of financial institutions, who have not as much faith in it as they have exhibited heretofore in previous loans. Another

cause of the small taking was the spread of the report of the death of the Comte de Lesseps, which had the effect of frightening small investors.

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

Rev. Edward J. Sourin, S.J., died recently at Loyola College, Baltimore, aged eighty Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., has consented to be the spiritual director of the A.O.H.

Louisville, Ky., has contributed \$11,000 towards the erection and equipment of the new Catholic University.

The Rev. Father Cleary, of Kenosha, the well-known temperance advocate, stated that the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has 500,000 members.

Archiehop Meurine, of the Mauritius, has floored" the anti-Catholic education in that truly Catholic colony of England, the Mauritius; the old " Isle of France."

Catholic services were held recently at the Opera House in Cleburn, Tex., by Father Murphy, of Weatherford. It is his intention to build a church at the former place.

In is quite remarkable that in the territory covered by the parish of Our Lady of the Rosary, South Boston, Rev. John J. McNulty ector, there are but four non-Catholic families Advices from Rome state that Mr. McCennell, a civil engineer, well known in the New the municipality of Boston, has entered the Oatbolic Church. England States, and at one time connected with

According to report, more than 4,000 monks and nuns have returned to their convents in Prussia since the relaxation of the prospective laws against religious orders in the kingdom.

The number is steadily increasing. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, has issued an Archdiocesan regulation requiring the banns of matrimony to be published three consecutive Sundays, or holydays, in the parish church hefore the marriage can be solemnized.

Fathers Vernis and Couppe, missionaries in Polynesia, have discovered a great river in New Guinea, which is navigable far inland and

[WRITEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

EVERY-DAY DANGERS.

A Startling Theory and an Absurd Application—Danger from Fire-Fires in Shops, Mills and Factories - Danger in the Ash-Pan - Garret and Storeroom-Care of Bedroom Closets.

A STARTLING THEORY AND AN ABSURD AP. PLICATION.

A physician of considerable local celebrity in his day is credited with the sasertion that, If we could only understand how delicate and complicated is the machinery of our bedies, and how easily it might be thrown out of working, we should be afraid to put hand or foot in motion, lest the fine balance that kept everything right should be destroyed. With all respect to the memory of the practitioner now long deceased, but very popular in his day, no doubt, who promulgated this startling theory, we may be permitted to enquire if knowledge of the human frame were sufficient to incapacitate one from moving, how it was that the worthy doctor himself, who knew every bone and sinew by heart, ever contrived to go on his extended rounds. Or perhaps we had better turn empiric on our own account, and taking a leaf out of his book declare that if people thoroughly understood the dangers lunking in household management, few or none would go to housekeeping. Strange to say, however, it is those who know the least about the subject who are most likely to suffer from the ille that a careful forethought or timely prevention might have averted.

DANGER PROM FIRE.

First of all, there is the universally-dreaded and overmastering danger of fire. It really seems little short of miraculous, conaldering the negligence of servants, the structure of dwellings, the manner of living, and the means at disposal for dealing with it, that the destructive element so seldom gets a foothold even in the most crowded centres of

FIRES IN SHOPS, MILLS AND FACTORIES,

Nor is it in private houses alone that the greatest danger in this connection exists, shope, factories and mills representing vast money value, as estimated by the local press at the time, take fire and are consumed, without any apparent cause, except the often cited one of the careless workman's match cast into a pile of easily ignited rubbish. Wood-shavings lying around work-shops and buildings in process of erection are regarded as an invitation to dauger, and the gamins of the neighborhood cart them off for aindling wood without any fear of an incounced foreman or angry proprietor interfering with their operations. The urchins indeed serve as a sort of a salvage corps in the best sense, by removing the cause of disaster.

DANGER IN THE ASH-PAN.

Another fruitful source of danger is the emptying of live coals mixed with ashes from stoves or ranges. These coals dumped thoughtlessly near sheds or fences retain their vitality for a considerable time, the ashes protecting them, and when the wind blows off the ashes, and fans the coals, the fire sectually seems to reach out for its natural aliment, and the timber of shed or fence being light and dry as so much tinder-wood, a fire, not perceived till too late, is the conacquence.

CARRET AND STOREROOM.

Quantities of paper, especially if in scattered sheets, or light summer clothing hanging against a door or wall are out of place in a room used for alceping or into which the occupants of the house may have occasion to go with an uncovered light. A careless habit not by any means unusual, of going into a room soldom occupied searching for something in the dark, with a match hastily struck and as habtily thing away when the search is over, has caused many a fire.

It would be a good rule in many a home where the garret is used as a recep able for diamed furniture and wearing apparel if children and servants were interdicted from going up with lights on any excuse what-

It would be still better to do away altogether with the use of the attic as a storeroom of articles long past use in the household menage, and the fewer repositories for clother the hetter.

Besides, is it not singular that so many unexplaine l fires originate in attice? Insurance companies are cognizant of this fact to their

CARE OF BEDROOM CLOSETS.

Bedroom closets, in general use in modern houses, as supplementing, and in many cases doing away altogether with that massive unwieldy structure of walnut or mahogany, the wardrobe, used for the storage of apparel, if not ventilated except by the door opening into the room, should frequently be aired. Every morning, while the bedroom windows are open and the bed-covering is being aired, that is, while the inmates of the house are at breakfast, the closets belonging to each room should be aired too.

The arranging of closets should never be

done by night, however, for obvious reasons. Packing of trunks or any hasty prepara Mons for a journey should, if possible, be done by day-light. Not long ago the papers reported the sad case of a young lady burnt death while stooping over her trunk, packing it with the lamp on the floor beside her.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Not long since, it was the custom to acsount for any fire, mysterious in its origin, as occurring by "spentaneous combustion." This convenient term did very good service for a while. But there was a germ of truth in it. in what other way could the catastrophes constantly occurring in large manuinsteries be accounted for.

Scientific papers took up the cry. On investigation it was found that rags or cloths used in cleaning, rubbing and olling the machinery—cotton waste is largely used for this purpose—thrown in a heap after the cleaning was done, and left there saturated with oil, terpentine and other inflammable substances, and having been subjected to nowerful fric-Mon, generated heat, which under favoring eiroumstances, as a sudden breath of outside air. started into flame with the most terrible

We may, therefore, safely take the demontrated truth home to ourselves, and it should the part of the careful mistress of a house-the to look after the disposal of the cloths in the rabbing or furnitare. They should be ther put into water after use, preparatory to washing, if they re to be used gain, or better still, be consigned to the latchen stove, where they can work no harm. A lady who aimed at keeping herself con-

now and then into scientific as well as literary periodicals, had just been reading an article on "Spontaneous Combustion." The next time the servant in the modest establish ment of which our friend was the head was engaged in rubblug the furniture, the lady took occasion to warn the girl not to let the ctothe lie around in the usual careless manner. The servant, a strong country girl, polished up the articles of furniture till their polished surfaces shone like so many mirrors. Proud of her strangth, she called to the lady to feel how het the burnishing cloths had become. They were woollen and saturated with oil and turpen-tine. The lady repeated her caution and the girl promised to attend to it, but laughed at girl promised to attend to it, but largeou averaged from the precaution. Seized by a misglying the She made her way straight to the terrane number and went down a few moments afterwards to down, and has destroyed the young trees. Johnny Hurrell say she have done depredations ensirely on the rose bushes, and he swore than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than a mold have killed her doad day many than the mold have killed her doad day many than the mold have killed her doad day many than the mold have killed her doad day many than the mold have killed her doad day many than the mold have killed her doad day many than the mold have killed her doad day and her way straight to the termore her doad do not her than the mold have killed her doad day and her way straight to the termore her doad do not her than the mold her way straight to the termore her doad do not her than the mold her doad do not her than the mold her than the mol the basement, when laid across the rounds of a clothes-horse that stood folded up under a side window that was open, through which a brisk breeze was blowing; there were the cloths burning away, no one in sight, but a thing blass assisting from them and the mades. blue bless arising from them, and the wooden bars of the clothes horse half burned through. MARIANA.

AMERICAN WOMEN OF TITLE.

The number of American beauties and heiresses who, since Miss Patterson esponsed Jerome Bonaparte, have married foreigners with titles is enormous and grows larger every year. They are from all parts of the country, and Philadelphia has at the present time at least a dozen fair daughters who are baronesses in different parts of Europe and as many more countries. A few of American women recalled who are married to

Baroness Von Fricson, of Germany; Miss Smith, of Philadelphia. Marquise de Valori, of France; Miss Le-

doux, ci New Orleans. Lady Hesketh, of England; Miss Sharon. of Calsfornia. Princesa de Lynar, of France; Miss Paraona

of Obio. Countries Lonetti, of Italy; Miss Chisholm,

of Sout' Carelina. Many se de Gaucy, of France; Miss Ridge ray, o. 'niladelphia.

Marti via de Mores, of France; Miss Von

Hoffma f New York. Rusboli, of Italy; Miss Broadwood Princ. Count Gaili, of Italy; Miss Roberts, of

Phildelphia. Counties de Coetlogon, of Italy; Miss Blake of Hoston. Lady Waterton, of England; Miss Hamil-

ton, of California. Viscountess de Roys, of Italy; Miss Millenberger, of New Orleans. Lady Churchill, of England; Miss Jerome, of New York.

Counters de Susaunet, of France; Miss French, of Albany. Lady Harcourt, of England ; Miss Motley, of Bostor.

Princess Colonns, of Italy; Miss Mackay, f California. Baroness de Rivere, of Italy; Miss Blant,

of Mobile. Lady Mandeville, of England; Miss Yznaga, of New York.

Baroness von Rosen, of Sweden; Miss Moore, of Philadelphis. Baroness de Charette, of Italy; Miss Polk, of ennestee.

Baroness Ruartorze, of Belgium; Miss Goron, of Ohlo. Countess Amadei, of Italy; Miss Lowis, of

Connectiont, These are not one tenth of the number, and within a few weeks a half dozen more heireases have followed in the same path.

HOUSEHOLD WISDOM.

Keep large pieces of charcoal in damp corner and in dark places. If kerosene is spilled upon the clothing, hang the article soiled in the sir and the spot and

smell will soon disappear. Tamalla weter mand to we stains, grass and fruit stains from linen, is made as follows: Mix well in an earthen vessel on: pound of sal sods, five cents' worth of chloride of lime and two quarts of soda water. A nice accessory to a closet without drawers

enitable for laying in a nice dress, is to make one or more bags to cover over a dress, and thus protect it from dust. These bags are made longer than the dress skirt, and are hung up by

Put under the damask cloth upon the table s sub-cover of thick Canton flannel, if you cannot afford the heavier table felt sold for this pur-pose; or an old blanket, darned, washed and kept for this use only, will prove satisfactory. The upper cover will be more smoothly, look like a much better quality of napery and keep clean a third longer than when spread over the hare table top.

A porcelain-lined kettle is the best kind of vessel for preserving, and this is so popular now, that it is rarely the brass or copper kettle that is used, but as there are some who cling to the old-fashioned vessel, they should be very care-ful and see that it is scoured as clean as possible before using,

An elastic mucilage: To twenty parts o alcohol and one part of salicylic acid, three parts of soft soap, and three parts of glycerine. Shake well, and then add a mucilage made of ninety-three parts of gumarabic, and 180 parts of water. This is to keep well, and to be thoroughly elastic.

The quickest way to crack ice: Put a lump of ice on a clean, folded towel; take a pin and cover its head with a fold of the towel in your hand; you will find that you can drive the pin instantly through the thickest part of the ice, chipping it as you require, and as fast as you can move your hand from one piece to the

HERE ARE SUGGESTIONS.

Never wear cotton in the ears if they are dis charaing.

Never put anything in the ear for the relief of Never attempt to apply a poultice to the in-

ide of the canal of the ear. Never use anything but a syringe and warm water to free the ear from discharges.

Never strike or box a child's ears. This has been known to rupture the drum and cause incurable deafness. Never wet the hair if you have any tendency

to deafness: wear an oil silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving. Never let the feet remain wet or cold, or si with the back toward a window, as these things tend to aggravate any difficulty of that nature.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger tips if they itch; do not use the head of a pin, lead pencil or hair pin or anything of that Never put milk, grease or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for such things soon become rancid and tend to increase

inflammation. Hot water will answer the pur-pose better than anything else and can do no harm. Do not become alarmed if a living inc ters the ear. Warm water poured into the ear will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface and can be extracted with the fingers. A few puffs of, smoke blown into the ear.

gers. A few puffs of sunosce will stopely the insect.

Never meddle with the ear if a foreign subsubsection in the subsection in the sub stance, such as a button, bead or seed enters it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the werrant with the current literature of the day, than and who, for that purpose, dipped a little car.

BY MBS. HABTLEY.

CHAPTER VI.

'Here is a pretty message from the Barretts-town Castle range atout the goat! The impu-dence—the impudence that you 'ave, Kitty Mecan, to come and tell me such a thing Deed then, now, ma'sm, what could I do with the message but just to give it to yourself as I got it? Oh Lard, yes! just as I was

given is I give it to you, ma'am.'
The goat,' pursued Miss D'Arcy, 'will be abouthe next time she is seen in the demeane.

ute, only he knew she was surs. Dond yes, Miss Marion, you'd better be surking of dat. 'Twas you let her out, and where is her chain, too? Johnny he carried her here in a bit of a rope, said she had no chain on her. Where did you tasten her this morning? I told you, Muss D'Arcy, I had no hand or part in dat. Twas dere, and I cannot find the chain no-

'It was I rent the roat, or let her go, across the weit, and the chain has fallen into the river. Marion spoke quite unconcernedly.

'And why, may I ask, did you take upon ourself to do any such thing?' demanded Miss

D'Arcy.
Oh! she would have destroyed the flowers

'Oh! she would have destroyed the flowers there at the race, and she has eaten down all the grass in the garden. Godfrey, you might have fished up the chain as I saked you to."
"What are you talking about?" asked her brother, who had just then sauntered in.
'Malley's ranger, one of his servants, has had the insolence to send an importanent message to me. Kitty Macan, repeat what you were told to repeat, as you say, to Mr. Godfrey. Godfrey, listen to what this creature had the audacity to say to my face; Kitty Macan, you for-

get yourself strangely.
'Do I, begob! answered Kitty, who was clearly quite unaffected by Miss D'Arcy's out raged dignity, and continued to clatter the

plates and knives.

'Nanny went up the terrace and did mischief,' explained Marion. She never is content with grass when she can get flowers—nasty thing! and flurrell brought her home, saying she would surely be shot next time.' That's all, observed Godfrey nonchalantly.

'Come and give ne my tes. I'm basy this evening. I shall drive the goat into the demesne to morrow myself, and let Hurrell shoot her if he dares.'

'Well, den, I wouldn't, if I was you,' observed Kitty. "Dat's just why they are so particular, because O'Malley and his lady are com-

ing home. Dey's comin' directly, all of a sudden, and some beautiful quality wit' dem. They all started with surprise, and for an instant to one spoke. Marion, after a glance at her sunt, left her seat, and under pretence of doing something at the side-table, crossed over

to Kitty Macan and pulled her sleeve.

'What did Father Paul tell you—often—and 'What did rather tau, well just the doctor, too ?'

'Oh Lard, yes i not to speak of dose O'Malleys. I was forgetting, yes,' returned Kitty below her breath, with a glance in Miss

D'Arcy's direction. 'I want tea, I say,' repeated Godfrey. 'Aunt Jul, can't we have tea now ? I want to do some

Miss D'Arcy rang the bell, and then without rising from her chair turned he self about and unlocked the press beside her ; then she took out her tea-caldy. As the door swung open it dis-closed a motely store ranged upon the two shelves, papers of sugar flour, starch, justled bars of soap and strings of candles. A large bowl of eggs flanked a piece of bacon. A quantity of papers, books, and parcels were jumbled together in a heap with these. No one was ever allowed to go near this museum of treasures, over which its proprietress kept watch and ward all day, while at night the key reposed with her great old watch, her resary and her paroissien on a table beside her bed. Her bedroom was immediately behind the sitting room, a pleasant sunny apartment looking into the garden, and between these two rooms, with the exception

of her Sunday excursion to mass, which was made in a bath chair. Miss Juliet D'Arcy's life Gertrude came in at this juncture, and laid a down to Chapel House to practise, as was her wont every afternoon. Her brown hair was all tossed and her checks flushed. She was a well-grown bright child, full of animal health

and energy, which just now found an outlet in her school tasks. As Godfrey was Juliet D'Arcy's spoilt darling she was Father Paul's, and at the convent school her strong will and force of character made itself felt also. Godfrey, darling, observed Miss D'Arcy, when the evening meal, an exact replace of the

when the steam green, an exact replace of the breakfast, had begun, 'you eat nothing. Let Kitty get you an egg—do!'
'Please, do, Godfrey, you are working so hard; keep up your strength,' added Gertrude,

The irony provoked no comment from her brother, who allowed Kinty to be sum-moned without demur. Miss Juliet selected with great discrimination an egg from the bowl in her store, and confided it to Kitty Macan, who in due time presented it to her young master with the wrong end up in a wine-glass. Gertrude, on seeing her brother begin to eat the egg, was taken with an uncontrollable fit of

laughing.
'Leave the room!' commanded Miss D'Arcy, staring at her with her eyes wide open as if with astonishment. Gertrude obeyed, laughing still, and first drinking up the contents of her cup.

"Godfrey," said Marion, after a long panes,

you might have fished up that chain now; may be it will never be got.'

He raised his dark eyes for a moment and then answered deliberately, 'what matter?'

'She will ruin the garden and go into Quirke's cabbage-fields. Oh, Godfrey, you must!'
'I will tell you what you may do, miss, spoke bliss D'Arcy, 'and that is just to go and get a cord and a chain from your friend Miss. Ouin. She will be only too glad to oblige you

do you hear?'
'Yes,' answered Marion, in a voice that plainly meant 'No.'
'You can just set off for the town and tell the Quins you want the loan of a chain or a strong bit of cord. If you will know people of that kind, at least let them be of use to you.

To this speech neither of the young people paid the slightest attention.
'I confess,' went on Miss D'Aroy, 'I wonder at your condescension to that Quin girl, that you would allow recople to see her in your company. I do not object in the same manner to Ahearne's daughter at Lambert's Castle, Farmers are another thing, but these tradespeople! I tell you Marion, it is time that cerseq.,

Well, I was at school with her long enough, You made no objection to that.'

'That was another thing. When I was at school, long long ago in Paris, the daughters of the tradeamen of the quarter were in the same class as young duchesses. It did not follow that they were companions in after life.

"Marion isn't a duchess,' observed Godfrey.
"Mell you will tell me, sir, that she is not in
a very different position to Quin's daughter.'
Miss D'Arcy had drawn herself up straight, Miss D'Aroy had drawn herselt up straight, and looked from one to another with an angry, excited look. Neither replied to her. The boy's face grew darker and more lowering. His long-shaped velvety eyes, black now in the evening light, were fixed with an expression at once forbidding and defiant on Miss D'Aroy's.

ting his hands in his pockets, strolled out care

leasly without even turning his head. Marion listened to him while he unlatched the hall door and went down the steps into the drive. He had not taken his cap, which lay on the window test, so he culd not intend to go far. She handed her aunt a smelling bottle containing salts, which were hadly in need of renewing. Then she moved the chair back to its wonted corner of the hearth, dropped a couple of sods on the fire, and seated herself on an old worked pric dieu chair opposite her

grand aunt's place.

Little by ittle Miss D'Aroy's agitation placed

off Her troubled perturbed inco-regained its
wouted aspect, and her halds ceased their wonted aspect, and her halfds ceased their strange nervous action. Marion, without seeming to do so, watched her quielly until Kitty Maran, having finished her own refection, came in. Then she alipped by and into the frost yard to look for Godfrey A passing glance assured her that he had gone out on the river bank. It was nearly dark, but she soon found him standing at the near end of the

'Oh, there you are,' she began. What made you speak that way to Aunt Ju, Godfrey?' You know she is not to be upset or excited. Godfrey began to whistle softly, and made no

reply.

Let us get up the chain, and Marion. I will go and bring you the garden rake. Godfrey, you must do it now. How are we to manage the goat to-morrow? She went round to the couse yard as she spoke, and presently returned with a long-handled rake. Godfrey took it from her, and made for the weir.
'Don's fall in,' said Marion, as she, tollowing him closely, watched him start on the rather difficult task of balancing himself on the narrow

ledge,
Now say whereabout it was she dropped

A little farther-two more steps. Now ! just there she let her collar and the last bit of her chain fall at that spot. Godfrey let the rake which he had been using

as a balancing pole drop into the water, and crouched down, sitting on his heels on the narrow ledge of the weir. He then bagan raking and groping in the mud of the river bot-

'It will never be got,' he said, after a series of gropings. 'I'll move a little nearer the bank.
Are you sure that she let it fall in on this

He rose again to his full height, and retraced his steps to about half the distance, then re-peated his dredging operations, to equally little

I shall come down in the morning and dive for it, he said. 'There is no use trying now.'
I think it will be got somehow. You know
I got that at Chapel House, and Miss Johnston may want it again.'
'I say,' Godfrey began, 'this is comical—
O'Malley coming back at last—is it not? It is

now six years almost since he set foot in the place, often as he said he was coming. Why does he come now, I wonder?'
I heard it was that his wife, Lady Blanche

wants him to get into Parliament, and, of

course, his own county is selected for honor. He is probably coming down to salt the constituency.

Marion listened contentedly without understanding a word. Her brother, indeed, was only quoting from the hotel porch gathering It was the merest echo of nonsense, but, having a vague flavor of malignant intention, was ac

epted unquestioningly by porch and bridge alike. Lady Blanche and her cousin, and the band of the cousin, and the brother of the con sin. I forget all their names, continued God-frey. He seemed excited, and spoke in a bitter

forced voice. 'Well, I know them. A girl told me at school to day.' This was from Gertrude, who had come out at the side gate and approached them unobserved. 'Lady Blanche's cousin is only a sert of distant cousin, a Mrs. Court-hope. They said at first she was ber sisterin law, but Aunt Ju says she would be Lady Something Courtbope. She's Mrs. Courthops, and her husband is a member of Parliament. He is coming over for Easter to inquire into the Fenians or something like that, and then there's a young gentleman from college coming with them for the fishing. He's Tighe O'Malley's relation also, -Mr.

O'Malley's relation also, Mr. I forget his name. He will be a man of title.'
'You know it all, I see,' said Godfrey snubbingly; 'a nice lot of salmon they'll get, won't they? I wonder how long they mean to

stop?'
'I don't know. Marchmont said to Mrs. Fagan at the hotel he could not tell if Mr. O'Malley would go to London for the season or no. He was quite surprised. The visitors will only stay a fortuight.

Marion listened to Gertrude's eager repetition of the news which she had heard at school. She also was moved by the news. She wondered vaguely what effect upon herself this much talked of home coming of the master of Barrettstown would have. Some it must have; Tighe O'Malley was no favorite, and the country people and townsfolk either pretended to, or really aid, look on the Mauleverers as rightful heirs, and treat them as such. This was in the absence of the unlawful owner and master, as they chose to esteem him. How his presence among them migh work remained to

All three stood still and were silent, each of them occupied with different thoughts, though with eyes fixed on the same obje with eyes fixed on the same colect—the road leading to the great entrance of the Castle. This, which was private, ran by the river on the opposite side, but the lodge gates were hidden in a great clump of trees. No one could come or go on that road without being seen from the mill-house gates. Marion was thinking that she must avoid the river road benceforward on that account, so that she might not see any of the newcomers. Gertrude reflected that on and after to morrow she would go to school and come home by the river road, in order to see as much as possible of the travellers to and from Barrettstown Castle. She would have to pass the chapel, and the win-dows of the Chapel House, these being situated about half a mile nearer to the lows, and round the next bend of the river, They were, in fact, built in the demeane grounds; O'Malley had given the site shortly after he had inherited the estate.

'They are awfully busy up at the castle,' continued Gertrude; 'tervants down from Dublin, and fuss, and workmen, and furniture -all sorts of things; I wonder they never came

'I wonder what brings them now.' muttered Godfrey; 'wonder if he will have a couple of guards like Marchmont.' Godfrey's thoughts were full of O'Malley too, but in a different

way.
'Why? why do you say that!' asked Marion startled; 'Why should he want the police-Do you suppose they have forgotten the evictions up at Kilfmane four years ago? For

that matter the people he transplanted on the reclaimed land, down towards the Friar's Bridge, are not too content. Marion, I'll make you a bet that he has protection in a fortnight.'
'I-you will do nothing of the kind, God-

frey. 'Marion,' said Gertrude suddenly, 'you were at Lambert's Castle to day. Is it true that Mary Aheams is going to enter the novice-

ship?'.
'To enter the noviceship?—she must be a postulant first. I know nothing about it. I don't believe she will marry Harry Capel, though. Now, please not to tell anything at St. Monica's to-morrow, do you hear? or to

Miss Johnston, either.

Very well, Marion, since you wish it, but is, is well you told me, 'zeplied Gertrade.

'Why should she speak of it?' asked Godfrey. evening light, were fixed with an expression at once forbidding and defiant on Miss D'Aroy's.

Marion's too seemed to question her, but in a different way. The old woman's face, as she met those two glances, changed in a marked and peculiar manner. In spite of her effort, the stern reproof she attempted to convey by her look vanished. Her eyes fell under Godfrey turned his back to them and blaw a loud shrill whistle. Then he listened; Marion and Gerkrude, astonished, listened also. For a moment there was not a sound. The hurried habble of the race, the cocasional drowsy moved and shook, and she pushed her chair back a little, and turned herself sideways from the table.

Godfrey rose slowly from his seat, and, putting his hands in his pockets, strolled out care-

come to their ears, bosne along it almost

seemed in unison with the river. There came a second whitele, as remote and faint, and yet different.

Godfrey uttered some eisculation. seemed to blend surprise and impatience in equal parts. He seized the two girls by the arms with a sudden and violent grip.

'What hour of night is this for us to be out

here?" In with you both prayers are waiting

Marion offered no resistance. Gertrude struggled and prefested, only to find her arm gripped more painfully. They were pushed and pulled by their typant until the sitting room was reached. Godfrey then let them, go and dropped lazily into the chair opposite his aunt.

They were out on the bank, lurking short in the damp air, Amst Ju; I have fetched them is the damp air, Amst Ju; I have fetched them is

to prayers. Gertrude had nothing on her head.

the bell for Kitty."

It was half-past nine, Kitty Macan had sent home her aide-de-camp, a barefooted girl frum the town, who did all the rough work and kept hept her company in the kitchen, and a shock-headed boy, bareheaded like the girl, and who waited on and kept her company. She was sitting over the embers of the turf fire, meditatively awaiting the wonted aignal. As soon as the sound of the bell roused her, she got up and proceeded to go through a sort of rubric of her own. She swept the hearth clean, placed the shovel and tongs to the right-hand side of the fire, close to the pile of turf, filled a bowl with clean water and placed it on the dresser. This was for the "good people" or fairies, and she would far rather, if is came to choosing, omit her prayers than this ceremony. Having finished is she took a huge old black rosary off a nail, and betook herself to the sitting-room om for

family worship.

Marion handed her aunt a leather-covered prayer-book and a rosary from the ora-tery against the wall. The table was pulled close to Miss D'Arcy's chair, and the lamp placed so the light fell upon the book. Ger-trude took her red coral beds and knelt down torne took her red coral bads and kines down before the little lamp. Marion had her accus-tomed place beside her aunt, who was obliged to remain sitting. Kitty blacan let herself drop on a mat before the sette at one side of the room, kneeling so as to look towards the oratory, crossed herself and ducked her head to the fluor; Godfrey wasted until Miss D'Arcy had begun, then slipped noiselessly and unob

erved out of the room.

The family devotions lasted twenty minutes. Miss D'Arcy read the prayers aloud from her book, although she knew them off by heart. After them came the rosary, Decade by decade did she give it out pitilesely until the prescribed number had been accomplished. Kitty Macan prayed with until on and from the depths of her soul; the fervour of her responses quite dimmed those of the two girls. The end came at last. The resaries replaced, with Macan produced.

trude, though she knew this, complained never-theless. 'I have not done half my lessons yet. It is Godfrey who burns our candles as well as

own lamp.'
Marion replaced some books upon their shelves kissed her aunt's forehead, and went up-The narrow steep staircase led into a corridor, with bedrooms opening off it on both sides. A large window, destitute of curtain or blind, admitted a clear stream of movelight at one end. Marion's room was a large square apartment looking out upon the garden; it commanded a view of one of the bends of the river as well, at some distance down. The window was open. She seated herself sideways in it, and remained there looking out pensively int, the half obscurity; there was a moon, but it was cloudy for the moment. Before long her eye was caught by a dark shadow crossing the path at that part which her window commanded. She could just distinguish it. It vanished into shadow. After a moment some other figures flitted past. A sudden thought came into her mind; she jump-

ed up and ran into Godfrey's room.

He was there, His lamp was burning on a table in the window. Godfrey, seased with a book open before him, was smoking. 'Shut the door, please,' he said, without looking round. 'The draught is enough to blow out

'I suppose you have come on the same errand as Gertrude,' he continued. 'You shall not take the lamp. I want it—though not to read by.' As he spoke he shut up th.

'Are you not-don't you mean to read?' she 'Who could be bothered ?' returned he, standing up and stretching himself. 'It's all stuff of Father Paul. I'll be no bank clerk. Tighe O'Malley has the confounded impudence to pro-O'Malley has the confounded imputence so propose to get me some such appointment. An excise officer, indeed! It it was some outdoor thing now, but fancy stuffing in a bank like Murphy and Kelly down there for seventy or a

he stopped and sighed profoundly.
What will you do then, since you are not to go to school any more? to school any more?'
'Do! I don't know. Don't ask me, Marion!'

Do! 1 don't know. Don't ask me, Marion! he retorted, almost savagely. 'What can I do? I don't like even to think. There now,' Godfrey broke off, suddenly changing his tone. 'I'm off. Where is my cap? Ob, here!' 'Where are you going, Godfrey?' cried Marion, on seeing him turn down the lamp, and then swing himself over the window-all. She

one of the outbuildings.
'What are you doing, Godfrey? I won't let

you go l' Let me go! Marion, don't be a little fool. I am going down there to smoke a pips in the river path with some fellows. That's all. Don't make a noise. Look! do you see the light of Aunt Ju's window there on the grass, Marion ? You will give her a fright if you make me lose my balance and fall into the garden. Hands off, I say! else shall jump, and perhaps break

upon the coping stone, and then let himself drop over and out of sight.

Marion gazed after him with a mingled sense

of fear, perplexity and astonishment. I must tell Fasher Paul, was her first articulate thought. Who can his companions be?

Then she remembered the curious under-our-

Then she remembered the curious under-current of political ferment at that moment permeating the town, the rumors of midnight meetings, drillings on the hillsides, the increase in the number of the constabulary. It was impossible for even her, who lived a life apart, and who was forbidden to read the newspaper, to escape knowing and feeling something of the troubles that stirred the air. Could Cladian but no about any impossible. Godfrey - but no - that was impossible. Feminism was confined to the common people, the farmers sevant men—the poor people. There were plenty of farmers sons engaged in it. Who was it that had said Luke Absance and Harry Capel, and every common wars leading manufact. so many more, were leading members? Even so, Godfrey could have no feeling in common with them. He despised them all, as Aunt Ju did. And yet I when she thought of the whiat-ling, the dark figures on the river bank, and now this nocturnal excursion of the wild untraci able, if levable, Godfrey, she could not help feeling surious and uneasy.

HAT THE CHAPTER VIL

How for the rebels which stand out in Ireland, Expedient manage must be made my liege. As soon as Godfrey found himself on the

course. Here, however, he was challenged course. Here, however, he was challenged a lew whistle, or rather a sort of chirrup, a ceeding from the back of the dich. Go., coughed in reply; and a dark figure rose in the shelter of the bushes, and approached in Evening it said the newcomer, saunter, leisurely over beside him.

'What is up to night?' asked Godfrey.
'Nothing. The boys are all up at Fenjar

Nothing. The boys are all up at Feeler. The night's too bright for practice, and then business on hand.

business on hand."

'What is the business, Cadegan?' ask Godfrey eagurly.

'Hush! don's speak so loud. Swearing in few shaps from Skreen at the upper end of the benefit of the Knockstuart bog again being sent up to the Knockstuart bog again. Tony Smith has sent shear there now twice find us. It's far bester drilling ground than the demense, and now that O'Alalley's coming hom we daren's so in there.'

we daren't po in there.'
'I see. You think now that the police has
got two sells about Knockstuart, they we

got two sells about Knocksthars, busy won come after us there again?'
'No—hush!—what's that!' cried Cadora 'I shought I heard a horse's foot. Godfrey, it us get off the road. Come over here by the ditch. The moonlight is as clear as day, as the patrol might be down on us.'

170 cases?' said Godfrey. continuing the Who cares? said Godfrey, continuing walk in the middle of the road.

Cadegan seized his arm and dragged his over to the ditch side, where in the shadow the bushes and weeds their presence was m likely to escape detection.

likely to escape detection.

'I'll report you,' said Cadogan, 'you you see ! . Is that the way you obey orders? We may meet the patrol any minute. Don't you have be avested and shut no id. know you may be arrested and shut up months just for being out after dark?" This suggestion seemed to rather sober God frey, who was in a perfect quiver of excitemes.

He walked along behind his companion as kept a sharp lookont heatward. kept a sharp lookout backwards. mept a sharp lookout backwards. When the had proceeded thus along the same road in something over a mile and a half, keeping will in shadow of the wall of Barratestone. in ahadow of the wall of Barrettstown

if there's any one in sight along the road. It a very bare one, and if we are caught on the there's no way of hiding.'
Godfrey, to whom all this secreey and man cuaring was a perfect delight, readily obeyed and crept to the place indicated. One gland round the turning was enough. He came flying ack waving his hard.

all the time, they came to a sharp turn. Cade gan halted. 'Slip up there to the turn and so

back waving his hard.

'Four or more peelers—the mounted patrolcoming along fast.'

'Over the ditch with us, and he flat,' sai
Jim Cadogan, putting his precept in practic
without loss of time. Godfrey fumbled through
the furze bushes which grew on 'op of the dite.

and collect into what was luckily a dry bolland rolled into what was luckily a dry holler behind it. Jim Cadogan lay down on his far and crawled up to the edge of the bank to lool over. He was well in shelter, and commands The end came at last. The resaries replaced, Kitty Macan produced a candle stick, and demanded, in a voice which her orisons had hereft of all but intelligibility, a candle. Miss D'Arcy crossed herself deliberately—she was always the last to finish her devotions—she refused fiatly.

"Quin's shop would not keep you supplied with candle-light." She addressed her nieces angrily.

"Go to bed in the dark."

There was nothing for it but to obey, Gertrude, though she knew this, complained neverman. Godfrey lying at full length saw only it was a first of the rebels hiding place before the could see them. Each man carried a carbine and the moorlight glistened on their helms and the accourtements of the horses. Undays could see them completely from behind him the second seems at last. The resaries replaced, a good view of the read. In a minute the sound of horses' feet, of four mounted constants in the readway that they were nazily at reason of the rebels' hiding place before the could see them. Each man carried a carbine and the accourtements of the horses. Undays could see them completely from behind him the second seems and the second seems and the second seems and the second seems are supplied with and the moorlight glistened on their helms and the second seems are supplied with an are supplied with an are supplied with an are supplied with an are supplied with a supplied with man. Godfrey lying at full length saw only the tops of the helmets above the bank. Both helmets above the bank. their breaths as the patrol passed. green, moving along leisurely and in per silence, were soon out of ear-shot.

Godfrey confessed to a curious sensation. was his first night out with the boys, althor, he had been sworn in nearly a week below Strange thoughts flitted before his mind's en as he raised himself on his elbow and look after the little squad already diminishing in a moonlit distance of the road. How would it if those representatives of a foreign tyran were dragging him off to the constabulary h rack with them? He rather liked the idea, pictured himself marching down the main str the cynosure of all eyes, towards the whis washed barrack with its bullet-proof shutte and door.

'They are out of range now,' said Jim Cu gan, sitting up on the ditch; 'I was in thinking as they went by if I had a ma-ing rifle I could nearly do for the four or the It would take a deal of nerve, though, and don't think any one could be sure of more two at so close a distance.

You know they have their revolvers always handy. You would be very apt to get a coup of bullets before you had rolled over the who little use. It's a rare cool hand that will he any one with a revolver taken suddenly the way. Did you ever fire one? Do you mind the way it jumps up in your hand? You should have the control of the co

keep it very low to do any good with one

those revolvers.'
They are out of sight of us now,' said Go frey. 'Let us be moving.'
Have patience, will you?' retorted his friend'.
I never saw the like of you for wanting to my your head against the wall. I'll bet any most you will be in the county gaol before six mont are over your head. Much good you'll do to

first. Godfrey! avic! and beg of the devil Jim Cadogan's exhortation, which had begu in a tone of unmistakable ang-r, rounded into lazy good humor as he roiled over on back, and put a little wedge of tobacco in

mouth with which to kill time. Godfrey pouted, but obeyed. A few minute saw the pair once more en route, this tim Before very long they were joined by a comp of men, bound for the same destination,— public-house on the roadside—a baiting place ran to the window and caught hold of his which survived from the old coaching jacket. He had dropped down on the rect of days. It was a two storied building, all shut up and completely dark, and by daylight of a ver dilapidated appearance. Godfrey and his part headed by Mr. Jim Cadogan, crept round to Go side of the house and entered a farmyard, so its rounded by stables and cow houses. A main posted as sentry at the entry of this exchange a pass-word with the newcomers, and they ma their way into a stable where a party of son twenty or thirty men were gathered togethe A red-haired man of forbidding a pect was wr ing by the light of a paraffin lamp in a corn my neck.'
She let him go unwillingly, and he walked lightly along the roof of the mill buildings to the walk next the road, stooped, laid one hand upon the contrastor. be said to have an unquestionable right in the place, was just discernible in a most corner, whence he stared in mild associations at these nocturnal disturbers of in the corner of the

ishment at these nocturns! disturbers of he repose. A game of Spoil Five was heing played on the floor beside the donkey. Lat Abearne was in the act of dealing, and four time to acknowledge Godfrey's advent.

'Who is that swarthy young fellow?' asked man beside him, looking at the newcomer.

'Young Mauleverer,' answered Luke. Day you know about him? He's the chap ought's have Expressive and Tiche O'Malley do have Barrettstown and Tighe O'Mailey do

him out of it." Well now, cried the man, and and the He did not finish. What he was thinking rather too complicated and cumbrons to be pressed by him in words; but it meant that was proud to see a gentleman joining the can of the ould dart, and that it was a good non the times, and also a good investment for the gentleman himself, for, as a matter of course, he helped the cause, the cause, when successful would help him in return. All these should were expressed in the careworn face which the man, a small farmer with a long family, we was under notice to quit, surned towards to apply the

neophyte.

Godfrey went up to the red-haired man a wished him good evening. That worthy he new taken out of his postest a gut-edged pray book and laid it with much demonstration. solemnity on the table, or rather barrel-be before him. Mark Slevin, Jerome Dunphy, Miles Wa

grassy riverside path, he put his long legs in motion at a rate which soon brought him to the upper bridge. That crossed, the turned his steps towarks the Dublin road. He passed by the hold of could need to the feath of obdience to the Feath of the first tric called stepped out a took the oath of obdience to the Feath of the hold. Godfrey, should need by a set the hold. Godfrey should need by a set the outside the counternance of counternance of counternance of counternance of the motion of the mo

sired man, was the 'centre' for the district, when the public house. He was consider-over forty. He had a farm attached to the over forty of ent-riainment. There were, ref, laboring men and farm servants pres-ref, laboring men and farm servant and leo—Mat Brodigan, Abearne's servant and leo—Mat Brodigan, Ahearne's servant and short, was leaning against a wall close to short, were talking about a couple of they were talking about a couple arrile, containing ostensibly American in reality a consignment of fire-arms in reality a consignment of fire-arms were lying in Quin's shop in the village and of which that worthy personage had a contained the stream of the property of the stream of the

Tony Devoy, a big, gaunt man, with an expect them out of that somehow. Jim get them out of that somehow. Jim get them out of the group unmediately addressed the group unmediately pression of face strongly resembling that which conventionally represents famine, was a typical

s way for, as it is.'
s way for, as it is.'
s way for, as it is.'
sould store them in Lambert's Castle,' said
sould store that that girl Judy of ours, she
shearne,

her but in and out of it. of the room, you cannot! Judy is in and of the room, the every day of the week, and

know she is not to be trusted. ple went on with his game, merely answeroke went on white a shrug of his shoulders, his Brodigan by a shrug of his shoulders, at five, shouted his vis-a-vis suddenly, ing down the cards on the ground and a number of sixpences which were leg a number or superiors which were gon a piece of newspaper in the centre of group,—there's the jack on top of the '! Lake Ahearne picked up and assem the 'd-ck' or pack of cards, and walked

to renion

hat worthy, who played, among many

are, the part of host, filled young Ahearne a

sof woisdey from a jar which lay at his feet de the barrel. The new recruits were all in in now, and the completion of the cerely seemed to inspire all present with a sud-

thirst.

Here! said Luke Abrarue, filling a glass there! said Luke Abrarue, 'success to the bespirit, fiery new poteen, 'success to the bespirit, fiery new poteen, 'success to the best Godfrey, and drink it off!' Godfrey's se looked subiously for an instant at the selected place, and class the air of the place was fiered place; the air of the place was ck and close enough already, but when he dewallowed at a draught the burning stuff it med as if he were breathing in some solid and matter, which his lungs declined to re-Abearne burst out laughing, and seizing

va. Absarce ourse our aniguring, and seizing hand shook it violently.
You didn't give the toast with it, as I bid L. Godfrey. There's why it choked you; il. I'm glad to see you here among the friends the old dart, so I am! Fenlon, I say, you is make an officer of Mr. Mauleverer. He's to be put among the commonalty at all

in the put among the commonanty at all liftee and equal here, boys, put in another ce. No superiors acknowledged under the en Flag. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! Mr. Mauleverer represents the aristocracy, I, I say let him go home to bed; we want

I am not, gasped Godfrey indignantly. bearne, what stuff you are talking, and you, Commodere! Ahearne,' interrupted Fenlon, 'sit down and

dyour tongue! 'tis late enough, and don't be ting time. Mr. Mauleverer, did you bring the papers I asked you to look over for

The accounts? yes; there they are copied the book and dated, and there are you en back again. Now, called Fenlon, 'will you listen while

ad the statement since this day week?'

complete silence fell upon the assemblage momplete silence reli upon the assemblage.
Total number enrolled and sworn, three dred and seventy; new members sworn with day week, twenty in all. Cash red for the general purposes of the organization last meeting in this district, eleven and; and I may as well remind you there ago d twenty of your subscriptions due. I the names here, but I'll read them out tweek. How do you think you can carry without cash in hands? twenty pounds the f muskets lying below in Barrettstown, I will have to remit them this week.

Ay, interrupted Jim Cadogan, 'and let me you once more, Peter Quin wants those off me. He's going to his Easter duty next k or so, and he's afraid he might have to s that he'd Fennan ammunition in his

A general laugh followed this. 'Ill tell you sat the station. I'll bid the man call on ter Quin on his way back, and fetch up the mishere. Only I warn you, send here and terrap the guns that same night. There's we running the danger of a search. I have many hidden as can be managed. Tom, has Quin got those barrels in any kind of a handy

he person addressed, a shop boy of Quin'nos unwholesome aspect, stooped forward te answered, 'Yes, they are under a tarpaulin the back-yard-convenient enough-there's

Very well, continued Fenion; 'now, those t want guns come here late on Sunday night belo themselves. Any that are over I'll y bury them whatever way they are ; I have time to be greasing them. Drill meeting tot can send word up to the boys out that Luke Abearne and Jim Cadogan, look for a messenger passing your road. Mr Mr. u'll attend drill and do your best to assemble e men belonging to your company. And now Absame, you owe the fund fifteen shillings—

Mauleverer, there is a pound for you for exues; keep an account and give it to me when require more. I want you to organise for in this district; it is not at all in such good inds as it should be.'
Godiney took the sovereign and dropped it in

strouger pocket quite calmly. He felt a new ing within himself, a fresh intoxication added elf to the whisky fumes which already possed his brain, and he listened to Fenlon's rapt attention of one who was voted body and sonl.

You have seen the way the thing is done by at blue sheat I gave you—the entries I mean— d you can swear in as many as you can get.' Am I to be a "centre" then?' demanded

'No; not exactly, not at least for a while you are sure of promotion, anyhow, sir.' odirey's instinct detected the ring of insinat the second of ods, never wholly lose, so it was easier for a to fall into agreement with this quasimage, to accept the symbol in lieu of the slity than to take account of his actual position d weigh his surroundings. Luke Ahearne need when he saw the boy, with a countenance pressive of importance and responsibility, addres to Fenion and take a dirty little sixpenny exet-book with a matellic pencil attached, tel-book with a metallic pencil attached, distent to the instructions whispered by the allow. Luke himself had hisherto held office, and very perfunctorily indeed had discharged his duties. He was laziness perfect of the contract of the c ded, and moreover was imbued with no if of patriotism beyond that suggested by that of having to pay a fine on the renewal history with a general his lease, taken in connection with a general lits to authority in all shapes and forms; a particular one with regard to river fishing it is game preserves of the district. Luke and to marry a girl with money, and base comfortable as he knew how—martyr—mle left to other people. He had no objection to retaining his membership for the sake of appairance of the sake of a property of the sake medion nip, for he was intensely sociable, it the gatherings at Fenion's and other licensed m west gatherings at Fenlon's and other licensed west february and other licensed he its. Besides, he would not have dared to add aloof. Godfrey was a youngster with thing to do. Let him take up the work of him messages and enrolling the youths of the smooth of the sm

almost girlish, countenance of the recruit. Fenlon was in earnest. His public

have been cast off. He was a needy man; besides a wife and the unual 'long' family, he supported a widowed sister and her children, who had been deprived of her farm under excep-tional hardships. Every one, save Luke Ahearne and a few athers, had some complaint to make, some grievance to redress. They knew of no other way but this. The magis They were talking about a couple of the way but this. The magistrates were all landlords, and what was the use of complaining of your landlord to a fellowing and of which that worthy personage had were lying in Quin's shop in the village landlord. Quality all sided with one another way but this. The magistrates were all landlords, and what was the use landlord to a fellowing and of which that worthy personage had were lying interesting to be relieved. They had a grievance them. As for the laborers, they had a grievance which was indeed of a portable sort—i.e., hunger of the peelers, and says

gan addressed the group immediately gan addressed the gan member of the laboring class of the community. He had a wife, and seven children alive out of nine that had been born to them. Seven shillings a week represents famine, was a typical member of the laboring class of the community. He had a wife, and seven children alive out of nine that had been born to them. Seven shillings a week represents the manner of the laboring class of the community. He had a wife, and seven children alive out of nine that had been born to them. Seven shillings a week represents the manner of the laboring class of the community. He had a wife, and seven children alive out of nine that had been born to them. Seven shillings a week represented his maximum of prospective family and comfort. In winter he was frequent by a size of the community. If the had a wife, and seven children alive out of nine that had been born to them. Seven shillings a week represented his maximum of prospective family and comfort. In winter he was frequent by a size of the community. never seen the sea in his life, and had never been farther from Barrettstown than the town of Newmarket, fifteen miles away. Abjectly miserable and wretched as his lot seemed to be, it was not without some alleviations, some con pensations. He possessed no inconsiderable share of humor, and was rather a favorite among his fellows on account of his almost invariable cheerfulness, his bright sayings earning him gratuitous drinks. One or two of these lastnamed windfalls, together with a hard day's work in the potato-fields, had conspired to make him very sleepy. He was leaning against the wall with his mouth wide open, breathing heavily, and every now and again swaying side-

heavily, and every now and again swaying side-ways.

Old Brown of Lees Castle has four peelers on protection duty with him now.' Cadogan was the speaker. 'Two extra put on since the day they found the lantern in the haggard.'

'Who was telling you that?' asked Luke Ahearne, who, if he did not take an active part in the practical business of the cause, was never behind in the discussions.

Brown of Lees Castle was one of a class of proprietors become very numerous in Ireland

proprietors become very numerous in Ireland since the Encumbered Estates Land Act, when so many of the ancient landholders fell into povso many of the ancient is according to common rumor rather unas a Dublin solicitor, who had acquired the property according to common rumor rather unfairly. He was a Protestant—likewise of recent date—his father having been born and brought up in the Catholic faith, had joined the ascendancy on entering into residence at Lees Castle. The family were not popular. They were zealous Evangelicals and given to proselytising—their only off noe, probably, for, as landlords went, Mr. Brown was forbearing and liberal enough.

'Maiden, that traveller that comes to the Hotel,' accorded Cadogan. 'He has just come round through Killarney and the Kerry dis-trict, and he says the men are well drilled now -could take the field any day. We are greatly behind. Commodore! I say, you must take these boys in hand sharper.'
(To be Continued.)

THE LEGEND OF THE JESSAMINE. ENDORANCE IN GREAT TROUBLE AND SORROW THE LESSON TAUGHT.

When our Lord died upon the cross for the manifold sins of the world, which did not know and did not appreciate him and His sarrifice, there was then, as now, a profusion of flowers growing around Jerusalem. Among them was the jessamine, which springs up luxuriantly in that spot, and which was then a beautiful rose color. On the day of the Crucifixion, when the well of the Temple was rent in twain, the deli-cate and tender flowers died from fright and sorrow; but these beautiful jessamine blos-oma hid their lovely heads behind their glossy leaves and endured the grief and shame with our Lord Only when He was dead did they venture forth and lo! they were white instead of pink. En durance in great trouble and sorrow is the lessor

THE BOOK OF KELLS.

THE WONDERFUL STATE OF PRESERVATION OF THIS FAMOUS WORK.

The Book of Kella was jealously guarded from its earliest years, and tradition affirm that it was kept in a case of gold and finally stolen from the monastery for the sake of its golden cover. Subsequently it came into the hands of Ussher, Arcubishop of Armagh, and said Fenlon, 'the mare and cart's going there with other valuable works, about 1657. The batterior. I'll bid the man call on lege library and shown to visitors upon the pro-duction of an order from one of the Fellows and those privileged to behold it will be struck, not only by the varied, yet even, harmonious tone of its coloring, but by the clear, firm writing of the manuscript. ing of the manuscript, on many pages of which the ink appears as fresh as though it were only a writing of yesterday, making it difficult to realize that this precious volume is the work of hands which were laid to rest above a thousand rears ago.

A NEGLECTED ART.

Not every cook knows how to reast meat, as a great many people know to their serrow, when they are obliged to eat meat that is either sogry and raw from want of proper cooking or frizzled until all the juice has been literally reasted out of it. As salt and water have a tendency to harden and toughen the meat, the basting process is not to be recommended. The best manner to reast beef is to place the clean cut side of the meat on a smoking hot can which must be over Not every cook knows how to roast meat, as meat on a smoking hot pan, which must be over a hot fire, press it close to the pan until seared and slightly brown. Reverse and let the oppo site side brown, then put it at once in the oven the heat of which should be firm and steady, bu not too intense, and leave it undisturbed unti cooked. The time allowed for cooking beef in this manner should be about twenty minutes to the pound if it is to be rare, less half an hou leducted from the aggregate time on account of

searing. In other words, a five-pound roast of beef will require an hour and a quarter; a six-pound roast an hour and a half and so on.

When the oven is a proper temperature and the cooking is going on all right, the meat will be cooking a going on all right, the meat will be cooking and a proper temperature. keep up a gentle sputtering in the pan. If upon opening the oven door this is not perceptible, more heat is required. If in addition to the sputtering smoke is discerned, the heat is too integers and should be lessened. Unless the heat is too great, the drippings in the pan will not burn and smoke, and when the meat is cooked there will thick coating of brown jelly where the mest has stood in the pan, which with the addition of stock of water will make a delicious gravy.

LITTLEDALE'S DISGRACE-The London Uni verse states that a few weeks ago an Irish Protestant Association, after a debate upon Littledale's "Plain Reasons" as to whether the Littledale's "fain Reasons" as to whether the book was "a fit work to put into the hands of Protestant school teachers," decided to strike it off the list. Dr Littledale will soon be able to apply to himself the not very creditable hosst of apply to himself the not very creditable boast of the notorious Billy Dawson. We are told of this bully that he used to walk down Piccadilly with a paper affixed to his "castor" bearing these words: "London Kicked by Billy Dawson, and Billy Dawson Kicked by all London." In the moral order Dr. Littledale is kicking, or being kicked, nearly all day long; every now and then he kicks "over the traces," and sometimes smashes all to pieces the vehicle to which he is harnessed. But the world has it out of times smashes all to pieces the vehicle to which he is harnessed. But the world has it out of him, and it is said that, on the whole, he is supposed to get as much, if not more, than he gives. But this last affair of the Irish Protestant Association is the "unkindest cut of all," and should lead Dr. Littledale to a strict reexamination of those whom he has hitherto supposed to be his friends.

So nebody has sent President Cleveland two watermelons. His opponents are starting in pretty early with their dastardly campaign

Prospered exceedingly by the movement, he took this as a foretaste of what was to be seen soon as the hated foreign yoke should?



Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Bay, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactsted Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactsted Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., : MONTREAL, P. Q.

"THE MONTH OF ROSES." Gone are the spring-time hours; Gone are the spring-time flowers. Enter the glories of summer; Exit the wiles of the plumber. List to the wild bees droning, Over the honey pots croning. Bring forth the Panama hat; Bring forth the ball and the bat : Bring forth the hammock and fan, sir; Hail, June, month of the Cancer! -Harper's Bazar.

WHAT ARE THESE IMPURITIES? The report of the Ohio State Dairy and Fool Commission on baking powders shows a large amount of residuum or impurity to exist in many of these articles, The figures given by the Commission are as follows:

e Committeeron are se route	wo.
Nam	IMPURITIES OR RESIDUUM.
Oleveland's	
Zipp's Orystal	11.91 "
Sterling	12 63 "
Dr. Price's	12.66 **
Forest City	24 04 11
Silver Star	31.88 "
De Land's	32.52 ''
Horsford's	
The question naturally ar	

thoughtful consumers. Of what does this imthoughtful consumers. Of what does this impurity or residuum consist? In the case of the first named powder there has been recently given the result of an analysis made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, late member of the New York State Board of Health, which pertially supplies the missing information, and as the manufacturers of this particular powder are continuously calling for the publication of all the ingredients used in baking powder, there can be no objection to its statement here. Among the impurities Prof. Chandler found Cleveland's impurities Prof. Chardler found Clevelaud's cowder to contain a large amount of Rochelle Salts, 5.49 per cent, of lune, with alumina starch and water, in quantities not stated. Alum is a substance declared by the highest authorities to be hurtful. If the Lalance of this residuum in all the powders named is made up largely of alum, as it is known to be in some, the public would like to know it. Another official test that shall go quite to the bottom of the matter seems to be demanded.

CIGARETTES FOR WOMEN. NEW YORKERS WHO SMOKE WHEN TOBACCO IS

MIXED WITH OPIUM. The proprietor of a large cigar store showed me recently some very dainty gold paper cigarette noxes, exquisitely embossed in figures, and let me smoke one of the perfumed darlings inclosed therein. They were literally deliciously scented eigarettes, perfumed with rose carnation or heliotrope, imported especially for ladies' use from Paris, of course, which supports numerous great establishments where oigarettes are manufactured for fashionable women exclusively. The most expensive kind, according to the New York dealer, unites the fragrance of delicate flowers

with a soupcon of opium. When I asked if fashionable women of anlaughed and replied that well-known ladies were devoted to them and persisted in their use, careless of ruining their teeth and contracting the opium habit. He declared that they were harmless, though the presence of the Chinese drug proves the contrary, and that it would be a great victory for the nose whon men addicted to the cigarette habit had learned to smoke these ladies' cigarettes. And there is something in that idea; helictrope, carnation or rose perfume might do much toward famigating the smell of burnt paper which now pervades the atmosphere of streets and parlors. - New York letter to Savannah News.

SPERM WHALES.

Sperm whales, the monsters of deep water, writes a Baltimore American correspondent from Providence, are the richest prizes of the ocean, yielding spermacetti from their brain cases, ivory from their lower jaws, rich, yellow oil from their sides, and (when diseased) the almost priceless ambergris from their entrails. Next in value comes the right whale, the inhabitant of the Arctic, in whose mouth whalebone is substituted for ivory. The upper jaw is furnished with this substance, a great pile of which lies high on the beach at Herring Cove. It is, perhaps, ten inches across where it joins the jaw, and reminds one more of a great comb with tangled hair attached than anything else. The teeth are closely set, and are three feet and more long, tapering to a point and terminating in rope-like filaments. While the sperm whalse feed on squid at the bottom of the ocean, the right whale speeds along with open mouth, engulfing huge quantities of animalcules and small fish, on which it subsists. When his cavernous mouth is full he closes it, blows out the water through his spout holes, and, with the aid of his tongue, swallows the little creatures which have become enmeshed in the curious attachment of his upper jaw.

Why in the world should a fellow jump at a conclusion. There isn't anything to be scared at in a conclusion.

Intemperance as a general thing is to be deplored, but no man will ever frown upon a full hand at poker.

Tennis players are not particularly objectionable members of society, even though they are always on a racquet

GOLD. Yeu can live at home and make more money at work for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex; all ages. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CU., Augusta, Maino.

WANTED.

Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address, TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Notwithstanding there were already 320,000 species of insects in the world, of which 25,000 reacher, with 1st Class Elementary Diploma Simpson has went and gone and discovered a new kind of bug. A man must be insanction, bugs when 25,000 species don't satisfy him.

BEION YOUR GUARD. Against sudden Colds, irritating Coughs, and Soreness of the Throat. Keep Hagyard's Pec-toral Balsam at hand tor these prevalent troubles of Winter and Spring. It is the best eafeguard.

WHEAT AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, June 26—In the past two weeks 413 cars of wheat have arrived and been inspected here, making 70.500 bushels arrived since navigation opened. The total amount of wheat now in the elevators is 1,500,000 bushels. Fully 400,000 bushels will be shipped this week I the vessels expected arrive.

A GOOD OFFER.

is made by the proprietors of Hagyard's Yel'ow Oil, who have long toffered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and all painful com-plaints for which it is recommended.

THE POPE ON LIBERALISM.

Rour, June 27 .- The Observatore Romano publishes the Pope's encyclical on liberalism. It is a lengthy document. The Pope classier the subject under the heads, " Ancient and "Modern," and condems the latter as being in opposition to that practiced by Christ.

UNITED POWER.

Burdock Blood Bitters unites in one com bination remark is powers as a tonic, blood purifying, system regulating and cleaning medicine. It has no equal in its power of curing all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood.

POISONED BY CANNED FISH.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., June 26.-The family of W. J. Walte, of Philadelphia, this county, have been poisoned from eating canned fish. All are out of danger except Mr. Waite's father, but he is expected to recover.

WHY G. F. MORSE IS A LUCKY MAN Mr. G. F. Morse, of 880 Harrison ave., Boston, Mass , is a lucky man. He held one tenth of ticker No. 19862, which drew the second capital prize of \$50,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lattery held on the knowledge of ancient as well as modern 10thinst. To a reporter Mr. Morse said: "It military history. He formed his elephants is true that I drew \$5,000 in the recent drawing of the Louisiana lottery. I held one tenth of ticket 19,862. This is the second time I have been lucky," costinued Mr. Morse, "I also drew \$5,000 hast December. In that drawing I had one-twentieth of the \$100,000 prize, ticket No. S,180"-Boston (Mase) Record, April 28.

"How doth the little busy bee?" Well, if you meddle with him much you will be apt to find out h.w he doth.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fange in your lunge, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden change and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to feil in curing coughs, colds, bron chitis and all affections of the throat, lungs

A physiologist tells us that the right ear is rule, higher than the left. Then it is probable that a person who is very angry gets up on his right ear.

Mesars, Stott & Jury, Chemists, Bowmanville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market.

A New York firm that imported banana have failed. They now know how to sympathize with other people who have slipped up on bananas.

The best way to repair strength and increase the bodily anbatance is to invigorate the stomach and improve the circulation with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it relieves that morbid despondency, and the nervousness which are as much the product of dvspepsis as the weakness of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no eaqual.

One of the fashionable shades this summer is "putty." The putty-faced fellow will be just in style, then

My FRIEND LOOK HERE! you know how waak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? The Diss Debar medium, who is now in the New York penitentiary, has been set to work sewing on shrouds. That is quite proper

work for one who has professed to have so much to do with disembodied spirits Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock,

get him to procure it for you.

He who courts and runs away May live to court another day; But he who courts and will not wed May find himself in court instead—Ex.

A neglected cough brings on consumption— the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that fleshis heir to. Check the malady in its early stage, be-fore the deadly tubercle develop themselves in the lung, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which also annihilates bronchitle, asthma, catarrh. piles, kidney troubles, and soreness of the muscles and

A BIGOT'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, June 27.—The Sundard, refer-ring to the vote on Morley's motion in the House of Commons last night, says: The result of the division will convince Mr. Gladstone rainfully enough that he has made a grevious tactical blunder. It will be well for his fame if he shall be taught no graver and sadder a lesson.

Z A CURIOUS PASSAGE DISCOVERED IN AN OLD BOOK CONTAINING SOME ODD PROPHECIES.

A Belgian paper professes to have un earthed a really curious passage out of an old book in the State Library of Brussels. This book was published by Jean Stratius in Lyons in the year 1585, and contains a number of astrological st prophecies," much in the style of the more celebrated ones of Nostradamus. Among these is said to be the following :

"In dols vivre ét mourir, o Gaule, soubs trois Bo. l'eux Siecles sous Bu I., to haulerras, o Gaule Tu corseras Bo II., sius te feras lampeau Puis soubs miltou Bo III., Bis Clem clors ton rele."

The meaning of these lines seems to be something like this .:

"Thou must live and die, O Gaul, under three Bo's. For two centuries under Bo I. thou shalt rise, O Gaul. Thou shalt raise up pieces. Then under Bo IIL, the baker, Bis Clem will end thy role.'

This explanation of the supposed prophecy is plain enough. "Bo I." is the Bourbon dynasty, which ruled France for two centuries, from 1589 to 1789, from Henry IV. to the outbreak of the Revolution. "Bo II." is evidently Napoleon Bonaparte, and the "cor seras" seems to be a play upon his Corsican origin. Lastly, who can fail to see that "Bo III.," the "baker," is Boulanger? Whilst the "Bis Clem" who is to bring France's destiny to an ignominiaus end can only be Bir[marck] and Clem[enceau]. Such is said to be the prophecy published in 1585 by one Jacques Molan, Doctor of Laws and Advocate to the Parliament of Macon.

ELEPHANTS IN AN OLD ROLE. The army commanded by Gen, Booth has frequently engaged in battle with the ungodly; but as a rule it has been the ungodly that began the hattle by attacking the Salvationietr, who only fought in self-defense. Recently, however, an encounter between the forces of good and evil took place at Kings. bridge, in Eogland, in which the former as sumed the offensive, though the latter gained the victory.

It seems that the announcement of the

coming of a circus to their town aroused the indignation of the Kingsbridge Division, S.A., to such a pitch that it was determined to make an attack in force and prevent the performance of the abominations which the circus posters threatened. The circus came and the spectacle of triumphal march through the streets, confirmed the hostile intent o

the Salvationists.

Accordingly, when the tent had been pirched, and the ungodly portion of the community had gathered therein to witness the performance, the Kingsbridge division, S A. was set in motion; and just, we are told, at the most thrilling point of the performance, the division formed line of battle in front of the tent. Nor was the attack delayed. ley after volley of hallelujahs was poured into the enemy's camp, while the trombones, bar-soon, hautboys and bass drum opened a heavy and well-sustained artillery fire.

The suddenness and force of this assault were such that all within the tent-performers and spectators, men, women, children and beasts, wild and tame-were thrown into. dire confusion and demoralization. But the proprietor was a man of resource, and quickly perceived that there was no necessity for death or surrender. He had probably some into line and drove them with restatless force upon the howling ranks of the foe. It was many centuries since "the beast that has between his eyes the serpent for a hand" had been employed in European warfare, and its effect was the same as in the earlier battles between Pyrrhus and the Romans. The Salvationists were broken, routed, utterly dispersed.

The New York Commercial Advertises suggests that the police would find the elephant a valuable auxiliary in breaking up objectionable gatherings; and the augger tion is perhaps not unworthy of consideration.

> AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county the United States 'and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, in its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no com netition, and on which the agent is protected in the exchasive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make " AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER " to secure good agents at ace, but we have concluded to make it to show, no only our confidence in the metrits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment Any agent hat will give our business a thirty days' tria and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALI EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers. nor employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and three we said to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

Address, at once, NATIONAL NOVELINY CO.

[S8-13]

WASP STINGS.

[Science Correspondence.]

It is a fact not generally known, that if one holds his breath, wasps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes sting proof, and holding the insect by the feet and giving her full liberty of action, you can see her drive her weapon against the impenetrable ner drive her weapon against the impensional surface with a force that lifts her body at every stroke; but let the smallest quantity of air escape from the lungs, and the sting will penetrate at once. I have never seen an exceptetrate at once. I have never seen an exception to this in twenty-five years' observation. I
have taught young ladies with very delicate
hands to astonish their friends by the performance of this leat; and I saw one so severely
stung as to require the services of a physician,
through laughing at a witty remark of her sixty ter, forgetting that laughing required breath For a theory in explanation, I am led to believe that holding the breath partially closes the pores of the skin. My experiments in that direction have not been exact enough to be of any scientific value, but I am satisfied that it very sensibly affects the amount of insensible pe

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes:-"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recom-mended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value," One of the wonders of Paris is a well 2359 feet in depth. Hot water rushes out of this

well in a stream 114 feet high. Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of

The latest thing in envelopes is an article which will turn black; blue and red when any inquisitive person attempts to open it by the use of steam or water.

FITE: All its stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Restorer. No Fite after first day's uso. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fift cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

0 O

from Bilionsness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colds, Liver Troublo, Jaundice, Dizziness, Bad taste in the Mouth, etc.—You need Suffer no longer-

Warner's SAFE Pills

will cure you. They have cured tens (!) Bo II, and thus shalt rend thyself into of thousands. They possess these points of superiority : Sugar coated ; purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are especially the favorites of women. Ask for

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

WHAT A JUNGLE REALLY IS.

By the way, we have now been the whole length of India, from Calcutta to Peshawar, and back to Bombay on the other side of the land, and except at the foot of the Himalayas we have not seen a single forest, or indeed what we would call a wood. Trees there are everywhere along the roads, along the hedgerows, scattered about the fields and plains and dotted over the hills and mountains, but nothing like what the most of us at home have supposed to constitute an Indian input. or waste lands are called "jungle." "Out in the jungle" means about the same thing here as with us to say "out on the prairie," that is, on the uninclosed lands, whether bare or in heavy the unincused lands, whether bare or in heavy grass. The "mountain juugles," where the tiger has his home, and from whence he comes down to carry off people or domestic animals, have no trees other than low scattered bushes and rocks. On these no native thinks of going alone at night, or even by day in some of them.

CIVILIZATION IN INDIA.

LOATHSOME AND INCREDIBLE SIGHTS DESCRIBED BY THE LEADING BOMBAY NEWSPAPER.

The advances school of Anglicized natives is seeking to construct a political edifice of elective Parliaments in India, writes a correspondent of the London Times. The leading Bombay news-paper draws attention to two recent revolting incidents as conclusively proving the imperious necessity for social reform and enlightenment before it would be possible to concede electoral privileges. In the one case a tenant farmer, in the presence of the assembled villagers, amid the singing of songs and beating of drums, deliberately gouged out the eyes of his young wife, who was pinioned for the purpose by the neighbors, because he had been told by a demon that they would be replaced by gold eyes. This superstition was shared by the whole village and neighborhood, including the relief who every state of the persition was shared by the whole village and neighborhood, including the police, who alleged that the unfortunate woman had perished by cholera. In the second case, the scene was a temple, midway between Chudderquit and temple, midway between Chuddergaut and Scunderabad. Three buffaloes were lacked and hewn into pieces, which were strewn all over the road, and the people in the immediate vicinity of the lacerated animals were dabbling and dancing about in their blood, while others, bolding the yes bleeding legs and joints, were whirling them round about their heads and gesticulating turiously. A fourth animal, which was being cut up or wounded, was still alive, and added his painful bellowings to the horrible din. A little further on some two or three men with bodies neled and posited held. three men, with bodies naked and painted, held a goat by the legs, while from the still living and quivering body they were tearing away with their teeth mouthful by mouthful the bleeding flesh, squirting and sprinkling it over the adjacent crowd. Other goats and buffaloes were close at hand, waiting their turn to supply the homid samiting. To assume the homid samiting. the horrid sacrifice. To complete there bacchanalian rites, a crowd of women, apparently intoxicated with drugs, with hair disheveled, intoxicated with druge, with man wild in mien, and besmeared with blood, performed a kind of satanic dance, accompanying the provement with violent shricks. The object of all these loadisome orgies, which were witnessed and participated in by hundreds of persons, was, we are told, to appease the Hindu goddess who holds in her hand the scourge of small-pox.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Chicago Herald discusses graphically the relation of the Republican party to the surplus in the treasury, as its action is advocated by the leading men in it who are now assembled in that city. It very pungently remarks in this

connection: "Twenty years ago no man would have be lieved that the Republican party would meet in Chicago in 1888 to declare the wisdom of levying the same federal tax that was levied in 1868 when our interest account amounted to \$140, 000 000, a high mark. Then we were taxed \$376,000,000; last year \$371,000,000. This year it will be \$350,000,000. No one would have believed it in 1864. Yet out of the gloomy fact have risen fortunes the like of which the world never heard. One man left to eight or ten child-ren \$11,000,000 each. One man willed to a son

LIBERTIES ENDANGERED. Able editor-John, I wish you'd write a rasp ing editorial pitching into monopolies and trusts. Give 'em Hail Columbia and show how the liberties of the people are being endangered by hese conspiracies to add I cent a pound to sugar

and 25 cents a ton to coal. Assistant-Yes, sir; you said you were going to write on that subject yourself.
"I won't have time: must go around to the

Hole in the Wall and attend the harmony con ference." What's that?"

"Well, you see, politics is getting so uncertain that the bosses of both parties intend to form a combine, so no matter which side licks we can divide the speils."—Omaha World.

ORIGIN OF THE SANDWICH. Of the millions of travellers who have par-Of the millions of travellers who have par-taken of the luccious sandwich as they jour-neyed through life and dined at the gorgeous lunch counter, few probably know where this hunger and annihilating viand got its unique name. It was not from the islands in the Pacific Ocean, as some suppose, nor from the sand "wich" which is found in some of them. The sandwich is the invention of Lord Sand The sandwich is the invention of Lord Sandwich, an English aristocrab who was such an inveterate gambler that he would not leave the gaming table, and had slices of meat placed between slices of bread, which he devoured be-tween the progress of the games.

Holloway's Vintment and Pills .- Whenever the weather is variable, and the temperature constantly changing, the week and delicate must be very careful to neglect no sympton of disorded action or ill-heatth. Weak-chested and strumous subjects will find in these noble remedies the means of casting out the bad humors which originate and prolong their anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloways' Corn Cure will do it. Try rubbed twice a day over the chest and the it and be convinced.

Pills taken in alterative does. It will penetrate and act most wholesomely and energetically on the diseased structure, These remedies manifest a wonderful power in removing all taints from the blood, and consequently in curing a multitude of chronic ailments which seemed to be almost irremediable.

Pay as you go, and don't go till you pay.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal,

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united number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUK WITNESS' at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line cach subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of sirtles, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 4, 1888.

As an old confrere on the press, we congratulate Mr. Royal on his elevation to the Lieut. Governorship of the Territories.

THE Countees of Aberdeen is a warm friend of Ireland. She wears shamrooks in her bonnet in London, and one of her handsomest costumes is a gray Irish poplin embroidered with shamrocks.

EMPEROR WILLIAM says he is determined to maint in peace. This sounds fuony after his blood and thunder War Lord explosion of a few days ago. Meantime he seems bent on fighting to maintain the sort of peace for which he pines.

THE date of the Young Men's Liberal Club plo-nic has been fixed for the 13th August, and Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Sir Richard C rtwright say they will be able to attend. It will probably be at Oskville, Oat., a village In Halton, midway between Toronto and Hamilton, on the lake shore.

THE part that religion has taken in breaking the shackles of the slave in Brazil has been an exportant one, and was accelerated tenfold by e voluntary liberation of slaves by their ownin honor of the Papal Jubilee, at the recomundation of the Brazilian Bishops. The result more gratifying as the influences that brought i; about make the great social change a safe and

mirers of Blaine, especially to the frish and, while he approves the Republican platform and considers the nominees "worthy gentlemen," he | taxes. says, "nevertheless, the Republican party will find the road to Washington a hard one to travel the coming fall." This from so staunch a Republican is ominous for his party.

THE St. John Globe wants to know what has become of the railway between Edmundston and River du Loup? Last year this road was "opened," and there were speeches and a general jollification over the event. After all this was over there was a somewhat cautious statement that the road would be opened for traffic by the 1st of July. That date is near at end. but there is no probability that the road will be opened by that date.

"United IRELAND" says that the special business which has brought that unappreciated statesman, John O'Connor Power. to Canada is to look up lands in Manitoba in connection with the scheme of land which Lord Salisbury is believed to be incubating, as an alternative to his historic "manacles" specific for the "Hottentots." It is likewise added that Mr. Power has pronounced very favorably on the prospects of Canada as a place of deportation for Irlsh irreconcilables,

AMERICANS have now before them four sets of candidates for the positions of President and Vice-President of the nation.

THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" TICKET. For President-Belva A. Lockwood. Vice-President-Colonel Alfred Love. POLITICAL PROHIBITION TICKET. For President-General Clinton B. Fisk, Vice-President—John A. Brocks. DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For President-Grover Cleveland. Vice-President-A. G. Thurman. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President-B. Harrison.

Vice-President-Levi P. Morton.

THE Political Review, the organ of thinkers and educators in England, in an article denouncing race antipathies, says : "Nor are we. the people of England, the people who so often and so loudly thank God that we are not like the rest of men,' so free from this taint of the pride of race as we sometimes fondly suppose. We 'crib, cabin and confine' the natriots of Ireland; we baton, sabre and shoot our Irish fellow-countrymen; we increase their sentence on appeal-a thing never done in England; we do not trust the Irish voters as we trust the Englishmen;

ment, some of them with hard labor, for months at a time. And again all because we would be masters. O, 'tis pitiful! Here's a more excellent way: Instead of stirring up bad blood and keeping up national hatred, by the singing of so-called patriotic songs, as Wacht am Rhein, let us. teach men to sing the improvement which I referred to at last the world's true anthem, Glory to God in sessions." the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men."

Ar Irish the exhibition in London a picture Painted after a description by a tourist who recently visited the county of Waterford, would be quite appropriate and very suggestive. He writes :- " The first street one meets on enter ing Dungarvin at the western extremity is called Stephen street. It consists of a single row of small houses; there are doors, roofs. windows and chimneys. Startling are the sen sations with which a stranger discovers that every single house, is deserted-every one! There is no sound within. The chimneys are smokeless. Such a ghostly, grim, suggestive place! The awful stillness of the desert is not half so saddening as the wierd and desolate aspect of this array of tenantless homes." The vividness with which this sad scene of desolation is deepicted needs no comment.

MR Mortey's motion censuring the Gov ernment for its oppressions in Ireland was defeated by a majority of 93. The renegade Liberals stood by the ministry almost to a man. Did we not know that the history of all great political movements in England have had to pass through similar experiences of defeat we would > gard this triumph of Balfour's with deeper corrow. But we see the forces gathering catside parliament, we see the popular tide rising as it has always risen against parliaments v majorities not in accord with the sentiment . the nation, and we know how the present n parity will melt before the heat of public of aion and the necessities of right policy.

THE POPE's recent o cyclical on Liberalsm makes a just distinct in between the party of Reform in constitutional countries and the ex. tremists who advocate revolution. A statesman so profound as Leo XIII. is admitted to be. needs no instruction as to the tendencies of political parties. That wise understanding, which admits the necessity of progress and the reform of abuses, is the great power on the side of order, acting, as it does, to break the congustion between unprogressive Conservatism and revolutionary Radicalism. The constant attempts made by Tory politicians to confound constitutional Liberalism with Red Republication, and even with Anarchism, needed the check given by the Pop and we trust that those who so loudly manifest their loyalty to the Holy See will apply this latest lesson from Rome in the regulation of their conduct towards political opponents with all proper humility and obedience.

THE issue between parties in the States has been stated very succinctly by Mayor Hewitt, of New York, in a letter published in the Herald of that city. He writes :--

Discarding all side issues, it seems to me that there is really only one question to be decided by the people in the coming election. Both platforms concede that the national revenues are largely in excess of the expenditures required for the economical conduct of the government. . . The democratic party renews the pledge to re-PATRICK FORD considers the result of the duce the revenus by reducing the taxes, but the Chicago convention a disappointment to the adexorable logic of the situation to declare in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the

> The plain issue thus presented to the American people connot be obscured by any sophistry, or by any pleus for special interests or favored classes of the reople. Does any sane man believ that a country can be enriched by raising the taxes? Is it not plain to the dullest understanding that if consumers pay more for their supplies they must be indemnified, if indemnified at all, by a higher price for their products?

MR. GOSCHEN'S argument in reply to Mr. Morley in the British House of Commons is characteristic of the newly invented theory of Toryisn.. He said "it was the introduction of anarchical ideas regarding obedience to the law and immoral interpretation of the duties of the citizen that made Ireland what it was." When laws are not made for the benefit of the people but for class purposes and purposes of policy, the jural obligation to obey them ceases. Hence the declaration-"Resistance to tyrants is chedience to God." The history of law itself will of tyrants. England's great charter was, in the eyes of King John, "the introducsanction to rebeilion. So will it be hereafter in the case of Ireland. Success has not yet their eyes." orowned the Irish cause, but it will before the mouthings of the man who carried fire and aword into Egypt that he might wring his pound of flesh from the wretched people of that unhappy land. The foundations of right and justice are eternal. They are the true Anarchists who, defying these principles, at. tempt to govern after the manner of Balfour in Ireland.

ORIMELESS IRELAND.

More elequent than anything that could be said by the most eloquent man in Parliament are the remarks of the Judges of Assize in Ireland as to the crimeless state of the coun-

At the opening of the Carlow Quarter Sesione, Judge Darley congratulated the grand inry and the county upon the fact there was only one case to go before them-a charge against a tramp of having assaulted a little girl of 13 years of age.

Judge Curran, addressing the Grand Jury

stands from last sessions. I am glad to be can be secured. able to inform you that except in one mufortunate district in your county your division 'Rule Britannia,' Hall Columbia, and Die is in a fairly satisfactory state; it, maintains

There are no criminal cases listed for trial from the city of Limerick, and only two from the eastern division of the county. The western division of Limerick presented a similaly favorable return as to crime.

Addressing the grand jury of Kilkenny

city. County Court Judge De Molyens said Gentlemen of the grand jury, if I am not able to offer you on this occasion my usual congratulations upon the total absence of orime in the city, I can do the very next thing to it. There are only two cases appearing on the calendar, and I may say they are of no importance as affecting the condi tion of the city. They are ordinary cases of larceny; one of them committed as long back as six years "

All these crimeless districts are proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

HOW TO RUN AN ELECTION.

American wealth of illustration by racy similitudes has never perhaps been better displayed than in the remarks reported by various newspapers as to the way Thurman is going to run for Vice-President of the United States. All, however, indicate Democratic belief that "he is going to get there all the same." The New York Tribune says a prominent Democrat of that city has declared that "Thurman will run like a scared wolf." Another gentleman of the same stripe says, "Thurman will run like a steer through a corn field." A leading party organ of Onio says editorially : "There cannot be a particle of doubt but that the Old Roman will run like a cat through a dog show," while an influential California publication has a double leader to the effect that " when it comes to the election Thurman will run like a jack rabbit."

A Democratic governor, whose name is not given, is reported as saying that "Thurman will go through the canvass like butter through a tin horn." In the judgment of a Chicago paper "the nomination of Thurman was a good one. He will go through a shouting and a flying." A Texas Congressman, in the beautiful imagery for which his State is so famous, tells a reporter that the "Old Roman of power. is a man from away up where the creek forks the last time. He will snap onto the canvass like a dog onto a rabbit skin, and he'll fight 'em like a wildcat in a tin over. When Thurman gets mad and cracks his heels together and gets at it red-eyed they'll find that he's a humper from Humper's junction, and that he'll sweep the country from Maine to sundown. In my opinion he has the elements of success in him bigger than a woodchuck." A Boston paper opines in classic undertones that "he will run like a man hit with a joint snake."

In addition to the above, a San Diego Demograf, when approached on the subject, said enthusiastically that "Thurman will run like chain-lightning down a greased pole." Another, well-known in baseball circles, made no doubt that "Thurman would send the ball clean out of sight, and rattle around the bases like a whirlwind."

From these various opinions we take it that run on record, whether as a scared wolf, a steer, a cat, a dog, a wildcat, a jack-rabbit, a humper from Humper's Junction, a man hit a thousand tons of dynamite, if they have any notion of leading the procession.

"THE GREAT EXTERNAL DANGER."

Another indication of the growing unrest of our people under the existing political dispensation has been furnished by Judge prominence by the Tory press. The Judge is reported as having said that "those who. is but an account of how the people have in the name of economic interests, would established their rights in opposition to the impose upon Canada the less of her independence, also courted absorption into the over mastering allen multitude of the union. tion of anarchical ideas regarding obedience Not that he believed that such an extinction to the law," as it then existed. It was so, in of French-Canadians would take place, even fact; yet who will dare say that it if they had to submit to annexation. Never hostility to the Liberal government of Mr. was not right? So has it been all theless, he deemed it his duty to indicate Mackenzie. He must have had reason for his the way down through the ages the annexation movement—whether open or till the Act of Settlement gave statutory disguised—as the "great external danger," to the reality of which they must not close

very long, and then how stupid will appear Judge Routhier, we must, as advocates of therefore he could no longer give it his sup-Unrestricted Reciprocity, enter our strongest port. protest. Possibly there may be advocates of continental free trade who also believe that that time is precisely the position held by annexation would be the best thing for people to-day who feel that the Republican Canada, but he would be a superficial ob- party is untrue to its traditional principles. server and shallow politician who should not see that the present system of restriction and | length of actively working a sinst and openly isolation are the most potent influences at | denouncing the party which formerly claimed work in favor of annexation.

tained, the desire of our people would be friends, but they have an equal right with satisfied, for it is well known that the trade him to point out the errors wherehy question lies at the bottom of the growing their sympathies were alienated. This demand for change.

fellow-countrymen should consider them. ed at our course when we consider the course selves apart from the rest of the people of he saw fit to take himself under conditions Canada, and cherish the idea that they can, almost, if not quite, similar. at some future time, erect a French nation in Americs. Their efforts in that direction have | will be recognized by all who read his letter. already done much to increase the annexation also alludes to the notable characteristic of sentiment among the English speaking major. | American Democrats and British Tories to

which you will have, Tanticipate, little diffi. North America is the only way by which culty, and the other - a case of perjury, which freedom, peace and prosperity in the fiture

It is difficult to understand what Judge Routhier means by "imposing upon Canada" the loss of her independence." Canada is not independent; and were she to be incorporated into the United praces to-mor, ow, she would become really independent, as sovereign states in a great republic. The obliquity of reaconing which transposes opposite ideas is to be acco nted for only by the undisguised feet accuracy to the position occupied by fear that annexation would lead to the extinction of the French Canadian nationality.

But since Judge Routhier has pointed to annexation as the "great external danger," may he not have indicated at the same time. without, of course, intending to do so. to those who cherish opinions and desires con- his own party or elsewhere "? True also is trary to his, that there is an internal danger also to be guarded against?

THE PROHIBITIONIST STRENGTH.

Prohibitionists will make themselves felt in the coming presidential campaign in the United States more than on any similar former occasion. If we may put faith in the calculations of their leaders, they will hold the balance of power between the two great parties, and, as the Republicans have virtually declared for free whiskey, it is easy to see how they will affect the result. There is no doubt that their vote in 1884 played an important part in the result, and thus encouraged it rose from 150,626 to 294,683 in 1836, nearly doubling. On this basis, they put down their vote in November at 740,000, claiming 75,000 in New York, 50,000 in Illi-Ohio and Pennsylvania, and 30,000 in New Jersey. They are, of course, inside of the mark in some of these estimates. While their strength doubled between 1884 and 1886, this was due simply to the fact that the latter was an off year, when the independent voter delights in casting his ballot for third partles.

The States in which the Prohibitionists claim they hold the balance of power are New Jersey, Connecticut, New York and, perhaps, Ohio. In these States, four-fifths of the Prohibition votes come from the Republicans, and any increase in their strength is a net loss to the Republican ranks. Mr. David Johnson, chairman of the Prohibition Executive Committee, does not hesitate to say that his party proposes to keep the Republicans out

Besides the States already mentioned. Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois will be rendered very close by the Republican losses to the Prohibitionists' ranks, and the Democratic chances in all of them have in convequence materially improved.

At the same time, the Prohibitionists expect a decided gain at the expense of the Damocrate in the South, particularly in Georgia, Kentucky and Texas. This is not at all improbable, but the margins of the Democratic majorities in these States are so large that the loss will not affect the party in tho alightest degree.

The arguments of the Prohibitionists in favor of an increased vote are, therefore, so many arguments in favor of Democratic suc. cess.

POLITICAL FETICHISM. Mr. O'Hanly's letter dealing with political

parties in the United States, which we publish Thurman will make the most extraordinary to-day, presents a not inaccurate view of the spirit and policy which ought to distinguish Republicans from Democrats. Ought to, we say, because we have, by reading and observawith a joint snake, greased lightning, or a tlop, been forced to the conclusion that the whirlwind, shouting and flying, remains to be Republican party has not been true to its seen. Cleveland will have a hard time keep. traditions. We recognize the unity of ing up with that gait. As for the Republican spirit and method in the Democratic party candidates-they will have to harness a of the United States and the Tory cyclone to their machine and start it off with party of England, but circumstances have so fallen out that, in relation to questions vitally touching first principles. the Republicans are in the wrong in their present attitude. Mr. O'Hanly will not deny that the Liberal party of England comes nearer his ideal than the Tory party, yet when a Liberal administration passed a Coercion Act for Ireland and filled Kilmain-Routhier in an address delivered at Quebec ham jail with Irish leaders, including Parnell some weeks ago, but only now brought into himself, he joined with those who denounced that administration and rejoiced when it was overthrown. Nay, more, Mr. O'Hanly, as a Liberal in Canada, strove earnestly for years to advance the interests of his party, and none was more delighted than he when it came into power. After a time, however, Mr. O'Hanley was arrayed in an attitude of the most bitter, uncompromising change of attitude, and we are willing to give him credit for having been inspired by the best of motives. He held, if we remember rightly, that the Mackenzie government had If this be indeed the ground taken by departed from the Liberal principles and

The position assumed by Mr. O'Hanly at Many of these people may not go to the their sympathy and support, as Mr. O'Hanly On the other hand, were reciprocity ob. did when he turned against his Liberal is all THE POST has done, and we are It is unfortunate that our French Canadian surprised that Mr. O'Hanly should be surprise

Our corsespondent, whose ability as a writer

liarity of political fetichism more strongly disrecent date, in practical accord.

As U. S Senator Ingalls writes of President Ole eland in the Jone North American Review: "the transcendentalists and Pharisees of our pulities have made unto themselves a graven ima ge, to which they bow down and worship with ignominious idolatry and selfabasement." L'oes this not apply with per-Canadian Tories towards Sir John Macdonald? Is it not also true that this political fetish " regards as enemias all who are unable to concur with his awollen estimate of his superlative prominence, and manifests resentment towards all opponents, whether in this-" Devoid alike of imagination and conscience he appeals neither to the sentiment nor the moral sense of the people." He is regarded not "as a leader, but as a fetish-a thing endowed by superstition and ignorance with fictitious attributes."

Mr. O'Hanly will recognize the portrait, and from the wealth of his own knowledge and experience will be able to add some touches of his own. But he may say, as Mr. Ingalis does, with or without the implied sarcasm, that the administration of this very objectionable sort of character "has been of

incalculable advantage to the country ?" But it is not the Fetichism of a party which swave men of Liberal tendencies in taking sides against the party to which they natural ly belong. In politics nothing is more common than to see men break away from their leaders. This is especially the case with nois, 40,000 in Texas and Michigan, 35,000 in Liberals, who, being more independent in thought and character than Tories, assert their individuality when those leaders appear in their eyes either too fast or too slow. The Mugwumps in the States, the Liberal dissidents in England, are notorious present instances of this peculiarity. But ever and anon the Liberal forces grow, and when needed they unite and decide the fate of the nation, despite the occasional loss of men who were unable always to march in line with them

ENGLISH DISGUST AT TORY GOVERN.

In England the tide of publi opinion is running strongagainst the Salisbury ministry. The attempt to carry the Bismarckian idea of government into operation among a people so devoted to civil liberty as the English, has touched the most sensitive chord in the British heart. And now the question is asked-if men may be imprisoned for expressing political opinions in Ireland, how long will it be before the same thing will be done in England? Indignation at the policy of the government led to the tremendous Tory reverses at Southampton and Ayr, but stern as that feeling was then, it has become more hardened by subsequent events. The imprisonment of John Dillon has, perhaps, done more than anything else to disgust Englishmen with Tory government. The miscarriage of law, the injustice of the sentence, the fact that leaders whose physical health was which Mr. Dillon attended was not pro-Gill, and a speech delivered by himself nine-

teen months ago ! It is this open, manifest violation of British justice which has disgusted the people of England. They know it is impossible ever methods. Then looking about them of coercion are bent upon extending, as far as they dare, the same treatment to all who politically oppose them. From this arises the fear that British freedom is in danger. Besides, a state of perpetual siege in one of the three kingdoms means to the English taxpayer a heavy bill of expense. An army of 30,000 men, exclusive of the constabulary, has to be maintained in Ireland, at a cost of about twenty million dollars annually, while Lord Wolseley declares that the army, as a whole, is insufficient to garrison necessary posts abroad. Therefore the pacification of Ireland which would follow the establishment of Home Rule would release the army of occupation, and efficiency of the defensive force of the Emplre.

But the greatest consideration of all is the moral strength that would accrue from the settlement on just and humane principles of a crazy and wholly objectionable tyrants, the domestic trouble which has eaten into the conventions just held give a lesson to the vitals of the nation; making England weak | world. where she ought to be most strong.

Irish Nationalists and English Liberals recognize that the British Isles are, and must Indiana, his own State, is fully conceded, and remain, united as one power and, while the it has been said, with apparent truth, that Irish claim an equal heirship in the glories of | his nomination does not imperil any existing the empire, also in the right to share in its chance of Republican success in other States, government and defend its liberties, Liberal | Personally, he has the reputation of being Englishmen are willing they should.

sions so monatrous cannot be successful. Its dome for the overthrow of the eligarchy.

long from the vantage ground of the treasury So says the North American Review, but,

cases only to go before you, one of assault, in them that a homogeneous continent, dunion of point is well taken, and nowhere is that pecu-) true conception of the 1, ish problem, demonstrated their own incapach, v to grapple with played than by the Tories of Canada with it, and fixed the certainty that their coming whom Mr. O'Hanly is now, or has been to a overthrow will be the most complete and crushing in the history of British parties, They have also in a very important sense advanced the cause of Home Rule, while bending all their powers to oppose it.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill would not now satisfy either Irish Nationalists or English Liberals. The noxt measure must be far more generous and embody the principle of English, Scotch, and Welsh home rule. The Tories knew this and strove in their stupid Local Government Bill to manage a matter, the settlement of which can only be made by Liberals on broad democratic principles.

Viewed in this way, the Salisbury interregnum has not been wholly unlucky and unfortunate, though the misery and suffering it has caused have been heavy and hard to

OBJECTIONS TO HARRISON.

Harrison and harmony have not harmonised the Republican party after all. Everywhere organized labor has declared against "the grandson of his grandfather." Members of trade and labor unions do not like his record. They say that he is unsound on the Chinese question, that he opposed organized labor in Indians, that the Knights of Labor in that State are after his scalp and that the "protection" platform will not save him. The union printers do not admire him on account of his connection with John C. New, whom they assert is an enemy of the craft because he employs non-union men, or, as printers call them, "rate," on his paper in Indiana, and the typographical unions may take action on the matter. But the worst charge brought against Harrison is that some years ago he organized a military company in Indiana and stood ready to shoot down strikers. On the Chinese question his record is not one that can bring workingmen to his support. The nomination of Harrison has also largely alienated those Irishmen who stood by Blaine last election. Among the Knownothings some years ago there was no one more bitterly offensive to Irishmen than Benjamin Harrison. Choice extracts from his speeches of those days are being reproduced. He said the Irish had no right to come to the United States, and the sooner they got out the better. All these things point to a big defeat of the Republican party.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

After meetings that resembled nothing in the world so much as the chaotic state of the party, the Republican convention has settled upon their nominees. It is admitted that Harrison is the best choice that could have been made for first place. As for Levi P. Morton, we fancy his principal qualification was the bar'l.

Benjamin Harrison is a typical Republican. Descended in a direct line from Gen. Thomas Harrison, who was hanged, drawn and quartered at Charing Cross, on the 13th October, 1660, for having been one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death, he represents the spirit of that revolution Mr. Dillon is an invalid, confirm in cruelest which culminated in the independence of the terms the charge made by Mr. Wilfred Biunt thirteen colonies. In early colonial days the that Mr. Balfour applied the Crimes Harrison family emigrated to America, and in due time a Benjamin Harrison, true to to destroy the lives of those Irish family traditions, signed the Declaration of Independence. William Henry, his son, known to be precarious. The meeting served his country in peace and wer: fought the battle of Tippecanoe, by which he claimed, and he was convicted on the gained a victory and a popular sobriquet, and strength of a speech delivered by Mr. T. P. after having sat in Congress, in the Senate and in the Cabinet as Foreign Minister, died President of the United States in the White-

House one month after his inauguration. His grandson is the present Republican candidate. Born August 20th, 1833, at to secure peace and good will by such North Bend, Ohio, graduated at Miami Uni versity, admitted to the bar, married at the in England itself they see uphold- age of 20, settled at Minneapolis, took to politics in the campaign of 1856, elected reporter to the Supreme Court of Indian, entered the army on the breaking out of th. civil war, served to the close, and retired with the rank of brigadier general. Since then he has practised his profession, and became a Senator for Indiana in 1876. Such is a brief record of a career alike honorable to himself and his country.

Although the convention which finally settled upon him as candidate for the Presidency created endless amusement by its midsummer madness, the spectacle on the whole was one not without instruction. A free people coming together by delegation to choose a candidate to present to the nation lessen taxation, vastly increase the strength | as one worthy of being made Chief Magistrate, is an event in itself of grandeur and majesty. Compared in its republican civic uproar of party with Europe under arms to assert in battle the ambitious claims of a trio of half

Speculation now turns to the probabilities of the campaign. That Herrison will carry brave, sincere, high-minded, humane, am-But the British oligarchy not only resist | bitious, and competent to grasp the rewards Irish claims to the enjoyment of citizenship, of ambition. Should be capture Indiana and but also the right of Englishmen to advocate New Jersey from the Democrats he would those claims. A policy founded on preten- take from New York the distinction of being "pivotal." Even there it is contended immediate effects are to be seen in the unity | that he is neither the protegé nor the of the democracy throughout the three King- bete noir of any faction, and offers a standard around which his party may re-unite. " His Under any circumstances the Tory policy advocates expect him to poll the full vote that could not be successful, nor can the Ministry properly belongs to the unmistakable embedihope to continue much longer in power. It ment of Republican principles. That vote has is, however, not to be regretted that the not been polled in recent years. When it is, Tories should have been permitted to fight so the man for whom it is cast will be elected." against the Irish movement. They have granting Harrison's power to bring together and we imprison Irish members of Parlia of Kerry the other day, said : There are two ity in the Dominion, who are learning from submit to the autocracy of their leaders. This helped to educate the English people to a the scattered forces of Republicanism, we

nbodiment" does not exist. The Republican arty of to-day is very far indeed from what at it was defeated in '84 and will be sgain 1 1. 2 '8S.

CRUSH THE INFAMY.

The awful traged, which shocked the comunity yesterday afternoon has given the dietic an opportunity which it hastened to ize of having a fling at Griffintown. With haracteristic disregard of truth the Tory gan saya: "That portion of the city wan as 'Griffintown' is in danger of

Griffintown was never notorious for deeds violence. As a matter of history more part from that, it is a cruel, wanton, vilinous slander to brand a large section of e inhabitants of Montreal in a manner so tterly uncalled for.

Young Kehoe has a bad record, but it is id he has not been drinking for some time ast. His misfortune seems to have been an same temper when excited. Of course it ould be improper to demand his life, as the acette suggests ought to be done. Let the take its course. But this we say: If the people of Griffintown ouli compel the closing of the drinking laces which abound in the midst of them, hey would do much to rob such papers as the vazette of the chance to cast repreach upon nem. Crimes of violence usually are the grash the infamy! We think the people in hat part of the city owe it to themselves to urge their locality, as citizens of other secone of the city have done and are doing.

Standing aghast at the horror of yesterday's ent, we feel that the time is ripe to urge ith all the earnestness of which we are pable the necessity of this reform. en who allow the drink habit to ow upon them fall gradually into a scase by which their whole system perverted. Their friends are taware, nor are they themselves cognizant their true condition, and only realize its rrors when, in a moment of insanity, they mit some awful crime. Kehoe is reported have been in the habit of frequent sprees. period of sobriety does not induce normal ditions, and irritability often characterizes some time those who have been sobering This may have been Kehoe's condition. tainly his conduct was that of an insane n, and, when we consider his career. cannot avoid the conclusion that he has out of his mind for years. Whether

at fathers and mothers should put the tion straight to themselves :- Is it not i most solemn duty to remove temptation n the path of their children by discounancing drink in any shape on all ocons? The effects of liquor are farching, beyond the knowledge of ordinary There is, therefore, but one sure to defy its power. Never touch it. ver allow the little ones to see or taste it. I the curses that afflict the world it is WOIS!

ok was the cause or the effect, we cannot

HE PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR. he proposal to hold a World's Fair or Uni-Exhibition at this city in the year 1892 is worthy of consideration. If taken hold of he right spirit, it could be made a success. ada has never had anything of the kind, and industries would undoubtedly be benefited aving the attention of the world directed ards them and the immense resources of our try, now but little known or understood by ign peoples.

is great difficulty we would have to encounhowever, is one common to all countries ering under a policy of trade restriction. oreiza merchants and manufacturers do not to go to the trouble and expense of sendtheir wares and products to an exhibition in untry where the markets are closed against m by a prohibitory tariff.

n England such exhibitions are always sucful, because her markets are open to the de world, and therefore exhibitors have a onable expectation of increasing their busi-

he theory and operation of the protective cy are diametrically opposed to the principle Universal Exhibition. Men are brought tor from all nations to display their inties, inventions, resources, capacities, is and inclinations for trade. What sense, would there be in extending an invitation e traders and manufacturers of the world me with their goods to Montreel, and at the time inform them, as we must, that our

in has a "Universal Exposition" at Barthis year, but in reality it is only a hib national show fair. France is to have Paris next year, but it will be little else a French exhibition, both will be failures her main purpose, because each nation ains a highly protective tariff making it orth the trouble and expense of attending, y to educate others in the arts and

tan Exhibition at Montreal, restricted thit must be by reason of these considerawould have good effects in many ways. dehow foreigners, especially our imme-^{neighbors}, what we can do in Canada and emafair ideaof Canadian enterprise and es. More than that cannot be expected gas we pursue our present policy of reon and isolation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WILL EFFECT UANADA.

dians, whatever may be their political will watch with intense interest the e of the presidential campaign in the States. A struggle for precisely the object, tariff reform, is impending in are prized in libraries above any other series of historical pures that has yet seen the light. As

think that the unmistrikable most certainly have a decisive influence on the usual, the current number is a specimen of campaign in the D minion.

The impossibility of this country maintaining | New York city. was when Lincoln was nominated, and it is a high protective tariff when a low tariff is in was which a few tariff is in spending operation over the border is admitted. The success of the Democrats, and, therefore, the adoption of their policy of tariff reform, would mean the speedy collapse of the system of restriction in Canada.

As to the probable result in November, we think there can be very little doubt. The Republican ticket is weak, their platform antiquated and contradictory. Both ticket and platform are forcibly described as a complete, unequivocal surrender to monopoly, and surely indicate that the party bases its hopes of success wholly upon the power of the tariff barons, the hown as power of the carin barons, the rain becoming notorious for deeds of vio-Standard Oil octopus, the Pacific Railway correlated to the carin barons, the morants and the Wall Street sharks. Its free whiskey programme will drive tens of thousands of temperance people into the Prohibition ines of violence and murder have been camp, while its anti-beer manifesto has alienated mmitted up town than in Griffintown. But the Germans wholesale. Workingmen are inveterate enemy of organized labor, while the Irish vote, which would have gone largely for Blaine, turns away from the Puritanical bigotry and insulting Knownothingism of his alterna-

These are the class influences which are working for the defeat of the Republican ticket, but the great issues on which the nation will give its decision are reduction of taxation, suppression of " trusts," " combines," and monopolies. The Republican party, by retaining the war taxes, has been able to create a millionaire class whose boundless wealth has been taken from the earnings of the masses, and, so insolent have these plutocrats become, that they heritate not to bribe the legislatures. They have even risen to the supreme and acity of seeking to control the atome of drunkenness. Remove the cause! national government by the expenditure of money. Thus the people are called upon to will stand up after a century's experience and defend their liberties against a plutocracy which, having risen on the ruins of negro slavery, would inflict a system of industrial bondage on the whole nation scarcely less degrading, fraudulent and demoralizing. Who can doubt the result?

The American people are remarkable for the sbrewdeess with which they estimate all political questions, and now that the issue is fairly presented, it would be [most_extraordinary were they to reject the common sense view of a plain question,

Here in Canada, without the necessity for high taxation, which arose in the States from the civil war, we have permitted our government to impose the same system of war taxation, but so badly and dishonestly has it been managed that our debt has gone on accumulating at an enormous rate, taxation increasing at the same time, till there seems nothing before us but disaster. Here, as in the States, great fortunes have been built up by the tariff, and we see the head of the government unblushingly calling upon the millionaires he has created for money contributions wherewith to debauch the electorate.

But this sort of thing cannot last, and, when the American people will have declared for low taxation and living becomes cheap and easy, inevitable collapse must come upon the monopolistic system in Canada.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A monthly magazine. New York, No. 6 Park Place. Monzine. New York, No. 6 Park Place. Montreal, D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street. In the wide range of its subjects, as well as in the mode of their treatment, this popular monthly still continues to consult the various tastes of a large class of readers. "A Cathotreal, D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street. In tastes of a large class of readers. "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule" by Orby Shipley, will interest the politician; "The Beer-Drinkera' Trust;" "The Wage Earner and his Recreation;" "Liquor and Labor;" "The Origin of Private Property," the social economist and his brother reformer ; " Electric Motors," by Rev. Martin S. Brennan, the scientific reader; "Mexican Journalism, by Charles E. Hodson, will amuse the man of letters; "Alano," by Harold Dijon; "Tempered with Mercy," by Florence E. Wild, and Mr. Lewis Dorsay's continued story, "John Van Alstyne's Factory," minister to the lovers of fiction; a sonnet, "Little Children," by Margaret H. Lawless, and "The Sphinx, by Rev. Alfred Young, fill the poet's corner acceptably; "The Shrine of St. Martin, by William Price, is as well above the average sketch as Rev. Patrick McSweeney's "The Church and the Classes" is above the average sermon.

THE NEW MOON: NEW MOON PUB. CO., LOWELL,

This interesting little magazine is full of good things for the season, as usual The July number, besides the editorial melange, neatly arranged in the different departments, contains a rich literary treat in the following articles: Two Summer Boarders; Sweet Day of Days; Wanted, a Clew; The Barbarity of Hazing; Woman's Sphere; The Frozen Pirate; Was it Murder; Telling Mother.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The July Magazine of American History is fully up to the high standard of excellence long since reached by this noble periodical. One of tive account of the career of Chief-Justice Mortime inform them, as we must, that our rison R. Waite, from the pen of the Editor, I cannot conceive how any paper purporting great jariet, the best picture ever made of him this party with its bears and whelps, et has genus in his robes of office. The reader will find in omne. It is bewildering to me how any section this timely paper many of the personal characteristics of its distinguished subject, characteristics of its distinguished subject, Ireland, can induced the party party with glimpaes of his domestic life, illustrated with engravings of his home in Washington, the most interesting I can well understand a time—the "know-picture being that of the library where his opinions were written. The second paper of the lisue is an able and scholarly essay on "The democratic party. Nor did the choice entail democratic party. Nor did the choice entail opinions were written. The second paper of the issue is an able and scholarly essay on "The Continental Congress," by Judge William J. Bacon, of Utica, abounding with information that would do good service if placed in the hands of every youth in the land. Then comes "Personal Recollections of Andrew Johnson," a readable sketch by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman; "East Tennessee a Hundred Years Ago," by Senator Joseph S. Fowler; "A Chapter in the History of Spain," by Hon. L. M. Curry, of Madrid; "Washington's Diary of August, 1781," from the manuscript collections of General Meredith Read, now in Paris; "Extracts from an Englishman's Pocket Note-book in 1872," and sobered the know-nothing famatics. The conclusin of it is inevitable that the leaders, elective or self-constituted, who marshall Irish Part IV., in which the traveller leaves New Orleans and reaches Vera Oruz; "The Mound Builders were Indians," an important contribution by the antiquarian scholar Cyrus Thomas, by Prof., Herbert B. Adam, of Johns Hopkins University. The themes are all well chosen, the first party, who are overtured to the sense of the shut the bashut the leaders of the conclusion of the Union. It is not, at least, a party for intelligent Iriahmen, and the civil were not complacently with folded arms on the threatened diamemberment of the Union. It is not, at least, a party for intelligent Iriahmen, by the arrival of the know-nothing famatics. The conclusion of it is inevitable that the leaders, elective or self-constituted, who marshall Irish Part IV., in which the traveller leaves New Orleans and reaches Vera Oruz; "The Mound Builders were Indians," an important contribution by the antiquarian scholar Cyrus Thomas, by Prof., Herbert B. Adam, of Johns Hopkins University. The themes are all well chosen, the party the majority or elective party, who are over-Part IV., in which the waveaux. "The Mound Orleans and reaches Vera Oruz; "The Mound Builders were Indians," an important contribution by the antiquarian scholar Oyrus Thomas, Ph.D.; and "Pioneer Work of Jared Sparks," by Prof., Herbert B. Adam, of Johns Hopkins University. The themes are all well chosen, and the writers are able and entertaining. The number is spirited, educating and delightfully readable." The magazine is the only one extant where back numbers are in as great demand as current office. The nineteen volumes now bound are prized in libraries above any other series of historical papers that has yet seen the light. As

typographical beau y unexcelled in the magazine field. Price, \$5.00 a year. 743 Broadway,

THE TRADE POLICY OF THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of THE POST : Sin,-I think you misapprehend the trade policy of the Republican party, or fail to grasp the scope and direction of its aims. While an adherent of free trade doctrines, I recognize that it is vain to lay down any hard and fast lines in the practical application of the principles of political economy to the trade policy of a country. Such policy will not only vary with the circumstances of each country, but with the same country in different stages of de velopment. What may be a wise and b-neficial trade policy at one time may be wholly unsuited at another. Before pronouncing ex cathedra on the trade policy of the Republican party, the physical, economic, rousl and material conditions of the nation must be con-

sidered The United States possess every variety of climate, of soil, of temperature, and of mineral deposit. Hence the country is capable of yielding every variety of agricultural production, and of carrying on successfully carrying on successfully every variety of industrial pursuit. Her sixty million citizens, likely to be one hundred in the ensus year 1910, enjoy the freest commercial intercourse. It is no extravagant stretch of the imagination to venture the prediction that the United States of America is destined to be the greatest, as she is now the best and freest, power the world has ever beheld, if she has not already attained that proud distinction.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the day is not far distant when this whole continent will acknowledge but one flag—the stars and stripes. This will witness on this western hemisphere the full consummation of the glad tidings of the New Evangel, which for the first time was proclaimed to the enslaved world on the ever memor able fourth of July, 1776, -a day destined to be reverently honored and observed by a'l mankind as the cra of their ransom and deliverance, before which all other human events pale person is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit

The Declaration of Independence contemplated the evolution of a superior race. say, It was written in vain. To prepare the way, to marshal the combined forces of knowledge, skill and industry for this grand denoue-ment is the mission of the Republican party, as I analyze its aspirations; and should be the aim of every American alive to, and conscious of, the grand legacy and vast re-possibilities, which are his birthright. Human ingenuity can devise no surer way of accomplishing this mighty project than by making the American people self-sustaining, not only in the ordinary, but in all the higher walks of an advancing civilization, and rendering them economically independent of all the rest of the world.

m this standpoint I hold that with the immenso wealth of the United States, accumulating at a rate unprecedented, the Republican party are not only justified in recommending the tizens to levy a small tax on themselves for so noble a purpose—the cultivation of the arts. nechanical, manufacturing, mining commercial; but would be recreant to duty, false to, and unworthy of, their great trust if they failed to leave anyt: ing undone to secure its fulfiment: and that the American people, should they reject their counsel, which is not likely, have yet some lessons to learn, ordinarily acquired in the crucible of experiences adverse.

whole duty in removing and readjusting some inequalities which weigh specially on the wageearners, but which, it should be promised, are incidental to all protective tariffs. These defects are seized on by demagogues to confuse, not en-

Our ideas of the social status of the American workingman are erroneous and misleading. Un-like European civilization, labor entails no disgrace; on the contrary, it is conceded to be the recognized sources of all honor, power and

It is an every-day occurrence amongst our neighbors, and excites no comment, to see laborer and millionaire occupy the same double at tabled'hote. The most withetic or fastidious will fail to discover any marked deference paid to rank, wealth or station. The judge, the nobob, the representative, in addressing his tion between American and European toilers. It takes the foreign citizen often a lifetime to acquire the lesson.

To me it occasions no little surprise to see our Liberal press throw the weight of its in-fluence into the Democratic scale in the Presidential contest. I survey parties in the United States wholly unbiassed, absolutely uninfluenced by local or personal considerations. If I can be said to have any sympathies or perdictions. lections at all, they formerly leant towards the Democrats. My endeavor is to judge impartially on the merits of their professions, actions and antecedents. My sole standard—"By their deeds shall ye know them—Every tree is known by its fruit."

"The giftie gie us

To see oursels as others see us." After such an analysis as I have been able to bestow on the question, I adjudge the Demo-crats the almost symmetrical half of our own Conservative party, with its Orange skeleton, Tory muscles and Ultramontane entrails. Their methods and shiboleths so closely resemble, that a person may mistake the one for the other without derogation to his astuteness. Their organs are conducted on similar lines—infallibility of leaders, insignificance of rank and file, greed for office, and readiness to eachew principle for its attainment, hankering after titles and indifferences to national honor. Forgetting my surroundings the domestic papers seemed "familiar as household words." They differ on trade questions only, but impelled thereto by similarity of motives. The one to increase English influence in American affairs; the other to erect a Chinese wall against annexation, in the hope that by presenting intercourse, which leads to and begets friendship, they may stifle the growing feeling, and delay, if not frustrate, a consummation devotadly wished for to insure the peace prosperity and happiness of this con-

ot Irish Americans, professing sympathy with Ireland, can find confederates in a party pro-British par excellence, whose ill-disguised antagonism to Irish nationality is an open secret.

Irish in these States the Democrats to expect favors from a party you steadily oppose. I may be right, or I may be wrong in my
verdict, these are my honest convictions.

J. L. P. O'HANLEY. Ottawa, 24th June, 1898.

CINCINNATI GHOULS.

HOW THE STOLEN BODY OF GEN. HARRISON'E FATHER WAS RECOVERED. CINCINNATI, June 27 .- The nomination of Gen. Ben Harrison is made the occasion for revamping the horrible story of the stealing of his father's body here ten years ago. Why, Hea-

ven only knows.

John Scott Harrison was the son of old Tip-On Saturday, May 25, the venerthe man was found dead in the bedroom of his home at North Bend, upon the historic farm which was the gift of his illustrious father. He had died suddenly of some mysterious disease, and curiosity was so much excited among the medical fraternity that the grave robbers determined to desecrate the grave. On the following Wednesday the remains were buried in the cemetery under the shadow of the monument of Tippecanoe. There were many eminent Cincinnatians present at the funeral which was held in the village church, where the ermon was preached by Rev. Horace Bushnell. the blind Presbyterian clergyman. Standing at the grave were the relatives of the deceased. cluding General Ben Harrison. At the time of the obsequies there were rumors that grave robbers had recently visited that vicinity, and the neighborhood was greatly disturbed thereby. Every precaution had been taken to prevent anything of the kind. The cameteries had been guarded, the suspected parties watched.
It so happened that the body of a consumptive named August Davins had been stolen from the cemetery and Henry Harrison, brother of General Ben, was engaged with Detective Snelbaker in endeavoring to recover it. Naturally, perhaps, they visited the Ohio Medical They proceeded to the dissecting room, and attention was directed to a windlass and re he which ran down through a squere hole in the floor to the chute in the cellar. iog this with suspicion, Col. Snelbaker feld the rope and it was baut. This convinced the Colonel. 'Here is somebody.' he said, and seizing the crank he began to turn the windlass. Little did the son and grandson suspect as they stood there awaiting was to be brought to their view by this terrible process. Nearer and nearer it came to the surface, and soon it came in sight, was a naked body except the head and shoulders. The ghouls had robbed the corpse of its grave clothes, only covering the face with

"ITS FATHER."

him than the one which he sought.

an old tattered shirt for the purpose of avoiding detection should the body be seen. "It is not

the man," said Mr. Harrison, I ttle thinking

that it was the body of one nearer and dearer to

"It is not the man for whom I am looking: he died of consumption and was more emaciated than this one." And he was preparing to give up the search in this direction, when Colonel Snelbaker urged him to look at the face, which was still covered with the cloth which had been thrown over it. "You had better look at the face," he said. "You might be mistaken, and you'll never forgive yourself if you allow any doubtful pase." It is hardly necessary," said Mr. Harrison, hesitatingly and evidently desiring to retreat. "St li, since you insist upon it, I will do so." Too body was then raised out of the well, the trep door dropped beneath it and the body lowered upon it As the head leaned forward blood streamed from an incision in the neck. The light from the windows directly above shown directly on the head and When Mr. Harrison raised the aboulo⊬ra. covering from the face of the dead it revealed the features of an old man with full white beard, cut squarely off an inch below the chin, white heir closely cut at the back, a face discolored by the pressure of the rope and rough tandling from those by whom he had been dragged from the grave. "An old man," remarked come one, and Mr. Harrison stooped down to take a parting look at the face when suddenly a charge came over his counten-ance, the blood field from his face, and ance, the blood fird from his face, and he seemed about to fall to the floor. "What is the matter?" Mr. Snellbaker said, as he stepped quickly to his relief. Still Mr. Harrison was alent, his blanched face growing paler as with eves starting from their sockets he gazed upon the face of the dead man before him, supporting himself upon the arm of the detective, until finally recovering himself, he gasped, "It's father," and sank almost unconscious into the arms of his attendants. Only an hour before he had detailed to Colonel Spellbaker the care taken to prevent the possibility of robbing his father's grave, and now, without the alightest warning or expectation, he was confronted with the mutilated body of his father.

THE GHOULS WERE NOT CAUGHT. The moment was a terrible one, and one which could not be described. Only twenty-four hours before he had seen the loved father laid in the grave very near to that of his honored speestor, whose memory the United States is proud to respect. Now the body lay before him mutilated, disfigured, robbed of its habiliments, dishonored. The first shock over, Mr. Harrison prepared for the removal of the body which was taken to the undertaker's establish ment. Later in the day Mr. Carter Harrison arrived in the city with the information that the grave had been robbed, and was preparing for a search, when he was met at the depot by his boother and nephew with the intelligence that his hady had been found. General Ben Harrison was at his home in Indianapolis when a despatch from Cincinnati informed him of the desecration of his father's grave. Without seeing a sister, who was dangerously sick, he left Indianapolis who was dangerously sick, he left indianapolis immediately, accompanied by his wife, and at ten o'clock on the night of the discovery of the body he joined his brother in this city. He was very determined that not only the perpetrators, but the aiders and atettors in the sacrilege should be found and punished. The General telegraphed before leaving home to the leading cities for the best detectives that could be procured, and he remained here several days direct-ing operations. Marshall, the janitor, and his brother-in law were arrested, but were subse-quently dismissed. The matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury by Lewis W. Irwin, who was then prosecuting attorney, but the desecrators were never caught. The faculty of the college expressed great regret that the affair had courred, but blamed it on the laws of Ohio, which have since been satisfactorily amended and grave robbing in this State no longer exists. The remains of John Scott Har were reinterred in the original grave, and no rude hands have since disturbed his peaceful

THE MERMAN OF COREA

Worthy of notice is the "seaman" or merman, which exactly resembles a men. This 'man" is often seen nursing a body exactly as a human being does. His hair is "so long," said one Corean, stretching his hands about three feet apart. He is sometimes shot and sometimes caught by fishermen on account of his much-prized hair. When this hair is cut off the poor merman or maid walls in the most heart-rending fashion, some of them taking it so much at heart that they die of grief. No Corean has asserted to me that he has seen the animal, but no Corean is unable to describe him .- North China News.

SIX RULES FOR THE SMOKER. Never buy cheap cigars. There is no economy in it. If you can't afford good cigars, smoke

less and enjoy your smoke. It is folly to suppose little cigars are the best.

You cannot tell whether a cigar is good or bad unless you light it properly—that is, thor-

ould stop smoking in the morning. A great many PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO THE people have stomache out of order, and no man ailing in that way can smoke before or immediately after breakfast. The best time to smok after dinner and after supper and straight il bedtime. Smoking would not hurt a baby

if his rule were adopted. Naves give anybody a light from your cigar. Carry manthes.

HOW NOT TO LIVE ON \$1,000 A YEAR A WARNING TO GIRLS INCLINED TO BE EXTEAVA GANT.

His salary was \$1,000 a year, and he had just proposed to Miss lara Lighthead and been accepted. And they, were both exquisitely happy until he and

"And you don't know how lovely our home will be, George. It shall be a home, indeed, for you a place of rest and joy and comfort!
I'll call the housekeeper up, every morning, and—" and—"
"The housekeeper ?"

"Yes, yes, dear. Now, don't interrupt, you naughty boy. I'll tell the housekeeper to tell the cold to-" the cook to The cook ?"

"Of course; and I do hope we can get a French cook. I love French cooking. And I'd ike the dining-room girl to-" The dining-room sirl?"

"The dang-room out?"

"Yes, yes. I'd like a brisk, (idy, rosy-cheeked English dining room girl. I don't care so much about the chambermaid."

"Why, my darling, I'm afraid—"

"Now, now, you bad, old boy; you must let your little girl have nerown way when it comes to the house appearate." You can engage the

to the house servants. You can engage he butler, if you like, and, of course, you'll go the a dreadfully long face you have! I don't

It looked longer as he sat in his ten-by-twelve room an hour later trying to "figure out" how the wages of the cook and housekeeper and all the rest of them were to be paid on \$19.23\ per week. He haen's figured

SOUL ENERGY.

A remarkable movement has taken place, which appears to have had its origin on the Pacine coast of the continent, and which has extended to the other quarters of the globe. It is stated that two millions of persons, in all the world, are taking part in the movement. On the sen engaged in the movement, simultaneously enters into what is called "soul communion" and seeks by a combined effort of soul energy, to promote the cause of peace on earth, and good will to men, and to hasten the arrival of the millenium. To ensure simultaneous action a time table is given to each individual adapted to the particular locality in which he may be aituated, and the "soul communion" lasts for thirty minutes. All the details are very cleverly and philosophic illy arranged, and there can be no reason to doubt on the particular moment selected a large number of persons are directing their thoughts and energies to precisely the same objects and ends. The participants in the bined action cannot fail to produce the most

Is this nonsense or is it not? The question is much more difficult to answer than would ap-pear to be the case. The first consideration is whether there really exists such a thing as soul energy." And here let it be observed that science has never yet been able to detect the difference between life and death. When death takes place the body is in precisely the same condition as life, but some change has taken place; something has gone; but what change has ensued or what is the something that has departed, the most profound science has not yet detected. The cheory has been advanced that all Nature is pervaded with two invisible fluids. With the one we are slightly acquainted and call it electricity, but of the second, which is actually the vital If this theory is correct, and a fluid resembling electricity in some of its characteristics is the cause and sustainer of life, then such an influence soul energy" practical science, and its investigation and the discovery of its laws may produce the most extraordinary results and the most stupendous changes. The subject is deeply interesting, and the movement of the "whole world soul communista" is well worthy of observation. Should any of our readers feel disposed to join in the with its leaders. - Bobcayyeon Independent.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

It is announced in Rome that the Pope will send a friendly and comforting letter to the Irish Bishops, expressive of his constant purpose to abstain from anything which could in the least check the true interests of the Irlah Notional movement.

The Propaganda considers the conduct of the London Times and the London Tablet (the latter the organ of the English Tory Catholica), in misconstruing the Papal Rescript for the purpose of irritating the Irlah, extremely blameable.

On Friday evening, the let of June, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. Callaghan, of Granby, was the scene of a most pleasant surprise. Their friends, to the number of about eighty, assembled to congratulate them on the anniversary of the 25th year of their marriage. In the following address, which speaks for itself and testifies to the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan are justly held, not only by these particular friends but by the entire community, they were presented with a magnificent silver tea service, as well as several other valuable and appropriate gifts. Ample justice was done to the splendid supper provided, which was followed by excellent music engaged for the occasion, to which the merry dancers kept time until about three o'clock, when the guests separated after an enjoyable time was spent hy all, every one wishing the respected host and hostess long life and prosperity.

To Patrick Callaghan, Esq. SIR,—The present occasion, being the 25th anniversary of your marriage, affords an opportunity to your numerous friends, not only to offer you their congratulations, but to place upon record their appreciation of your personal worth. Both as a man and as a tried friend, your integrity and atraightforward dealings have always commanded the respect and confidence of your fellow townsmen. We therefore present and ask your acceptance of this silver service, as a slight token of the high esteem we entertain towards you and Mrs. Callaghan. Hoping that you both will be long spared to your family and always enjuy your present comforts.

Signed, on behalf of your friends, JAMES CAROLINE. THOMAS GRAY.

A long step toward the maturity of any

passion has been taken when once the fact of its existence in the soul has been squarely recognized. There it is, for good or for evil, to be cut down and destroyed if its root be noxious; to be lopped and pruned if the seed of eternity be in it, and made ready to yield its ripe fruit in Paradise; to be counted with in either case and not evaded. . . . This is a very short bit of eternity that we are going through at present, and the Infinite God, who is charity, has doubtless hatter things in store for us than mere human love. At the same time, it is well to remember that we shall time, it is well to remember that we shall keep our humanity and our indentity for ever, and so will not be likely to loss our of free trade. "Heavy importations of manumemory of whatever was worth saving in onrecives, or in those by our love for whom now our love for do is made evident.—Levis bad unless you light to properly—that is, there oughly. A good sigar will not be much better than a poor one if badly lighted.

If your sigar goes out, be sure to blow through it as soon as possible, so that when you light it there will be no dead smoke in it? If you think smoking injurious to your health,

R. Dorsey, in Catholic World.

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVEN-TION.

NASHUA, N.H., June 27.—At the meeting of French Canadian societies here, Major Ed mond Mallett, of Washington, read the fol-lowing letter from President Cleveland:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON; D. C., June 20, 1888. Mr. L. P. Lucien, President, General, de. :

Mr. L. P. Lucien, President, General, &c.:
Mr Dear Sir,—At the time the invitation to attend the Canadian National convention on the 28th inst. was extended to me, I hoped that my public duties and other contingencies would allow my acceptance. I regret that I am obliged, however, to forego being present on an occasion of so much pleasure to all who particles. My acquaint use with many of our French Canadian citizens, 22d my knowledge of French Canadian citizens, 22d my knowledge of their industry and thrift, and the regard visy entertain for American citizenship, and their readiness to assume its obligations and avail themselves of its advantages, all combined to make me desire to attend their representation n such an assemblage as is appointed for the in such an assemblage as is appointed for the 28th inst. I hope the session will be fully enjoyed and pleasantly remembered. Mrs. Cleveland joins with me in thanks for the kind invitation tendered us, and regrets that it must be

> Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Officers of the convention were elected as follows: President, N. L. J. Ma tel, Lewis ton; first vice-president, M. Dufcane, St. Paul ; second vice-president, C. Laurie, Putnam, Conn.; first secretary, E. H. Torivel, Lewiston; chaplain, M. Buiffone, Central ville, R I.

TERRORIZED BY A WOMAN. LUNATIC WITH AN AXE AND A CROCK BUNG

AMUCK IN OHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29 .- Mrs Hannah Maskell, of No. 190 West Seventeenth street, terrorized the entire west side yesterday, assaulted several people and would have committed two or three murders had not the neighbors called in the police. She was found insane a week ago to-day, but was released by Dr. Gray, who has charge of the Detention Hospi-tal for the Insane. Dr. Gray said he wanted to see how she behaved. She went to her home and was quiet enough until this morning, when she seized an axe and started out to kill somebody. An old woman happened to be passing and Mrs. Maskell started for her, uttering the most fiendish cries. The old woman was frightened nearly to death, but happily escaped decapitation by crawling under a fence. Mrs. Maskell then borrowed a six-gallon crock from the grocery stere and, spying a white-haired man walking down Seven-teenth street, she crept up behind him and smashed the crock over his head. His skull being more than ordinary thick, it was not fractured, and the old man will live. She then attacked several pedestrians with pieces of the crock and drew blood, her career being finally ended by several men, who pounced upon her and locked her in a room until the police came. While the woman was on the rampage mothers locked their children in the house and men forebore going out upon the street. Dr. Gray wrote a letter to Justice White saying that any warrant under which Mrs. Maskall might be held would be void, as she was constructively in charge of the County Court, but notwithstanding this the woman was locked up and her case will be heard on Saturday. There has not been such excitement in the West Side since

CLAIMING DAMAGES OF ENGLAND. FOR CANADA'S SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF THE AMERICAN SHIP BRIDGEWATER.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The Secretary State has officially called the attention of the British Minister resident at Washington to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the Customs officials of the Dominion of Canada a year ago, and detained for eighty one days at Shelburne The owners of the Bridgewater were confident that the Canadian Government would make compensation, as the gross illegality of the seizure and detention were admitted and the ship unconditionally released by the order of the ment of the Dominion after the rejection by the owners of the Bridgewater of a proposition for a release conditional upon promising immunity for the seizure and detention. Jominion, however, decided not to entertain the claim, on the ground, purely technical, that the owners had no remedy at law against the Dominion officials. The claim was presented to the State Department a few weeks ago, and has been promptly presented to the British Minister

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

THE ITALIAN PRESS' CRITICISMS. ROME, June 29.-The Povolo Romano believes the l'ope's enclyclical will not make any change in the existing situation,

The Francasse says that the utberance of the Pone is no longer a majestic affirmation of the lordship of the church, but rather resembles the cry of ship wrecked persons who see the waves rising around them.
The Reforma says the Pope has the best means

of knowing that the Government so far from following a policy of persecution has only pur-sued a policy of defence firmly applied but carried on within the strict limit of equity and prosperity. The Pope himself refutes the accu-sations of his own organs against the Government. The principal point of the Pope's second rescript relating to Ireland will be the Vatican's neutrality in politics.

PLENTY OF TIME TO WIN IRELAND'S CASE.

LONDON, June 30.—Mr. Morley, in a speech at Chelsen, last night, said that the Liberals had plenty of time to win the Irish battle, to which they were determined to devote themselves firmly, resolutely and unfinchingly. The recent debate in Parliament had compelled the Government to admit that the National League was still ubiquitous, and that crime in Ireland was dependent upon coarcion. The action of the magistrates had descroyed the reign of the law and substituted the arbitrary will of a practically irresponsible power.

A MARRIAGE THAT WAS NO MAR-RIAGE.

New York, June 30 .- (Special) -The Herald this morning states, concerning the reported marriage of Miss Edith Olive Gwynne, a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Win. Fearing Gill, a gentleman who shone last winter as a successful promoter of private theatricals, that both parties have admitted that the only cere-mony performed was the placing of a ring on Miss Gwynne's finzer by Gill and his declaration that under the laws of New York State they were man and wife. No witnesses were present. The Vanderbilt family is distressed over this matter. Miss Gwynne's sister, Miss Lettie Gwynne, declares there has been no marriage,

A REWARD FOR GRASSHUPPERS. ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—Grasshoppers recently appeared by the million in this vicinity and seriously threaten annihilation of the crops A vigorous warfure is being waged against them. Several contrivances for catching and destroying them are being used. It has been

decided to pay \$1 a bushel for the hoppers.

COMPLAINING OF THE TARIFF. PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—(Special)—The bul-etin of the American Iron and Steel association, issued yesterday, states that the depressed condition of trade which it finds prevailings prevailing reaction in business."

THE VICTORIAN ERA IN IRELAND.

(Ohicago Citizen,) There are many reasons why the inhabit-ants of Ireland should submit gracefully to

circumstantiality. If the unasterable and benign bestowal of rage, poverty, starvation, sion of the Habeas Corpus Act.

benign bestowal of rage, poverty, starvation, sion of the Habeas Corpus Act.

1869—1,741 persons evicted. Between awaken the gratitude of a people, I should like to know what is 1 At all events here is were offered by the Irish members on the land

1837—Her most gracious Majesty began her reign without coercion. Gustave de Beaumont, a French writer, noticing the con-dition of Ireland at the time, says; "I have seen the Indian in his forest and the negro in his chains, and I thought that I beheld the lowest form of human misery; but I did not then know the lot of Ireland. * Seeing it, one recognizes that no theoretical limits can be assigned to the misfortunes of

pations. 1838-The Dake of Wellington declared that never was a country in which poverty nature." existed to such a degree as in Ireland. (1) 1870—

An Arms act passed. 1839—London Times, Oct. 25, 1839: "In order to benefit a small knot of haughty, unfeeling, rapacious landlords, the well-being of millions is disregarded." (2) An Unlawful Oaths act passed.

1840-(3) Another Arms act. 1841—Two coercive measures—(4) an Outrage act and (5) an Arms act.

1842-Provision riots. Numerous out 1843-Thackeray, in "Irish Sketch Book" " Men are suffering and starving by millions."

(7) Anoth r Arms act, and an (8) act con-

lidating all previous Coercion acts. .844—In his "Fravels in Ireland," Kohl, a German writer, says: "I deubt whether in the whole world a nation can be found subjected to the physical privations of the pea-santry in some parts of Ireland." Disraeli, House of Commons, Feb. 16, 1844: "We have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, the weakest executive in the world ;

that is the Irisk question." (9) Unlawful Oaths acts passed. 1845—Times, June 26, 1845: "The people have not enough to est. They are suffering a real, though artificial famine," (10) Unlawful

1846—Capt. Wynne, a Government official "Famine advances on us with great strides." Lord John Russell : "We have made Ireland -I speak it deliberately-the most degraded and most miserable country is the world."

(11) Onnstabulary Enlargement act. 1847-Mr. Bingham, Rouse of Commons : "We are driving six millions of people to despair and madness. The people of England have most culpably and foolishly connived at a national iniquity.

The landlords exercise their rights with a hand of iror, and deny their duties with a brow of brass." Times, February 27: "S9,758 emigrants embarked for Canada. One person in every five was dead by the end of the John Morley, House of Commons, year." John Morley, House of Commons, June 3, 1853: "All men agree that Ireland has been misgoverned. And who misgoverned her? The State," (12) Crimes and Outrage act passed.

1848-Great famine fever. Insurrection. (13) Treason Amendment act. (14) Suspension of habeas corpur. (15) Another Oaths act. John Mitchell was condemned under the first-mentioned act to fourteen years'

1849-Great famine fever continued. Cenaus commissioners declared that above one million and a half suffered from the faver since the beginning of '46, and added : " But no pen has recorded the number of the forlord and starving who perished by the way side or in the ditcher." 90,440 persons evicted. In the Kilrush Union alone 15,000 people were unhoused. Sir Robert Port, speaking on June 8, in regard to the Kilrush convictions, said: "I do not think records of any country, civilized or barbarous, present materials for such a picture." On July 29 occurred the emeute of Ballingarry; James Stephens was wounded. (16) Suspension of Habeas Corpus. This act was passed through both houses in one evening, and William Smith O'Brien and others dreaf of harmebooo

1850-104,163 persons were evicted. (17)

Crimes and Outrage act passed. 1851—281,545 human dwellings destroyed by evicting brigade for ten past years, and 68 023 persons evicted this year. (18) Unlawful Oathsact.

1852-Sergeant Heron, Q.C.: "Ireland this year received a larger sum in charity from America than was realized by the profits of the trade of exporting horned cattle." London Times: "The name of an Irish landlord stinks in the nostrils of Christendom.

43,494 persons evicted. 1853—24,589 persons were evicted. (19) Crimes and Outrage act.
1854—John Bright, July 6: "There are districts in Ireland which no man can travel

through without feeling that some enormous crime has been committed by the Government under which the people live." 19,749 persons were evicted this year. (20) Crimes and Outrage act. 1856-5,114 persons evicted. (21) Peace

Preservation act passed. 1857-5,475 persons evicted.

1858-4,643 persons evicted. (22) Peace Preservation act passed. For the previous six years Ireland had been without political organization. O'Donovan Rossa and James Stephens out of despair started Fenjanism. "New Ireland," page 196, says: "The last endeavor of the Irish masses to accomplish amelioration within the lines of the constitution had been baffled and crushed." 1859-3,872 persons evicted.

1860-The Chief Secretary announced on April 17th, that "a large amount of destitu-tion does in fact exist in the Western dis-2,985 persons were evicted in this year. Among the evictors was Lord Plunket, Protestant Lord Bishop of Tuam. "A hideous scaudal," said the Times of Nov. 27. Lord John Russell sympathetically described how an entire Irish village, which housed 270 persons, had been razed to the ground. (23) Peace Preservation Act.

1861-5,288 persons evicted. Terrible clearances in Glenbeigh, Donegal. 1862-5,617 persons evioted. (24) Peace Preservation Act, and (25) Unlawful Oaths

1863—8,695 persons evicted. 1864—9,261 persons evicted.

1865-4,512 persons evioted. (26) Peace Preservation act passed. Lord R. Cecii, House of Commons, February 24: afraid the one thing which is peculiar to Ireland is the Government of England." A. 'high' old M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," page 261: pect to "co "A time of trouble and of terrors. Midnight gets back. arrests and selzures, hurried flights and perilous escapes, wild rumors and panic slarms scared every considerable city and town." O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to penal servitude for life.

1866-3,571 persons evicted. (27) Suspension of Habeas Corpus act.
1867-1,489 persons evicted. John Bright,

at Rochdale, December 23: "The grievances have not been remedied. The demands of the people have not been conceded. Nothing the people have not been conceded. Nothing

has been done in Treland except under the infigence of terror." Attempted insurrection.

1868—3 002 persons evicted. John Bright, House of Commons, December: "I have not observed, since I have been in Parliament. anything on this Irish question which approaches the dignity of statesmanship." the rule of the Queen and Empress, Victoria, by the grace of God supreme ruler of the British Isles. Her many benefactions to the Islat forty years, notwithstanding the adoption of some remedial measures, has article I shall attempt to set them forth with circumstantiality. If the malterable and circumstantiality. If the malterable and some property of the sentiments of Ireland." (29) Suspension of the Habeas Corons Act.

Bright, House of Commons, April 30 : "1 say that the condition of things in Ireland, which has existed in Ireland for the last 200 years, for the last 100 years, for the last 50 years would have been utterly impossible if Ireland had been removed from the shelter and the influence and the power of Great Britain. The time has come when acts of constant repression in Ireland are unjust and evil, and when no more acts of repression should ever pass this house unless accompanied with acts of a remedial and consoling

1870-2,616 persons evicted. Gladstone, House of Commons, March 11: "The oppression of a majority is detestable and odious, the oppression of a minority is only by one degree less detestable and odious." (30) Peace Preservation act.

1872-2,476 persons evicted. 1873-3,078 persons evicted. (33) Peace reservation act.

1874—3,721 persons evicted.
1875—3,323 persons evicted. Professor
Cairnes, "Political Essays," p. 197: "I own
I cannot wonder that a thirst for revenge should spring from such calamatics," Peace Preservation act.

1876-2,550 persons evicted. 1877-2,177 persons evicted.

1878-4,679 persons evicted.

1879-Famine. The rates for the support of the destitute reached \$5,000,000. 6,239 persons evicted.

1680-The paupers in the workhouses in February numbered 59,870, as against 51,302, the highest number during the famine of 1846. The number, additional, receiving outdoor relief was 117,454 The number relieved by the Dublin Mansion House committee for week ending Feb. 28 was 519,625. 10,457 persons evicted

1881—17,341 persons evicted. (35) Peace Preservation act. (36) Suspension of habeas corpus. (27) Arms act.

1882-26,836 persons evicted. Mr. Trevelyan, in House of Commons: "At this moment, in one part of the country, men are being turned out of their houses, actually by battalions, who are no more able to pay the arrears of these bad years than they are able to ray the nation's debt." Crimes act.

1883 -17,855 persons evicted.

1884-20,025 persons evicted. 1885-15,423 persons evicted. 1.000 persons imprisoned without trial. Mr. Chamberlain, at West Islington, June 17: "It is system which is founded on the bayonets of 30 000 soldiers, encamped permanently in a

hostile country."
1886—Mulhell's "Fifty Years of National Progress": "Ireland-the present reign has been the most disastrous since that of Elizabeth, as the following statistics show-died of famine, 1,225,000; number of emigrants, 4 186 000; number of persons evicted, 3,688,000. * * * The number of persons evicted, is equal to 75 per cent of the actual population: No country in Europe or else-where has suffered such wholesale extermination." Lord Aberdeen, at Laith, in O:tober: "These evictions were always carried out in the Queen's name." Mr Gladstone, House of Commons, April 18: "We are particens criminis; we, with power in our hands, looked on."

1887-Coercion bill (39) which is to last rorever.

1888-Imprisonment of Irlah leaders.

This is the record of the past half century of British rule in Ireland, facts given officially nd commended to the attention of Pope Leo XIII. as a full explanation of the reasons which has induced what is left of the Irish nation to defend themselves by plans of campaign, boycotting, and any other weapon which can be readily selzed and used by a people when set upon by a band of rapacious robbers which the Times and other authorities describe at length.

ARE YOU MAKING MONEY? There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of employment or business. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at bome, wherever you are located, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better not delay.

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST OF IN-

VENTORS. NEW YORK, June 26 .- Robert Jacobs, of No. 124 Eighty-fifth street, son of H. Jacobs, the tailor, is one of the youngest inventors who has received a patent from the Govern-ment. He is just 18 years old. The invention he exhibited in the World office yeterday is an automatic globe-holder for gas burners and lamps. Mr. Jacobs says his invention saves time, dispenses with sizes and greatly reduces the percentage of breakage. The young man is to enter the School of Mines, Columbia College, to take up civil engineer-

PERFECT HEALTH.

Can only be attained by carefully attending to the laws of nature as expressed in the wants of the system. To do this successfully requires the use of Burdock Blood Bitters occasionally, to secure the regulating and strengthening effect of this splendid medicine.

"You are looking bad this morning, John Last night you were ____" "On the racket." "And this morning ____" "On the rack."

If you can get away for a summer vacati on it is best to go. If you cannot you will find great comfort in the reflection that there is no place

HOW IT WORKS.

The mode of operating of Burd Jok Blood Bitters is that it works at one and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal valr e in chronic complaints.

The man who looks forwar d to having a 'high' old time during his v acation must expect to "come down" with the cash before he

THE DEAF HEAR.

After eight years suffering from Deafness, so After eight years stater of from Deathess, so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I make this known for the benefit of others efflicted. Harry Ricardo, Toronto, Ont.

THE KAISER TALKS PEACE. He Will Follow the Same Path by Which His Grandfather Secured the Confidence of His Allies—A Thoroughly Pacific Policy.

BERLIN, June 25.—The following is the full text of the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag to day: I greet you with deep sorrow in my heart. I know you mourn with me. The fresh remembrance of the heavy sufferings of my deceased father, and the affecting fact that I have been called upon to ascend the throne three months after the death of His Majesty Emperor William I. will exercise a similar effect upon the hearts of all Germans. Our sorrow has evoked werm sympathy from all countries of the world. Beneath the burden of these things, I pray God to give me atrength to accomplish the high duties to which His will has called me. Obeying this call, I have before my eyes the example of peaceful rule which Emperor William I., after bitter wars, left to his successors, and to which my late father's rule corresponded, in so far as he was not prevented from executing his designs by his illness and death. I have summoned you in order to declare in your presence that as King and Emperor I am resolved to pursue the same path by which my deceased grandfather secured the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people and good will abroad. I also with God's help, will strive esruestly to accomplish the same end. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie within the province of assuring the military and political safety of the Empire from abroad and watching over the execution of the imperial laws at home. The chief of these laws regards the Imperial constitution. To defend and guard it in all the rights which it guarantees to the two legislative bodies of the nation and to every German, and also in those which it assumes to the Emperor and confederated states and their sovereigns, appertains to the chief rights and duties of the Emperor. In the legislation of the Empire, I have, in accordance with the constitution, to co-operate more in my capacity as King of Prussia than as German Emperor, but in both capacities it will be my endeavor to proceed in the same spirit which my grandfather began, and especially will I appropriate to myseuf, in its full significance, his message of November 17, 1881, and shall continue to strive in the spirit of that document, so that Imperial legislation may afford to the working people that further protection which, in accordance with Christian morality, is needed by the weak and oppressed in the struggle for existence. I hope that in this way it may be possible to arrive at an equalization of unhealthy social contrasts, and I cherish confidence in the belief that, for the care of our domeatic walfare, I shall have the clear-sighted support of (35) an true friends of the Empire and of the allied Governments without division or party differences. I slaothed myself bound to support our national and social development within the paths of legality and stern'y to oppose

all efforts, the aim and tendency of which shall

be toundermine public order. Inforeign politics

I AM RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN PEACE

with every one so far as it lies in my power. My love for the German army and my position in it would never induce me to attempt to endanger for the country the benefits of peace, unless the necessity for war is forced upon us by a hostile attempt on the Empire or one of its allies. Our army will assure us peace, or if peace be broken it will enable us to fight for it with honor. That, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by resson of the strength it has derived from the army laws you so recently unanimously voted. To employ this strength for offensive wars is far from my heart. Germany needs neither new military renown nor any conquest, since she finally won for herself by ighting the right to exist as a united and independent nation. Our alliance with Austria is publicly known. I shall hold fast to it with German filelity, not only because it exists, but because I see in the defensive compact the foundation for the maintenance of the European equilibrium and also a legacy from German history, the purport of which the public opinion of the whole German peo-ple sanctions, and which corresponds with European international law as it has undisputably existed since 1866. Similar historical relations and national needs now bind us to Italy. Both countries will maintain the blessings of peace and work out in the quiet security of new won unity the perfection of national institutions and the promotion of their welfare. Our existing agreements with Austria and Italy will permit me to my satistion to maintain my personal friendship with the Czar and the friendly relations existing for a century with Russia, which correspond with my own feelings and German interests. In the conscientious care of peace I shall devote myself equally as readily to the service of the Fatherland as to the care of the army, and I rejoice in our traditional relations; to foreign powers, through which my endeavors in behalf of peace will be aided. Trusting in God and my people's ability for their defence, I entertain confidence that it will be permitted to us for an indefinite time will be permitted to us for an indefinite time to defend and assure by peaceful efforts what my two predecessors, now resting in God, won by arms. During the reading of the speech, he was frequently interrupted by cheers. At the conclusion of the address the Emperor shook hands with Prince Bismarck, who then kissed His Majesty's hand. At the close of the proceedings Baron Lutz proposed three more cheers for the Emperor, and when the procession left the hall the members were still cheering loud y. A committee of the Reichstag com-posed of senior members has elected the preaid ent of the chamber and the two vice-presidel ats to compile the address in reply to the ap sech from the throne and instructed them to avoid political allusions.

THE REICHSTAG OPENED.

THE PRESIDENT PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE

DEAD EMPEROR. Berlin, June 25.—The Reichstag was formally opened at 5.30 o'clock. The president, in his speech, referred to the grief of the country at the death of Emperor Erederick. He said: "The late Emperor was the hope of the German people. On his knightly form we had gazed with reide and advantagion for many years, ever people. On his knightly form we had gazed with pride and admiration for many years, ever mindful of what he hab accomplished for Germany. The heroic way in which he bore his sufferings placed even his valor on the battle field in the shade. The nation will pay its debt of gratitude to him by showing unwavering fidelity to his son, for whom the hearts of the people beat." The president concluded by involving Cod's hearing on the new Emperor. voking God's blessiz; on the new Emperor. In Tapponse to the call of the President three cheers for Emperor William were heartily given. The President and Vice-President were re-elected, and the House proceeded to draft an address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The Reichetag instructed the President to convey to the Dowager Empresses Victoria and Augusta an expression of its deepest sympathy. Gen. Winterfield, instead of Gen. Mischke, goes to London to announce the accession of Emperor William. Gen Mitchke will go to Brussels to announce the Emperor's accession. Herr Von Wilmowski has finally retired. Herr von Lucanus will replace him as chief of Cabinet to the Emperor.

An aeronaut is always sure, sooner or later, to take a tumble to himself, .

MY SILENT FRIENDS My silent friends live side by side In ragged garb or silk attire. I have no hair-drawn lines to part The humbler neighbors from the higher, Indeed, the richest to the eve Are not my "best society."

My silent friends! I love them all, And yet, as Fancy reigns, or Reason, I deem one dearer for an hour, The alighted never call it treason; From them I have no grief to bear Of jealous whim or selfish fear.

My silent friends! my precious books, What were life worth to me without you, Of whom alone my heart can say You never gave me cause to doubt you; You never spoke in loveless tones, Or, begged for bread—gave naught but stones.

My silent friends! when Fortune frowns You cling to me with richer blessing; Kunder than kin no fault of mine Can chill your tender mute caressing, Bidding me grieve not overmuch, O'er wounds that cruel fingers touch. Some day when I must give you up,

Content to know you will not miss me, When lips that spared no words to wound Perhaps, too late, will bend to kiss me, I know my silent friends and true, My heart's "good-bye" will be for you. LOUISE HENRIQUET.

AFTER THE NOMINATIONS.

HARBISON'S HOUSE BESIEGED-HIS NOTE TO MORTON-CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The excitement of yesterday by the nomination of Gen. Harrison continued during to-day, with a change of scene and incidents. The horn blowing, which hardly stopped during the night, was resumed early this morning, and has continued all day. The streets have been thronged with people, most of them wearing Harrison badges of some kind. In addition to the city population, large numbers have come in on the trains from surrounding towns to swell the crowds. General Harrison was not at his office during the day, and his INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—The excitement of was not at his office during the day, and his house was visited by large numbers of people. Several photographers and special artists were there taking views of the residence and surroundings. Authorized sketches were obtained for numerous illustrated papers. The autograph seeker was on hand and the relic hunter made a good beginning at chipp ng away the front fence. An electric light company is putting up some arc lights on the laws, and the local committee are preparing a portable platform for use in the vicinity, should there be occasion for speech making. General Harrison has received many telegrams and letters from all querters and from many distinguished persons. In response to a telegram received last night he to-day sent the following :-

Hon. Levi P. Morton, New York:

"Thanks for your kind message. Let me assure you that the association of your name with mine on the ticket gives me great satisfac-

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Many specials from old soldiers, college fra-ternity associates, wool growers and Protectionists everywhere have been received. The pilgrimage to the Harrison homestead has aircaly set in. Many of the state delegations are arriving.

GONGRATULATED BY BLAINE. General Harrison last night received the fol-lowing from Mr. Blaine:

LINLITHGOW, Scotland, June 25.

To General Harrison, Indianapolis: I congratulate you most heartily upon the work of the National convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphal enthusiasm and assure the victorious conclusion which followed your grandfather's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our industrial independence, as the declaration of '76, which bears the honored name of your great-grandfather, sealed our political independence.

JAS. G. BLAINE. [Signed] SETH LOW MUGWUMPS.

BROOKLYN, June 26 .- The Standard Union publishes this evening an interview with the Hon. Seth Low, in which that gentleman is quoted as saying that he cannot take part in the coming presidential campaign because he is not in favor of the platform adopted at Chicago. He says he believes, as Garfield did, in a protection which leads towards free trade.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- The committee to notify the President of his nomination by the St. Louis convention called at the White House to-day, General Patrick Collins, of Boston, was spokeeman of the committee. When the letter of notification had been read, the President addressed the com-

com. mittee, speaking mainly of the responsibilities of the Executive. In concluding his remarks Mr. Cleveland said: I shall not dwell upon the acts and policy of the administration now drawing to a close. Its record is open to every citizen in the land, and yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my cath of office. I have done these things which, in the light of the under-standing God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could for myself, nor for you. avoid a single consequence of a fair interpreta-tion of my course — It but remains for me to say to you, and through you to the democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination and will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual

LIVING ON THEIR WITS. The vast majority of the adventuresses of

formal manner.

New York depend for their maintenance upon the folly and passions of the other sex, writes a metropolitan correspondent. They are more or less decorous in their demeanor, and try as far as possible to comport themselves according to the usages of good society. They frequent the numberless restaurants and cheap hotels with which the city is crowded, and make it a special point to increase their acquaintanceship. They find their best victims not, as might be imagined, in the young and inexperienced, in the fresh arrival from the country, nor the college graduate, but in the man of the world, the suspicious banker and the blase merchant. Their first preference is the rich, experienced married man: their last, the youthful and sentimental clerk. Their mode of attack is flattery, delicate and refined it may be, but still flattery. They have strong perceptive power and seldom overlook the man's weakest spot. Once in her power she draws from the victim a handsome salary or income, in many cases larger than he allows to his own family. As it is seldom she is content with a single income, she usually provides two or three strings to her bow, and is thus enabled to live in a style which to decent and God-fearing folks is a perpetual mystery. And to cover her actions she almost invariably is a zealous and untiring church member from the first day of the year

A WOMAN WHO IS WEAK, NERVOUS and sleepless, and who mas cold hands and feet cannot feel and act like a well person. Car. ter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest

If we were asked what are the two greatest human aids to pulpit power, we should say self-possession and self-abandonment.—Paxton Hood.

THE IRISH CRIMES ACT.

DEBATE ON MURLEY'S MOTION CEN-SURING THE GOVERNMENT.

GBrien Briends the Plan of Campaign-

Elequent speech by Gradstone.

LONDON, June 26-In the House of Commons to-day, the debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion censuring the Government for its administration of the Irish Orimes act. Wm. O'Brien (Nationalist), held that the plan of campaign never really troubled the people and that they approved it. Nething that had happened to individuals under the plan could compare with the sufferings of tenants without the plan. What had happened to tenants that could compare with the action of Irish landlords in flinging tens of thousands of Nora Fitzmaurices out of their homes to meet the worst fate. The disgusting claptrap about crimes in Ireland was what American politicians called the policy of the bloody shirt. It was a policy of war and hatred be-tween peoples who desired to live in peace. The Plan of Campaign, so far from being s failure, was accepted now even by landlords like Lord Masserene. After two years of operation of the Plan of Campaign there were 280 evicted tenants out of more than 60,000 who had fought and won under the Plan of Campaign. (Cheers). He could further state that everyone of these 280 tenants was in a comfortable home to-day, and every man would yet come back to his own home in triumph. (Cheers).

Henry Chaplin (Conservative) said he did

not wonder that Mr. O'Brien hated to hear about the disgusting incidents that had attended the League's oppression of the people. Who were now more responsible for the suf-BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which who was more responsible than another for the atrocities of the League, it was the leader of the Opposition, who seemed to forget how he had encouraged them. (Cries of "Shame!" "Withdraw!") Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what words he used about the Parnellite chiefs, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory through infirmities of age.

Mr. Gladstone, who upon rising was received with cheers, said that however much selected with the properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maked dies are floating about us ready to attack wherever there is a weak ploint. We may except many a fats! which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist at tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist tables. The fine fine provided out beakfast tables with a delicately fl ferings of the people under the League than

ceived with cheers, said that however much he was afflicted with loss of memory through infirmities of age, he hoped for a time at least (renewed cheers) that he would remain able to cope with antagonism of the calibre of Mr. Chaplin. What was more significant about the state of Ireland than the fact that nineteen members out of eighty-six Nationalist members had been sent to prison? He ventured to say that if they went to their conatituents all of these nineteen would be returned by larger majorities than before, if only because they were sufferers through the wrong-doing of the Government. The Government's vote might be against them, but their ultimate appeal was to public opinion, Mr. Gladstone said that those who de-

nounced the plan of campaign had to meet the contention that the plan was passed when Parliament refused to meet the necessi ties of the tenants. Recent land court decisions had shown that the demands of the plan of campaign were not unjust. The curse of Cromwell lived from generation to generation in Ireland. Could it be supposed that the people who were aware that horrors and atrocities almost incredible had been done in the name of the law could consider the law in the same spirit as the judge. It was a strange irony of fate that Mr. Dillon should be lectured upon legality by Major Saunderson, who had threatened that if parliament passed a certain law he would counsel violent resistance to it. Mr. Dillon had much to learn before he arrived at Major S nderson's eminence. (Laughter.) Mr. Dillon's influence in when he inflicted upon Mr. D.llon the maximum penalty. Mr. Gladatone then entered into a long detailed account of Killengh's case, which he characterized as scandalous, and as bad as anything that had happened in the bad as anything that had happened in the summer T-rm, July 9, for elergymen, teachers, etc.

Mr. Balfour, upon rising to reply, was greeted with loud cheers. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with abstaining from bringing against the Government in Parliament the accusations that he made again them before popular audiences. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had confined himself to a single case. His comparison of the acts of the present Irish magistracy with the conduct of Judge Jeffries was the most scandalous attack that had ever been made in Parliament. (Cheers) If they were to dismiss every magistrate whose decisions were over-ruled, they would find their hands pretty full. Was it asserted that one innocent man had been convicted? The fact was that those who had been found guilty gloried in their offences, rather than denied them. Mr. Morley played a humiliating part when he criticized isolated acts of policemen and magistrates and at the same time he sup ported the policy of his allies which involved infinitely more cruelty than had been committed by all the magistracy and police of Ireland. (Cheers.) In reference to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Balfour asserted that the murder of Constable Whelan was distinctly traceable to his speech to the effect that he would not tolerate land grabbers. Was it a political offence to urge people to destroy land grabbers? Mr. Balfour concluded by contending that the Government had suc ceeded beyond their expectations in suppress ing lawlessness in Ireland. Whether they would be allowed to proceed he did not know, but he did know that the future of Ireland could only safely rest on foundations

of honesty, liberty and law. Mr. Sexton who ended the debate said that Mr. Balfour's charge against Mr. Dillon rest ed entirely on the evidence of one of the most infamous of the Government's paid informers. The motion of censure was rejected by 366 to 273, a Government majority of 93, as compared with 113 on taking office. The announcement of the result of the division was greeted with cheers by the Conservatives.

MR. BLAKE,

By the side of Mr. Parnell sat a gentleman with a long, striking, picturesque face. The jaw large, square and firm, the mouth was close and tight almost after the manner of Count and tight almost after the manner of Count Moltke's; and though he wore spectacles, the eyes of this visitor, it could be seen, were keen and penetrating, as well as kind. This guest was Mr. Blake, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. Mr. Blake has a reputation that any politician of any country might envy. He stands first in the Canadian Parliament as an orester and a thinker; but he stands in equal orator and a thinker: but he stands in equal eminence for incorruptible integrity. This is a reputation the more valuable because it is in such striking contrast with the greed of so many of Mr. Blake's political opponents. The feeling towards Mr. Blake by his friends is warm to enthusiasm.—London Star.

There is now filed with a will in litigation in Monroe county, Ga., a silver dollar that was issued in 1775, and has been in possession. of the same family for more than one hundred years. It is one of the thirteen dollars that, were paid to a Revolutionary soldier when discharged from the Continents army.

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sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fette
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Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizzness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarks ble success has been shown in curing

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not and here, and those, who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

carters intel layer raises very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Soldby druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill Small Dos

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our ART SAMPLES; to these who will keep and simply show these amples to those who call, we will send, free, the very best Sen ing Machine manufactured in the world, with all the statements. This mealine us rade after the Singain patents, which have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the atachments, was sold for \$60; it now sells for \$50. Reader, it may seem to you the most WONDEHFUL THING ON EARTH, but you can secure one of these machines ansoluTLLY PRES, provided your application comes in first, from your locality, and if you will keep in your home and show to those who call, as to of our elegant and unequaled at samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your own property. The art samples are sent to you ABSOLUTELY PRES of coar. How can wo do all this?—easily enough I we croken got as much as \$2.000 or \$3,000 in trails from even a small place, after our art samples have remained where they could be seen for a month or wo. We ared one person in seah locality, all over the country, and take this means of securing thom at once. Those who write to its at once, will secure, PREE, the very best Sewing Machine mannfactured, and the finest general assortment of, works of high art ever shown together in America. All particulars PREE by return mail. Write at ource; a postal card on which to write to a will cost, you have one cont; and after you know all, should you conclude togo to confirm the Address at once, Thur & CO. Any

APPRECIATION.

Thrice blest is he whom God endows Thrice clear is ne whom God endows
With truest gifts of seeing,
Who feels each beauty day by day
Throughout his inmost being;
Who reads the language of the breeze,
The brooklet's riceling leading. The brooklet's rippling laughter, Who hears the whispers in the trees Who hears the whispers in after;
And bird songs coming after;
Who notes each blossom on the ground,
Each grass-plume graceful bending,
Each happy floweret all around
Its incense upward sending.

The myriad voices of the night,
The insect's drowsy humming,
The wind announcing through the leaves
The wempest chariot's coming;
The gentle music of the waver,
The ocean's varied voices,
The zephyrs which o'er toiler's graves
For peace and rest rejoices;
Who sees the sunbeam through the cloud,
The hope through gloom or darkness,
The deep soul murmurs low or loud
Of Nature in her gladness. Of Nature in her gladness.

Who knows each beauty half revealed
In every dell and dingle,
And every vision half concealed
Where night and morning mingle;
Knows well each grave and marvel caught
By moonbeams soitly shining,
And loves the pictures deftly wrought
By shadows intertwining.

THE MILLS TARIFF BILL

To be Made One of the Issues in the Presidential Campaign—The Importance of the Coming Battle.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the House to-day, when Mr. Mills, of Texas, called up the tariff bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, rose and said he had a proposition to make, which he thought would be acceptable to both the House and the country. Neither Chitty's Pleadings, he said, nor any other book indicating the methods of reaching an issue could lead to a fairer or a more direct issue than existed between the two great parties than existed between the two great parties, of the country. First, the President had sent Congress a message; the Democratic convention had endorsed and approved it without qualification. The Republican convention had not found in it any pholican convention had not found in a sup-thing worthy of commendation and the issue there was perfectly clear. The Mills bill, as it was called, had received the approval of the St. Louis convention and the cordial condemnation of the Chicago convention. The action of the majority of the House in bringing the bill forward had been approved at St. Louis, and the course which had seemed fitting and a matter of duty to the Republican minority of contesting every modifica-tion which its judgment could not approve has been cordially approved at Chicago. There was at this point of Mr. Kelley's remarks some manifestation of sarcastle laughter from the Democrats, which led Mr. Kelley to exclaim that he spoke but for him-Reliey to excising that he spoke but for himself, no other person being responsible for his proposition. Continuing, he suggested that the Mills bill should be laid over until the next session with the understanding that if at the November election it should be appeared by the next session. proved by the people the Republicans would withdraw their opposition, and if on the other hand it should be condemned unmistakably the bill would be no further pressed. That would leave the question of the surplus and upon that subject also he had a suggestion to make, that as a concession to the condition that confronts us, the other side of the house would allow the entire internal tax upon tobacco to be repealed, instead of making two bites of the cherry and repealing about \$18,000,000 of \$31,000,000 of revenue derived from tobacco. He thought that this proposition should be accepted and that members should not have to swelter out their lives in Washington until the end of Septem-

MR. MILIS DECLINES. Mr. Mills said that it was true, as the gentlemen said, that the Democratic convention had endorsed the measure which was now before the House for the reduction of taxation on the necessaries of life. It was also true that the issue was squarely and fairly made, and that it must be met in the coming campaign, and it must be decided in November whether the people proposed to reduce the surplus by the reduction of taxation of the tax on whiskey. Those things being true, it was somewhat remarkable that a proposition should be submitted from the minority side to the majority side, when that majority side had been instructed to go forward and press the bill, not only to a consideration, but to a final passage. The majority, which was responsible to the people for the administration of the government, must go forward in the path of duty. (Applause on the Democratic side.) That path was a plain one, and it was to press the bill in season and out of season until the unnecessary and unjust taxation on the necessities of existence was reduced and the surplus in the treasury relieved. (Ap-He had a counter proposition to make. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) had faith in his own proposition it seemed to be the part of wisdom for the minority to welcome the time when a vote should be taken upon the bill and the Demo-crate put on record upon it. (Applause on the Democratic side.) He (Mr. Mills) made the proposition that there should be a stop put to the unnecessary talk in the way of obstructing the passage of the bill and that an early day should be fixed upon which the bill should be put upon its passage in the

A FIRM HIGH TARIFF MAN. Mr. Reed (Main) said that the proposition made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) and been properly declared to be an individual augustion. The Republi-oan party had resolved by its properly constituted assembly that it would give due and deliberate consideration to every item of the Mills bill, believing it was its duty to explain and expose the errors of the measure. He desired here and now to repeat the assertion which had been made in open day so many times that there had been no discussion here with any purpose of delay, nothing but honest and fair discussion fairly brought ont by an attack, a political attack, upon the industries of the United States of America. (Applause on the Republican side.) The Ris-publican party had taken the ground before the country that the system of protection was valuable in itself and because it was to the in terest and advantage of the American cemmunity was not to be sacrificed. By that dootrine the Republicans would stand and by that sign they would conquer. (Applause on the Republican side.) After further discussion the house went into committee on the tariff bill and proceeded with several articles.
At 5.30 the house adjourned.

STILL ANOTHER EVICTION. DUBLIN, June 27.-A farmer named Mooney, living near Rathdren, was evioted yesterday, by, one, hundred centables, and seven emergency men, directed by a megatrate, Mooney had barriesded his house and with the assistance of friends, pffered a fierce resistance, threwing belling porridge and missis of all kinds at the evictors. For arrests were made.

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Me., U. S.]

226.-A G. O. M. He far excelled his fellows In intellectual wealth,
Till some of them grown jealous
Described him by stealth.
Yet never would he waver, He worked upon the plan Of principle, not favor—
The Grand Old Man.

When back to History turning, To Canning, Peel and Pitt.— Great lights renowned for learning For eloquence and wit Above the century's leaders,

He towers full a span,

And well may dwarf seceders, The Grand Old M

The first made Lever clever Ere he commenced to write Your age and mine endeavor To add to it aright. Who properly expresses
The two will surely scan A virtue he possesses—
The Grand Old Man,

227.—PALINDROME.

MOUNT ROYAL.

Would you hear tales by horsemen told? Consider well this Palindrome; Learn of the heroes brave and bold, Who held for them a land and home.

Such legends by the father's taught The nation's youth might well inspire, As mystic love past ages brought Serves but to kindle patriot fire.

Now, to make of this a riddle, Aeriform it will be found When read each way from the middle, And for a servant should be bound.

If at that point the word should end Much pressure then it cannot stand, But is inclined to yield or bend, And often needs a bolt or band.

228.-A NUMERICAL TANGLE.

A Spanish soldier, having straggled from the main body of troops, was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. As protection from the storm he donned a large 1, 2, 3, 4, while over his arm hung a 1, 2, 3, 4, in which he expected shortly to 1, 2, 3, 4 quantities of 1, 2, 3, 4, when he and his comrades should 1, 2, 3, 4 the town they were

courades should 1, 2, 3, 4 the town they were approaching

Coming unexpectedly upon a 3, 2, 1, 4 of 1, 2, 3, 4, he greedily imbibed a large draught, after which he thus paradoxically apostrphized it: You are wet, you are dry. So likewise was I. I drank of you and you quenched my thirst. You would greatly aid my companions and me in the work before us, but the 3, 2, 1, 4 in which you are is too unwieldy for me to carry, and, being wet you cannot be transfurred to the 1, 2, 3, 4 on my arm; therefore, most reluctantly I leave you, with the assurance that your influence will go with me."

M. C. W.

229.—A CAREFUL MAIDEN. They say ill luck and fortune's frown
The angry fates will fling
On the wife who fails, from any cause,
To preserve her wedding ring.
A simple maiden, credulous,
As a property maiden by

As some fair maidens be. With anxious care strove to avert

Such dire calamity.
Straight from the altar home she went, And to the cellar stole, And thrust her hand down deep in brine, The trusting little soul?
What sought she there? you may well ask;

What tried she thus to do? May furnish you a clew.

HAPPY THOUGHT.

230-PALINDROME. Formed of wood and leather, Built for stormy weather, Light and strong am I, he Greenlander's treasur Both for use and pleasure, O'er the waters fly.

Quick and sure I bear him, Billows do not scare him, Like the cork We float; Though the waves dash o'er us, Dangers thick before us, Safest kind of boat.

Ribs, tough as English yew, On rocky ledges grew, Firm together knit; These with sealskins cover ides and top all over; Seams must closely fit,

Just a place to get in,
Fixed to let no wet in,
Then you feel at home; Now you see my name is Back and forth the same is But a palindrome.

M. C. WOOFORD,

231.—GEOMETRICAL DRAWING LESSON.

Draw two short vertical lines and connect their centres with a horizontal one. Then draw an isolated triangle and extend the equal sides so far that the third side will connect their middle points. Next draw two vertical lines and connect the top of one with the bottom of the other by an oblique line. Lastly, draw two very short parallel norizontal lines and connect points near their left extremities by a straight vertical line, and also connect their right extremities by a curved line, with its convex side toward the right. toward the right.

You will now have a representation of some-thing very necessary to a draughtsman. What J. W. HARKNESS.

232-NOCTURNAL VISITANTS Fair fickle darlings of my absent heart I
You crowd about my pillow all night long;
You whisper secret words that make me start,
You call to mind a look, or an old song; Sometimes you come in panoramic show, Sometimes like tender shadows, dim and flee Sometimes time remove substances and I awave to hear night's watcher crow, Or the sad surf upon the shingles beat.

J. A.

FOR JULY ANSWERS.

The sender of the beat lot of lanswers to the "Sphinx Echoes," published during July will be awarded a cash prize of two dollars. The solutions must be forwarded weekly, and full credit will be given each solver at the close of the month for his several partial lists. Even if few, the answers should be sent, for the winning list may not be large. list may not be large.

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

219.—Slip.

220.—Brook-lyn.

221.—Witch Hazel;

And Iron;
Looking-Glass;
Liberty-Gun;
Anchor-Ice;
Chest Nut;
Eye Sight.

223.—Plantagenet.

225.—Hannah Otto, Asa, Bob, Anna, Ada,
Eve, Lil, Nan, "Pop."

224.—635 19-31 hours.

225.—Pleasurs.

225.—Pleasure.

(FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS.)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, mown to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Kills, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discourse the control of the

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE NORTHWEST ELECTIONS. A CONSERVATIVE WATERLOO.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 27.—The elections in the Territories to-day were more of a personal than a political nature. The majority are Conservatives so far elected. The follow-

ing returns have been received :-South Regina-Secord, 131; Scott, 120 North Regina-Jelly elected by about 100 majority; three polling places give him 141,

Brown 37, seven polls to hear from.

Medicine Hat—Tweed elected, Findley having withdrawn. The latter loses his de-

Wolseley—All places heard from but one; Richardson, 191; Dill, 170. The former is likely to be elected by a small majority, as

Dill will lead in the poll unheard from.

North Qu'Appelle—Satherland, 267; Clarke,
104. Clarke loses his deposit.

South Qu'Appelle—Davidson, 257; Major
Bell, 195. Davidson's majority, 52.

Moore Law Born 199. Moose Jaw-Ross, 112; Anusti, 119; with two places to hear from, which will probably elect Ross.

Macleod-Harletain elected by acclama Moosomin-Neff elected by acclamation. Calgary, Red Deer, Souris and Wallace not

Whitewood—Chorburn, 164; Hawkes, 97; Lpon, 98. Thorburn's majority, 57; with two places to hear from.

PROHIBITION DEMANDED.

SYRACUSE N.Y., June 27 .- The prohibition convention to day adopted the following platform :-

First-The traffic in alcohel as beverages produces misery, pauperism, want, wretchedness, taxation, ruin, crime and death. It neither begets wealth nor conserves human affairs. It is a foe to the human race, to the church and a growing peril to the state, and its total prohibition is demanded by every interest of political economy, of moral relation-

ship, of social life.
Second—The total prohibition of this traffic can be secured only through a policy which outlives the traffic and refuses it all legal recognition, never by a policy of liceuse in any form for any price.
Third—The policy of prohibition can be an

plied to this traffic only through some political agency or source and can be applied with success only through such force or agency a-favor the policy. Therefore, a prohibition party is imperative that the principle may have embodiment and the policy may be sustained through the administration of the

Fourth-While there is, and must be, a national policy of any kind concerning the liquor traffic a national party is, and must be, a necessity to establish and maintain a national policy of prohibition, and we reaffirm allegiance to the national prohibition party. We ratify with hearty enthusiasm the numinees of that party for president and vice-president of the United States, and we call upon all parties to endorse this nomination at the polls.

Fifth-The organization of liquor men for the avowed purpose of defying law and their repeated assertions that prohibition laws can-not be enforced, demonstrated that the l quor traffic is disloyal of character, revolutionary in its methods and of treasonable intent, and any political party that allies itself with or does not condemn said traffic becomes either an active participant in, or a silent endorser of the disloyalty and the treason by it shown. Thus declaring ourselves upon the supreme issue which this party was organized to most, and which it exists to decide, and believing this to be the dominant question on which good citizens should now agree, upon all other questions we adopt and endorse the utterances of our national prohibition platform put forth at Indianapolis, also our State platform of 1887, and we invite the faithful cooperation of the voters of this State.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 26. -At nine o'clock last evening another terrible thunderstorm visited this city, being the third in four days. A furious gale of wind headed the storm, tearing away signs and porches and blowing down trees and fences. The cainfall was tremendous. A thunderbolt struck the Puritan Congregational Church while service was being held, and many of the audience were prostrated by the shock. Over a dozen women fainted from fright. A panic ensued, but was allayed by the pastor calling out;—"Fear not; you are in God's house." The Sacramental wine was used as a restorative. The church tower was badly

CRIMINAL ASSAULT NEAR FORT' WILLIAM.

PORT ARTHUR, June 26.—Yesterday after noon a criminal assault was attempted half a mile this side of Fort William. A tramp lay in ambush in the woods near the house of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, highly respected people. The tramp waited until Mr. Kerr and the children had gone to Sunday school, then entered the house and assaulted Mrs. Kerr. A terrible aruggle ensued. The woman fought bravely and succeeded in beating off the human brute, who fied. Chief McNabb, of Fort William, was notified, and after pursuit, captured the man late in the evening. The case comes before the court to morrow.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

THE CHURCH NOT THE BRENT OF DEMOCRACY. ROME, June 27.—The Pope's Encyclical on liberty says: Human liberty in individuals as in societies or governments implies the necessity of conforming to a supreme rational law which emanate from God. The Church is not an enemy of honest legitimate liberty, but is an enemy of license. It condemns talse liberalism or there is no supreme law and that everyone must form his own faith and religion. Such dootrine tends to destroy the consciousness, the difference between good and evil, between justice and injustice, and makes force the sole basis of society. The Church is not an enemy of democracy and rejects no form of govern-

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Silas Robinson, lest night, shot his wife and her companded the building No. 24 West Misterial law in his own body. Robinson has been a decided in wife building the building of the building his own body. Robinson has been a decided in wife but his city his city his city. months ago. At the time of the shooting she was valking with Weiss. Robinson met them and opened fire without warning. Weiss was fatally wounded and Mrs. Robinson was killed nstartly, while her husband will probably die from his wounds. Mrs. Robinson bore an unsullied reputation.



The (reatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing aliments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffied their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar nilments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strongthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nauses, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite

stinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnstural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangemente incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription;" when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrotilous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription;" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, pamer-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



HEALTH BEFORE ALL

Diseases told at a Glance. Examination and Consultation Free.

Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays

We have constantly on hand all kinds of wild roots and medicinal leaves, which we offer at very moderate prices. CERTIFICATE.

OERTIFICATE.

MONTHEAL, June 16, 1888.

I, the undersigned, certify that I suffered for three years of suffocation, caused by dypepsia, to such an extent that I could not keep my meals. Several physicians were attending me, all in vain. I followed a treatment under Mme, all in vain. I followed a treatment under Mme, all those who have any doubt of this cure to pay me's visit and they will be convinced.

To A. E. LACROIX, successor to Mosponemic street, covered by Each Montreal.

To A. E. LACROIX, successor to Mosponemic street, covered by E. about Montreal.

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INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawlings take place Semi-Annually (June and December). and its Grand Single Number Drawlings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Ls.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good Jaith topsard all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with Jao-similes of our signatures attached, in rise advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all rizes drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may e presented at our counters R. M. WALNSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN ares. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 10, 1888

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars

each. Halves \$10: Quarters	\$5:					
Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.						
IST OF PRIZES.						
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is 9	300,000					
1 PRINE OF 100,000 ts	100,000					
1 1 K12E OF 50,000 18	50,0 00					
I PRINE OF 25,000 18	25.000					
2 PRINKS OF 10,000 are	20,000					
o PRIZES OF 5,000 gre	25,100					
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 arg	25,000					
	50,000					
	_60,000					
	100,000					
"APPROXIMATION PRIZES.						
100 Prizes of \$500 arc	EA 000					
100 Prizes of \$300 are	50,000					
100 Prizes of \$200 are	30,000					
	20,000					
TERMINAL PRIZES.						
999 Prizes of \$100 are	99,900					
099 Prizes of \$100 are	90,000					
3,134 Prizes amounting to\$1	.054.800					
NOTETickets drawing Capital Prizes are not on-						

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-itled to terminal Prizes. EFFOR CYUB RATES, or any farther information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orloads, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Pulza.

REMEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes

ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE & C., and large Ill'd Catalogue of Beautiful Pre-Buyel Edge Illidden NameCards, Scrap Pietures, mlums, Novelties, etc. Send 2c. skamp for postage. NATIONAL CARE CO., North Brautord, Conu.

PROVINCH OF QUEDRO, DISTRICT OF MONTHRAL. (SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ANNA E. BOYD, Plaintiff.

JOHN McKAY, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted against the said Deendant.

VS.

Montreal, 13th June, 1888. McCornick, Duclos & Munchison, Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2054, Dame Mary Jane McClary, Plaintiff,

John McNamara Joslin, Defendant. An action in separation of bed and heard has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff against theDefendant in this cause.

Montreal, 30th May, 1888. LAYLAMME, LAYLAMME, MADORE & CROSS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Marie Arzelie Prieur, of St. Polycarpe, said District wife commune en biens of Louis Adam Sauve, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, trader, of the same place. Montreal, 6th June, 1388.

> DUPUIS & LUSSIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LUFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE OURE OF
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs; Colde,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings
Absoeses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kown to fail
Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professo
Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford, streat

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Malls.

--- Summer Arrangements--- 1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Olyde-built IROM STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

Vocsels.	Tonnage,	Commanders,
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath
Assyrian	3.970	John Bentey
Austrian	2.458	Conn Dentey.
Buenos Ayres	n 4 005	II James Costs
l Canadian	2 000	D WILLSON COOLE
Carthaginian	4 214	OULD EXHIP.
Caspian	2 729	- ALMCHICOL
Oircassian	3 79.1	**************************************
Corean	9 400	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.
Grecian	0.010	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Hibernian	0.007	· C. E. Letiali
Lucerne	1 005	COULT DIOMI
Manitoban.	0.075	" Nunan.
Monte Videa	2,970	" Dunlop.
Nestorian	0.000	W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2,689	" John France.
Newfoundlan	a 919	" C. J. Mylina.
Norwegian	3,523	" R. Carrnthow
Nova Scotian	3,305	" R. H. Hughe
Parisian	5,359	AL W. H. Smith Di
Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stepher
Phœnician	2,425	11
Polynesian	3.983	" Hugh Wylie,
Pomeranian	4.364	" W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3.030	James Ambu
Kobarian	3.500	" D. McKillop,
Sardinian	4 376	" J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian	3.647	o. micchie.
Scandinavian	9.000	" W. Richardso

John Bentey. James Scott. John Kerr. A. Macnicol. A. Machico.

Alex.McDouga

L. R. Barret, R.N.R.

apt. C. J. Menzies.

C. E. LeGallais.

John Brown.

Dunlop. W. S. Main. John France. C. J. Mylins, R. Carruthers. R. H. Hughes. W. H. Smith, RNR. pt. J. G. Stephen. Hugh Wylie, W. Dalziel, James Ambury, D. McKillop, J. Rytchie

W. Richardson, Scandinavian ... 3,068 Siberian ... 3,904 Waldensian ... 2,256 John Park. R. P. Moore. D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, satting from Liverpool on THURBDAYS, and from Montroal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURBDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under: | Steamships. | From Montreal. | From Quebec. |
Sarmatlan.	May	16	May	17
Paristan.	20	21		
Sardinian.	3uno	6	June	7
Sarmattan.	20	21		
Paristan.	4	27	21	
Sardinian.	July	1	July	12
Sardinian.	July	1	July	12
Sardinian.	4	25	4	
Paristan.	4	25	4	
Paristan.	5	16	4	
Sardinian.	5	16	4	
Sardinian.	5	10	4	
Sardinian.	5	10	4	
Sardinian.	6	10	4	
Sardinian.	6	10	4	
Sardinian.	6	10	4	
Sardinian.	7	8		
Sardinian.	8	10	4	
Sardinian.	6	10	4	
Sardinian.	7	8		
Sardinian.	8	10	4	
Sardinian.	8	10	4	
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Sardinian.	8	10	4	
Sardinian.	8	10	4	
Sardinian.	8	10	4	
Sardinian.	8	10		
Sardinian.	8			
Sardinian.	9			
Sardi From Montreal.				

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line satiling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Moutreal at daylight on thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive passengengfrom Iroland Scotland on ontward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on honeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

Averpool direct on honeward voysgo are intended to be deepstehed as under:

Stoamships. From Montrenl. From Quebeo. Circassiant. May 10 May 11 Polynesian. 1 Stoamships. 1

Glasgow and Boston Service .- From Boston on or

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service. — From Philadelphia about:
Hibernian. — May 11
Prussian. — 25
Corean. — June S
These steamers do not carry passengers cu voyago to
Europe. — THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations and Canada and the United States to Liverpool an

Glasgow,
Via Boston and Halifax.

Via Boston and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co, or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co, Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown, Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex, Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothets James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bouflier, Texonto; Thos. Cook & Son 251 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1884 St. James street, opposite St. Larence Hall.

H. & A. Allan,

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.





OPE NO DUTE ON CHURCH BRILL. 48-G WANTED—Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Netre Dume street, Manu-

PERSECUTED CHINESE.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LAWS SERVE TO KEEP

THE MONGOLIANS IN JAIL.

yest-rd y a question of great importance under the Chinese restriction act was determined. A number of Chinamen had been arrested under

that act soon after crossing the British Columbia line for being unlawfully in the United States.

They were tried at Seattle and sent to the United States penitentiary in this county for six months. The term of some of them expired some time ago, and under sentence of the Court

the United States Marshal for Washington Ter-ritory took a number of the men to British

Columbia, but the authorities there relused to

Columbia, but the authorities there refused to allow them to laud without payment of the tax of \$50 imposed under their laws. This the Marshall had no authority to pay, and accordingly took the prisoners back to the penitentiary where they now are. Thirty-five have served out their sentence. A writ of habeas corpus was issued out in behalf

of Num Choey, one of the number, and the case was made a test one. Judge Nash decided that the marshall and warden of the penitentiary had no authority to detain the men in the p-ni-

tentiary and were clearly in contempt of court in not having returned them to British Colum

bia. He granted a stay of proceedings under the writ until July 6th, so that the marshall

the writ until July 6th, so that the marshall might communicate with the authorities at Washington before setting the men free, The marshall says he will, in accordance with the further ruling of the judge, re-arrest the men as soon as they are set free, and bring them again before the court on a second or the rest of heary subscripting in the territors of

charge of being unlawfully in the territory of the United States. The Chinese are in this atuation: They cannot get out of the United

States unless some one will pay their British tax, and they are liable to be sentenced twice a year to a six months' term in the penitentiary

as long as they live. There are about one hun-dred more Chinese in the ponitentiary whose term for the same offence will shortly expire, and these are the only Chinamen in this part of

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

RUSSIA'S RECRUITS.

RESOURCES OF THE CZAR, AND PLANS FOR

IMPROVEMENT OF HIS ARMY.

During the present year the enormous num

ber of \$31,000 young men will be available to

be drawn upon to recruit the Russian stand-

ing army. Of these, 249,000 have already

been drawn for service for the full term, only

4,700 having secured a reduction of time on

account of their having obtained certain

Since the accession of Gen. Vannovsky

minister of war every effort has been made to

supply the Russian army with the new engines

war already utillized in Germany and

A new explosive is also mysteriously hinted

at, which, it is expected, will give the

Russian artillery a marked preponderance in

will be to seek for new applications of the

electric fluid to explosive substances. The superiority of Russia in cavalry has long been

admitted, but as all the reserves of that arm

of the service is at present employed in the

south two new regiments have recently been

recruited in Finland for the defense of the

capital.—Paris letter in New York Press.

diplomas in the schools.

France.

the country.

TACOMA, June 29.—In the District Court



strangth and wholesomensss. More economical the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compe with the multitude of low test, short weight, and phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BURKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

YOUNG FOLKS' READING CLUBS

Progress in Intelligent Training of Children -Physical and Moral Training-Intellectual Culture-The Habit of Reading-Old and New Standards-Direction in Choice of Reading-"The Young Folks' Reading Circle."

PROGRESS IN INTELLIGENT TRAINING OF CHIL-DREN.

There never surely was a time when childhood was so well cared for and its wants so one which he may call his own, and one well supplied, nay, even anticipated, as this which is not to be studied. Let the children well abused day in which we are living.

On all sides we see abundant evidence of this fact.

Not only is the ear of parent or guardian ever inclined to catch the faintest whispered want of the child, but the older mind, amid its own wearying cares and puzzler, finds time to invent and discover new modes of enjoyment for the young mind, which is its heaviest charge while the latter is just unfolding.

Animal enjoyment, and that of the most healthful kind, is easy enough provided. When exercise becomes burtful it becomes fatiguing, which is nature's way of crying "Desist." When appetite is satisfied, taste is cloved, and to continue the feast would be to argue a toolish perversion unusual in childhood, whatever may be the unhappy development in later years.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

The simple bodily needs of a child are, fortunately for the rising generation, sufficiency; well understool and followed by parente.

These later years have witnessed a revolution in the important matters of better food and clothing, and more intelligent care of the young. Science has come in where Nature abandoned her post, and has become a fostermother to the weak and helpless of our race.

The great decrease in the rates of infact mortality alone speaks volumes for the way : which parental obligations are met and tilled, not only by the often futile promptings of blind affection, but encouraged and aided by a correct appreciation of the value of laws of right living

The course of procedure in a child's physical and even moral training is well enough defined. The means to be employed in the attainment and maintenance of health are obvious to the dullest comprehension, and a system of ethics surprisingly similar in all essentials could be formed from the recorded experiences of every parent.

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

But, with the training of the intellect, a crowd of new influences have to be brought into action.

Mother and nurse here stand aside, and the teacher appears.

Yet, good as our schools are, and high as is the grade demanded of the instructor, a grade steadily increasing year by year, and always far in advance of the requirements of the pupil, still there is room for another guide, whose voice shall be listened to even perhaps with more eagerness than the tutor's, because he opens out a new field in which to range, where later is the truest relaxity and enjoyment, and which, although they know it not, furnishes resources against the tedium anxiety and disappointment sure to come with lengthened life.

THE HABIT OF READING.

The habit of reading formed in almost every case, simultaneously with the commencement of school study, is too often acquired without the slightest guidance on the part of parent or teacher.

The bent taken at first and at random by the young student is not always the one best adapted to produce beneficial results. Chance has largely to do in selection of the

works we read. During hours of ennul or depression,

or unoccupied leisure, the book nearest to hand is opened and read, sometimes half-unconsciously, where the subject is unfamiliar, or eagerly, where the attention is arrested and interest aroused. Never before have the best works of the

best authors been so cheap as now, and never before have the shelves of the book dealers been loaded down with the worst of all trash in the form of printed literature, Even with a good library at home, and how

many homes are without the very beginning of such a library, the temptation to unrestricted indulgence in the reading of worthless works is great.
Standard works, as requiring subsequent

study and continuity of thought, are apt to be voted "flat" after the exciting and coarsely flavored contents of the book stalls.

At the same time it must be allowed that the works commonly understood by the term 'Standard" are scarcely such as are likely to attract the beginner, yet there are standard books for every age and grade, and every year sends forth new books by new authors of just as sterling merit in their way as the "old

We must also remember that new people like new things and that even Dickens' David Copperfield," inimitable though it be, and a child's book, if ever there was one, may have an aging sound to those whose elder brothers revelled in the "Adventures of Tom Saw

There has been a "New Arabian Night" published, not necessarily to displace the old one, but to stand side by side with it, and was

with newer smile the child's easily won favor.

DIRECTION IN CHOICE READING But even with books at hand, and plenty of pocket-money to purchase more, and how many children are without both, the matter of choice in selection of books proper to the age and acquirements of the atudent becomes

a hard task. Few parents indeed, even of the cultured class, but would hesitate if asked to make a selection of books appropriate for a child of given age and advancement in school studies. A degree of discrimination and of familiarity with the best works of our own and foreign writers, and a sympathetic perception, qualities not often combined, are needed for such a

And that personal bias be not too apparent in this matter, different equilibrium so to speak has to be maintained in the objects chosen so as to prevent undue and abnormal mental growth in any one department.

" THE YOUNG FOLKS' READING CIRCLE."

Such is the aim of the different literary associations, which, under the name of reading Any one by complying with the conditions, which may easily enough be learned by cor-respondence with the secretaries of these clubs, can become a member entitled to all the privileges and directions which it is the office of such to confer. Instructions and lists of books are sent by means of which a regular course of reading may be begun. On its completion, certificates are forwarded, showing progress from time to time.

associations seem chiefly to have Chicago a "Young Folks' Reading Circle" has sprung up, which promises to do a great deal for the younger ones. The prospectus has some good things to say. Concerning the item of expenses, on which parents are expected to be especially sensitive, it remarks:

"The books need not all be bought at one time and if they are available in some harms." time, and if they are available in some home or local library, it will not be necessary to purchase them at all. Yet it is an inspiration to a boy or a girl to have a new bookread : if the reading is interesting, they will remember it, and if it is worth remembering they will be so far educated by it, and trained to nobler ideas of life and its duties.

MARIANA.

THE CHAMPION BIGAMIST.

HE BOASTS OF TWENTY-THREE WIVES IN VARIOUS CITIES -ONE IN MONTREAL.

CHICAGO, July 2 .- James Wellington, or Aldrich Brown, the bigamist, to-day an-nounced his willingness to accompany an officer to Detroit without waiting for the formality of a requisition. His decision was brought about by a visit from wife number twenty-one, whose name is May Bennett, and whose conversation convinced him that no prosecution in Detroit would be more vicorous than in Chicago. He claims that a man in Detroit will shoot him on If the police prove half they accuse him of, he will pass into history as the champion bigamist, as he is said to have twenty-three wives in various parts of the country. He was known in Detroit as J. B. Brown and is said to have left a wife there. He was living with a woman here who passed as his wife, and report has it that a discarded wife lives in Baltimore now. Among other wind deserted by this faccinating worker in wood, it is alleged, one lives in New York, another in Brooklyn, a third in Boston and a fourth in Bangor, Me., to say nothing of one in Montreal, Canada. Aldrud the officers not to let the matter get into the ne wapspers. He is a fine looking fellow and carries bimself well, and it is evident he has a taking way with women. The Chicago police were notified last August to be on the human life, and an implicit obedience to the lookous for him, word coming from Detroit has been living in Chicago since March.

AN OBLIGING RABBI. New Orleans, La., June 26 .- Rabbi Emil Hirsch, of Temple Sinai, Chicago, returned home yesterday from here, where he partici-pated in a pretty romance. The papers last week announced the wedding of Joseph J. week announced the wedding of Joseph J.

Herrmann and Miss Bertha Cohn. Miss
Cohn is a Jewish belle. While Mr. Herrmann shared her heart he was bred in the
Catholic faith, although his family is of Jew
the consist Mr. The clergy here were unequal to an increase in the United States. \$29,229,350. the occasion, but love removed barriers of against \$22,976,330 last year, but a decrease in faith, and Rabbi Hirsch was sent for to per-Canada of \$2,781,674 against \$3,207,986 last the occasion, but love removed barriers of form the ceremony. He outlined his position when he addressed the multitude at the temple Friday night. He declared Judaiem was more than a religion or a creed. As he understood it, Judaism was a mission and a message of love and rightecusness. It was a birthright that could be set aside, and did not depend upon forms and ceremonials. Under this view the lovers were united in the Jowish faith.

ANOTHER MIRACLE

EFFECTED AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. The large pilgrimage under the immediate auspices of Rev. Father Lefebvre, O.M.I., which left the city for Ste. Anne de Beaupré, returned to Montreal this morning after a most pleasant trip. Father Lefebvre states that on his way down a lady, whose name is said to be Cargrain, from this city, and who for a long time past could not walk through inflammatory rheumatism, took passage with them on Tuesday. At Str. Anne de Beaupré she had to be carried to the Church, but after communion she felt a audden change in her legs, and, although not entirely curad, she has been greatly relieved, so much so that this morning she could walk about the boat without the least assistance.

INDIAN MONOPOLISTS.

FATAL CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO TRIBES OVER FREIGHTING FOR MINERS.

SEATTLE, W.T., June 27.—The steam schooner Leo arrived yesterday from Alaska. Among her passengers were 22 miners and prospectors, who report a fatal conflict between two tribes of Alaska Indians. the Chitcats and Sitkas. The former hold a monopoly for freighting for the miners from the coast to the mines and refuse to allow the other ladians to engage in the husiness and sometimes interfere with the white men who attempt to carry in their own baggage. They charge exorbitant prices and make over \$7 a day. Two weeks ago a large party of prospectors started on the Yukon, with a tribs of Sitka Indians, under Chief George, as freighters. A combat resulted, in which the chief of the Chitcats was killed. The Indians demanded life for life, and chased the Sitkas into Haines, a white settlement. The whites protected the life of Chief George during the day, but at night he was murdered by the stealthy Chitcate. Fearing a massacre, the whites sent to the coast for help, and a man of war arrived just in time. The prospectors say the Chitcats are very inby the widow of the murdered chief.

A RED RIVER TRAGEDY.

JAMES PARSLEY MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY BEORE THE EYES OF HIS WIFE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 27.—Col. Tack Thompson arrived here this morning from Van Buren county, bringing intellir suce of the murder of his son-in-law, Jame a Parsley, on the bank of the Red River, C. noctaw Naon the bank of the Red Liver, C. noctaw Nation. Some time ago Parsley removed from this State to Bourie county, T. exas. Deciding to return to Arkansas, Th. aspeon sent him money to defray expenses. This money was forwarded in a registerer. letter to De Kalk. Texas. From the time Parsisy received the money he was shad owed by a man whose identity cannot be clearly established, but who followed Presley, intending to rob and

When Par' asy reached Red River he found that stream beyond fording, and taking his waggon to pleces he floated it and his wife across in a dugont, returning alone for the herse. He was in the act of untying the ani mals preparatory to swimming them to the opposite bank when the unknown assessin sprang out from the bushes and atruck him clubs, have aspired to do so much good and twice over the head with a rifle, knocking really have accomplished much among the studiously inclined. "The Chatauqua" is a notable instance of this sort of organization. witnessed the tragedy, and whose screams caused the murderer to run away. He has not yet been apprehended, Parsley lived only four hours.

A WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 27 .- George Wilson was hanged in the Altion, Orleans county, jail this morning for the murder of his wife on the night of January 17th last penefited the more advanced pupils; but in year. On the morning of the 18:1 Wilson went to a neighbor's and said his wife was dying, and asked him to go to his house and remain there while he went for a doctor. The neighbor did so, and found the woman dead and having the appearance of having been dead for some hours. Wilson soon returned, and then the undertaker was summoned, who called a coroner. There were no marks of violence on the body, but the lips had the appearance of having been bitten. A jury was empanelled, but no evidence was taken that day. A post mortem was held, and the husband arrested and lodged in juil. The testimony before the jury showed that the woman had been strangled, and the jury found that her husband had committed the

A BOSTON CIVIC SCANDAL.

Boston, June 29.—There is quite a commo tion here over the discovery of a little scandal in connect on with the City Council. It appears that during the festivities over the reception of the Ancient and Honorable Artilitry Company, some of the aldermen, thinking it a pity to waste all the good things on the Englishmen, managed to secrete some of them for their future delectation. The cache has been now discovered and several hundred dollars worth of cigare and wines brought to light. Some amusing geneations are promised.

CHURCH BELLS. We have received a copy of the catalogue of the Cincinnati Beli Foundry Co., of Crucinnati, Ohio, containing descriptions and prices of Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells, and over Cherch, School and Fire Hain Beis, and order 1,800 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada. The Testimonials are from every State and Terr tory, and a large proportion of them from ministers, and speak in the highest terms of the bells. The prices are comparatively low, and within reach of even feeble communities. Churches needing bells— and none should be without—will do well to write for the catalogue, which is offered free to all who may apply.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE STATE OF BUSINESS. AS REFLECTED IN THE HALF-YEARLY STATISTICS

weekly review of trade will say :—The half year closes with a volume of business at this date about ten per cent smaller than that of last year, but larger than that of 1886 or previous years. The general complaint that business is dull means that the reaction from the greater activity of a year sgo, and from the confident expectations of last winter is keenly felt. To very many traders who bought largely in their over confidence the shrinkage brings serious losses or actual embarressment and to this cause is mainly due the increase noted during recent year. The annual reports of the state of business from branch offices throughout the country is ued to day (Saturday) by Dun, Wiman & Co.'s mercantile agency, present a mass of valuable information. It will be observed that uncertainties regarding the action of Congress are quite generally noted as a cause of duliness in trade. The accompanying report of failures for the half year ending June 30th is more favorable than the statement for the last quarter, showing but a slight increase in number in the United States and a decrease in the magnitude of liabilities in Canada as follows :-United

United States.
Failures, 1888 . 5,189
Failures, 1887 . 4,912
Libilities, 1888 . \$68,114,159
Liabilities, 1887 . \$55,138,092 Canada \$7,802,422 \$10,693,015

Bradstreets reports of failures in Canada
the six menths ended to day show 914, agains
636 for the like period last year. The
total liabilities were \$8,789,795, against \$8,331,
609 last year. The assets aggregate \$4,006,950
this year, against \$3,677,320 last year.

THE LONGEST WORD IN THE DIC TIONARY

is incompetent to communicate the inexpressible satisfaction and incomprehensible consequences resulting from a judicious adminis-tration of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a preparation designed especially for the speedy relief and permanent cure of all Female Weaknesses, Nervousness, and diseases peculiar to the female sex. The only remedy for women's peculiar ills, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. See guarantee on wrapper of bottle-This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for many years by the proprietors.

A negro, supposed to be from Louisiana, en tered the store of Mr. Stockner at Magna Vista, Miss., a few days ago, and drawing a pistol up-on Stockner, called in a crowd of negroes, and going upon the counter, auctioned off and sold Stockner's stock of goods, delivered them to the buyers, pocketed the cash and with his crowd departed unharmed.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to the Edinburgh Printing and Allied Trades says he supports their agitation against the American copyright bill, but his public meddling as a politician a t the present stage might tend to stimulate the jealousy and susceptibility of American protec-tionists, thus injuring those who fight the battle of justice and good sense. Let us as politicians leave the case in the hands of the great Ameriprospectors say the Chitcats are very in-colent, and are being arged to more violence known and possibly they will find the Govern-by the widow of the mardered chief.

RELYING ON THEIR OWN STRENGTH. PESTS, June 27.—The delegation to-day OF FAILURES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Dun, Wiman & Co.'s In the course of the debate Count Appenyi observed that in view of the state of uncertainty in Europe the sflorded a strong safeguard, especially after Emperor William's speech in the Reichstag, which met with the keene and most sym pathetic reception in Austria. This, he said did not release the country from the duty of developing its own strength. If Austria desired an energetic policy, she must, in spite of the condition of her finances, grant to the War Department the necessary resources. Resoluteness meant peace, while a weak and vielding course rendered war certain. Herr Von Tieza, the Hungarian Premier, said he fully concurred in the opinion that the paci-fic tone of Emperor William's speech did not release them from the duty of developing their own strength. The declarations of Emperor William since his accession had strengthened their attachment and their confidence in the alliance, as well as their veneration for the leading statesmen of Germany.

CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULA-TION.

BERLIN, June 27 .- The Dowager Empress Victoria to day received the president and vice-president of the Reichstag, who presented her with an address of condolence on account of the death of Emperor Frederick. The Empress in her reply to the address, thanked them for their sympathy. The pre-sident and vice president afterwards waited upon the Emperor and presented him with the reply of the Reichstag to the speech from the throne. The Emperor thanked them for the unanimity with which the reply had been voted, and asked them to convey his thanks to the Reichstag. His Majesty recalled the passage of the army bill by the Reichstag on February 6, and said that decision had a most cheering effect upon his grandfather and him self. He attended the sitting of the Reich stag in person, and was the first to announce the vote to his grandfather who, after receiving the news, embraced and kissed him His Majesty said he would never forget that day. The audience was here brought to a

HE WILL DIE LIKE A MAN.

Sr. Louis, June 28.—Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the condemned murderer of Arthur Prelier, and who has only a short time to live, was called on yesterday at the jail. Brooks came forward, dressed neatly, with a cigarette in his mouth and a little dog which he calls "Stumpy," at his heels. When asked if he expected his father again from Eugland, he said that he did not, but added: "I received word yesterday that my mother had already departed from England and was coming to St. Louis. If such is the fact she will arrive here about July 1,"

"You seem to keep up wonderfully, considering the position you are in." "Well, a clear conscience will give a man

wonderful amount of confidence," remarked

"Suppose the Governor fails to interfere, what then ?" " Well, I will meet death like a man."

The little fellow then turned and entered his cell and resumed his reading, which had been interrupted. July 13 is the day set for the execution.

FULL WEIGHT

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po der does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only

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BUGGIES, 92 MeBill SE

Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladstones, Jump Seat Surries, &c. GOOD! CHEAP!

110 Tuar tf ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 38 .- The Berlin correspondent of the St. James Gazette states that Gen. von Caprivi, chief of the Imperial admiralty, has tendered his resignation of that office as well as the office he holds in the army. The Kreuz Zeitung associates the resignation of General von Caprivi with important questions regarding the organization of the navy. The Post says that Prince Bismarck, while conversing vesterday with prominant members of the Upper house of the Prussian Diet, spoke hopefully of the prospect for permanent ly peaceful times.

> LIVE STOCK. WEEKLY REPORT.

the next war over that of any other power. Besides all this, a corps of practical elec-tricians has been organized at the St. Peters-MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST. CHARLES. burg Academy of Artillery whose duty it

Cattle Sheep. Hogs. Calves. The receipts of live stock for the week ending June 23, 1888, were as follows...... 1,104 June 23, 415 159 Left over from previous week 189 415 455 274 Total for week.. 1,293 Exported & sold. 2.515 On hand for ex-317 351 455

week...... 2,170
Receipts for the month of June 1888..... 6,940 1,324 18 l 1,062 Receipts for the monthofJune 1887...... 11,113 1,990 Exports for week 2,108 2,665

ending June 30, 1888...... 1,163 Cattle Exorts for week 193 Sheep ending July 2, 1887..... 2,985 1515 "
The market for export cattle has been ex 1515 "

tremely dull notwithstanding the short receipts and low ocean freights. Very short supplies of stall fed cattle both hero and in the States. Good trade on the other side was looked for, but the unaccountable low prices have made buyers cautious. Ucean freights have been offering the lowest price ever heard of. The Grecian took distillery cattle at 30s, insured, or equal to 23s without insurance. Trade in Glasgow has continued so bad that shippers decline to ship even at 30s, prefering London or Liverpool at 45s. Cattle continue to land well on the other side, the caly noticeable loss being the Ontario, 8 be-tween Montreal and Quebec, and the Texas, 8 cattle, two having been washed overboard in a storm. Good butcher cattle were a little scarcer this week and prices were a trifle higher, but the continued supply of poor half fed grass steers and old cows flood the market with poor meat, and for fair to good steers drovers do not realise country prices. Hogs are slightly lower, We quote the following as being average

values :

5 @ 51 43 — 5 $\begin{array}{c}
 43 - 5 \\
 41 - 41 \\
 32 - 4
 \end{array}$ -31

HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The receipts of horses for the week ending June 23rd, 1888, at the Horse Exchange, were as follows:—160 horses; left over from previous week, 30; total for week, 190; shipped during week, 150; on hand for sale and shipment, 40; sales for week, 17; average, \$100 to \$175. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables: Ex-SS. Lake Winnings:—50 horses consigned to and other imported stock at these stables: ExS.S. Lake Winnipeg: --50 horses consigned to
Messrs. Outhier & Hastings, of Elviston, Ill.;
24 horses consigned to Wm. Bell, of Woosber,
Ohio; 7 horses consigned to C. Hall, of La
Rose, Ill. Ex S.S. Alcides: --20 horses consigned to C. Masen, of Seaforth, Ont.; 6 horses
consigned to T. R. McLaughlin, of Brussels,
Ont.; 3 horses consigned to T. R. McLagan, of
Howick, Que.; 3 horses consigned to T. McMillan, of Stratford, Ont.; 2 horses consigned to J. Horton, of Lewcon, Ont.; 3 horses
consigned to W-H. Smith, of Purcellville, East
Virginia. Trade during the week has been brisk,
the demand being more for heavy draft horses, demand being more for heavy draft horses, of which there was a good supply.

The Grand Trunk Montreal express collided with a freight train near Berlin Fall, N.H., yesterday. C. L. Walters, of Montreal, a passenger, was badly cut about the face by glass. The baggage-master was somewhat cut and bruised, but no one was reriously hurt. The ngines of both trains were badly shattered.

The total receipts and expenditures of the United States for June were \$32,490,775 and \$16,643,265 respectively against \$33,070,984 and \$14,659,888 for the same month in 1887.

CARSLEY'S COLUM

S. CARSLEY is selling ladies' and misses pe sols and sunshades at very low prices.

FOR A PEBFECT fitting Jersey in any shar for country or seaside wear, those received as Carsley's are sure to take the lead.

PARASOLS, sunchades and parachutes of kinds made to order, repaired and recovered shortest time at S. Caraley's.

SUMMER DRESS SASHES,

Just received, in good each lengths, all Silk, g latest novelty,

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS BOYS' JERSEY SUITS BOYS' JERSEY SUITS

A complete Jersey Suit for 75c.

JERSEY, KNICKERS, The whole outfit, 75c.

S. CARSLEY

S. CARSLEY

BOYS' HALIFAX TWEED SUITS BOYS' HALIFAX TWEED SUITS BOYS' HALIFAX TWEED SUITS EOYS' HALIFAX TWEED SUITS

strong, durable, will not show the dust, at are just the right garments for holiday or che

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' SERGE SUITS BOYS' SERGE SUITS BOYS' SERGE SUITS

Special line, all sizes, Navy Serge Suits, mad to stand the extra strain of boys' holiday play S. CARSLEY.

> BOYS' HEADWEAR BOYS' HEADWEAR BOYS' HEADWEAR BOYS' HEADWEAR

STRAW SAILOR HATS, DEERSTALKER CAPS,

> TAM O'SHANTERS. SCOTCH CAPS,

ETC., ETC. S. CARSLEY.

WHITE SUMMER PIQUE WHITE SUMMER PIQUE For Ladies' and Children's wear, Choice stock to select from.

WHITE FIGURED SWISS WHITE FIGURED SWISS

Muslins for Ladies' Summer Dresses. Choo Patterns, best quality, and a large assortment S. CARSLEY.

ECRU SWISS MUSLINS ECRU SWISS MUSLINS

With worked colored sprays, spots, sprig, roses and ferns; very choice los in dress length for \$2.50 the piece.

CREAM MUSLINS

For Summer Dresses, with spots, sprays, blocks, stripes and checks; extra wide, and fast colors.

S. CARSLEY.

COLORED EMBROIDERED EMBROIDERED

Muslins for Ladies' and Children's Summer Dresses, very select patterns, large assortment to select from. All fast colors.

WHITE AND COLORED WHITE AND COLORED

Lawns, in all shades, for summer wear. S. CARSLEY.

WHITE AND COLORED WHITE AND COLORED

Mosquito Netting for windows, in white, pink, canary, rose, blue, green and black; special widths for cribs and beds.

CREAM CRAPE CREAM CRAPE CREAM CRAPE

Muslip for walking and seaside suits. S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON. ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON.

If you want the very best Spool Cotton, ask for Clapperson's and take no other. The name Clapperson & Co. is on every spool. To be had in the leading dry goods houses throughout the Dominion. S. CARSLEY.

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MONTREAL, July Srd, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.