

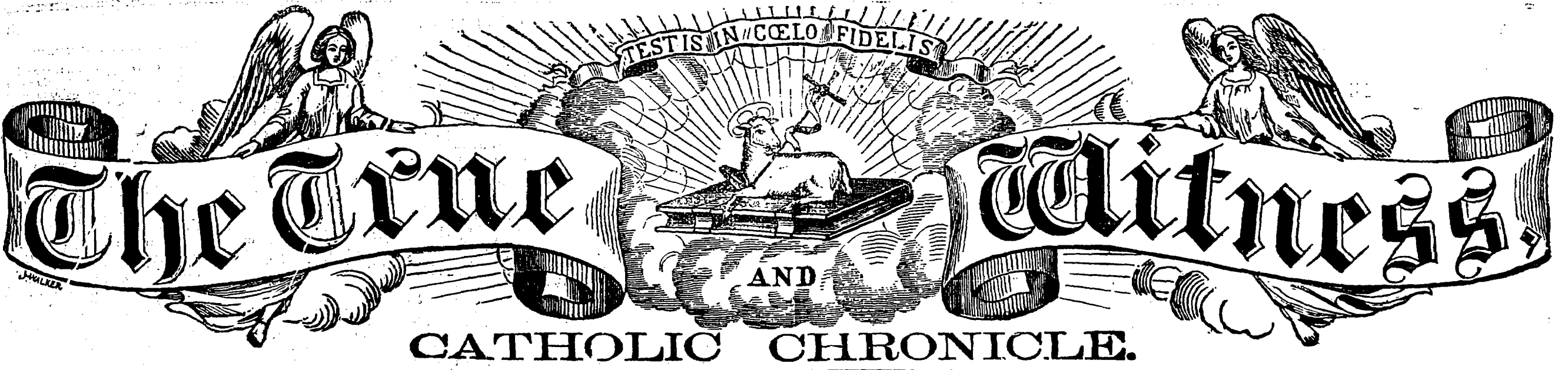
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ALLOCATION

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

VENERABLE BRETHREN.—This year of Our Sacred Jubilee, by the singular favor and most provident designs of Heaven, has witnessed a truly wonderful manifestation of the aid and public piety on the part of a nation...

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...

BECAUSE THEY HAVE POWER, they now avow their designs more openly, and multiplying her fester, strive from day to day to draw closer the bonds that bind the church...

MEASURES ARE ENACTED AGAINST ANY PRIEST 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...

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...

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 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...

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? The Church is the teacher and the guardian of all justice, born to suffer wrongs not to inflict them. Certainly it is an offence against the whole order of the universe to see the Church, with its own laws and its own magistrates of its own people, engaged in 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 false legislation, it is legislation of calculated enmity, wanting in careful and accurate definition, and laying itself open to all manner of wild interpretations. It is not wonderful therefore if the authorities of the whole world have called forth the disapproval and expostulations of so many. We know well that laws directed against the clergy have also been passed elsewhere than in Italy. But certainly they do not make these more just; and it must be remembered that the Church has never acquiesced in legislation of this kind, but always refused to be lawfully resisted.

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

FARTY HATRED AGAINST CATHOLICISM was raging, and a sense of equity was as absent from men's minds as was public tranquillity from the State. On the other hand, wise people became a little more calm, wiser counsels prevailed in more than one place, and we have seen the hateful violence of penal legislation waning faint with disuse, or else absolutely repealed. For these reasons we have raised our voice to proclaim that the laws now under discussion are an infringement upon the rights and authority of the Church; and an interference with the liberty needed for the performance of sacred duties, and derogatory to the dignity of the Bishops, the clergy, and especially of the Holy See, so that it is absolutely unlawful to enact or approve them, or sanction them. And we raise this complaint,

IT IS NOT BECAUSE WE HAVE ANY FEAR of these threatened attacks 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 that when the clergy of Italy, and the other comes when they are forced to choose between doing what is displeasing to man 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 Pontiff attacked so pertinaciously in Italy, although the great majority 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 nursed and nourished it with 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, we pray again and again to God to have 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 so fatal as to the people of Italy. Therefore since we can do no more, we pray again and again to God to have 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 so fatal as to the people of Italy. Therefore since we can do no more, we pray again and again to God to have 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 so fatal as to the people of Italy. Therefore since we can do no more, we pray again and again to God to have ended in a manner consonant with equity and the rights of the Apostolic See.

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 O'Dwyer of Limerick, O'Dwyer of O'Connell, O'Dwyer, who sent O'Dwyer, behaved a renegade and traitor to his country's cause? It was at the period of the Kilkenny Confederation. The parallelism is very striking. That O'Dwyer, like the present one, was made a bishop without having been a parish priest. Was a native of Limerick, too. As a priest he had shown much promise, and was taken up by Archbishop O'Connell. O'Dwyer, who sent him to Rome as his executor and got him entrusted 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 acted as a spiritual pen. You will find him described in Riuccini's despatches in all his glory as a Confedratee cooperating with other prelates in his cathedral Owen Roe's victory at Benburb. As Riuccini's description gives a brilliant impression of the National situation at the time perhaps you will allow me to quote it in parenthesis:—"At four o'clock, in which the procession moved from the Church of St. Francis the thirty-two standards 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 Nuncio, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Limerick, Clonfert and Ardfer, 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 St. John 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 actione was sung by the Dean of Fermoy in presence of the aforesaid bishops and magistrates."

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 "ratted." Father's Mehan, in his "Irish Hierarchy in the 17th Century," remarks that he had 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 Mehan records his conduct:—"Instead of adopting Riuccini's bold and honest policy, which spared mere toleration 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 partisanship with the crafty enemy of their creed and race—James, Marquis of Ormond. In fact the Bishop, with several other members of the Council, signed the fatal treaty with Lord Inchiquin, and thus deserted the straightforward course which Riuccini and the old Irish strove to maintain."

But Riuccini'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 every one 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 Iretton, Bishop O'Dwyer made his escape by one of the city gates, having disguised himself as a peasant, and sneaked his face with gunpowder. His

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

JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE.

BEATIFICATION OF THE APOSTLE OF EDUCATION.

Pastoral Letter From Archbishop Fabre—The Life Work of the Most Blessed de la Salle and his Sons Reviewed—A Seed that was Sown in Montreal 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 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 of the Archbishop of Montreal covers two columns of an able treatise, and is in all respects an able treatise on the great subject of which we are now speaking. It is a most useful institution 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; his name is inscribed on the bank of immortality 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, 1741, 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 Institute, and in the same year, 1725, Benoit XIII. issued a Bull placing it among the religious institutions. From that time the Institute 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 revolution 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 1875 Benoit XIV. 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 15,000 pupils. Members of the order are also to be found in different parts of the United States and in all the continents. Away from America Brothers are to be found in France, 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 in the United States. His Lordship then makes

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

to parents and children to assist this great work, to imitate each in their sphere the piety, devotion and sacrifices of the Most Blessed de la Salle. 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 children.

BURIAL REFORM.

The Council of the Burial-Reform Association 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 rearing the Christian in his religious, sanitary and pecuniary aspects. The New York Council declares a purpose of urging the following specific reforms:

- The exercise of economy and simplicity in everything appertaining to the funeral. The use of plain bearers. The disuse of craps, scarfs, feathers, velvet trappings and the like. The avoiding of all unchristian and heathen emblems and the use of any floral decorations beyond 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 religious services. The dispelling of the idea that all the obit money or society money must be spent on the funeral. The early interment of the body in soil sufficient and suitable for its resolution to its ultimate elements. The use of such materials for the coffin as will rapidly decay after burial. The substitution of burial plots for family vaults. The encouragement on sanitary grounds of the removal, in crowded districts, of the body to a mortuary, instead of retaining it in rooms occupied by the living. The impressing upon officers of public charity and correction the claim of the poor to proper and reverent burial. Few will doubt that these reforms are a worth urging on the various grounds of good taste; of regard for the public health, and of relief for the poor from the grinding exactions

of established funeral customs. As to the latter consideration it is probably too true, in 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 says: "It is most important to help people to think seriously about a matter which people of serfidge and culture dismiss too easily. We want some association of persons pledged in this matter to Spartan simplicity and to respect for immutable sanitary laws, and to have this we want, first, the dissemination 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.

BERLIN, June 26.—Only 126 people of the public 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 King of Bavaria. He was in the uniform of a general, with medals and orders of the Black Eagle. He carried a white plumed helmet. With firm and measured steps Bismarck ascended the steps of the throne, bowing low, and placed the speech on white paper and gold border in the Emperor's hand. The Emperor began reading in a firm staccato 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 pauses. He reads in very earnest tones the passage 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 bows to the Emperor's hand to kiss it. The Emperor raises him, shaking hands cordially and gratefully smiling, amid ringing cheers. Then the Grand Duke of Baden calls for three cheers more for the Kaiser and the procession reforms. The Emperor now in his royal mantle between the King of Saxony and the King of Bavaria. Between the Emperor and the King of Saxony stand the Emperor's two sons, Prince Wilhelm and Prince Albert, and behind them the Emperor's two daughters, Princess Alice and Princess Victoria. The Emperor is in the center of the procession, with his hand on the shoulder of the King of Saxony. The Emperor is in the center of the procession, with his hand on the shoulder of the King of Saxony. The Emperor is in the center of the procession, with his hand on the shoulder of the King of Saxony.

The solemn procession moves through the saloon to the chapel, whence arise the rich tones of the organ and choristers' voices, the whole assembly listening in the silence, especially in the clear, sweet "Thanks Hymn," which, literally translated, reads, "Jesus, still lead on till we come," and in a Te Deum, with which service ends, and the procession then returns through the hall. 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 lobby with strangers, while the gallery for peers was filled in front, from behind the bars of their prison-like cage at the animating scene below as a thin angular man with a glass across from among the Irish benches to begin the worthy fray for Ireland. 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 punctuates his sentences by gestures that twist his meagre frame in every form. 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 turned and, with indignant scorn, taunted Tories for their action against a few farmers in Ireland who followed Dillon and himself in the Irish Land Campaign. O'Brien challenged the Government to show proof when and where he had gained a single victory over the people, in spite of its power. Then the speaker turned around and in an even tone of voice congratulated the co-operators on their enterprises in going 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 reckless Irish tenants. The effect of the speech on the House was very marked.

A portly man, with sluggish eyes and hanging jowls, rose and holding his pudgy hands high in the air, began a venomous but clumsy personal attack on Mr. Gladstone by way of reply to Mr. O'Brien's brilliant efforts. It was Henry Chaplin, the Tory member of racing notoriety. After Chaplin wound up his brutal speech in a torrent of abuse against Gladstone, the grand old man rose amid a tornado of cheers. For some moments he stood and looked with magnificent contempt upon Chaplin. Despite his years the Liberal leader was the picture of sturdy manhood, with white hair, massive features and bright eyes. He sat still, while looking at Chaplin, who at this point presented neither a formidable nor edifying appearance, it was true he was beginning to suffer the infirmities of age, but sturdied 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 of his life, with a strong and dignified 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 House 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 it rights, and the Plan of Campaign was only another and more modern instance. After dinner, Balfour arose and repeated his usual set speech after an attack on Gladstone 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 maladministration on the part of Balfour, and conducted him of being the main cause why the law was not upheld. He arrested the attention of the House by calling the Chief Secretary the jailer of his political opponents in Ireland and declaring that Dillon was stronger in Ireland than Balfour was in either England or Ireland, and was more respected in England than the Chief Secretary was at home. He then proposed an arrangement, by which the Marquis of Hartington was to follow Mr. Sexton and Harcourt: to wind up the debate, these speakers agreed to a division at once. The result was in favour of a surprise to the Liberals or Parliaments, it being a foregone conclusion that the Government would make a strong showing. The motion to ensure the Government was voted down by 366 to 273.

LONDON, June 28.—English aid is coming to the assistance of the Nicaragua canal. For some time the agents for rival schemes have been over here urging the co-operation of British shipowners, who have given it their careful consideration, that has been urged by various canal agents, and as a result of these deliberations 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 following resolution, which was moved and seconded by the Chilean consul, Thomas Bain, and Henry Shield, 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 Nicaragua Ship Canal, and having regard for the opinions expressed by James Abernethy, C.E., and Sir George Bruce, C.E., London, the present meeting, in the name 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 Nicaragua, they are satisfied that the plans submitted by Blackman are preferable to any others both as regards the working and maintenance of the canal, and as regards the cost 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 possess the great advantage that vessels can navigate at or near full speed and pass each other without danger or delay, which is not practicable in the usual type of the canal route; and 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 United States. 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 hitherto been delayed and trusts the Government and the company may speedily settle their differences, and that the undertaking may be placed upon such a basis that ample security will be afforded the capital seeking to be invested in that connection. All the money necessary to build a canal in connection with the previously secured American capital has now been provided, 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 existence of this parliament. It was on strict party lines; every commoner was accounted for, with the exception of Sir Charles Wanklyn, (Conservative) 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. Mackenzie 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 physician's tactics, and, at the same time, announces that the report of the German doctors to Emperor Frederick's case will shortly be published. The London Globe, in a leader on the subject, says: "The idea of medical interference in the highest affairs 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 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 pasha whose arrival at Bah-el-Ghazal province at the head of a large force is agitating the native mind at Suakin and Cairo, and as the Mahdi's messengers at Khartoum thinking of the most expeditious means of annihilating the daring invader. Englishmen, who believe England's fair fame was tarnished by the failure to relieve Khartoum, cherish the hope that the romance of Central African annals may culminate in a wiping out of the stain by Stanley and the

clearing up of the mystery of Gordon's fate. The idea is fascinating, but Stanley's mission is to join Emin Pasha, and the general opinion is he is too practical a man to entertain a thought of assisting the Mahdi and reigning in his stead. The more immediate effect of his movement will be, it is feared, to make more miserable the sad lot of the Europeans who fell into the Mahdi's hands after Gordon's death, and most of whom are still in captivity at Khartoum. The great African traveller, Dr. Junker, sends news from Khartoum to Cairo by two Sudanese messengers, who risked their lives to deliver it. The news was brought in two small letters, each about four times the size of an ordinary postage stamp. One was written by Stanley and the other by the widow of an Egyptian officer, who lost his life in the massacre which followed the fall of Khartoum. The letters are somewhat deteriorated, as he has most trusted a governor, 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, naked, save for a pair of drawers and a fez, and subject to the insults and ill-treatment of the native overseers. His lot is somewhat ameliorated, as he has been allowed to work in the mine from which Khalifa Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, is turning out any amount of base coin which his subjects are forced to pass current. Poor Slatin Bey is acting as Khalifa's forerunner, which brings him into uncomfortably close relations with that potentate. Barefoot and half-naked, he has to run by the side of His High Mightiness's horse, carrying a lance and a shield. One of his most important duties is to hold the stirrup whenever the potentate deigns to mount or dismount. But most to be pitied of all is a German named Muefler, who is kept in chains, and of the tyrant's mere wantonness has several times been ordered out for execution. The fellow is actually strung up to the gallows and, after suffering all the agonies of death, is cut down and resuscitated. The Mahdi's successor used to derive much amusement from similar tortures inflicted on Baron Leckendorff's servant and a Prussian 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 mere routine 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 foregoing news pluckily agreed to return to the captives, and he left Cairo June 5 for Khartoum, via Berber, carrying fifty letters for the captives, and with a little sum of money for their use over and above the large reward paid him for his faithful services.

LONDON, June 30.—Sir Edward Watkin, member of Parliament for Illyth, who sits as a Liberal-Unionist, intends to introduce in the Commons an Irish local government bill, which proposes to establish district councils throughout the country to elect 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 themselves. These would be a central council in each district which would be elected by the district ratepayers and which would be entrusted with the general control of purely Irish affairs. This central council would sit once a year, and men would be elected for five years. The secretary of state for Ireland, the law officer of the Crown and the heads of the various executive departments of the Imperial Government, would be ex officio members of central council. The administrative justice, and, to a certain extent, all matters relating to the land would be referred to the Imperial Parliament, in which the Irish members would retain their seats, as at present. The Imperial Parliament would also have the right to veto the decisions of the Dublin 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, has excited a great interest 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 the loan 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 years.

Bishop Walker, of Columbus, O., has consented to be the spiritual director of the A.O.H. in that city.

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.

Archbishop McQuinn, of the Mauritius, has "dissolved" 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.

It is quite remarkable that in the territory covered by the parish of Our Lady of the Rosary, South Boston, Rev. John J. McNulty, rector, there are but four non-Catholic families.

Advices from Rome state that Mr. McCannell, a civil engineer, well known in the New England States, and at one time connected with the municipality of Boston, has entered the Catholic Church.

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 bans of matrimony to be published three consecutive Sundays, or holidays, in the parish church before the marriage can be solemnized.

Fathers Verms and Couppre, missionaries in Polynesia, have discovered a great river in New Guinea, which is navigable for inland and passes through a fruitful and thickly populated region. They have named it St. Joseph's River.

Benin, June 20.—Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck will accompany Emperor William to St. Petersburg.





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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 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 Countess of Aberdeen is a warm friend of Ireland. She wears shamrocks 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 maintain peace. This sounds funny after his blood and thunder War Lord explosion of a few days ago.

THE date of the Young Men's Liberal Club picnic has been fixed for the 13th August, and Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright say they will be able to attend.

THE part that religion has taken in breaking the shackles of the slave in Brazil has been an important one, and was accelerated tenfold by the voluntary liberation of slaves by their owners in honor of the Papal Jubilee.

PATRICK FORD considers the result of the Chicago convention a disappointment to the admirers of Blaine, especially to the Irish and, while he approves the Republican platform and considers the nominees "worthy gentlemen," he says, "nevertheless, the Republican party will find the road to Washington a hard one to travel the coming fall."

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.

"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.

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. Brooks.

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 patriots 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; and we imprison Irish members of Parlia-

ment, some of them with hard labor, for months at a time. And again—all because we would be masters. O, 'tis piteous! 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 'Rule Britannia,' 'Hail Columbia,' and 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' let us teach men to sing the world's true anthem, 'Glory to God in the highest,' and on earth peace and good will to men."

An Irish 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 entering Dungraun at the western extremity is called Stephen street. It consists of a simple row of small houses; there are doors, roofs, windows and chimneys. Staring are the sensations 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 weird and desolate aspect of this array of tenanted homes." The vividness with which this sad scene of desolation is depicted needs no comment.

MR MORLEY'S motion censuring the Government 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 regard this triumph of Balfour's with deeper sorrow. But we see the forces gathering outside parliament, we see the popular tide rising as it has always risen against parliaments—majorities not in accord with the sentiment of the nation, and we know how the present party will melt before the heat of public opinion and the necessities of right policy.

THE FORK'S recent cyclical on Liberalism makes a just distinction between the party of Reform in constitutional countries and the extremists 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 connection between unprogressive Conservatism and revolutionary Radicalism. The constant attempts made by Tory politicians to confound constitutional Liberalism with Red Republicanism, and even with Anarchism, needed the check given by the Pope, 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 reduce the revenue by reducing the taxes, but the Republican party, having resisted all efforts looking to this end, have been forced by the inexorable logic of the situation to declare in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the taxes.

The plain issue thus presented to the American people cannot be obscured by any sophistry, or by any plea for special interests or favored classes of the people. Does any sane man believe 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 Toryism. 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 obedience to God." The history of law itself is but an account of how the people have established their rights in opposition to the will of tyrants. England's great charter was, in the eyes of King John, "the introduction of anarchical ideas regarding obedience to the law," as it then existed. It was so, in fact; yet who will dare say that it was not right? So has it been all the way down through the ages till the Act of Settlement gave statutory sanction to rebellion. So will it be hereafter in the case of Ireland. Success has not yet crowned the Irish cause, but it will before very long, and then how stupid will appear the mouthings of the man who carried fire and sword 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, attempt to govern after the manner of Balfour in Ireland.

ORIMELESS IRELAND. More eloquent 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 country. At the opening of the Carlow Quarter Sessions, Judge Darley congratulated the grand jury and the county upon the fact that 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 of Kerry the other day, said: There are two

cases only to go before you, one of assault, in which you will have, I anticipate, little difficulty, and the other—a case of perjury, which stands from last sessions. I am glad to be able to inform you that except in one unfortunate district in your county your division is in a fairly satisfactory state; it maintains the improvement which I referred to at last sessions.

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 presents a similarly 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 crime in this 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 condition 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 Ohio 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 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 oven. When Thurman gets mad and cracks his heels together and gets at it red-eyed they'll find that he's a humpster from Humber'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 Democrat, 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 Thurman will make the most extraordinary run on record, whether as a scared wolf, a steer, a cat, a dog, a wildcat, a jack-rabbit, a humpster from Humber's Junction, a man hit with a joint snake, greased lightning, or a whirlwind, shouting and flying, remains to be seen. Cleveland will have a hard time keeping up with that gait. As for the Republican candidates—they will have to harness a cyclone to their machine and start it off with 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 Routhier in an address delivered at Quebec some weeks ago, but only now brought into prominence by the Tory press. The Judge is reported as having said that "those who, in the name of economic interests, would impose upon Canada the loss of her independence, also courted absorption into the overmastering alien multitude of the union. Not that he believed that such an extinction of French-Canadians would take place, even if they had to submit to annexation. Nevertheless, he deemed it his duty to indicate the annexation movement—whether open or disguised—as the 'great external danger,' to the reality of which they must not close their eyes."

If this be indeed the ground taken by Judge Routhier, we must, as advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity, enter our strongest protest. Possibly there may be advocates of continental free trade who also believe that annexation would be the best thing for Canada, but he would be a superficial observer and shallow politician who should not see that the present system of restriction and isolation are the most potent influences at work in favor of annexation.

On the other hand, were reciprocity obtained, the desire of our people would be satisfied, for it is well known that the trade question lies at the bottom of the growing demand for change. It is unfortunate that our French Canadian fellow-countrymen should consider themselves apart from the rest of the people of Canada, and cherish the idea that they can, at some future time, erect a French nation in America. Their efforts in that direction have already done much to increase the annexation sentiment among the English-speaking majority in the Dominion, who are learning from

them that a homogeneous continental union of North America is the only way by which freedom, peace and prosperity in the future can be secured.

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 States to-morrow, she would become really independent, as sovereign states in a great republic. The obliquity of reasoning which transposes opposite ideas is to be accounted for only by the undigested 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 contrary 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 1886, nearly doubling. On this basis, they put down their vote in November at 740,000, claiming 75,000 in New York, 50,000 in Illinois, 40,000 in Texas and Michigan, 35,000 in 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 parties.

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 of power.

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 consequence materially improved.

At the same time, the Prohibitionists expect a decided gain at the expense of the Democrats 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 the slightest degree.

POLITICAL FETTERISM.

Mr. O'Hanly's letter dealing with political parties in the United States, which we publish 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 observation, been forced to the conclusion that the Republican party has not been true to its traditions. We recognize the unity of spirit and method in the Democratic party of the United States and the Tory 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 Kilmalham jail with Irish leaders, including Farnell 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 soon was more delighted than when he came into power. After a time, however, Mr. O'Hanly was arrayed in an attitude of the most bitter, uncompromising hostility to the Liberal government of Mr. Mackenzie. He must have had reason for his 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 departed from the Liberal principles and therefore he could no longer give it his support.

The position assumed by Mr. O'Hanly at that time is precisely the position held by people to-day who feel that the Republican party is untrue to its traditional principles. Many of these people may not go to the length of actively working against and openly denouncing the party which formerly claimed their sympathy and support, as Mr. O'Hanly did when he turned against his Liberal friends, but they have an equal right with him to point out the errors whereby their sympathies were alienated. This is all THE POST has done, and we are surprised that Mr. O'Hanly should be surprised at our course when we consider the course he saw fit to take himself under conditions almost, if not quite, similar.

Our correspondent, whose ability as a writer will be recognized by all who read his letter, also alludes to the notable characteristic of American Democrats and British Tories to submit to the autocracy of their leaders. This

point is well taken, and nowhere is that peculiarity of political fetichism more strongly displayed than by the Tories of Canada with whom Mr. O'Hanly is now, or has been to a recent date, in practical accord.

A U. S. Senator Ingalls writes of President Cleveland in the June North American Review, "the transcendentalists and Pharisees of our pulpit have made unto themselves a graven image, to which they bow down and worship with ignominious idolatry and self-abasement." Does this not apply with perfect accuracy to the position occupied by Canadian Tories towards Sir John Macdonald? Is it not also true that this political fetich "regards as enemies all who are unable to concur with his swollen estimate of his superlative prominence, and manifests resentment towards all opponents, whether in his own party or elsewhere?" True also is 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 fetich—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. Ingalls does, with or without the implied sarcasm, that the administration of this very objectionable sort of character "has been of local benefit to the country." But it is not the Fetichism of a party which sways men of Liberal tendencies in taking sides against the party to which they naturally belong. In politics nothing is more common than to see men break away from their leaders. This is especially the case with 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 GOVERNMENT.

In England the tide of public opinion is running strong against 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 Mr. Dillon is an invalid, confirm in cruellest terms the charge made by Mr. Wilfred Bunt that Mr. Balfour applied the Crimes Act with a cold-blooded determination to destroy the lives of those Irish leaders whose physical health was known to be precarious. The meeting which Mr. Dillon attended was not proclaimed, and he was convicted on the strength of a speech delivered by Mr. T. P. Gill, and a speech delivered by himself nineteen months ago!

It is this open, manifest violation of British justice which has disgusted the people of England. They know it is impossible ever to secure peace and good will by such methods. Then looking about them in England itself they see upholders 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. Beside, 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, lessen taxation, vastly increase the strength and efficiency of the defensive force of the Empire.

But the greatest consideration of all is the moral strength that would accrue from the settlement on just and humane principles of a domestic trouble which has eaten into the vitals of the nation; making England weak where she ought to be most strong.

Irish Nationalists and English Liberals recognize that the British Isles are, and must remain, united as one power, and while the Irish claim an equal share in the glories of the empire, also in the right to share in its government and defend its liberties, Liberal Englishmen are willing they should.

But the British oligarchy not only resist Irish claims to the enjoyment of citizenship, but also the right of Englishmen to advocate those claims. A policy founded on pretensions so monstrous cannot be successful. Its immediate effects are to be seen in the unity of the democracy throughout the three Kingdoms for the overthrow of the oligarchy.

Under any circumstances the Tory policy could not be successful, nor can the Ministry hope to continue much longer in power. It is, however, not to be regretted that the Tories should have been permitted to fight so long from the vantage ground of the treasury against the Irish movement. They have helped to educate the English people to a

true conception of the Irish problem, demonstrated their own incapacity to grapple with it, and fixed the certainty that their coming 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 next 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 bear.

OBJECTIONS TO HARRISON.

Harrison and harmony have not harmonized 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 Indiana, 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 admit 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, "rats," 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 workmen to his support. The nomination of Harrison has also largely alienated those Irishmen who stood by Blaine last election. Among the Know-nothings 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 nominee. 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!

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 which culminated in the independence of the thirteen colonies. In early colonial days the Harrison family emigrated to America, and in due time a Benjamin Harrison, true to family traditions, signed the Declaration of Independence. William Henry, his son, served his country in peace and war; fought the battle of Tippecanoe, by which he gained a victory and a popular sobriquet, and 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 North Bend, Ohio, graduated at Miami University, admitted to the bar, married at the 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 the civil war, served to the close, and retired with the rank of brigadier general. Since then he has practised his profession, and become 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 as one worthy of being made Chief Magistrate, is an event in itself of grandeur and majesty. Compared to its republican civil uproar of party with Europe under arms to assert in battle the ambitious claims of a trio of half crazy and wholly objectionable tyrants, the conventions just held give a lesson to the world.

Speculation now turns to the probabilities of the campaign. That Harrison will carry Indiana, his own State, is fully conceded, and it has been said, with apparent truth, that his nomination does not imperil any existing chance of Republican success in other States. Personally, he has the reputation of being brave, sincere, high-minded, humane, ambitious, and competent to grasp the rewards of ambition. Should he capture Indiana and New Jersey from the Democrats he would take from New York the distinction of being "pivotal." Even there it is contended that he is neither the protégé nor the bete noir of any faction, and offers a standard around which his party may re-unite. "His advocates expect him to poll the full vote that properly belongs to the unmistakable embodiment of Republican principles. That vote has not been polled in recent years. When it is, the man for whom it is cast will be elected." So says the North American Review, but, granting Harrison's power to bring together the scattered forces of Republicanism; we



THE VICTORIAN ERA IN IRELAND.

(Chicago Citizen) There are many reasons why the inhabitants of Ireland should submit gratefully to the rule of the Queen and Emperor, Victoria, by the grace of God supreme ruler of the British Isles. Her many beneficent acts to the "mere Irish" are well known, and in this article I shall attempt to set them forth with circumstantiality. In the early days of the reign of George III., poverty, starvation, and the ravages of the yellow fever were not sufficient to awaken the sympathy of a people, I should like to know what is! At all events here is the record:—

1837—Her most gracious Majesty began her reign without coercion. Gustave de Beaumont, a French writer, noticing the condition 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 nations."

THE KAISER TALKS PEACE.

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 eye. 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 slighted never call it treason; From them I have no grief to bear Of jealous whim or selfish fear.

MY SILENT FRIENDS.

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.

THE IRISH CRIMES ACT.

DEBATE ON MORLEY'S MOTION CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT. O'Brien defends the Plan of Campaign—Eloquent speech by Gladstone. LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-day, the debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion concerning the Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes Act. Wm. O'Brien (Nationalist), held that the plan of campaign never really troubled the people and that they approved it. Nothing 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 Fitzmaurice out of their homes to meet the worst fate. The disgusting clapnet about crimes in Ireland was what American politicians called the policy of the bloody shirt. It was a policy of war and hatred between people who desired to live in peace.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle. PRIZES - VALUE, \$60,000 A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches. TICKETS—1st Series, \$1.00. 2nd Series, 25c Drawing Twice Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent. R. H. LEFFREY, Secretary, 15 St. James Street.

HACIENDA'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. 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 Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many a heavy doctor's bill. It is the judicious use of such articles of diet that constitutes a healthful and economical plan for the people. It is a fact that all the great nations of the world are gradually but surely turning to this food as the most healthful and economical. It is a fact that all the great nations of the world are gradually but surely turning to this food as the most healthful and economical. It is a fact that all the great nations of the world are gradually but surely turning to this food as the most healthful and economical."

STOPS FREE. KILN'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRUISES & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, etc. If taken as directed, no fits after first day's use. Heavily and severely afflicted patients, by paying express charges on bottles, receive the medicine free of cost. Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations.

TO WEAK MEN. Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, loss of memory, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) 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, Hudson, Conn.

HACIENDA'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

SCHOOL OF ORATORY. The most thorough SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION. Training for Voice, Body and Mind. Under the patronage of the Hon. J. M. Spence, M.P. Summer Term, July 9, for clergymen, teachers, etc.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in cases where the stomach is affected, preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in cases where the stomach is affected, preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

ACHE. In the face of so many lives that here it whistles we make our greatest boast. Our pills cure it where others do not.

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 Moltke's; and though he wore spectacles, the eyes of this vision, it could be seen, were keen and penetrating, as well as kind. This great 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 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.

\$93 Sewing Machine Free! We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a copy of our ART PATENT Sewing Machine. We will send you a copy of our ART PATENT Sewing Machine. We will send you a copy of our ART PATENT Sewing Machine. We will send you a copy of our ART PATENT Sewing Machine.

AFTER THE NOMINATIONS.

HARRISON'S HOUSE BLESSED—HIS NOTE TO MORLEY—CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE. INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—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 house was visited by large numbers of people. Several photographers and special artists were taking views of the residence and surroundings. Authorized sketches were obtained from the numerous illustrated papers. The autograph seeker was on hand and the relic hunter made a good beginning at chipping away the front fence. An electric light company is putting up some arc lights on the lawn, 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 quarters and from many distinguished persons. In response to a telegram received last night he to-day sent the following:—

THE REICHSSTAG 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 great country at the death of Emperor Frederick. He said: "The late Emperor was the hope of the German people. On his knightly form we had gazed with pride and admiration for many years, ever mindful of what he had accomplished for Germany. The heroic way in which he bore his field in the shade. The nation will pay in debt of gratitude to him by showing unwavering fidelity to his son, for whom the hearts of the people beat." The President concluded by invoking God's blessing on the new Emperor. In response to the call of the President three cheers for Emperor William were heartily given. The President then proceeded to draft an address in reply to the speech from the throne. The Reichstag instructed the President to convey to the Dowager Empress Victoria and Augusta an expression of its deepest sympathy. Gen. Winterfeldt, instead of Gen. Mischke, goes to London to announce the accession of Emperor William to Gen. Mischke. The Emperor will be crowned by the Emperor's coronation. Herr von Wilmowicki has finally retired. Herr von Luowicki will replace him as chief of Cabinet to the Emperor.

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. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, earning therefrom \$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 INVENTORS.

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 Government. He is just 18 years old. The invention he exhibited in the World office yesterday 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 engineering.

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 'se nocket." "And this morning—" "On the rack."

HOW IT WORKS.

The mode of operating of Burdock 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 value in chronic complaints. The man who looks forward to having a "high" old time during his vacation must expect to "come down" with a cash before he gets back.

THE DEAF HEAR.

After eight years suffering from Deafness, 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 afflicted. Harry Ricardo, Toronto, Ont.

MARY.

Mary: In one respect I care more for corn than I do for you. (George surprised): Why, pray? Mary: Oh, corn will pop.

APPRECIATION.

Thrice blest is he whom God endows With true gifts of heaven...

The myriad voices of the night, The insect's drowsy humming, The wind announcing through the leaves...

Who knows each beauty half revealed In every dell and dingle, And every vision half concealed...

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 today, when Mr. Mills, of Texas, called up the tariff bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, rose and said he had a proposition to make...

MR. MILLS DECLINES. Mr. Mills said that it was true, as the gentlemen said, that the Democratic convention had endorsed the measure...

MR. MILLS DECLINES. Mr. Mills said that it was true, as the gentlemen said, that the Democratic convention had endorsed the measure...

A FIRM HIGH TARIFF MAN. Mr. Reed (Main) said that the proposition made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) had been properly declared to be an individual suggestion...

STILL ANOTHER EVICTION. DUBLIN, June 27.—A farmer named Mooney, living near Rathfriland, was evicted yesterday by one hundred constables...

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this department to E. R. Chubburn, Lewiston, Me., U. S. A.

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

226.—A. G. O. M. He far excelled his fellows In intellectual wealth, Till some of them grown jealous Deserted him by stealth...

When back to history turning, To Canning, Peel and Pitt—Great lights renowned for learning For eloquence and wit...

The first made Lever clever Ere he commenced to write Your age and mine endeavor To add to it aright...

227.—PALINDROME. Would you hear tales by horsemen told? Consider well this Palindrome; Learn of the heroes brave and bold...

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...

228.—A NUMERICAL TANGLE. A Spanish soldier, having struggled from the main body of troops, was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain...

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...

230.—PALINDROME. Formed of wood and leather, Built for stormy weather, Light and strong am I, The Greenland's treasure, Both for use and pleasure, O'er the waters fly...

231.—GEOMETRICAL DRAWING LESSON. Draw two short vertical lines and connect their ends 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...

232.—NOCTURNAL VISITANTS. Fair fickle darlings of my absent heart! You whisper secret words that make me start, You call to mind a look, or an old song, Sometimes you come in paucoramic show...

233.—FOR JULY ANSWERS. The sender of the best lot of answers to the "Sphinx Echoes," published during July will be awarded a cash prize of two dollars...

219.—Slip. 220.—Herklyn. 221.—Witch—Hazel; And Iron; Looking-Glass; Liberty-Gun; A peck; N ut; Eye—Sight.

222.—Flanagan. 223.—Hannah, Otto, Ann, Bob, Anna, Ada, Eve, Lil, Nan. 224.—185-19-31 hours. 225.—Pleasure.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kill's Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion...

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ASCHEN, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, 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 following returns have been received:—

South Regina—Secord, 181; 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 deposit.

Wolsley—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—Sutherland, 267; Clark, 104. Clarke loses his deposit.

South Qu'Appelle—Davidson, 257; Major Bell, 195. Davidson's majority, 52. Moose Jaw—Ross, 112; Ansell, 119; with two places to hear from, which will probably elect Ross. Macleod—Harlestein elected by acclamation. Moosemilk—Neff elected by acclamation. Calgary, Red Deer, Souris and Wallace not heard from.

Whitefoot—Thorburn, 164; Hawkes, 97; Lpon, 95. 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 alcohol 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 to the growing peril to the state, and its total prohibition is demanded by every interest of political economy, of moral responsibility, of social life.

Second.—The total prohibition of this traffic can be secured only through a policy which outlaws the traffic and refuses it all legal recognition, never by a policy of license in any form for any purpose.

Third.—The policy of prohibition can be applied to this traffic only through some political agency or source and can be applied with success only through such force or agency as 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 law.

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 nominees 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 cannot be enforced, demonstrated that the liquor 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 organizes to meet, and which it exists to decide, and believing that it is the dominant question 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 rainfall 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 damaged.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT NEAR FORT WILLIAM. PORT ANTRIM, June 26.—Yesterday afternoon 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 struggle ensued. The woman fought bravely and succeeded in beating off the human brute, who fled. 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 ENCYCICAL. THE CHURCH NOT THE ENEMY 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 false liberalism of which no supreme law and that everyone must form his own faith and religion. Such doctrine tends to destroy the consciousness, the difference between good and evil, between justice and injustice, and makes for the sole basis of society. The Church is not an enemy of democracy and rejects no form of government.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Silas Robinson, last night, shot his wife and her companion, Miss Weiss, and afterwards put three bullets in his own body; Robinson has been a lunatic for some time.

THE TREATMENT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF CASES OF THOSE CHRONIC WEAKNESSES AND DISTRESSING AFFECTIONS WHICH ARE CALLED BY THE LATE HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, BUFFALO, 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. It is a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular, and adapts to woman's delicate constitution, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening remedy, it is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing affections, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial in all cases of "female weakness," anteverision, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December)...

"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 payment of the same we control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with the utmost fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Bank and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our offices:—

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk. MANITOBA, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. 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.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is... \$300,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is... 100,000. 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is... 50,000. 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is... 25,000. 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are... 20,000. 2 PRIZES OF 5,000 are... 10,000. 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are... 25,000. 100 PRIZES OF 500 are... 50,000. 200 PRIZES OF 250 are... 50,000. 500 PRIZES OF 100 are... 50,000.

TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$100 are... 99,900. 999 Prizes of \$50 are... 49,950. \$1,848 Prizes amounting to... \$1,054,800. Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) and delivery will be guaranteed by your enclosing a receipt bearing your full address.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER. The presence of General Insurance and Integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

CARDS 24 SAMPLES FREE. Give large Catalogue of Beautiful Premiums, and large Catalogue of Beautiful Premiums, and large Catalogue of Beautiful Premiums.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 845. DAME ANNA E. BOYD, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN MCKAY, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2054. Dame Mary Jane McClary, Plaintiff, vs. John McNamara Joelin, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Marie Arzelle Pienet, of St. Polycarpe, and District wife commune en biens of Louis Adam Bave, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, trader, of the same place.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries 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 great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE.

HEALTH BEFORE ALL. Diseases told at a Glance. Examination and Consultation Free. Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Throat, it will cure Croup, Croup, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Throat, it will cure Croup, Croup, and even Asthma.

WANTED.—Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct here on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec, Ontario, Toronto, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Farms, and other Institutions. WARRANTEED. Catalogue sent Free. VANUZZI & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED.—Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct here on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec, Ontario, Toronto, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Montreal.





ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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 CHILDREN

There never surely was a time when childhood was so well cared for and its wants so well supplied, nay, even anticipated, as this well abused day in which we are living.

Not only is the ear of parent or guardian ever inclined to catch the faintest whisper of want of the child, but the older mind, 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 painful it becomes fatiguing, which is nature's way of crying "Desist." When appetite is satisfied, taste is cloyed, and to continue the feast would be to argue a foolish 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, sufficiently well understood and followed by parents.

These latter 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 foster-mother to the weak and helpless of our race.

The great decrease in the rates of infant mortality alone speaks volumes for the way in which parental obligations are met and fulfilled, not only by the often futile promptings of blind affection, but encouraged and aided by a correct appreciation of the value of human life, and an implicit obedience to the 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 labor is the truest relaxant and enjoyment, and which, although they know it not, furnishes resources against the tedious 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 ennui 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.

with never smile the child's easily won favor.

DIRECTION IN CHOICE OF 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 acquisitions of the student 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 task.

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 clubs, have sprung up to do so much good, really have accomplished much among the studiously inclined. "The Chataqua" is a notable instance of this sort of organization. Any one by complying with the conditions, which may easily enough be learned by correspondence 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.

These associations seem chiefly to have benefited the more advanced pupils; but in 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 expense, 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 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 book, one which he may call his own, and one which is not to be studied. Let the children read; 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 announced 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 vigorous than in Chicago. He claims that a man in Detroit will shoot him on sight. 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 things, he is said to have been a worker in wood, it is alleged, one time in New York, another in Brooklyn, a third in Boston and a fourth in Bangor, Me., to say nothing of one in Montreal, Canada. Aldrich was very nervous when arrested, and begged the officers not to let the matter get into the newspapers. He is a fine looking fellow and carries himself well, and it is evident he has a taking way with women. The Chicago police were notified last August to be on the lookout for him, word coming from Detroit that he was wanted there. Aldrich says he 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 participated in a pretty romance. The papers last 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 Jewish origin. The clergy here were unequal to the occasion, but love removed barriers of faith, and Rabbi Hirsch was sent for to perform the ceremony. He outlined his position when he addressed the multitude at the temple Friday night. He declared Judaism was more than a religion or a creed. As he understood it, Judaism was a mission and a message of love and righteousness. It was a bright path that could be set aside, and did not depend upon forms and ceremonies. Under this view the lovers were united in the Jewish 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 of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, returned to Montreal last morning after a most pleasant trip. Father Lefebvre states that on his way down a lady, whose name is said to be Carignan, from this city, and who for a long time past could not walk through inflammatory rheumatism, took passage with them on Tuesday. At Ste. Anne de Beaupre she had to be carried to the Church, but after communion she fell in sudden change in her legs, and, although not entirely cured, 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 Indians to engage in the business and sometimes interfere with the white man 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 tribe 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 Chitcats. 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 insolent, and are being urged to more violence by the widow of the murdered chief.

A RED RIVER TRAGEDY.

JAMES PARSLEY MURDERED BY HIS WIFE BEFORE THE EYES OF HIS WIFE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 27.—Col. J. Mack Thompson arrived here this morning from Van Buren county, bringing intelligence of the murder of his son-in-law, James Parsley, on the bank of the Red River, Cootaw Nation. Some time ago Parsley removed from this State to Bourke county, Texas. Deciding to return to Arkansas, he upon sent him money to defray expenses. This money was forwarded in a registered letter to De Kalb, Texas. From the time Parsley received the money he was "sawed" by a man whose identity cannot be clearly established, but who followed Parsley, intending to rob and murder him.

When Parsley reached Red River he found that steamer beyond fording, and taking his wagon, so pieces he floated it and his wife across in a dugout, straining alone for the horse. He was in the act of notifying the land agents preparatory to swimming the main spring out from the bushes and struck him twice over the head with a rifle, knocking him down and then rifling his pockets. Parsley had previously given all his money to his wife, who from the other side of the river 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 Alton, Orleans county, jail this morning for the murder of his wife on the night of January 17th last year. On the morning of the 18th 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 empaneled, but no evidence was taken that day. A post mortem was held, and the husband arrested and lodged in jail. The testimony before the jury showed that the woman had been strangled, and the jury found that her husband had committed the crime.

A BOSTON CIVIC SCANDAL

BOSTON, June 29.—There is quite a commotion here over the discovery of a little scandal in connection with the City Council. It appears that during the festivities over the reception of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, some of the aldermen, thinking it a pity to waste all the good things on the Englishmen, managed to secure some of them for their future delectation. The civic had been discovered and several hundred dollars worth of cigars and wines brought to light. Some amusing sensations are promised.

CHURCH BELLS

We have received a copy of the catalogue of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, containing descriptions and prices of Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells, and over 1,300 Resonance from purchasers in the United States and Canada. The testimonials are from every State and Territory, 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 OF FAILURES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Dun, Wiman & Co.'s 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 last year, and from the confident expectations of last winter is keenly felt. To very many traders who bought largely in their own confidence the shrinkage brings serious losses or actual embarrassment and to this cause is mainly due the increase noted during recent months in the number of failures. For the past quarter failures number 2,241 in the United States and 1,905 for the same quarter last year, and in Canada 343 against 315. In amount of liabilities there is also an increase in the United States: \$29,223,350 against \$22,976,330 last year, but a decrease in Canada of \$2,781,674 against \$3,207,936 last year. The annual reports of the state of business from branch offices throughout the country showing that the statement for the last quarter shows a slight increase in number in the United States and a decrease in the magnitude of liabilities in Canada as follows:—

Table with columns: United States, Canada, Failures, 1888, 1887, Liabilities, 1888, 1887. Includes data for Dun, Wiman & Co. and Bradstreet's reports.

THE LONGEST WORD IN THE DICTIONARY

It is incompetent to communicate the inexpressible satisfaction and incomprehensible consequences resulting from a judicious administration 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 bottles. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for many years by the proprietors.

A negro, supposed to be from Louisiana, entered the store of Mr. Stocker at Magna Vista, Miss., a few days ago, and drawing a pistol upon Stocker, called in a crowd of negroes, and going upon the counter, auctioned off and sold Stocker'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 at the present stage might tend to stimulate the jealousy and susceptibilities of American protectionists, 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 American people. Agitation can make the case fully known and possibly they will find the Government disposed to mediate.

PERSECUTED CHINESE.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LAWS SEEM TO KEEP THE MONGOLIANS IN JAIL.

TAOYMA, June 29.—In the District Court yesterday 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 country 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 Territory took a number of the men to British Columbia, but the authorities there refused to allow them to land without payment of the tax of \$50 imposed under their laws. This the Marshal 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 Choy, one of the number, and the case was made a test one. Judge Nash decided that the marshal and warden of the penitentiary had no authority to detain the men in the penitentiary and were clearly in contempt of court in not having returned them to British Columbia. He granted a stay of proceedings under the writ until July 6th, so that the marshal might communicate with the authorities at Washington before setting the men free. The marshal 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 charge of being unlawfully in the territory of the United States. The Chinese are in this situation: 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 six months' term in the penitentiary as long as they live. There are about one hundred more Chinese in the penitentiary whose term for the same offence will shortly expire, and these are the only Chinamen in this part of the country.

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 CAUSE, AND PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HIS ARMY.

During the present year the enormous number of \$31,000 young men will be available to be drawn upon to recruit the Russian standing 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 diplomas in the schools. Since the accession of Gen. Vannovsky as minister of war every effort has been made to supply the Russian army with the new engines of war already utilized in Germany and France.

A new explosive is also mysteriously hinted at, which, it is expected, will give the Russian artillery a marked preponderance in the next war over that of any other power. Besides all this, a corps of practical electricians has been organized at the St. Petersburg Academy of Artillery whose duty it 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 regiments have recently been recruited in Finland for the defense of the capital.—Paris letter in New York Press.

RELYING ON THEIR OWN STRENGTH.

PRAGUE, June 27.—The delegation today adopted an army credit of 47,000,000 florins. In the course of the debate Count Apponyi observed that in view of the state of uncertainty in Europe the alliance with Germany afforded a strong safeguard, especially after Emperor William's speech in the Reichstag, which met with the keens and most sympathetic 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. Resolute means meant peace, while a weak and yielding course rendered war certain. Herr Von Tizza, the Hungarian Premier, said he fully concurred in the opinion that the pacific 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.

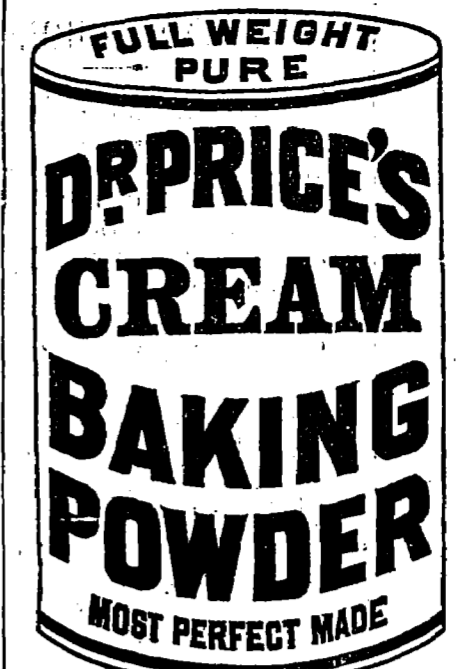
CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULATION.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Dowager Empress Victoria today 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 president 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 himself. He attended the sitting of the Reichstag 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 close.

HE WILL DIE LIKE A MAN.

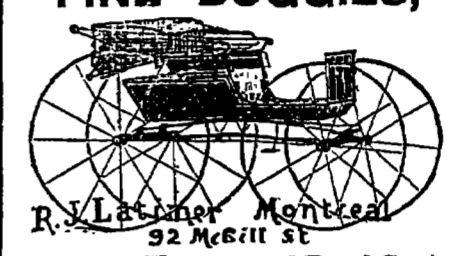
ST. LOUIS, June 28.—High M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the condemned murderer of Arthur Preller, and who has only a short time to live, was called on yesterday at the jail. Brooks came forward, dressed neatly, with a cigarette in his mouth and a little dog which he calls "Stumpy" at his heels. When asked if he expected his father again from England, 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 a wonderful amount of confidence," remarked Maxwell. "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, resuming his reading, which had been interrupted. July 13 is the day set for the execution.



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 Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FINE BUGGIES.



R. J. Latimer Montreal 92 McGill St. Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladstones, Jump Seat Buries, &c. NICE! GOOD! CHEAP! 110 West St.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the St. James Gazette states that Gen. von Caspary, chief of the Imperial admiralty, has tendered his resignation of that office, as well as the office he holds in the army. The Army Gazette announces the resignation of General von Caspary with important questions regarding the organization of the navy. The Post says that Prince Bismarck, while concurring yesterday with prominent members of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, spoke hopefully of the prospect for permanent peaceful times.

LIVE STOCK.

WEEKLY REPORT. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST. CHARLES.

Table with columns: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. Shows receipts of live stock for the week ending June 23, 1888, and exports to and from the port.

WHITE SUMMER PIQUE

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

WHITE FIGURED SWISS

WHITE FIGURED SWISS Muslins for Ladies' Summer Dresses. Choose Patterns, best quality, and a large assortment to choose from.

ECRU SWISS MUSLINS

ECRU SWISS MUSLINS With worked colored sprays, spots, stripes, roses and ferns; very choice lot in dress lengths for \$2.50 the piece.

CREAM MUSLINS

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

COLORS EMBROIDERED

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

WHITE AND COLORED

WHITE AND COLORED Lawns, in all shades, for summer wear.

CREAM CRAPE

CREAM CRAPE OREAM CRAPE Muslin for walking and seaside suits.

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

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ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON

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

MONTREAL, July 3rd, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. CARSELEY is selling ladies' and misses' hats, caps and sunshades at very low prices.

FOR A PERFECT fitting Jersey in any shade for country or seaside wear, these received at Carseley's are sure to take the lead.

PARASOLS, sunshades and parasutes of all kinds made to order, repaired and re-covered, shortest time at S. Carseley's.

SUMMER DRESS SASHES, Just received, in good cash lengths, all Silk, latest novelty.

S. CARSELEY.

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

A complete Jersey Suit for 75c. JERSEY, KNICKERS, CAP

The whole outfit, 75c. S. CARSELEY

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

Strong, durable, will not show the dust, and are just the right garments for holiday or school wear.

S. CARSELEY.

BOYS' HEADWEAR BOYS' HEADWEAR BOYS' HEADWEAR

STRAW SAILOR HATS, DEERSTALKER CAPS, TAM O'SHANTERS, SCOTCH CAPS, ETC., ETC.

S. CARSELEY.

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For Ladies' and Children's wear. Choose stock to select from.

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