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## CHURCH AND

The Powers, Dignity and Jurisdiction of Each Defined.

Excellent Letter From the Learned Monsignor O'Reilly, Applying the Teachings of Pope Leo XIII. to the Vital Questions of the Day.

No Pontiff in the past bas more clearly, more elequently, more authoritatively explained than Leo XIII., the origin and the nature, the respective aims and aphere of action of the two co-ordinare societies which will read these lines, but that Christ wished we call the Church and State. A great deal in founding His Church and sending His of prejudice, of bitter animosity even, has Apostles to preach among the nations, as He been created against the venerable Pontiff | must wish at this day to see every people conby a misconception, whether wilful or not, of his teaching, and a consequent misrepresentation of his doctrine and his public acts. These misrepresentations by the press, the pulpit, and the lecture platform have done a families we call nations should worship the mischief all the more irreparable that the ene true God, with heart and mind, after the truths of Revelation, so magnificently developad by the Pope in his encyclical letters, and peace and happiness under the agis of the in that "On the Christian Constitution of same civil constitution. This ideal was, I in that "On the Christian Comtitution of States," in particular, were more needed in believe, realized in more than one Christian John the Expitat, the doctrine of penance, our age, and more deserving of the attentive country for a time. study of all statesmen and scholars, of all churchmen of every denomination.

One bugbear always stands in the way of Protestants when there is question of what the Catholic Church teaches with regard to the relative superiority of the Ohurch over the State, or of the State over the Church.

and said among non-Catholics, what I have called both misconception and misrepresents. tion on tale same superiority. Lee XIII makes misconception impessible to any person who will read his teaching with a candid

and unprejudiced mind.
"God," it is said in the Eucyclical Immortale Dei. "God has divided the government of the human race between two powers—the coclesiastical power and the divil power—the dermer placed over divine things, the latter over human things. Each power is sovereign i in its aphere ; each is restricted within limit. perfectly determined, and defined in conformity with its proper nature and its special purpose, so that within this sphere each exercises its action jure proprio ('by its own

And further on: "Wherefere, it is necessary that there should be between these two wers a system of relations well ordered.

#### formed by examining attentively THE NATURE OF BACH OF THE POWERS,

and by keeping in view the excellence and heavenly and supernatural over the mere nobleness of their respective purposes, since one of them has for its immediate and special chiect to take care of earthly interests, while the other alms to secure the good things of heaven and eternity. Hence, whatever among human interests is sacred in any way, what over relates to the salvation of souls and the worship of the God-head, either because of its own nature or because of its destination, politics. belongs to the sphere and falls under the authority of the Church.

"As to the ether matters and interests pertaining to the civil and political order; it is just that they should be ancorderated to the civil authority, since Christ has commanded to give unton Cosar the things that are the future. Ozesar's and unto God the things that are Ged's.

It is a common thing in certain circles to misrepresent the Pope as claiming that the civil power is subordinate to that of the Church, and that the sovereignity givin by Christ to His Church and exercised by her Pontifis extends by divine right to the legitimate sphere of the State or civil power. I tion. I should like to see it discussed in believe that ninety-nine out of a hundred your columns as it deserves—with impartial-Protestants who have given this matter any ity, calm and cander. thought would say that such has been or is still their epinion.

testants, therefore, must take the teaching of battle sgainst the clave trade in Africa, and

Mereever, the Pepe declares that God is ocean. the author of human and civil society, as he is of the ecclesiastical seciety. He traces the existences and origin of human seciety on the very nature of man, with its needs and inatinote. He derives the authority which holds together all human society werthy of the

name from God, the author of nature and THE CREATOR OF HUMAN KIND. Defining the meaning of text of St. Paul, from horrible deaths. A sister sleeping "All power is from God" )Romans xiii., 1), the fourth floor of the main building the Pepe declares that "the public power in awakened by smeke and discovered fire in society can only some from Ged. For Ged the closet of her reem. A general slarm was alone is the true and severeign Lord of all sounded and the work of removing the

things; all things, therefore, whatseever they patient; was begun and successfully accommay be, must needs be subject to Him and pliched. A nun called Stater Mary Irene obey Him. Hence, any persen who has the right to command, can only held this right from Ged, the supreme ruler of all," De not, in this category, confound the right in constitutional governments vested

in the citizens to elect their magistrates and rulers, or the persons who are to receive over the State and it subject supreme ar subordinate authority, with the notion that the electors are the primerdial and the legisimate source of the civil power and its authority. The two things are essentially night 5,000 afflicted persons camped about distinct. Hence, also, Cathelics in obeing the church. The services began at daybreak and reverencing the authority of the magistrate in every degree of the civil bierarchy, are only obeying and reverencing the authority of God.

Let me remark here, no one has ever writ- out giving from 26 cents to \$5.

ten more beautifully about the duties of the olvil power than Lee XIII. In that encyclical.
One other misleading notion is acquiredly festered by the teaching of the popular press and pulpit among us, and that is that Leo-XIII., in his encyclicals, and the Catholic Church in teaching and cenduct, peint out to us, as the Christian ideal of public seciety, a condition of things in which there should be a close union between Church and State. They are perpetually recalling the mediavel struggles of the Papacy, represented by Gregory VII. and Incocent III., with the German Emperors and the Kings of France, England, and other States, carried on for the purpose of asserting and establishing the supremacy of the Church over the State, of

THE SPIRITUAL OVER THE TEMPORAL POWER. Les the reader distinguish carefully historical and destrinal truth from bistorical falsebeeds and misrepresentations and the inveterate prejudices begetten of these.

The e is, I suppeas, no deubt in the mind of any Protestant minister or layman who verted to the Gospel, united in the profession of one religious faith, and in the acknowledgment of one civil authority. Ho wished then and wishes now that every one of these great same divinily prosoribed from, and live in

The Puritage sought to make a reality of such a Christian ideal when they sought the shores of Massachusetts; the Quakers under William Penn sought it when they founded Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania. There is not a Protestart denomination in the Here there is, in what is popularly taught make their own ideal of doct-lae, of worship, of private and religious life, of public conduct and political government sels and supreme in the Union to-morrow from Maine to Call-

foruia and distant Alacka.

That is natural and praiseworthy in its proper point or view. Every truly religious man would like to see the belief which is nearest to his heart, and the dear hopes

#### ledged as THE LIGHT OF CHUNCH AND STATE.

We should not then be surprised or offended when we see Lee XIII., the head et that Catholic Church which still numbers on takers of all that you have this day. This earth some two hundred and fifteen million seems to me to be an exception full of instrucof souls, describing in the light of reason and revelation the constitution of both the civil the Apostles, "Tarry in Jerusalem until ye John's Gospel that the Holy Ghost was not secisty and of the Church as Christ would receive power from on high"—that is, He yet come because that have them to be, if he ascribes to the Church feretold the coming of the Holy Ghest upon JESUS WAS NOT I Of these relations a just notion can only be any superiority with regard to the Christian state, it is that which we Americans have never ceased to ascribe to her-the superiority of the spiritual over the temperal, of the earthly and natural. The superiority is not ene of jurisdiction, of the legal, subordination of an inferior court to a higher.

No, no! Leo XIII, has too high an admiration for the United States, and teo high a sense of what he and all American Catholies owe to our free institutions, ever to wish to intrude his authority into our domestic

The Popes kept wisely aloof when the passienate discussions about slavery were, like the subterranean fires of Vesuvina, threaten. ing with disruption and rule, one of the fairest political fabrics of all time, a country which contained the brightest premises of

It was not the Catholic Church or her Bishops or clergy who then interferred to add fresh violence to the conflicting forces . We shared, it is true, in the perils and sacrifices and serrews of the conflict; but our ministry was one of peace,

canciliation and restoration.

I have epened a mighty and pregnant ques-

There is no time better adapted to a review of the claims which the Catholic Church and The dectrine of this encyclical, binding as it is, on every Catholic, selemnly, formally, and explicitly declares the centrary. Pro-Lee XIII, en this point as the only Catholic ferement in centending for the just rights destrine.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

## Heroic Work By Nuns.

DAVENPORT, Is., June 12,-By the prempt and hereic work of thirty name in the Catho-lic Mercy Hespital here this morning forty helpless patients in the institution were saved from horrible deaths. A sister sleeping on plished. A nun called Stater Mary Irene and whose name was Elen Merry, perished.

Loss on building, \$10,000.

Thousands of Lame, Halt and Blind. Pirrseuro, June 13.—At least 10,000 afflicted people from all parts of the country gathered at Father Mcliloger's church to-day to be healed and take part in the celebration of St. Anthony's day. It was a ourlous assemblage of the lame, halt and blind. Last evening. Theusands were mable to gain admitiance to the church and all day they stood in the het sun awaiting their turns to be This authority in all its degrees and exercladd for all the legitimate purposes of civil
well as a prices and does not claim any miraecclety is in its aphere independent of all culcus power but faith caughed with He charges nothing, but few people left with-

#### Fragmentary Christianity.

IMPRESSIVE SERMON BY CARDINAL MANNING.

There was a large and fashionable congregation at the Pro-Cathedral, Kennington, en a Sunday, last month it having been announced that His Eminence Cardinal Man-ning would preach there. The music (by Haydo) was rendered by the cathedral, under the direction of Father Cox. Taking for his text the words, "We have have not so much as heard if there be a Hely Ghost," from the 19th chap, of the Book of the Acts of the Apertles, His Eminence said : These, as you emember, were the words of the Disciples at Epheans when S. Paul first went there. They had been buttised by the baptism of John, the baptism of penance, but they had not known of the passion, the resurrection, or the ascension of our Lord Jeans Christ, and neither and much less had they known of the ceming of the Hely Ghost en the Day of Pentecust, and therefore their knowledge was the knowledge of the people of Israel of old, with the addition of the mission of Sa. and the expectation of the Messiah who was to come. They therefore did not know that there was a Holy Chest, and yet they knew shat the spirit of God was borne upon the face of the waters in the creation, they knew that the spirit of the Lord filled the whole world, they knew that the spirit of God was the giver of life and of sanctification, and that He was the Creaton of a new heart in everywhere tarongheut the world, but this

#### BELIEVE IN THE HOLY GHOST.

They did not know His personality, they with divers tangues, and they became parthem, and yet for three years He had instructed teem to know everything. They had been witnesses of His passion and resurrection, they had been with Him forty days after He rese from the dead, and they had been illuminated to know the whole faith implicitly. He had erdained them to the priesthood, had given them the power of the Holy Sacrifice and of absolution, and He had given them the universal commission to go and teach all nations. What, then, was wanting? There was still wanting to them the knowledge of the true personality, of the office, and of the perpetual presence of God the Holy Ghost. For ten days they waited and they wondered what was the promise that should come, and on this day when they were assembled tegether

### THERE CAME A MIGHTY WIND

and the house trembled, and they saw tengues, as it were, of fire sitting upon each of them, and they were filled with the Hely Gheat one by one, and they were bound together by the Hely Ghost each with the other. The mystery was then revealed, the ceming of the Third Person of the Hely Trinity what added the in the world for ever.

I have taken this exception to speak to yeu about for a special reason. The one vital truth which distinguishes the Holy Cathello isith from all the fragmentary forms of it was not a personal effice only, though Re Christianity—the one Divine fact which distingulahes the Catholic Church from all the communities of Christians which profess to believe in the ever-Blessed Trinity and in our Divine Master and the redemption of the world by Him-the one Divine fact which incommunicably distingulahes the Catholic Church from all other bodies and communities of Christians is this, that the Catholic Church from the beginning has known, has believed, has taught, and has lived in the faith of the peppetual presence of Gad the Hely Ghost on the Day of Pentecese, illuminating the whole Church, guiding the whole Church, and sustaining it as the witness of the coming of the Sen of God as the teacher of the one truth revealed to us, and the judge, not only of truth and falsebood, but of

THE FAITHFUL AND THE UNFAITHFUL,

and therefore, to put it shortly, the Christianity outside the unity of faith believes in the Cathelic Church continually teaches us the advent of two Persons. I willingly grant the name of Christian Trinity and Incar-nation, passion, and redemption of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, but Cathelic-no. They believe in the advent of the second Person of the Hely Trinity and that He will come again to judge the world. We believe in the advent also of the third Person of the Holy Triulty, and the Fathers of the Church of old called the Day of Pentecest the birthday, the nativity of the Holy Chost. The parallel between the nativity in Bethlehem and the coming of the Hely Chest in Jerusalem was drawn because when the second Person departed the third Person came in his stead. When I look at the state of the world at the present mement it seems to me that there is

BUT ONE STEADFAST LIGHT

tion of Ged is in the unity of Cathelic faith, know not the innumerable number of marand if I look at all that is around me I see contradiction, confusion, denial of the truth, doubt, and consequent unbelief. Therefore we see unity in faith is impossible without a Divine teacher. The centradictions of faith are inevitable where that Divine teacher is not believed. And now go into this a lit-tle more clesely, what is it that St. Paul taught to these Disciples in Ephesus? The first truth that they did not know, and that he taught to them was this, that the Holy Ghost, the third Divine Person, was com-lag. Our Lord promised that at the Last Supper. He said, I will ask the Father and He shall send you another, the Paracleteanother comferier-and He shall abide with you for ever, even the Spirit of Truth whom the world cannot receive-and that for two most human metives, because it sees him not, neither knows to Him, for there are

ONLY TWO KINDS OF KNOWLEDGE, the knowledge of faith and the knowledge of sense. We know by faith that our Lord said that in that day, "Ye shall know that I am in the Father and He in Me as I in you," but because the world cannot see the spirit of God it will not know Him, and therefore does not believe in Him. Those who know the words of our Lord, the language in which they are written, will know this, that every particle implies a person, not a mere elliquence or emanation; and therefore it is that the holy Fathers again and again said that on the Day of Pentecoit it was not the mere unction that was poured out but the Ancieter Himself came too, it was not the fragrance, but it was the Ancinter and the cintment, and therefore the first truth that St. Paul taught them was this, that on the Day of Pentecoat the Hely Ghost came personally as the Son had come beiere. The Son came personally and assumed our humanity. He came in a new way and for a new work, So on the Day of Pentecoat

THE HOLY GHOST CAME PERSONALLY the penitent, they helieved in the Divine in a new way and for a new work—that is, to section of the spirit of God in the souls of men tak up and carry on to the end of time, by s in a new way and for a new work—that is, to perpetual operation through the Church of Ged, the salvation which the Son of God had begun. Then He taught them to know that the Holy Ghost—who was known from the beginning of the world by his operation, by His light, and by His sanctifying power, by the prophecies of prophets, and by the miracles of raints—that He came on the Day did not know His personality, tasy beginning of the world by his operation, by His presence, nor did they know His perpetual effice, and therefore they said the petual effice, and therefore they said the truth, "We have not heard so much as whether there be a Holy Ghest." St. Paul Sep. We read that when our Load came to then in tructed them and baptized them, and the Hely Ghost came upon them as upon the He breathed upon toem and said : Revelve Day of Pentecest, and they began to speak ye the Hely Gnost. As the Holy Ghost precoods from all eternity, from the Father and the Son, so on the Day of Pentecest was ful-filed that type and prophecy of our Lord tion. Our Divine Lord Himself had said to breathing the Holy Ghost. We read in St.

### JESUS WAS NOT YET GLORIFIED.

It was necessary that the Incarnate Son of God should return to the glory of His Father before the Holy Ghest should proceed from the Father and the Son to come personally to dwell among us. Our Lord had said, It is expedient for yes that I go away, for if I So not the Paraclete will not come unto you, but if I go I will send Him unto you. In the Divine order and the economy of our salvation the work of the Son must be first accompliebed, and the Holy Ghest comes in success sion to apply that work to the souls of men to the end of the world. It is a perpetual office without which the Church would moulder and fall away like all other institutions that are not sustained by the Deivine Presence. What was the werk for which the Hole Ghost came ? For the

### ILLUMINATION AND SANCTIFICATION

of the souls of all whe are to be saved ? Yes, but that work He had been doing from the beginning of the world. ihere was nething new in that work-it was as old as creation. No penitent had ever turned to God without the assistance of the Hely Ghost, oven from the beginning, therefore the work of the Holy Spirit in individual souls was the same from the time when man was created. What, then, was the effice He assumed on the Day of Pentecoat. I must call it by snother name. but the effice He still continues to fulfil that office as befere, but the office He came to assome and perpatuate is the creation and adi fication and perfection of the body of Christ -a work altogether new-a work that was foreshadewed and typified and prophesied by

THE TEMPLE AND THE TABERNACLE. by the old law. But all that was a shadew which passed away, and the reality was the bedy of Uhrist. But there could be no bedy until there was a head, and until the Son of Ged was incarnate there was no head, and until the Head of the Church was glerified the time was not come for the body. On the Day of Penticest the Holy Ghost knit tegether all the disciples, all the members that were united to the Divine Head, in one bedy, and He breathed into that body the gift of eternal life. If you take the fourth chapter of the Eplatic to St. Paul to the Ephoeians you will find it says in the outone advent, the advent of one Person, while set that there was only one body, one spirit, and then it goes on to describe how that organized and living body makes increase to itself of its own perfection. You will, therefore, understand what we mean when we say, "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholio Church." There is a last trath, and the enly one I will add te-day, Having a Divine Head, a Divine Lie, and "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the having a Life-Giver who is perpetually dwelling in it, the

BODY OF CHRIST shares in these Divine gifts which are incommnuicable. Why are they? Our Lord said, "Upon this rook I will build My Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against is" -that is, neither sin nor death shall prevail to destroy the Church which I have founded, and which has an indefectible life, a life over which none shall prevail. During nineteen centuries the world has wreaked upon the always radiating—never obscure, never even Church all that the power of man can do. said when flickering—and that one light of the revela. Three hundred years of persecution, and I husband,

tyrs of God, but in the blood of these mar tyre has been found the meed of the Church, For nineteen hundred years the world her endesvored

TO CORRUPT, TO SEDUCE, AND TO DESTROY the Oburch, and has tried to poison and kill it by its own worldiness, yet the Church today is what it was from the beginning. For three hundred years in England and Ireland all that man could do has been done, and the world has wreaked upon it all its malice, but where is the Church to day ! Living, expanding, and going for the conquering and to conquer. Three hundred years ago the nations in the North of Europe, and a nation here and there like our own, committed the great breach-the great achism. But immediately a new world was epened over the Atlantic, and poor Ireland who, as men believed, was crushed utterly by its martyrs and saints and evangelists, carried through-out the world that indefectible light which is in the Church where it perpetually dwells. What matter if a person here or a nation there falls away from the unity of the faith the trunk stands, the root is ineradicable? There is another thought for us to consider.

#### THAT UNITY, WHICH IS PERFECTLY INDIS-SOLUBLE.

There was never either an empire or kingdom or wesltny nation in the world that had not crumbled into dust but the Ostholic unity of the Church of Gad. Though individuals or multitudes may fall away they only condemned thems. Ives in doing so. They go from us because they were not of us, but the un ty of the Catholic Church never has and never can be dissolved. A branch may be wronched off the tree; yes, but the branch lies in its place and the life does not fellow It. Why is this unity imperishable? Beand the Life is always within that one organized and living Body of Christ, of which the Eternal Life is the Head in heaven. And there is also one more reason. Because the Spirit of Truth always abides in it and illuminates and guidos and guards it, therefore it always knows the revelation of the Day of Pentecoat, it always can discern the slightest deviation from it, it can always beach the truth and the whole truth, and

#### IT CAN TEACH NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH. will not dwell further on this, but will draw

one conclusion from it. Are we therefore the critics who discovered our faith, or are we the disciples who inherited it? Did you make your own faith for yourselves ? Were you not taught it ever since you were able to speak or understand an articulate word? Uld you not receive your faith from your first consciousness of life ? and that faith which you received in the beginning you hold to this day. The disciples of Jesus Christ are one all over the world. What I am say. ing to you to-day, Whit-Sunday, is what is being said in

### THE PAR EAST AND THE FAR WEST.

There is not to be found in all the world a Bishop or priest of the Catholic Church who is not saying the same words I am saying to you. Look outside the Church, and can you find this unity of teaching and of faith amongst the critics and discoverers who take the words of God and criticise them as if they were Casar's Commentaries of Levy's History? There is one great lesson for us to learn to-day, and that is, to love and adorthe Holy Ghost every day by seme act of personal devotion, and to ask the Holy Chose to give us that unotion by which we know all things that God has revealed and which makes it needless for us to seek any human teaching. Therefore I would say to you, every day of your life add to your prayers some act of devotion to the Holy Ghost, and would bid you to say the Litany of the Holy Chast, or to say seven times dally the Glory be to the Father in honor of the Hely Ghest, asking for His seven gifts, three o which

### MAKE THE WILL PERFECT.

and four of which make the conscience perfect. Every day of your life do some act of devetion to the Hely Ghost, for you have to make reparation to Him for having so often resisted Him and much oftener grieved Him. Make also some act of explation for your own sine and the sine that are continually being committed all round yen by these who, like the poor Disciples in Epnesus, have never se much as heard if there be a Holy Ghost. Still worse is the grief He is perpetually suffering in the unity of the Church from the falsbful, from eurselves; for He is our Divine Master, and is also wounded in the house of those who love Him. I have one more thought for you. It is this: God was manifest in the flesh, the ungeen God was visible in

### THE FACE OF JESUS CHRIST.

His body, His glery, His love, His majesty, to pay shines throughout the world in the face of Jeous Christ, and you, who have been illuminated to knew Him from your earliest consciousness, have been transformed by the perpetual effice and operation of the Holy Ghest into the likeness of your Divine Master if you have been faithful. Therefore pray to Him every day that all in you that is unlike Him may be cast out, and that every trace in you of likeness to Our Divine Lord in His humility, and in His charity, and in His purity devotion and fervor of leve

ALL THOSE OUTLINES AND BEGINNINGS shall be made desper and more perfect until the image is made full in you in the day when you shall see Him as He is .- London Uni-

### Coming to America.

LONDON, June 10 .- Mr. Jehn Dillon, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and Mr. John Ridmend have been appointed delegates to make a tour;of America in the autumn in the interest of the Irish National movement.

'The male is late to-night,' as the woman said when she get up at 2, a.m., to let in her

## DEATH IN THE MINE

#### Flood and Fire-damp Combined

#### KILL THIRTY-TWO MINERS.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 16.-This morning at 10.10 a sullen, shivering rear shock the lowly miners' dwellings on Hill Farm, in Fayette county, near this place, and af-frighted hundreds of people, who knew teo well the sound indicated another mine dis-aster. In a moment the fearful news had spread that the Hill Farm mines, sweed by Philadelphia parties, had expleded. The lowbrowed hill from which the slope entered shock from mouth to pit, and the roores of miners' houses lining the hill peured out frenzied inmates by the hundred. A rush was made to the mouth of the pit, but ingress was impossible, as smeke in dense volumes was issuing forth. Fifty-two miners had gone to work this morning and were in the slope when the explosion occurred. Of these eighteen were in the left heading and this ty two in the right heading.

#### NOT ONE OF THEM ESCAPED.

Those in the left heading got out all right. All the others were cut off, and not one escaped. Their names are : Joseph Brigner, Richard Brigner, H. Barney, B. Mauet, Emanuel Maust, P. Courtney and his son, J. W. Mthell, J. Binley, wife and two children, Pater Eagan, B. McGill, M. Caven, John Cope, A. Cope, Patrick Devile, John Delaney, John Joy, John Davannoy, D. Davis, Thomas Davis, Patrick Cabill, John Courtney, Jack Mitchell, Dan Smith, Dan Shearn, William Hayer, James McCleary and

Elmer D-nny.
At 7.15 the gang turned into the miner, the smaller gang drifting off to the left, while the larger, some thirty-two in number, drifted to the right and descended some 800 feet from the surface and at least a mile from the opening.

#### FLOOD BEGINS THE DISASTER.

These two drifts are connected, but the connection is from the main stem some halfmile from the entrance. The mine had been somewhat troubled with water, and an airshalt had been drilled from the surface to the juncture of the right and left shafts, where the water seemed the most abundant. As the miners branched off from this point they knew an air-hole had been drilled there and that it had not yet been broken into the mine, but they did not know the shall was to be breken into to-day. This shaft is a eix-inch hole. A miner named Kerwin had been left on the right drift, near where that branch joined the miners' exit, and in the course of his labors broke into the perpendicular shaft. The moment this was broken into a flood of water rushed out, and Kerwin. and a man named Landy, standing by, yelled out for some one to save the men in the mine in the right drift.

### A MISTAKEN HERO'S DOOM.

Young David Hayes, who had seen the affair, leaped forward at the call and turned down the left drift in a deluge of water to warn his endangered comrades. Just as he passed the air shaft that had been broken into the rush of water had changed to the ugly roar of a flood which blanched the cheeks of the men who steed behind and tewards the right. The flow of water had changed to a deadly volume of fire damp as young Hayes swang by the flashing of the blazing light, alld through the shait from end to end. The daring youth carried an open burning miner's lamp in his hat and he had hardly taken a step beyond that roaring shaft when the spark ignited a reservoir of the deadly fire damp that had already accumulated and he sank a corpse 10 feet towards the men he had hoped to save and whem he certainly dosmed,

Continued on sighth page.

#### A WARNING FROM THE POPE. Indifference to the Church May Besult in Punishment.

DUBLIN, June 13. - The Irish Catholic states that the Pepe, in replying to congratulations of visitors at the Vatioan, expressed himself as strongly of the belief that great punishment was impending on society for its dis-regard of and indifference to the church. The Lord," he said, "will come no longer with a sweet and peaceful face, but with an angry one to strike and parify his church. I am neither a prophet nor the son, of a prophet, but I feel in my heart a sorrewful presentment. Prayer will not suffice to appears the Almighty."

Better Than a Thousand Thrones VIENNA, June 16 .- The Archduchess Valeria to-day publicly reneunced all claims to the threne of Austria in order that she might marry the man of her choice. The ceremony of renunciation took place in the Imperial Council chamber. It was an affecting as well as an impressive scene. The Archduchess, having made her fermal declaration, which was duly attested and proclaimed, turned to the Emperor and members of the Imperial family and said a loving busband would make a true woman happier than a thousand thrones. The Emperer took his daughter in his army, and all present wore deeply touched.

It has eiten been said that the chief characteristic of the spitaph is its lack of vera-city, but it is perhaps better that it should err on the side of kindliness rather than wound the living by a brutal truthfulness, an in the case of an inscription written for the tombatone of a lazy man by one who knew him wells "Asleep (as usual)."

At the Concert-I want to ask you a question.' Dan't talk now. Wait until the conoert begins.

"aly

SALVATION. How to Attain it.

Of all the questions that can engage the mind, that of salvation is the most impertant. Compared with it all other questions fade into insignificance. To have a reasonable hope, nay, a certain pledge, that salvation is within the reach of all, is a supreme necessity, since without such assurance becausity would be doomed to indescribable that of their descendants. Sin is so hateful in the sight of God that its commission oreates an antagonism between Him and the one who is guilty of it—spens up, so to speak, an impassable guli which could never be removed if His mercy did not interpese to rescue the sinner from the effect of his pre-varioation. Such interpesition on the part of God is a stupendens proof of His liberality, He being newlee bound to exercise such olemency. Surreme in authority, He has an indistrutable right to the hemage and obediany one opposes the will of the Creator by a deliberate act in violation of His laws, trat instant he forfeits all claim to His merciful consideration. To suppose that the Almighty can telerate sin, which is a direct attack upon His divine majesty, is, in effect, to ascribe to Him the desire of self-destruction or annihilation ; for indifference to ain, were it possible on the part of Ged, would accomplish this Nevertheless the Almighty deigned to show forth His mercy in an extraordinary manner when He promised a Redeemer to mankind. Though the realization of the promise was deferred until the lapse of ages, yet assurance was given of its ultimate ac with fend anticipation to that great eventthe coming of the Messias, which would inaugurate the period of their deliverance from the bendage of sin and its concemitant evils. To tell the sad story of the world's wees during the leng and dark interval between ser-vitude and deliverance is not within the scope of these remarks.

The theme is full of instruction and of solems warning; but it is not to our purpose | cold and selfish worldling such a coremeny to dwell upon its awe-inspiring lessons. From this dark picture we turn to the centemplatien of a more cheering prespect—the beautiful vision that opens before us-of hope realfixed in the regeneration of humanity by means of the Redemption. The earth has been made to rejoice by the coming of the Prince of Peace, whose reign is established in nature, which tends to purify and exalt our the hearts of men, and whose triumph ever lives. Who does not like to hence those who the hearts of men, and whose triumph ever sin is complete and enduring. Henceforth are worthy of esteem and admiration? What we are free, and may rejoice with the liberty oreature is so deserving of this hence as Mary. of the children of God, mindful, however, o the extent of our obligation to Him who to Mary religious bemage.s came in lewliness under the galse of our falsen nature that He might lift us up to com-panionable with Himself. It is, therefore, our privilege as well as our duty to seriously enter into the spirit of the relationship thus cetablished between us. That Christ Identified Himself with us by assuming our nature solely with a view to our salvation is a truth we learn how to sanctify ourselves we shall be able to go forward with alsority and safety to the desired and.

The means of sanctification are within the reach of all. We have only to employ those means according to the design of God to be secured of salvation. Now, what is the design of God in our regard? It is no other than this, that we shall work in harmony with bim; in other words, that our will shall be in accord with His will in all that we do This correspondence to the will of God is the effective and certain means of our sancti fination. It means simply acting out in our daily conduct the law established by Him for our government. Now, the law of God is so framed as to meet the wants and necessities of our lives, so that even did our salvation not depend upon its observance it would still be most conductee to our welfere and happiness to make it the and reverence. standard of our action. It is sem thing peculiar to virtue that it not only affirds satisfaction but also has compensating advantages for the self-rest:aint which it imposes ; whereas, vice or sir, though it may give momentary gratification, is sure to be followby a train of evels that destroy peace of mind and heart. Sin is the cauker-worm that gnaws at the heart and consumes it victim by the sting of reproach and self-condemnatien which it inspirer. Its punishment follows

awift and certain; and neither peace nor happiness is possible while subject to it. The sinner may appear to rejoice in his iniquity, but his life is bitter as wormwood and his heart is oppressed with correding care. It cannot be etherwise, God has made us for Himself; and 2020fding to the expression of St. August be our heart; can find no rest until they repose in Him. This merciful dispensation of Providence is the strongest proof of His lavo. God loves us with an intenss and everlasting leve and rightly claims the first place in our hearts. For this reason Ha wish a us to exclude from our hearts all that does n t chasten and elevats our affections and contribute toward our sanctification When we know that He is infinitely more solicitous for our selvation than we can possibly be, however much we may desire it, we are inspired | tion in the merciful designs of heaven for the with confidence to go forward with alacrity to the end before us. Nor should we hes:tate or stop to count the obstacles in our but generously resolve to overcome all difficulties, and overcome them we will, if we rely not upon our own strength. Courage is necessary, but not the courage begotten of self-reliance like that of Peter, which was the cocasion of his fall. Abso-Inte distrust of our own strength, but unlimited confidence in the sustaining power of God, is the first step in the spirit of life. Ged will never abanden a soul that relies upen His goodness and meroy and endeavors to serve Him while oppressed by the weight unnecessary; since to do so would increase of its infirmities. Of that we may feel sure, this article indefinitely. Suffice It to say It is our good will and earnestness of desire that the Fathers and Doctors of the Church of its infirmities. Of that we may feel sure. It is our good will and earnestness of desire to serve Him that He takes inte account and are unanimens in their opinion as to the utilivalues mest. We cannot lay toe much stress upon this lessen, since upon it will depend the aucoces of our efforts. Without a profound realization of our own nothingness and at the same time an abiding faith in God, we to God, through whose goodness Mary is able cannot hope to accomplish the work of our salvation. Over-weening confidence in our own ability to overcome our enemies is fatal God she possessess any inherent power to to success in this warfare. Equally fatal is it to cent's defeat by becoming discouraged trix, assured that she will present and giving up the struggle. If with an hum. our pet tions to God and at the same ble-estimate of our own strength and reliance upon the divine assistance we put forth our best efferts, we shall certainly achieve victory over every opposing obstacle. Soon we shall upon earth, will refuse her request in learn that our very weakness that and of being heaven? a hindrance will preve an advantage by becoming the foundation of our security. This self-knowledge establishes in us humility which is the foundation of every virtue. Then, too, the Almighty, seeing us humble.

will reach forth His hand to conduct us safely

for humble sculs who confide in His mercy and walk before Him in simplicity of heart.

The work of salvation implies, of course, frequentation of the Sacraments, without which all our efforts will prove vain and which all our enerts will preve vain and fruitless. The Sacraments were instituted expressly for the purpose of communicating to us the graces necessary to enable us to work our salvation, especially the Eucharist, which is a life-giving feed that strengthens and surtains us in the varied fined by the Church, and are well understied by all wall who have taken the translation of the control of tien is within the reach of all, is a supreme messessity, since without such assurance humanity would be doomed to indescribable misery and destined to unuttrable despair. Yet the moment that ain was introduced into the world through the disabelence of our first parents, such became their condition and that parents, such became their condition and that of the first parents, such became their condition and that of their descendants. Sin is so hateful may hope to enjoy perfect happiness and union with God—the end of our existence and the aspiration of our spiritual nature. The soul was made for and yearns to pessess God: and this object is attainable by all who make proper use of the means and agencies placed at their command by an Allwise and Beneficent Creator who wills not the loss of any soul nor the death of any sinner, but that all should come to the knowledge and leve of our Lord Jesus Christ, in and through whom salvation is secured to all who seek it.

## MARY OUR MOTHER.

Why We Honor Her.

Daring the charming menth of May when all nature is aglow with life and beauty, and the mind and heart are drawn instinctively, as it were, to the contemplation of all that is pure and emobling, the Church invites her children to assemble around her altars and her shrines to do honer complishment Thus hep sprang up in the to the "Queen of Heaven." She especially breasts of men and bade them look forward desires that the young and innecent shall desires that the young and innecent shall show forth their devetion, whose hearts are tender and leving and find delight in mani-festing their filial reverence and affection toward their patron and benefactress. Henceshe encourages these pleus exercises in which the young participate to the edification of the eld, orowning the Virgin Queen with the hemage of their affection, as expressed by the sully notions. What son werthy of respect foral efferings placed on her alter. To the would thus insult and outrage the mother may appear indifferent or of little consequence; but to these whe are blessed with the gift of faith—the most precious of all treasures—it bears a more important aspect, being to such an act of deep significance and full of religious meaning. It is a ceremony in harmony with the best instincts of our the Mother of God? But why do we accord The first resson is that God so wills it.

He it was who made Mary what she is— the most perfect creature that has emanated from His hands. He has commanded us to praise by man er angel; nay, by God Himber lungs were being destroyed by breasbing honor and reverence our parents and all who salf? Omnipotent as He is He cannot confer the poisonous secretions into them. I came honor and reverence our parents and all who exercise legitimate authority over us. Mary eccupies this relation toward us. Being the Mether of the Redeemer she takes rank accepted by all Christians. "This is the will above all other creatures, and is first in of God—our sanctification." As heaven is dignity and honor. By that fact she assumthe abode of the blessed and is to be our re ed also a spiritual relationship toward us, ward for the faithful discharge of duty, when thereby becoming our Mother. Eve was our mother according to the flesh and we inherit ed her weakness. Mary is our Mother in the spiritual order, and we share in her strength and participate in the privileges and blassings so munificently conferred upon her. Through means of her wonderful elevation, we are raised to a dignity far greater than we could otherwise have attained. The inheritance which we had lost through the of God, who in all ages have honored Mary place. It is a pleasure for me to work for prevarication of Eve became restored to us with reverence and devotion corresponding to the suffering and praise the medicane that dethrough the co-operating agency of Mary, her position and dignity. It was in pro serves it. the new Eve, who in becoming the Mother portion to the love which they bore toward of the Rideemer thereby established between her that they acculred virtue and advanced Him and us an intimate and sacred relation. ship. Humanity became divinized through means of the Incarnation; and we were made participants in the dignity and privileges resulting from that great mystery, in which Mary took an important and necessary part. Wherefore does she deserve our gratitude

The second reason for honoring Mary is that she is entirely wort by of it on the ground of her personal qualities and merit, before God. Mary possesses a combination of qualities and perfectious which no other creature can claim. Her endowments consist of the richest gifts and choicest graces of heaven, poured out upon her with unstaring hand. Nothing can be added to increase her mer t or augment her perfection. The most flaished work of the Creator she is peerless in her dignity and exceptional in her glory.

When in the fissh she was the most charm-Ing oreature that walked the earth. No one was found able to trace the chaste coloring and delicate outlines of her handsome feaures. N-ither human nor angelic mind could rise to the conception of her lofty and immaculate beauty, which had been traced by the hand of God Himself, who slone can adequately describe her marvelous perfections. But her exterior beauty was only a faint reflection of the interior leveliness of her soul. "All the beauty of the King's daughter is from within," says the Scripture. Mary was pre-eminently favored in this respect, being the chosen daughter of the Most High and the crowning glary of His creative power. What made her an object of divine complacency was her cheerful co-operasalvation and sanctification of the human

race. The third reason for honoring Mary is that it is advantageous for us to do so. tae special friend of God, she is dear to Him heyond expression, and has power to aid us by her prayers and intercession. If the saints and angels can thus assist us, as we are assured upon the best pessible authority, with much greater reason may we invoke the aid of the "Queen of angels and of men;" she who stands next to God in power and dignity. To cite authorities showing the power of Mary and the great value of her influence is deemed ty of seeking her assistance. Some even he'd that it is necessary to have recourse to Mary. This, however, must be understood in a limited sense and with a direct reference to be of service to us. It would be an error to suppose that of berself and without reference to assist us. We simply address her as mediatime exert her influence with Him to grant us the favors which we ask. Can we doubt that He who honored and obeyed her when

Some tell us that in thus honoring Marv we deny to Ged the homage which is due to Him. This is a serious mistake, and arises from either malice or ignorance as to the nature of the henor which we render to Mary. We de not pay to her supreme hemover the perilous read that leads to salvation; age or worship, which is due to God alone, de net understand hew great the change in

ed of orestures.

Cathelics who account themselves wise—say that for honoring Mary we must be careful not which we admire in Mary, and en account of which we do her reverence, are at best only the reflection of the infinite qualities and perfections that exist in God Himself, to whom she was the first to ascribe the honor for having conferred upon her so many and so great favors and graces. " He that is mighty hath done great things to me, and hely is His promising resistance, and if we suspected that Name." Lest any one should think that she had an exalted estimate of herself, Mary takes occasion in the same beautiful hymn of the Magnificat to till us why God had wrought such wenders in and through her:

Because of the humility of His handmaid; behold from henceforth all generations shall under her protection. Then there will have no protection. beheld from henceforth all generations shall under her protection. Then there will be an oall me blemed." Thus do we see that, while she was the most exalted creature of God, prises, and incidentally, no doubt, in relishe had the most lowly opinion of herself, and rightly referred all the glery to Him to whom she was entirely indebted for her greatness. Mary, then, is the first to teach the distinction to be made in the henor which we render to Ged and to herself as a creature. The tribute which we pay to her redeands to the glory of Ged, and is referred to Him with this intention. Hence there is no danger of paying undue veneration to Mary.

Again it is said, by way of objection to honoring Mary, that but little is said concerning her in the Gospel and that Christ Himself seems to have ignored or slighted her in certain passages. How extremely ab-surdare suchill-considered assertions! Why, the mere fact of Christ, who is infinite Wisdom, having selected her to be His Mether, precludes the possibility of entertaining such who bore him! Do not men rather prefer to exaggerate the qualities of their mothers and seek to invost them with virtues and perfec-tions which they do not always possess in order to increase their esteem and admiration for them? Now as Christ came upon earth expressly for the purpose of teaching men filial reverence for parents He was beand to Gospel also mentions her as the "Mether of Jesur." a higher title or impart to a creature a greatall the honor and glory that even the Almighty could bestow, as has been observed is to say to Him that He made choice of a

God! Lat us turn aside from such considerations and seek wisdom from the counsels and in the way of perfection, as they have toot field without exception. No one has ever ascended the heights of sanctity unless conducted by her, nor gained heavenly wisdom except through her influence or agency. The Mather of Him who is infinite Wiedem and Holiness, she is charged with the duty of cultivating the highest virtue and rarest wisdom in the souls of her clients and suppliants.

The fairest flowers of earth then are not too fragrant nor the choicest gifts too precious to adorn the all are and shrines of the Virgin Mother of Christ. But those have It le velue in her sight nuless they are accompanied by that ardent and heart alt devotion which is in-p red by faith. To her the odor of our virtues and the purity of our lives are far these be our thoughts as we do honor to our Mother and crown her with the homage of our love during tho month set apart fe special devotion to her.

#### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR —"La grippe," or Russian in-fluenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidem-ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the abbention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, ppressive headache accompanying the disease No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack pecple at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to us and agreeable If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co. Brockville, One

## The Chickeraboo Idea.

It is interesting to observe in the recent comments of the English journals on the Airiuan question the indications of a decadence of the spirit of jingoism among the English people. Not so vory many years ago Mr. Stanley's earnest appeals to the government to resist German aggression would have awakentd an enthusiastic response among persons who now feet only an amused interest in the matter. There was a time when the project of imperial federation seemed likely to be taken up in earnest by one of the great pelitical parties. But meanwhile Radicalism. even if it is at il represented in Parliament by a minority, has become a potent force in shaping public opinion; and the motte of seen that an aggressive policy on Lord Sallebury a part would not meet with popular support. In the pending negotiations with Germany, in which Mr. Stanley sees only a surrender of English rights, there is an indifference to the result which to those who

for Hardelights to manifest His tender care but only a limited and relative honor com- English feeling has been, must seem inexfor humble sculs who confide in His mercy mensurate with her merits as the most exels plicable. Even the Saturday Review, which beats the big drum more lendly than any one Others and among them are some else, dees se in a rather perfunctory fashion. It seems to be aware that the Chickerabee

policy is rather out of date. What the Chickerabee policy is we need not explain to the reader who remembers Mr. Gilbert's balled concerning the three Kings of that prosperous region. They were menarchs whose empire was exceedingly circumscribed; but they had a desire to be recognized by a civilized power, and for this reason assumed reyal rank. As one of them very neatly put it in discussing the prebability of recognition by Great Britain :

If to her skirts you want to cling, It's quite sufficient that you're a King; She does not push enquiry far

To learn what sort of King you are. This is the Chickerboo policy, which has been dying out of late, but which the Sator-Review wishes should be maint ined in Africa. To yielding to Germany, it declares, we continue to advocate the mest uncomprises, and incidentally, no doubt, in religious; for when Resz-Admiral Balley Pip discovered Cnickerabso, and the rush fer that country began, there was, among the ether persons "on the good ship's crowded deck, a Bishop whe's going out there on spec." But, pace the Saturday Review and Mr. Stanley, those days seem to be ever, so far as England in Africa is concerned. The Germans have the Chickerabos fever just new; and the Germans have a way of gettingwhat they want, England or ne England. "We do not see, under such oircumstances," remarks the good London Spectator, "what is to be dene, except to break off the negotiations and wait for a happier opportunity, perhaps a second cenference for the distribution of Africa. It is useless and undignified to bloker; and in presence of determination so firm, negotiations can only result in bickering." That, as we have said, appears to be the conviction of the English government English people.—Boston Post.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. Miss Jennie A. McNair, of Llen's Head, Bruce Ce.. Ont, tells the following remark-able experience:—"I called upon a poor woman who was very sick. She had not left her bed for weeks. Her friends said she was set them the example in His own person, her bed for weeks. Her friends said she was This He did, for He was obedient to Mary dying of consumption ; indeed she was so lew and Jeseph. The scripture says that "He it seemed that it would be but a very short went down to Nasareth and was subject to time until she would pass away. I leeked went down to Nasareth and was subject to time until she would pass away. I looked them." What more could he have done than around on her little children and resolved if surrender His will into their hands and obey possible to cure her, but hew to do it was their mandates? In speaking of Mary the the question. I was well used to the differliso mentions her as the "Mether of ent forms of consumption and knew her Can anything more be said in her trouble all came from the "head" and that her lungs were being destroyed by breathing home praying that God would give me what er distinction. In that one title is contained was wanted to cure her-and he did in a strange way. A little bey came into the room where I was and wanted me to look at by St. Themas Villanova and others. It astar on a piece of paper. It proved to be fice, any want of respect toward Mary is a an advertisement of Nasal Balm. I ordered reflection upon Ohrlet, her Sen. In effect it it at once and it proved to be just what I wact:d as to-day the weman's head is all right Mother who is unworthy of the esteem and She is able to do her own work and is getting reverence of men. What implous andacity strong very fast. This remarkable change to thus assail the wisdom and majerty of was effected by one buttle of Nasal Balm. Enclose 50 cents for another butile which is for a young lady here who has had catacrn for a long time. Phase send at once an i I lessons taught us by the saints and servants will try and make it werch known in this

### Why a Priest was Indicted

Tolebo, Oalo, June 11.-Ray. Fatier Quigley, pastor of St. Francis de Sales Casheno Church, was yesterday indicated by the grand jury for "intedentianor in neglecting report parels to the B and of E insurion. F.t for Quigley, it is understood, claim, he acted on the advice of occased that the law was unconstitutional.

### For the sick Room.

There is a French legend connected with the preparation called Vinas gre a quatre Volcurs. During the plagueau Marseillean band of robbers plundered the dying and the dead without injury to themsolves. They were imprisoned, tried and condemned to die, but were pardoned on condition of disclosing the secret whereby more pleasing and precious than the perfume | they could raneack houses infected with the ter of flowers and the fragrance of incense. Let ribbs scourge. They gave the following recipe, which makes a delicious and refreshing wast for the sick room: Take of rosemary, wormwood, lavender, rue, sage and mint a large handful each. Place in a stone jar and turn over it one gallon of strong cider vinegar, cover closely and keep near the fire for four days, then strain and add one ounce of powdered camptor qum. Bottle and keep tightly corked. Is is very aromasic, cooling and refreshing in she sick room, and is of great value to nurses.

> Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of outment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACROIX. JR. Successor of MDME. DESMABAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

nonne at., corner St. Elizabeth at. When Mrs. Shaller read a news it m

stating that 'a man threw his wife from an upper window in a family jar,' she leeked surprised, and 'wondered if the man knew his wife was in the jar at the time."

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

Mrs. Newrich (back from hensymeoning in Switzerland)- Do you remember that lovely gorge up in the mount ins, Arthur?' Mr. Newrich-'I do; it was the squarest meal I ever ate.

shaping public opinion; and the motto of Radioslam in fereign affairs, is "Hands off" Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's In the dispute with Pertugal it was clearly use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

diamend rings at home,'

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION.

the grandess work of Ars in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Cathorine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m.. Street cars pass the door.

#### MEVER TRAVEL WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF

IT SUPPLIES
A MEAL IN SMALL
COMPASS

FOR FOOD-Some Fresh Bread Rolls with Fluid Beef spread on them make delicious sandwiches.

FOR DRINK-with the addition of hot water, which always can be procured, a cup of Strong Beef Tea can be made.

The combination of Sandwiches and Beef Tea furnish a palatable and nutritious meal.

HYPNOTISM AT LASELL.

Its Presence Denied at the Seminary-The "Family Doctor" Insists on Two Cases

AUBURNDALE, June 10. The report that two young women pupils at Lasell Seminary have been seriously ill since last December with nervous prestration, owing to a system of instruction known as mind concentration, which in these cases resulted in hypnet zing the pupils, seems to be capable of various translations, and the opinions of those interested are stated below as given to a Post reporter. The instruction has given by Miss Annie Cali, who has had great experience in teaching elecution, from which she developed the present system.

Prefessor Charles C. Bragdon, principal of Lasell Seminary, said—"If the statements

are true, as alleged—and we do not soknowl edge that these two girls received any harm from thic special dapartment—they can only be set down as two cases out of hundreds which are every year treated in this same fashlen, and have shown, without exception, just as marked good as these two have shown harm. Just as in any gymnasium there may be hundreds of cases of undeubted benefit, and here and there a case of harm through some unforseen conditions of the body. Neighbers of the girls in question had sent their children and had acknowledge the benefit, and they did not believe the instruction could work harm, and Mr. Bragdon said he could point to desens of families in Newtan who felt the same way. He said, hewever, that he did not want to put the question on a personal basis. Science can stand on its own merits, and everybody knew this system as the Delearte system. It was a case for experts and the public to judge whether good results came from these means. Mill Call was supported in her methods by such eminent physicians as Dr J J. Putnam, Dr. William Wesselhoeft and Dr. C. J. Blake Mics Cail had made a speciality of teaching loution, and this system was developed from the relaxation method of the Delsarte system. She had practised for six or seven years and had done admirable work for nervous girls, as could be shown by the many letters of thanks received. Tos only innovation was allowing the system to be taught free and it was advertized by a special circular, the term "devital zation" having been chang ed to "concentration," as more spil oatle All the pupils had been expected to take this instruction, but it was not true that the facts of the two girls being sick had induced the faculty to make the instruction eptimal. It was made optional for general reasons, one of the main ones being that when a branch had got theroughly underway support came naturally. The parents of the calldren had heen extracmely courteous, but were guided by the opinion of their family doctor, who had not consulted with experts.

Miss Annie Ca'l, in answer to questione, said that the statement that the gule were hypontized was entirely unirus. The family doctor of the girle in question

that in his opinion there was no doubt that the girls had been hypnutized and suffered from narvous disorder in consequence. He said the pare: toof the children thought so tin, but admitted that they did so at his suggestion. It was possible, he said for a person hypontized to be subject to the influence away from the instructor. He admitt ed that hypnotism was a special science and subject on which he was poorely posted. The two girls, he said, were in no wise related, and it was strange that they should exhibit the same symptoms unless affected by the same in taction.

### AN ONTARIO TORNADO.

#### Mear Milton Wrecks Houses and Barns and Causes Widespread Damage

MILTON, Out., June 11.- A violent thunder torm occurred in this vicinity this afternoon and developed a tornado which took an easterly direct on, wrecking fences and build-ings in its course, The first building tench-ed was William Ceatre's barm on the first line of the township of Esquesing, which was unroofed. About a half mite further on the whirling column struck the sheds and barn of Maloelm Chisholm, wreaking the sheds and unreefing the barn. His dwelling house was next attacked and it was badly shattered, the chimneys being torn down and windows and doors destroyed. Just across the road from Culsholm's the tornede arruck the barn and sheds of Alexander McNab and made almost a complete wreck of them. The tornado then rushed across the fields for about a mile further levelling fences and trees in its course and then apparently had expended its force, as ne further damage is reported. The path of the tornade was about fifty yards wide and extended for about two miles across the first, second and third concessions of Esquesing. The marvel is that there was no loss of life. One of Chisholm's li ble girls had her arm broken, but no other casualities are reported. McNab and Chishelm and their wives were away from home at the time attending a funeral and knez nothing of what had happened until their The tornado was plainly visible to return. the resident; in the town and here, who desoribe the scene as one of appailing grandeur and never to be fergotten, roofs and timbers of different buildings being whisled into the air and dashed to splinters like mere

Mr. O'Brien's Wedding. LONDON, June 11 .- The wedding of William O'Brien, the well-known Irish leader and editor of the Freeman's Journal, and Mile. Raffslovitch, daughter of M. Raffalo-Husband—'Did you bring your opera-glass visch, a banker of Paris, took place to-day during the Summer case with you?' Wife—'Yes; but I can't use it.' at the Brompton cratery in this city. The Husband—'Why not?' Wife—'Oh, I left my diamend rings at home,' Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te College of the Coll

toys.

of Cashel. Among the guests were Mr. Par. nell and other colleagues of the bridegroom in the House of Comment. John Dillon acted as groomsman. An immense crowd gathered about the cratery. Most of the people were sprige of shamrock in honor of the occasion. As the newly wedded couple entered their carriage they were enthusias-tically cheered by the crewd.

Since three years I have been suffering from extreme nervousness, dreadful pain in my head, sleeplessness, palpitation, horrible dreams, constant tremor at every slight noise. I was un-der the doctor's treatment without relief, when our Pastor handed me one of your books. After-taking the first bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I felt it was helping me and continued improv-ing wonderfully. \*\*\* I expect to continue with the medicine.

MISS IDA F. RUSH.

NEWTON, III., Dec. 1, 188,

Miss Divinely Afflated- Mr. Editor, I have brought you a list's poem entitled:
Though Lost to Sight, to Memory Dear,'
Editor—'Thanks, Miss. It is a dear little
poem and shall fulfil its mission.' Good day, sir.' 'Good day, Miss.'

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

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflec-Our about three months. It is very satisfactory.
Our audience room is 50x00 ft., and the ceilingabout 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted
admirably by your 60 inch Reflector.
Very respectfully,
Chairman Building Committee Third Congre-

gational Church.

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

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

#### BANK JACQUES CARTIER

### DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half (31) per cent has been declared on the paid up espital stock of this Earl for the current half year, and the same will be e at 10s head chice in Montreal, on suc after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer bloks will be closed from the 19 in to 31-t May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the cilice of the Eack.

on Weinesday, June the 1800, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board. A. of MARTIGNY,

Montreal, April 23, 1890.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND-ONE HALF per cent, (3) on the padup Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at us head office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the

21 to 31st May, both days inclusive.
Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890.

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

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 30th May, 1890.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q.—
This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the floot of the Rigard mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE is 1 MPARTED. The usual branches of a rafiged and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious braining and polite department. Piano is optional. Board and tultion, \$60.00 per annum. For protpectus and particulars apply to the Saperioress.
46 11

Bourget college, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OPENWA RIVER.)

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Bustiness and Banklog Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of toaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most careful attention is said to the Business Training of young men Fiano, Tolegraphy, Stonography and Type writing are optional. Board, Trution, Bed, Washing, etc. \$120 a year. tudies will be resumed on Wednesday, Soot. \$37, 1890. Diplomas awarded.

For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the DD-42 REV. O. JOLY, C.S. V., President.

## TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Child ?" during the Summer reason. If they suffer fro Colie, Diarrhose, or Teething Pains, use Ds. CODERRE'S INFARTS' SYRUP, and you will give CARDINAL NEWMAN.

All is divine which the Highest has made, Through the days that He wrought till the day when He stayed: Adove and below, within and around, From the centre of space to its uttermost

In beauty surpassing the universe smiled On the morn of its birth, like an innocent child, Or like the rich bloom of some delicate flower; And the Father rejoiced in the work of His

Yet worlds brighter still, and a brighter than those, And a brighter again, He had made had He

And you never could name that conceivable To exhaust the resources the Maker possessed But I know of one work of his Infinite Hand, Which special and singular ever must stand; So perfect, so pure, and of gifts such a store,

That even Omnipotence ne'er shall do more. The freshness of May and the sweetness June, And the fire of July in its passionate noon,

Munificent August, September serene,
Are together no match for my glorious Queen. O Mary, all months and all days are thine own, In thee lasts their joyousness, when they are

gone;
And we give to the May, not because it is best,
But because it comes first and is pledge of the

"KIN ACROSS THE SEA."

(Belfast Daily News.) We have had our attention called to Mr. 3. C Firth's skytches of our "Kin Across the Ses," and although by no means faultless we must admit that this book contains much which it is well the public should be made familiar with. Mr. Futh's work would have had a better reception had Mr. Froude's preface been emitted, as any suspicion of cepartnership with the last named author gives room for doubt with regard to the accuracy aside who, but fer Froude's name, would have welcomed the book. Mr. Firth's chapter on American "Labor Troubles" is suggestive. He believes that the chief causes of discontent are the long heurs of the ordinary labor day and the increased strain upon mind and bedy due to the ever-growing use of machinery, and remarks that labor problems have come before the Americans at an early period of the national life, because humanity is progressive and as new nations fall into line they must keep step with their predecessors. Consequently says the author Americans are sarly confronted with the burning question of our day, but they are likely to find their sciation less difficult than they must be for the older and feebler nations. Contrasting Yankees with Englishmen, Firth affirms that while both nationalities are but too prene to tumble into the "slough of conceit." Englishmen don't find their way scross it as readily as do the Americans, who usually flounder out on the right side and progress accordingly. This faculty, taken in combination with universal suffrage and their 4 000,000 of freeholders, inclines the balance in the big Republic's favor, and gives promise on American soil than elsewhere. A nation, continues Mr. Firth, which has a free vote and free speech can out through Gerdian knets which puzzle Nationalities which have not got this two-edge sword. The condition of Europe he considers very menancing. He cannot find any such community of interests between the European classes and masses as is required for the building up of strong and orderly States. Such community of interests he looks on as a vital necessity, and its absence augura badly for the peace of the immediate future. The masses, in Mr. Firth's epinion, are fully aware of their own wants and their pewer of eatisfying them, and means to have votes and to make practical use of them, and when they have put themselves on their feet he hopes to see a great confederation of English speaking pos-ple all over the globe. The master-key, he writes, for the difficulties of Socialism and other struggles between labor and capital is the establishment of a community of interests between Great Britain, America, and all the Colonies. We can respond to Mr. Firth's great idea, but we are not ever sanguine as to the pessibility of establishing a cemmunity of interests between an old country which has a weakness for coercive legislation and young nationalities that are too honest and toe brave to have recourse to handouffs and muzzles. Between Great Britain's old blue-blooded classes and the newer world's industrial masses the difficulties of partner-ship must be almost insurmountable. Wealth only exists when the working world creates it, and partnership between the idle classes and the industrial masses must resolve itself into the robbery or the starvation of one or other of the two parties concerned. Hitherto we have had the rebbery and semi-starvation of labor, and should justice be enforced in

### How a Priest Should Die.

the future we shall see the reverse of the old

pesition. George Washington and his friends must have understood this question-

able community of interests and federation

idea pretty fairly when they elected for a

free hand at home and a strong arm to up-

hold it.

LONDON, June 12 .- Cardinal Manning addressed a deputation bringing him gifts on the eccasion of his inblies. He said he de-sired to die as a print ought to die—without money and without debts. He mentioned in detail the various charitable objects on which he intended to bestew his jubiles gifts. In conclusion the Cardinal invoked a blessing upon his present and absent friends.

Catholics as Peace-Makers. The example of the Oardinal Archbishep in London and of Archbishop Walsh in Dublin in coming forward as peace-makers in the re-cent labor troubles has found imitators among the clergy in other countries. In Emschede, a town of Helland, of which the majority of the working population are Protestants, a serious strike broke out last week, and in spite of all the efforts of the lecal authorities no satisfactory solution could be arrived at. Where they falled, however, a single Catholic curate, M. Arriens, has been successful, and the dispute is now happily at

## Desconesses and Sisterhoods.

Osthelics have reason to welcome the mevement springing up in non-Catholic bedies for the establishment of Sisterhoods. Imitation is the most elequent form of approval, and the organization of an order of virtual acknowledgement of the blind prejudice of the nation. Religious com-dice of the sects on this point at least. Of munities of men as well as of women have course, the Oburch was unmoved by the been instituted, in the view of prepagating clamer of bigots ament the uselessness, and so this worship of the Sacred Heart. Indul-A TO THE RESERVE OF THE SECOND STREET

William Porchasta.

comprehend the grandeur of lives solely consecrated to the service of God, These communitles of hely men and women, turning their backs ferever upon the pleasures of the world and its ambitions, devoting their lives to work of meroy and plety, and walking in the feetateps of the Divine Savieur, have ever been the glory of the faith. It cannot but be a source of gratification to her to percoive that the influence of these hely lives has at the end of three centuries penetrated the thick layers of ignorance and prejudice, and inspired even a feeble desire among our separated brethren to imitate the neble ex-

ample of her oberished religious. It need hardly be said that the orders of descenesses that slready exist or are in process of formation in the Episcopal, Presbytarien. Methedist, and other churches will bear a very remets resemblance, indeed, to Cathelic religious communities. Monastic life in its true sense is an impossibility as far as Protestate are concerned. The theories of their system are irreconcilable with the true aim and existence of the purely Cathelio features of the religious life, The laws geverning associations of well-meaning and no doubt sincere women in the Episcopal Church do not include any vows of a serious nature : Persons taking the "habit" merely signify their intention to persevere in the service of Ged in the office which the garb symbolizes.

In the other denominations the position of deaconces is not likely to imply mere than a willingness to engage in the church work or charitable objects undertaken. There is very little auggestion of a vocation or a desire for spiritual exaltation such as constitutes the highest motive for one embracing the menastic life in the Catholic sense. It is out of the question for persons who are not in touch with the spirit of the ancient faith te understand the significance of the step taken by a Catholic in renouncing the world for the habit of a religious. Protestants cannot understand it, and cannot, therefore, establish orders that will even remotely approach the religious character of Catholic Sisterhoods. The noblest impulse that will recruit the newly-organized deacenesses will probably be room for doubt with regard to the accuracy and the object of the joint undertakings. In spiritual one. That is very well as far as it this case many persons have been turned goes, but it is very far from being sufficient. The elements of cehesion and continuity essential to menasticism are the development of the inherent spirituality of the Catholic religion. They are absolutely foreign to a system as singularly deveid of this character-

istic as Protestantism. Nevertheless, apart from the good results tist may flow from the practical charitable work of these organizations, Catholics have reason to expect that they will afford a medium by which many sincere and earnest women, eager for the true service of religion, appreciating the defectiveness of purely philanthropical associat on to this end, will be lid to higher spiritusi walks within the Church of Ohrlst .- Catholic Mirror.

#### Advice to Women Workers.

Little enough of aunahine comes into the ives of meet women who must carn livings for themselves, and it is small wonder that after a time they degenerate in little thinge, thinking that as notedy cares how they look it can't matter much. Yet it does matter. I am not advocating the purchase of extrathat the coming struggle will be fought out more intelligently and adjusted more speedily and American soil than alcomban. American soil that alcomban appealing the struggle will be fought out. means permit only a small expenditure for dress, try and be neat,

A prefessional man recently advertised for a stenegrapher. Among the applicants was one young woman, who suited in every way, apeed, style, references, all correct, yet he which is not at all likely. The difficulty is hesitated and finally did not employ her. On to get France to consent to arbitrate. being asked for his reason he said: "That silk business in the frent of her dress was dirty," referring to a solled silk plastren. Se she failed in getting a fine position by a little CATE COLUMN

net to employ her when, on going out, the girl stoeped and turned back a rug which had been kloked up, and she was quickly given the place she sought Be neat, kind, thoughtful and helpful. None of these will cost you meney, yet they may bring to you the success of your life.

### Benefits of a Spare Diet.

Regularity and temperance preserve lives and strengthen constitutions which excessive tenderness and care of physicians and all other art; would probably have the seener wern out and destroyed. St. Charles Borromee was for many years troubled with the phlegm, which caused frequent disorders in his health, and which no remedies could cure, till by this excessive abstimioteness, it was perfectly removed, whence it became a proverb to call a long and rigorous abstinence : The remedy of Cardinal Berromeo." Lowis Cornero, a nebleman of Venice, was cured of complication of diseases, and pretracted a life which was despaired of at forty, to a hundred years, by taking to a spare diet; his daily allowance of bread and other eatables being only twelve ounces, and of drink four-teen sunces. He died at Padua in 1556. His book on the advantage of temperance was translated into Latin by Lessius, who by the same method restored a weak broken constitution, and died in 1623, sixty-nine years

## The Month of the Sacred Heart.

As May is set apart by the Church for the special cultus of the Mother of Christ, so is June consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. According as men's charity grows cold, the Church bids them draw nearer the great furnace of Christ's love—The Sacred Heart. The principal motive of this devotion is the unbounded tenderness of the Saviour for men; the end aimed at is to make reparation for the world's ungrateful disregard of this tenderness and meroy; while the sensible object of the devotion is the Sacred Heart of Jesus burning with leve for us. In our most spiritual devotions we feel the need of natural and sensible objects to awaken our attention and arouse our emotions. By this species of incarnation, the spiritual becomes more intelligible, and, as it were, tangitle. The heart is the symbol of leve; Christ's heart is the symbol of Christ's love, and this divine love is the particular object of our devotion. There is no Nesterlanism about this sweet exercise. It is at ence inspiring and natural. In it, heart speaks with heart and love is required with love. The Friday succeeding the cotave of Corpus Christi is the Feast of the Sacred Heart. Those who desire to learn the value of this devetion, should make a novens to be conoluded with Holy Communion on the feast. The Contraternity of the Scored Heart counts its members by millions. On the heights of Montmartre, overlooking Paris, a great church has just been completed at a cost of four million deliars. The magnificent struc-ture is the votive offerings of Catholic France descenses, which is a palpable imitation of ture is the votive offerings of Catholic France a Catholic institution that has been desounced and derided by Protestants ever national monument of reparation for the institution the se-called Refermation began, is a suits offered to God by the infidels and rene-

of Our Biessed Lord. These considerations should induce good Cathelies to consecrate month of June by increased ferver for, and communion with, the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

#### AN APPEAL TO THE THRONE. Newfoundland Parliament Protest Against the French.

St. Joen's, N.F., June 12.—The Celenial House of Assembly has been proregued with all the impressive geremonies attending the prorogation of the Imporial Houses of Parliament. Governor O'Brien in a formal speech of dismissal thanked the delegates, etc.; aliuded to questions of peculiar delicacy and matters of vast interest to the colony's future which came before them, but made no direct allusion to the figheries troubles.

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

One of the last note of the House of Assembly was to agree upon the address to the Queen on the French fishery aggressions. There is a very strong remonstrance with the Imperial Government against the encreachment of the French on the west coast. It makes an emphatic protest against the French being permitted to fish for lobsters, on the ground that this was not contemplated in the treaty and does a great injury to the colony's interests, because they are not per misted to erect mere lobater factories under the modus vivendi. The modus vivendi la criticized altegather. The point insisted on is the calony's right to legislate for the French shore, which the French dany. Great indignation is expressed because Great Britain's ri ht to the sovereignty to own sell is virtually conceded to the French.

#### NOT EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

Attention is called to the treaties merely giving French concurrent rights to fish with British subjects, not an exclusive right, and the use of the strand during the fishing access only for the purpose of drying their fish. Coddsh only was contemplated at the time of the treaty, net lobsters. The address shows how the treaty operates to prevent the settlement and development of the valuable country adjacent to the French shore, and claims that tae F ench assumptions of the right to prevent access to develop the interior of the country are entirely unwaranted. The French have no right to prevent the erection of nermanent structures on the shore, except fish houses, under the treaty. The French have committed repeated violations of the treaty permitting the island of Ss. Pierre to become a nest of sumgglers. The next mail to England will take the address to the

#### THE PREMIER'S OPINION.

Sir William Whiteway, the Premier, when asked his opinion as to the effect the address would have on the Imperial Government, said: "It is impossible to say. We have been appealing for years to the home country for a remedy without much effect, but the present remonstrance is very strong and might convince the Colonial office that affairs are rapidly growing unbearable."

It is admitted that the Bait act this season is a failure so far as being a retailation upon the French is concerned, because the act is not enforced. It is very difficult to provent the smuggling of bait across to St. Pierre from Placentia Bay, only about fifteen miles distant, but Sir William Whiteway said that If the balt law could be enforced by a patrol of fast cruisers it might do a great deal to induce the French to sell out their right. Arbitration is the only remedy short of war,

### A Sample of the Lot.

The circular which was revised by Mr. Meredith during his visit to Lindsay for oir-Another girl went to hire as a general ser. Meredith during his visit to Lindsay for circulation. The lady of the house had concluded oulation among the electors of West Victoria. and other cenetituencies, a few days before the recent election, affords an exorlient example of the style of canvassing the Tories reserted to. The dedger in question was put in ofroulation after Mr. Meredith had-so it is alleged-added two paragraphs for the purpese of making it more effective. It was addressed to "the freemen of Victoria," whose votes it selicited "for John S. Orness, s trusted supporter of William R. Meredith. And it may be remarked that the aforesaid John S. Oruess, who was elected in West Victoria four years age, was defeated last week by ever 450 votes. That was the reply of "the freemen of Victoria" to Mr. Meredith's despicable appeal to race and creed prejudices. In the heading of the circular Mr. Meredith is bumpileusly described as "the People's Friend," while Mr. Mowat is referred to as "Cleary's Friend," Here are a few paragraphs from the presions circular: I. Mowat maintains union of church and

state.
2. Mowat maintains French shall be the school language of those who desire it. 3. Mowat maintains Separate schools may and de use French, Yankes and other disloyal text books as the priests direct.

4. Mowat maintains the priests may con trel the schools for the Church. The Romish Church, not the Roman Catholic people, shall be supreme.

5. Mowat maintains old Romish standards used in Quebeo before Confederation shall be legal in Reman Catholic Separate schools

6. Mowat maintains, willing or not willing, Roman Cathelic citizens shall be rated as Separate school supporters at the direction of the priest or other person.
7. Mowat maintains the Romish Church

shall have a special trustee on High school beards who shall be appointed, net by the people, but by Rome. 8. Mowat maintains Remish school trustees

shall be elected by open vote se that the pricets may control the elections. 9 Mowat maintains Romish convents and numeries may draw Government support, while Protestant Ladies' schools and colleges

may net 10. Mowat maintains a Roman Catholic may, at his or his priest's will, change from supporting one school to another. Thus Protestants may be left with a weak section, which means poor teachers or high taxation. 11. Mowat maintains only the Romish Church authorities can repeal Separate school laws, viz., their censent must be obtained be-

17. Mowat maintains government shall be on the basis of pandering to the Romish Church hierarchy—who hitherte have held

the balance of power.

It will be observed that every paragraph before quoted contains a falsehood, a direct misrepresentation of Mr. Mewat's position with respect to the subject referred to. And yet these circulars were distributed by tens of thousands throughout the province in the hope of influencing the votes of Protestant Reformers. On Mr. Meredith's behalf the orioniar stated that "Meredith demanded the abelition of Separate schools; that no private schools should receive government aid (there are ne private scheels receiving government aid); that ne "dislayal" school books should be used, and a let of other twaddle designed to deceive the unsephisticated. When the means recerted to by the gen i Tabe de Africa. Caba (1882 e e g Marca

forth of Catholic Sisterhoods. She saw only gences have been bountifully attached to the Tories to get pessession of the provincial the provincial the fury of enemies who were unable to prayers and practices performed for the love government are considered the victory OVER A MILLION DISTR achieved by the Reformers appears all the mere glerious. All hener to the Refermers of Ontario who could not be induced to sacrifice their principles by appeals to race and creed prejudices and wholesale falsehood. The next time Mr. Meredith appeals to the province he will have to have a better platform than bigotry and misrepresentation. Ottawa Free Press.

#### LAZARIST FATHERS.

In the United States the Order is Divided into Two Branches

In the United States the Laxirist Fathers are divided into two provinces, the eastern and western. The order was instituted by St. Vincent de Paul in 1625 for missionary development and showing great premise, there being at that time twenty five branches in France, Italy and Poland. The College of St. Lazare, in Paris, was erected by the third superior genera, Edmund Joly, but during the Reign of Terror twice leoted by the meb, and finally the preperty conficuated and turned into a female reformatory and prison. The latter took place when the order was expelled from France. The first Napoleon permitted the return of the Lazarlete, and later the French government, in view of making some compensation, pre-sented the order with a house on the Rue de Sevres. The ploneers of this community settled in the United States in 1816, coming from Rome and establishing their head-quarters in St. Leuis, from which point they have extended their order and the salutary influence over the States.

#### Buried Alive in a Hurry.

CHICAGO, June 16,-An afternoon paper prints the following story and gives a three column account with details that seem to affirm the truth: Last Saturday the tuneral of John Burke, who died suddenly, was held at his residence, and after the services the body was carried to the cemetery. While the body was lying in the casket friends re-marked the life-like appearance of the face, but the doctor had pronounced the man dead, and the relatives did not feal like going con-trary to the doctor's opinions. When the cortege reached the cometery semente suggested that the coffin be opened, but this was not heeded, notwithstanding that tapping inside the cofile indicated that there was life. As the body was being lewered into the gra-e the tapping became more pronounced, but the people had assembled for a funeal and it had to take place. The coffin was drepped into the grave, the earth fell on the casket, and in a short time a little mound covered the secret. Covered it for time merely, for yesterday the grave was opened, the outhe removed, and an examination of the body showed that the victim had been murdered through the carelessness of the attendants. Burke's body was twisted, his features distorted, his tongue bitten nearly in two, and his finger nails embeded in his flesh. There was every indication that a horrible struggle had taken place.

#### The Girls Who Get Married. "How did that hemely girl ever centrive

to get married?' le not unfraquently remarked of some good domestic creature whem her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he see something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and consciousness of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of home-liness go off rapidly, is no doubt, in many cases, at the boit m of the smeering question. The truth is, that most men prefer hemeliness and amiability to beauty and caprice Handsome women are apt to evervalue them selves, and in waiting for an immense bid eccasionally everstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their persens l'deficiencies, generally de their best at all times to produce an agreeable impres-sion, and in most instances succeed. They de net aspire to capture paragons with princely fertunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and love-weithy that Provid nos may shrew in their way. The reck ahead of our haughty beauties and connectish beauties is fastidiousness. They line reject and reject until nobedy cares to wee them. Men do not like to be snubbed or to be be trifled with-a lessen that thousands of very pretty women learn teo late. Men who are long one caught merely by pretty face and figure do and yet be net, as a rule, amount to much. The practi-cal, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind are wisely content with unpretending excellence.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAST TEACHES

THE FUTURE.

Minneapolis &
Manitoba Railway has goor Here are the returns of the 240th Grand monthly Drawing of The Leuistana State Lettery which occurred at New Orleans, La., on May 13th, 1860. Ticket No. 45.350 drew the first capital prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each. Two were Here are the returns of the 240th Grand sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each. Two were collected through the Tacoma National Bank, for the same reasons it Tacoma, Wash.; ene through First National Bank, Concerd, N.H.; ene through Farmera and Tradera' Bank, Owensboro, Ky.; ene through First National Bank, Jackson, Tenn.; It is the only line to Great one held by Albert Cobb, Boston, Mass.; Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk to the fertile fertile free lands of the Milk to the fertile fert ene by Mrs. Ellen M. Foote, Danbury, Conn.; one by John Kilgallen, 2041 Fifth St., Pulla.. Pa.; ene by W. H. Schuebel, 520 Jefferson St., Phila., Pa.; one by Wm. Waldrof, 405 N. Gay St., Baltimere, Md., etc. Ticket No. 39.825 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000 seld as a whole to Alfred A. Prize of \$100,000 sold as a whole to Alfred A.
Marcus, 127 Dattmouth St., Boston, Mass., and was collected through the Central National Bank there. Ticket No. 35,287 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, sold in twentieths at \$1 00 each; one to Lewis & Gurry, Pawtucket, R. I.; another collected through Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, Mass.; ene to S. Markendorff, 357 Eighth Ave., New York, one to B. H. Davis, 41 Maiden Lane, New York; one te Gaston & Gasten, Dallas, Tex.; ene to Jacob Recht, 683 Broadway, New York; are collected through North Texas National Bank, Dallas Tex.; North Texas National Bank, Dallas Tex.; one to J. Blenderman, 100 West St., New York; etc. Ticket No. 62 647 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000 and was aold Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000 and was sold to parties in New Orleans, New York, Grand Rapids, Mich., Galvesten, Tex., and Mont. Teal, Canada. This company's present oharter does not expire until Land 1 1005 ter does not expire until Jan. 1, 1895, and the only question now under consideration is -shall the prosent charter which expires in in a lovelyland 1895 by limitation be extended for another term of 25 years? The 242 ad Grand Monthly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, July 15, and all information will be furnish on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Do you believe in high license I asked a peet, as he unrelied a manuscript. I believe in a peetic license so high as to be practically prohibitive, replied the editor.

"He a poet? Bosh!" "Why do you say bosh? He writes well." "So he does—but he has no middle name!"

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED:



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable, purposes, its franchise under part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vote, and

Its present Charter ending January 1st, 1895.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all draws in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. purposes. St. Vincent, befere his death in 1660, saw the order in an advanced state of FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prempt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We do kereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing s of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with konesty, 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."



We the underesqued Banks and Bankers will pay all Prised from in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pros. Louisis us Nat'l Bh. PIERRE LANAUX, Pros. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL MORN, Pres. Union National Bank.

## GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday. JULY 15, 1899.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5;

Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.			
LIST OF PRIZES.			
1 PRIZE OF \$'00,000 ls			
200 PRIZES OF 300 ard			
100 Prizes of \$500 are			
999 Prizes of \$100 are			
S,134 Prizes, amounting to			

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FOR CLUB RATES, Or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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er M. A DAUPHIA, Washington, D.C.

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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BARKS of New Orieans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

The question now under consideration is :-Shall the present charter expire in 1895 by limitation, or shall it be extended another 25 years. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket 155UED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than dollar is a swindle.

## HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT given points.
For instance
the St. Paul,

way has over 3000 milesof is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minne-sota, North and South Dakota and Montana River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselten, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Fails, Wahpeton, Devil's

capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manimaps, books and guides. If you

wanta freefarm HAND write for the "Great Re-servation," readitand OF

FORTUNE!

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAPKINS, with very handsome colored
borders, and one exquisite Asiatic
Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25
cents. (stamps or silver) poet paid. Canadian
Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q.
88 tf

REV. FATHER ROUGIL.

The Twenty-Eith Anniversaly of his Ordionution Takes Place this Month

About twenty miles above the point where the rushing Madawaska River mingles its waters with the calm tide of the Ottawa and glides together to the sea, stands the town of Renfrew. In years gone by Renfrew was regarded as the centre of what was known as the Upper Ottaws. It has a population of about four thousand, and its main street gives it a city-like appearance. Twenty-five years ago it was a very unettractive place, when Rev. Father Rougier arrived there from France to take charge of the Cathello congregation. It was his first charge, and his success con better be understood by looking at the results of his labor than by speaking of them.

For a quarter of a century he has labored with real and devetion, always gentle to bear, and kindly to judge, and now in his declining years he has the sweet satisfaction of seeing the resu'ts of his good examples, his good deeds and his great sacrifices. Among the Irish Cathelic families who shared his trials and triumphs throughout all these years a few may be mentioned, viz.: The Garmons, Devines. Frenchs, Bradys, Egans, MoManus's, Steffords, Morans, Tierneys, Gravelles, Hartys, O'Conners, Fitzmaurices and many others. Rev. Father Reugier will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination and his silver jubiles on er about the 19:h of this month, and the occasion will be commemorated in a fitting manner. He will be the recipient of presents and testimonials from his people as a mark of affection for him and recognition of his great work and worth. This distinguished priest of God has spent the hest years of his lifetime among the people of Renfrew, and sm the eccasion of his silver jubiles, from many a humble fireside, as well as from the homes of the wealthy, will be effered up forvent prayers that he may be long spared to guide the spiritual welfare of his large and loving congregation .- United Canada.

#### Irish Missionary Zeal.

It is stated by a historical writer in an Eastern contemporary that the Irish bu lt 138 menasteries in different parts of Europe during the first three centuries of their Christian history, and vestiges of their footstaps are in every country. Districts are named after them and cities bear their title. We can count forty-five Irish saints in England, forty-five in Gaul, thirty in Belgium, thirty in Belgium, thirteen in Italy, eight in Iceland and Norway, and one hundred and fifty to Germany. We further know that among them were such men as St. Virgilius of Salzburg, first discoverer of the sphericity of the earth and the existence of the antipodes; John Albinue, the founder of the University of Pavis; S. Cumean, the Patron of the Monastery of Bobblo ; St. Gall, the Apostle of Switzerland; Columbkille, the Apostle of the Picts; St. Aidan, the founder of Lindisfarme and the Pation of Northumberland and St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany.-San Francisco Monitor.

Botanist-'This, Miss Harlem, is the tebaccoplant.' Miss Harlem-'How interesting ! And when does it begin to bear oigarettes?



## Before All.

Illness Detected at Eyesight

**EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE** Office Hours from 9 a, m to 8; p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

For five or six years I suffered with dyspepsia, occasioned by Hay Fever, which at one time threatened me with general debility. I take pleasure in certifying that under the treatment of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix I was com-pletely cured in three week's time. Those de-siring further information may call on me, and I will gladly substantiate this testimonial.

LAURENT BOURASSA. Montreal, 3rd April, 1888.

Dame Ve. R. Desmaraus & Lacroix, Fils,
1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth,
Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retall at mode; rate prices.

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

## Richelieu & Untario Navigation Co'y 1890-SEASON-1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports;
When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays

excepted) at 7 p.m.
TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.80 p.m., rom Coteau Landing at 6.30 TO THE SAGUENAY-Commencing about lat

May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th September four times a week-Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays

TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every .
Tuesday and Friday at noon.
TO THREE RIVER3—Every Tuesday and Briday at 1 p.m.

TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES
and B.UT DE L'14(E-Dally (fundays excepted)
per Steamer TERREBONNE at 8.30 p.m. Saturdays

LONGUEUIL FEREY—From Longueuil, 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montrell, commencing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See lime

TO LAPRAIRIE—From now until 5th May, 8 a.m., and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 28th May, 7 s.m., noon and 5 p.m. tundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Mortreal, 6.30 s.m., noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 s.m. and 5 am, noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May Srd, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.50 n.m. for 'Veroheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for contreosur, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

B p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket
Offices, 18642 St. James street, Windsor Hotel,
Belmurst Hotel, Canal Beein and Richellen Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

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<del>\_\_\_\_\_\_</del> WEDNESDAY ......JUNE 18, 1890

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 18, St. Mark and Com.

Danie, THUBSDAY, June 19, St. Juliana Falcenieri. FRIDAY, June 20, St. Silverius. SATURDAY, June 21, St. Aloysius Genzaga. SUNDAY, June 22, St. Alban. MONDAY, June 23, St. Lthelrida. TUESDAY, June 24, Nativity St. John Baptist.

#### Good News.

The latest despatches inform us that things are far from being couleur de rose for Coercionist Government in Ecgland. The friends of the Salisbury administration admit that the crisis is a very serious one indeed, and that grave apprehension exist that the collapse of the unboly alliance of the Liberal-Unionists and their former fees is imminent. The Gladstonions are said to be jubilant over the complications of the situation. It is even proposed by the Liberal-Unioniate that the present leader in the Heuse of Commons should be shelved and that Lord Hartington more unpleasant for the Government, grave difficulties have been added to the situation by the resignation of Chief of Pelice Munroe, what is passing behind the scenes are some. times amazed that a government that withstands the shocks of the most serious attacks not unfrequently falls to pieces on an the reins of power it is inevitable that it should collapse some fine merning almost nothing else in common.

### Germany.

The German Emperer and his new Prime Minister seem to be getting along quite amosthly. Should no untoward event take place it is likely that the people of the Empire and those of the neighboring States, who imagined that Prince Bismarck was an in. dispensible factor in the politics of his country, may discover that the German nation can get along vary well without the assistance of the man of blood, and iron. Things appear in that light at present, and, should the young Emperer sot with the same discretion in other matters as he appears to have dene in the selection of Bismarch's shooksier, he may yet prove himself one of the foremost monatuhi of his country. Bismarck will live in history, but the whinings of his later days will not add to the lastre of his reputation. It is difficult to conceive the great Minister, who consolidated the Empire, giving vent to the childish mutterings that the cable conveys to us. Yet such is poor human nature. The great Bismarok is not great enough to refrain from latting the world know how much he regreats the less of place and power.

## A Lesson for Orange Belfast.

A correspondent of the Oldham (Eng.) Chronicle made a very good dissection of Irish politics in the number of that paper which reached us by last mail. What will particularly interest people on this side of the water is the reference to our opposing tariffs for, after all, trade is really a thing which hinges on all political doors that swing in these days.

But the Irish Orangemen of the North are about to receive a lesson which will teach them that the Irish party in America can give them a punishment as bitter, as humilisting, as they ever dreamed of inflicting on their Catholic fellow countrymen.

Belfast, we are assured by the corresponnew American Tariff Bill, which will practically drive Irish linens, Irish yarns, and Irigh flax out of the United States market. The Americans openly affirm their Intention of making this tariff absolutely probibitery. It is said in Belfast that all the big linen factories and spinning companies, save two. will have to shut up. The two exceptions expect their Mexican and West Indian customers to pull them through, but are greatly afraid of the inevitable competition sure to ensue on the expulsion of Irish linens and yarns from the Northern market."

But this is not all. "Another element of uncertainty is also

ence existing between Mexican and West the meantime, it will be pleasing to our off-ot en occasions. Indian Cathelics and Ulster merchants. It readers to know that the Hon Senator is believed that the better class of the West Murphy, the mest venerable and universally Indian and South American business has respected Irishman in the Dominion, has acbeen diverted from it; eld channels, and found out the util ty of explaining Orange only pleasure to those who have never ceased politics to fereigners. We ceniess we have to work for the cause whether under the faith which was also that of a very important Murphy is the father of Irish Home Rule in minerity among their workers and heme agents-and have always expected the results now alluded to. The business dens last week in Belfast in linen and yarns was almost nil, as everyone waited the coming of the Bill, which, if passed, must take effect before the goods coming under its influence had reached the Status. We wait with serious apprehension and intense interest the result of the passing of this destructive tariff. Our ewn opinion is that we shall witness a orizis far exceeding in importance all our anticipations, and ending with the shrinking of the linen trade into exceedingly narrow limits. In their extremity our linen merchants are crying out for fair trade and counter legislation, but any such measures would run up the cest of food, and handleap enr manufactures. Americans never tax food, and consequently den't hurt the masses when they bring in high tarlife. Neither de our Yankee brethren suffer from old feudal land tenure and "caste" legislation, hence we see in America cheap feed, high wages, and manufactures of a price and quality suited for ousting European made goods from their own markets. Taxing British feed must inevitably wind us up altogether, and give our cross ocean cousins their innings."

New we invite Goldwin Smith, the apostle of hatred of the Irish, to say what he thinks he knews about the power of the Irish peeple in America.

He will, of course, not fail to observe that the Irish are improving in their educational methods. And he will note, with extreme satisfaction, no doubt, that these American Irlah, for whom he has been never weary of expressing his contempt, have taken for their model in the politics of trade no less a distinguished personage than his own beloved should take his place. To make matters John Bull, It may also occur to him, with, perhaps, less satisfaction, that the same students have improved on the teachings of their master in the art of trade. Then from Satolli in his written report speaks very highly ewing se discensions between him and the the heart of the patriet who left his country of all the Bishops and Archbishops in America. executive. These whe were not aware of fer his country's good, there will arise a wait of truly Puritan-Cromwellian sorrew and tering; on the contrary." His Grace has directed me to give an emphatic contradiction rage at the discovery that the Irish in exile have taken several degrees in a university of which Mr. Smith and his Orange congeners apparently insignificent measure. When a have ne knowledge. The pempous stupidapparently insignificent measure. When a have ne knowledge. The pempous stupid or at the Propaganda, and, second, that his government like that of Lord Salisbury helds litles which he serves up to them monthly management for the Propaganda has not been only prove to the initiated how very little even a professor of bistery at Oxford may without visible cause. It exists only on knew about history. But he may learn a sufferance. It is a miserable compromise, lesson, if he is still capable of learning, just and ewes its being to the hatred of Iroland as the bloody-minded, intollerant bigots of in the broasts of men who have little or Bolfast will have to learn from the same

> The lessen is conveyed in the quotations made above. It is this:

Irish school master.

The persecuted Irish have found a way to remnant among the hills and glens of Ireland, without firing a gun or threwing away an opnos of dynamite!

In the McKinley Tariff Bill, let the landlords and the Belfast Orange manufacturers. see how exiled Irishmen have found a way to punish their enemies, their tyrants and their persecutors.

## The National League.

A rather lively discussion is now going on in the Irish-American press concerning the desirability of upholding the Irlah National League. Some of the papers, and notably sent us after they have been published in 61. the Boston Pilot, an eminently respectable other papers. But we depart from the rule journal, generally well informed on most subof the League has ceased. Others contand Teronto Globe and Ottawa Journal, and that it should be upheld. There is no doubt that, when they were inserted in the Ottawa that very many reasons may be urged in the United States that have no application in The subject is an important one, and the any way to this Dominion. Fertunately, the manner of its treatment deserves that it League here has generally devoted itself to should be given entire. its legitimate objects, and has not allowed itself to be made a tool in the hands of politicians. Perhaps the case has been different on the other side of the lines. It would seem as if things were not in a satisfactory condition there, as will be gathered from the following temperate remarks from the Pilot:

America is ready to answer any call from Ireland's leaders. The National League in this country has done good work in the past, when it represented the whole Irish-American people, and when organized work was needed to agitate the Irish question. But at present, looking facts in the face, it is plain that the National League does not represent the whole Irish-American people. Without entering into the causes of this division, it is unquestionable that there is a most extensive difference of opinion regarding the League, which is more likely to increase than to occase. Therefore, unless Belfast, we are assured by the correspon-included, the League may become an obstruction instead of an aid to Ireland's progress. It too instead of an aid to Ireland's progress. It may American Tariff Bill, which will practically be answered: "Why not check the division instead of abandoning the League?

How? There is only one for the control of How? There is only one formal way—by a national convention, which would give the League a new chance under new men—taking neither the present officers nor their personal opponents. But Mr. Parnell objects to a national convention; therefore, that way is blocked. The next best thing is to clear the ground, and be ready for a new call at Ireland's need. And there is no cause for excitement one way or the other over this, for whether we wish it or not, the ground is clearing itself. And no lojury is being done to the Irish cause, in the natural process, either.

We are in favor of the Canadian branch of the National League going on with its work This duty obliged him to a take up until Parnell makes known his wishes, and arms for the national defence against should be decide that the present organics. Such a statement doubtless seemed remarkfound in the fact that the greatly offensive tion aught to be superseded by semething able to those who form their opinions of attacks made by the Uister magnetes on the also more effective, and free from the object. Catholics from the speeches of Fulton and

WIII III (1) treatment of the Cathelle workers in Balfast league, then our people in Canada will take stronge in it, and history furnishes abundant — Candidates — Fiyno, Conservative, and Prevost claims 161 majority with 7 places to preofe that the Bishop's ideas were put into Carriere, Nationalist—Election later. hear from the new movement heart and send. In off-of an accordions cepted the honorary presidency of the League eften been astounded while listening to the name of Heme Rule Association, Land reckless attacks made by Belfast men en the League or National League, but will infuse torily to all parties, faith of the majority of their customers—a new life into the movement. Hon, Edward Canada, and his name at the head of the organization will be a tower of strength.

I BURELLA STATE OF THE STATE OF

#### Archbishop Corrigan Vindicated.

The letter of Mr. Martin Hewlett to Mr. Michael Walsh, editor of the New York Sunday Democrat, dated at Rome, June 2ad, is of more than personal importance. There are at Reme, as at Mentreal, a set of correspondents who do not seem to regard the principles of journalism, and who have no regard whatever fer truth. Any idle or malicieus rumer is eagerly seized upen by them and sent away as news. Nothing they leve se well as a bit of personal scandal; above all, they delight in retailing a story casting discredit upon or calculated to wound and anney some illustrious personage. These are the parasites of journalism who are generally attached to some sensational or virulent sheet that panders to either a deprayed popu. lar appetite or a bigsted class who will swallow whatever agrees with their unwholeseme

In the instance concerning Archbishop Corrigan we have merely a repetition of similar canards for which Roman correspondents of a certain stripe are famous. Nobedy who knows anything of Reman methods, or even of ordinary pelite usages, would put the slightest confidence in the story which Mr. Howl t: refutes, but it is well to put the correction forth and undeceive these who may have been led astray through their ignorance.

The following is Mr. Howlett's letter :-

MR. MICHAEL WALSH: Dear Sir.-The attention of Archbishop Satolli has been recently called to a communi cation published in the New York Star of May 14, ult. In that communication, which purports to emanate from a "high Church dignitary at Rome," is is stated that "Monsignor The name of Dr. Corrigan is not even mentioned in it, but verbally the report is not flat to this statement as far as it refers to Archbishop Corrigan. He is also in a position to assert that the reports, first, that the Arch bishop was badly received by the Holy Father satisfactory, are simply false. To be clearer: Arcabishop Satolli has availed himself of every opportunity of praising the zeal, wisdom and piety of the Archbishop of New York. Archbishop Corrigan was received very favorably by the Holy Father immediately on his arrival in Rome and since then. The authorities at the Propaganda have been most pleased with the result of the Archbishop's management for them.

### ABCHBISHOP STATOLLI

as to publish anonymously such false and libe wreck and ruin their enemies, who wrecked out documents about an exalted church digniand ruined them for many centuries, who are written indicates their real origin. Still they are written indicates their real origin. Still they now striving to wreck and rule the serrowful might impose on the ignorant or such as are not versed in church matters. Hence his Grace has directed me to send you this explanation, and at the same time request that you warn your readers against giving any oredence to such anonymous communications purporting to come from the Evernal City, but which, if we judge from the contents and circumstances, originated nearer home.

Very sincerely yours,
MARTIN HOWLETT.

MR O'HANLY's letters, to which we surrender more space than we usually do to one correspondent, are to be found in this issue. Two ethers will appear in our next jesue. It is not the practice to publish letters on this eccasion, because Mr. O'Hanly assures jects not Canadiau, think that the usefulness us his letters were refused insertion in the Citizen, they suffered considerable mutilation.

> WE read in the despatches dated Toronto, June 16:h, that, "at the Niagara Anglican Conference, Mr. Charles Donaldson meved that the Provincial Syned be asked to change the name of the Church of England to the Caurch of Canada. He contended that as they were separated entirely from the church at heme (meaning England), the change of name was decirable, as the preent name kept away many Canadians from joining the church. After discussion, the motion was withdrawn." Very wisely, we think, For any one Protestant denomination to arrogat; to itself the title of the Courch of Canada would be like any of our peliticians assuming the title King of Canada. It would be too, too absurd altogether.

"OHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM." Bishop Keane, of the Washington University, delivered last week a timely and thoughtful discourse before the atudents of Notre Dame University on "Christian Patriotism." The Associated Press says that the Rt. Rov. speaker made some remarkable assertions. This is correct, it simply stating the truth is anything remarkable; not otherwise. For allegiance he owes his God the Cathelio's first duty is to love and defend his country. Cathelic religion and the cruel and unjust tions our Boston centemperary sees in the lik, but Cathelics themselves see neithing

人名阿拉特克 化水油 电抗

In like manner there was nothing remarkable, except from a Pretestant point of view, in Bishop Keane's assertions that American Cathelics are not epposed to State schools, but to unobristian schools main. tained by the State. It is not to our national that enterprising commercial agents have in Montreal. This intelligence will give not credit, as Dr. Kesne intimated, that in this matter we are behind both England and Canada, in both of which countries the school question, which seems so vexed here, was decided years ago and settled satisfac-

Very emphatic and in accord with true American principles was toe advice which Bishop Koane gave the students on political matters. "B; polisicians, all of yeu," he said, "but vote from your honest convictions always, and kneck down the man who attempts to buy your vote." The coil ge graduate in politics has often been ridiculed by the party bosses and "practical" politicians, but his influence has made itself felt, nevertheless, en more than one occasion, and generally on the right side. Certain it is that if all voters would follow the advice which Dr. Keane gave the students of Netre Dame on this point our political system would be greatly benefited, and the influence of the ward heeler and the wire-puller would be measurably lessened. The rector of the Catholic University chooses his topics well, and his entepeken utterances admirably voice Catholic opinion on the questien of Ohristian patrietism.—Providence (R. I.)

With an Increased Majority.

Hon. Mr. Taillon Defeated-Hon. Mr. Turcotte Defeated-A Sweeping Liberal Victory—Losses and Gains on Both Sides.

The Quebec Previncial general elections teek place yesterday, June 17th, and resulted, as the returns given below show, in a sweeping victory for the Liberals.

Throughout the Province the greatest interest was taken in the contest, which in some constituencies was exceedingly close.

The general result, however, was overwhelming victory for the Mercier Gevernment. The Ministerial majority in the next Assembly will be larger than in the last. We need hardly say that this is a dissappeintment to us. We can only look upon it as a grave misfortune for the Prevince. Even Liberals can hardly but admit that so large a majority is to be regretted, for the least that can be said is that a strong opposition is much needed in this province at the present time. But we must bow to the will of the people.

Among the distinguished defeated are Hoz. Mr. Taillon, loader of the Conservative Oppesition, in Jacques Cartier, and Hen. Mr. Turcette, a member of the Mercler cabinet, in Three Rivers. The fermer's defeat is most to be deplored, for he was an honest servative, and Langelier, Nationalist-Lanpolitician, which can bardly be said of many others in the political life of Quebec at pre-

Mr. Mercier will new be able to carry out wishes me to express his surprise that any re- his policy with a free hand, and it is to be sponsible editor should abuse his position so far hoped that he will avail himself of his great power to reform much that has been complained of in his past administration. The from. election of Mr. Fitzpatrick in Quebec county gives an epportunity of falfilling his unredeemed promise of Irish representation in the Cabinet. Time will show whether he will from. avail himself of it

The following are the returns received up to going to prees:-

Argenteuil-Last member, Owens, Conservative—candidates, Owens, Conservative, and Weir, Nationalist—Owens elected by about 800. Arthabasks, new division - candidates,

Girouard, Nationalist, and Bourbeau, Conservative-Girouard elected by 300. Bagot-Last member, Pilon, Nationalist candidates, Pilon, Nationalist, and Mo-

Benaventare-Last member, Martin, Cen. servative-Mercier, National et, elected by

Donald, Conservative-McDenald elected by

anclamation. Bearing-Last member, Blanchet, Conservative-pandidates, Blanchet, Conservative and Fortier Nationalist-Blanchet, Censerpative, 139 shead with some pells net re-

Beauharnole-Last member, Bleson, Nationalist-candidates, Tasse, Conservative, and Bisson, Nationalist -Tasse elected by 6. Biliochasse-Last member, Faucher, Conservative-candidates, Fancher, Conservative and Turgeen, Nationalist-Turgeen elected

Berthler-Last member, Sylvestre, Nation. alist—candidates, Allard, Conservative, and Chenevert, Nationalist—Chenevert elected by 77 with one place to hear from. Brome-Last member, England, Conservative-pandidates, England, Conservative, and

by 100

Williams, Nationalist-England elected by about 300. Cnamtly-Last member, Rocheleau, Nationalist—candidates, Lamarre, Conserva-tive, and Recheleau, Nationalist—Rocheleau

elected by 105 Unamplate-Last member, Trudel, Nationalist-candidates, Grenier, Conservative, and and Marchand, Nationalist-Marchand, election Trudel, National at-Granier, Conservative, ed by 399, with three polis to report. claimed elected by small majority.

Charleveix-Last member, Morin, Nation-Chateauguay—Lust member, Robidoux, Nationalist—candidates, Robidoux, Nationalist, and Greig, Independent—Robidoux

loted by 70. Unicontinut and Signenay-Last member. Damaie, Nationalist-Nomination on the

Compton-Last member, McIntosb, Conservative—candidates, McIntesh, Conservative, and Layfiell, Nationalist—McIntesh

elected by 600. Derohest :- Lass member, Pelletier, Natienalist-candidates, Bernier, Conservative, instance, Dr. K:ane declares that after the and Polletier, Nationalist-Pelletier elected by 250.

Drummend, new division - Candidates. Thibault, Conservative, and Watts, Nationalist - Watts elected by 541, with one pell te Joliette—Last member, Bazinet, Nationaliat-Bazinet, Nationalist, elected by accla-

Gaspe-Last member, Flynn, Conservative

Nationalist-candidates, Villeneuve, servative, and Champagne, Nationalist .- Villeneuve elected by 285.

Huntingdon — Last member Cameron, Nationalist—candidates, Sannders, Conservative, and Cameron, Nationalist-Cameron elected by 87.

Jacques Cartier-Last member, Boyer, Nationalist-candidates, Taillen, Conservative, and Boyer, Nationallst-Boyer elected by 115. Iberville-Last member Duhamel, Nation-

aliet-candidatos, P. H. Roy, H. Roy, J. R. Mollier and Gosselin, all National sts-Gosselin elected by ever 300. Kameuraska-Last wember, Gagnon, Natienalist-oandidates, Deejarding, Conserva-

tive, and Martin, Nationalist-Desjarding elected by ever 30. Lake St. John, new division-Candidates. Damais and Marcotte, both Nationalists-

Election later. Laparirie-Last member, Goyette, Nationalist-candidates Pll-tier, Conservative, and Dohamel, Nationalist-Duhamel elect-

ed by 21. L'Assemption-Last member, Forest, Nationalist-oundidates, Marion, Conservative, and Ferest, Nationalkt-Marion elected by

Laval-Last member, Lablanc, Conservative-candidates, Leblanc, Conservative, and Fortier, Nationalist-Labiano elected by 91. Levis-Last member, Lemieux, Nationalist—condidates, Baker. Censervative, and Lemieux, Nationalist-Lemieux elected by a

large mejerity.
L'Islet-Last member, Dachene, Nationalist-candidates, Belanger, Concervative, and Dechene, Nationalist-Dechene elected

Lethinerie Last member, Laliberte, Nationalit-Leliberte electid by acclamatics.

Maskinonge-Last member, Legris Na. tionalist -candidases, Lessard, Conservative,

and Legris, Nationalist—Lessard elected by 30 majority.

Matane, new division—pandidates, Asse-In Conservative, and Pinault, Nationalus-

Panault elioted by 131. Megantic-Last member, Rhoder, Nationalist—candidates, Johnson, Conservative, and Rhodes—Nationalist—Rhodes elected by

Montreal No. 1-Candidates, Jeannotte, Conservative, and Beland, Laber-Nationalist Beland elected by 78.

Mentreal No. 2—Candidates, Auge, Cen-

servative, and Brunet, Nationalist-Brunet elected by 211. Mentreal No. 3-Candidates, Laurent

Conservative, Ramville, Nationalist, and Beaugrand, Independent-Nationalist—Rainville elected by 11. Mentreal No. 4 - Candidates, Clendinneng. Conservative, and Stephens, Independent-

Clendinneng elected by 18.

Mentreal No. 5—Hali, Conservative, elected by acciamation. Mentreal No. 6-McShane, Nationalist.

elected by acclamation. Missisquel-Last member, Spenner, Conservative—candidates, Spencer, Conserva-tive, and England, Nationalist—Spencer elected by 150.

Montmaguy-Last member, Bernetchez, N. tionalist-oandidates, Casanit, Conservative, and Bernatchez, National-Bernatchez elected by 200. Mentialm-Last member, Tallien, Coa-

servative-candidates, Martin, Conservative, and Perrault, Nationalist-Martin elected by 500. Mentmerency-Last member, Desjarding, Conservative-candidates, Desjardine, Con-

gelier elected by 230. Napierville-Lust member, Lufentaine, National st-candidates, Paradis, Conserva-

tive, and Ste. Marie, Nationalist-Sce. Marie elec ed by 101. Nicolet-Last member, Tourigny, Conservative—candidates, Tourigny, Conservative, and Monfet, Independent Nationalist—Monfet elected by 200, with some pelle to hear

Ot awa county-Lust member, Rochon. Nationalist-pandidates, Cormier, Conservative, and Rochon, Nationalist Rochen elected by 563, with several places to hear

Pontlac-Last member, Poupore, Conservative-Peupere elected by acclamat on. Post senf-Last member, Tessier, N. tion-

alm .- candidates, Coasse, Conservative, and Tessier, Nationalist-Tessier elected by 600 or over.

Quebec East-Last member, Shehyn, Notionalist-Shehyn al cted by acclamation. Quebec Centre-Last member, Rinfret, Nationalist-Rinfret elected by acclamation. Quebet West-Last member, Murphy, Nationalist-Oandidates, Murphy, Nationalist, and Hearn, Ind. Liberal. Murphy eleated by 34. Quebec, St. Sauvenr (cew) division— Caudidates, Routhier and Parent, both Na-

tionalists-Parent, Government man, elected by 154 Quebec county-Last member Casgrain. Nationalist-Candidates, Grendin, Censerva-

tive, and Fitzpatrick, Nationalist-Fitz-patrick (1-oted by 265, with seme polis to hear from. Richellen-Last member Cardin, Nationalist\_Candidates, Liduo, Conservative and

Cardin, Nationalist-Cardin elected. Richmend-New division-Candidates, Ba dard, Conservative, and Aylmer, Nationalist
-Bedard elected by 230.

Rimouski-Last member, Martin, Nation alist-Candidates, Cole, Conservative, and Teasier, Nationalist-Teasier elected by 400. with three polls to hear from which will add thereto.

Rouville-Last member, Lareagu, Nation alier-Candidates, Poulin Conservative, and Girard, Nationalist-Girard elected by 200. Sc. Bysointhe-Last member, Mercier, Nationalist-Caudidatde, Mallette, Oanservative, and Desmarale, Nationalist-Desmarate alected by 304.

St, John-Last member, Marchand, Na tionalist-Candidates, Girard, Conservative, St. Maurice-Last member, Daplessie,

Conservative-Duplessis elected by acclamalist-Morin, Nationalist, elected by accla- ation, Hereux, Nationalist, retiring before polling day.
Shefford—Last member, De Grosbois, Nationalist-Uandidates, Auger, Conservative, and De Grosbois, Nationalist-De Grosbois

elected by 1,200 majority. Sherbrooke-Last member, Robertson, Conservative—Candidates, Robertson, Conservative, and Belanger, National st.—Robertson elected by 283.

Soulanges-Last member, Bourbonnals National at-Candidates, Cernellier, Conservative, and Bourbonnals, Nationalist-Bourbennais elected by 351. Signetend-Last member, Baldwin, Conservative-Candidates, Akhurst, Conserva-

tive, and Levell, Independent-Lovell elected Temisconata Last member, Deschenes. Conservative—Candidates, Rioux, Conserva-tive, and Pouliet, Nationalite—Pouliet elect-

and Prevest, National st-result in question; the picture pasted up in our club bar-reem.

Conservative—Candidates, Beauchamp, Conservative and Secuin, Nationalist—Beau-

champ elected by 605. Three Rivers-Last member, Turcotte. Nationalists-Candidates, Normand, Conservative and Turcotte, Nationalist-Ner-

mand elected by 70: Vaudreuil-Last member, Lapointe, Conservative—candidates, Lapeinte, Conserva-tive, and Lalende, Nationalist-Lalende elected by 90

Vercheres-Last member, Lussier, Nationalist-candidates, Lussier, Independent Nationalist, and Gauffrion, Nationalist-Lussier elected, Geoffrion retiring after nemination, Wolfe-New division-candidates, Picard, Conservative, and Adam, Nationalist Adam

95 shead, with six polls to hear from. Yamaska—Last member, Gladu, Nation aliet-candidates, Duguay, Conservative, and Gladu, Nationalist-Gladu elected by 350.

#### THE LAST ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections in 1886 were as follows, and are of interest for the purposes of comparison :-

#### NATIONALISTS. Majorities Biget, Pilon.... Beauharnels ..... Barthler, Svlvestre..... 221 Chambly, Rocheliau..... Champlain, Trudel..... Charlevoix, Merin..... Custeaugusy, Robideaux...... 199 Colcoutimi, St. Hilaire..... 818 Dorchester, Larochelle, ..... Acc. Huntingdon, Cameren..... Drummond, Girouard..... L'Assomption, Forrest..... Levis, Lemieux...... 121 L'Islet, Deschenes..... Lorbiniere, Laliberte..... Montmagny, Bernatchez...... 178 Mentreal East, David..... Mentreal Centre, McShame...... 468 Napierville, Lafentaine...... 105 Quebec East, Shehyn..... Acc. Quebec West, Murphy..... Shefford, Brassard..... Soulanges, Bourbonnals..... St. Hyacinthe, Meroler..... St. Johns, Marchand..... Three Rivers, Turestie..... Vercheres, Lussier..... Yamaska, Gladu.....

#### CONSERVATIVES. Argentenil, Owens.... Beauce, Blanchet ..... 197 Bellechasse, Faucher.... Campton, McIntenh..... Laval, Lebland Maskinenge, Caron..... Megantic, Johnson Missisquol, Spencer..... 105 Montoalm, Richard..... 403 Montmorency, Desjardins...... 63 Montreal West, Hall..... Quebec county, Casgrain...... 102 Richmend, Ricard ...... 182 Rimouski, Martin. . . . . 61 Sherbrooke, Rebertsen ..... Acc. St. Maurice, Dupl sasis...... 219 Temiscouata, Deschenes...... 205 Terrebenne, Nant d..... Tetal..... 29

### Oholera's Ravages in Spain.

MADRID, June 16 .- Much alarm is ecoasioned by the centinued spread of the cholers. at Paebla de Roget. The authorities are making strong efforts to stamp out the disease, but so far they have been unsuccessful and new cases are reported daily. Yesterday there were four deaths from the disease and nine new cases were reported. The doctors at Puebla de Rugat are greatly overworked, and the authorities have telegraphed to Valencia asking that physicians be sent from that city to ald them. The supply of drugs is running short and the tewn officials have also telegraphed for a fresh supply from Valencia. The total number of cases tius far reported is ninety-one. One of the persons who flid from the town for safety has died from the disease at Albaica. Dr. Canadela, an expert, declares that the disease is the true

Asiatic cholera. The Governor of Valencia is suffering from cheleraic diarrhoss. The Gevernment announced in the Senate to-day that it had not been proved that the disease now prevailing at Pachla de Rugar is Asiatio chelera and there was no cause for alarm. It was further stated that the board of health had sent a deputation to Valencia and had taken sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the dlagazo.

### Lieut-Col. Dyer Dead.

SUTTON, June 14 .- George Charles Dyer, late of this place, was called to his long home on Monday, June 9:h. He died at his residence here, being reparated from his beloved wife by on'y ten months. He was enifrely a self made man. He was born in 1810 at St. Armand and commenced life by teaching. He had been a merchant here for fifty-six years, and had been pestmaster for forty-nine

### Tolstoi's Ideal of Duty.

LONDON, June 16 .- Count Tolstoi, author of the "Kreutzer Sonati," publishes the article in the Universal Review in response to numberless letters he has read concerning his work. He defends the moralities of the "Kreutzer Sonat", and declares that society suffers through wrong ideas of live of which the physical and not the spiritual is oult. vated. Love's first developments, he says, are not a fitting object to consume the best energies of men. Peets and romancers have exalted love to undue importance. He declares further that service to Ged and humanity, to solence and art, and to one's country, are far beyond personal engage-

Professor-4 Mr. Fresh, why de we always speak of the earth as of the feminine gender Mr. Fresh. Because it is self-evident, I suppose. If the earth had been masculine it wepli not have taken two young women mere than a week to get around it.'

ed by 68, with two pells to hear from.

That was a lovely pertrait of your daughter of by 68, with two pells to hear from.

Terrobonne—Last member Nantel, Contervative—Candidates, Nantel, Conservative—did not read that paper! 'I den's. I saw

Commence of the Commence of th

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ISSUE OF THE HOUR.

An Appeal for Calm and Judicious Consideration.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR.-In venturing to address you on a subject at once so dangerous and celtoste, so hate-ful and barren as polemics, be assured I am not tul and carren as phemics, or assured I am not impelled by ambinon for notoriety. My aim is to conciliate, not alienase; to placate, not irritate; to attract, not repel. I trust that no expression calculated to offend those who may deny my conclusions shall tarnish my pen. I hope that none will confound frankness of expression with rudeness and conception. Plain speaking is the boast of Britons. May I venbure to use the wespon and the privilege it implies in dealing with an unpalatable topic. Salutary drugs are mostly nauseous.

THOSE WHO MARSHAL THE EQUAL RIGHTS MOVE-

It cannot be denied that many of the promoters of the new politice-religious association
—"Equal Rights"—consist of earnest, intelligent, God fearing, peace loving, law abiding citizens. The organization is marshalled by public men of recignized ability. Its councils are inspired by eminent divines. It is buttressed by gentlemen of good standing in the learned profes ions. Citizens who have acquired affluence in mart and counting house are amongst its props and pillars. It may reason-ably be assumed that the responsible organizers realize the vast significance and far-reaching consequences of their undertaking. It may be taken for granted that they recognize the gravity of their attitude. It may be surmised that they would not lightly mangurate an agitation fraught with great peril to the institutions of their country. It may be conceded that they would without serious misgivings hoist a banner, unfurl a flag, which may plunge their country in all the horrors of an internecine war of races and creeds. It would be insulting their intelligence to suppose that they would unthinkingly, for the mere sake of the turmoil, set out on a crusade drasdful in its consequences even to contemplate. It cannot be believed that they have read the lessons of history to no purpose. The reference, therefore is in-resistible. They must have felt that a crisis had been reached when temporizing became a crime They must consider the mabecame a crime They n ust consider the ma-lady desperate before before venturing on a remedy in its nature so desperate, if not tatal. They must have thought that they had to choose the alternative of unsheathing the sword to ransom their country, or see her sick into the dark night of slavery. As rational beings these must be their feelings, thus muss they reason. For to suppose that they yearn for the revival of the persecutions for conscience sake which disgraced Europa in the sixteenth, seventeen h and eighteenth centuries, would be as uncharitable and as unjust a reproach on their good rense, as the expectation would be insane and irrational. Agitation of this character may entail hatreds, discontents, tumulas, industrial prostrations, perhaps riots culminating in blood shed—ills enough in all conscience—but happily, the religious persecutions of the past can no more be revived than the luminary of day can be arrested in his diurnal career by the puny efforts of man. And it is scarcely credible that any intelligent member of this society yearns

#### for such consummations. IMAGINARY GRIEVANCES-METAPHYSICAL DELUSIONS.

The question becomes pertinent: are the alleged grievances-the encroachments of the Church of Rome on the secular power—real or Are they autistance or shadow? Are they a reality or a hallucination? These encroachments are said to manifest themselves chiefly in three ways: 1st, denominational education; 2nd, dual languages; 3rd, compounding with the Jesuits for their claim to certain property in Quebec with the auxiliary issues which encumber that statute. I may be told that the best evidence of the grievacces is the existence of an organization for their re-dress. In reply, I would urge that the existence of an agitation is no proof, though a fair presumption, of a grievance.

### MENTAL ILLUSIONS AND THEIR CAUSES.

In the world of matter it is well known that the mind is liable to be deceived by the senses, its channels of communication with the physical world. Take sight. The visual ray, being affected by the density and other properties of the medium through which it passes, the impressions caused by the actual positions of material objects are never correctly registered, often notoriously erroneous. So with other senses. In the world of thought illusions are much more frequent, and much more difficult to detect and guard against. The instruments by which the mind carries on its operations are two -Understanding and Imagination. The former of these, if fully trusted, never leads to error, but is defective, being incapable of the highest efforts, of the most sublime flights of thought, being inalequate to transcedental speculations. The latter, unless kept under strict surveillance and complete subordination, is subject to the most fearful aberrations, and to the most inexplicable eccentricities. The most facile instrument for scientific discovery is the Understanding, leading up from particulars to generals, and called Inactive Philosophy. Op-posed or in contradistinction to this is deductive philosophy. In this system of investigation assumption and hypothesis take the place of observation and experiment. The imaginative faculty predominates. Ideas are substituted for facts. Rationination proceeds in inverse order, or from generals to particulars. It is the favorite, if not the only, instrument of scholastic theology. Its danger as an implement of philosophic research lies in its uncertainty. If the major premise is wrong the whole fabric erected on the false hypothesis is necessarily erroneous. That this too often happens, the history of the world bears sad but irrefutable testimony. Buckle says the Scotch temperament is peculiarly addicted to the deductive process, and pecuniarly prone to its de-

EXTRACTS FROM BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

"In no other Protestant nation, and, indeed. "In no other rrotestant nation, and, indeed, in no Catholic nation except Spain, will a man who is known to hold unorthodox opinions, find hit life equally uncomfortable. " " Eyen in the capital of Scotland, " a whisper will quickly circulate that such a man is to be avoided, for that he is a free thinker, as if free thinking were a crime, as if it were not better to be a free-thinker than a slavish thinker, it a In Scotland generally the state of things is far worse. I speak, not on vague runter, but from

what I know as existing at the present time (1870), and for the accuracy of which I vouch and hold myself responsible. I challenge any one to contradict my assertion, when I say that, at this moment, nearly all over Scotland the finger of scorn is pointed at every man, who, in the exercise of his sacred and inalienable right of free judgment, refuses to acquieroe in those religious notions, and to practise those religious customs, which time, indeed, has consecrated, but many of which are repulsive to the eye of reason, though to all of them, however irrational they may be, the people adhere with a len and inflatible obstinacy. Knowing that these words will be widely read and cir-culated in Scotland, and averse as I naturally am to bring on myself the hostility of a nation, for whose many sterling and valuable qualities I entertain sincere respect, I do, nevertheless, deliberately affirm that in no civilized country is toleration so little under tood, and that in none is the spirit of bigotry and of pers cation so extensively diffused. \* There runs through the entire country a sour and fanatical spirit, an aversion to innocent galety, a disposition to lumit the enjoyments of others, and a love of inquiring into the opinions of others, and of interfering with them, such as is hardly anywhere else to be found; while, in the midst of all this, there flurishes a national creed, gloomy and austere to the last degree, a creed which is full of forebodings and threats and horrors of every sort, and which rejoices in pro-claiming to mankind how wretched and miserable they are, how small a portion of them can be saved, and what an overwhelming majority s necessarily reserved for excruciating, unspeakable, and eternal agonv."

I do not quote these extracts in a carping spirit, but to drop a slight hint to our Scotch friends of the "Equal Rights" persuasion, that all of us may learn a useful and instructive lesson by trying to see "oursel's" as others see

THE SAGES OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS. The prominent members of the Equal Rights Association cannot be unmindful that the possible existence of any kind of society depends en compromises, mutual concessions, and surrenders by individuals of their natural rights, to the common stock. If this is the case under the most favourable conditions—a homogeneous community—how much more so with a hetero-geneous population, made up of diverse races and creeds, with conflicting ideas, with clashing interests, and with prejudices almost irrecon-cileable? Mutual forbearance and toleration alone can save such a society from dissolving into its original elements of anarchy and confusion. True liberty consists, not in flusting one's own rights in the face of his neighbour, like the rowdy at the fair, who, thirsting for a quarrel, trailed his coat in the dust in the hope that some one might tread on it; but in regu lating his own conduct in such a way as scrupu-lously to avoid giving offence to his neighbour. When a person does that which unnecessarily gives (fience to another, though in so doing he

may be within his legal rights, is his conduct blameless? Is he promoting charity? Is he accome the part of good citizen? Is his conduct that of an edifying christian?

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. I will preface my remarks on education by explaining my own attitude. In what was fundly hoped to be the final disposition of the reas principles involved in this vexed question I took a lively interest. I think I may fairly claim a large share of credit for the passing of the Act of 1863, in influencing the Macdonald-Sicotte Government to put the bill on the Min. isterial programme by which alone it could pass. I did so, partly because in this statute a great principle was affirmed, a great wrong re-dressed; and partly because I desired t see questions of its class barished from the political arena, in which they constitute a disturbing and dangerous element. THE ORJECTIONS TO MINORITY SCHOOLS STATED.

The indictment against minority schools con-The indictment against minority senious con-tains two counts. 1st. That it is inimical to the general interest, and therefore contrary to sound polity, for the State to sanction a system of education which permits the youth of a country to be brought up in different, if not hostile, camps. 2nd. That the subdivision of the education fund for the maintenance of two organizations impairs its efficiency, and dimin-lihes the sum total of its effective work; just as the combined work of two steam engines of one hundred horse power each, is less than the effect work of a single engine of a two hundred horse of the same class or build. As general propositions these are readily assented to. On the same principle that we would assent to a whose members are perfect would be of a higher type than any which is possible under the imperfections of human nature. To these is added a corollary—that no part of the public fund for the encouragement of elementary education shall go to the support of minority schools. This, being an unjust and tyrannical proposition, cannot pass unchallenged.

LEGITIMATE SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL. The proper functions of government, the only ones for which it can show a raison d'etre, are two—to preserve order and to enforce contracts. Whatever jurisdiction or authority is claims, undertakes or exercises beyond these is permissive or optional. To any funds which come into its possession in excess of what is necessary for the carrying out of these objects, it has no rightful claim. Hence, it is its duty to return the surplus, directly or indirectly, to the con-tributors. That there is no source from which a public found or Government revenue can be derived, but the collective contributions of the society, is a proposition so elementary, that is needs only to be stated to command universal assent. As each individual has contributed his share to the public revenue, so each contributor is entitled to get back an squivalent. A Government which failed to do so would be acting fraudulently, and guilty of a breach of public trust. As the claim of each individual is like or equal, so also are the claims of all the se-tions, which are but aggregations of the individuals. Hence, every class or section, into which society permits its members to form the oselves, is entitled to the share which belong to the individuals comprising that class or section. If any class is refused its share, that class is plundered, oppressed, under political disabilities.

The class or section denied its portion is, a fortior, denied full rights of cisizenship. If fortiori, denied full rights of cierzenship. the majority refuse the minority its fair share, the majority is not doling out even-handed justice, but legalized brute force.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN EDUCATION, WHY PERMITTED.

Why do we allow our Local Government to control education matters? Breause experience has taught us that such interference is beneficial. Because we know that organized direction, in its nature regular, constant, uniform, reliable, is much more efficient than individual effort, which is always uncertain, capricious, irregular, unstable. Why do we permit our Government to enforce compulsory attendance

one. But this permission is granted under certain conditions and well-defined restrictions: HAZELTON PLANS

First, that the State shall provide free educations: second, that the inseruc ion communition; second, that the inserue ion communi-cated thall be acceptable to those for whom it is intended. Evidently the Legulature exceeds its authority when it enacts that, under pains and penalties, fines and forfeitures, my child must attend school, unless it provides free ac-commodation, and makes the instruction communicated acceptable to me as parent. For it would be an intelerable syranny to punish me for the non-attendance of my children at school. while, perhaps, without the means to pay the school fees. It would be equally intolarable to punish me for the non-attendance of my child to receive instruction which I conscientiously believe to be dangerous to the well-being, faith and morals of my child. It is on this principle that we allow our Local Government to collect and distribute a public school fund.

DENOMINATIONAL BOHOOLS A CONSEQUENCE OF RELIGIOUS DIFFEBENCES.

While the State permits, recognizes and tole rates different religious, while it enjoins com-pulsory attendance at school, while it appropriates a fund for school purposes; so long is is bound to furnish free schools to each deno-mination; and so long also is it bound to make the instruction communicated acceptable to each and all. The former of these condition is quite practicable, and may be beneficially exercised by public authority. The latter is impossible under any Government permitting free choice of religion, and entailing no pelitical disabilities for conscience sake. As therefore to is impossible that the State in a mixed religious community could procure public instruc-tion acceptable to all, it follows that the parent has not alienated his right of determining the nature and kind of instruction for his offspring. For he could not alienate an original right which no deputed authority is competent to discharge. Hence the State has no more right to dicate to me what instruction shall be given my children, no more than it has to prescribed in what religion or gainful calling I shall bring them up, the material or cut of their clothes, or the kind, quantity and quality of their food As every class, religious or otherwise, is entisled to its share of the Public School fund, if any denomination is denied its share, that denom ination occupies an inferior status, it labours political disabilities, it contributes towards the support of a favoured sect, which are the distinguishing characteristics of a State church. It follows that every religious sect is, if the wills, entitled to its share of the actool fund to be expended in such educational manner as is may determine, MODES OF DISTRICTING PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The opponents of minority schools finding these arguments unanswerable, adopt a new role, somewhat after the fashion of the fabled wolf to the lamb. They upbraid Papista with their poverty. They appeal in confirmation to their own bank accounts, to their palatial residences, to toeir fine equipages, to the assessments. ment rolls of Ottawa, Toronto, etc.; and exultingly exclaim: This is how our taxes go to propagate doctrines which we abhor. There are three ways by which the Public School fund may be distributed between the common and Separate Schools: 1st, By apportioning it in direct ratio to the amount contributed by each class; 2nd, by enumeration of the respective populations; and 3rd, by average school attendance. The two former, theoretically unexceptionable, are clogged with practical difficulties. The line of demarcation between the supporters of the respective systems not being definitely drawn, no rule could be founded on

it. For example, in some school sections the provincial religious minority constitute a local majority. Again, some individuals of the minority may, in some cases, be supporters of the common school system. Ignoring for the nonce these practical considerations, and assuming that all Protestants are supporters of Common Schools, and all Catholics Separate when the public revenue is raised by direct taxation the first method should undoubtedly prevail. Indeed, to adopt any other would be unjust and oppressive, and the complaints of Processants that, because of their greater wealth, they are compelled by law to contribute towards the support of Catholie education and the propagation of Romish documes would be irrefunable, and I for one would heartily join an agitation to redress so monstrous a

FALLACIER EXPOSED, SOPHISTRIES REPUTED. But is this a fair statement of the case? Assuredly not. We know as a matter of fact that the Oneario Government raises no part of its ravenue by direct taxation, and therefore no part of the school fund is contributed directly by either Protestants or Catholics. The sources of provincial revenue are: 1st. The per capita eucsidy from the Dominion exchaquer. The very statement of the case must convince that Catholics are entitled to a full share of this, nuless comparative poverty creates entails political disability. Indeed, Catholics must wo further and claim, on principles of equity, a larger share for the poorer class. For are we not assured by many of our most eminent fiscal authorities that the tariff invidiously discriminates against the poorer classes of the com-munity, The second source is the public do-main. Will anyone venture to affirm that Catholics because of their poverty are not entitled to a full share of the revenue from this source. Seeing that nearly the whole unsold public domain is, in the shape of timber limits, beld by Protestants, from which they derive enormous profits, profits which should properly go into the provincial coffers, the Catholics may claim an increase. The third source is licenses, fees, fines, etc. Instead of making this a pre-text for despoiling Catholics of their share, ac-cording to the statistics of charitable brethren, the greater part of this fund is contributed by Catholics. The second method, by enumera-tion, would be the best were it not hampered with the practical difficulties already enum-erated. The third, by average school attend-ance, is free from practical emparrassment;

and therefore has very properly been adopted LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PRECEDENTS. A strange and inexplicable feature of this agitation is the appeals to the United States. What a change has come over the spirit of their dreams! The United States is a great country The American people stand in the front rank of civil zation. The friends of Separate Schools can with consistency say that they admire and esteem America, her people, and her institu-tions. How many of their opponents can lay his hand on his heart, and say Do., Do. ? But the American people are not perfect. Though the majority in the United States harass the minority by unfair discriminations in school matters, does that justify Ontario in following suit? Is is not rather a good reason to avoid such a policy? But the individual States can plead mitigating circumstance. When a State is admitted into the Union, a convention of the inhabitants then resident in the newly at school? Because we know that generally an organized territory adopt a State constitution.

At these stages of the national growth Catholic more useful member of society than an illiverate voice was absolutely unheard, because non-ex-

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## DOMINION

L. E. N. PRATTE, No. 16:6 Notre Dame Street. Montreal.

istent. Hence for want of advocates Catholic rights were, not so much ignored, as overlooked. They took the New England State constitutions, framed when the spirit of cruel and ferocious puritaniem was in full viger, as their model. When a State constitution is once established, amendments to it are, properly, very difficult of achievement. This probably deters the minority from embarking in an unpleasent agitation. Not is there that need, for the spirit of intolerance is virtually extinct in that great country.

THE BALLOT IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS, It is curious what revenge the whirligig of time brings in its train, if a person has only a little patience. Who, twenty years ago, could fancy that he would live to hear men demanding the ballot, men who used to stigmatize it as a spawn of Yankeedom, alien to British pluck and antagonistic to our free British institutions and altered algorithms. tutions and glorious constitution. I have cause to remember it. I was long a target for my bemerity in advocating it to all kinds of slander and villification. I remember that one of the arguments outside the usual loyal ones of the Russell, Otempora! Omores!

#### STRAINING AFTER THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Let it be granted that an educational system of aggregation, if I may use the term, is preferable to one of segregation. Of what utility is the admission of this proposition if the object s unattainable? Of what practical benefit is the theory if its application is impossible What earthly good is there in telling a Catholic that the adjacent Protestant school is better than his, if by neither threats nor blandishments he can be persuaded to that view? What under such circumstances would a friend of education do? While deploring his failure to convince his Catholic neighbour, he would adopt the next best thing. He would avert the national danger arising from illiteracy as far as in him lay. Not surely by sending his constable to immure his neighbor's child in his dungeon of vice and ignorance, but by giving all fair and equitable assistance and facilities is rendering his neighbour's less perfect machine as efficient as possible. And this he would assuredly do if he believed with me, that any eductaion, however imperfect, is better than none. I think I value and appreciate knowledge, not for its utility in the struggla for existence, but for its own sake, as much as most men. There is no heritage I could give my children so precious in my estimation as education. It would be rash to pronounce de-finitely what one would do under any excreme-ly unfavorable circumstance. But did I con-tinue in my present mood, rather than be tinue in my present mood, rather than to dragooned into a system which did not meet my approval, and by implication inferiority, I would choose the less painful alternative of letting them grow up in ignorance.

Now, if these be my sentiments—I, who have no more religious prejudice than has a horse—I, whose tongue never polluted the ears of my abildeen by an anythicity distinction between

children by an invidious distinction between human beings because of their religious beliefs-I, who hope that, as there is room enough on the earth for the whole progeny of Adam, so by analogy will there be in Heaven—if, I say, these be my sentiments, whom you may be dis posed to rank among the free-thinking element, what hope is there in bringing round what you call a superstitious Catholic, who you believe would stand on his head for the remainder of his natural life if the priest so ordered.

PARENTS IN ACCORD WITH CLEBCY ON MINORITY SCHOOLS.

It is the custom to hold the Catholic clergy responsible for the existence of Separate schools and for the agitation and unpleasantness which accompany their continuance. This, in my opinion, is an entire misapprehension of the estuation. Protestants are in the babit of falling inso the strange mistake of giving the Oatholic clergy much more influence over their congregations than they really wield. Seeing them supreme, perhaps absolute, in church management, they rashly couclude that they are so in all other matters. But the truth is, are so in all other matters. Dut the truth is, outside of church government, their legitimate sphere, they of sener follow than lead. It is a great mistake to suppose that any person, clergyman or other, will be more solicitous for the welfare of a child than its parents With Catholic parents-I speak more particularly of my own countrymen, whose character I know better—bringing up their children in the faith is a sacred and paramount duty. They believe this, rightly or wrongly, to be a trust for the due performance of which they alone are responsible to God-a responsibility the most colemn which religion itself can inspire. The arrow which lays prostrate in death the off spring pierces the heart of the parent. To the Cath lie parent insignificant is the pang of death's wound compared to the grief of agostacy. I believe that if an Irish parent could, the certainty of conscience, foresee that his offspring was destined to lose or abandon the faith of his fathers, he would, leagued with his spouse, take some means of compassing his death, and prevent the direful calamity. race are a simple, pious people. Their philosophy is composed of two ideas—God and coun-These are so blended and intermixed tha the loss of either is the destruction of both.

They are as the oak to the vine which classes and embraces its giant trunk and cowering branches. If the parents were not sensitive of the perils of exposing their children to wiles and intrigues of the proselytizers, all the anathemas of the clergy could not dissuade them from availing themselves of the conveniences of the Common Schools. Is there a man simpleton enough to believe that a farmer would send his children in cold winter weather to a Sanarak School three or four weather to a Separate School three or four miles distant, instead of to the Common Schoo at his elbow, simply because the priest told him so? If there is, he should hold up both hands. Nothing but a strong p resonal conviction of the necessity could persuade him to do an act at once seemingly cruel and irrational,

HAVE CATHOLICS ANY PEELINGS ?-THE CLERGY Protestants seem to act as if they believed that though Catholics have eyes they cannot see, though they have ears they cannot hear, though they have understanding they cannot reason, and that the priest must do all the seeing and all the hearing and all the thinking, as well as all the expounding and all the ex-horting, for them. Is it necessary for the priest to tell his flock that, to insult Catholics and hold up to scorn and ridicule everything which they hold dear and sacred, seem to be a fundamenta, law of Protespantiem? Is it runcamenta. law of Frozenbantiam? Is it necessary for the priest to inform his congregation that the Protestants of Ottawa and other Canadian cities invite Chiniquy and Fulton to biaspheme in their churches, and that respectable citizens, men and women, flock in crowds to bear and cheer them is their crusade of slander and falsehood? Had like characters, by their unsavory presence, polluted a Catholic church, reverence for the sacred edifice might restrain the audience from laying vio-lent hands on the miscreants; but they would find themselves aduressing bare walls and empty benches, and would fare well, if caught outside, if they escaped with a coat of ter and feathers. The priest who durst permit such empty benches, and would tare welt, it caught outside, if they escaped with a coat of tar and teathers. The priest who durst permit such persons into his pulpit, in violation of the canons of decency and morality, would have to make tracks for peatures new. This is, how a Capholic audience would treat any miscreant who, under the guise of religion, would indulge in a crusade of blackguardism against their ing? Did he ever hear of Central Bank, To-

Protestant neighbors. Is it necessary for the priess to tell his flock that Protestant procesrions parede the streets, dressed in regalia with banners flying, drums beaung, mu to playing, the tout insemble and each part specially designed and admirably calculated to wound Catholic feelings, if they are supposed to be endowed with such appendages? The Catholic band who would, even within the precincis of its own hall, venture to play before a Catholic audience party tunes offensive to Projectant ears, would fare well if they escaped with noots and hisses and other signs of popular disapproval. Is it necessary for the priest to remind his people that the Probestant press teems, the pulpic echies, the restrum reounds with abuse of and insults to Catholics? Is it necessary for the priess to bil his congregation that the meddling colporteur's offensive visage and unweicome gifes stare them our of countenance wherever they turn-in the railroad car, in the steamboat raloon, in the botel road car, in the steemhoat saloon, in the notes rotunds, in the streets, in the public parks, in fair and market? Nav, he pokes his audacious nose into their very firesides. The following incident happened to myself; and the like is probably of common occurence.

I was standing of a Sunday evening on the improvement of the like is probably against a sunday evening on the improvement.

"Ru-sell" piazza. A man-a total stranger to "Russel plaza. A man-a count strangs of the me-came bewing along. Among others he thrust a circular into my hand. I sold him quietly that I did not want he paper. His next salute was—"you're going to bell!" "The quiety that I did not want he paper. He next salute was "'you're going to bell!" "The devil'h soon have you!" &c, &c. I need scarcely aid that he was an emissary of the Y M. C. A., distributing cordial invitations to the gentiles to a free prayer and thanksgiving meet-

The bruth is, that the priests, instead of giving these disagreeable episodes increased publicity, are continually striving to suppress and pool pool them, and restrain the irrusion and unpleasant feeling sure to wise from there Hon. R. W. Scott, in justifying his opposition exhibitions of hate and ill will. They are always to the ballot in the Ontario Legislature, was, advising peace, patience, forbearance, humility, advising peace, patience, forbearance, humility, verging on slavishness. Fortunately for public that O'Hanly, the only one who ventured to verging on slavishness. Fortunately for public make the ballot a plank in his political platform, was signally defeated by the electors of its tand for frail fish and weak blood to stand

I do not give these better lineaters for the

it. I do not cite these hateful incidents for the purp se of widening the breach, but, as would a skilful engineer, rather to make a survey of the obstruction to social and political amenities, to see if it is not possible to bridge over the yawning chasm, and to point out an absolute fact—that the Catholic clergy as peace preservers in a mixed community are worth a legion of soldiers.

ABOLITION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS IMPOSSIBLE. From the above analysis it will be seen that in the matter of Separate Schools, at least, the encroachments of the Church of Rome, if applied to the clergy in contradiction to the laity, is a fiction. Protestants, if they are determined to make the abolition of minority schools a plank in their platform, must at the same time make up their minds that it can only be accomplished by the extirpation or conversion of the whole Catholic population—a good-sized contract. They might, indeed, after much turmoil, tumult, violence and agitation, get the law repealed; but that would only land them in the forefront of the battle, the fire, the amoke, the confusion, the snarchy. Why then, in the name of common sense, waste energy, which could be profitably employed in promot ing legitimate and useful projects which would yield a hundred fold return, in attempting so hop less an undertaking, with results so fruit less even if possible of accomplishment J. L. P. O'HANLY, Ottawa, May 20th, 1890.

#### The Ottawa Election. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

The election for the Local Legislature, which came of here yesterday, resulted in the return of Mr. Bronson, the Liberal candidate, by the immense majority of 1,410 votes. This glorious result was owing to the face that Catholics of all shades of politics united in casting their votes not only for him, though well deserving and popular, but for the sacrel cause of re ligion, which with them is a vital question and

above and bayond all other issues.

They voted for Mr. Bronson, a Protestant because he contends for the right of separa's schools, which are now threatened to be swept away by the fanatical party of "Equal Rights," of which the defeated candidate, Mr. Donaldson, is the exponent What a misuomer is the term of "Equal Rights" while presending to a specific the County of County o maintain them. They deny the right of Oatholics to separate schools and insist that the children must be educated in the Godless mode they prescribe. They never can succeed in the unjust and arbitrary design, and never will be able to elect in the province a party strong enough to carry it out, as in all constituencies containing a mixed population they are sure to be defeated.

Mr. Donaldson has met with the same fate as Mr. Hay. He received a slight majority in Upper Town, where all the Protestants princi pally reside, as the returns show; but Lower Town, which is Catholic, gave the great ma-

jurity to Mr. Bromson. The rampant big try displayed throughout the Province to Catholics, since the compensation grant to the Jesuits by the Local Government of Quebec, proves the interse prejudice that prevails to a greet extent among Protespants. As a matter of course the well edu cated class of Protestants are an exception they act as a salutary check on the excesses that fanatics may desire to pursue. But it may be safely asserted that all the bigoted feeling that now pervades throughout the Province is the result of Godless training or educa tion, whereby it has been perverted by false statements. The Catholic Church and its adherents are held up to ridicule and condemnation. Strong prejudice is thus instilled which is difficult to dissipate. The so-called ministers of different denominations, with scarcely an exception, instead of casting oil on the troubled waters, appear frequently on public platforms and denounce the power and usur-pation of Rome and its priests which owe its success to the devotion and self denial of its ministers. But such a life is too hard a one for these political latter day saints, who find it much easier to follow the tenets of Mahomet than the Christian religion.

Ottawa, June 6th, 1890.

### Rejected Adresses.

[The subjoined letter was addressed to the Daily Witness, but that paper could not stomach so much truth at one dose and returned it to the writer.-ED. T.W.]

MONTBEAL, 17 June, 1890.

Editor Daily Witness: Sin,—I am in favor of equal rights. Please publish the names of Roman Catholic members of parliament in Ontario since Confederation with constituencies they represented in both local and federal parliaments and what pro-portion they bore to other denominations; also names of Roman Cabbolic Mayors of the city of Toronto and date of their election: number o Roman Catholic Councillors of Toronto with date of election; number of Roman Catholic employees at the City Hall, Toronto, in the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, and at Gagoode Hall; also names of Roman Catholic G-sgoode Hall; also names of Roman Catholic School Inspectors in Ontario and their proportion to all other inspectors; number of Roman Catholic policemen on the force of Toronto; number of sergeants of police, &c.; how often a Roman Catholic has been chief or deputy chief of police, city treasurer or tax collector.

Please state, for the information of your beloved Apostle Fulton, the number of illegitmate highly in Consequence. births in Ontario; number of rapes, seductions, abortions, breaches of trust, elopements, fraudu-lent insolvencies, adulteries; and, if you do not find the Methodists first, Congregationalists next, Baptists next, then the apostles should be here and have Longley with him. Does the beloved apostle read the newspapers? If so,

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ronto, and Past Perfect Howland? But why enumerate; the woods are full of 'em. But, glory of glories, the apostle of amongst the doves, teding them how had Roman Catholics are. I venture to say the table apostle is better versed in the accupation of Longley & Co than in the theology of the of Longley & Co than in the theology of the Holy Ruman Catholic Church. He can tell more about initial letter boxes than he can about Catholic doctrine. "By their deeds ye shall know them," is well illustrated in the self-styled apostleand his doves But, great Jimmy, this may is here to save souls! Why has he not Longley with him? Why has he not the number of divorces in the United States last year with him and see where the bad Oatholics tand on the list, and then pass round the bat? Was ever such audacity witnessed as people with the record of these coming before the public? Shame of shames! Doctor cure thy soil. Why did the predecesor of Doctor Wyld,
Toronto, leave his charge? Ob, hely self-styled
spostle if there is any shame in you pack up and go to your doves and tell them what you have seen here. Did you ever hear of thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor? Did you ever hear a new commandment I give anto you love one another? Did you ever hear thou shall love thy reighbor as thyself? Did you ever hear if you have not charity alt other graces availith not. It not go to your poor ignorant, licentious brethern and tell them to make strait the ways of the Lord.

FRENCH-CANADIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC. Moutreal, June 17, 1890.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI.

O Day of Joy, O precious Day, Bright golden key that opes th' way
'To belier Realins, to higher Plains,
Where He whose love hath left thee here, Forever, and forever reigns.

O mystic Day, O Day divine, What loving memories round thes twine; What peace, what love, what strong desire, Doth Thy sweet name the soul inspire!

Richest of Tressures I what would be Life, wealth and all prosperity,
If august could mar, or augus could dim, The beauty thou dost wear from Him?

Who knew so well Life's weary ways, Its hours of gloom, its dark, and days, And would not leave us orphans here, Lest we might grow too weak of heart,

O Day of days, O day divine, I'ill, fill the heart with song sublime, And let Thy sught presence be Our guide to God's eternity.

M. E S. Carleton, N.B., June 5tb. '90.

The Land Purchase Bill Doomed Lospon, Jone 16 -Mr. Salfour informed a deputation to day that it would be im-

possible to pass the Land Paranase bill this

The Rt. Hop, Artnur Ballour, the Secretary for Ireland in the British Cabinet, has int ambled to the editor of the North American Review that he has mailed a renly to Mr. Pernell's atrictures in the current num. ber of the Review on his Land Bill. Mr. Balfour's reply will appear in the July num-

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Please mention this Journal.



By JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER V .- Continued. "I thought you said it just now."

and it! Never. Who could have teld Zea. "It's of no consequence, Sam. Here we

rare at the house new. Come in." They were at the lane angle turning from the canal to the white house. A few steps

brought them indoors.
"Weil, Sam, what shall it be? Breakfast rat, or grog first and then breakfast?"

"Greg," said Sam." "I am as drouthy watch at Vera Oruz in the month of August.

"All right, Sam. Here you are."
The Commeders, whatever he might have been on shipbeard on the Scahorse or the Hencet George, was in his own house no niggard of drink. He filled a large tumbler full which Sam, newise relactant, speedily tossed ff. The Commedore filled him another. 46 You know this brand, Sam?" asked the

latter, as he produced a case of Cuban -olgara "Ay, well," said Sam. "I remember one night when the Somehore anchored in Callac.

and we went ashore, that -"Very well. Try them new. What de yeu think of them?'

"Excellent. What a fine place you have

got here, Commodore?" "One doesn't always get what they earn," said Sam, tossing off the second tumbler.

"Ne. You didn't at any rate, Sam," sald the Commodore facetiously, but keeping his eye fixed on the sailor.

"No. I didn't." assented Sam.
"That business in Acapulco stood to yeu,

"What business?" said Sam glaringly, and

with sudden ferecity.
"Getting free from the from-fer that murder, you know. Swimming ashore—and all the rest of it," said Captain Phil hap-

"Who told you that, Commedere? You weren't there ?" "You see, I knew it. You got eff well

but it's a long lane that has no turning. You should be very careful new." "I'll tell you what, Commodore," said

Sam with sudden earnestness: "Swarthy Bill has been here. I knowed it afore. I knew it better new. It's you as threw him futo the canal. It's yet as gave him that kneck on the back of his head that steve it in. That's how it is, Commedore."

"If you want to know how it is, Sam, this as how it is," said the Captain with irlendly sectionsness. "We had many inquiries after you. Murder on the high seas is no light thing. It was Swarthy Bill set you free. He teld me himself on the Honest George. But I am not going to say anything about it. It would do me ne good to see you hung. If you don't speak about it yourself, I wen't Keep a civil tongue, and that's all that's mecessary. Do you mind! Rest yourself here : I must go and see after the inquest."

Whilst Sam had been talking with a reckless sailor's openness. Captain Phil had been thinking. And, whilst thinking, had come to a conclusion which he determined immediately to put in practice, and fer that pur-

pose rose to go.

"Whe could have thought that tattered lubber would have turned up?" he said to himself, as he went forth. "These fellows have as many lives as a cat. Nothing will keep his tengue quiet. I knew that. The enly thing to be dene is accuse him of the rebbery. Once he is arrested, it will be easy to bring the other charge against him. Who will believe a man, already acoused, and tried and found guilty of murder-who only escaped hanging by a stratagem—what he says of me?

Proceeding swiftly to the place of the inquest, he found that it was ever. The ver-dict of "found drowned" was given, and the officers had taken the body, placed in a rough deal ceffin, for interment. Finding that the case, Captain Phil ence more directed his steps to the effice of the Town-Major-a personage whose functions have since merged in the commandant of Metropelitan pelice.

Whatever statement he made there was made in private; but, as one result, seme officers preceeded fortwith to Bermuds House, and S m the Swan, much bemuddled with long walking, long fasting, and the petency of the Commodere's liquors, was arrested and brought for safe-keeping to Newgate.

There was some difficulty—the prison was see full, and the arrest was see sudden in finding a cell for the now insbriated sailer. Wherefere he was placed in an empty apartment until a proper place could be previded

Prison discipline in those days was not as etringent as now, or perhaps, in consequence of the disturbed period of which we write, prisoners were more plentiful, and the fact of one mere or one less was of little mement. So it was, however, that Sam the Swan, once immured, obtained no further attention until he had alept off the effects of Capt. O'Driscoll's petent liquors, and, awaking, leoked

For a long time he could not real'ze where he was. The duck was beginning to fail, and the light came therefore all the mere centrastingly through the barred window on high into the denser gloom of the apart-

Where was he? What had brought him into this dark place? By degrees the sailor began to evelve seme recollections out of his belogged brain. He remembered the incident on the canal with vague wender-remembered Lee with equal wonder his introduction to Captain Phil; and connecting the two tegan to think that no great good was intended by his present location.

Wherefore Sam was disposed to see semething further about it.

Shaking himself further awake, therefore, he glanced up at the window. He found little difficulty, with the aid of the ferm on which he rested, in reaching it. He leoked down from it into the courtyard beneath, and thence to the high wall in front—and conjectured rightly where he was.

There was no need for further incentive to

get clear of that abode. With fortunate laxity the barred window wastleft on hinge, and softly to open it and peep out was the work of a moment. Over-head was a projecting parapet, up to which a waterspout ran. Sam the Swan weell have little difficulty in climbing up with less appliances than this. Drawing himself gradually out, he clutched the Iren tube, and had disappeared over the parapet on to the roof by the time the warders had entered the

To the surprise of the latter there was no come there. The open window overhead explained its loneliness.

Sam the Swan, high above, was but little at g loss to understand the meaning of the when she foundered so suddenly." furne that grew beneath, as he hastily explered the leads of the prison roof. Fertu-

spot to watch it, he alid down, and, a car. . "Ay, and their prize money and lost form of drowned man had been lifted from riage passing at the moment, lear-dup on the taken. Who was so do it? The only man out its waters. riage passing at the moment, lear dup on the The prison in Newget: should not be hon-

cur d by his presence that night. The carriage swept on, ewner or driver Ittle wotting of what personage ast behind, until it turned into one of the great squares. There, before Sam could jump eff, it stopped, and its owner got out. The light of a lamp fell on the gentleman's face.

A cry of surprise broke from Sam. "Captain Dembrain !" he cried, for the mement forgetting the awkwardness of his

present position. Who is that? Wno speaks? Who calls me?' saked the gentleman, as he stumped round—for he, too, had lost a leg in the service -- te whence the noise preceded. "Who calls me? Who are you?' he added stornly, as he saw the tait red figure on the back

"Sam the Swan, at your service, Captain," said the uninvited companion of the

"Sam the Swan! I'll swan you," said the gentleman angrily, not remembering that dis-tinguished patronymic. "Give me that whip of yours,' he added to the coachman, "and I'll teach this secondrel..."

"Captain Dembrain! Don't you remember me ? I saved your life at St. Vincent. Don't

yeu remember me ?' "Saved my life at St. Vincent l" said the choleric gentleman. "Step down until I see you. Who are you, or where did you come

"Sam the Swan, at your service," reiterated Sam. "I saved your life from a Spanish cutiass at St. Vincent—if you remember.

"I remember that well; but I don't re-

member you." "I am the man that did it."

" You ?" "Ay, Captain-me."

"Where have you come from?" "I came to meet Swarthy Bll-yeu remember him, Don't you !-- to Dablin te-

day." Swarthy Bill! Why, yes, surely. I had letter from his captain that he was to call upon me. I was expecting him these few days past. Where is he?"

"Drewned, yer hener."

" What? Drowned?"

" Ay, drowned and robbed." "Geod heavens! you must be mistaken. Come in and tell me about it. This is a great disappointment, for he had a message for me.'

They proceeded to Captain Dombrain's

sitting-room.
"When did this happen?"

morning." " No!' exclaimed Dombrain in clear astenishment.

" It is a fact." " Where you present?" " I was. I knew he would come to Dablin,

and so I came to meet him." " And you think he was rebbed ?"

" Ay, and murdered." "You speak," said Capt. Dombrain after a pause, "as if you knew semething about the matter, Do you?"

No, but I suspect." "Saspect-whom!"

"Well, you see, Captain, Swarthy Bill must have had a large quantity of meney about him."

Yes; so his captain led me te suppose in his letter," said that gentlemen, rising to search for the letter among his papers. "And it was not on him when he was

found. " Hew de you know?" "Because he had not. I saw his peckets

searched," " And there was no money there," "Well, and what do you suspect? Whom

de you suspect !"

" De you remember Captain Phil Driscell ! He used to be called the Commodere ?"
"Well, Perfectly."

" He is living in this city." " Captain Pail Driscell?"

" The same." "Impossible! Why, he was drowned in the Henest George," said the Captain in

amazed perplexity.
"I den't knew whether he was or net," said Sam energetically; "but he is in Dublin now. I saw him this merning. An' what's more, I saw on him a ring which Bill used always to wear. It was taken that time from Lima-you remember ?"

Captain Dombrain nedded. "Well, the Commedere had it. I saw it with him."

" How did he ebtain it ?"

" It's alsy enough to understand it."

"I certainly den't." "He must have come across Bill, had him plundered and robbed—and—and murdered.

That's how it was," said Sam with the force of conviction. " He wouldn't have done that?" "Weuld'at he? What wouldn't he have

dene? What was too hot or too heavy for him? What did he ever keep his hand from deing? Not," said Sam reflectively, 'that he would ever de it himself, He was toe wise for that. Swarthy Bill was in many scrapes. Se, too, was I. Many. But whe brought us into it. The Commedore. Always the Commodore. An' if I had a been hanged in Acapulco Bay, as I was mear enough being, it ween't for anything I did, but what Captain Phil made me de, an' decied it afterwards."

"And se you think Swarthy Bill came to his end through Captain Phil's deings?" "I am as sure of it as if I saw all that happened during the night-as if I saw him do

"This must be looked up. There is some mystery in this that needs finding out. To begin with, I thought, I always heard that Captain Phil went down with the Honest George and all her treasures."

"So it was said, so I heard myself. But, you see, he didn't," "She went down very suddenly, you knew."

"Ay, souttled-that was the epinion. No one could tell how or why. But I know now. Captain Phil has all her treasures, an' all her meney. An' the men sleepin' at the bettem of the say won't come to claim any of it."

"It is certainly a very strange business altogether," said Oaptain Dombrain penderingly. "How shall we get at the bottom of this business, Sam?" he said at last. "We have nothing but conjecture to follow, Where did you come from now?"

"From Newgate," said Sam, cheerfully. " Newgate ?"

"Ay. I was arrested this morning in Captain Phil's house-and by his directions, know well now-and landed in gaol, from which I escaped by climbing the wall."
"Why," said the naval efficer, "this is

growing more and more perplexing. You must be mistaken about Captain Phil. He went down with the Honest George. ought to knew, for my son went down in her

"She foundered sudden enough," Sam; "but the Commedore didn't go down that escaped, as everyone thought, was Searthy Bli He went down wid the versel saved himself. But Captain Poli get off,

of the consl in the mud." "How nould Swaring Bil have come across him !-how could be have found him a mement Captain Ph I believed they saw

"By accident, I think."

"And so the poor fellow's money is all gone," said Captain Dombrain reflectively. "And there's more nor that lost," said Sam, in a sudden burst of confidence, as he saw the hearty interest which his eld commander took in the fate of the dead sallor, "More than that what do you mean!" saked Dombrain, noticing the unusual strain in the man's voice,

"Ay, more than that. You didn't knew who Swarthy Bill was ?" "I knew him to be an excellent sailor-

the most fearless one that ever drew outlassthe only fault he had being his utter recklessness. I knew him for one that saved my life n time of deadly peril." "I den't mean that," said Sam the Swan.

"We have all had to fight for ourselves, and when we did that we naturally fought for others, too. But that wasn't what I meant." "What was it, then?" "He was --- but whatever else Sam the

Swan said was whispered into Dombrain's "What " orled he, as he heard the words.

"You don't say so. You must be romanoing.
"It's as true as that I am telling it."

"Hew do you know? Did he tell you this himself?" "He did-many a time, when he was in the middle of a carouse, or at the end of it."

"Why didn't he lay claim to it?" "Why didn't he lay claim to it?" Why didn't he do at any time what any other man but bimself would have done? How do I knew? What's the use of talkin' of that? Why would he risk his life-hundreds of times I've known him de it-fer prize-meney that he'd spend when shere going in half an hour? Why! Because he was like ne one in the world but-Swarthy Bill. I waen't very sensible myself, but I couldn't held a andle to him.

"Sam! How could this be proved! He was married once-was he not? Had he any

children?" "I think he had a son. But he used not te spoak much of him. Whatever notions he had in his head—if he had any—it would "His body was taken out of the canal this look as if he didn't like this son to know much about himself. Natural enough." "Yes, I suppose it was. But hew can

all this be proved?-proved, Sam, because this is a weighty business. The beir to a famous name—and—— Do you think the Commodore knew anything of

"No. I'm sure he didn't. Swarthy Bill wasn't the man to speak of it to many. But it's the case."

"Well, Sam, we must look after this. It's bad enough that so gallant a life should be quenched out in the muddy waters of the anal; but the other consequences ought to be and must be prevented. Would he be likely to have papers around or upon him proving this?"

"He might. He used to carry papers sewn up in his saller's coat,"

"What were they about?" "I don't knew. I never saw them. Likely enough about this."

"He was buried in his clothes, I suppose. "Ay, was he. They didn't take much trouble with him." "In that case they must be there still."
"You couldn't tell. He might change his

mind at any time. He was never of the same mind two days—except that whenever he said a thing you might be certain of his carrying it out. Particularly if there was dander in "Well, Sam, this matter must be searched

up and investigated. If there was no mere in it than gratitude, I at any rate should de it, for he saved my life. But there is a great deal more than that - a great deal more. The possession of a famous name and great estates -and, sh ! Sam, I should hope the foundering of the Henest George was accidental. My

peer bey----"
"Maybe it was and may be it wasn't," said Sam, not altegether pleased that any doubt should be thrown on what was settled conviction in his ewn heart, "But where was Captain Phil when she foundered in deep waters ? How was It that no one know until now that he had escaped and was living? How did he come from the bottom of Saraka Bay to Dublin ? How ? Tell me that."

"I declare I believe you are right," said Captain Dombrain; "but if that be se his hands must be red with human life. My sen's death is on his hands. I shall trace this up, and if I can bring proof sufficent against him, I shall have him hung as high as Haman

And you must aid me, Sam, in this."
"Anything that I can de I'll de," said Sam. "Swarthy Bill an' I were old chums. We had knocked about the world tegether all our lives, 'ceptin' when things went a-crocked with us. An' I'll do anything I can to have satisfaction on them as left him lyin' dead in the mud at the bottom of the canel.'

"You must stop in this house. You mustn't ge out lest he might see you, and so detect your presence. I have a notion of my own in regard to this matter. And you must help me out with it. You must remain in this house. I shall show you to your bedroom.'

And so Captain Dombrain, stumping ever the floor exactly as Swarthy Bill might have done, if the waters of the canal had not quenched the life out of him, showed his strange guest to his sleeping place.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GRAVE GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

Captain Phil weke up in a state of easy contentment the morning of the day succeeding the interment of the drewned man. He had nothing now to render him uneasy or to distress himself about. Swarthy Bill was in his grave in the grim city churchard, buried deep down; and buried with him was all knowledge of the Captain's antecedents. Dead men tell no tales, and the wandering saller's tongue was et lied forever. Similarly, Sam the Swan, though living, had his mouth pretty well closed, too. The circumstances pointing to him as the murderer of the sailor might be made well nigh everwhelming; but even if these failed, which was unlikely, he was sure to be caught for ether effences, that one in particular which Swarthy Bill had inadvertently mentioned, and for which he had been so long a fugitive from justice. For the rest, the Commedere had seen too many men sent hurriedly to their long account, had been in so many adventures where men's lives were hardly considered worth the cost of the powder that unapped their fragile threads, to bestow a thought upon the fate of

It was late when he awoke, and the sun

Of these matters the Commedore teck no Swarthy Bil He went down wid the versel notice. Suddenly, however, his glance, and keen up, and so eaved himself. Yee, falling on the canal bank, was arrested. A faw people formed a cluster, evidently diswhy Swa try Bill, once Captain Phil set ing from their excited gentures. From time eyes upon nim, should be lying at the bettom to time they turned and looked in the direction of Bermuda House, some pointing as they did so with ontestretoned hand. For him and were pointing at himsel'. But a moment's consideration showed him that, in view of the screen and the heavy ourtains,

that was impossible. Still, what could it be ? What were they talking about? What were they peinting towards his house for ? What subject of such everwhelming interest occupied the attention of the ever-increasing group?

It must have been semething of unusual interest that made each hurrging traveller at wy his footsteps, join the gathering, and, engaging in the discussion, stay there. By fresh accessions the small group was gradually swelling into the dimensions of a crowd. Phil's wonderment grew with the grewth of the crowd. What could it be?

Finally, a man who had been the central figure of the eriginal group, and from whom seemed, as it were, to radiate the intelligence that had such manifest attractions for all broke from the crowd, and, turning up the angular laneway, advanced in the direction of the house. A scattered fragment of the assemblage, like a ragged tall, streamed after him. Soon he passed so far that the gable of the house shut him out from view. Could he be coming to him, and if so, what message did he bring—what was his business?

He was coming to him, for, listining intently at his bedroom door, Phil heard the knook at the hall door, and Jake's shuffling feotateps preceeding to epen it. There was a hurried conversation, the purpert of which the listener failed to catch; but, in the subdued exclamations that fell on his care, it did seem as if it were something unusual and strange that formed the subject of discourse. He was all impatience to knew what it could be. There did not seem to be any immediate intention on the part of the persons at the deer to terminate it, either, much to Phil's intense annoyance. Aftermany vindictive caths, he was about calling to Jake to come up, when and. denly the door closed and the feetsteps of the latter were heard ascending the stairs.

The Captain withdrew into his bedroom and awaited the coming of his servitor. "Well, Jake," said he, before the latter came well within view, "what is it? What is it all about? What the everlasting devil burst of passion, as the face of the earless sailor came within view. "Have you seen a

ghoat? Sink you to -The appearance of the serviter indeed justified the question, if it did not fully justify the vehemence with which it was put. The blood had fled from the man's face until it had grown perfectly livid-as livid as the tanned hue it generally bere would permit of. It might have belonged to the body of a man dead for some days, so ghastly with fear and terror it was. The short-cropped hair on his head stood upright, leeking like the stubbly back of a poroupine; and his lips, drawn

back from his teth, quivered visibly. "Why, in the name of all the devile, den't you speak? What's amiss? What brings these cut-throat land-lubbers around my

house ?" It was with no little difficulty that the earless man controlled his trembling lips sufficiently to enable him to speak. But when he did, the only words he said were : "Swarthy Bill !"

"What about him? He's buried and d-d slready. There's six feet of clay ever him, and \_\_\_\_\_"
"There ain't," said Jake shudderingly.

"There sin't what? Sink yeu into brimstone! Why don't you speak!"
"Swarthy Bill it—out of the grave." "Out of what? Who has been putting these old woman's notions in your head?"

"It's true enough," said Jake, whilst the whites of his eyes grew gradually yellow.
"What? What is true?" "Swarthy Bill is out of his grave-ooffin

"Coffin and all! Who said that!" asked Captain Phil, pausing.

The people enteids. The man that rap. ped at the door."

"Out of the grave ! said the Captain gravely and slowly. "If he is, it's because he was

lifted out."
"No," said Jake.
"No!" said Captain Phil, glancing at him with some asteniahment. "Ne! What de "He's come out hisself," said Jake, whilst

the pale dreps of perspiration stood out clearly on his brown fershead, and the froth gathered in white specks in the corners of his mouth. The Captain watched him keenly for a moment or twe, then glanced quickly about as if

he were looking for some weapon handy. Perhaps he was thinking of old times, when a marlins-spike er a belaying-pin put a prompt end to irritating language.
"You're dreaming, Jake," he whispered, in vehement passion, between his olimohed

teeth. "or drunk." "I'm not," said Jake, with but little attention to his master's fierceness of manner In the overwhelming fear that was making his skin shiver and creep. "He was here

last night. "Here! Whe was here!"

"Swarthy Bill."
"Swarthy Bill! Don't you know that Bill is under the clay-under the clay so deep that an earthquake couldn't shake him ous of

"No matter. He's cut of it now. And he was here last night. I saw him,' "You saw him?"

"I did." "Close that door, Jake," said the Uaptain mere softly, and not, as Jake in the middle of his ewn terrors could perceive, without some inkling of dread, 'and come in. Let's talk this matter over. What's this you say about his being here?"

"He was here last night." "Swarthy Bill ?"

"Ay."
"Who saw him?" "I did."

"Where-when ?"

"When I awoke out of my sleep, after mid-"I knew you were dreaming," said the Commedore, with a sceffing laugh.
"Ne more than I am now," said Jake with

ghastly earnestness.
"See, Jake," said the Captain, in low, measured tones, "you and I often saw men let down into the deep water, with or with-out a cannon-ball to their feet. There was Isss then to keep them down than with a load of clay over their breasts-wasn't

there ?' Jake glanced around at the door as if he expected to see some of them enter thereby, but answered act "Wasn't there? repeated the Captain im-

patiently and angrily.

"There was," gloemly assented Jake,

"And none of them ever came on deck again ?

"I-I believe not," said Jake. contemple, the ca whisper still, and catching the earless man by the shoulder as it he would shake courage tot. him, "we saw others flung overbaard—

[ATHERICENIES First, Falling Sickhow you know, and they never came back-

did tuey?' "Don't talk of those things," said Jake nervenely; 'the men below is waiting to see

"Waiting to see me! What does he want with me?"

"I don't know. He wants to see you." "I hope Jake-I hope, said Captain Phil with a glance whose keepness was not unmixed with a socwl, "that you haven't, been blabbing."
"No I haven't" said Jake with, for the

first time during the interview, an appearance

"That's right," said Phil, with resumed enfidence. "And new, Jake, what do they cenfidence. want with me-what de you think they want

with me ?" "He's lying in his coffin above the clay and they want to tell you as you're the only one who knew him."

"Then it's really a fact?"

"I am certain it is." "Then," said the Commodere after a pause, some people must have lifted him-must have raised the coffic for some purpose.

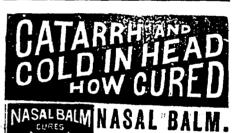
Jake made no reply, but shook his bead.
"What purpose could they have, Jake?"
But Jake make no reply. Judging by the fresh look of fear that had gathered into his eyes, it was clear that he was thinking of some other thing that caused him terror. A cloud of unnameable dread seemed to encom-

Captain Phil, seeing this, said : "I'll ge down and see him, Jake. Will you come with me? Though, perhaps, better not," he added, as he glanced at the dazed look of his companion, "Remain here : I shall go alone."

( To be conitnued. )

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Mission of Educated Women.

Mrs. M. F. Armstrong in the Popular Science Monthly for March, replies to Mr. Grant Allan's article in a previous number of the Monthly, "Plain Werds on the Woman Question;" (part of which was given in tals journal of Dacember) as fellows: Generous recognition is at once given of the beauty of the possible home, and of the power and importance of the weman who creates it; but that this is weman's only field is emphatically donted. There are now open to her many channels through which she can inflaence the race, and the question is raised as to whether the advantage in this respect is altogether on the sile of the married weman. Two or three of the elder women in the group, who have had long and variet experience as teachers, ask of it is not probable that among the many children who have come into their hands there are not some, at least, who ewe more to their acheel environment than to the home life. Tuey claim that they, as teachers, should be oredited with the influence which, in the nature of things, is inseparable from the responsibility which is put upon them. "To us," they say, "and not to the already everburdened wife and mother, is in view, aim for anything less tran the best? The education of English and American secial condition, but because of their peculiar showing, these women should remain unmarried, and, if this involves a sacrifice en their part, it is left for him to show us that such sacrifice is ignoble, or in any sense threatening to the public welfare." Reat Housekeeping Bevices.

"I den't see hew you accomplish so much," I observed to a friend, who lives in a flat and does the most of her own work.

"It's by finding out the best and easiest methods of keeping house that I succeed," she replied. "Now, in furnishing, etc., I know that if I read up what artistic people and those who write about household scenomics have so carefully prepared, I shall learn much. Then I out out and put into scrap books all that I olip from newspapers, etc., about how to keep house; and, besides all this, I use my own common sense, which gees a good way, I assure you, in inraishing

and heusekeeping." We were seated in a room where the speaker was busy making a carpet, the ground of which was gray, with a broken and involved pattern in green, rather difficult to match.

the right way-we don't bind carpets any more, as they wear much better by being simply turned in and tacked down. I first, however, lay two breadths on the floor and match the figures accurately, then I take a carpet needle and thread and tack the breadths together in several places, at points and intersections of figures, by taking a few atitohes, and then tying the ends of the thread int; a knot. This must be done securely, then the figures will net slip out of place when I turn the carpet over to sew it. If, in tacking this way, I find one edge is fuller than the other, so that it puckers a little when it is sewed, I do not worry, as it will come out right finally."

HOW TO SEW AND LAY CARPETS,

" Having now prepared the carpet for sewing, I cut the two breadths apart, and then put dewn the third breath and match the breadths are matched and out. In laying down the breadths I allow a little, of course, it will be cordially received if, as is claimed, pounds a dictance of 12 miles. The gun is for turning in. This should not be forgetten. Now I am ready to turn my carpet on the l wrong side, and sew my breadths together haps a leader in the new enterprise, states Government \$1,500. with an over-seam, or by putting my needle that the guid air would be distributed just as the other. I would say that I do not take my stitches in so wing the carpet through the whole thickness, only the under half remember, in this way the etitches can lie closer together, and the edges be securely fastened without danger of drawing open when laid down, and the seams will not be heavy nor further remarked, "but before we are done the thread show on the right side."

"When the curpst is put down it should be stretched rather tightly so that it will not wrinkle. After is has been down a fow days and used, I find in most cases that the 'nuckers' in the seams has disappeared, but, if not, I wet them with clean, cold water, and then, when the carpst dries, I find it But, come into a room I have just finished and see what I have done there.'

FINING UP A ROOM NEATLY.

It was another chamber, the walls of which were of a light blue tinted paper with a gilt border. The floor was covered with a matting of all blue and white in checks. A prettily draped stand stood where the stove had formerly been, and it had a teasest on it of blue and white China. Some levely lace curtains at the windows, I thought at first, were new, but, finally recognized them as some eld ones renewed. The room was certainly very pretty and enticing.

"I did everything in this room myself," she said with pardonalle pride, "I papered the walls with this cheap but nicely tinted paper, and then bought the gilt border for a contrast. The matting was some old kind that I had which was very much solled, but I washed it with salt and water so that it is now theroughly clean. I used a pint of salt to half a pailful of soft water mederately warm, and dried it quickly with a seft cloth. Twice during the season will probably be sufficient washing for this room, but maiting much used would require it somewhat

MAKING CURTAINS EOOK NEAT. "How did you make those curtains look

no nicely?" I inquired. "It's a job to do up lace curtains or mus-lin either, but this is the best way I have found. Before washing I tacked all around them narrow strips of white cotten cloth an inch or two wide. I then dissolved a little seds in milk-warm water and put in the curtains, where they remained for half an hour while I stirred and pressed them accasional ly. I took them out and wrung them-re ther aqueezing than wringing. They were then placed in cold water for an hour, and then I washed them carefully in scap and warm

water, but net hot: "After this I washed again in clean water rather hotter than the last. I rinsed them in blueling water—only alightly blue, unless the curtains are very yellow. I gave them a wringing next in clean towals and they were ready for starohing. The staroh was made according to the usual process, but it was olear and good. I would say that it should bo thin for muslic and very thin for lace. It's a good way to stir a few times round in the starch while boiling a wax or aperm caudle, or to put in a small piece of white wax; if the latter is used it should be melied

again. On the fleer of an unoccupied room I defective draught is cheked with seet. The of any scientific experiments to determine the apread down a comple of sheets—eas under liver, whese function is to secrete from the fact. Mr. Ralph Allen of Delavan, Ill., however, other for each curtain, or rather, half a blood the carbon not carried out in the form ever, gives to the Jersey Bulletin a little excurtain. I then shock each curtain with as of carbonic acid in the act of respiration, does elitimos and laid it down smoothly, the edges of the sheet. I then planed down the top and back only, as the other sides will come perfectly straight without pinning. After leaving them to dry theroughly I removed the strips of cloth and hung the curtains to the windows at once, as they should not be folded. If I had desired to put them away for geological period in the Indian Ocean. This applied I should have relied them lightly in a continent, stretching east and west, is suploose, noft rell and wrapped them in blue paper or cetten cloth. The former is preferable, however, but either way, I should have assured myself that the blue dye did not rub off, and then I would have laid them where no weight could have pressed against them."

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DECORATING A STOVE. "That stand with the tea-set on it looks very pretty where the stove once steed." I remarked.

"The stove is still there," she answered, to my surprise. "I left it up, as it would be handy in case of sickness through the summer to have up one stove if needed, as I have so few conveniences. It is concealed, however, by a light, pine frame. It consists of a square top-sval tops are prettier, perhaps-to which I fitted four legs a little given the power to lead and direct the yeath higher than the stove. I then draped the of the race. Would you have us, with that frame with this bine and white flowered oreton, as the material must be thick enough to conceal the store. It has an unchildren is, in the main, in the hands of der drapery, as you see, which is tacked en women, and this not because of an anomalous quite tult and falls to the floor. The upper drapery I made still fuller so that it would fitness for the work. On Mr. Allen's ewn fall gracefully. The festoes may be arshowing these women should remain unrapged in any style one fancies, enly care should be taked that some of them should nearly fail to the bottem of the under drapery, or the stand will not look well. Some wemen trim them also with woolen or ces-ton cerds, according to the material used, and then hang tassels wherever they will be effective,"

"New, see hew convenient it is," said my friend; as, whenever a fire is needed, I can easily remove the frame, and the little tea-set may be very useful also in slok-D085."

PAPERING THE WALLS.

"Did you not have some difficulty in getting off the eld paper that was on this

" Net at all; and I removed every bit of it, as eld paper should never be left on the wall. It was easily done, by simply wetting It with warm weter. After it was all of, I wiped she plaster ever with carbolic acid to purify it. The disagreeable eder will seen disappear, and you can then be aure that there is nothing infectious lurking in the walls. I used corn-starch pasts for Now, in making this carpet, I have found putting on the new paper, as it does not turn sour ner stain the paper.'

Emma S. Allen.

## DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

COLD AIR ON TAP.

The Philadelphia Record is authority for the statement that capitalists in that city are about preparing to serve cold air about the city as gas or water is served. It states that chilled air is now furnished from a certalu manufactory to customers within a few blocks, and it is intended to nurse this little nucleus until a large and profitable system ta hatched. It is proposed by laying the pipes deep and coasing them with a non-conducting substance, to force cold air from the central factory into market houses, abattoirs, at res and even private residences. In

A gentleman, who the Record says is perthrough one edge and bringing it back through | gas is; that he had been securing patents and getting capital for the last few months, and that the company he is organizing will immediately put its plans into effect in Priladelphia, the home company reserving the rights for Pennsylvania and New Jercey. People may laugh at us," this gentlemen they will be thanking us, and no house will have all motern conveniences without colair. No more het work rooms, no more hot offices and sweltering totlors underground. Next aummer it will be possible to advise: "Go turn the apigot and gool off." tomers will not be charged by metres, but the cost of using a cold-air spiget will be so much a month or quarter.

Samuel P. Sadtler, professor of industrial chemistry it the University of Pennsylvania, who has been considering the idea of manufacturing and distributing cold air in they have ever done so it was only for a short cities, thinks the coheme is not only feasible time and at an hour when they were not like. but also desirable. The mechanical difficulties," remarked the professor, when interviewed on the subject, " may seem great but they are not insurmountable. Very nearly perfect non-conducting covers for pipes are new made near Philadelphia, and the manufacture of the cold air is unquestionably possibly. Many refrigerators now used in private houses are a nulsance, and cold air would be a big improvement over them. It ought to be much less expensive,

too, especially when ice is \$10 a ton.

The expansion process, cooling air by rarefying it, is used explusively on ocean steamships, and the machinery for this procees has been brought to a very high degree of perfection. All chilled meats which are shipped from Australia and America to England are kept during the voyage in chambers cooled by expanded air, but I think the ammenia process is the best on land, where no danger arises of causing leaks at air-tight joints by the rooking of a ship."

A HEROIC OPERATION.

All persons stilloted with obesity will be nterested to hear of the surgical operation which has just been performed at Paris upon M. Hiroguelle, a well-known literary man, whose fame as a gourmet is only squaled by that which he has achieved with his pen. Unable to bring himself to to abandon the delights of his native culsine, or to submit to the Sparran diet and severe regimen pre-cribed by the "Banting" process, he placed himself in the hands of Drs. Marx and Demars. The latter, after putting him under coloroform, raised his outicle, and out away tures pounds of adipose tissue. The skin was then stitched up, and a week later M. Hiroguelle had quite recovered from the effects of the operation, which is known as "de graissage," and bids fair to become the rage among fat men.

WHY THE NEGRO'S SKIN IS BLACK.

In an article in the Baltimore Sun Prof. Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins University, discusses the question of the number of races and shows that whatever the number, color is accounted the most distinctive characteristle of the race. The color of the negre has been attributed to the deficiency of oxygen in or it into one pan and half into another.

Then I dipped the curtains in, wringing them into the list not sufficiently consumed, and so the tisthe warm air he had breathed. Owing to a

not fully do its work in the tropics, and a comparatively large quantity of carbon is retained in the system, frequently, it is said, to the point of disease. The place of origin of the negro and dark races of India and New Guinea is said to have been Lemuria, a continent supposed to have existed in a fermer posed to have embraced New Guinea the Melayo-Pelynesian Archipelago, Ceylon, Madagasoar, and part of Africa. The dark celor common to the people of all these regions is supposed to have originated in Lemuris anterior to the period of submergence of it: more lew-lying parts. NOTES.

A new German water-pipe is made of glass covered with a ceating of asphalt and fine gravel. The advantages claimed are resistance to ground moisture and to solds and sikalies, and impermeability to games.

The according of the beres of modren cannon by the new powders in use is claimed to be due to the fact that upon ignition all of the powder is not turned to gas, some of it re-maining in a field state. It is this latter which does the scoring by being thrown with such force against the metal of the gun that the resulting action is very similar to that of a sand blast for cutting glass.

WAVE-POWER.

Only a small pertien of the world's supply of the energy exists in its coal, and ear industries have in reserve the power of the sunbeams, of the tides, and of the waves. Even the last might suffice for man's necessities, a rolling wave 20 teet high exerting a ferce of about one ton per square feet. The average force of ocean waves has been estimated to be 611 peands per square fost during summer, and 2 086 pounds during the winter months. A force of 6,983 pounds has been known during a heavy gale.

THE MOON'S HEAT MEASURED.

The problem of measuring the moon's heat has been solved at last by Mr. C. V. Boys, one of the professors of South Kensington, Lendon. By means of quartz filaments he has preduced a thermopile of almost in oredible delicacy. By this remarkable apparatus he can render sensible the heat of a candle up to the distance of a mile and threequarters, and by directing the minute disk of she instrument to the meen he has shown that the warmth received from its reflected light is equal to that given out by a candel at twenty-one feet distant. Observation seems to show that although the moon's face is under the blezs of an unclouded sun for fourteen days, it remains, comparatively osel, and that whatever heating it does ultimately receive is rapidly gained and as rapid-

VORACIOUS WORKS,

Silkworms when newly hatched scarcely weigh one-quarter of an ounce, yet in the course of their life, which only lasts about thirty-five days, they will consume between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds of leaves.

MOCHA COFFEE. The real Mecha coffee comes only from Yemen, an Arabian province. The greater part of the exported Mucha never sees Yemen, but is brought from the East Indies to Mocha and there shipped further. Not a bean of the best Moona passes out of Constantinople.

A HUGE CANNON.

Probably no simple aggregation of figures gives such a wonderful idea of the advance in nodern warfare us the description of the new a miauto. Every time it goes off it costs the

### FARM AND GARDEN.

HORSES AT REST.

There are some ourious facts about the disposition of horses to be down. To a hard working horse repose is almost as great a neorasity as good food, but tired as ne may be he is often shy about lying down, even when a nice clean had of straw is provided for him. The writer once rode a mare seventy miles in a single day. The stable in which she was for the night was as comfortable in every way as it could be made, yet she stood the whole night through. She ate her cats and hay and then went to eleep, leaning forward with her breast against the manger. There are horses that have never been seen to lie down, and if ly to be seen. No marks have ever been discovered upon their coats which would indioate that they had been lying down. A herse is recalled now that occupied for fifteen years, from the time he was two years old, the first stall in grandfather's stable. Up to the hour he died no one had ever seen him lying down, and several times after wearisome drives of shout eight or ten hours a watch was placed on him to see if during the night he would lie down, but he was never caught in that position, and he would not be tempted to recline by even the sweetest and cleanest of bedding. He died literally upon his feet. He was taken sick, and in giving him a drench frem a long-necked bottle, with his head pulled up to a beam, he suddenly fell back and expired.

Unless a horse lies down regularly his rest cannot be complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen, and while it is true that horses that alcop in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would continue to work for many years longer and perform their work much better if they rested naturally. Young horses from a country stable may refuse to lie down when put into a stable in town, and the habit may be confirmed unless inducements are offered. Horses can be taught to lie down, and they can also be taught to be as neat and cleanly in their habits as individuals.

It is a very rare thing for horses afflicted with a disease that superinduces fever to lie down. They will stand up until nature becomes completely exhausted and their limbs refuse to enstain. They have an instinct which traches them that if they lie down it may be difficult for them to get upon their feet again. A sick horse, because of his evident knowledge of his own condition and his inability to communicate the symptoms and the nature of it, commends himself to human sympathy mere than any other animal. Horses have a horror of death, and especially dread death in their own kind. A horse may be sick in company with a stableful of horses and the others will not notice him at all, but the mement he dies there is consternation threughout the entire stable. A horse may be absolutely fearless of every inanimate thing that comes to his notice, but will be frightened beyond measure at the sight of one

second pan and wring them out in towels | succe are laden with it as a chimney with a | than slow milking. But we are not aware perions that well illustrates the difference. His boy was learning to milk, and tock two and a hell pounds of milk. The boy could get only seven to nine pennds. The evidence in favor of fast milking was pretty conclusive -provided the time in milking was all the difference that affected the flow. The faut milker may have been more agreeable to the cow, and his manner of milking may have been more agreeable. The bungling of the bey may have been post vely anneying to the cow. This would affect her "giving down," as it is called. It may have as much to do with the variation in the yield as the difference in time of drawing the mik had. You must please the cow if you want her to do her best More or less milk is secreted during milking—as saliva is secreted during eating. If the cow is annoyed, it checks the secretion of milk ; if pleased, it atimulates it. For these reasons, it is important to have fast milkers, who are good natured and agreeable te the cows.

> THE BLOOD THAT GIVES SPEED AND ENDUR-ANCE.

It is a fact that the island of Great Britain has preduced the greatest race of men we have had, and, too, the mest valuable breeds of our domestic animals with the exception of our demestic of the merino

sheep. It is understood that the first settlers of England were from Gaul or France, and that they took with them their demestic

animals, Cenar thought so well of the horses of England that he took many of them to Rome and they were considered so valuable that they were in great demand throughout the empire

for quite a period.

This shows that they had fine horses from first knowlege of them,

When the Romans held the island the native horse was largely crossed with the Roman herse, though the result of the cross is not stated. There were running horses imported to England about 900, and a law was passed in 950 prehibiting the expertation of horses. William the Conquerer took great pains in improving the English heree by importing horses from Spain and other countries. As Spain had been conquered by the Saracene, their horses were largely of Eastern origin. William had cause to feel well toward his horse, as he owed to his cavairy his viotory at Hastings and the kingdom of England. Hannibal ewed his victory at Candia to his

In the wars of the Crusades the eastern warriors could not stand the charge of the western warrier, nor could the eastern horse withstand the charge of the western horse

Yet it was seen that the eastern herse had more beauty, speed and endurance to last long marches, and the Crusaders thought so well of them that on their return they took many of them back with them. The cross was good, as the progeny had more speed, beauty and endurance than the English horse, and it had, too, more size than the Arabian. Henry the Eighth decreed that no stallion

under fifteen hands should run at large, and all mares likely to breed undersized, or ill shapen produce be destroyed. The exportson of horses was stricky prohibited by Elizabeth.

It was a fliny to export a horse to Suct. land. Though the blood of the Arabian has done much toward making the English

not of late years proved well, and the cause must be the superiority of the English horse to the Arabian. One writer states: The superiority of the English and American plood horse comes from various crosses mad with the Arabian that they nesson. certain amount of cell blood that is not blood

The form, the shape of an anima!, indicates at once whether it is last or slow.

The form of the elephant, buffalo, ox, bear, hall-dog and draw horse, show they must be law in their movements, while the shape of the gazel'e, antelope, deer greyhound, racir and tratter show they must be fleet.
It is the aim of the breeder of the racer and

tro ter to so breed them that their form and shape will give the greatest speed, the same as deta shipbuilder shape his ship to give the most speed. The builder of the sulky tries to make it as strong and as light as can be. The shape of the racer and trotter being

such as to give great speed, and the trotter inheriting largely the blood of the thorough bred, he must natura ly greatly resemble non in form and shaps. It was said of Dexter. Ludy Thorn, Goldsmith Maid, Princess, Huntress, Fearnaught and others how bloodlike they looked, how much they in form and shape resembled the thoroughbred, and it is equally true as to Mand S., Sunol and ctrers. Oge English writer in speaking of the re-

semblance of the trotter to the thoroughbred, states he believes I t some of the half or three quarter bred horses of England be trained to trot than they would show as great speed as many of the trotters; that their blood would cause them to keep up speed for a long distance. There can be ne doubt but that some of the thoroughbreds can be trained to trot, so that in a few generations they wil make fast time at the trotting gait. Ethan Allen's running mate was made to

cot in three minutes by been driven with Ethan. The fact that the grandam of the factest trotter we have was thoroughbred and by Boston ; that the second fastest troiter's grandam was thoroughbred, by Lexington; son of Boston, and that the third fastest trotter's grandam was thoroughbred, and by Lexington, shows how much blood of the troroughbred has done in given endurance and staying qualities to the trotter to cary his speed to the finish.

It is a fact that some cold-blooded trotter will trot a quarter or a half fact, but their gold blood causes them to gult en the last half. They lack the lasting or staying qual itles of the thoroughbred to keep up their speed on the last half.

One writer states that the western and southern troiters have more of the bleed of the thoroughored than have the east irn trottere, and they have for the last 20 years won the most of the races in the grand ciroult; that the sestern horses would win a tations. heat or two and then the western and southern hurses would go on and win the race, and he believed it was the lack of the blood of the thoroughbred in the eastern trotters that onused them to quit, and that it was the blood of the thoroughbred in the western and conthern tretters that caused them to last and win. It can be seen what a powerful factor the blood of the thoroughbred is in speed, sofurance and staying qual tles to the trotter .- ["X" in Turf Field and Farm.

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thoroughbred what he is, it has not done all, as the first horses of E gland were not to be despised. Had they been bred and trained for speed it is possible that they might have been as good as are horses of England to-day.

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## Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS-BOARDMAN -May 15, in Kilvamanagh Church. Wm. Hawkint, R I.O., son of the late Mr. John Hawkins, of Coel-cullen, county Kilkenny, to Miss Maryanne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Boardman, Oulart, oc. Wexford.

PLUNKETT-DUNN-May 11, at St. Andrew's, Westlandrew, Dablin, Thomas, second son of the late Michael Plunket; to Emma, second daughter of Michael Dann, 9 Lower Pembroke st., Dablia.
RREVES-HARRINGTON-At Athy, Anthony

Reever, Reevemount, to Bridget Harrington, Geraldine, Athy.

#### DIED.

Andrews-May 17, Edward Andrews, 58 Meat street Dublin, aged 18 years. BLACK—May 15, at his residence, Royal Hospital, Dublic, Sargeant-major P. Black, a native of Tipperary. Breman-May 29, at Maryborough, Themas

M. Bremen, merchant, aged 52 years. CARROLL-May 22, at his residence, Mernington, Droghada, Mr. Michael Carroll aged 8f years.
CUMMINGS-May 19, at her residence, 2

Mountjoy street, Dublin, Anne, wife of Rotert John Cummigs, after a tedieus Ill-DONNERY-May 18, at her residence, Bedferd

Cottage, Berkeley road Dablin, Jane Donnery, aged 44 years.

Dalton—May 18, at her residence, Main

street, Bray, Catherine Critchley, daughter of the late John Dalton, salesmaster.

DOYLE-May 18, at her residence, 134 Cerk
st., Dublin, Miss Ustherine Doyle. DORAN-May 28, at 19 Upper Ormend quay, Dublin Miss Eliza Doran, aged 66 years.

GREEN-May 19, at his residence, West Gate, Dregheda, Annison D. Green, aged 67 years.
GRAHAM—May 21, at her residence, Main streec, Gorey, Maria, wife of Wm.

Graham HALL-May 21, at his residence, No. 19 Hartatronge at., Limerick, of typheid fover Wm. J. Hall, Engineer to Limerick Harbor Board,

JONES-May 17, at his residence, 55 Thorncastle street Ringsend, Dublin, after a long and painfull illness John Jenes, aged 58 Years. KIEBAN-May 19, at Painstown, Duniser,

co. Louth, Mary, relict of the late Jame Kieran. KENNEDY - May 28, at No 8 Mary's lane, Dublan, Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, relict of the late William Kennedy.

Kananagu—May 23, as his residence, Moneygurren, co., Wexford, Michael Kavanagh, aged 75 years. KEATHING-May 21, at Summerhill, Ennis-kerry. Catherine Keathing, for many years the faithful and valued nurse in the

family of W R. La Fanu, E.q. LEAHY - Mty 24, at 29 Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, Etlen Mary, youngest daughter of W. J. and Katey Leay. LAWLOR-May 18, at 19 Jane place, Dublin, P. tisch Lawlor, after a chort illness.
MARKEY-May 21, at her residence, 7 Tem-

pl. View, Broadstone, Dublin, Mrs. Elmankey, aged 78 years.

McDonnell.—May 16, at his residence, 1 residence, 1 residence, 2 residence

age 1 66 yeare. MURLAND -- May 20, at his residence, Nutley, Buoterstown, co. Dablin James, W. Murland E q , aged 76 years.

MAGILL - slay 18, at his residence, Chord road, Dreghede, Mr. Wm. Magill.

Mooney - May 18, at his residence, 53 North Course of Dahlin, Mr. Caristopher Mooney, ago: 30 years. McEcoy-May 25, at his residence, 32 Went-worth place, D iblin, after a torrors ill-

nose, John McEery, aged 66 years. McGrane-May 23, at Boally, Dandrum, to. Dable, John, second son of Edward eror Isabella McGrane. McFaren-May 27, at St. Francis X celer's Falsack, N.B., Rev. Charles McEntee, Third son of Charles McEiteo Cabrath,

Toronto House, Monaghan McK sight -- May 20, ot Aribencoon, Navan, Jam, wife of Thomas M. Knight, agen 75

O'HARR-May 21, at his residence, Water on Nawry, Peter O'Haro.
Ormonde - May 22, at 6 Stephen's green,
Dablin, the wife of John Ormonde.

Philips -May 13, at his residence, Mountin linek, M. Pillion, V S., aged 71 years. Syme-At Holler street, Dablin, the wife of Wan, Goofrey Symo, Hibirolan Benk, Bray. Scelly-At Scr Fit ick Dunn's Hesp tal, Danin, Thomas Scully, second ellest son of the late Thomas Soully, P.L.G., Sand-

wich place. SHERIDAN-May 7, at his residence, Kilna-1 ck, county Cavan, James Shoridan, Etch-Postmaster, Kilnaleck.

Sullinan-May 12, William Kirby Sullivan, Pa. D., M.R I.A., President of Queen's College, Cork, agen 68 years. STEPHENSON-May 13, at 15 Pitt street, Dublin, Mrs. Jane Stephenson, Thompson-May 11, at 31 Phasant street,

Darlin, Martha Josephine, wife of James Thompson, of Dawson street, WESTON-May 12, at Dollanstown, Kiloock, co. Kldaro, after a short illness, John

Joseph, youngest son of Wm. Weston. WACKETT-May 20, at 2 Newbridge Cottage, Navan, Thomas Wackett, aged 29 years. Whalan-May 20, at his residence, 28 Belvidere road, Duclin, Michael A. Whelan, manager United Ireland, aged 39 years. WHELAN-May 17, at Bath avenue, Dublin,

Margaret Whelan, Warson-May 22, at 7 Upper Sherrard street, Dublin, Teress, youngest daughter of the late William Watson.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indiamissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catharrh, Asthma-and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, L will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, namine this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Black, Rochester N. Y. 28-10-cow

'Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves as night; they make one's hands so soft.' Ah ! And de you sleep with your hat on?'

The disagreeable sick headache, and fenltemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single desc of McGALE'S Butternut Pills.

In the pelice station—' This man says that there was an int.lerable noise in his street iast night? How could that be? Where were you? 'But, sergeant, if that were

true would it not have waked me up ?

a visit to Ireland. The second Catholic Spanish congress is to

be held at Saragones. The Downger-Duchess mother to the Queen of Italy goes to Mass afoot.

A monastery for Passionist Fathers is being erected at Normandy, Me.

The marriage centract of Mary Queon of Scats is about to be seld by auction.

The learned Jesuits are outlawed in Switzerland the same as they are in Germany. Count Tasffe has been made Chanceller of the Order of Leepold by the Austrian Emperer.

M. de Silva, a C. tholio Portuguese, has prepared a prayer book in the Singhalese language.

Rev. F. Lewis, a French Capuchin priest, has gene to ladis in the hope of being allowed to tend lepers. The degree of Doster of Divinity has been

comferred on Catholic pricate by two Dutch non-Catholic Universities. Cardinal Manning will be the subject of Mr. Stead's character sketch in the "Review"

of Raviews." The geld cross of the order "Pro Ecclesia et Port.nce " has been conferred by the Peps on Rev. Dr. Joseph, Superier General of the Christian Brothers.

The American College in Rome was formerly an old convent, and was presented to the Bishops of America in 1857 by Pope Pius IX. as a house for American students.

According to the Observateur Français, the cause of the best figation of Jean of Arc has lately made considerable progress, new documents having been submitted to the Help

The value of the personal setate in the United Kingdom of his Majesty, Dam Luiz I, King of Portugal, who died on the 19th of October last, intestate, has been swern at £19.740.

A perfect'y unique bit ef silver has been seld. It is an incomes boot that was part of the plate of Remsey Abbey, founded mure then mine centuries ago. The menks belonged te the Benedictine Order.

Lerd Salisbury has explained to a correspondent that the result of the recent negotia-tions with the Vatioan respecting marriages in Malta only affects unions in which neither party is of the Catholic religion.

The Hely Father has addressed a congrainlatory letter to the Bishop of Montpillier on the occasion of the celebration of the sixth centenary of the Montpellier University, which was founded by Pope Nicholas IV.

Miss Josephine Crowfeather, daughter of Spotted-Tail and a fuli-blooded Sioux maiden, has just taken yows as a Benedictine Nun in the convent of that Order, North Dakota. Miss Crowfeather is highly educated and accomplished and reflects credit on her

Most Rev. Dr. Egan, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, has appointed Rev. P. F. Flynn to the pastoral charge of Trinity Without, vacant by the death of Rev. Father Nelan, P.P. Father Flyon has been administrator in this parish for ever eight Years.

Lady Florence Dixie's book, "Gloriana; er, the Revelution of 1900," premises to be a great success. The Queen has accepted a copy. Lady Florence has also presented copies to the Prince of Wales, the Premier, and Mr. Gladstone,

The Hon. William J. Onshan, of Chicago, to whose energy and organizing power the Baltimore Cataolio Congress owed se much of its success, publishes in the Chicago se the silent watch kert by the wives, chil-Statesman the programme of a "World's dres and sweethbarts of the thirty more in

Mgr. Von Schreiber, the Archbishep of Bamberg, is dead. The deceased prelate was bern in 1819; and premoted to the See of Bamberg by Pius IX, in July, 1875. This is the second death in the ranks of the German Episcopate wishin a week.

The Duchesse de Persigny, a daughter of the ill-fated Marshell Ney, Prince of Moscow, died at Canner. Her doath severs one of the very few remaining links botween the First and Second Empires. The Duchesse played an impertant part in the social posi-tion of Napoleon III.

A meeting of Irishmen resident in Lendon, at the offices of the Irish National League, formed a committee for the purpose of raising a fund to acquire the original medels by Foley, from which the bronze figures of the O'Connell menument in Dutlin were cast.

The Holy Father has declared St. Francis Xavier the principal patren of the discose of Green Bay, Wiscensin, with all the distintive benera that are due to primary patrone of lecalities, dispensing, however, the faith-ful from the obligation of hearing Mass and of abstaining from service works on his feast.

A curious and valuable discovery of aitar utensile has just been made in North Wales, near Mr. Pritohard Morgan's residence, Dol-gelly. Close to the spot is the ancient menastery of Liancilltyd, and it is assumed that the vessels must at one time have belonged to the monks, who, during the reign of Henry VIII., buried them in the place where they have just been discovered.

The ancient Abbey of Marienstalt, in the Westerwald, a district of the fermer Duchy of Nassau, has been restored to the Cisterclans. The Holy Father has approved of the election of Father Domenice Valli as its Abbot, and he will be conscorated at the Menastery of Melwevan in the Verstlaberg. This is the third Claterolan house in Germany that has at Kansall Green semetery, where the interbean restered since the end of the Kultur-ment was made. Great disorder followed the kami.

Oeliege, Dublin, with an aggregate of 802 3 mourners from being swept away by the rush marks, as against 669 6 gained by Mr. Robert of the sight-seers. Before order could be re-M. King, M.A., who wins the Madden prize, stored considerable damage had been done Mr. Starkie, the new Follow, is a Catholic, to the tembetones and other mersuary triand the sen of ex Resident Magistrate Starkie, Queenstewn. No other Catholic is a Fello $\pi$ . His father is a convert.

The Arobbishop of Dablin, in sending a cheque of £50 to the I ish tenants' celence fund, pelote out that it has reached over £60,000. The merey, he believes, represents the mest generous effort as yet made by the people of Ireland, and by these who sympear on the 17th instant. pathise with them at home and abread in the assertion of the fundamental principle cof Ohrist an meral ty that the property of the poorest and most oppressed tenants in Ireland is an sagred as the property of the richest and most exacting landlord.

The Lower House of the Prusslan Dist has passed the second reading of the Bill providing that the revenues which accrued from the discentiquence of State payments from April 1st for the purposes of the Cathe-lie Church. Dr. Windtherst and Dr. Bruel police had extinguished the bonfires. demanded full liberty for the Church to dis. Messrs. Gill and Clancy questioned Mr.

Dr. Von Gussler, Minh ter of Public Worsblp. 108 prevalent in Ireland, and asked how apposed me lune to that affect, and add that abade ing would prevent beyout ing. Mr. the Pope had declared his agreement with the main principles of the measure.

The municipalities of Austria and Hungary and several other public hodies in the Empire have been informed by the Emperor Francis Jeseph that he wishes them to devete to obaritable purposes all the money they are collecting for wedding presents to his daughter, the Archduchese Valerie, on her marriage. The Emperer took the same ceurse when it was proposed to send him costly presents on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his coronation.

# **BAKING POWDER** IS PURE,

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

Ingredients. McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE,

Continued from first page. DEATH IN THE MINE.

A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

In an instant an unquenchable fire sprung up in the nine feet vein, just between the main entrance and on the right draft, ferever shutting out the thirty-two men imprisoned there. Poor old David Hayes, the father of the mistaken here, driven mad by the fate of his only son, dashed into the sulphurous smoke and strangling fire-damp, only to fall blindly by the side of his son, and to be drawn out an heur later with James Shearn, heth recognized only by their wives. The fire, fauned by air from the main drift and from the fatal sheft, seen aprang into an awful conflagration. Pat Kelly, who was driving a mine car near the place at the time, says the explesion seemed nothing, but the blinding, strangling smoke and gas fol-lewed him like a fished to the very door of the shaft and poured out after him to ascend to the top and wave a black flag of woo and distress to this hitherte prespereus mining region.

SURVIVORS TELL A FEARFUL TALE.

The miners from the left drift escaped blackened and bruised but safe, and they tell a fearful story of the scene just beyond the blaz-ing coal on the right, where half imagination and half fact showed them scores of terrible faces walled in by flame. No man could pass and live. Willing hands and hearts were not wanting, and clerk Cook, of the mine, with Mine Inspector E. Keaghley, headed a party of one hundred, who entered the mine shaft, and after going on for a quarter of a mile at least were driven back again and again by the deadly gas only to recover breath for a moment, and again plunged in to find at last that the right drift was impensivable and no man could pass in and live. They finally came upon two bodies which were brought to the opening of the mine.

BRAVE EFFORTS AT RESCUE. When the blackened corpses of Shearn and Hayes, the elder, were drawn into daylight, a mean went up from a few of the hundreds about the pit, but their anguish was nothing to the silent watch kept by the wives, chil-Cathelic Congress," to be held in that city steadily from neen until late to night with no Temperance Society's constitution to the result but the two dead above named, and each trip but brought a deeper despair to those above, and shewed there was no hope and no one alive below. The corps of 100 was changed again and again, as each exhausted squad staggered to the outer air, but all in vain. One man (Kelly), who had entered several times, finally, from sheer exh matter, fell into an open pit and was fatally lojured. To night falling rain increased the gloom of the situation. Oblideen who had lest their fathers and uttered desolate wails could be seethed, but dark-browed men who stood about with sullen, stony glare, and wives, sisters and mothers, with drawn white faces, could not be comforted.

A Famous Centenarian Dead.

Moncron, N.B., June 16 -Mrs. Amable Legere, who died at Barachois, near Shediar, last Friday, was born July 4, 1789. Pere Leblano, netary of Mines, immortalized in "Evangeline," was her great grandfather, and her father, Augustine LeBlano, was bern en the ship which conveyed the expatriated Acadians of Grand Pre to Boston in 1855. After the peace of 1763 her father was among shose who returned and actiled at Fex Creek, near Monoton, where the deceased was bern. She was married in 1806. Her husband died in 1870, after nearly 64 years of wedded life. Mrs. Legere or lebrated her centennial anniversary last year, when a great gathering of relatives at her house took place. Her descendants then numbered 357, of whem 95 were dead.

Funeral of a Court Ladv.

LONDON. June 16 .- The funeral of Lady Ely, the favorite lady-in-waiting of the Queen, took place this merning. It is estimaind that fully 12,000 persons were present Mr. William Joseph Myles Starkie has the proceedings, and it was finally necessary been also a Classical Fellow of Trinity to invoke police assistance to prevent the butef.

Charged with Matricide

Woodstook Ont., June 11.-Dr. M. E. Tripp, of Ingersell, appeared before W. Gray, J.P., to-day, on the charge of murcering his mether, Hanna Tripp, and was allowed to go en his ewn recognizance for \$500 to ap-

The Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, June 16 .- There was an exciting scene in the House of Commons this evening, growing out of a Parnellite demand for an explanation on the part of Mr. Balfour, of the mairreatment of the people of New Tipperary, by the police on the eccusion of the celebration of Mr. O'Brien's marriage by parades, benfires, etc. Mr. Baifeur denied to Cetuello priests during the Kulturkampf. parades, benfires, etc. Mr. Balfour denied ahall be retained by the Government, but the charge that people had been maltreated that interest shall be paid on the capital for celebrating Mr. O'Brien's marriage, or

posset its funds at its own discretion; but | B.I ar in regard to the system of "shadow. Ballour said ties no one in Iceland had been "sha lowe 1" unl as ne was engaged in in timidating others. When it midation osered anadowing would be etopped. Mr. Ba four then linded to the crimes which had be-n committed by the Irlen, his remaiks having the effect of exasperating the Par. nei iter.

Mr. D llon in a violent manner demanded an apology from Mr. Ballour for the use of the word "orime," and Mr. Gill gave Mr. Belfour the lie.

Mr. Gladstone challenged Mr. Belfour to provo his assertions that the Liberals had engaged in, encouraged or absticd orime. Mr. Balfour substituted the words boyootting and intimidation for "orime," and on appeal to the Speaker the subject was drop.

Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre's amendment to postpone the purchase of licences until the act should be passed transferring the licensing power to County Councils was rejected, under closure, by a vote of 232 to 199.

A Sensation in the Toronto Metho-

dist Conterence.

TORONTO, June 16 -Au extraordinary disqueston took place at the Metrod at conference to day. On Saturday last Joseph Talt, the newly elected Reform member for Teron. to city, who is one of the lay delegates to the conference, speaking of the power given to the clergy in the matter of nominating Sanday school superintendents and stewards and also as to ministers presiding at district meetings, said there was more priestoraft to the square feet in Mathodism than any ether denomination. The remark, which was published this merning, oreated a sensation, and the lay delegate brought it before the conference. It was agreed to refer it to a meeting of the laymen, who had Mr. Talt before them. He said that he did not use the word in an offensive sense, merely meaning ministerial power. After much discussion a resolution was adopted atting forth that the ministers had tee much power, but that the system was being remedied by the united action of the conference. The resolution was sent before the ministers, who received it with great indignation, saying that it was not based on facts and should not be entered on the minutes. Rev. Dr. Sutherland said it must result in much mischief in the near future.

Mr. Tait was again asked to explain and he repeated what he said to the laymen. It was sent back again to the lay delegates, who were asked to consider a resolution to the effect that Mr. Talt did not mean what he said and expressing unqualified faith in the ministers. A spoke was put in this wheel by several laymen declaring that the meeting was illegal and that no one but Mr. Tait was responsible. An amendment to this effect prevailed, accepting Mr. Talt's explanation that he wished to cast no reflection on the ministers. A decidedly sore feeling exists over the matter.

#### A Piece of Impertinence.

TORONTO, June 11.—The proceedings of the Angiloan Syned were centinued to-day. A communication was received from the secretary of the Dominion Alliance requesting that the syned appoint four delegates to visit Montreal in order to attend a convention which that body intends holding there on August 14 and 15. Rev. Dr. Curry said the people connected with the Alliance must be in ignerance of the principles of the Courch of England Temperance society, as that body was under the pretection of the synod and could not pretend to support the principles of the Alliance in connection with prohibition. In fact the communication, in the worthy clargymen's opinion, was a piece of impertinence. After some discussion it was decided to acknowledge the communication

EQUAL RIGHTS PRETENSIONS.

The fellowing important resolution was given notice by Rev. Dr. Langley:

That, whereas, the ultimate aim of education ought not be the mere importation of knowledge but the formation of character, and as we are taught by God through His hely apostle, St. Paul (see the Greek Romans, vi. 17,) that His truth is the moulding which He has Himself prefaced for the fashioning of human character, this synod cannot but regard with growing apprehension the practical exclusion of the eaching of that truth from the public schools of this country. They are persuaded that the daily record of breaches of trust, fraud, peculation, forgery and other crimes which Godless education would increase, with which the columns of our newspapers are filled, to say nothing of the agnosticism and growing unbelief which are spreading through the land, bear alarming testimony to the evil consequences

which secular education is producing;
And, whereas, the Commissioner of Public
Works, in a speech delivered in the Ontario
Legislature and reported in the Globe of March 28, argued at great length that Roman Catholics have no special privileges in respect to the establishment of separate schools, stating that bires Methodist families might by the mere presentation of a petition to the trustees of any school section establish a school of their own and have their school taxes applied to its

And, whereas, the Attorney-General did in the course of the same debate endorse to the full the position of the Commissioner of Public the position of the Commissioner or runte Works and say: "It is complained that Roman Catholice have privileges which Protestants have not, but we have in the statute books, as the Hon. Mr. Fracer had shown the other day, a clause providing for the establishment of separate schools for Protestants as well as for Roman Catholics, and although they had this privilege, Protestants did not want to make use of these schools, and that no church and no individual had ever seked for any change in the

law in regard to them.

Now, whereas, the evident aim of both these speakers was to convince their audience and the country that any denomination of Christians might establish schools of their own and secure the school taxes for their support;
And, whereas, it is evident that this is an

And, whereas, it is evident that one is an altogether misleading inference, and that no such right exists, except in school sections where the teacher of the publicachool is a Roman Catholic, and that even then there is no right to establish either Methodist or Presbyteriau, or Church of England, schools, but only the non-denominational or secular schools of the land;

Resolved, that the synod do patition the Resolved, that the synod do patition the Government of Ontario to adopt such legislation as will secure to every. Christian denomination in the country the privileges which these ministers evidently thought the possessed, and also secure to them equal rights with their Roman Catholic fellow-officers in regard to the religious education of their chil-

dren; Resolved, that this synod writes the synods and assemblies of the different denominations and assembles of the different denominations now meeting or about so meet, to appoint delegates for the purpose of agreeing upon as wide a basis of Christian teaching as may be, with a view of urging the Government of Ontario to make the tame as necessary part of the curriculum of every public school in the

land: Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be at PERSIAN LOTION"

For relitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey luc, or removing freekles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other emptions.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor,

1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must so to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences," "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time may the money," "Well, if that is impossible, try

OF PURE NORWEGIAN

COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bot-tled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION,

or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

JOHN FOSTER,

PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER.

TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER.

117 College Street. Telephone 2582

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 13,459 bble against 13,602 bble for the week pre-

vious. The quiet tone of the market referred

to in our last tisue, has been emphasized during

inclined to take lower prices, although a few cases have occurred in which it is said holders

have made concessions. Newfoundland buyers are still cautious, and only order from hand to

Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Ontario baga— auperfine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario baga—fine,

\$1.45 to \$1.65 Ontario bags-extra, \$2.25 to

OATMEAL, &c.—Prices are firmer. Standard quoted in bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and granulated at \$4.65 to \$4.75. Bags are quoted at \$2,20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Rolled cats \$4.50

to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25.

#4.20. Split peas #4.00 to #4.20.

Mill Fred.—A fair enquiry exists for bran, and Ontario is quoted at \$15 to \$16 in car lots

and city bran at \$17. Shorts steady \$17 to \$19. Mouline at \$20 to \$21 for firsts \$16 to \$18 for

WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 60,558 bushels, against 41,656 bushels for the

week previous. On spot, business is nursly of a

nominal character and prices remain unchanged

at \$1.23 to \$1.24 for No. 1 Manisoba hard. July wheat in Chicago is weak and 42 lower

RYE.—The market is quiet at 54c to 55c afloat.

PROVISIONS.

Lard is quiet but steady at 8½c to 8½c, the sale of 1,000 pails being reported at 8½c. In smoked means there is no particular change, sales being

reported at within range of quotations.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$16 50

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the pass week were 2,636 packages, against 2,011 packages for the week previous. There is a good enquiry from local dealers for choice Eastern Township

Very little demand.

5⊋o to 6∤c.

Sanitarian,

Practical

Bronchitis, Cough

Americant appear to be offering their creamery butter protty freely on this market, and we hear of the sale of a lot of 500 tube of finest. June creamery to a Toronto fi m at 12th f.o.b. Chicago. A lot of finest dairy was also made to the same firm at 70 f.o.b. Chicago. The dairy brater above referred to is believed to be fresh ladle packed, although the buyer invists upon its bring finest darry. A lot of timest June 16to laid down here. Western dairy is quiet and selling at 13c to 14to, anything of fancy grass Havor bringing 15c.

Creamery, 15c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 18c; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c; Western, 13c so 15c; Old butter, 7c to 10c.

CHEER - Receipts during the past week were 33,779 boxes, against 18,120 boxes for the week previous. The business of the week is now previous. The business of the week is now presty well over, and all offerings have again been well cleared up at firm prices. The market closes very firm at 620 to 830 for white and 9e for colored, with sales at all three figures. and so for colored, with sales at all three ngures. The market has unquestionably a firm tone owing to the orders for fall grave goods overlapping the supply. At Brockville to-day 6,600 boxes were sold at 850 to 9c, mostly at the outside figure, which is equal to 91 f.o b. here at least. The Napanee cheese also sold at 850 to 9c, which would indicate that things are somewhat avoited in the country. The ogo so se, which would indicate that things are getting somewhat excited in the country. The shipments this week are estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000 bexes, and are expected to be heavier next week. The cable is 6d higher for new choose at 47s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

other cruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a BUNA FIRE prevaration, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder surepided in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is BURNT BY THE SUN, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet.

The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable brug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bettle. Beware of imitations. Eggs,-Receipts this week, 1,651 packages against 1,570 packages last week. The chief feature of the week was the meeting of the Eastern Ontario Egg Association was decided to pay farmers to the trade. It was decided to pay farmers 10c and storekeepers 10to per doxen in the country. The market here is quiet at 12to, to 18c, which is 1c lower

on the week,

Brans.— A fair hand-to-mouth demand is kept up, with supplies about equal to requise ments. We quote \$1.60 to \$1.80 in jobbing lots. Old stock, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

HONEY.—No feature of interest in the market.

Demand slow, and quotations unchanged at 10c per lb. White clover in 1 lb. sections 12c to 14c per lb. New California is commencing to ar-

rive at the New York market.

Britawax.—Little enquiry. The market rules very quiet at unchanged prices, 24c to 25c

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP,-The season's demarias Sucas and Sisser,—Inc season s de-mand is almost over, though a little business in a jobbing way is still done at unchanged quota-tions. Round lots 7c to 7½c per lb; jobbing lots 7½c to 8c on spot; syrup 60c to 75c per tin and 5½c to 5½c in wood.

Hors.—There is a good enquiry for choice Capadian hum which are quoted at 17c to 12c.

Canadian hops which are quoted at 17c to 18c per lb; fair to good 18c to 16c. The restocking of Dow's brewery, where a great quantity of hops were destroyed or damaged by fire on Wednesday afternoon, may cause a little ripple in the hop market. Old hops are quoted un-

changed at 5c to 10c.

HAX.—Business continues fair with no special feature to note in the market. Good timothy on track here is quoted \$8 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50, fancy \$9.50 to \$10.

FRUITS, &c.

DRIED APPLES.—Scarcity of fresh fruit causes a good demand. Prices steady and firm at 50 EVAPORATED APPLES, -In steady demand;

prices unchanged: 12c to 12g per lb. PINE APPLES. - Business good, receipts light : 14c to 25 each.

OBANCES.—Brisk demand; sales increasing.

Half boxes \$3 to \$3.50; Boxes, \$4.50 to \$5.

Valencias repacked \$8 per box.
LEMONS.—Summer weather brings the usual

demand for the pleasant cooling soid of this fruit. A good business is done at firmer prices. Good fruit are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 per box; common to fair, \$2.50 to \$3.

Bananas,—The business done in this article, in comparison with former years, may fairly be

called enormous. A single firm have been re-ceiving a car load a day for the past ten days. Prices range for ordinary to g nod fruit from 75s to \$1.50 per bunch, fancy large bunches bring-ing from \$1.75 to \$2.

STRAWBERRIES.—Large supplies coming freely to market. Fine fresh berries realize from 150

to 25c per quart, as to quality.

OILS.

Steam refined seal oil is quiet with alow denand. Holders are asking 523c to arrive, but o induce business this quotation would be shaded, and we quote 511c to 521c in round lots to arrive; smaller loss on spot, 55c. Sales have been made of straw seal at 44c. Business in Newfoundland cod oil has been merely nominal quotations remain unchanged, 36c to 37c. Cod

mouth. The weak feeling souteed yesterday owing to the drop in Chicago wheat has somewhat recovered to day, and Manisoba millers are firm in their views, refusing to accept any liver oil quiet and unchanged at 45c to 50c. onession from former prices.

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Straight roller, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$8.75; Other Strong Bakers, \$5.50; MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 18, were 218; left over from previous week 34; total for week 252; shipped

during week, 163; left for city 30; sales 24; or hand 35. Business remains quietany demand for horses being from local buyers. Two car-loads of horses reported for Monday 16sb.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending June 13, 1890, were as follows:—

Cattle, Sheep, Hoge, Calves, 2830 88

Over from last week. 300 130

Total for week. 3130 218

Left on hand. 400 523 362 Left on hand..... 423 80

Receipts for week at these Yards were large with little change to note in the trade Butchers stock was more plentiful but with a good demand there was no material alteration Prices for Sheep and Lambs steady with

larger supply.

Hogs:—This market seems slowly but steadily recovering from the effects of the glut of July wheat in Chicago is weak and 4½ lower than a week ago, closing to day at 88½c.

CORN.—Receipts during the past week were 161,977 hushels, against 867,794 hushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 50c to 51c in bond. A large quantity of corn has been bought during the past few days for shipment via Montreal.

PERS.—Receipts during the past week were 22,035 hushels, against 28,175 hushels for the week previous. The market is firmer at 77c to 78c afloat.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were three weeks ago, and closing prices show an incream over last week.

orease over last week.

We quote the following as being fair values:
Cattle export, 5c to 5½; Butchers' good, 4½c
to 5c; Butchers' med., 4c to 4½c; Butchers'
culls, 3½c to 8½s; Sheep, 4½c to 5½c; Hogs, \$5.25
to \$5.50; Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

Strikes and Their Remedies.

A timely article in the June number of The

OAIS.—Receipts during the past week were 82,005 bushels, against 19,686 bushels for the week previous. The market is firmer under a light supply and good demand. Sales of Eastern cats have been made at 41gc to 42gc, and mixed at 40c to 40gc. White Ontario are Luceum opportabely discusses this subject at a memens when the city, from which this ably written periodical is issued, is apparently on the eve of another industrial insurrection in the shape of simultaneous strikes, The writer—presumably Father Finlay, S.J.
—argues in favour of Beards of Conciliation
and Arbitration, pointing out that since their BARLEY.—Receipts during the past week 687 bush. Malting qualities are quoted at 57c to 60c and feed at 50c. constitution, thirty years age, among the miners and workers in the manufactured-iren trade in the North of England, thousands of disputes have been amicably arranged, and there have been remarkably few strikes in POBE, LARD, ETC.—The receipts of pork during the past week were the bbls, against 264 bbls for the week previous. The sale is reported of a car load of Canada short cut at \$17, and short cut clear is held at the same figure. those districts. He holds that the Government not only has the right to intervene when the well being of the community is threatened, but that, as the present Pope has declared, it is its imperative duty to do so, and the t if strikes are to be made impessible, the laborer must be given a direct personal interest in the quantity and quelity of production, and be amnething more than a more machine for increasing the weelsh of a few favered indivito \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, lige to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9gc to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8gc; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb,

Very young bushand calle at the registrar's to give the name of his first-born. Registrar - What is it you want? Husband- To repert the birth of a son. Registrar- Go back, my little man, and tell your fetuer he'll have to come himself.

Ritor (te contributer)—'There seems to be once sent to every syned and assembly in On-from local dealers for choice. Eastern Township tarlo asking their earnest co-operation in the attainment of its objects.

Rditor (te contributer)—'There seem the synthesis of the sent that it is the state of the sent that it is the sent tha something left out of this squib. Centributor CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The white, pink, cream and sky blue sun bonness for little girls are quite an attraction at S. Caraley's.

A beautiful lot of silk blonses going very

cheap at S. Caralay's. TELEPHONE 1.
BELL, No. 2620. FEUERAL, No. 555.
S. CARSLEY.

GREAT PRINT SALE. All next week we hold a SPECIAL SALE of all the PRINTS in our Store, both retail

and wholesale. S. CARSLEY.

MUST GO.

The entire of our Stock of Prints and Sateens MUST BE MOVED off during this GRAND PRINT SALE if possible. S. CARSLEY.

EVERY PIECE REDUCED. Every piece of Print in the store is reduced in price for this great Print Sale. EVERY PIECE.

Every piece of Printed Sateen in the Store is reduced in price for this clearing Sale of Prints

TELL EVERYBODY. Tall everybody about this Print Sale, WRITE.

Write and tell your friends all over the Dominion about S. Uarsley's Great Sale of Prints and Saveens.

PRETTY PRINTS. To be sold next week Five Cases new Pretty

Prints at from 4 to 100 per yard.
S. CARSLEY. STYLISH PRINTS. To be offered next week Ten Cases Stylish Printed Cambries and Sateens. The very latest designs. Prices ranging from 11c to 17c

per yd. S. CARSLEY. REAL FRENCH.

Two Cases French Printed Sateens, worth from 30c to 50c, all to be sold during this great print sale from 22c to 35c. The best and most stylish Printed Washing Dress goods to be obtained for money.

S. CARSLEY. NEW DRESS GOODS,

THREE CASES THREE CASES Just received three cases of New Dress Goods, to be cleared at 72c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

Mourning orders promptly attended to in the Dressmaking Department. S. CARSLEY.

BLACK WOOL GRENADINES All the newest designs, from 10 to upwards. BLACK CASHMERES

Black Cashmeres from 16c up, Double Fold Dressmaking a specialty.

FRENCH DELAINS French Delains in all the newest designs, special prices. S. CARSLEY.

FRENCH BEIGE New French Beige, from 19c upwards, S. CARSLEY.

Good style and perfect fit guaranteed by our S. CARSLEY.

HALF MOURNING MATERIALS Beautiful lot of Half Mourning Goods just put to stock, marked very low in prices. S. CARSLEY.

EMBROIDERED ROBES New Embroidered Robes in Black and S. CARSLEY.

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BRUSSELS. New Designs and Octors for the Spring and HIGH ART SHADES.

Exclusive Dougns in the New High Art Shades, specially designed by the best European 5-FRAME BRUSSELS.

Choice selection of New Goods in this standard, well known Carpet. There is nothing to equal it for wear and appearance. BORDERS TO MATCH.

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Rugs and Mats to match Carpets, in every make, size and shape. S. CARSLEY.

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The Largest Stock of Tapestry Carpets to be seen in the Dominion of Canada. Every price, from the very obsapert to the best Tapestry that is manufactured. Tapestry Brussels. A new make of Carpets which is equal in appearance to the best 5. Frame Brussell Scair Carpets to match all widths. Rugs and Man to match all Carpets in every size and make. Scotch Worsted Plush Rugs and Mats with handsome Raised Borders. Cooos Fibre Mats in all sizes, with or without Wool Border and Scraper. Special Mats made to order. Letters or Emblems inserted.

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Well seasoned Floorcloths, all widths, 2 yards, 4 yards and 8 yards wide. All colors.
New Patterns introduced this spring.

Very choice patterns in our new Lindsums this spring. Light and dark grounds, in all widths.

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Oilcloths, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Kitchens, Offices, Hotels, Studies and Stores.

Experienced men sent to take plans, out and lay all Olleloths, Lincleums and Carpets. Mode-

rate charges. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON If other Threads break CLAPPERTONS If other Threads ravel OLAPPERTONS

If other Threads are knotty CLAPPHR-TON'S is not. On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool.

The best of Thread you find.

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