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THE LADY OF ERIN.

THE BEACON LIGHT OF IRISH WOMEN.

Saint Brigid the Light of Teftards and Pearl of Kildare—Sister of the Famous Irish Saint.

It is hard to realize the lives of persons who inhabit countries remote from our own; it is harder still, perhaps, in the case of our own people who are separated from ourselves by long lapse of ages. For we think it no wonder that we do not understand the ways or customs, but find it strange indeed that those whose blood, language, and religion we inherit should differ so widely from ourselves in manners and customs. Hence the difficulty of interesting readers, city readers especially, in the life and times of the saint whose merits I intend briefly to set forth in this paper. Country folk lead a less artificial existence, and hence have a quicker appreciation of the plain, natural manners in whatever age or clime. It may assist all to place the Celtic virgin and take in her surroundings if they will bear in mind that the Irish people of thirteen hundred years ago bore a great resemblance to the inhabitants of Palestine as we know them from Bible history. When we tell them how St. Brigid entertained kings, they may picture to themselves such monarchs, more or less, as those of whom Abraham himself, too, a chieftain with his three hundred and eighteen followers defeated in a night attack (Genesis xiv. 15); when we set before them our heroic engaged in domestic duties, let them assist their imaginations with the delightful account of how the noble and beautiful Rebecca fetched water for the camels of the stranger at the well (Genesis xx. 20); when they read of leprosy in Erin, and are surprised at the novelty, they may fancy how this was naturally to be expected in times when the tribal system made every village the fortified capital of an independent chief, who was almost

constantly at war with his neighbors and maintained himself by robbing those who were weaker than he was. In such a state of things the proper cultivation of the soil became impossible, commerce was at a standstill, and therefore not only was stalked abroad, but slavery, misery, disorder, and disease existed in a degree not exceeded perhaps even in the modern history of that beautiful but most unhappy country. With this preamble, I proceed to give my readers what I have very sparingly gleaned out of Father O'Hanlon's history of the great woman saint of the Irish, by himself having sifted the stores of at least a dozen biographies by writers of various times and nationalities, ancient and medieval, Irish, English, Italian, and German. Her name, Brigid in Irish, Brigid or Brice in English. Father O'Hanlon follows the general manner of the Irish clergy at the present day, and spells it always Brigid (*Brigidus, Brigid, Brice*), and she is always associated with her memory, not only for this reason, but because she was the patron saint of all the women of Erin, and a fire was kept burning at Kildare since her departure for heaven. St. Brigid is, among the Irish, the most ideal of consecrated virginity, just as St. Patrick of the clerical state, and St. Columba of the monastic profession. She was industrious, however, not in spinning, and in Catalonia and Britain, but throughout Western Europe, and especially in Belgium and Germany, where her missionaries had carried her name. Her office was recited in those countries, and she had great

public veneration. Hence Certain, an Italian priest, and one of her biographers, entitles his work: *The Life of St. Brigid of Erin; or, Wonder-working Saint*. The missionaries that went out from Erin in those days carried her name, as I said, and so did the nuns of her order who founded convents in other countries. As for Erin itself, not only was the name of Brigid common amongst women, but there are hundreds of places called after her, showing where there had been, or now is, a church, a school, or a convent founded by her, or dedicated to God in her honor. The names Tempul Breeda, Brice's Church, Kildare, Rathbride, Teghrile, Bridewell, Brice's Glen, Brice River on the Liffey, Breeda River on the Lee, Imisbride, etc., are found all over Erin. There are churches now used by Protestants in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man called St. Brice's, Kirkbride, etc. These are old Catholic churches of St. Brigid. In Scotland she was the patroness of the Douglas family, as you know who have read Scott's *Marmion* (canto vi. 14). King Edward III. of England

HAD A DAUGHTER named Brigid who became a nun. In Erin there are many holy wells named after Brice, to which people go to

pray, and hang a rag on a thorn-bush near by, by way of an offering or an ornament. The poor creatures cannot afford anything better. But they pray with more devotion at these waters, blessed by the saints of old, than in the new and beautiful temples erected in the nineteenth century, and prefer that their bones should be laid in the grass-grown graveyard near the ruins of Tempul Breeda rather than under the showy monuments of Glasnevin. There is another practice in some parts of Erin, in memory of the processions in ancient times on saints' days—that is, the girls carry a little image about which they call *Brigid's Oy*, in English Young Brigid. They also hang a ribbon or handkerchief from the window, as the people used to hang out tapestry and flags formerly, by way of decoration, and they make Celtic crosses in a circle and wear them gracefully on the right shoulder on St. Brigid's Day. St. Brigid is represented in art as a nun sometimes, other times as an abbess; sometimes with a dog by her side, or a wolf; or with a vine trailing round her dress, or a flame of fire over her head, or the sun on her breast, or a dove in her hand; all these things referring to incidents in her life, or else symbolizing her kindness even toward animals, her innocence, the fruitfulness of her mission as foundress of convents, or the blaze of holiness whereby she illuminated Erin. There is a statue in the cathedral of St. Omer, in France, showing her as dairy-maid, in allusion to the fact that she used to milk cows and make butter and attend to all the other domestic duties, as was the custom in those days for women in every position in life. Of the fame of St. Brigid at the present day it is not necessary to speak. The children of the Gael, like those of Israel, have been scattered

ALL OVER THE WORLD. Whenever they go they build a church of St. Patrick and one of St. Brigid, and the sun never sets on the spires that sustain the cross of Christ under which her name is invoked. Even now the stranger in Erin is restoring the ancient cathedral of Kildare from the ruins that have lain there for fourteen hundred years. The old round tower is still there, too, in excellent preservation. But though they were venerated with patriotism and taste in this trying to preserve one of Erin's most glorious monuments, they have lost the faith of Brigid, and are so few in number that they have been obliged to build a partition in the church for the greater comfort of their small congregation, who would sliver in the grand old Catholic temple. Brigid was born at Fugot, County Lora, in the year 456, of Dubtach and Broca, converts of St. Patrick and persons in good circumstances. She received such education as was customary then for persons of her condition, we cannot say precisely what, but probably reading, music, writing, and embroidery. Still, like the illustrious women of the Bible, and according to the simple manners of her time, even among the wealthy, she used to fetch water, herd sheep, milk cows, and attend to all household cares. Thus she grew up in usefulness, good health, and piety, and when about sixteen years of age, declining to marry, was allowed by her parents to build a little hut for herself under a great oak-tree on the borders of the Curraich. Her cell was called *Kildara*, that is, the Cell of the Oak. In the course of time seven other girls were induced by her example to live a similar life. Then they all were blessed by the bishop, and the first convent in Ireland was thus established. These women did not live in cloister—that is, restricted to their own houses, like the Presentation nuns or those of the Visitation—but led a life somewhat similar to that of our

only still more free. They not only did their own household work but also herded their sheep and cattle on the magnificent field called the Curraich, or race-course of Kildare, six miles long by two broad, the richness of which is so great that the pasture each morning seems as fresh and luxuriant as ever, in spite of the numberless flocks and herds that always graze upon it. St. Brigid used to spend much of her time out in the fresh air, minding the sheep, and was very early rising, two things very conducive to health, as one of the old chroniclers of her life remarks. The nuns used to copy out the Sacred Scriptures and other useful books, for there was, of course, no printing. They used to make vestments for the priests, altar-cloths, etc., and also sing the Divine Office, for we read how Brigid sent messengers to Rome to get advice about the proper prayers and chant which were to be used. She also wrote a rule for the many convents founded by herself, and some treatises, which have perished in the trouble-some days gone by. In her days hotels were very rare or perhaps unknown in most parts of Ireland, and travellers had to seek hospitality in private houses. Hospitality was considered one of the first of virtues, and the nuns exercised it to a remarkable degree. They entertained bishops, priests, kings, and their followers—all classes of persons. As there were no regular hospitals in those early days of Christianity, the sick as well as the poor used to travel about, begging of all, and stopping overnight wherever they found a welcome. The state of things in Erin caused immense numbers of such wanderers to be seen all over the land; as the Annals of Innisfall say, Erin was in those days "a trembling sod." There were incessant

WARS AND QUARRELS, public and private, rebellion, murder, and treachery. The claims on the hospitality of our saint were, therefore, constant, and so serious as to take up a great part of the nun's time and labor. They were regular innkeepers, in fact, in all but the reckoning, and their monastery was known to all the country around

as the "House of Fire." The reason of this was that they kept a great fire all ways burning in an enclosure adjoining their residence, so that travellers arriving night or day might have a fire to sit down by and warm and rest themselves. You have read the poet's allusion to this IN THE SONG: Like the bright fire that blazed in Kildare's holy fane, And burned through long ages of darkness and pain, Erin, O Erin! thus bright through the tears Of a long night of bondage thy spirit appears.

This hospitable fire, whose brightness shined across the Curraich invited the weary traveller to shelter and warmth, was kept up during St. Brigid's life and during the three hundred years that her convent flourished after her death. In 885 the Danes plundered Kildare and destroyed the monastery, but the fire escaped extinction. The country people took care not to let it go out until the scattered nuns came again together, and thus it was tended not alone for its sacred purpose of hospitality, but also in memory of the *Mistress of the Light of Leinster, the Pearl of Kildare, as St. Brigid* was variously styled. In the year 1220, after the conquest, that Henry of London, the English Catholic Bishop of Dublin, thinking, perhaps, that there was danger of superstition in the popular reverence for the holy fire, ordered it to be

FINALLY EXTINGUISHED. This was seven hundred years after our saint's death, which took place February 1, 524. It is no wonder that this fire was held in veneration, for the hospitality to the rich and the kindness to the poor which it witnessed were indeed akin to divine. It is related that St. Brigid was one day listening to a sermon on the Eight Beatitudes, and after it was over proposed to her seven companions that each should choose one virtue for special cultivation. She was very modest herself and would have the others begin, but they insisted that she should lead. Whereupon she chose the virtue of Mercy, and this is, perhaps, the most conspicuous trait in her character. Her life is full of anecdotes of her liberality to the poor. She received generous gifts from the wealthy, but immediately bestowed them on the needy, and God frequently increased her store in a wonderful or even a miraculous way when provisions fell short. Once when a poor person asked an alms she handed a gold chain which a rich woman had bestowed on her. Another time she gave a cow to a leper, bidding him go and choose the best in her herd. Once again she broke a silver cup in three pieces to divide amongst many beggars. There was no money in Ireland then, as it appears, or else the saint kept none in hand. People afflicted with leprosy were common in those days, because, as I said in the beginning, the constant was prevented tillage and fruit and vegetables were therefore very scarce. This class of people, having no asylums, roamed about the country begging, and of course often called

AT THE CONVENT-GATE. St. Brigid by her prayers, sometimes cleansed them of their dreadful disease, always relieved their necessities, and even put up with their impudence, and defended them against those who could stand less than herself. One day a woman brought her a present of apples. While they were talking some lepers came up asking alms. Brigid bade the woman divide the fruit among them. "Indeed, then, I will not," said the woman, "I brought these apples not for lepers, but for yourself and your nuns." The saint rebuked her for her want of charity, and said: "Your trees shall never bear fruit again"—which prediction was verified. Another time two lepers came along covered with their frightful sores. The holy virgin blessed water and bade one of them wash the other. He did so, and behold! the washed one became sound and whole. "Now wash your comrade," she said to him that had been cured. He would not, and was going away, but the saint herself washed the second poor wretch, and rid him of his loathsome disease. God working by her hands, while the selfish and ungrateful man got his malady back again. As I have said, the lepers sometimes abused her kindness. At one time the King of Leinster visited the convent and was entertained by the nuns. After his departure Brigid and her sisters sat down to their own dinner with whatever poor persons were present. One of these a leper, refused to eat unless he got the spear which he had seen the king carry. Brigid actually sent a messenger after the king, who, out of respect for her, readily bestowed the weapon. Meanwhile the holy abbess kept the dinner waiting, and at last, on the return of her messenger, the troublesome leper received the spear and

CONSENTED TO EAT, when they all sat down again together. "The just man is kind even to his beasts," says the Holy Bible (Proverbs xii. 10). So Brigid, like so many other saints, could not bear to see even a brute suffer, and one day, getting ready some bacon for certain guests, gave half of it to a poor dog that came hungry and whining to her feet. The legend tells us that still there was meat in plenty for the table, God miraculously supplying the want, and approving her tenderness of heart. Says the poet:

"He preacheth well who loveth well Both man and bird and beast. He prayeth best who loveth best All things, both great and small, For the great God our Father, He made and loves them all."

(Continued on eighth page.)

How unaccountably evanescent are our frames of mind—as various as the forms and hues of the summer clouds. A single word is sometimes enough to give an entirely new mould to our thoughts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEECH OF MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

On the Vote of Non-Confidence proposed by Hon. Mr. Laurier—A Masterly Reply to the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Curran, who was greeted with loud cheers, said— Mr. Speaker. The hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat closed his remarks with one of those prophecies which we have heard on so many occasions from the other side of the House, namely, if we could only have this House dissolved once more that would be the end of the Conservative party. It is not the first time that we have heard speeches of that kind not only in this House but throughout the length and breadth of the land. In fact, gentlemen on the other side have on more than one occasion deceived themselves to the extent that even after a general election was all over, and when we had what the hon. gentleman now says was a majority of 50, they claimed for themselves a majority of 100. (Laughter.) I do not intend to follow the hon. gentleman in that portion of his speech. He opened his remarks, however, by stating that the hon. Minister of Inland Revenue had, in the course of the few observations that he had addressed to this House, sought to make capital out of the memory of the late great leader of the Conservative party. There is no need for any man who has followed that great leader in the past to seek and make capital out of his memory. That memory, the spirit of that great man is alive in this land.

IT IS INSPIRING not only his followers, but it has extended its beneficent influence through every class of the people of the Dominion of Canada, and that memory is held sacred not merely by those who followed him, but by the great majority of the people of this country, but that memory has been enshrined upon the other side of the ocean in the motherland and Sir John A. Macdonald now ranks amongst the greatest men that the British Empire has given to the world. (Cheers.) It is not certainly in the months of gentlemen opposite that any such charge should be made, because if we have this motion before the House, it is not merely an attempt on the part of the hon. gentlemen opposite to make capital out of the memory of that great statesman, but out of the policy of that great statesman, a policy which they steadily sought and condemned, a policy which they have stigmatized, a policy for which he and those who followed him hounded down and treated as the greatest enemies of their country during the lifetime of Sir John Macdonald. But, Sir, the hon. gentleman, like many others, told us tonight that the solicitorship of the Canadian Pacific Railway had been resigned by the hon. leader of this Government and that he had sold his stock only a day or two ago in order the better to qualify himself for the position which he holds, and one hon. gentleman on the other side went so far as to say that even if Mr. Abbott still held that stock he would respect him more than because he disposed of it. We all know that it is not to-day or yesterday that the hon. leader of this Government ceased his connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway as its solicitor. Four years ago when he was asked by the citizens of Montreal to become the first magistrate of that city, he then resigned his position as solicitor of that company, the benefits of which amounted to something like \$7,000 a year, and

DEDICATED HIS TIME, and talents to the service of that great city and all that concerned its prosperity; and after having occupied that position for two years, by the unanimous consent of the whole of his fellow-citizens, every man whether French or English, Catholic or Protestant, holding up his hands for him, he once more assumed that honorable position. He finally retired from it, though solicited by everyone of his fellow-citizens to continue to occupy it. Yet we are told that he only resigned that solicitorship to accept the high position he now holds. Sir, this is a par with all the charges made in this debate. But I wish to say that I extremely regret that my hon. friend the whip on the other side should have by any act of his interrupted the eloquent speech of the hon. member for Ottawa County (Mr. Devlin). Certainly that hon. gentleman did not stand up merely for the purpose of telling us something about the battle on the Plains of Abraham. My hon. friend certainly did not stand up to give us once more the quotation from the speech of the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy). He would probably have made still further quotations, and possibly, as an antidote to that quotation, or to equalize the case, knowing the hon. gentleman as I do to be a man of fair-play, he certainly would have offered this House something from the hon. gentleman who sits on his own side, the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) who has distinguished himself on many and many a platform in the admirable essays he has delivered, and the eloquent efforts he has made on exactly the same lines as the hon. member for North Simcoe. So that, if we have certain gentlemen on this side of the House who entertain views that are extremely distasteful to my hon. friend, let him if he desires to undertake a propaganda, begin where he is likely to be successful, among his own friends on his own side of this House; and

AFTER HE HAS CONVICTED those who are there walking the path of error, then it will be time enough for

him to come over here and endeavour to convert those whom I and others have not yet succeeded in converting on this side of the House (cheers). Now, that main object of the motion we are now debating is, as has already been said, to cause a feeling of discontent, to create disunion among a people who have chosen Canada as their home. I say so advisedly. I do not hesitate to state that the motion which is brought here to-day has no other purpose than that of creating in the minds of the Catholic people throughout the Dominion the belief that the hon. Minister of Justice was deprived of the position of Prime Minister of Canada on account of his religious persuasion. That has been stated here openly, that it might go abroad among the co-religionists of that hon. gentleman; but I am here to state that I am convicted from my inmost soul that there is not one word of truth in the charge (cheers). There is not one man in this House who mingles more among all section of the members, or who is more intimate with the members on the Conservative side of this Chamber than I am, and I can truthfully say that from one and all, from the moment that the great chieftain was laid low, from the moment the old grand man has passed away, there was

BUT ONE CRY, but one sentiment, but one motto in the mouths of the members of that party—"We will treasure his memory, we will stand by his policy, we will keep up the traditions of his party, and as one man we will support whomever His Excellency sends for." That was the sentiment felt by every true Canadian heart, and expressed by the lips of every member of this party. Now, we see hon. gentlemen opposite seeking to implant the seeds of distrust in the hearts of the Catholic people of the Dominion with regard to a gentleman who, everyone knows, is losing double the amount of money he receives as his salary, which he might earn in his profession. Does anyone believe that the hon. Minister of Justice, if he felt himself insulted or slighted, or if he felt for one instant that an attempt was being made to insult his religion, would consent for one instant longer to occupy a seat in this Government (cheers). Those hon. gentlemen talk about the esteem in which they hold the hon. Minister of Justice, his great learning, his magnificent career; and still they would have the people of Canada believe, from what is now proceeding in this House, that the hon. Minister of Justice is so craven-hearted, so mean-spirited, as to continue to occupy the position he does, after his people have been insulted and degraded as hon. gentlemen opposite allege. But more, we have the greatest commiseration expressed by these hon. gentlemen for the hon. Minister of Public Works. I am an old friend of that hon. gentleman; I have known, admired, respected and followed him, since the days of the late Sir George E. Cartier, when as a boy of nineteen,

JOINED AND FOUGHT for this party, which I have stood by ever since; and, Sir, if there is one thing that makes a man feel the hollowiness of the pretensions of hon. gentlemen opposite, it is when they pretend to commiserate that hon. gentleman whose reputation they have sought to drag into the mire, whom they have held up as one not fit to occupy the position of Minister of Public Works of this country. A few short evenings ago in this House, they clamoured and clamoured that he should resign the position he holds. Such conduct was unworthy of parliamentary institutions, and Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say that amongst those who now talk about insults offered to Catholics and to French Canadians, are the men who should have stood up then for the French Canadians. (Hear, hear.) I admired the honorable minister then; I believed in his purity then; I believe in his honesty and purity now; and all I have to say is that, if he is not the Premier of the Dominion, he has not so much to thank perhaps those who do not belong to his race as the men who are now raising a clamour in the name of French Canadianism, and who were the first to drag his name and reputation into the mire. (Cheers.) I shall not say anything more upon that subject now, but will go back a little to the

HISTORY OF THE PAST. The hon. minister who spoke a few moments ago, told us something of that history, more particularly connected with his own Province, and he showed how those hon. gentlemen who are so loud-mouthed in their liberality while in opposition, were equally scant of their liberality when in power. But I would like to ask, not merely with regard to one Province, but the whole Dominion, what has been the conduct of the Liberal party in the past? Who first raised in this new land the cry of bigotry and fanaticism? Who first strove to hunt down in the Province of Ontario, the poor Catholics who to-day have so much sympathy from hon. gentlemen opposite? Do we not remember the efforts of the late Hon. George Brown, month after month and year after year? Do we not remember how our late leader had to fight him and the bigotry and the fanaticism which he sought to excite in the hearts of the people over whom he had influence? Had we not the testimony delivered only the other day in the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Scott, the leader of the Opposition there, that if the Catholic people of Ontario have any rights and privileges to-day, they owe them to the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald and the party he led? (Prolonged cheering.) But it is not merely in Ontario that we have seen this state of things. Let us go down by the sea.

(Continued on fifth page.)

A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.

NAVAL CHANGES

ON THE ATLANTIC STATION.

The British Navy on this side the Atlantic to have some Modern Ships.

New York, June 25.—The Herald, in reference to the periodical naval changes on the British Naval Station in North America, writes:—The British warships Hercules, Sirius and Spartan have been ordered on duty on the North American coast. The Hercules is one of England's largest ironclads. The Sirius and Spartan are two of her fastest cruisers. The orders referring to the above mentioned vessels follow a series of recent British naval orders which have caused it to be observed in American naval circles that Great Britain is quietly replacing all her ships now on the American coast by the most powerful war vessels she can spare. The Hercules relieves the flagship Bellerophon, and the Sirius and Spartan relieve the Emerald and Comus, both inferior ships. The Hercules brings out from England Vice-Admiral Hopkins. This officer will command all British warships now in or ordered to American waters. Two additional cruisers have been selected to relieve the gunboats Ready and Thrush. An armored cruiser will relieve the Tourmaline. It is declared in well-informed Government circles that the British Admiralty proposes to offset in fighting efficiency the new vessels of the United States navy. To do this the Admiralty will send over vessels to increase the fleet in American waters in proportion to the growth of the new navy of the United States. With the possible exception of the Miantonah, the Hercules is more than a match for any of the American warships now in commission. The British force in American waters will in future be larger than at any time since the civil war. It has been constantly increasing until now it has assumed formidable proportions. Besides increasing her naval force, Great Britain during the past three years has increased by one-half the strength of her troops in the West Indies.

PARNELL AND MRS. O'SHEA.

Another Phase of a Disgraceful Affair.

LONDON, June 25.—The marriage of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea took place at 10 o'clock this morning. The only witnesses to the ceremony were the two servants from Mrs. O'Shea's house at Walsingham terrace, Brighton. The registrar was very strongly enjoined not to give any information about the marriage and he promised to preserve the closest secrecy. Mr. Parnell had passed the previous evening at Walsingham terrace. An order was given to have a solitary horse phaeton in readiness at six o'clock this morning instead of the usual order for horses or a carriage for exercise, as was customary when Mr. Parnell was stopping at Brighton. When the conveyance was ready Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea entered the phaeton and orders were given to the coachman to drive to the westward. After the party had left Brighton behind them the driver was directed to proceed to Steyning by a circuitous route. Steyning was reached at nine o'clock, at which time a heavy rain was falling. Upon entering the town Mrs. O'Shea, who was familiar with the place, relieved the coachman of the ribbons and drove direct to the registrar's office herself. Mr. Parnell was dressed in dark clothes. He appeared to be well and in cheerful spirits, occasionally threw nervous glances around him, apparently being somewhat anxious lest the wedding party be observed. Mrs. O'Shea was also in dark attire and wore a pink trimmed bonnet. She, too, was in good spirits and was very vivacious before and after the ceremony. It is announced that a second and religious marriage will take place in London immediately so as to "satisfy the Catholics" (sic). Parnell himself procured the special license Tuesday, setting forth that the marriage would occur within three months. He begged the registrar to do the utmost within his legal rights to keep the marriage secret. Mrs. Parnell was seen at Walsingham terrace to-night. She said she and Mr. Parnell were married this morning, but she declined to have the ceremony performed in a church in London, there having been difficulty in connection with the license.

Not Acceptable.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 25.—Jay Ewing, American consul here, has resigned, recommending as his successor Henry R. Harris, of Washington State. In an interview Ewing said this action on his part was caused by the hostility aroused over his anti-British proclivities.

Mr. Gladstone's Sickness.

LONDON, June 25.—The *St. James's Gazette* says Mr. Gladstone's friends are seriously alarmed at the state of his health. Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's chief physician, fears that the veteran statesman may not recover from the effects of the attack of influenza from which he suffered this spring. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Lowestoft, a seaport town, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

Parcel Post.

From July 1 the limit of weight in the case of sample packets between Canada and the United Kingdom will be increased to twelve ounces, and the dimensions to twelve inches in length, eight inches in width and four inches in depth.

"I want ally-money," said the wife of a bowling saloon-keeper when she sued him for divorce.

THE LABOR QUESTION

As Dealt With in the Papal Encyclical—Private Property.

The Holy Father in his recent Encyclical, referring to the labor question, says:

"But all agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. The ancient workmen's Guilds were destroyed in the last century, and no other organization took their place. Public institutions and the laws have repudiated the ancient religion. Hence by degrees it has come to pass that working men have been given over, isolated and defenceless, to the unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by rapacious usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless, under a different form but with the same guilt, still practiced by avaricious and grasping men. And to this must be added the custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself.

THE SOCIALISTS.

To remedy these evils the Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property and maintain that individual possessions should become the common property of all, to be administered by the State or by municipal bodies. They hold that, by thus transferring property from private persons to the community, the present evil state of things will be set to rights, because each citizen will then have his equal share of whatever there is to enjoy. But their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes, that if they were carried out the working man himself would be among the first to suffer. Moreover they are emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor, bring the State into a sphere that is not its own, and cause complete confusion in the community.

DANGEROUS ELEMENTS.

Here, however, it will be advisable to advert expressly to one or two of the more important details. It must be borne in mind that the chief thing to be secured is the safe-guarding, by legal enactment and policy, of private property. Most of all it is essential, in these times of covetous greed, to keep the multitude within the line of duty; for if all may justly strive to better their condition, yet neither justice nor the common good allows any one to seize that which belongs to another, or under the pretext of futile and ridiculous equality, to lay hands on other people's fortunes. It is most true that by far the largest part of the people who work prefer to improve themselves by honest labor rather than by doing wrong to others. But there are not a few who are imbued with bad principles and are anxious for revolutionary change, and whose great purpose it is to stir up tumult and bring about a policy of violence. The authority of the State should intervene to put restraint upon these disturbers, to save the workmen from their seditious arts, and to protect lawful owners from spoliation.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

If we turn now to things exterior and corporeal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money. Is it neither justice nor humanity so to grind men down with excessive labor as to stupify their minds and wear out their bodies. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited, and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and proper rest. Daily labor, therefore, must be so regulated that it may not be protracted during longer hours than strength admits. How many and how long the intervals of rest should be, will depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place, and on the health and strength of the workman. Those who labor in mines and quarries, and in work within the bowels of the earth, should have shorter hours in proportion as their labor is more severe and more trying to health. Then, again, the season of the year must be taken into account; for not unfrequently a kind of labor is easy at one time which at another is intolerable or very difficult. Finally, work which is suitable for a strong man cannot reasonably be required from a woman or a child. And in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in workshops and factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For just as rough weather destroys the buds of spring, so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible. Women, again, are not suited to certain trades; for a woman is by nature fitted for home work, and it is that which is best adapted at once to preserve her modesty and to promote the good bringing up of children and the well being of the family. As a general principle it may be laid down that a workman ought to have leisure and rest in proportion to the wear and tear of his strength; for the waste of strength must be repaired by the cessation of work.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

With reason, therefore, the common opinion of mankind, little affected by the few dissentients who have maintained the opposite view, has found in the study of nature, and in the law of Nature herself, the foundations of the division of property, and has consecrated by the practice of all ages the principle of private ownership, as being pre-eminently in conformity with human nature, and as conducing in the most unmistakable manner to the peace and tranquillity of human life. The same principle is confirmed and enforced by the civil laws—laws which, as long as they are just, derive their binding force from the law of nature. The authority of the Divine Law adds its sanction, forbidding us in the gravest terms even to

covet that which is another's:—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife; nor his house, nor his field, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything which is his" (Deuteronomy v 21).

Thus it is clear that the main tenet of Socialism, the community of goods, must be utterly rejected; for it would injure those whom it is intended to benefit, it would be contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and it would introduce confusion and disorder into the commonwealth. Our first and most fundamental principle, therefore, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be inviolability of private property. This laid down, we go on to show where we must find the remedy that we seek.

SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

If a workman's wages be sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife and his children in reasonable comfort, he will not find it difficult, if he is a sensible man, to study economy, and he will not fail, by cutting down expenses, to put by a little property; nature and reason would urge him to this. We have seen that this great labor question cannot be solved except by assuming as a principle that private ownership must be held sacred and inviolable. The law, therefore, should favor ownership, and its policy should be to induce as many of the people as possible to become owners.

For Many Years.

"We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for many years in our family and find it an excellent medicine for all forms of summer complaint." John A. Valens, Valens, Ont. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price 35c. Sold by all dealers.

Temperance Among Doctors.

"What is the latest teaching of science as to alcohol being a food or a substitute for food in health in richness?" was the question which Dr. Nathan N. Davis, of Chicago, who had been "the apostle of medical temperance," recently asked at a meeting in Washington. The doctor first spoke of the large sum of money absolutely wasted every year in the purchase of intoxicating drinks, which side of the question he said had been fully discussed by the political economists, while its deleterious moral effect upon society at large was continually being shown by the wide-awake clergymen. "But," said the speaker, "the great barrier in the way of the abandonment of alcoholic stimulants is found in the erroneous education of the people as to the effects of alcohol upon the system in sickness and in health."

He then proceeded to show from a series of careful, direct, scientific experiments, which had been conducted by the most eminent medical authorities in this country and Europe the exact detriment that alcohol, no matter how taken, is to the human system, making it liable to such dreaded afflictions as paralysis, apoplexy, structural diseases of the kidneys and liver, Bright's disease, which every year kills thousands of the moderate drinkers, not to mention the habitual drunkards.

He then took up statistics prepared by life insurance companies, and others and demonstrated that the man who habitually interferes with the processes of nutrition of his system by drinking any alcoholic preparation was more liable to attacks of sickness of all kind than those who do not take the poison, and that they suffer a subsequent loss of time from their work to the detriment of themselves and their families. He then presented some labor statistics, the result of examination of a large number of laborers in particular occupations, which proved that in the cases of men working side by side, some total abstainers and some taking their regular rations of moderate alcoholic liquors—usually beer—at the ability for work was greater in the abstainer and the ratio of mortality much less. The same thing was shown of soldiers in the field by statistics relating to the revolutionary war, the British soldiers in India, and to the civil war in this country. In no field of labor of which record has been kept, has it failed to be shown that total abstainers present a smaller percentage of sickness and death than those who drink, be it ever so moderately.

Dr. Davis also showed the absurdity of the belief entertained by some people that alcohol in some cases proves beneficial to the nervous system. He said that instead of stimulating, strengthening or supporting the use of alcohol simply diminishes the consciousness of the patient concerning his or her condition, just as chloroform or any other anesthetic would do. Instead of warming the patient it simply diminishes his consciousness of cold. Alcohol can act neither as a tonic nor a supporting agent in disease. It certainly and surely lessens all nervous force and vigor.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Parnell and Labor.

An Irish correspondent says:—"Mr. Parnell is evidently building his hopes of retrieving his position on the labor interest, which he is assiduously cultivating. His speech at Inchicore, on Sunday was full of all captaund appeals to the coming men of the impending political struggle for place and power. Becoming prophetic he predicted that Ireland will return a far larger working class representation in proportion to her population to Great Britain. The future undoubtedly is with the working classes. They have been admitted to the power of the Constitution—a gigantic power before which all politicians, governments and nations must bow. Referring to the diminution of the population of Ireland, as disclosed by the Census returns, he said, 'The population of Inchicore has increased from seven thousand to eleven thousand. Give me one hundred Inchicores throughout Ireland, one hundred places where the ingenuity, the talent, the industry of our people can have fair play, and I predict that in the coming decennial period we shall make up for the diminution the last ten years.' This thriving oasis in the industrial desert

of Ireland, overrun by flocks and herds, is the creation of the enterprise of the great Southern and Western Railway, aided by the engineering skill of a well-known Liverpool man, Mr. J. E. Aspinall. Replying to Archbishop Croke, Mr. Parnell and was less confident in his predictions, made rather light of the serious charge growing out of his Grace's speech and the disclosures of the National Press. "His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel," he observed, "said the other day that Home Rule was dead and buried. If it were possible to kill Home Rule it would have been killed by the action of the seceders and by the action of his Grace. But it is not possible to kill it so long as you hold fast by the principles which produced it. It will not come to-morrow. It will not come next year. It will be the work of degrees. It will come by struggle, by effort, and exertion on the part of the people of Ireland."

THE NAMES

Given to Places in the United States—Old Associations Reflected.

The early Italian, Spanish and French navigators were Catholics, and their discoveries were honored with the names of saints—St. Lawrence, St. Sebastian, St. Lucia and a host of others. The Holy Saviour is acknowledged in San Salvador, the Holy Cross in Santa Cruz. The early Spanish and French settlements are easily recognized by names of saints—along the east and west coasts of America, throughout Canada and in that part of the United States originally called Louisiana and belonging to the French. The French Catholic missionaries left many an evidence of their zeal for God and love to man in the names of the towns, lakes and rivers, and had there been no written reports of their travels, discoveries and settlements, much could be learned from a study of these geographical names. In giving to places the names of patron saints the Catholics simply repeated what had been done in Egypt, Greece and Rome centuries before. In all these centuries were cities whose names indicated at once to what God they owed their protection, or whose lanes of devotion they had the honor, and often the exclusive right, of containing. Although the names of saints have been freely given to many localities in the old world the excessive use of them in the new world elicited from one of the European priests the witty remark: "Those missionaries have produced more saints in this devil's country than sixteen centuries of christianity have produced in Europe."

The early history of New England can be read in its local nomenclature. Few saints found a habitation in that land settled by puritans, who were heretics of the heretics and wished to have nothing to do with Roman ways or Roman saints. Their devotion to biblical names is seen in Salem, Lebanon, Canaan, Bethel, Providence. Boston remotely is St. Botolph's town. The far off ancestry of the name was doubtless forgotten and the only association was with the town Boston in England, from which many of the puritans emigrated. The attachment to old England was strong and many of the early settlements received the name of the old English home, as Plymouth, Sandwich, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Darnmouth and others. Here again the original significance of the name was lost or the name would not have been transferred so readily. Cambridge in England is so called from the great stone bridge that was built over the Cam, probably in old Roman days. Bartmouth is the town at the mouth of the River Dart, as Plymouth is at the mouth of the Plym. Neither of these towns in Massachusetts is at the mouth of a river. Sandwich is a more fitting name as will testify who have seen the excellent glass made from its sand. Many of the names of the older states and towns savor of royalty—Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Princeton, Annapolis, and Charleston indicating a period when the power of kings and queens was not offensive in America. These royal names are more abundant in the South than in the North because many of the prominent southern settlers were remotely allied to the English aristocracy. After the revolution evidences of freedom are seen in the great number of Freeports, Free-towns, Freedoms. The names of patriots are multiplied in the Washington, Adams, Jeffersons and Jacksons, with which our country abounds. Many of the newer cities, cities and towns, that have been settled since the close of the civil war are honored with names prominent in the war of the rebellion—history and geography closely linked, as has been the case since either was known. The Indian names are a significant feature in our geography and justly so. Their beauty

and significance, as well as early associations, entitle them to permanence. It is true that a certain amount of sympathy is to be given to the child who, beginning the study of geography, is at once comforted with Passamaquoddy Bay and Androscoggin River, but it is marvelous how soon these impossibilities are conquered and the self importance of the child that has acquired such extensive information is not to be underrated.

INSPIRATION OF IRISH MUSIC.

Memories Awakened on the Occasion of Moore's Anniversary.

"Dear harp of my country, in darkness I found thee, The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long."

The one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the birth of "The Bard of Erin," Thomas Moore, by the Philo-Celtic Society of New York, at Nelson Hall, 134 East Fifteenth street, Wednesday evening, May 27th, was a great musical and patriotic event.

Of the many luminous minds which lit the gloomy atmosphere of long-suffering and persecuted Ireland there was none of her sons, during her centuries of bondage, whose charm of wit and wealth of national melody and song helped so much to lighten the burden of her oppression, and to inspire generations of her race at home and abroad to bear aloft the national ensign "in dark and evil days," and keep an organized vigil for an opportunity to shake off her yoke, as did the immortal melodies of Moore.

It is not for want of example and inspiration from their early history and bards that the Irish race have not regained their independence. It is for want of unity of thought and action.

"Some too slow and some too rapid, Some too timid, some too bold."

No such diversity of opinion exists in another race. Some for weeping, some for praying and begging from heartless oppressors who have always been united, rich and poor alike, in exterminating and vilifying that grand old race which produced him who sung to us "Remember the glories of Brian the Brave" and to

"Forget not our wounded companions, who stood In the day of distress by our side; When the mist of the valley grew red with their blood, They stirred not, but conquered and died."

And again, "But onward! the green banner rearing, Go, flesh every sword to the hilt, On our side is Erin and Erin, On their's is the Saxon and guile."

But, alas! it is the sword of the oppressor which is always to the hilt against the oppressed, who are yet too scrupulous and divided in opinion to take Moore's or Davis's advice; although a "million a decade" are lost, not in fighting, for that could not be, but in praying and begging, and forgetting the true path which alone leads to independence. The true path may be considered narrow by modern pretending patriots, but it led the Greek and Spanish, the Swiss, and the American to the broad daylight of freedom.

All honor, then, to the Philo-Celtic Society in giving an opportunity to the Irish race of New York and vicinity an opportunity to celebrate the anniversary of our own "Tom Moore," whose songs will for all time make the homes of the Irish people at home and in exile more bright and happy and induce the veteran and aged patriot to shoulder his crutch and to show how fields were won while listening to his child or grand-child singing.

"Where is the slave so quietly, Commanded to chains so mildly, Who would not burst His bonds at first, But pine beneath them slowly?"

Honor, then, the memory of Moore, the companion of Robert Emmet, who exclaimed when the former was playing the "Red Fox," ("Let Erin remember the days of old"), "Oh, that I was at the head of twenty thousand men marching to that air"—so exquisite was Moore's performance and command of Irish music.

"I was but as the wind passing heedlessly And all the wild sweetness I waked was thine own."

We are pleased to note that the orator on this occasion is that eminent jurist and distinguished orator, Hon. John W. Goff. No better selection could be made, as few Irish-Americans are so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Moore and Davis, and Emmet and Wolfe Tone, as is Mr. Goff, and no better one can interpret the spirit and history of Moore than he can who is as willing to sacrifice a great and lucrative office to uphold a principle in the interest of the republic as he is to plead the cause of his native land and rebuke those who, under the guise of patriotism, would sell and barter national interests for mercenary motives. With such an orator and such a truly orthodox Irish programme of music and melody as the Philo-Celtic Irish Society can prepare, Nelson Hall, if it was as large as Madison Square, should be overflowing with the excited children of the Gael.—N.Y. Weekly Union.

CHEMISTRY

As It Bears upon the Events of Every Day Occurrence.

The average person has no notion of the real scope and functions of the science of chemistry beyond a lazy impression that medical practitioners have mastered its theory, and druggists its practice. The greater portion look upon it as alchemy was looked upon in the time of Galver; that is, as a very mysterious science and a difficult subject to understand. But undoubtedly if they would pry into some text-book they would soon be convinced of the opposite and would not only gain a little every time they applied their mind to such a book, but would be encouraged to pursue the subject to its almost fathomless depths. Few are they who know what air really is, and the reason why we breathe it. They do not know that we breathe the air for the oxygen contained in it, and the gases expelled from the lungs are not of the same nature as those taken into them, and by breathing

Advertisement for 'The D.L. Emulsion' or 'Cod Liver Oil'. It describes the product as 'Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda' and lists various ailments it cures, such as 'Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases', 'Chronic Cough', 'Loss of Appetite', 'Mental and Nervous Prostration', and 'General Debility, &c.'. It also includes a warning to 'Beware of all imitations' and a price of 60c per bottle.

air we deprive it of its vital principle oxygen. If they did perhaps the masses would be healthier in general. Chemistry is that which teaches this, and it teaches the why and the wherefore of all these various necessities of life. It teaches the farmer, who is acquainted with the elements of agricultural chemistry, the modes of the application of artificial manures and the numerous other practices employed in tilling the soil. It teaches him that when brine is applied to the soil that sorrel and all other ruinous grasses are banished from the old pasture, and that good crops ripen where formerly they languished and yielded scanty returns. He learns that that those waters which are "hard" contain salts in solution and are good for his animals, and those which are "soft" are devoid of these salts, and he will know how to remedy the difficulty.

Of what great advantage would a limited knowledge of chemistry be to a housewife whose daily cares demand frequent application of this science. She would learn to expose her plants to the sun for a portion of each day in order to promote their growth and to purify the atmosphere of the room in which they are kept. It would be of boundless benefit to her in the kitchen where she frequently comes in contact with chemical changes—as, for instance, in the making of tea and coffee—to add while they are boiling a little carbonate of soda which would greatly improve the taste and make them a much more nutritious drink. It is chemistry that tells us that our food ought to contain a due admixture of animal and vegetable substances in which the proportions of the three most important constituents, fat, starch or sugar and gluten, or some other flesh-forming nutrient, are present in properly adjusted proportions, and that the substance if not naturally liquid must be intimately mixed with a large quantity of water before it is introduced into the stomach. It is for these reasons that the epicure eats his pease pudding with bacon and his ham with eggs, in order that he may mix the gluten and starch of one with the fat and oil of the other, and not merely to suit his taste as is commonly supposed. Chemistry is not only beneficial to the practical side of life but is almost a necessity for those whose duty it is to theorize and reason. To look upon the laws guiding the circulation of matter and the grand scheme of nature—the conservation of matter—makes the most pessimistic of us believe that there is really a bright side to life, and the most matter-of-fact and conceited of us believe that there is a rude degree of sublimity in the curious reasoning of Hamlet when he says:

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away, O that that earth which kept the world in awe, Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!"

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Halloway's Ointment and Pills.—Travelers and Emigrants.—Those who cross the seas change the climate, but they do not change the constitution. The altered conditions of life, the exigencies of travel and other causes render traveler and emigrant peculiarly liable to diseases and accidents when far from efficient medical aid. With these associated remedies at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their side, and they may be certain that situations will be constantly arising in which they will require a ready resource in time of need. The directions for use which accompany each box and pot of Halloway's Pills and Ointment are written in plain and simple language, and are applicable in all cases.

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Advertisement for W. H. D. Young, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, 1694 Notre Dame Street. It mentions 'Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction' and 'Dorsen's Laughing Gas'.

Advertisement for Gaster Fluid, a 'Deliciously refreshing preparation' for 'restoring the hair' and 'promoting the growth of a perfect hair'.

Advertisement for Dr. J. M. Ferris, Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bleury Street. It mentions 'Preservation of the Natural Teeth' and 'Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable rates'.

Advertisement for Botrget College, P.Q., near the Ottawa River. It lists 'English, Commercial, Banking Departments' and 'most approved system of teaching'.

Advertisement for Mexican Lottery, Beneficencia Publica (Public Charity). It states 'ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO' and 'The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government'.

Advertisement for the Next Monthly Drawing of the Mexican Lottery, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1891. It lists a 'Capital Prize of \$60,000.00'.

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Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa, 'Breakfast' and 'Beware of all imitations'. It mentions 'JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England'.

Advertisement for St. James Hat Store, featuring 'Silk and Felt Hats' and 'Spring Stock Now Complete'. It lists 'Prices Low' and 'Inspection Invited'. The store is located at 220 St. James Street, Montreal.

SEVENTH ANNUAL Irish Catholic PILGRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre, For Ladies and Children only. Under the Personal Direction of the REVEREND FATHERS, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. SATURDAY, 18th JULY, 1891.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891. MANITOBA must be getting settled fairly well. The acreage under crop in that province this year is two hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three acres in excess of what it was last year.

It is a little strange to note the statement, freely made in some of the organs of the Opposition and uttered by one or two of the leaders of the party, that the idea of the Premier sitting in the Upper House of Parliament is contrary to British precedent and the "spirit of our institutions."

The announcement made on the authority of Sir Andrew Clarke, that Mr. Gladstone may not recover from the effects of his recent attack of influenza, will cause a feeling of profound sorrow throughout the civilized world.

The death of the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore deprives the Church in Ireland of one of her most learned and devoted prelates. His illness was so brief that his death may almost be classed as sudden.

taken the most lively interest in matters pertaining to education. His unexpected death is generally deplored. It is gratifying to note that the American papers indicate the fact that the hollowness of Mr. Wiman's shallow and frothy utterances are at last understood by the people to the south of us.

Political discussion in the press of the adjoining States has given place at present to considerations of a business matter of the utmost gravity and which has a direct personal interest for many people in Canada.

When Protestant ministers speak from their pulpits in this style can we wonder that the ranks of audacity are increasing? And after these promoters will have got through counting the Protestant and stand triumphant amid the wrecks of Bob-o-doddy, what will they have left of their religion?

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In the correspondence referred to His Grace asks His Eminence if he ever gave expression to the at-risk opinion, and Cardinal Manning replies that the statement is without shadow of foundation, and hopes that the Archbishop of Montreal was not deceived by the audacious falsehood in which the name of His Eminence occurs.

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boast, and Hon. Premier Abbott the matter had been arranged and an agreement come to. Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Foster both pointed out that this was an unfavorable time to enter the money market for a loan, and that if it were done the Government would have to charge the harbor board more interest than they now pay, their 4 per cent. bonds being above par.

The Chénier Controversy. LaSémaine Religieuse gives the following explanation of the incident at the Cote des Neiges Cemetery last Sunday week regarding the Chénier matter: "The incident relative to Chénier's remains gave rise to much comment and worse still to ill advised words against the religious authority.

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CANADIAN TRADE. A Marked Increase in the Volume of Trade for May. OTTAWA, June 26.—The trade of Canada continues to prosper and progress even despite the blue ruin theories and pessimistic sermons preached by the Liberal party. The statement of exports for May, just issued, shows the enormous increase of \$3,098,820 in the value of Canadian products exported over the figure for the month of April just preceding.

Table with 3 columns: Product of Canada, Produce of other countries, Total. Rows include Fish, Agricultural products, Manufactures, etc.

EVERY ITEM SHOWS AN INCREASE. Every item in the table shows an increase over the previous month, the gain in May over April being—

increase in exports this year \$906,194. The value of imports for May shows a total of \$4,941,111, in animals of \$84,478, and in agricultural products of \$376,338, while there are decreases of \$1,327 in the mine, of \$182,550 in manufactures and of \$26,648 in miscellaneous goods.

Very Unfortunate Indeed. The London Times, commenting on certain recent financial attentions as to the succession to the premiership of Canada, says:

It will be exceedingly unfortunate for Canada if objections of this kind are seriously pressed against a man otherwise eligible for high office. Sir John Thompson is a Roman Catholic, and on that ground is denounced by some of the Protestant members of the Conservative party.

Punch's Tribute. OTTAWA, June 28.—One of the best tributes to the memory of Sir John Macdonald is that which appeared in Punch of the 29th ultimo. It is in these words:

IN MEMORIAM. "OLD TO-MORROW." THE GREAT LOSS, SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, LATE PREMIER OF CANADA.

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Punch's Proposed Carlow Visit. DUBLIN, June 27.—The National Press says of Parnell's proposed visit to Carlow: "Carlow will revolt against the meditated outrage. Parnell is devoid of mental sense and cannot comprehend the mental attitude of religious people toward his crime. Carlow will make it plain that the hero of the squalid scene at Steyning is impossible as far as decent men are concerned. Parnell only added crime to crime by the performance of the registry office."

DIED. WALSH.—At St. Charles Hospital, on Wednesday, 17th June, 1891, Thomas Walsh, Esq., formerly of Lacolle, P.Q., a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 90 years.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEECH OF MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

(Continued from first page.) Let us travel to that beautiful island where the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) once occupied the position of First Minister. And what do we find there? We find there what

NEVER WAS SEEN BEFORE. and I trust never will be seen again. With half of the population of that island Catholics, we saw that hon. gentleman form an exclusively Protestant Government, because he and his friends had trodden down the poor Catholics who were clamouring for their rights on this very school question. That Government lasted from 1870 to 1878, when the hon. gentleman pushed the thing too far. He then tried to induce the whole of that Government to throw all their influence with the Liberal party, in order to secure a Grit triumph—and that was too much for four of his colleagues, and they withdrew. During the existence of that Government it was not merely a policy of no Catholic need apply, but every one of that persuasion was ostracised; not even a Catholic charwoman could get employment. The hon. gentleman lays claim to liberality to-day; if he has improved he has learned his lesson from the Conservative party in this Parliament. (Cheers.) My hon. friend from Ottawa County (Mr. Davison) who spoke so eloquently tonight in a short speech he delivered, and who spoke so eloquently upon another occasion, devoted himself almost exclusively to the terrible disasters which had been entailed upon the poor French Canadian and Catholics in Manitoba. Why, that is rather dangerous ground for the hon. gentleman to tread. I remember the time when Manitoba became a province of the Dominion. I remember its first Government and I remember how this country looked upon that province with pride as one of those new lands where every man could enjoy his freedom and civil rights. During the whole course of Mr. Norbury's regime, there were no appeals made to prejudice or fanaticism? Was there one law against the French or English or Catholic schools or any man's rights? No; but the very moment these great Liberals, Messrs. Greenway and Martin, came in, then we had all the trouble. We know what they said in opposition. We know how they had flung out to the breeze the flag of liberality, but how, once they got into power, they showed the clearest how and trampled upon the rights of the people. It was then we had this frame of discord thrown, not merely into the Province of Manitoba, but among the whole population of the Dominion. It was then we had that province made the theatre of

most civil war; and we are to have that war carried into every parish of the Province of Quebec. The fruits of that legislation are still apparent in the appeals of every kind to which this given rise. And we have another appeal, if it were necessary, of the most odious and filthy of the professions on their lips, and bigotry and fanaticism in their hearts. (Cheers.) There is nothing for those hon. gentlemen who appear of this kind. They went to the country before with a separate and distinct promise, and they are now trying to divide the people of the Dominion into two sections. They are now seeking to make of this country two hostile camps by setting a Catholic against Protestant as a *diversa*. We will know that the salvation of the existence and maintenance of good feeling, harmony, and good will among the people who compose it. We all know that, with our enormous extent of country and sparse population, if we have our people divided into sectional and religious strife, there can be no prosperity for this land; and I trust those hon. gentlemen who profess to be patriotic, who profess to love their country and to have its interest at heart do not hesitate to trample upon all parliamentary precedent, and to spring upon the country to-day, when they are the members of the side which would not all be present, this motion, in order to snare a verdict from the House. (Cheers.) And they do all this for a mere party purpose. For that purpose they are prepared to have this country divided. The people of Canada have however frowned them down before, and will frown them down again. The people felt that the policy of the Liberal party is one of destruction to Canada, and condemned it at the polls. It is now on the threshold of a new Parliament, the Opposition comes here again, not with a general or practical policy, but with one

Chinese Gordon. They are telling a story of "Chinese" Gordon and his rigid disciplinary meth-

ods. There was an incipient mutiny among his Chinese soldiers. He had the men drawn up before him. By his side stood a dozen trusty fellows with loaded rifles. He bade the leaders of the mutiny step forward, saying that he "would speak to them." Two men came forward. Gordon, without speaking a word, signed to his riflemen, who instantly fired and killed the two ringleaders. That stopped the mutiny. "But I always think," Gordon used to say, meditatively, after telling the story, "I always think I murdered those men."

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Foster's Financial Statement and Policy Generally Applauded.

The annual Budget speech was delivered on Tuesday last week, and is generally declared to be one of the most masterly ever given in the House of Commons. The financial policy of the Government leaves little room for hostile criticism and the amendment moved by Sir R. Cartwright is merely a vague assertion of general principles, as follows:—

"That the Government should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity and more particularly on those more generally consumed by artisans, miners, fishermen and farmers, and, further, that the negotiations which the House has been informed are to open in Washington in October next should be conducted on a basis of the most extended reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured as well as natural products."

We give below the change in the tariff. The alterations of immediate interest to householders are the following:— Under the old tariff the duty on raw sugar was almost equivalent to 2 cents per lb. This has been removed. The old duty on refined sugar was 1 1/2 cents per lb., and 35 per cent. ad valorem; this has now been reduced to 3-10 cents per lb. In order to encourage the cultivation of beet-sugar a 4 per cent. bounty has been placed on beet-sugar importations; hitherto they were admitted free. There has been a considerable increase in tobacco duties. Cut tobacco has been increased to 45 cents per lb., and 125 cents ad valorem; snuff and other manufactured tobacco have been increased five cents per pound. Ale, beer and porter in casks have been increased five cents per imperial gallon, and in bottles three cents per gallon. There are also large increases in spirits and strong waters of all kinds. The duty on salt has been reduced one-half. The action of the government in sweeping away at one stroke the whole of the duty on raw sugar, places it in an enviable position in the eyes of the public. It is a complement of the policy which removed the duty on tea and coffee and will tend to greatly strengthen the position of the new administration. The loss of revenue will amount to upwards of \$2,500,000, and it is proposed to make this up, in part by retrenchment, in part by an increase in the excise and customs duties on all spirits and tobacco. From these sources \$1,500,000 is expected to accrue; namely \$500,000 from malt, \$400,000 from spirits, and \$400,000 from tobacco.

The Resolutions.

1. All molasses and syrups, n.e.p., including all tank bottoms and tank washings, all cane juice and concentrated cane juice and all beet root juice and concentrated beet root juice, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production.

(a) Testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over and not over 50 degrees a specific duty of 7 cents per gallon.

(b) When testing less than 40 degrees a specific duty of 12 cents per gallon, and in addition 14 cents per gallon for each degree of fraction of a degree less than 40.

(c) And in addition to the foregoing rates a further specific duty of 22 cents per gallon when not imported direct without transshipment.

2. All cane sugars and beet root sugars not above 14 Dutch standard, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings, all melado and concentrated melado, all molasses and concentrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice, beet root juice, tank bottoms and concentrate when not imported direct without transshipment, 5 per cent. ad valorem, provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and imported via Hong Kong, such rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem, shall not be collected if transhipped at Hong Kong.

3. All sugar above 14 Dutch standard and refined sugars of all kinds, grades and standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars, a specific duty of 8-10 per cent. per lb.

4. Glucose or grape sugar, glucose or corn syrup, specific duty of 11 cents per lb.

5. Cut tobacco, 45 cents per lb., and 125 per cent. ad valorem.

6. Manufactured tobacco n. e. s., and snuff, 35 cents per lb., and 125 per cent. ad valorem.

7. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise done in bottles, 15 cents per gallon.

8. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon), 21 cents per gallon.

9. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, and containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof, of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity as there would be if the liquors were reduced of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided that no reduction in quantity shall be computed on any liquors below 15 per cent. under proof, as follows:—

(a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds n. e. s., rum, whiskeys and all spirituous of alcoholic liquors n. o. p. \$2.12 1/2 per gallon.

lated spirits, absinthe, arrac or palan spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy, and imitations of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds n. e. s., mescal, "pulque," rum, shrub schied, and other schnapps, Tiffin, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, 2.12 1/2 per gallon.

(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, being known as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines n. e. s., \$2.12 1/2 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(e) Alcoholic perfume and perfume spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations, containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks, weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem; when above 4 ounces, \$2.12 1/2 per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.12 1/2 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(g) Vermuth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, 75 per cent. per gallon; above 40 per cent. \$2.12 1/2 per gallon.

(h) In all cases where the strength of any of the above articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the application of the hydrometer it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs shall direct.

10. Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than a quart and more than one pint \$3.30 per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint and more than one-half pint, \$1.65; one-half pint each or less, \$2 cents per dozen. Bottles containing more than one quart shall pay in addition to \$3.30 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle old wine measure. In addition to the above specific duty there shall be an ad valorem duty of 36 per cent.

11. Salt, coarse, 5 cents per 100 lbs. (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom nor any British possession, nor salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty).

12. Salt, fine, in bulk, 5 cents per 100 lbs.

13. Salt, in bags, barrels or other packages, 7 cents per 100 lbs. The packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that those be added to schedule C of the Act, chapter 33, revised statutes, as being exempt from customs duties, the following, viz:—

All cane sugars and beet root sugars, not above No. 14 Dutch standard in color, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or the pumpings drained in transit, all melado and concentrated melado, all molasses and concentrated molasses n.e.p., all cane juice and concentrated cane juice, etc., when imported direct, without transshipment, from the country of growth and production.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the duties of customs on the articles therein mentioned shall take effect on and after the 24th day of June, 1891.

Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as exempting any sugars now held to be in bond for refining purposes in any bonded premises connected with or occupied in whole or in part by any sugar refinery, which may be found on examination of the stock on such premises to have been removed therefrom, from payment of the duty properly payable thereon, under item 419 in schedule A of the Act, chapter 33, revised statutes, which shall continue in force as regards such sugar until proper entry thereof and payment of duty thereon has been made.

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Act, chapter 32, revised statutes, entitled "An Act respecting the customs," by repealing section 94 respecting the refining in bond of sugar, molasses or other material from which refined sugar can be produced.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that under such regulations and restrictions as may be by the Minister of Customs deemed necessary, there may be paid to the producers of any raw beet-sugar produced in Canada wholly from beets grown therein between July 1, 1891, and July 1, 1892, a bounty equal to \$1 per 100 lbs., and in addition 31 cents per 100 lbs. for each degree or fraction of degree over 70 degrees.

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ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes—A Host of Talent.

St. Patrick's Hall was crowded on Wednesday last with the parents and friends of the pupils of the school so ably presided over by Brother Tobias and his indefatigable colleagues. The Rev. Father Dowd occupied the chair, and with him were Rev. Father James Callaghan, Mayor McShane, and others. Professor Fowler superintended the musical portion of the programme, which was in the following order.

COALS OF FIRE.

PERSONS—T. Finlay, C. Hanratty, J. Fitzgerald, T. McCaffrey, C. Fleming, J. McNamee.

SHORT-HAND AND TYPE WRITING.

PRIZES, 4th CLASS. Light Air Chorus, Choir. Downfall of Poland, Hengery. Robert Emmet, J. Murphy. Birds Awakening, trio, J. McCaffrey, A. Benoit, C. Caron, J. McNamee.

PRIZES, 3rd CLASS. The Shady Greenwood Tree, Chorus, Choir. The Pallas Boy, J. Fitzgerald. The Gambler's Wife, T. McCaffrey. Distant Chimes, trio, J. McCaffrey, A. Benoit, C. Caron, J. McNamee.

PRIZES, 2nd CLASS. MacLaine's Child, Chorus, C. Fleming. Huntsman's Song, Chorus, Choir.

PRIZES, 1st CLASS. Address, H. Murphy. Grand Finale, Prof. J. Fowler. A. M. D. G.

The typewriting and shorthand competition was a novel one, and the prize was taken by John McGrail. A slight error occurred in the choice of a typewriter. Addresses were made by Rev. Father Dowd and Mr. McShane of a congratulatory character. The following were the prize winners: Gold medal presented by Mr. McShane, Mayor of Montreal, awarded to Master Edward Scullion for general proficiency. Silver watch, presented by St. Patrick's

Choir, awarded to Ernest Jackson for general proficiency.

Silver watch, presented by St. Patrick's Choir, awarded to John McGrail for shorthand and typewriting.

A splendid volume, presented by Mr. John Dwyne, awarded to Ernest Jackson, being first in his class for good marks obtained during the year.

Gold medal, presented by Bro. Ulrich, awarded to Thomas Thompson, for gentlemanly conduct.

Three volumes, presented by Rev. Father Dowd, pastor, awarded to E. Scullion, M. Casey, T. Thompson, holding second, third and fourth places in their class, for good marks obtained during the year.

Two volumes, presented by Mr. Whelan, Proprietor of the True Witness, awarded to J. Fitzgerald for elocution, and C. Hanratty for arithmetic.

A volume presented by Mrs. A. Dube, awarded to E. Pilon for punctual attendance and application to study.

Prize winners, by order of merit:—

FIRST CLASS.

Ernest Jackson, Edward Scullion, M. Casey, T. Thompson, E. Pilon, J. Fitzgerald, G. Thurgood, C. Charlebois, J. McGrail, A. Jackson, T. Finlay, J. Partell, C. Hanratty, M. O'Connor, J. Jones.

SECOND CLASS.

C. Fleming, T. Geever, T. Scullion, J. Shea, W. Walsh, W. Boyle, J. Gabon, C. Donaghy, G. Ellard, W. Meek, D. Murphy, P. Lenahan, P. Mahoney, R. Collins, J. McCaffrey, J. Arnold, F. Casey, M. Dwyer, P. Coyle.

THIRD CLASS.

W. Dunlop, C. Cooney, F. Corcoran, R. Monahan, P. Seady, M. Haugh, J. Sadler, D. Buckley, J. Finlay, J. McCaffrey, J. Giblin, D. Mooney, J. Fitzgerald, W. Lynch, W. Higgins, R. Nolan, W. Geever, G. McBrearty, G. Greene, F. Kelly, E. Quinn.

FOURTH CLASS.

Thos. Brahan, Sam McFee, H. Mooney, Geo. Stevens, Art. McKeown, Jos. Brady, Fr. McGuirk, Geo. Butler, E. Partell, Jas. Harper, Jackson, D. Delaney, D. Dobby, Jas. McGrail, Chs. O'Brien, D. Hoolahan, J. Ryan, Walt. Costigan, Geo. Cumming, Jas. Conway, Eug. Feeley, H. Sheldon.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Closing the Scholastic Term—Prize Winners.

The closing exercises of St. Mary's Christian Brothers' school took place on Thursday in St. Mary's hall, corner of Craig and Janet streets. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. The Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, presided, and there were also present Rev. Father Casey, Rev. Bro. Andrew, director; Rev. Bro. Merrick, William and Sylvester, also Messrs. John Hoolahan, James Morley, Andrew Partell, F. C. Lawlor, Gaynor and Riordan.

A programme, consisting of a drama entitled "The Captive Monarch," and musical selections, etc., was well rendered by the pupils. In replying to the address delivered on behalf of the pupils by Rector Phelan, Rev. Father O'Donnell advised the youngsters as to their conduct during the vacation, and congratulated the reverend teachers on the success which had attended their efforts in the task to which they had devoted themselves—teaching the young.

Mr. John Hoolahan congratulated Rev. Father O'Donnell and the Rev. Brothers on the successful termination of the scholastic year.

The prize winners were as under:—

SUBJECT CLASS.

1st Division—Patrick Phelan, John McLean, John Purcell and H. Moran.

2nd Division—N. Altina, Frank Singleton, James Moran, H. McElhone, William Kelly, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Robert Finlay and George Weyland.

3rd Division—John Killeen, William Kennedy, Wm. Carroll, O. Lortie, John D. O'Leary, A. Francez.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

1st division—M. Clarke, E. Wayland, A. Walker, T. Logan, W. Perry, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Ed. Boston, R. Freel, James Brown, Frank Maher, A. Prevost, F. Harman, T. Butler, E. Scott, P. Doyle.

2nd division—S. Norton, T. O'Rourke, A. Murray, M. Carroll, A. Lortie, R. Bennett, J. Toohy, Frs. Phelan, John Larroue, A. Lamoureux, John Chambers, D. Thompson, E. Tracey, F. Burns, J. Manning, Joseph Brown, M. Sheehan, Wm. Cox and Jos. Hoolahan.

ELEMENTARY CLASS.

J. Appell, J. Gallaguer, P. Killeen, P. Ray, Chas. Singleton, G. Eillon, A. Eclan, G. Ward, R. McElhone, J. O'Brien, J. Ryan, N. Plandonon, J. Brady, J. Killeen, W. Hanzie, G. Fogarty, J. Downey, D. Spence, J. Dunn and J. Fraser.

Archbishop's Academy Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises in connection with the Archbishop's academy took place on Saturday in the Seminary hall, Notre Dame street in presence of a large assemblage of the parents and friends of the pupils. The Very Rev. Canon Racicot presided, and amongst those present were Rev. Father Chevrefils, current of St. Ann's; Rev. Brother Aimars, assistant superior of the Brothers of the Christian schools, Paris; the directors of all the Brothers schools in Montreal, Dr. McDonald, Alderman Conroy, etc.

The principal prize-winner in each class was as under:—

First class—Charles E. Chapman, 1st religious instruction, phonography, English orthography, history, geography; second prize for book-keeping.

Special class—Albert Marion, first prize for book-keeping, arithmetic, geography, commercial law, home work, memory lessons, conduct, attendance and application to study.

Second class—John Moriarty, first prize for arithmetic, mental arithmetic, algebra, conduct, memory lessons and religious instruction.

Third class, first division—Walter Mullen first prize for catechism, conduct, English reading, English orthography, French reading, geography, second prize for English grammar, French grammar (third section), Canadian history, home work and written arithmetic.

English grammar (third section), written arithmetic, history and mensuration.

Fourth class, first section—Patrick McCrory, first for application to study; English reading, English orthography, second for conduct, English grammar, sacred history and French.

Fourth class, second section—Leon Legace, first for application to study, catechism, geography, good conduct; second for English grammar and sacred history.

Fifth class, first section—Parnell O'Flaherty.

Fifth class, second section—James Goodfellow.

McCrory silver medal—E. Chapman.

The academy silver medal for English—Ed. M. Cleary.

The academy silver medal for French—Arthur Giroux.

The De La Salle association silver medal—Owen J. Taney.

The Huneault silver medal—A. Turcot.

The Mrs. E. H. Kennedy silver medal—Albert Marion.

Silver watch, presented by the Rev. C. Martin—Joseph Preceau.

Bourget College.

Despite the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance of parents and friends at the annual closing exercises of Bourget college on Friday. The most notable thing on the programme was the valedictory address delivered by M. Cadioux, which was very touching and was delivered in a most feeling manner. The University of Laval conferred the degree of B. A. on M. Cadioux. The following successfully passed their examination for their B. A.:—J. O. Mousseau, J. M. Trudeau, D. Davis, J. E. Gauthier, J. B. Bazinet. The following were granted commercial diplomas:—

T. B. Conway, T. Raymond, S. Ronch, H. McGrady and P. Mason. The following special premiums were conferred:—Les XIII, medal for philosophy, M. Cadioux; Lord Stanley medal, E. Savaria; gold medal for eloquence, J. O. Mousseau; Dorion gold medal, A. Dorion; medal for excellence, L. Legault; mathematics, T. B. Conway; commerce, T. Raymond; English and arithmetic, E. Pilon; arithmetic and French, A. Ross and R. St. Julien; commercial law, S. Roach; penmanship, L. Trudel; English, R. Conway; catechism, P. Mason.

During the vacation the college is to be thoroughly renovated and extensive improvements are to be made. Studies will be resumed September 2.

St. Ann's School.

A full report of the proceedings at the breaking up of the St. Ann's School, with the full prize lists, will be given next week.

The Liquor Laws.

An important debate took place in the House of Commons last week on the question of the license laws, and it was decided to submit the whole question to a Royal Commission for examination. The following subjects will be submitted:—

1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all the interests affected by it in Canada.

2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries, with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.

3. The results of these measures in such cases.

4. The effect of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural, business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces and the Dominion, and also, as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

5. All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

Irish Campaign Funds.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The National Press to-day publishes a statement as to the receipts and expenditures of the plan of campaign fund. It is signed by James F. Xavier O'Brien, member of Parliament for South Mayo, and is as follows: Amount collected, \$634,385; spent for legal expenses, \$36,100; paid tenants, \$382,000; housing, \$66,405; buildings, etc., at New Tipperary, \$147,600; total, \$662,355; balance, \$2,030. Mr. O'Brien declares that the report that \$15,000 was missing from the fund is not true.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength. "I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." Ed. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

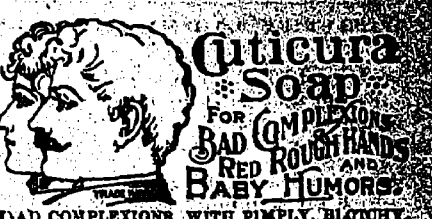
"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BECKLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. FRANK MOORE, 30 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



Cuticura Soap. For Bad Skin, Itchy Skin, and Baby Humors. It cures all skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and dandruff. It is a powerful antiseptic and purifier of the skin.

Remington



Le Monde having purchased two more recently invented machines, each of superior to the Remington, they have discarded both and the Remington superior to either.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received at part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy terms. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

The Land Bill.

LONDON, June 25.—The Earl of Cadogan, (Conservative) in the House of Lords to-day moved that the Irish Land Bill be read for the second time. The Earl said he did not doubt that some of those who were on the Government side regarded with disfavor several of its provisions, yet they were ready to support its main principles. He believed the bill would assure increased prosperity to Ireland.

Lord Denham (Conservative) moved that the bill be rejected on the ground that it would injure the landlord, embarrass the tenant and lead to false conceptions as to the rights of both. Lord Denham closed the bill as a "mischievous form of legislation" and expressed the opinion that the real friends of Ireland and of Great Britain ought to unite and oppose the measure.

The Marquis of Waterford (Conservative) remarked that the bill was the most complicated one ever produced. If the House adopted the bill it must do so in acknowledged ignorance as to how it would operate. Admitting that great credit was due to Mr. Balfour for preparing the clever scheme in question, there were certain clauses in the bill which ought to be amended. The bill created stock with which to buy out the landlords, yet it enabled the Government to refuse to take that stock for a debt due to the treasury, while other clauses involved danger of falling into arrears.

The Duke of Argyll objected to the bill on the ground that it invalidated the security of contract, limited the purchase of land under the bill to existing tenants, and would lead to further demands for a reduction of rents.

Lord Derby supported the bill as a laudable effort to solve a part of the land problem. Lord Salisbury held that the bill was generally satisfactory. The Government, he said, desired to multiply the number of owners of land. The increase of land owners would add to stability and social order in Ireland. The measure would create a class that would conduce to the permanent prosperity of the country and revive the life of commerce.

The bill passed the second reading without a division.

Our Dairy Products.

WITH GRIEF I LAID MY LYRE ASIDE.

With grief I laid my lyre aside,
For oft it churred my lonely hours,
And made my spirit swiftly ride
To realms of bliss, on wings of flowers.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART III.—ORDEAL BY GOLD.

CHAPTER I. Continued.

The sun had passed the zenith, and
was on his downward course. Why,
then, why didn't John come, just for a
moment, and wave his hand and smile
to her, and say some cheering word
across that chasm, across that abyss,
which had been a space separating the
former lanes from humanity, more
utterly than the ocean separated the
shores?

natural hearth—There are only fire-
grates on the Bishop's.
"But you must go at once; he said
you were," cried the girl hastily.
"I can't take the potatoes and the
hearth with me, can I?"

When I find a man changing about like
that I begin to suspect him of changing
in greater things."
"Don't say such things, Edward. Look
at the poor girl," whispered the woman
of the house.

The Universe says: "The small sum
of three hundred and fifty pounds is re-
quired to complete the fund for erecting
a statue to Father Mathew in the main
thoroughfare of Dublin. A meeting to
stir up the admirers of the Apostle of
Temperance to aid the good work was
held there last week. The attendance
was small. Now it is not very creditable
to Ireland that the largest donation so
far is from Cook of tourist fame, who is
an Englishman. Every credit to Cook
all the same, and may his exchequer
never diminish. He sent fifty pounds,
not because he is an excursion agent, but
because he saw the benefits the Tipperary
Franciscan effected among the hum-
bler classes in England half a century
ago. An appeal to raise a memorial to
Theobald Mathew hangs fire. Don't you
see, he was not a noisy political moun-
tain-bank. Less than twelve pounds sterling
were collected at this meeting to which
we refer. It strikes us sometimes we
hear just a little too much about Irish
gratitude when Irish reformers are
neglected. Irish literary men have to
seek a livelihood in foreign lands, and
an original Irish poetic or other publication
of value is as rare in the country as a
white blackbird. Politics, everlasting
politics, eat up the attention of the
people, and they have no corner for any-
thing else, except a savour of sport and a
make-believe fashion.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.
Drawings in JULY, 1891:—1st and 15th July.
3134 PRIZES
WORTH \$52,740.00.
CAPITAL PRIZE
WORTH \$15,000.00.
Ticket, - - - \$1.00
11 Tickets for - - \$10.00
Ask for Circulars.
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the
Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying
off gradually without weakening the sys-
tem, all the impurities and foul humors
of the secretions; at the same time Cor-
recting Acidity of the Stomach,
curing Bilioussness, Dyspepsia,
Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn,
Constipation, Dryness of the Skin,
Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaun-
dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scro-
fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-
vousness, and General Debility; all
these and many other similar Com-
plaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK
BLOOD BITTERS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Commencing Monday, June 22, 1891,
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL,
Windsor Station for
Ottawa 7:50 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 4:15 p.m.
Toronto 9:20 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 4:15 p.m.
Detroit, Chicago, etc., 1:45 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, 11:45 a.m.
Montreal Jet, St. Anne, Vaudeville, 9:20 a.m.
12:30 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 4:15 p.m.
Sat. only Saturday 1:30 p.m. instead of 12:30 p.m.
St. Johns, Sherbrooke, 9:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
Winchester, 9:20 a.m., 5:15 p.m., 1:45 p.m.
Newport, 9:00 a.m., 5:45 p.m., 1:45 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 1:45 p.m.
Dulhouse Square Station for
Quebec, 8:25 a.m., 1:30 p.m., Sundays only
9:20 a.m.
Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 5:15 p.m.
Ottawa, 8:50 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:40 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver 8:40 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5:30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 8:50 a.m., 5:30 p.m.
St. Rose and St. Therese, 8:50 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:20 p.m., Saturday 1:30 p.m. instead of 3:00 p.m.
From St. Lambert for
Chambly and Marieville 9:00 a.m., connecting
with Grand Trunk 3:30 a.m. train from Bon-
aventure station.
Marieville, St. Cesaire, Farmham, 5:25 p.m.,
connecting with G. T. 5 p.m. train from Bon-
aventure station.
Except Saturdays, "Day" daily Sundays
included. Other trains week-days, unless
shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars. No con-
nection leaving Montreal on Saturdays.
Montreal Ticket Offices—81 St. James
Street, and at Stations.

Curtain Stretchers.
LACE CURTAIN STRETCHERS: 12 ft. \$2.50; 14 ft.
\$3.00; 16 ft. \$3.50; 18 ft. \$4.00; 20 ft. \$4.50; 22 ft.
\$5.00; 24 ft. \$5.50; 26 ft. \$6.00; 28 ft. \$6.50; 30 ft.
\$7.00; 32 ft. \$7.50; 34 ft. \$8.00; 36 ft. \$8.50; 38 ft.
\$9.00; 40 ft. \$9.50; 42 ft. \$10.00; 44 ft. \$10.50; 46 ft.
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\$253.00; 1016 ft. \$253.50; 1018 ft. \$254.00; 1020 ft. \$254.50; 1022 ft.
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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

Cleanliness, not only next to godliness, is part of coolness, says the Ladies' Home Journal. So take a plunge bath in the morning, letting the water be tepid, and afterwards giving yourself a cold shower. Omit starch from your diet as far as possible. Eat a light breakfast. Greasy food, or a great quantity of food taken in the morning, will most certainly heat your stomach for the entire day. A woman who stays in the city and is always cool, gives this as her bill of fare: A cup of coffee in the morning, with bread and butter; a luncheon of cold beef and baked potato, with lemonade or iced tea; and a dinner after sunset consisting of a little soup, a bit of meat and one hot vegetable, a cool green salad, a cold dessert, and a small cup of coffee. Keep this in mind also; there is no better preventive against heat than good temper, when you combine good bathing, proper food, and evenness of disposition with it.

A REAL SUMMER DANGER.

To talk of guarding against cold in summer seems absurd, and yet it is as necessary as in winter. Where a climate is changeable, a hot day is often followed by a cooling evening, or a sudden rain storm chills the air, or a cold wind springs up, grateful after the heat, but dangerous to those who are thinly clad unless they are protected from it by proper covering. Protection is a good conductor of heat and allows it to escape rapidly from the surface of the body. As soon as the surrounding air becomes cooler than the skin it steals the heat which the body requires for its own needs. A fresh supply of heat must be produced, and thus the system is overtaxed to supply the demands of the robber. Flannel is a conductor, and guards the tender body more faithfully, retaining the heat.

FOR A GIRL'S SUMMER FRUNK.

If you wear a fluffy bang, you want your hair to hang. If you wear laced shoes, you want a dozen pairs of shoe-strings. If you varnish or polish your shoes, you want a new bottle of blacking. If you are inclined to sunburn, you want a pot of strawberry-cream or some cold cream. If you are fond of reading, you want your favorite books. If you ever use pins, you want a block of black ones and a paper of white ones. If you are a good girl and mend your clothes, you want some spools of thread, your needles, your thimble and some buttons. If you make yourself sweet with infant powder and a puff, you want a sealed package of powder. If you use button pins to fasten on your hat, you want a dozen of them. If you are inclined to be ill-tempered and petulant, you want unlimited patience.

If you are inclined to be careless and inconsiderate, you want a very large package of energy and friendliness. And if you are lacking in politeness, then you want to remember that surely she who claims to be a Christian, must, before everything else, be gentle in her manners.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Boil three chickens until tender, salt to taste; when cold cut in small pieces and add twice the quantity of celery cut up with a knife but not chopped, and four cold boiled eggs sliced and thoroughly mixed through the other ingredients. For dressing put on stove a sauce-pan with one pint vinegar and butter size of an egg; beat two or three eggs with two table-spoons mustard, one of black pepper, two of sugar, and a teaspoon salt, and when thoroughly beaten together pour slowly into the vinegar until it thickens. Be careful not to cook too long or the egg will curdle. Remove and when cold pour over salad. This may be prepared the day before, adding the dressing just before using. Add lemon juice to improve the flavour and garnish the top with slices of lemon.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

The Baltimore oriole is a member of the great raven family and calls the crow cousin. Its relationship to this latter bird will in a measure account for its love of gay colours and its lack of scruples in appropriating whatever it wishes. Ordinarily, the Baltimore oriole, or starting as it should be called, finds the material for its nest in such bits of thread and fibre as can be picked up in the fields, but very often it visits the human habitation in its vicinity and steals from there whatever it can. When it can make a choice it selects the brightest and most colorful materials, and in a number of instances nests have been found as beautiful as human skill could possibly have made them. Indeed, the expertness of the bird in interweaving its materials is such that, according to Wilson, the naturalist, one old lady to whom he showed a nest seriously proposed having the bird taught to darn stockings.

THE WEASEL'S SECRET.

In India, where there are many venomous serpents, there is an animal—a kind of weasel—which is, as it were, appointed by God to destroy them. Put one of these creatures and the deadliest snake together, and let them begin a battle. Presently the weasel will be bitten by the serpent, it will then dart off into the next bush, find the antidote to the poison, and once more return to the fight. And so again and again, till at last it seizes the snake and destroys it. A very large reward has been offered by the Govern-

THE KITCHEN.

Ingredients—A vanilla bean, half a pound of grated chocolate, one pint of water, eight eggs, twelve ounces powdered sugar, three ounces of citron, three ounces of currants, three ounces of salmon tins, three ounces candied cherries, one pint of cream.

Take the vanilla in the water until the favor is extracted, put the chocolate in the vanilla water to dissolve over the fire, then pour it on the yolk of the eggs, beaten with the sugar. Set it in boiling water to cook the eggs, stirring it all the time; remove it from the fire, and beat it with an egg-beater until it is nearly cold; freeze it; then add the fruit; add the cream whipped with the white of one egg; freeze it, mould it, and serve garnished with whipped cream.

The Embodiment of Strength. Johnston's Fluid Beef IMPARTS Robustness, - Lustiness, - Vigor. An invaluable means of developing firmness of muscle, power of endurance, general healthfulness.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

them in; mix well, and pour into a dish lined with sponge cake, or lady-fingers; let it stand one hour to set.

CHICKEN SALAD. Boil three chickens until tender, salt to taste; when cold cut in small pieces and add twice the quantity of celery cut up with a knife but not chopped, and four cold boiled eggs sliced and thoroughly mixed through the other ingredients. For dressing put on stove a sauce-pan with one pint vinegar and butter size of an egg; beat two or three eggs with two table-spoons mustard, one of black pepper, two of sugar, and a teaspoon salt, and when thoroughly beaten together pour slowly into the vinegar until it thickens. Be careful not to cook too long or the egg will curdle. Remove and when cold pour over salad. This may be prepared the day before, adding the dressing just before using. Add lemon juice to improve the flavour and garnish the top with slices of lemon.

BOMBARDING ANT HILLS.

In the forest of Guiana dwell some very large and exceedingly ferocious black ants, which throw up hills fifteen and even twenty feet in height. They will not hesitate to attack man, and their head-quarters are usually given a wide berth. A recent traveller speaks of having witnessed the destruction of these fortresses and its inhabitants in a way that was certainly extraordinary. A trench was dug entirely around it and filled with dry wood, which was set fire to simultaneously at all points. Then a train of artillery was brought to bear and the hill knocked to pieces with the canon balls. The ants, seeking to escape, were all burned in their attempt to cross the fiery gutter.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

There is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten.—George Eliot, Romola. The two gates for the entrance of sin are the heart and the tongue.—Ven. Louis of Grenada. The time must come to every human being when it must be known how well he can bear to die. Docility and easy acquiescence with good advice are the signs of an humble heart.—Ven. Julienne Morel. The perfect athlete is he who, surmounting his sinful inclinations and temptations, exercises a perfect control over his mind.—Ven. John Tauler. All that God asks of us in good works is labor and application; success depends upon Him, and sometimes He withholdeth it for our greater good.—Pore Grou. If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces.—Merchant of Venice. We are not what we are, but what we seem to other people. One cannot go about explaining to the world at large. The world at large does not read well at sight. It seems strange we never give up longing and wishing while we are thoroughly alive. There are certain things we feel to be beautiful and good, and we must hunger after them. Christianity, with its Hebrew retrospect and millennial hopes, the heroism and divine sorrow of its Founder and all its glorious army of martyrs, has supplied a strong impulse not only to poetry but to all the fine arts.

PROTECTION IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, June 21.—The formation of a great central European customs league is an accomplished fact acknowledged by the official circle. The exchange of communications between Germany and Austro-Hungary Italy and Switzerland has resulted in the basis of an agreement which became known here to-day. Interest in the realization of the most formidable combine ever conceived will overtop that in every other public matter when the scheme is generally published. In the meantime the official circle alone knows that the negotiations have attained a definitely successful stage. The terms upon which commercial union was agreed are meant to be held secret until after the plenipotentiaries prepare the draft of the treaty. A conference for this purpose has been arranged to meet at Berns on July 20. The League is to be an intimate commercial alliance in which no one of the contracting powers will be privileged to form a trade treaty with an other outside unless it first obtains the assent of the other parties to the alliance. It is understood here that the Government has obtained the consent of the federal states of Germany to a denunciation of the treaty of Frankfurt and to accepting whatever grave consequences may arise from the hostility of France to such a course. The existence of the league will naturally affect the trading relations of the four contracting powers with every quarter of the globe.

THE GREAT BENEFIT.

Which people in run down state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way, all the weakened parts, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action, those important organs, the kidneys and liver. For nineteen hundred years no man ever left the Catholic Church through conscientious motives. Whoever has left his home so through pride, ignorance or passion.—Bishop McColrick. It saved His Life. "Gentlemen, I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it saved my life. We have used it in our family when required ever since, and it never fails to cure all summer complaints." FRANK WALSH, Dalketh, Ont. Every human action gains in honour, in grace, in all true magnificence, by its regard to things that are to come.

Parry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. STRIKES THE ROOT OF DISEASE. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS. NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER. In Canadian Cholera and Bowel Complaints its effect is magical. It cures in a very short time. THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE FARM.

FOUNDADVICE FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

The Government Bulletin Concerning some Common Diseases in Fruit Trees.

III. A COMBINED FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE.

A series of experiments were conducted at the Central Farm last summer by the writer, assisted by Mr. Shutt, Chemist at Experimental Farms, with a view to test the degree of strength which a combined fungicide and insecticide could be applied without injuring the leaves. The following are extracts from the summary of conclusions reached after several applications. The quantities of chemicals given are on the basis of using 25 gallons of water, with ammonia as the solvent. Carbonate of copper, 3 oz. in solution, Paris green, 1 1/2 oz. (proportion of 1 lb. to 200 galls. of water) caused a slight injury on the third application. Carbonate of copper, 1 1/2 oz. in solution, Paris green, 1 1/2 oz., caused very slight injury after the third application. Carbonate of copper, 3 oz. in suspension, Paris green, 1 1/2 oz., caused slight injury in later applications. Carbonate of copper, 1 1/2 oz. in suspension, Paris green, 1 1/2, caused no injury.

RECOMMEND FOR TRIAL.

In view of the above results I would therefore recommend for trial, to a limited extent, mixtures, as follows:— (a.) Carbonate of copper..... 1 1/2 oz. Ammonia..... 1 1/2 pints. Water..... 25 galls. Paris green..... 1 1/2 oz. The carbonate of copper should be dissolved in the ammonia, according to the directions already given, mixed with the water, and the Paris green then added, care being taken to stir in well, and keep it from settling to the bottom. (b.) Carbonate of copper..... 1 1/2 oz. Paris green..... 1 1/2 galls. Water..... 25 galls.

The experiments made with this mixture thus far, do not warrant me in speaking positively in regard to its efficacy, but they show that no injury to the foliage resulted from the application of a stronger mixture than the one here recommended for trial. If this proves an effective remedy for the codlin moth as well as the "apple spot" it will no doubt supersede any other now in use, both on account of the ease with which it can be prepared, as well as its comparative cheapness. The Paris green can be omitted after the second application in mixtures (a) and (b), as two sprayings of Paris green is generally considered a sufficient remedy for the codlin moth.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISBURSED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Grand Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$200,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$100,000. 3 PRIZES OF \$50,000. 4 PRIZES OF \$25,000. 5 PRIZES OF \$10,000. 10 PRIZES OF \$5,000. 20 PRIZES OF \$2,500. 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000. 100 PRIZES OF \$500. 200 PRIZES OF \$250. 500 PRIZES OF \$100. 1000 PRIZES OF \$50. 2000 PRIZES OF \$25. 5000 PRIZES OF \$10. 10000 PRIZES OF \$5. 20000 PRIZES OF \$2. 50000 PRIZES OF \$1. 100000 PRIZES OF \$0.50. 200000 PRIZES OF \$0.25. 500000 PRIZES OF \$0.10. 1000000 PRIZES OF \$0.05. 2000000 PRIZES OF \$0.02. 5000000 PRIZES OF \$0.01. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. TUESDAY, July 14, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. 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