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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

FATE.

so shall be born the whole wide world apart. Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speck in different tongues, and have no
athought
Each of the other's being, and no heed.

and these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands And buese our thanbown seas to the court land Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death; And, all unconsciously, shape every act And send each wandering step to this one

That one day out of darkness they shall meet And read life's meaning in each other's eyes. and two shall walk some narrow way of life

And two state by side that should one turn So nearly side by side that should one turn Ever so little space to left or right They needs must stand acknowledged face to And, yet with wistful eyes that never meet

With groping hands that never clasp, and lips With grophic datases that never hear, Calling in vain to ears that never hear, They seak each other all their weary days, And die unsatisfied: and this is Fate.

From Daily Witness, May 19.] FALSE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CATHOLICS.

TATROLICS WORSHIP GOD, KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF ALL

" therefore let us feast not with the old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the pleasened bread of sincerity and truth." 1st Cor.

(To the Editor of the Witness.) Sir.-I ciaim your indulgence to make a few poservations with reference to the unjust and dverse critic sus which have lately appeared n your paper against us. I anticipate your in your paper of the sand fair play to a large compliance in justice and fair play to a large class of citzens who respect their Protestant fellow countrymen of all creeds and nationalities tellew country in that an energy and nationalities and who are anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship to them. I am glad to chronicle the lact that charity and Christian kindness are appreciated on both sides. I hope it will be appreciated on orth sides. I nope it will be proposed in spite of a few chronic grumblers who open the battering rams of prejudice against us and imagine they can annihilate us and all their opposents with as much facility as and at their opp blents with as much facility as Joshua dem lished the walls of Jericho by the blowing of the rum's horns. There is one thing very cusuling to contemplate; that is, that the grat insjority of our enlightened Protestants great instance of the offensive language of itinerant, pompost and verambulating lecturers, whose this avacation appears to be in the direction of abusing Catholics, their religion and instance.

of absing Catolics, their religion and in-stitutions. Their calumnies are frequently quoted against us, and well-meaning people are often misted. The parties to whom I refer wither elevate society nor religion. They mather elevate society nor rerigion. They make abortive attempts to sow the seeds of discord in the community. They do not take a pebble out of the Catholic citadel, consequently they do not injure us. Abuse will never make converts in any cause. The Apostle commands us to parze out the old leaven. We are problem intellment persons claiming to be Christians in this enlightened age can maliciously and deliberately insignate 'Idolatry and image worship' against their Catholic fellow Christians worsarp against their Carnolic lends dorbatana is mysterious to me. It is the old, old anti-quated story wielded and renewed on the anvil of prejudice. These foul and slanderous epithets will not humiliate us in the sight of God nor will they be an obstacle to our road to heaven. We must all render an account of every idle word spoken in this world. Do these foul calumnies originate through invincible ignorance or are they nurtured through a malevolent heart, callous from prejudice, intolerance and bigotry, that the benign rays of our common Christianity are totally excluded? Is the object to spread the errors of darkness with deception in order to blindfold the public? "If the blind lead the blind they shall both fall into the pit." These incongruous and contemptible charges have been so frequently reported that it is foolish and superfluous to advert to them. We do not censure respectable Protestant ministers who are gentlemen by education and profession. We do not impute any motives to our eparated friends generally. They would spurn the idea of "bearing false witness against their neighbors." But a few who leave our own church sometimes become the principal aggressors. We have some master minds in the Catholic Church who are converts. In all their writings, speeches, sermons and lectures they never usualt or columniate their Protestant felrespectfully suggest to those few newspaper scribes who assail us, in order to facilitate their newspaper knowledge of the beautiful worship and cere-monies of the Catholic Church, that they can

purchase a Catholic bible cheap at Mr. Sad-lier's, Montreal. There is little difference work which received the encomiums of promineat Protestant divines. They also can pur-chase large family Bibles with notes and grand illustrations. A short perusal of these will en-lighten their minds, dissipate prejudice, and show our creed and beliefs in its purity, gran-deur and integrity. They will then be able to polize self-righteousness and sanctification, while we are willing to imitate in humility the numble penitent who cried aloud from the in-most recess of his soul, "Lord, have mercy on me a sinner." Your glorying is not good.
"Know you that a little leaven corrupteth the
"bole lump," Cor. 5: 6th verse. It appears the
Molech of prejudice is worshipped by the Scribes
and Phoises. and Pharisees yeb.

I will feel thankful to you for the publication sterence her as the blessed knowlet of complete. for which we have ample testimony from the Holy Gospels. Luke 1st. We hope that those who judge us erroneously, through misconception, will forbear and not turn their "ludgment into wormwood." "And judgment is turned away backward, and justice hath stood far off, because truth had fallen low in the street, and equity could not come it." Issian 49

A CATHOLIC IRISHMAN. Winchester, Dundas, May, 1888.

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

LONDON, June 15.-The Emperor of Germany died at 11 this morning.

Frederick III, King of Prussia and German Emper r, died at eleven o'clock this morning at Potsdam. Long as has been his illness, steady as has been the progress of the disease, certainly fatal as it was known the end would be, nevertheless his death will be a shock to the whole civilized world. No prince of the age has won such world wide esteem and even love as did Frederick William. Worthy in every respect of the loyalty of his own sub-jects and the deepest respect of all people was she man who seemed to units the virtues of a great prince with the virtues of a humble subject, and who seemed to eachew the vices of both. Greatly as he died, it can only be said both. Greatly as he died, it can only be said that his death was worthy of the life he lived. The only bitterneess which can mingle with the grief for his death, lies in the thought of the loss to Germany of a ruler possessing mature wisdom, wise liberality, a wholesome love of peace, and a moral which the same which of all character which might serve subjects of all classes as a model. At such a crisis as the present, when Germany is surrounded with envious enemies, whom she has despoiled and disappointed, and is supported by doubtful friends whom also she has humiliated, when all are armed for a great struggle, and are watchfully alert for the signal, the death of an Emperor whom the the signal, the death of an Emperor whom the bitterest enemies of the empire regarded as al-most their friend is little less than a calamity to Europe. Brief as his been his reign, however, and biffled as he has been in his weakness by those who have made his illness



us to purpe out the old leaven. We are probibited from feasting with the leaven of malice, is an opportunity to thwart him, it must not be
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The disease with which the Emperor is suffering
from has attacked the trachea by means of an
opening made in the opening made in understood throughout Germany, and hopes were founded upon his accession which made Liberalism a great power, even in the face of the autagonism of the "man of blood and iron. who had built up the empire, and thereby won a sort of right to despotically guide its affairs. a sort of right to despotically guide its affaira. German Liberals will enter upon the long struggle which seems to be before them with the strength thus gained and with the no small impetus which the dying efforts of a greatly beloved Emperor in the direction of reform has given. To the Empress Victoria in the hour of the greatest sorrow her life is likely to know the reverse and love of all her likely to know, the reverence and love of all her countrymen will go out. It is, perhaps, impossible to say more of her than that she was fully worthy of such a husband, that she had a great influence upon her character. Rightly or wrongly she is credited by the highest classes in Germany with creating a great reaction against all that is considered most Prussian. That her strength of character was great enough to accomplish so much in spite of her most difficult position in Berlin, and in spite of the antagonism with which she has had to struggle from the time she entered the German capital while she was still little more than a girl, until now that she is a middle more whan a girl, until now that she is a middle aged woman, is enough to raise the hope that she will yet succeed She had entertained hopes of doing a great work in elevating, emancipating and ennobling German womankood. Her activity as an Empress, even when the illess of her husband demanded passive all her low citizens. The same may be said of our ness of her husband demanded nearly all her clergy, collectively and individually. I would time, was an earnest of a wise purpose to accept time, was an earnest of a wise purpose to accept responsibilities and duties of a national and im-perial character, fitting the position of the consort of an Emperor. An Empress endued with democratic ideas knew that it was her noblest duty to serve her people. We cannot but be-lieve that she will yet create for herself a sphere chase Catholic sermons from texts of holy writ by imminent devines. They can purchase a catechism for a few cents. They also can purchase Dr. Rutter's celebrated "Life of Christ and His Apostles." a volumination of the control of t died in Berlin. To day, the 15th of June, his son, the Emperor Frederick, is dead. During the three months of his brief reign the thoughts of the world have never been absent from him for a day, for during that time he has been fighting with steadfast patience and courage a double fight, for life for himself and for freedom for the people of Germany. Frederick III., known first as Prince Frederick William, then the Crown Prince, and latterly as the German Emperer, was horn on October 18th. tiew their Catholic fellow-citizens in a more Christian, liberal spirit. We hope they will not appre to adorn themselves with the phylacities of their namesakes of old and try to monopolize self-righteousness and sanctification, while we are willing to invitate in humility that up in a uniform and trained as a soldier.
Although much time was given to military exexcises, the young Prince was very early placed
under half a dozen tutors, one of whom was
Ernest Curtius, whose noble influence had
much to do with the direction the Prince's
ideas afterwards took toward Liberalism.
Later on the Prince became a student of Bonn, where he lived the life of an ordinary student, being a notably hard worker. Of the Unibeing a notably hard worker. Of the University he later on became rector, in 1848, when his father, then the Crown Prince, was driven from Berlin because of his stern manof this letter. I do not wish to intrude on your space. As an act of justice you owe it to the public. If you print this I will show you in my lest that Catholics never "worshipped Mary," lest that Cat democratic ideas and a great admiration for constitutional ideas which were not, however, constitutional ideas which were not, however, exemplified in after life. Prince Frederick William, then a youth of seventeen, first met the Princess Royal of England, who was only a bright child of eight years. It is said, however, that the Prince was very much amused with the precocious dignity and eleverness of the Princess and that in write of her transfer. cess, and that, in spite of her tender years, they became comrades. It is certain that the idea of a marriage of the two was then

formed by the parents of both, and was afterwards always entertained as a probability. In 1850. Princ: William returned to his studies and later travelled in the South of Europe and and later travelled in the South of Europe and in Egypt. In 1853, just when England was rejoicing over the full of Sebastopol, Prince-William paid a visit to Balmoral with the express purpose of woring the Prince-S Victoria, then only a girl of 13 years. The Prince Consort and the Queen, when the proposal was formally made on the 20th of September, consented, but requested him not to speak to the Princess until after the conformation. On the Princess until after the confirmation. On the 29th of September during our ride up Craig-na-Ban," writes the Queen, "Prince William picked a piece of white heather (the emblem of good luck) "which he gave Vickey, and this enabled him to make an allusion to his hopes and wishes as they rode down Glen Gernock, which led "to the happy conclusion" of an engagement. Thus began a union which has been one of the happiest and the noblest ever formed. Jan. 25, 1858, the marriage took place. Seven children were born, of whom all but one still live. In 1866, when war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the Prince took command of three army corps, composed of 125,000 men. His army undertook some difficult operations in the Sufetic hills, and fought many brilliant engagements. The march to Konigriatz, which great victory was won by his unexpected appearance in the middle of the battle, turned the fortunes of the day and gave the Germans their greatest triumph In the war between Germany and France he had command of the Third German Army, composed mostly of troops from the Southern kingdoms and municipalities. He won their reverence and devotion, and it was by them that the title of "Unser Fritz" was given The Crown Prince's army was engaged at Weissenburg, at Woorth, at Sedan, and at the crossing of the Meuse. It also took part in the siege of Paris. On October 28th, 1870, the Prince was created a field mar-shal of Prussia. In 1871 he paid a visit to England. Last year he was a conspicuous figure in the Queen's Jubilee procession at London. He was even then suffering from the disease which has now ended fatally. During the winter the Prince resided at San Remo, his life, day by day, stoce that time, having been chronicled in the newspapers. On the death of the Emperor on the 9th of March, he removed to Charlotten. burg, and later to Berlin. Although the progress of his disease has been constant, and at times his condition has been critical, he yet performed the duties of his position.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON, June 12.—The change for the worse in Emperor Frederick is very grave. The Prince of Wales has received a cipher telegram from Potsdam which announces that the aspect upon the case and decreases very much the Emperor's chance of prolonging his life. the Emperor's chance of prolonging his life.

The uncertainty of the case is made evident by a conversation I had yesterday with Dr. Mark Hovell, Sir Morrel's assistant, who has just arrived from Germany. Dr. Hovell, usually the most tacitum of men, spoke with the greatest confidence and hope, and, of course, with the greatest possible authority, as Dr. Mackenzle's confident. He said it was certain the disease was not cancer: that the case was progressing well and the that the case was progressing well and the doctors had fairly good hope of the patient's ultimate recovery, a hope never even whispered before, and every confidence that the Emperor would live many months longer in any case. In a letter just published in the British Medical Journal, and which, though it is not known, is written by Dr. Mackenzie, a very hopeful view is taken of things. But this last information makes the outlook as gloomy as ever. It is probable the exact nature of this last complication will not be made known officially, as it would tend to confirm certain rumors as to the nature of the Emperor's disease; rumors which, i

true, permit a hope of ultimate recovery, but which for reasons of policy must be vigorously Both great political parties are concerned about the immediate future of the House of Commons, and the whips on both sides are showing unwonted activity in their efforts to keep the members of all sections well up to the mark in attendance during the debate on the local government bill. The situation looks al together had for the administration and correspondingly favorable for the Opposition, so that fear on one side and hope on the other lend special energy to the endeavors of the leaders and keep their followers well in hand for any emergercy. Several organs admit the prudence of dropping the compensation clauses, in view of the tremendous popular indignation which they have aroused; but they do not at the same time hesitate to tell the Ministers very plainly that such a vacillating policy as the Cabinet is now following, and such an exhibition of nervousness and fear, cannot fail to have the worst possible effect on the country's opinion of them, and is sure to weaken their position materially.

LONDON, June 13.—The serious relapse of the Emperor was what was expected from the steady and irresistible progress of his disease. There has been no news but this for some time past. has been no news out one for some time pass.

All who have been well informed were simply looking for an advance of the malady beyond the skill of the physicians to delay its further progress. Such a point seems to have been now reached, and the absurd misstatements of favorable bulletins are becoming such bold falsehoods that almost no credit is given them, even as indications of the Kaiser's superficial condition. It is a wonder that blood-potential condition, been manifested, and this, as well as the unexpectedly slow encroachments of a fatal malady, is to be credited to the skill, care and good sense of Sir Morell Mackenzie. The cause for sense of Sir Morell Mackenzie. The cause for alarm is now more serious and pressing than at any previous time. This is understood all over Europe, and the critical condition of the Emperor is again inspiring European political circles with intense uneasiness. The situation is felt to be everywhere more strained than during the winter, and theibelief is universal that after the Kaiser's death war cannot be long avoided. I should not be surprised if the cable were to carry

should not be surprised if the cable were to carry

you, before you go to press to night, information of the sufferer's demise. So you will understand how vital the crisis is at hand in international relations on the continent. The continued ar-

maments throughout Europe, Her Von Tisa's recent warning speech in the Hungarian Diet concerning foreigners at the Paris exhibition,

the Alsace-Lorraine presport business, all give independence of the ticklish insecurity of the position of public affairs. Every stray on the continent seems to be crouching for a spring; even Austria is not credited with any real desire for peace. The hope that Bismarck might be able to effect some sort of a compromise between Russia and Austria, which the parties for peace have entertained, is and Jews of Germany, perhaps, most of all, may be able to effect some sort of a compromise between Russia and Austria, which the parties for peace have entertained, is and Jews of Germany, perhaps, most of all, may bitterly regret the untimely death of the Emperor Walls and there is no expectation except war. The news that DeGiers has obtained a compromise between Russia and Austria, which the parties for peace have entertained, is no longer held, and there is no expectation except war. The news that DeGiers has obtained lare of absence from his post at the head of the Russian foreign office proves that the negothat is severance of diplomatic interests and

efforts at peace.
An incident, illustrative of the feeling which now exists, has occurred at Prague. Russian theatrical company had arranged to give a series of performances in that city, but, at the last moment, refused to grant permission to the company to play on the trivial pretext that the theatre in which the Russian performances were to be given had no iron curtain.

LONDON, June 14.—The Orowa Prince pursues the regular reutine of his official position, though informed by mersengers at short intervals of his father's condition. He was at the race course

yesterday receiving telegrams, and at night attended the regimental dinner of the Cuirassiers guard, which, despite the crisic, came off as announced with military exactness. It is entirely evident that his policy and modes of action are all determined upon, and that the death of the Emparor will be seen as the second of the control o the Emperor will be, so far as he is politically concerned, dropping the responsibilities which he has long since been ready to a sume. What his policy will be Europe does not know beyond showing a probability that it will be pro-Russian and ann-English. The Emperor of Austria's speech at the opening of the Austro-Hungarian delegation, in which be talked peace and advised an increase of the army in the same breath is a good example of the general state of mind in diplomatic circles.

Mr. DeFreycinet, French Minister of War, is not less active than the war ministers of other not less active than the war ministers of nations in preparing for a general configration. He has instituted active measures in every dithe has matituded active measures in every direction, and has now ordered that lectures shall be regularly given at the higher military schools on the combination of operations between land and naval forces. There lectures are to be given with special reference to defence coasts and coadstead attacks on for resses at foreign parts and analysis are to be delivered by Light ports, etc., and are to be delivered by Lieus. Degony, who is a leading authority on this method of active warfare.

LONDON, June 15.—After the adjournment of the House last night, Mr. Parnell said to a re-porter: "There was a meeting of the Irish party to-day, and we decided fully upon our future course. We begin to morrow putting forth every possible effort to have full attendances of Home Rule members from now on. Some of them are now in freland, but we will Some of them are now in freland, but we will try and get them all on hand. The Government to-day sent down to the races at Accot, and after a good deal of trouble succeeded in getting their members up to the House. It was significant. In a very short time the Goodwood races begin, and after they are over there will be a great scattering of the Tories for shooting parties in the country and all that. They fell to as low as 36 majority the other night, and decidedly hazer one look for the Unionists.
We have also resolved to bring up one of the licensing clauses. They have all been withdrawn, but we shall now move for a reconsider ation of the ninth clause, bearing on the compensation to keepers of public houses. Such men are forced by law to close their places on Sun day in Ireland, without compensation, and there is no reason why they should be com-pensated here. The Unionists would very pensated here. The Unionists would very much like see the clause sunk into the fathom less pit party of blunders, but we will force the saue, and in that way a division will be taken which will compel many staunch Tories to vote with the public houses and scainst their life long professions and principles or turn and record their votes with us."
"How soon will this be?"

Within ten days. Other plans are thoroughly well matured, and I may say, and I say it with some satisfaction, the time for the Irish party to begin fighting for which I have waited so patiently and so long, has come, and it finds us eager. Real work is fairly started."

BERLIN, June 16 .- The Emperor is dead ! Long live the Emperor. For the second time in the short space of three months the loyal German nation has renewed its pledge of fealty with the shadow of death. Frederick William III. the eighth of the Hohenzollern monarchs, is monarch no longer, and William II. is King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. He is Emperor at the age of 29, and Emperor at a time when seven millions of armed men and all the nations of Europe gaze anxiously toward

with uneasy consciousness. The lives of multitudes and the destiny of more than one country depend upon the course the pursues. The whole scene of the Kaiser's death and the political activity ensuing has been inexpressibly sad. Frederick has always been, politically peaking, an intruder upon the throug. He was not expected. He did not enter into the ministerial calculations last year, and that he was not desired has been evident. His demise, to the dominant party, ever since his accession, is an ill-concealed relief. That he was a very good man everybody admitted. Only that re-fining process of human nature which comes from suffering and sorrowing could have ever transferred a Hohenzollern into a bender hearted, sympathetic and almost ideal monarch That he was in spirit, but his policy was scoffed at, his tendencies derided and his policy thwarted. He saw reforms for the benefit of his people that he had been for many years perfecting impossible of establishment. He found the blood and iron policy his race upheld on one side by his son and on the other b his chancellor, between whom an understanding was evident. His only feeble success was hi endeavor to break up machine rule in the elec-tions, and he discharged Minister Von Putt-kamer. This is all; history will record of his in-fluence on Germany, and history will also re-

cord Von Puttkamer's return to office before many days,

One thing is certain—the new Kaiser will not be Prince Bismarck's or anybody's tool, Countess Waldersee included. He is a polished man of the world with the mental facility of a Frenchman, His civil education is as complete as his military, he having spent six months in the dull routine of the Prussian civil service and having all national matters firmly inflis hand. He has his own ideas, like every heir apparent, and the discipling of Germany affects Prince Bismarck

cord Von Puttkamer's return to office before

THE NEW EMPEROR OF GERMANY

Will He Be the Terror of Europe? (Berlin correspondent New York Times.)

Picture to yourself a young man in his thirtieth year, six feet in height, straight as an ash sapling, with finely-formed, slander limbs, narrow hips, swelling chest and square, broad shoulders, with a smallish head on a long, full-throatedjneok, held proudly upright, and an oval face, with an aquiline effect of profile, clear cut, strong chiu, hended uose, prominent shough not high cheek bones, and good open forehead—all as regular in ensemble as a Greek triumphal as regular in ensemble as a Greek triumphal arch, with clear, sharp, cold gray-blue eyes, light brown hair, close cut behind, but longer on the crown, and rising from the temples to form a sort of ridge from the parting across the brow, and a yellowish moustache loosely curled up at the ends—and you have such a portrait as words can paint of William, Crown Prince of

Prussia and coming German Emperor. ALL EUROPE,

with its thousand sons of royal houses, does not present another such regal figure. The Kaiser who is dead and the Kaiser who is dying have, by their photographs, familiarized all the civil-ized world with two striking and splendid physical ideas of a soldier who looked every inch But each gained much by the effects of beard, of lines of care in the face, and of im-posing corporal bulk. They were impressive n the sense of a noble old mastiff, or of a huge, honest, shargy, deep-chested boar hound. This



young man suggests instead the notion of a perfectly-bred sleuth-hound, under whose smooth, delicately-soft coat lie muscles of steel, and in whose mouth—sinister legacy of nature—is the inherent taste of human blood. Not that his face is sullen o savage in its expression. Its habitual cast in repose is calm, self-possessed, somewhat meditative, without wrinkles either on the brow or at the ends of the mouth. The eyes, too, are grave, intent, without being severe. And I saw this face light up the other night when William, after bidding the English princes good by ab the station, turned and walked down cleared through the cheering crowds to his car ringe-with a very sweet and winning smile Nothing could have been more gracious or kindly than his blonds countenance, as William glanced along the rows of faces as he walked and lifted his figger to his cap in easy, pleased recognition of the cheers. William is very

THOROUGHLY PRUSSIAN.

He is a living, breathing embodiment of all the qualities and lack of qualities which, through precisely two centuries, have brought the little mark of Bradenburg up from a puny fief, with a poor, scattered population of a million and a half to the state of a great kingdom, ruling nearly fifty million of people and giving the law to all Europe. He is asturated with all the instincts and ideas which has raised this parvenu Prussia. to her present eminence, and his character is the crown and flower of these two centuries of might and ruthlessness and spoliation exalted into a

when a young man stands upon the very threshold of an imperial career, and we all know that it is a mere matter of months before he will be the autocratic master of 2,000,000 armed men, it isn't of much importance whether he is nice

or not. The real question is, WHAT WILL HE DO?

The most common answer is that he will overron Europe. One of the really great essays of the decade, Taine's recent study of Napoleon, has its basis in the idea that the Corsican mar-vel was a freak of heredity—a strange, posthumous brother of the mediævallmercenary soldiers of Italy. It seems very probable that some future Tains, a century hence, perhaps, will write to show that William II. of Prussis and the German Empire was a mysterious, belated survival of the ante-mediæval Goths and Vandals—an Attila born a thousand or more years after his time. Prince William is, in truth, as purely North German by heredity, as wholly a product of Wend and Saxon and Goth and Borussian intermixture, as can be found. One product of Wend and Saxon and Count of the Borussian intermixture, as can be found. One may call him, indeed, a culmination of the Hohenzollern type of soldier-statesman, reached curiously enough by the same crossing of blood which produced Frederick the Great.

Nobody with eyes in his head could have passed the week just ended in Berlin without the countries that if a firebrand country to the

recognizing that if a firebrand comes throne the materials are close-crowded upon

him for

his own ideas, like every heir apparent, and the discipline of Germany affects Prince Bismarck home again or back to their posts, I still have as well as everybody else, for he is only a servant. He may find rubhlessness, his new master, even more unpleasant than sentimentality, his predecessor. Kaiser William will and the violent German measures, directed master, even more unpleasant than sentimen when I go down stairs in this hotel to eat my against France or against a hostile nation, like tality, his predecessor. Kaiser William will dinner, one half of the men at the tables are

officers in uniform. The elevator boy touches officers in uniform. The elevator boy touches his cap to me with a military salute. The waiters when they receive my order turn on their heels like the fusiliers under the eye of a drill-sergeant. The military spirit pervades everything and everybody.

What this means is that the army here and Germany will utterly swamp what organized pacific instincts there are in the Empire the moment a young fighting Kaiser draws his sword and cries out.

" WHO WILL FOLLOW ME ?" The fact of the existence of Bismarck's collosed The fact of the existence of Bismarck's collossal army will magnify itself in the popular mind; the spirit in which he built it up, the peaceful intent, the patriotic aim—will all vanish like steam on a lamp chimney. Kaiser William II. in the glamor of his youthful distinction of face and figure, of his deep Teutonic prejudices, of his all controlling belief in himself and his race and his destiny—could hurl a practically united Germany in warfare east, west or south a mionth after he had ascended the Hohenzellern throne. The whole German nation from Basleto Konigsberg would rise to his enthusiastic support. Every young man from Thorn by

support. Every young man from Thorn to Coblentz would burn to rise with him for CONQUEST OR GLORY.

This is not a pleasant or humane conclusion, but it is a necessary one. The lesson taught by Prussia's success—by the rise of the Hohenzol-Prussia's success—by the rise of the Hohenzollern dynasty—is an object lesson in blood and
iron which has not been lost on any German
mind. Every youth, from the humblest field
laborer in Thuringia to the Crown Prince, who
waits upon the very doorsill of Imperial power,
has that lesson ingrained in every fibre of his
being. That is why the young heir to the
German imperial dignity has seemed to me
better worth studying than anything else in
Berlin.

A SERMON FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS [From Kind Words.]

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. John 13; 17.

I. "These things," that is, your duties, wherever you are:

I. At home, obedience and respect to

parents, and kindness to brothers, sisters and servants. 2. At school, respect the teachers, and faithfulness in study and fairness in play.
3. At church be quiet, listen, worship and give your hearts to the Savior.

On the street, good manners, kindness,

On the street, good manners, kindness, minding your own business.
 II. How should you do your duty?
 Not for pay. That is a low motive. Some always ask: "What will you give me?"
 But from love. So our Savior did when a boy at Nazarath. So the angels do God's will (which is only another name for duty.) This

(which is only another name for duty.) This will make you do it cheerfully.

3. Better every day. By trying to do your duties you will become more skilful. So you may improve in reading, writing, and music. Peter says: "Grow in grace."

III. Doing duty makes you happy. Sin did not make Evo happy, nor Cain, nor Judas, Disobedience at home does not make you happy; illeness, unkindness, bad manners, no kind of sin can make you happy.

But happiness comes from doing your duty.

But happiness comes from doing your duty. That is God's reward. This is the promise is the text. Think of this every day for just one week, and how true it is.

Try, then, to know your duty. Be faithful in doing it for love of God and man. Then you will be happy every day on earth, and forever happy in Heaven.

A PROTESTANT'S CONVERSION.

The little village of Kevalaer, near Nimegueu, on the frontiers of Holland and Germany, contains a miraculous image of Mary, which is annually visited by an immense concourse of pilgrims. Among the wagon drivers to that place was a good and respectable Protestant. Following the example of the pilgrims in his wagon, who were accustomed to pray aloud along the whole route, he joined them with his whole heart in reciting the "Hail The little village of Kevalaer, near Nimegueu, his whole heart in reciting the "Hail Mary." He fell sick one day after returning from one of those pious pilgrimages. He soon grew worte. Feeling death approaching he requested his wife to send for a Catholia priest. Astonished at such a request she replied: "I'll send for our own Protestant paster; you most assuredly do not want anybody else." But the sick man insisted and the priest was sent for. When he had come the sick man told him that from the moment he had got sick, he had not ceased repeating the prayer that had so moved not ceased repeating the prayer that had so moved him during the pilgrimages. viz: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for sinners, now and at the hour of our death." "It is the Blessed Virgin," he said, "who has inspired me to send for you, for I so love the "Hail Mary; it is so beautiful." The pricest gave him the necessary instructions, received him into the church and administered to him the last sacraments. The good convert, during the few days of life that still remained to him, ceased not to thank the Blessed Virgin for the great graces she had attained for him. His whole family, edified and moved by so consoling a sight, soon after became

members of the church and devout clients of Mary. THE SHADOW CHASER.

moved by so consoling a sight, soon after became

With outstretched hands he saw his child joy flee, And vanish with the passing of the day,

Like ships that keep their course far out at Nor heed the longing watchers in the bay. And glad youth found him following ardent-

eyed.
The fleeting phantom that he ever lost. And his eager manhood was denied The sweet reward such weary searching cost.

Then came at last Life's lord, sweet Death, and said, "Oh, loyal heart, well done, behold thy

wage."

And lo i—with fadeless beauty overspread—
The shadow of his childhood, youth and age.

A well known physician in Queensferry was once threatened with a challenge. "Weel, weel, ye may challenge awa," he re-"but whether or no, there will be use plied. fecht unless I gang oot."

Young wife—George, I'm not going to the theatre again till high hate go out of fashion. I always have the bad luck to sit behind one. George—That's just what I heard the man say who sat behind you last night.

Signs of the times—"Cool lager," "Ice cold lemonade," "Ice Oream."

Tennis players always look out for the us result of the season's work.

BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

A FUNNY MAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF PREACHERS AND EVANGELISTS.

A Bright Sermonette on Free Cospel and Paid Bevivalists-Pleasures of Anticipation-The Price of Sorrow-Too Easy for Anything. An Unsatisfied Longing. Stabbed in the Dark—The Great est Diplomat of the Age-Teaching by Example.

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(Copyrighted, 1898.)

My son, I observe that you are pleased to be a little bit sarcastic on the subject of the modern evanyelist." You sneer at him because, unlike Philip the evangelist, he carefully avoids the way "which is desert," and refuses to preach, save in the great cities, in the busy centres of religious activity, where there are great multitudes and much applause, and, as you hold, some gain. All this is undoubtedly true. The evangelist of to-day loves a crowd. He knows the value of a huge audience and ratiling fusillades of applause. He will not go into the desert on the chance of converting a single sinner from far-away Ethiop's, but, don't you see, he can fire his Gospel battery into a whole regiment of sinners by going to town? As he sinner from far-away Ethiop'a, but, don'b you see, he can fre his Gospel battery into a whole regiment of sinners by going to town? As he does not have the power that certain old-fashioned preachers had some two thousand years ago, of drawing the multitude, after him into the wilderness, he wisely goes after the multitude. But then, my boy, so do the eloquent preachers of no religion. So do these learned and unselfish men who teach suffering humanity that the evangelist is a fraud and all religion a sham. They likewise seek the city and the multitude, and, not having the faith in the financial liberality of their audiences that the evangelist has in his, these reformers fear to lean upon the much-despised collection and so charge fifty cents at the door. No ticket, no liberal theology. It is only the Gospel that is free, after all, my son. Now, do let the evangelist have his way, as well as the "reformers." Let him go where the crowd is. He won't hurt the crowd. He doesn't teach the multitude to do anything wrong. The evangelist may have some odd, rough, tunny ways of teaching, but he doesn't teach evil. He doesn'b persuade men to do wrong. He doesn't lift up his voice and ory aloud for free whiskey and no Sunday. It is seems to me, my son, that some kinds of preaching are worth paying for as well as others.

PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

Very often, my son, it is the dread of punish mont, rather than the punishment itself, that sestrains us from evil-doing. Many times a boy would gladly run away and go fishing on Sunday, if he could only get his father to thrash him in the morning before he sets out; then he could enjoy the whole long day without a pang. But when he has to wait until evening for it the dread of that unknown ill that awaits him clouds all his skies and pitches all his songs in minor keys.

THE PRICE OF SORROW. A live Congressman may not be worth ten cents a pound, but he's awfully expensive when you come to bury him. Still, in justice to the Congressman, we must say that he doesn't cost the Government very much, after all. "Tain't the funeral that runs the bill up into the thousands, it's the cocktails, and he doesn't get one

the funeral that runs the bill up into the thousands, it's the cocktails, and he dosn't get one dry quickly with soft rags. TOO EASY FOR ANYTHING.

"Is it true," writes a confiding thing out in Iowa, "as Mrs. Carlyle says, that geniuses are hard to live with?" Bless you, no, dear. Easiest people in the world to get along with. A child can drive any of us. Only trouble is, the guest has to pay all the bills. Aside from that living with genius is much the same as that, living with a genius is much the same as living with a grocer. THE SMALLNESS OF THE SMALL.

"I would like to start in some business with small means," says a young man. Then, son, do you start a daily paper. Your means will be too powerful small to heft after the fourth pay-day, and so you might just as well have them as small as they can be strained to begin

AN UNSATISFIED LONGING.

How impossible it is to please some people. Railway train in Pennsylvania, spinning along about thirty-five miles an hour. Landslide lets a ruck as big as a house fall across the track. Engineer reverses, puts on the air, stops the train with a jerk that sprains a man's back, and stopped about twenty feet on the safe side of the rock and eternity. Now the man with the sprained back sues the company for damages. Because the engineer didn't go on and break his meck instead of spraining his back !

A LASS, A LASS!

"Woman," says "Ouida," "is the enemy of freedom." True, most true. She is apt to marry as soon as she comes of age. She is the dependant of parents and nurse in the cradle, in bondage to her teachers all her school-days. a slave of fashion from the day she graduat until her wedding day, after that she is ruled by her husband or tyrannized over by her ser-Then she is a servant unto her children antil they are all married, after which she is "bossed" by her sons and daughters in law, and at last she lives and dies in loving, gentle bondage to the grandchildren who prattle about her. Yes, indeed, it's little enough of freedom a woman knows. "Oh you poor women?" we heard amid the chatter and clamor of "Vanity Fair." Oh, you poor secret martyrs and vic-tims, whose life is a torture, who are stretched on racks in your bedrooms, and who lay your heads down on the block daily at the drawingroom table: every man who watches your pains, or peers into those dark places where the torture is administerd to you, must pity you—and—thank God he has a beard. And so, if you properly tyrannize over a woman, you will find a ha' p'orth of kindness act upon her, and bring tears to her eyes, as though you were an angel benefiting her.

STABBED IN THE DARK.

"Martha," asked a wild-eyed man, emerging from a dark and lonely closes with a hurried tread and an ill-dissembled air of composure, thinly closking a general state of chaotic anxiety. "Martha, what is in that high-shouldered, square black bottle with a short neck, on the third shelf?" "Kerosene liniment the third shelt?" "Revosere inflment for grandpa's rheumatism," replied the good wife; "why?" "Oh, nothing!" he answered, carelessly, as one who had just swallowed an earthquake in the dark. "Nothing; it wasn't labelled, and I thought it might be something danger-ons." They said no more, but in a down-town drug store a man of sorrowful countenance sat a long time that night eating raw quinine out of a saucer with a spoon, trying to get a strange, foreign-looking taste out of his mouth, which, he said, had crept in there unawares.

THE GREATEST DIPLOMAT OF THE AGE.

The father of the family stands in a threatening attitude, thoughtfully trimming the larger knots off a nice long birchen rod. Before him, trembling, his darling son, never dearer than now, in his twelfth year, and but recently in mischief. The son, breaking the silence, which had grown painfully embarrassing, speaks, "Father, the preacher's in the parlor talking to sister Amelia about joining the Church, the baby's sound asleep, and mamma's lying down with a headache. Can't we compromise this thing some way for the sake of harmony within the party?" And white winged peace stole softly into that room, and folding her snowy pinions, sat down on a hassock as though she intended to stay there until she hatched out a Turkish lounge.

TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

Yes, brother, you should teach your child obedience; teach him that your will and word is law, and instil into his mind that profound is law, and instil into his mind that protound reverence for law which every citizen should feel. And if you will just keep on lying a little to the assessor about the value of your property in order to evade certain tax laws, and violate the law about riding on the platform every time you ride on a street-car, and defy the ordinances respecting the sab-barrels and snow on your redemals.

law that it isn't convenient for you to obey, the law that it isn't convenient for you to obey, the boy's reverence for the law will grow deeper every year, until it will be so deep that he can reach down to it when he wants to use it. The way to teach a boy obedience it to be just as dishonest as you can be. Just sit down now and think; try to count up how many State laws and municipal ordinances you violated yesterday. Then call your children around you and tell them that if they ever dissatisfy you in the lightest particular you'll break every back in the camp.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

A REGULAR BOY.

He was not at all particular To keep the perpendicular, While walking, for he either skipped or jumped. He stood upon his head awhile,

And, when he went to bed awhile, He dove among the pillows, which he

The lookers-on thought ill of it; He balanced on his car the kitchen broom, And did some neat trapezing, Which was wonderfully pleasing, On every peg in grandpa's harness-room. From absolute inanity.

He never could keep still a bit;

The cat approached insanity
To see him slide the banisters, so rash. But once on that mahogany, While trying to toboggan, he Jpset his calculations with a crash !

And since that sad disaster He has gone about in plaster-Not of Paris, like a nice Italian boy; But the kind the doctor uses When the humps and cuts and bruises Overcome a little regular live boy !

AROUND THE HOUSE. Clean piano keys with a soft rag dipped in alcohol.

Strong, black tea, cold, is a good thing to clean black silk.

Eggs stains on silver can be taken off with table salt and a wet rag. In boiling meats take the fat from the top of

the water and save for cooking or soap. In roasting meat pour the grease out of the pan or dip it out before its gets burned. It will be excellent for use in cooking. But if it stays till the meat is done it will be nearly sure to have a burned, unpleasant flavor.

For stains on the hands nothing is better than a little salt, with enough lemon juice to moisten it, rubbed on the spots and then washed off in

In a basin of water, salt, of course, falls to the bottom; so never soak salt fish with the skin side down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there.

Mildew is easily removed by rubbing common yellow scap on the article, and then a little salt and starch on that. Rub all well on the article, and put in the sunshine.

To restore gilding to picture frames, remove all dust with a soft brush, and wash the gilding in

FASHION NOTES.

Peaked bodices are not yet given up.

Colored straw bonnets are much worn. The new features in dresses this summer are shown more in the bodices and sleeves than in the skirts.

Boas of cream white, coffee colored and black lace will be worn on cool evenings at seaside and inland summer resorts.

There is no end to the accessories of the toilet in the way of lace, lisse and tulle fichus, plas-trons, collars, collarettes, capes, jabois, and de-tachable waistcoats.

Women are so fond of trimmings and finery that they even have their tempers ruffled once

barber ask him if he would like a little brillan-tine on his moustache.

In the West—She: "Do you ever see a finer sunset than that in the East?" He: "No, the

sun never sets in the East." Fancy bags for playing cards are made of chamois, beautifully decorated with colored and metal, i. e., gold and silver paints, in appropriate designs and mottoes.

Many lace jabots, decorated with floats of ribbon, strands of rain fringe, bead pendants and applique embroideries, decorate all kinds of

Colored leather, colored canvas and colored kid shoes are immensely popular for out-of-door wear in the country, and, of course, they are

worn indoors correctly. The newest travelling cloaks are made of striped or barred mohair, or alpace, which is the same thing. The colorings of these mohairs are very fine, and the finish is lustrous.

Those pretty lace boas which are coming in vogue are very becoming to almost any style of beauty, and, in fact, they impart a picturesque grace of the plainest face and features.

Most of the dresses made up at fashionable houses show a decided tendency to Directory styles, but they are only modified by that tendency, not transformed, into veritable Josephine gowns or La Tosca costumes.

White will be the feative livery of the fashionable world this summer: but when there are so many shades of white, from peach to milk, from cream to canary, and now comes a new opaline tint that is fascinating.

Among the many shades of green worn is one called willow, that is exceedingly becoming to blondes, brunettes, old and young women, and it can be worn with almost any bright shade of yellow, blue, red or pink, or a darker green.

Little women must eschew fluffy trimmings, many ruffles, lace jabots and much decorated, elaborately draped dresses. Plain, straight, vertical lines, or a slight tollowing of Hogarth's curved line of beauty should rule their toilets

Two big buttons or one at the throat of a loose front cutaway jacket, falling off from a waistcoat fastened with a closely set line of small rold, silver, or cat's eye buttons, assist in the make up of a pretty and becoming bodice for a little woman or one of medium

height. Along with the Empire and Directory gowns and hats that are coming in vogue are Greek and modern Greeian coffures with bandelettes over frothy, curly bangs that lose themselves under the twist or coil of the back hair; but the nape of the neck remains bare, or is only slightly fringed with short, thin curls.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, information about work you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made \$50 a day. All is new. Capital not needed; Hallett & Co. will start you. Either sex; all ages. & Co. will start you. Either sex; all ages.
Those who commence at once will make sure
of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourself.

Convalencent to physician: I see your bill doctor, calls for £10. How much do you charge a visit? Physician : Two pounds. Convalescent: But you only called three times. Physician: Five times, my friend; three times for treatment and twice for my respecting the ash-barrels and snow on your sidewalk, every time you have the opportunity, and keep on breaking every municipal and State hurry and pay up.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER III .- Continued.

Juliet was speaking now with her own natural Juliet was speaking now with her own natural voice and with a vastly different manner; all her imposingness and foreign dignity and accent had gone together. West Clare was the common tongue of both, and the familiar accents stirred more than one fibre of sympathy in Father Paul Conroy.

'kb, well now, dear child,' he said kindly, falling at once into his confessional manner, 'sure I am here to help you,' and for God's sake, and old times' sake, willing, and please God able, to do that same, and now go on and tell me.'

The lonely overtaxed old woman felt as if a door had opened to her at last, giving at least a glimpse of a state beyond all trouble, and she

a glimpse of a state beyond all trouble, and she began her story at the beginning.

'The creature was young, de-olate, and may be foolish, and those D'Arcy Totnams treated her badly. Oh, no doubt, however, they—they ran off, and there was a Scotch marriage. I have it all,' she added quickly, in response to his frown, 'and all about it from the poor fellow, the night he went of in that ill fated way. I don't know what it was, something came over me; I had met old friends who gave me news of his people and hid me write to you, and I was of his people and bid me write to you, and I was feeling as if something was to happen, so before he went I attacked Godfrey—it was the last time I ever heard him speak. When I got to him at Portsmouth he was out of his mind. Oh! why did I neglect to make him go down to Scotland and get the proofs and see the people? Oh, Ismay, Ismay ! she cried, wring-

people? Oh, Ismay, Ismay? she cried, wringing her hands, 'will you ever forgive mo?' 'It will stand,' said Father Paul hartily, 'in law it will stand. Of course the with sees can be found. The first thing is, though, to inform Mr. O'Malley. Your best plan is to see him and state your case to him and to n lawyer also. I wonder now—excuse me, Mis D'Arcy —why did you not communicate with young O'Malley through your lawyer first?"

Juliet put her hands to her head and pressed it with a dazed look.
"I'll tell you then, father. I was left by myself, and then that Hyacinthe Skerrett put you in my head. The one thought I had since ever the poor fellow died was to make straight for this place. Anyhow, is it not where we have a right to be? Surely it is not you, a blood re-

right to be? Surely it is not you, a blood relation of our own, that will say to me it is not the place for Godfrey's children?"

'Humph! humph! right—right, may be! He ruminated for one moment. Then, pulling out his watch, be said, 'I should have been in the chapel this half hour, Miss D'Arcy. However, it seems to me in the interest of all parties the recover this huminess is got over the better. I it seems to me in the interest of all parties the sooner this business is got over the better. I will send a note over to Mr. O'Malley to night, giving him a—a—well, a hint of affairs, and ask him just to come down to see you at once, at convenience, that is. Well, eh?—a prolonged inarticulate murmur, expressive of deep consideration issued from Father Paul's lips. Not here, he added after a pause, 'you had better not have your interview here, for many reasons. Madam, my house, if you will honor me, is at your service. Mr. O'Malley will see you there.' He rose now, and as he finished speaking he dout his hand to the forlorn old creature. She

out his hand to the forlorn old creature. She took it gratefully and simply as it was offered, forgetting her studied part altogether. A smile lighted up Father Paul's face, and a late sunbeam stole in at the window just in time to meet it, and to gild his two days old stubble of beard, investing homels, kindly countenance with a sort of beatified look, Bewildered as poor Ju-liet was, she saw this, and became infected by it as by some happy omen. The hard drawn face relaxed for an instant; she seemed to feel a sense of rest or tranquillity, almost easefirst for a long time. But the old priest had no sooner left her than the cloud once more overshadowed her. The old sense of solitude and uprootedness was upon her again. The almost maniacal look of anxious tension returned to her eyes, she paced up and down the room until her limbs refused to carry her, then threw herself on her knees and prayed in a perfect agony of sup-

Father Conroy sent a note to Mr. Tighe Father Concoy sent a note to Mr. Tighe in a while.

There is a time for all things. The time to leave is when a young lady asky you whether it is raining.

Miss Jones—"What a lovely cemetery this is?" Chawly—"Ya-as. Wonder 'tisn't patroniss?" Chawly—"Ya-as. Wonder 'tisn't patroniss ed more.

It makes a fire-red-headed man wild to have a barber ask him if he would like a little brillantine on his moustache.

It makes a fire-red-headed man wild to have a barber ask him if he would like a little brillantine on his moustache.

There is a time for all things. The time to leave is a note to Mr. Tighe to was the girl? Who, my under out on to the green patrway. A little way up that two, and look O'Malley that evening, requesting him to call at buried his last thid only four months ago.

Having singed was the mill-race, was the with a strong and the last thid only four months ago.

Having singed he Limerick Road.'

Chapel House the following day at ten in the morning. Mr. O'Malley was absent with a shouter is at two, and look out on to to the green patrway.

A little way up the way up the way up the beside it the mill-race, was the weir, and beside it the mill-race, was the weir, and beside it the mill-race, was the wish at this estate was entailed and was the girl? Who was the girl his last thid only found this at two, and look of the bank, and down which the water ran noisily still, though long varant the water ran noisily still, though long varant the water ran noisily still, though love for him at the water ran noisily still, though love for him at the water ran noisily still, though love for nim to drop his eigar contemptuously with a lively execration upon the breakfast table. Then he burst into a laugh, dropped the letter upon the table and began to walk up and down upon the hearth rug.

Father Conroy's 'hint of affairs' had been o

the very broadest description. He had, in fact, plainly and candidly informed Mr. Tighe O'Malley that a lady had arrived with three children, one of them a boy, whom she asserted to be the children and heirs of his late cousin Godfrey, who had survived his uncle's death not more than a fort-night. 'I tell you frankly,' the rev. father ad-ded, 'that there is some informality in the marriage, and that in consequence, luigation may be looked for naturally. I think it in the interests of both parties that you should see this lady and hear her statement.

What a joke this all is, to be sure! Mr. O'Malley said aloud, then he stuffed the letter into the pocket of his shooting-coat and walked over to the window of the breakfast-room and surveyed the scene without, or seemed to, rather, for the frowning brows and compressed lips told rather of internal than of external contemplation. He was a very handsome young fellow tion. He was a very handsome young fellow, dark enough of complexion to suggest a relationship with the little Godfrey at the inn in the village below. He had the look of one who could and did enjoy life. It would be hard for him to turn out, to resign his seven thousand a year, and go back to the meagra two hundred which his father had been able to allow him. Mr. O'Malley's reverie did not last long. He rang the bell with a vigor that brought a servant

almost immediately.
"The dog-cart, Brady!—in one minute, do you hear? The sooner I get this over me the better chance I am likely to have with the patridges to day," he murmured.

The news had shocked him. His healthy

red cheeks had blanched, and, as he lifter the litter of papers off the table and dropped them into an escritoire with a folding lid, his hand shook so much that he noticed it himself. He left the room, and proceeding to the dining-room buffet, poured himself out three parts of a glass of brandy. Then he pulled on his gloves, selected a whip from a rack in the hall, and took his stand upon the steps to wait for the dog cart. The brandy had sent the blood circulating a little faster in his brain. Whether caused by the shock or the unwonted or neuter caused by the shock of the unwonted atimulant. a slight giddiness came over Tighe O'Malley. The scarlet and yellow of the flower-beds seemed to be blurred together, and the long even wista down the drive between the trunke of the great because are a lital to the trunks of the great beeches swam a little before

his eyes.

The cool nipping air of the September morning soon restored him to his physical balance at least and as he cast an appreciative glance round him at the beautiful stretch of park, wood and water, hill and dale and bog, reaching over to the violet-colored mountains—of which a break in the wood gave a distant glimpse-all his own, he clutched the whip handle tightly, and mut-tered, 'I'll fight, by—; no compromise! All or nothing i I'll see it out, if it costs me 20

years' income.' The dog-cart came round the drive. He sprang into the seat and the frisky chestnut gave him enough to think about for a little while. Fast as he drove it was a quarter past ten when he drew he drove it was a quarter past ten when he drew rein at the Chapel House gate. Father Conroy met him at the foot of the steps, his rugged face wearing a troubled, puzzled look. He bowed to Mr. O'Malley, who replied to this courtesy by an extremely distant inclination, it having just entered his Irish Evangelical head that this sudden apparition of a hitherto unexpected heir might be a Popish plot against the Protestant succession in his own person. He set his teeth hard to keep in some ug y words,

as he stepped hurriedly into Father Conroy's dining room. He looked round as he entered the door, with the sir of one keen for the fray, but there was no one to be seen. Father Paul

closed the door.
"The reason, sir," he said, "that I asked you to meet the lady here, instead of at the hotel below, was that, however things turned out, there way be no scandal spread."

Way be no scandal spread. The tone and look of O Malley bowed again. The tone and look of the old priest almost disarmed his suspicions. He determined, however, to lose no time, so by way of a hint he plucked at his watch chain. His hands were trembling in such a degree that he could not have taken such his watch.

"I—I am rather pressed for time, Father Conroy—I wish to see the lady at once. What does she call herself, may I ask, please?"

'Miss D'Arcy, and she is the grand aunt of these children. She is an elderly person, and her family and connections are well known to me. We come, in fact, from the same part of We come, in fact, from the same part of

the country.' Father Paul scratched his chin softly, thinking if he ought, in candour, to inform his op-'D'arly is a well-enough known name,' said O'Malley with an effort: then to himself, 'I wonder how much she has promised him.'

Again he shifted his attitude and looked impaient. Father Corroy sighed profoundly, and walked out of the room slowly, leaving the door open as he went. Every second seemed an hour to Tighe O'Malley. He looked at the picture over the chimney-piece without seeing it, took out his watch and never noticed the time it marked and are he looked up from it time it marked, and as he looked up from it found himself face to face with an old lady who presented to him a most surprising and uncom-mon appearance. His how was purely auto-matic. 'What an awful old witch!' was his internal comment. Then he remembered some picture or print which she resembled, with her snowy hair rolled off her face, her wild staring black eyes and hooked nose. Her mouth was twitching in a curious manner, and she seemed to be trying to control an agitation which every fold of her dress proclaimed. Father Paul pushed forward an arm-chair, into which Miss D'Arcy sank in such a way as to make one movement of her acknowledgment of Mr. O'Malley's bow and the act of sitting down.

He remained standing.
'Will you not be seated, sir?' asked Father

Conroy, very gravely.

'Humph! thank you,' replied O'Malley, laying his hand on the back of a char close to him. 'I understand, madam,' he was beginning in a hoarse voice when Father Coproy lifted his

'Mr. O'Malley,'I beg of you, sir—excuse me, Miss D'Arcy—I wish to say that if it is the wish of either party that I should retire, I am

wish of either party that I should retire, I am ready to obey you?

Juliet D'Arcy turned towards him with an imploring look. 'Don't leave me, I beg of you, sir. As I told you, I am alone, utterly alone. I implore of you to stand by me.'

'Mr. O'Malley will do you every justice, madam, I will answer for it;' and he turned to O'Malley, 'I repast to you, I know this lady.'

'You have sent for me, madam, broke in Tighe, forcing himself to speak slowly,—he was kind-hearted and generous, and he felt a sudden sense of the inequality of the contest between himself and the quaint little old figure in the

himself and the quaint little old figure in the chair,—'to put in a claim as next-of-kin—I mean on behalf of an heir to the estate I am in possession of. You speak of a son of my cousin, Godfrey Maulverer?

Godfrey Maulverer?

'Yes,' replied Miss D'Arcy, 'that is so. The boy is in the next room—Godfrey. His father married, nearly thirteen years ago, my neice Ismay D'Arcy. Mrs. Maulverer died nearly nine years back.' Juliet fixed her eyes on him, seeing him but vaguely. She was rocking herelf to and fro over her cleaned hands, representing self to and fro over her clasped hands, repeating to herself, 'Nine years that I wasted, nine years that I allowed to go by. Ismay, Ismay, oh!

as the win hold water? Dyou in likely if Godfrey Mauleverer married any woman of respectable character that his kinsfolk would not have been informed of it? I put it to you, Father Conroy. Where was this marriage? Who was the girl? Why, my uncle buried his last child only four months ago. He unmarried man.'

He was wiping his lips now, and leaning against the chimney-piece. Father Conroy sat opposite, grave, and silent, but watching both combatants closely.

'He was a married man-married thirteen

years ago,' said Miss D'Arcy, but no one heard her. Her dry lips only framed the words to

'It's all nonsense,' went on O'Malley, nonsense, a delusion or imposition.' D'Arcy started up trembling violently. Miss

'No! no!' she cried, with a harsh scream. 'God's truth, and I will prove it. Ismay was married, poor Godfrey's wife, and I have his own words for it. The children are all right.' own words for it. The children are all right.'

'Prove it! I dely you to prove it! I call you
to witness, Father Conroy, whether you are accessory to this or not. I'll fight it out to the last
—no compromise. To say that here—my uncle
not two months dead, every one in the full belief I was only enjoying my own right—these
creatures start up out of the ground and pretend
to oust me! I've heard of such impositions beforce that of farms has indeed. An extract of fore; palm off some brat, indeed. An estate of seven thousand a year is not to be had so cheap as all that, madam! He stopped speechless, for want of breath. Great drops of perspiration rolled down his face. Miss D'Arcy, who seemed to have grown more calm in inverse ratio to his

excitement, was beginning to speak when Father Conroy's voice drowned hers.

'Surely, Mr. O'Malley, this is not necessary; my dear sir, I—I—Miss D'Arcy says there was a marriage. Surely she knows well enough: she cannot expect us to rest satisfied with her mere allegation of the fact. Proofs must be

'I can prove it,' gasped Miss D'Arcy. Her eyes were blazing with an unnatural lustre, and

Prove it, then, almost shouted O'Malley, prove it, then, Where are the marriage lines, eh? Have you that to show me? Miss D'Arcy pressed her hands on her breast.
'No! no! Merciful God! No!'

'No!' echoed Tighe, 'no; What is the meaning of this, Father Conroy?' Gently, my good sir, all in good time: that may be as Miss D'Arcy says: do not agitate her. Calm yourself, Miss D'Arcy, I beg. Sit

Father Conroy was frightened by the look that had come over Miss D'Arcy's face. It was as if some awful Mcdusa vision had passed before her eyes, which were fixed and staring in a

way terrible to see.
'When were they married? Where did the ceremony take place? asked Father Conroy gently. The place and church are as good as a gently. T 'Yes,' repeated O'Malley, 'the place! The

church, the name of the place? 'I have forgotten it. He fold me: I have forgotten! and, with an agonized shrick, she fell to the ground in a fit.

CHAPTER IV

'I have not stood long on the strand of life, And these salt waters have had scarcely tim To creep so high up as to wet my feet; I cannot judge these tides—I shall perhaps, A woman's always younger than a man At equal years, because she is disallowed Maturing by the out-door sun and air.'

MARION fed the rabbits with the leaves of the cabbage, and then, moved by the plaints of the goat, pushed the cabbage stump through "a hole is the door into her place of durance, and turned to go into the house, with some rague idea, bred of old school habits, of doing some-

Her schooldays were over. She had been

easily first of the first class for some three years, and as for the last two her school-work had consisted of going over and over the same elemen-tary lesson-books, turning back faithfully from the end to the beginning, until the knew their contents by rote, Father Paul had thought it well that she could consider herself 'done school.' Marion had been awarded so many first prizes that her reverend relative, amiable always, decided that she overshadowed everybody else, and that the other pupils should be given a fair chance. He insisted upon her taking lessons by herself, partly with a view to her further im-provement, but, if truth be told, with an eye to distinction as well, for Father Paul was most excessively proud of one and all of the Mauleverer children. Marion now found time hang vere calleren. Marion now found time bang heavily on her hands. She went, like all the other girls of the town, to eight o'clock mass every morning.

After breakfast the old habit of going to

school, with its attendant bustle and excitement, asserted itself, and left a sort of periodical fit of energy that had to be dissipated somehow or other, and which expanded itself in fits of vicarious piano practice, writing Italian exercises, or reading over a stanza or two of "Jerusalem Delivered" for the old nun who gave her an Italian lesson twice a week.

What was it all for? What was the use, she

What was it all for? What was the use, she asked herself. Now, after tea minutes of Brinley Richards, she jumped up, and picking up a garden hat, ran downstairs, intending to go and see the nest in the stone-pine. As she passed the door of Miss D'Arcy's room, the sound of Kitty Macan's voice came out.

Deed then I think that girl of Ahearne's must be mad, so I do! It is extraordinary, what notions de kind of girls dat's goin' nowadays has."

There was nothing so new or interesting in this discourse as to tempt Marion to play the eavesdropper. So she ran lightly over the tell-tale boards of the hall, the door was half open,

and passed out and stood on the steps.

There was a carriage-sweep before the door.

The entrance to this faced the river and lay to her right hand. There were wide gates of rusty iron with great stone piers, surmounted by balls of granite all grown over by a pale golden-green lichen like that on the trunks of the chestnuts, which grew beside them. These gates were always shut, as evidenced by a fresh growth of weeds all about them, but a wooden door in the wall close by stood perpetually ajar. The paint of this had once been green, but was now blue, and an enormous growth of ivy overhung it, and so completely hid everything that the doorway looked like a pa-sage cut through this. Godfrey

had promised for long enough to trim it, or make Rody the boy of all work do it.

Father Conroy's tall hat—his hat of ceremony, which he wore only when visiting Miss D'Arcy, or the mother superior of the convent—was daily rubbed and frayed in its passage through. However, Godfrey had always so many alterative schemes and plans for the doing of it that somehow it never was done-one of these plans being to borrow a shears from some one and do it himself, another to get a wood-ranger from Barrettstown demesne on the other side of the river to do it, another to order Kitty Macan's runper Rody to mend the ladder, and borrow a shears and do it carefully. And so it came about that the ivy flourished, at its own will, and the Portugal laurels and cherry laurels that clustered round the one tall stone-pine trailed their currilly ways and branches on the ground unheaded over-luxuriant branches on the ground unheeded and uncared, save by the birds that held their

Marion liked the great ivy tods, and never urged Godfrey to their destruction. They hid the house so thoroughly, although indeed it hardly required any adventious aids in that respect. The river-road was hardly ever used It had formerly, as well as being the thoroughfare to the mill, led up to a place called the Heron's Farm, but this no longer existed. Tighe C'Malley had taken it up from the occupiers and thrown it into the new plantations near the harmy. Hardly any one passed that way now Ismay!

O'Malley stepped forward. All the blood in his body rushed into his face. The veins on his forehead swelled with wrath.

'Married thirteen years ago, died nine years ago, in Heaven's name do you think such a tale as this will hold water? Do you imagine it likely if Godfrey Mauleverer married any woman of respectable character that his kinsplik would not have been informed of it? I put it to you, Father Conroy. Where was this marout on to the green pathway. A little way up was the weir, and beside it the mill-race, cut

looked at these, and said half aloud to herself,
'If I chain Nanny here she will destroy all
these flowers, and if I take her farther up or down there is no good grass, and she even the grass plot bare in the garden. I wish we had never bought her. Suppose I drive her across into the demesne.

Marion, who was thinking of the goat, turned her eyes away from her primrose tuits across the river to the wood of Barreststown and the tempting reaches of fresh green grass that the vist as among the bare trees Tuits of daffodils and jonquils dotted these irregularly. The sun shone on the tree stems, and the willows had a most beautiful reddish tinge. The blackbirds were singing and dart ing in and out of the laurels, and the crow, of whom there seemed to be hundreds, were coming and going in the tops of the pines and ing them. The weir ran across the river at this point. The top of it, a wooden bar, was about four inches or so in width. Godfrey had crossed over by it often enough, and the goat, unless securely channed, was in the habit of using it for trespassing purposes also. Marion looked once more at her pretty primroses and flowering currant-bushes. Then she returned to the house and reappeared with the goat, which ran out headlong dragging her after it. The contura was hungry, and charged desperately at the very shrubs and flowers its mistress desired to protect. Marion pulled it off by main force, and once more casting an envious look at the opposite side of the river, moved away, keeping up stream, and togging the unwilling and mis-chievously-inclined animal after her. When she came abreast of the wair the goat made a

plunge to get on the top of it. 'Since you want to, you may, Nan,' said Marion aloud; 'you are really too titesome,' and she leaned forward to take off the chain from the creature's collar. This required both hands, and she let go the chain. The goat projected by her opportunity and dashed off. One leap brought her on top of the weir. The chain had tangled itself into a lump, and Marion, who had only half unfastened it from the collar, presently had the comfort of seeing it drop off into the river, and that on the downward side of the weir, where the current might be expected to wash it down into the mud. She stood confounded at the sight of the mischief she had done. There was the goat far off in the wood already, tearing and biting alternately at the grass and the young shoots of the trees and shrubs. Deprived of the weight of the chain, who could tell whither she might not wander, perhaps to the gardens or the pleasure' grounds. What in the world was to be done now? Nanny, rid of the chair, was careering in the woods beyond; Godfrey, and no one else

could help her now.

Away she sped in quest of him. She searched the yard and garden for him in vain. At last from the end of the farthest alley she could expy his black head bent over his w.iting-table in one of the windows at the the top of the house. She flew to him. 'Oh, Godfrey l' she panted, 'that dreadful goat! she has let the chain fall into the river, and is off through the woods into

Godfrey was writing at a table set in the window, spread with papers and books. He stooped forward over it, and spread his arms on the top of the papers to keep her from look-

ing at them.
'What i' he shouted, 'in Quirke's cabbage-field again! Well, this time he shall be paid for. them! 'No, Barrettstown woods! I was taking off

the chain to—to—'
'To what?'

the currant bushes and the primroses, and she has eaten every bit of grass on the ditch-band and the garden-plot, and I just thought I would let her go over to the wood.

Oh ho! trespass! Well? and who cares about that? I thought you came to tell me she had got into Quirke's cabbage field. Well, and

now after managing matters so comfortably for her, are you disappointed that Nanny has socepted your invitation and gone to do mischief to our neighbors?" The chain, Godrey! the chain! how are we to do without it? Oh, come down! You are able to stand on the weir, and if you take the garden rake you might easily fish it up again?

again? 'Easily, might I? Then let me see you do it. Now off you go. Marion, and leave me to my work. Do you hear? How am I to study if I am constantly interrupted in this manner?

Marion never dreams of remarking the way in which he spread his arms to hide the paper at which he had been busy when she entered the

Eh? mon Dieu / Godfrey, do ! do go and fish up the chain for me. What am I to do without it when she comes in to be milked in the

out it when she comes in to be milked in the evening?

'I will, I will; there, there—go! Do you not see how busy I am? Not just now. There is plenty of time before tea.'

She withdrew unwillingly, and he bent his head again over the row of figures on the paper before him. Marion went to her own room, feeling a little uncomfortable over the results of her morning's performance. She too sat down to work in the window. There was a chair with a shawl folded cushion-wise upon it, and a couple of very ancient books lay upon the sill of couple of very ancient books lay upon the sill of the window, which was open. Marion took up her Tasso and conned half a stanza. The task consisted of four, and one she knew alreadyso there was no need to hurry in the prepara, ticn. Before long the Tasso had fallen on the floor and Marion was leaning her chin in her hands and staring across the garden into the little appear her was not the staring the transmission. hands and staring across the garden into the little space between the trees, through which she could see the blue smoke of Barrettstown and some of its dusky roof-tops. She was thinking of Mary Ahearne, the farmer's daughter, from Castle Lambert, who had been a schoolfelow of hers for something more than four years; and the news which the the Maran possible than the bar have the Kitty Macan, notwithstanding her hurry, had amassed and brought back from the town that morning. It was in one sense no news to Marion. She had known that her school-fellow was to be married. She knew what the match was to be married. She knew what the match was, that the parents on both sides had arranged to start the young couple in wedlock, Mary Ahearne having been dowered by her father and mother with so many hundred pounds, and so many cows; and Harry Capel's parents having agreed on their side to give up the farm and stock to himself and his wife; Mary Ahearne's dowry was to be at once handed over as forkings to he sisters. at once handed over as fortunes to his sisters, so as to settle them in life, and get them out of the bride's way. Marion knew that Mary Ahearne was determined to be a nun, that she was naturally pious, and that she had hated farm life ever since she had become a boarder at

the convent. Ever since the beginning of Lent she had expected to hear of the rupture of these negotiations.

'I wonder if Mary Ahearne will give way and consent! Will she refuse Harry Capel? She is too weak and quiet; they will compel her. Poor Mary! I am so sorry for her.'

Just at that moment a pair of sparrows, fighting vigorously for or mary!

ing vigorously for a crumb of bread, fly past he window. She leaned out and watched them until they made up their difference and flew into their nest in the ivy on the wall. But then something else more useful and important appeared. This was Kitty Macan once more dressed for the road and taking her way towards the short cut to the village from the end of the garden.

wards the short court to the vinage from the end of the garden.

'Kitty, Kitty, Kitty!' hailed Marion, craning her neck out of the window.

'Well, den?' responded Kitty, turning her face, set in the frame of the velvet bonnet, up-

Wait, cried Marion. She sat down and wrote hastily on a half sheet of paper the following words—
My DEAR HONORA—Will you go with me

this afternoon to Lambert's Castle to see Mary Ahearne? I shall leave this at two, and look

Quin girl, dere, and she not your equal at all, miss. I hear your aunt say just now she's stonished she not hear you play your music up-

Marion heard not a word of this; she was playing with Fly, the greyhound, who, hearing his master's step on the stairs, left her and bounded to meet him. Godfrey went into the yard and called Rody to find the rake, so Marion went up to her own room, hoping devoutly that he meant to fish up the chain. After some further vicarious study of her Tasso she resumed her piano, but fitfully; then she found her way down to her aunt's room and did some lace to k, and before two she was crossing the osier near even long steps and jumps from one pool to another, until the gap in the dike was reached and the long stretch of the Lim-

erick Road lay before her.

CHAPTER V 'The worthless peasants bargain for their wives, As market men for oxen, sheep, or hurse, Marriage is a matter of more worth,

Than to be dealt in by attorneyship. WHILE Marion Mauleverer, light and graceful se a young fawn, was springing from tuft to stone and from stone to tuft, courting danger, and in the lightness of her heart setting herself to perform feats of leaping on her way across the osier field, the person to whom the twistedup note had been conveyed was, in obedinge to the behests therein expressed, preparing to

carry them out.
Miss Honor Quin was one of the most remarkable persons in Barlettstown, and certainly one of the most important. She was about twenty years of age, short and rather thick-set of figure, with good features, plenty of blonde hair, and light eyes, which had always an expression of auger in them; whether this was that they were intelligent and bright, or that the cycbrows overhung them too closely, could not be said, but so it was—Honor Quin's eyes had always a spark in them. Stolidity was the leading characteristic of her countenance, which was as yet too youthful to betray those lines which nature, year by year, writes for whoever studies her caligraphy. She was buttoning her gloves, standing on the three-hold of her father's shop. Having fastened the last button, she took a comprehen-sive look all round her, up and down the street, taking in the windows of the bank, the doctor's house the attorney's. Then she shook out her skirt, and was about to start when a voice behind called 'Honor!' suddenly. She turned round so suddenly as to bring her in collision with a pile of goods loosely heaped on either side of the door. A couple of dozen tea-kettles all fastened together by a string, which in its turn depended from a nail, clanked noisily on receiving the impact of clanked noisely on receiving the impact of a long roll of red flanuel which had been so care; lessly piled on top of its kind as to tumble over headlong at the mercst contact of her shoulder. Bunches of heart-brushes overhead swupp in the breezes that came in as they liked. Strings of onions and sides of bacon, wooden milk pails and zine buckets, hid the entire ceiling of the shop, which was much larger and longer than the outside appearance of the building gave any warrant to expect.

It was a corner building. One side of the shop was devoted to the provision trade, and food was bought a swell as sold, for barter in its most primitive form constituted a large part of the trade, It was an ill-lighted; ill-aired; and by no means too clearly or tidily kept place. But if there was none of the meretricious elegance of other places of business, neither was there any of the pretence and sham so lavishly to the found in these em-'To what?'
'Well, the fact is, she would have destroyed in such a manner as to conceal empty spaces on

the shelves; no dummy barrels were ranged in the licensed department. The shelves ground and overflowed with bona-fide merchandise. Barrels of American and French flour stood in Barrels of American and French flour stood in sugar, in which the earliest fly of spring and the last licegring wasp of autumn found a harvest of refection. There was not a single chair to be of refection. There was not a single chair to be seen but the stout rainted counters were in sugar, in which sugar of autumn found a harvest last lingering wasp of autumn found a harvest last lingering wasp of autumn found a harvest of refeccion. There was not a single chair to be seen, but the stout painted counters were in some places worn down at the edge; in a manner which showed that customers had the habit of using them instead. There was a well marked depression at the e g and butter counter, behind which Mrs. Quin habitually sat, and another, only worn considerably deeper, opposize old Peter Quin's postat the desk, where that worthy sat enthroused on high among his books, commanding a full view of the entre domain, his assistants declared, of the back and front and coth sides simultaneously. The one large square window which looked up in the main street contained a heterogeneous medley of paraffin lamps, broom and brush heads, bonnets and hats, takes and gripe heads, boths of cabbase and turnip seed, and all sorts of 'dry goods'—an elastic term which includes anything likely to be wanted in the north riding of Cork, from imitation Valenciennes have down to Black Tartary seed oats.

Honor Quin was about to pick up the bale. Black Tartary seed oats.

Honor Quin was about to pick up the bale. sight in a thick black net of cheniile; a red and gray shoulder shawl was pinned neatly ever a black dress that had seen some service, and under the hem of this appeared a pair of large black list shoes. She had probably been good looking after a fashion once upon a time, but the blue had all faded from her eyes which were now a nondescript muddy gray, and the red of her cheeks had spread itself impartially all over the somewhat heavy face. The prevailing characteristic of this last would seem at vailing characteristic of this last would seem at the first glance to be good humor and simplicity. But below this lurked an intense power of concentration and a watchfulness which nothing, however trivial, escaped.

The person addressed as Tom, an unwholesome-looking, heavily built young man, wearing a rayged and shiny frock coat, stepped from behind a counter, where he was busy making up the variously coloured candles into parcels of different sizes, replaced the roll, and shuffled back to his place.

'Honor, said the woman again, where are you going!' Her tone was a curious blending of pompousness and something resembling awe. She was rubbing her spectacles as she spoke, and put them on, and held a close scrutiny of her daughter's face while waiting for her

I told you before, mother, to Lambert's Castle, to see Mary.'
'To see Mary?—well then, don's stay out to long new, If nor; these evenings are not long

enough yet.'
Illoor was looking at her, and read suspicion

through the glasses of the spectacles.

'If it's dark before I come home, mother,
Luke Ahearne will see me safe to the door, you know.' With this Miss Quin turned about, and steering her way safely through the encumbered doorway took her road down the atreet towards the bridge. She passed the hotel, the bank, the post office, the rival dealer's shop, then 'The Parade,' where the doctor lived, and the lawyer and district the parameters with one or two others of the same strucyor, with one or two others of the same stamp, the insurance agent, and rival bake manager. The hou-es were precisely the same as the shops, and belonged to the order of architecture to which the Irish genius seems devoted, and which is to be found all over the country and precisely the same everywhere. Perfectly bare walls with disproportionately short gables, built of the cheapest and poorest materials, and plastered over with a sort of naterials, and plattered over with a sort of stucco selected because of its complete unfitness, the windows stuck in by couples, and usually crookedly, the buildings all scemed, though none of them were forty years built, to be falling into ruin already, and were in their way as mean and squalid and as destitute of every vestige of trate or decoration as the mud cabins on the opposite side of the river. Nature indeed, left to herself, seemed to favor these, and bestowed with a lavish hand a charitable

brilliant coat of embraidery.
At the end of the main street was the bridge The Bridge, so called, although there was another, higher up towards the demesne gate of Barrettstown Castle. This was the lounging place for the most of the idlers and all of the beggars of the town. All the people who came in by the Limerick Road, which ran wastward, and the Dublin Road, which was a continuation of the same and ran castwards, had either to cross over or to pass one end of the bridge. It commanded a char and thorough view of the main street, as well as of an exquisite landscape both up and down the river. Upwards there was a straight silvery bit of the Barrettwater, about one for the command of the comm unbroken as far as the upper bridge; there it turned and went winding through the trees and into the demosne. Downwards the view was much wider and more extended. The river run through a marshy tract with great fields of bulrushes and flags, out of which a heron rose at times, or a naga, but of which a heroir rose as times, or a sea gull, and flapped away, visible for miles against the low horizon. From morning until night the low broad walls of the bridge were frequented by the poor of the town. All the men out of work had a chance of picking up an employer on this rendezvous. On Sundays the laborers stood there, epade in hand, waiting to be employed. The beggars—it need not be said that this term was never made use of by them-waited here for the meal-times of their patrons among the townsfolk, and made fur tive excursions to their kitchens, returning with the alms, hot or cold, as it chanced, to share and est it on the bridge. Of beggars there was a small army in Barrottstown; here, as elsewhere in Ireland, begging being the only recognized profession, the only really orthodox and respectable existence. Any other calling was tolerated, but not really acknow ledged. Andy and Peggy Lehan were the two seniors, and took precedence of the rest. 'Lord Cork,' whose unusual names requires explanation, was a huge creature, over whose shaggy head some fifty winters had passed. He had once travelled to Cork city, some five and thirty or so m les away, and his interminable discourse of the wonders he had beheld there. together with a habit swearing, earned for him the title by which he was now exclusively known. There was a great deal of envy and epite shown to Lord Cork by the noble brother-hood on account of his travels, for not one of them had ever been ten miles out of Barrettstown in his or her life, and they resented superiority, and meanly aspersed the truthfulness of his descriptions and of his adventure. He was the son of a small farmer who had been driven off the land, and had settled in the lanes of Barrettstown to live, as thousands and hundreds of thousands in the other towns of Ireland lived in like circumstances, in abject misery and poverty. He was a patient being, afficted with an insatiable appetite, and per-haps a little more religious even than the others. It was the fundamental article of his and their scheme of existence that rich people could only prosper in this world and be saved in the next by the exercise of charley, and the shortcomings of the townsfolk in this respect was a never-ceasing wooder to the hydrogeneous Pagery Lebes had

wonder to the brotherhood. Peggy Lehan had

no more doubt than Lord Cork as to the sanc-

no more doubt than Lord Cork as to the sanctity of her mission. In fact, being convinced of the same, she insisted upon a more logical and thorough application of its principle. It being the bounden duty of every one ito give alms, Peggy claimed her dole with a boldness inspired by a sense of imprescriptible right. She was 'wicked,' that is to say, short-tempered. On one occasion a strange gentleman, either a visitor or traveller, happened to cross the bridge and was accosted by her, the most persistent and unpleasant of all the tribe. He refused with a tone and manner which left her iso convinced of his determined and inveterate heterodoxy that she at once ceased to importune, and

and the second second second second

Ye have the face, she said solemnly, of a damned soul!

A roar of delighted laughter from the stranger greeted this deliverance, and the ragged sibyl to her amazement found herself the possessor of a whole shilling.

Andy, her husband, was a favorite with every one, and but for this Peggy, who was unpopular, would have fared baily. She was, as inight be inferred, a serious-minded creature, sour of visage and address, whereas Andy was invariably cheerful and light-hearted qualities which. visage and address, whereas Andy was invariably cheerful and light-hearted, qualities which, it is an unsuspected fact, are even more valuable in the begging profession than any other reputable walk of lite. Lord Cork had the largest number of supporters. His apecial infirmity—i. e., his large appetite—won him the sympathy of the men. One of the stock jokes of the golden youth of Barrettstown was to provide an investment for the hig begging the core. the golden youth of Barretstown was to provide an immense mess for the big beggar man's consumption, and lay bets upon the amount he could achieve. Truth be said, such events were rare and far between. Perpetual hunger glared from poor Lord Cork's eyes, as it di indeed from those of all of his compeers.

Peggy Feelan represented another class of beg

gars. She was not clad in the ragged uniform of the 'regulars.' She was tidy and clearly, always wore a fresh white apron and carried knitting in her hand. She only begged vicariously in the intervals of nursing, for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barrettsrown, Honor Quin was about to pick up the case.

'Don't mind it!' cried the same vote-hastly and peremptorily. 'Tom, pick up that roll for Miss Qcin, do ye hear!' continued the speaker, alvancing into the light before the door. She was a soutly-built short woman, who might have been any age from fifty to seventy. Her hair was all put away out of sight in a thick black net of chemile; a red and gray shoulder shawl was pinned neatly over a gray shoulder shawl was about to pick up that the intervals of nursing, for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts own, no wake was complete without her, and she had a perfect talent for prayer. She need not be proper to her profession. She also was a gray shoulder shawl was pinned neatly over a fresh white apron and carried knatteng in her hand. She only begred to interest on the intervals of nursing, for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts on the intervals of nursing for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts on the intervals of nursing for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts on the intervals of nursing for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts on the intervals of nursing for she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts on the intervals of nursing for weakness which is supposed to she was the Mrs. Gamp of Barretts o employed her on Saturdays to keep places for them at Father Paul's or Father Collins's confessional—they, coming from a distance and having business to transact, were noable to afford time to wait in the ordinary way. was the better off by a couple of pence for this exercise. Peggy knew everything in town, and was a mine of information upon all subjects. She could read, or was reputed to be able to read, a little, and on Sunday morning when the American letters were given out at the post-office, was in busy request among the country people, who called for their letters when they

came to mass. There were many others, including a couple of There were many others, including a couple of fools and several deformed and afflicted people, without courting a flock of half-naked but evidently well-fed children who settled like flies on every newcomer. These last begged for amusement, and in imitation of their ilders. They were never hungry. England may be the paradise of animals, but nowhere in the world are children so well treated as in Ireland.

As Honor Quin passed them, the ragged gentry all shifted their attitudes. Peggy and Andy Lehan were sharing a pipe with Lord Cork, and hid it as she approached. The two Cork, and hid it as she approached. The two first-named were not only pensioners of her mother's, but customers as well. They spent their 'earnings' in Quin's shep, and so one curt-sayed and the other bowed, with a 'Save you kindly, Miss Quin,' to which she replied, 'And you, too, Andy and Peggy,' very woodenly and perfunctorily, and without looking at them. Lord Cork offered no salutation—the rival shop-learner was his autoness—and merchy between keeper was his patroness—and merely betrayed his sense of Miss Quin's neighborhood by draw-ing back an enormous red foot that was sprawled

over the path.

'Well, Andy Lehan,' he observed, as soon as she was out of earshot, 'dat girl isn't much to look at, anyhow. She is neither little and hand-

some, nor big and ugly.'
'You can't have eteryting den, Patsy. She is

Cork speedily forget his question in the excitement caused by the arrival of the mail from Dublin.

Maiss Quin pursued her way along the Limerick Road, looking neither to the right nor left save when she had to reply to the salutation of some present woman carrying in her custom-ary afternoon pail of milk to the town, or with a huge creel of turf strapped on her shoulders. It was a desolate looking road now that the town was left behind, and that the Limerick Road covering to their misery—multi coloured mosses, and the recorded grass, wall-flowers, and the never failing and cherished house leek, hid the crumbling thatch with an ever-changing, ever-tilling set of substitutes. When the beggy didds that skirted the highery. Nated and fields that skirted the highway. Naked and bare as the place was now, it had once been c far-spreading populous townland. Moss and nettie-grown piles of stone by the roadside showed where houses, at least to the sense of human habitations, had once been, and ridges of the old potato rardens were yet to be traced in the grass. The fields, however, were rapidly going back into bog; coarse sedgy grass and sufte of rushes had invaded and were apringing up between the furrows. The ground began to rise now, and when she turned to look back for Marion Mauleverer she could see the slated roofs of the bettermost houses of Barrettstown between the poplars of the river-bank, I around their stems the cabins of the poor dwellers by the river-side, clustered like so many brown toadstools. Miss Quin was not contented with this survey, so she mounted on a bank beside the path. She was approaching a side road from which a view of the auproach to the town would be impossible, and she wanted to make sure if Marion Mauleverer, a most unpunctual person, were really behind her or not. The air was as clear and thin as if a shower had just gone by, and the tiny blue spirals of turf-smoke rose up into the air and hung there like gussamer. She could see every inch of the two miles of road was perfectly bare and deserted, and shining white like a great piece of ribbon unrolled. (To be Continued.)

> M. A. KELLEY'S THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

> Much, interest has been shown in various ways in the tax receiver of Pittston, Mr. M. A. Kelley's fortunate investments, and it has been deemed of public interest to find out what he thinks about it. Learning that Mr. Kelley had received \$30,000 through the Minera' Savings Bank, a reporter interviewed him. He said he simply bought one-fifth of ticket No 55,315 which drew the Capital Prize of \$150,000 in the May Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, for which he paid S2. just as he would have put up a margin on stock, and he was surprised to learn that there were men in town who knew the value of the ticket a week before he was advised.— Pittston (Ps.) Gazette, May 26,

POSTAGE ON PACKAGES HALF A

CENT. WASHINGTON, June 12.-Representative Allen, of Massachusetts, introduced to-day his bill reducing the rate of postage on mer chandise packages from one cent an ounce to half a gent an ounce. The bill practically abolished the existing fourth class in the classification of mail matter and consolidates it with the third class, which now covers only printed matter at two ounces for one cent. Colonel Allen also proposes to extend the limit of single packages to eight pounds instead of four pounds. The consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter into one would be a great step in the direction of simplification, besides the reduction which it would make in postal rates. Drawing the line between third and fourth class matter has always been a cause of vexatious controversies between the public and the postal authorities and has resulted in a bookful of decisions, which could be thrown away if the two classes were merged into one. It is not probable that the bill will pass at this session, because the department is averse to any further reduction of the revenues.

"What do you raise on your farm, seed ?" " Mortgages, chiefly.

THE HON. J. K. WARD,

Mr. J. K. Ward, who has been nominated Legielative Council or in the room of Mr. Hugh McKay, is well-known as a consistent Liberal for over a quarter of a century. He was bord in the Isla of man. He may be said to have begun life in this country 45 years ago, by working at the corpenter trade in New York. He spent ten years in the State, and then coming to Canada, he started saw miles first at Maskingara and then started saw mills, first at Maskinonge and then at Three Rivers. H: has lived f r about 18 years in Montresl, and in addition to the large business undertakings with which he has been p rinamently as ociated he has been always teady to support any project whose purpose was to amelicrate the condition of the p epls. Mr. Ward has record of 11 years as concillor at Cute St. Antone, 9 years as Mayor, and 10 as chirman of the School Brard. He is president of chirman of the School Band. He is president of the Magog Textile and Print Company, a director of the Montreal Cotton Company, a director of the Cotto ok Cotton Co., a large share holder in the Merchant's Cotton Co., president of the Bishop Engraving and Printing Co., a governor of the General and Western Hospital, a member of the Managing Bard of the House of Refuga and Outdoor Relief Fund, expresident and non member of the Bard of Management of St. George's Society, member of the

HIP! HIP!! HURRAH!!!

A Significant Victory for the Gladstonian Candidate. Legislative Councillor of the Province of Queber.

London, June 16 .- The Gladstonian can dida e was successful in the Ayr Burroughs election. At he list election the Liberal-Unionist and date was elected by about 1,200 majority, so tast the great importance of the present victory and the extent of its severly as a blow to the policy of the Tories and Unionists can easily be imagined. The Chamber-lam wing are greatly discomfited. A CURE FOR DEAFNESS. There have been many remarkable cures of

leninger made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household romedy for all Psie, Inflammation and Soreness, Yellow Ol cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Cross and is useful internally and exterant y for all pains and injuries.

" Well you allow me to sleep in the ten-acre tiels work of the turn, ma'em?" pleaded the recess. "Certuioly," responded the woman know : "and here are a couple of matches schoold turn cold before morning."



HON. J. K. WARD.

Board of Management of Mount Royal Cemetery, vice-pressdent and life member of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, a stock-holder in the Athletic Club House

very well indeed—cleaned-skinned young girl—
to have five tousan' pounds.

'How much money is dat?' questioned Lord
Cork, who had never owned five shillings in his
how much would dat be, I wonder? Dat is
more dan the bank has, I am sure.'

No one seemed inclined to reply, and Lord
Cork appendix forg the his question in the ex
la stock-holder in the Athlotic Citto House,
a life-member of the Mechanics Institute, and a
Justice of the Peace.

In 1882 Mr. Ward contested Montreal West
with the late Mr. M. H. Gault, and was defeated. Nothing daunted, he went to the polls at
the last general election in 1887, having Sir
Donald Smith for opponent in the Conservative
interest. Mr. Ward made a plucky fight, but Sir
Donald proved too attorns a rival. ed. Nothing daunted, he went to the polls at the last general election in 1887, having Sir Donald Smith for opponent in the Conservative interest. Mr. Ward made a placky fight, but Sir Donald proved too strong a rival.

SUMMER TOUR :.

Round-trip excursion tickets at low rates are now on sale via the Burlington Route, apolis, and resorts West and Northwest.
The "Burlington" is the only line running The "Burlington" is the only line running sleeping cars from Chicago to Denver without change. It is the only line by which you can go from Chicago to Denver and be but one night on the road. It is the pletaresque line to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It runs daily "fast trains" to Kansas City, St. Joseph.

Atchison. Council Buils. Omaha, Lincoln. "fast trains" to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Council Built, Omaha, Lincoln, Cheyenne and Denver. Fine Government Lands are located on its new lines in Nebranks. It is the best line by which to reach all principal land points in the West and Northwest. Tickets via the Builington Route can be obtained of coupon ticket agents of connecting lines. Send in postage to Paul Morton, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., four cents for a copy of the Burlington Route Guide, or six cents for an illustrated book about Colorado and the Garden of the Gods. 44-J6-20

TOTTERING TO THE FALL.

SALISBURY'S GOVERNMENT IN A BAD WAY-THE DEMOCRACY COMING TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, June 13. - The result of last night's division in the House of Commons has made the tollowers of Mr. Gladstone jubilant over their immediate prospects. There is a general feeling the bill will be omitted. abroad that in the event of an important defeat on the chief clauses of the local government bill the Salisbury ministry would resign and this, if followed by a general election, would, in the present state of national feeling, had to the practical annihila ion of the Tory part
The local government bill, like all Tory re-

forms, is looked upon by the country at large as a mere sham reform. It goes just far enough to disgust the country squires, who would be horn of some of their ancient privileges, but not far enough to enlist the sympathies of the prople. The licensing clauses are now abandoned, but they have already worked all the mischief possible we they have already the Course well. sible, as they have placed the Government or the horns of a great dilemma. The temperance people, and the publican party, are either of them strong enough to affect the balance of power, and it seems now utterly impossible for them to fight under the same banner. The cause of Ireland is og all hands admitted to be victorious. The people of England, although slow to move, are now thoroughly educated (n that point, and their natural love of justice and tair play aroused. In the great cities, London excepted, no favorer of the policy of coercion

stands a ghost of a chance.

The recent disclosures of the state of the national defences have shaken the confidence of the people in the aristocracy. On all sides the Liberals and moderate Conservatives are alike in the to trust such expenditure to the clique which has already made such an exhibition of muddle headed incompetency would argue themselves to be devoid of either sense or

These three great questions of 'Local Government, 'Home Rule,' and organization of the national defences have united the proletariat of England as it never united before. The Tory aristocracy may sulk at being deprived of its ancient privilege of quartering its "cousins and its sisters and its aunta" on the public funds. Bigoted churchmen may bluster over the decline of church influence in Ireland, but you will be a large to the large transfer of the large trans see, as a leading member of the late government, himself one of the shining lights and greatest crators of the non-comformist party told me, that when the next elections come off, England will do what it has never done thefore, and re-turn a majority on the Liberal side. Scotland, Ireland and Wales have always returned Liberal Ireland and Wales have always returned Literal majorities, and there is no reason to think that that majority will be lessened at the next trial of strength, but contrarywise. The democracy of Great Britain is coming to the front and God grant eaders to direct its course wisely.

THE NEW MEDICAL ACT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE-CEBTAIN CLAUSES OBJECTED TO.

The C liege of Physicians and Surgeons, with the object of preventing the practice of medicine by thinerant "doctors," who, without recognized authority, and frequently without adequate skill, regularly take large sums from the unwary for services of apportyphal utility, have presented a consolidation of the Medical act to the Legislature, to some of the clauses of child, the designing that a objection. These, it which the druggists take objection. These, it is claused of its chained, would interfere with the legitimate business of the druggists. They are as follows:

3. Every person not licensed, as aforesaid, who has taken or assumed, or who takes or

assumes in a newspaper, or in written or printed circulars, or on address cards, or on signs or C., B. & Q. R. R., from Chicago, Peorla and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Serings, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Orden, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and resorts West and Northwest.

or treasurent, is deemed to practise medicine, surgery, obstetrics or any kind of medicine, declar a hercinabove, and is liable to a fine of ficty d. Hars.

5. Every such unlicensed person who, deciding upon or enquiring into the illness of any person, afterwards sells or gives to, or exchanges with such person, personally or by order, any medicine, medicament, drug or medicinal herb, with the hope of ulterior or immediate profit cither directly or indirectly, shall likewise be deemed to have practiced medicine, as hereinabove declared and shall be punished accord-

ingly.

It is the last two sections that have provoked opposition. They, if rigidly enforced, would tend to prevent the sale of all patent medicines, some of which have come to be recognized as househ ld remedies, all advertising of them would be stopped. A delegation of the druggists who visited Quebec laid these views before the ministers and have obtained assurances that lead them to think the objectionable features of

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen shat often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give need to a cough, there is always danger Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a measure unsurpassed for all throat and ung mubler. It is compounded from several herle, such one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in carrieg consumption and all lung dis-

Show Cealer to boy: Where are you going James? James: Up to Mrs. Smith's, sir; she's ordered a pair of No. 2 shoes to be sent. Snow dealer: Ali right, James. You had better take along a pair of No. 3's also.

> AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county the United States and Canada to soil a patent article of great merit, IN ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent, profit, having no com-position, and on which the agent is protected in the exnecessity for the immediate expenditure of vast clusive sale by deed given for each and every county he sums of money for the thorough reorganization of the army and navy is admitted, but Radicals, agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, Anove ALL expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents over dared to make such offers, nor employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we it we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully; and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cout stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

Address, at once, NATIONAL NOVELTY CO. [38-13]

"What do you understand by word painting?" asked the teacher. And the smart bad boy, after a moment's thought, said he didn't reliable curative of kidney, liver and other know, but he reckoned that to black a fellow's would come pretty near it.

HOW THE KING CAME HOME. From Chambers' Journal.

"Oh, why are you waiting children, And why are you watching the way?"
"We are watching because the folk have said The King comes home to-day,
The King on his practing charger,
In his shining golden crown.
Oh. the bells will ring, the glad birds sing,
When the King comes back to town."

"Run home to your mothers, children;
In the land is pain and woe,
And the King, beyond the forest,
Fights with the Paynim foe."
"But," said the little children,
"The fight will soon be past,
We fain would wait, though the hour be late; He will surely come at last."

So the eager children waited Till the closing of the day.

Till their eyes were tired of gazing
Along the dusty way;

And there came no sound of music,
No flashing golden crown; And tears they shed, as they crept to bed, When the round red sun went down.

But at the hour of midnight, While the weary children slept Was heard within the city
The voice of them that we t. Along the mounlit highway Toward the sacred dome, Dead on his shield, from the well-fought field. Twas thus the king came home.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION. MR. CLORAN GIVES A "POST" REPORTER SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Mr. H. J. Cloran, who was one of the delegates to the meeting of the National Executive Council of the League, just concluded at Cleveland, Ohio, arrived home last evening. He says the principal subject under dis-

THERE,

cussion was whether or not it would be advisable to hold a regular convention this year. It was decided that in view of the fact that the Presidential campaign was now in full blast that it would be better not to, so as to give no pretext for the introduction into it of American politics, something which the organization has always kept entirely The council, however, decided that in the event of a crisis arising in the affairs at home which might necessitate a convention a special committee (which was then appointed) would have power to call a convention by giving thirty days notice. The names of the gentlemen sumposing this committee were given in last night's Post. Mr. Cloran added that everything looked bright for the cause, delegates present from the furthest limits of the con timent reporting favorably of the strength and enthusiasm of their branches.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattaville, says:-". have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

WAS IT MURDER?

SAULT SIE. MARIE, Mich., June 16.—Word comes to the Sault by a diver named Joe Anderson, of Detroit, that while searching for a wreck at Point au Trains, a few days ago, he discovered a heavy box in deep water, which, upon closer examination, he found to be sunk with heavy weights attached to the box by chains. He returned to the vilinge, and after procuring assistance managed to raise the box, when, to the horror of all, it was discovered to contain the remains of an apparently young woman doubled up and forced into the box. She was well dressed. As to whether a dark deed has been perpetrated or not, it is hard to say, but there were no indications of an ordinary burial having taken place. Further details are anxiously looked for. There is certainly some deep mystery about the affair.

SHE SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE. Miss Edith Fox, of Amherstburg, Ont., had a severe case of Quinsy. She writes: "I business. This gas can be conducted into a tried the dector's medicine, but got no relief. I was told to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. After taking two doses I got relief, and when I had taken three parts of the bottle, I was completely cured.

ancestors did not practise gymnastics, and yet-" interrupts a pupil. "They did not," returned monsiour; "and what is the consequence? They are dead, every man of them.

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidnevs. For Female Complaints it has no equal.

Husband rushing into the room-"Come out, quick." Wife-"What's the matter?" The house is on fire, and we'll be burned to death if we heritate a moment. Rup, run for your life!" "Yes, I'll be out in a minute; I've got to tidy up the room a little so as it will look decent when the firemen get here.'

YOUR FRIEND COMMITTED SUICIDE. You never suspected it, none of his friends You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you recollect how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'dosing." Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and eyery one was generally surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purrative Pellets taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would be alive and well to-day. Don't fol-low his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

TESTS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

If you want to convince a person that he is tongue-tied, just give him one or more of the following sentences to pronounce rapidly: The Leith police dismisseth Seth. The sea ceaseth three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb, see that thou, in sifting a sieve full of unsifted thistles, thrust not three thousand thistles through the thick of thy thumb. Suc-cess to the successful thistle sifter.

The pangs endured by the early Christian martyrs were no doubt excruciating, but not so prolonged or scarcely more dreadful than those experienced by the sufferers from inflammatory rhoumatism—a disease which is easily curable at the outset with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a severeign remedy for pain—a complaints, and a medicine of the purest as well as the most salutary kind.

$\mathbf{W}\,\mathbf{H}\,\mathbf{A}\,\mathbf{T}$

WARNER'S / BACK ACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, SAFE CURE &

RHEUMATISM, NEURALCIA, HEAD ACHE, CURES NERVOUSNESS, INDICESTION.

There is no doubt of this great remedy's potency. It is no New Discovery unknown and maybap Worthless, but is familiar to the public for years as the only reliable remedy for dissases of the Kidneys. Liver and Stomach. To be well, your blood must be pure, and it never can be pure if the Kidneys (the only blood parifying ergans), are DOT-\diseased.

DIZZINESS, AGUE. DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE TROUBLES, BAD EYES, IMPOTENCY, DROPSY,

Ask your friends and neighbors what WARNER'S SAFE OURE ha, done for them. Its record is beyond the range of doubt. It has cured millions and we have millions of testimonials to prove our assertion. WARNER'S SAFE CURE will cure you if you will give it a chance

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DYNAMITE DISCOVERED.

London, June 12 .- A quantity of dynamite and gunpowder was stolen on Sunday from a hut in which it was stored on the Island of Arran. A number of tenants on the island have been warned that if they pay rent they will be pusished by the use of dynamite.

IRELAND'S STEADILY DEOREASING POPULATION.

According to the Registrar-General's returns the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of this year, is 4, 790,510. The fall since last year at this date has been 46,738. Strangely enough, the previous year the drop was about the same, as recorded, or 52-146. Not only is this so, but the like rate of decrease is traceable back to 1879. The number of the certinated this so, but the like rate of decrease is tracesore back to 1879. The number of the estimated population in that and the following years is worth nothing: 1879, 5,265,625: 1880, '5,202,648; 1881, 5,144,982; 1882, 5,097,853; 1883, 5,015,-292; 1884, 4,962,693; 1885, 4,924,342; 1886, 4,889,498; 1887, 4,837,352; 1888, 4,790,614.

BILL NYE ON GAS.

I came to Pittsburgh last evening to compete, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Press Club and Marquis of Queensberry rules, in a kind of natural gas tournament, begins Bill's speech, as reported by himself in the New York World. I do not brag nor beast, but it strikes me that I held my own for twenty minutes. Gas here springs spontaneously from the bosom of the earth, and immediately proceeds to take charge of the heating, lightning, and manufacturing business. This gas can be conducted into a room by means of pipes, and, by an automatic hour designated on an alarm clock, enter your room, scratch a match on its trousers and light your fire, so that you need not got up till the Monsieur Prudhomme lands the advantage by an intelligent officer, will do almost anything but vete. I like natural gas. Artificial or of gymnastics. "There is nothing like it for health," he says; "It increases a man's strength, prolongs his days....." "But our aimply asks where it can get a job in the prolongs his days......" simply asks where it can get a job is what we have been looking for. Arbificial gas is super-ficial. It likes to look well in company and brilliant and attractive in society, but it is false at heart. It likes to seem refined and gentle-manly and polished and sincere, but rise and assert yourself and blow it out and see how quick it will take your life. Look the other way ten minutes and see how seen it will slip down into your cellar and toy with your meter. But natural gas comes out of the ground, spits on its hands and asks where is anything to do. Its then proceeds to do it. Young men will do well to emulate the natural and untutored gas of Pittsburg. Do not seek to shine too much by night or attract attention by organizing a gas leak by day. Give your best melastors to the

> Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Colds. Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These maladies require early and unremitting attention, for if neglected they often end in authma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, pone-trating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lunge, whence it expels all im-purities. All the blood in the body is perpetually passing through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently nextralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or

> promotion of your employer's interests, no matter what your salary may be, breathe

through your nose, look up and press onward.

The reason that the old bean's hair is of that greenish-black hue is that he is willing to dye for the woman he loves.

FITS: All its stopped free by Dr. Kine's great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures.

Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Filt cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Na., Phila. Pa.

A stump orator exclaimed, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West, fellow-oltizens." "Then," exclaimed an old farmer in the crowd, "It's time you went to school

and larnt jography." FOR ANY CASE OF NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESS-NESS, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia-try Uarter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief in sure. The only nerve medicine for the prior in market.

Curate (visiting a poor cabman down with bronchitis): Have you been in the habit of going to church? Poor Cabby faintly: Can't say I hev, sir; but-eagerly-I've druv a good many parties there, sir.

MARRIED.

DURNIN-FINN-On the 12th inst., at the 'Archbishop's Palace, by Rev. Father Bruchesi, D.D., Joseph Durnin, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Finn, both of Huntingdon.

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WEDNESDAY......JNUE 20, 1888.

In IRRLAND the fight is for Home Rule; in Ingland against Rum Rule.

MATERIALS are being heaped together for a big political conflagration in Ezgland. The question is no longer how Iroland shall be governed, but hew the empire can be preserved without Irish assistance.

THE resignation of the Hou. Hugh McKay from the Legislative Council, on account of feeble health, will be generally regretted, for his fitness for the position was recognized by all. Mr. J. K. Ward, a life-long Liberal, has been selected to fill the vacancy, and will strengthen the Protestant support of the ministry.

DEEP REGRET will be felt all over the world at the news of the probable death of the intrepld African explorer, Henry M. Stauley. Months ago he disappeared in the gloomy fastness of the dark continent on an expedibion for the relief of Emin Bey, since which sime little has been heard of him and that of the vaguest report. Some time ago a report got abroad that he was dead, but it was subsequently contradicted. At that time remarks were made in certain London papers concerning the mystericus way news from the heart of Africa reached European capitals, nobody knew how, which though denied turned out

BEYOND DOUBT the election in Ayr Boroughs ast Friday rings the death knell of the Coer sionist government. There was not, perhaps, in Great Britain a constituency considered more safe for the Government than this. At Centain Sinclair. Gladstonian Home Ruler, by of four months ago is the probable of to-day. a ma crity of 1,175. Now Captain Sinclair carries the same constituency by 63 majority. It is an astounding reverse for the Tories and their allies, and can only be attributed to the unpopularity of the Salisbury Government, popular disgust with coercion in Ireland, and discontent with a policy which has produced nothing but confusion and dismay.

THE success of the Dominion loan is largely to be attributed to the fiscal policy of Mr. Goschen, by which enormous sums of money have been made available for investment in secarities other than those offered by the Imperial Sovernment. It is nevertheless gratifying to find the credit of Canada still stands high, despite the extravagance and mismanagement of the Government. But then Dominion 3 per eents, ought to be good when companies and chartered banks in Canada can get all the money they want for 21 and even in some instances for 2 per cent.

RESEWHERE in this issue we reproduce, by request. a letter which appeared in The Daily Witness of May 19th last. The writer hardly expected that that paper would insert a defence of Catholic principles against which it has been its mission to contend. But, from a journalistic point of view, our contemporary made no mistake. A paper which would refuse to give both sides of a question, when those views are fairly and moderately expressed, would destroy its own mefulness by demonstrating its lack of honesty and impartiality. Nevertheless, the Witness is against the mismanagement and insufficiency of deserving of credit for opening its column to a the national defences has really alarmed the Catholics writer.

In answer to the question of who should garrison Esquimals, the Imperial or Dominion Government, we should say the Dominion. It is an admitted fact that in case of England going to war Canada would have to take care of her own defences. We may, therefore, ake up our minds to take the burden of selfelence upon ourselves sometime, and the coner we do so the better. It is also better hat Canadians should garrison their own forts shan that they should be held by Imperial troops. The responsibility may be heavy, but the duty is obvious. It would be a mistake to reverse a wise, far-seeing policy and re-establish a European garrison in Canada, unless Great Britain is prepared to hold military possession of the country under all circumstances.

It must not be forgotten that Judge Wurtele, who inflicted so lenient a sentence on Cosgrove pared for the storm they must set their house ingly modest request to ask Mr. Mercier to apand McCabe, who pleaded guilty at Aylmer of at home in order. Instead of doing that the

member of the Government with w'ages connivance the traud was committed. Chistearned judge declared they were not ruorally guilty. Does he hold the boodler's maxim to be good in law, that "it is no sin to rob the Government". These men received money voted by the Legis. lature for a specific purpose, and they applied it to other purposes, either for their own use or as an election corruption fund. How ther, in the name of justice, law or common merality, can a judge declare they are not merally wrong? What a splendid precedent is this! How it will raise the standard of public morality and increase public confidence in a judiciary relected from the ranks of Tory partizans!

It is stated by the St. John Globe that a powerful lobby-composed of railway men, members of parliament of both parties, and other persons, Canadian and American—is at work to secure an act of incorporation for a railway from Levis to connect with the International-Short Line-Railway at Cookshire. State powers are to be asked in New England States for constructing additional links of railway on American territory, in order to make the new road as nearly as possible an air line into Boston. On the Canadian side of the line the company also ask power to connect their road with oxisting lines of railway, and to make any arrangements which will secure the construction and operation of the said railway with any of theroads with which they may so connect, and upon such terms as they are able to obtain.

ANARCHY is making steady progress in the United States, if we may believe the statements in an interesting article in the Chicago Herald from its New York correspondent. It appears that the centre of the movement has shifted from Chicago to New York, which city the writer describes as "the stronghold of Anarchy and Socialism" in America. We are told that united these people would astonish the public by their numbers, but they cannot unite. They are excited hatred among their fathers in the old split up into innumerable factions. Still it is scientific socialism—anarchy properly so called -that is making real headway. We are assured that it is to be found among doctors, among of British Tory sympathizers, are heartily in lawyers, among journalists, and even in the pul- favor of Mr. Gladstone's Liberal Home Rul pit. It would surprise anybody to know how many intelligent people refrain from voting because they disbelieve in government, but these cannot be counted, because there is no organization of them. The main fact about them is that they are men and women of powerful and well trained minds.

ME. BLAKELY HALL, in his cable letter to the Boston Herald, agrees with Mr. Davitt's estimate of the growth of public sentiment in England in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. He points out that the Tories began this parliament with a sweeping majority of 120 votes, and everyone spoke with bated breath of the Unionist strength; but since that time a change has come over the spirit of the Tory Gream, and instead of a manner of contemptuous indifference they are now conspicuous for their displaying of anxiety and alarm. It was only about four months ago, too, that those wise and far seeing students of public affairs—Gladstone and Parnell-both predicted the change in the darkest hour, and their prophecy is already coming true. All in London now speak of home rule as an imminent probability where four months ago they laughed at it. Mr. Hal! writes that he has spoken to statesmen, politicians and journalists without end during his present stay in London, and opinions agree that the growth of the movement is so rapid and strong that its success, however distasteful it may be to the the last election, Mr. Campbell, Liberal- Unionists, is nevertheless assured. In a word, Unionist, the deceased member, defeated what he hears everywhere is that the impossible

> By what process of ratiocination the Kazoot intellect has constructed its system of political contradictions it would be difficult to ascertain. Of course, it would be rank blasphamy to hint a system made to fit all possible exigencies is only the result of speculative exigency, without sequence of thought, and expressed in terms suitable to the fogginess of the ideas. Speaking of the agitation over the events of 1886, the Tory oracle observes that "Liberal principles were at a discount during that dark period in our political annals." Now, if there is a place those principles were at a discount, how much worse than Cimmerian gloom must be the darkness that surrounds the Kazoot, which since its birth to the present hour has never enjoyed one flicker of Liberalism? Thus, like a ship's horn, the Kazoot sounds loudest in a fog. Or, taking another deduction from Kazoot logic, does it not follow that the period referred to was "dark" because of the discount of Liberal principles! For, had those principles been acted upon in the management of North-west affairs, there would have been no dark period, the thought of which stirs the fountain of Tory crocodile tears,

THE TORY GOVERNMENT DOOMED. CABLE reports continue to represent the Salis bury Government as going down fast in public estimation. The cry raised by Lord Wolseley people, while the stupidity, feebleness and ferocity of the administration in Ireland have disgusted the masses of Englishmen, who, after all, are lovers of freedem and fair play. The three great questions which, it is said, united the political forces of have nation against the Government are Local Government, Home Rule and National Defence. On all these the Salisbury Ministry has demonstrated its incapacity, while the extravagance and corruption recently exposed have destroyed public confidence inits fitness to cope with a great crisis. The fall of Salisbury now would open the way for a radical | ten Protestants have been raised to the Bench, reform of existing abuses under Mr. Gladstone, than---whomcoo better man could be wished for to rescue the country from the follies and frauds of Tory misgovernment. A real danger menaces the Empire. War may burst over Europe any day, and the most hopeful must confess the impossibility of limiting its extent. Englishmen perceive that to be pre-

missppropriating colonization money, was a Tonies have made confusion worse confounded. Coordion in Ireland is the most dismal of failures, the Local Government Bill is a hideous maddle, the national defences are wretchedly neglected. From the obese incom. petency of the Duke of Cambridge down all the way through every branch of the army favoritism and corruption are rampant. In the navy things are not much better, while deserving officers are disgusted at the promotion over their heads of the Battenburg who married Princess Bestrice. Under the weight of these accumulated sins against the nation, Toryism is drifting towards destruction, and once the Salisbury Ministry goes to pieces, it will be a long time indeed before the fragments left after the pulverising it will get at a general election can be got together. A powerful democratic govern apply"! ment is needed in Englandnow, as much for the destruction of Toryism as for the salvation of the empire.

THE IRISH BOLT.

It seems that the Irish bolt from the Democratic party is assuming alarming proportions in the States. The Boston Pulot, which supports Mr. Cleveland, while regretting the defection of the the situation, may be sufficiently weighty to large numbers we have lost in the last five carry New York for the Republicans. The Pilot shows what, indeed, has often been stated, that the malgovernment of Ireland causes a great taken away from us about one-fifth of the loss of time, money and energy, to the Irish in [America. They have to send millions of dollars yearly to may the rent to abs nice and profit gate English landlords, and thus save their kindred in Ireland from eviction and starvation. Besides this, they are kept in a constant state of unrest by the dreadful oppression oftheir people in Ireland. The nature of this oppression may be gathered from the speeches and writings of leading Englishmen, like Mr. Gladstone, John Morley, Earl Spencer and Mr. La-

bouchere. It is also noted that the English Tory Government are now engaged in subsidizing unprincipled men, chiefly of their own nationality, in America, to excite divisions among Americans of Irish and English extraction, as they ex countries. Nevertheless the whole American people, in public and private, spress and platform, with the exception of an insignificant class policy for Ireland.

The Pilot then goes on to give the reasons for Irish disaffection with the Cleveland administration, charging him with allowing his Secretary of State to give such a tone to the Democratic administration that the English Tory party boldly proclaim that American sympathy is not with Gladstone and Home Rule, but with Balfour and coercion. Furthermore: -

"Mr. Chamberlain, the bitterest enemy of Home Rule in England, after a residence months in Washington, in daily intercourse with Secretaries Bayard and Endicott, declared in his own country on his return that every American of importance and educatian was

against Home Rule."

"Mr. Bayard's selection of men for high official positions has induced this belief. Mr. Phelps the American Minister at London, openly sympathizes with the Coercionists in Ireland. On his return to America, to lobby for the passage of an extradition treaty with England aimed directly at Irish political agirators, Minister Phelps declared that his friend, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was the great and coming statesman in England, but that he (Phelps could not, of course, know or agree with such

person as Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone."
"Minister Phelps is said to believe that he lost the Chief Justiceship through Irish-American influence with the President. He will certainly not be any better friend of Home Rule, or worse friend of Chamberlain, for that

"We believe, nay, we know, that the deductions drawn from these facts do injustice to Mr. Cleveland. But with the despest wish for his successful re-election and belief in his fair and Democratic judgment, we think be ought to know precisely why he is to be opposed by more or less carnest Democratic Itish-

Americans.

"We add that the position assumed by Mr.
Phelps, and endorsed by Mr. Bayard, that our
Minister in London can publicly agree with a new politician like Chamberlain, who represents coercion, but cannot recognize the leaders of great parties like Gladstone and Parnell, is abjurd, dangerous and un-Democratic.'

These are reasons enough, and they are strong enough to account for the Irish bilt from the

IS IT "NO IRISH NEED APPLY"?

Much as the Irish Catholics of this city and province desire to see the Government of Mr. Mercier given a fair chance of carrying out its where Lilveral principles are at a discount, it is policy, they do not see any good reason why in the mind of the Kazoot. Therefore it follows their just demands should be ignored and their that, since it was a "dark" period in 1886, when | rights sacrificed in a vain endeavor to conciliate its implacable enemies. If Mr. Mercier imagines that the Protestant Tories will ever forgive him for having, as they allege, got possession of the Government by the Riel cry, he is wofully mistaken. There are some things, perhaps, they would forgive, but that is a sin for which there is no forgiveness. Let him read Æ30p's fable of the wild goats, and learn from it what value is to be placed on the gratitude of aliens who are pampered at the expense of old nd tried friends.

The Irish do not ask the full measure of justice they are entitled to. They recognize the difficulties of the situation, and only require reasonable concessions in the distribution of patronage, to which their number and influence entitle them. Because they have not been as grasping, as greedy, as persistent, as implacable in opposition as those whose good will Mr. Mercier seems so anxious to obtain, is no reason why they should be ignored. But if such is the case we may as well know it at once that we may govern ourselves accordingly.

In the Legislative Council there are six English speaking Protestants, viz:-Gilman, Wood Ward, Bryson, D. A. Ross and J. J. Ross The people they represent are not much in excass of the Irish, yet there is only one Irishman in the Council, Mr. Hearn.

On the Bench the English-speaking Protes tants have nine judges. viz.: Oross, Johnson. Church, Davidson, Tait, Brooks, Wurtele Stuart. Andrews. Judge Monk was a Protes. tant when he was appointed, so that actually while only one Catholic-Judge Dohertyhas been similarly honored.

Further, to show how Irish claims have been set aside, we may mention that the Recorder. ship of Montreal was held by an Irishman, the late Mr. Sexton, but on his death it was given to a French Canadian-Mr. De Montigny. Considering all these facts, is it not an exceedpoint an Irish Catholic to the Circuit Court? comes too evident for discassion, except by

Indeed, we are astonished when we reflect on these things and recall Mr. Mercier's frequent declarations of friendship for his Irish supporters, that he has not hastened to make an appointment so eminently proper and necessary from all points of view.

We have named a gentleman every way qualified for the position. One who is a personal and political friend of the Premier, who has been a life-long upholder of the principles the present Government is supposed to represent, and we fail to see how Mr. Mercier can consider any arguments more weighty than those which have been presented in support of the appointment of Mr. Barry.

Are we to understand that "No Irish need

THE EXODUS.

A Dorchester, N.B., correspondent of the St. John Accescnger and Visiter, organ of the Bantists in the Muritime Provinces, incidentally gives startling testimony of the extent of the exodus from that part of the Deminion to the United States. He writes :-

Much has been done to consolidate the Bapyears by the exodus, our church would now be one of the strongest in the Province. We almost regret our proximity to a State that has members of our church, and is about to take our

the same paper, in a letter giving denominational news from Hillsbore, Albert County. N.B., Rev. S. W. Kierstead writes :-

Our prayer and conference meetings are gen erally interesting; but many are going away from this locality to the United States, which is weakening the church very much.

Thus is the country being depopulated under a government whose boasted policy was to keep Canadians at home. And while these people, who are admittedly among the best, most in dustrious of our population, are leaving the country evidently because the conditions of life are too hard, the rewards of labor too meagre, the struggle for existence altogether too severe. the Government is spending enormous sums annually to import the pauper offscourings of the Old Country. Yet it may be affirmed. without fear of contradiction, that in no part of the United States are the natural conditions and resources of the land more favorable or more abundant than in the parts of New Brunswick from which all these people are deeing. What then is the cause of the blight? There is but one answer-decay, stagnation under restriction, isolation, excessive taxation, bad government and abandonment of hope of a change for the better under Tory misrule!

How can the imported vagabondage of Europe replace people like those driven into exile?

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF IM-PERIAL FEDERATION.

Imperial Federation is a scheme which can never be brought within the region of practical politics. The most that can be made of of it, and perhaps all its advocates hope to make of it, is a sort of counter-igritant to Unrestricted Reciprocity-something that may be used to divide and distract the people of Canada, so as to put off or prevent too close association with the neighboring republic.

Divide and govern has ever been the policy of England. We have only to point to Ireland to show how disastrously successful it has been, and to India to show its wisdom in dealing with semi-barbarous peoples. But Canadians should be wiser than to permit themselves to be diled against themselves. If they have a tion among them who are willing to sacrifice this country to Imperialism, they should take an early opportunity of getting rid of them, or, if that cannot be done, teaching them that Canadian interests must and shall dominate all other

The action of Landowne in presenting the memorial of the Imperial Federationists of Canada to the government in England, and the unguarded talk of our present Governor General sportly after his appointment are indications that the I. F. movement is prompted and patronized by the Tories of England, who hope to retain this country as a place of out door relief for their aristocratic paupers. This idea is substantiated by an editorial foot note to a letter in Imperial Federation, a paper published in London, Eng., which says of the writer, who strongly advocated the I. F.: "We trust he will not be suspected of endeavoring to obtain a C.M.G. by saying what is agreeable to the authorities at home.'

The British Government recognizes in the growing unrest of the Canadian people a proo that the colonial status is becoming irksome that they are outgrowing it, and that another change is impending. The natural, inevitable tendency is toward independence, but the ruling powers in England at present are aristocratic and anxious to perpetuate their ideas in America. They know that an independent Canada must be a republic, with ideas and aspirations consonent with American ideas. This they do not want, so they have taken up the I. F. flag, round which they are endeavoring to rally what remains of Toryism in the Dominion. Quite aware that the party led by Sir John Macdonald dare not openly espouse their cause they seek to gather about them all persons and influences which can be dazzled by hope of Imperial preferment and aristocratic association It is curious, however, to note that only one Canadian's name appears on the roll of officers of the Imperial Federation League-Mr. R. Dobell, of Quebec. This is pretty good proof that the leading men of this country do not regard the movement with favor.

But those who seek, under the pretext of Im. pertal Federation, to bring the Colonies again under the blundering and plundering rule of Downing street, set back the hands on the clock of time and reverse the order of national growth and development, should take heed of the warning given by Mr. Mercier not long ago in this city. And if the French-Canadians are determined to resist the scheme, so are the Irish; so are the vast body of English-speaking

Were all the Colonies composed of homogenious people, identical in their interests and united by common aspirations, there would be some hope of welding them into a confederation with the British Isles. But, when we reflect on the radical differences of races, the immense distances, the utter lack of any common hasis of union, the absordity of the scheme beColonies in leading strings.

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, whose name has come into prominence in this connection on account of a speech he made at a meeting of Imperial Federationists, produced an eloquent burst of silence when he opposed some of their pet ideas while supporting the general principle. He said he "hoped we will soon outgrow one of the remaining leading strings which tie us to our mother's apron, viz: the getting of a Governor-General from England." And he added ! that we can easily produce occupants better fitted for the position. As a self-respecting Canadian, he owned to a certain sense of humiliation when reading of the arrival or departure of a Governor-General.

This is a true Canadian idea; for no one can defend on any ground of necessity the enormous expenditure and bizarre flummery of the Governor-General's office in a rough, raw, democratic country like Canada.

But the I. F. fad already stands condemned. The spirit of American progress is peaceful, industrial, commercial It is totally at variance with the spirit of militarism now paralyzing Europe. The desire of Canadians is to be free from foreign entanglements and to have the right to pursue their destiny independent of Imperial or any other interference. They want to they are all too feeble to offer effectual resist. ive on terms of friendship and free intercourse with the United State, while preserving their own nationality and liberty. Any one advocating other ideas than these need not come before the people of Canada.

In considering the claim of minorities in this Province to representation in the Legislature and in the Government, we always gave Mr. control of its highest interests to the hands Mercier and the party of which he is the able of men who have nothing to recommend and trusted leader full credit for entertaining a desire to do justice to the Irish Catholics. It would seem, however, as time advances that circumstances and influences have been too strong for the Premier, or else the desire with which we credited him has lost its fervency.

The justice of conceding a seat in the Cabinet to the Irish Catholics was admitted by the late Government and acted upon. In his public speeches Mr. Mercier admitted the right and when he succeeded to power he kept his word by placing Mr. McShane at the head of the Delin danger" is lost in the louder cry of "the partment of Public Works, When Mr. McShane resigned, from purely personal reasons, as he stated in the House, it was fully expected, since he refused to reconsider his determination, that an Irish Catholic would be selected to succeed him. Influences inimicable to this just and reasonable expectation prevented its fulfilment. or else considerations, whose weight we are not in a position to judge, as no explanation has yet been vouchsafed, were deemed sufficiently powerful to prompt what looks very like a breach of faith with the Irish supporters of the Government.

The distrust thus created has not been less. ened by the delay in confirming the appointment of Mr. Denis Barry to the Circuit Court Bench. It is even stated now that the same influence which deprived the Irish Catholics of representation in the Cabinet is at work to have Mr. Hutchison, a Protestant, appointed instead af Barry, As we said before, we have no objection in the world to a Protestant per se, but we do insist that in the distribution of patronage the Irish Catholics' claims should be fully and fairly considered. It is because we believe that one of the Circuit Court magistrates should be an Trish Catholic, and also because of Mr. Barry's eminent fitness for the position that we urgs this matter on Mr. Mercier's attention. We do so in the same spirit of friendliness with which we have given him a generous, independent support, a support which it is our dasire to continue, but which cannot be expected should the just claims we have presented beignored.

On former occasions we pointed out a way whereby a measure of justice could be extended to the Irish. Representation of minorities in Legislative Council is not fairly consulted. The Irish Catholics, who are almost equal in number, wealth and influence in the Province to the English-speaking Protestants, have only one re presentative in the Upper House when, at the very least, they ought to have four. Five are conceded to the Profestants and the remainder are held by the French. Yet the Protestants, as a body, are opposed to Mr. Mercier's government and, in spite of his frequent proofs of friendliness towards them, they have emphasized their opposition at every by-election since his advent to power.

On the other hand the Irish have given the party led by Mr. Mercier a firm, generous aunport, and naturally expect he should at least give them the same consideration that the Conservatives did, and which he himself has often declared was their due.

What THE Post has urged in this connection would be but an acknowledgment of Irish claims, and an installment of their just demands. But, if be not granted, a conviction will From an outside point of view we should say be forced upon us that we would rather not en-

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

All English correspondents of American papers agree that England is on the eve of experiencing one of those great popular uprisings against long standing abuses which break out occasionally in all countries and carry everything before them.

Just one hundred years have passed since the French Revolution, and it may be said that the wave of reaction against the terror of that time has spent its force, while the ground swell of Democracy is perceptibly rising. It has, however, none, or very little, of the fierceness, extravagance, utopianism, that characterised the revolution of last century. Chastened by experience, better instructed. having a clear idea of its purpose and a knowledge of the means it would employ, the Demogracy is more evolutionary than revolutionary. Nevertheless a Government such as that of Lord Salisbury's is the very thing calculated to reverse this character of the reform movement in England.

Feudalism projected into a commercial and indust ial age still strives, under Tory auspices, to absorbe the earnings of all who labor, while mere rank, founded on tortuitous circumstances, not on merit. lights its way with a spluttering torch over the heaped-up combustibles of poverty, misery and injustice.

But worst of all, for the preservation of the

Utopians or those whose desire is to keep the institutions dear to the Tory heart, is the decay of religious faith. The great body of English workingmen can no longer be counted among professing Christian and, having ceased to look bayon this world for happiness, they see what they can get of it here and non Moving on political lines almost parallel with these, but with different spirit and purpose are the great middle classes in which the spirit of Puritanism, wiser and more gentle as becomes a more enlightened age than old, is still strong. Prejudiced and perhap stupid in some respects, these people ar honest and believe in the orderly reform abuses. Mr. Gladstone is their leader, for in him they see a living embodiment of the highest type of Englishman. He has carried them with him over to the cause of Hom

But the cause of Home Rule has censed to be distinctively Irish. Taking its rise like riverlet among the hills of Ireland it has broadened and deepened till it has become a terrent which threatens all before it. The barriers which Toryism has raised against ence and will only make the deluge more destructive when it comes.

To add to the perplexities of the situation comes the war scare. The army and name are declared to be inefficient by the highest authorities, while jobbery, corruption and IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. peculation are found to have eaten into the heart of the service. How could it be other. wise with a nation so foolish as to commit the them but the accident of birth ?

If sitting on the sefety-valve will prevent an explosion, Salisbury is all right. But political and social forces can no more be defied than those of mechanics. The oligarchy now governing England is not necessary for the preservation of the nation. Indeed it is becoming more evident day by day that the oligarchy must be got rid of if England is to be preserved. The Tory cry of "the nation country in danger," and, as the ministry has shown itself incapable of averting the lesser danger, how can it be expected to avert the greater? Clearly impossible!

To right the ship of state in the present tempest it is necessary to throw dead weight overboard, and the first thing to go by the plank is the Tory Government.

If this be not done, it is easy to foress what will happen. But go the Tory Government must, sconer or later. The longer it remains the worse it will be for the ship and for all

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

A series of able articles, published in the North American Review, on " Possible Presidents," contains the best account of contemporary American politics anywhere obtain. able. Since the June issue of that periodical, in which the articles referred to are continued, the presidential campaign has been opened by the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman by the St. Louis Democratic convention. This ticket carries with it the endorantion of Cleveland's policy of tariff reduction, which, however it may be disguised, means free trade at bottom. Deep and wide-spread, the revolt against the gigantic abuses of trusts and monopolies, which have grown up under the protective system, bar induced the Democracy to plant itself firmly on the iser of tariff reform. This will force the Republicus to come out squarely for protection and the abolition of internal revenue taxation. On these issues, we fancy, there will remain no obscurity after the Republicans have held their convention at Chicago.

The question which will thus be presented to the people for solution may, as the Revione, observes, break up the solid South and the solid West. The immense surplus arges its one hundred and fifty million arguments in favor of some policy that will prevent the useless accumulation of the people's money in the Treasury, and the people ought to settle by their votes whether they prefer to have cheaper imported goods and raw materials, or cheaper whiskey, domestic wines and tobacco, with the privilege of conducting their business undisturbed by the supervision of government spies. But the Reviewer thinks that t will be impossible to raise this simple issue so bluntly in November, because it would break up both the present political parties. a break up is not impossible. As a matter of fact the break up began when the Magwamps threw their weight with Cleveland in 1884. And, since the law of compensation holds good in party politics, Mugwumpery may develop in the ranks of the Democracy, which contains a section of Protectionists by no means despicable in number, ability and influence. Trimming, doubtless, will be resorted to by both parties, since neither party will deprive itself of a large body of voters by taking a divided stand. Yet neither party may be able to prevent a bolt should the sincere men on either side insist on the square issue, which is by no means improbable. In any case it seems to us that, in this election as in the last, the pivotal State will be New York. Hence we believe with the Reviewer that Channey M. Depew, the most popular man in New York and the ablest and most influential of Republicans, is likely to receive the nomination of the convention.

At last election the change of a few hundred votes would have defeated Mr. Cleveland. Now, it is contended that the can dacy of Mr. Depew would change several thousand votes in the state of New York, rawing them from the discontented Democrats, from the Mugwumps, from that class who are usually indifferent and call themselves Independent.

But there is another consideration of very onsiderable importance, and which, more-

Committee Committee Committee

over, interests us in another way. On this point we will allow the Reviewer to speak. "Mr. Blaine," he says, "astonished his "party, in 1884, by coaxing a large number of "Irish voters from the Democratic camp. It "had been previously understood that every "Irishman was born a Democrat and voted "the Democratic ticket as naturally as a "the Democratic ticket as naturally as a June; Keep Your Boys in Nights; An Unduck takes to water. There was nothing lucky Skeleton; The Massachusetts Sixth; objectionable to the Irish in Mr. "Cleveland; nothing in his record to "offend the most fanatical Home Ruler. "offend the most fanatical Home Ruler dren's Chitchat; House and Household; Yet, almost without warning, the Literary Leisure; Mirthful Mention; Wis-69th Regiment deserted the Democratic dom's] Weavings; Answers to Correspondents, and a numerous Irish contingent dents; Advertisers' Miscellany. "followed and cut down the Cleveland vote THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE. John B. Alden, "in New York amazingly. Why? Was it " because of the whisper that Mr. Blaine, or " his wife, or some other member of his "family was a Catholic? Was it because "the Irish voters expected that Mr. Blaine "would declare war against England? " Whatever the motive, it was strong enough i to hold the Irish voters in spite of Mr. "Burchard's malapropos alliteration. It still "holds them, for when Governor Hill pre-"sented Archbishop Croke's flag to the 69th "Regiment, a few weeks ago, Mr. Cleveland's oneme was hissed. Now, whatever e strength may be in Irish sympathy, Mr. Depew shares it equally "with Mr. Blaine. The incident of the ban-" quet of the St. George's society has devel-"oped this feeling. Professor Goldwin "Smith, whose aggressiveness is said to have exiled him from England and made cold " Canada too warm for him, undertook to in-"struct our British residents in regard to "American sentiment toward Ireland. He "struggle for Home Rule. This was Mr. "Depew's opportunity. Under his grave, "as much about American senti-"ment as the exile from Oxford, "or uneducated, are in favor of Home Rule "everywhere. The courteous but indignant "phrases blistered Professor Smith's notori ots. "ously sensitive skip, and, in his sufferings a MR. ISAACS.—A Tale of Modern India. By " few days after, he interrupted his lecture " upon poetry, at Ithaca, to complain that he " had been insulted at the St. George's banquet " by 'a politician in the way of his trade.' "Mr. Depew is not a professional politician, "nor is it his 'trade' to win votes ; but, had " the pursuit of popularity been his avocation, " he could not have succeeded more complete-" ly than by his prompt rebuke to Professor d' Smith."

The writer of the foregoing did not, perhaps for reasons of his own, touch the real cause of Irish dissatisfaction with Mr. Cleve- | physician, he disclaims those powers with land and the Democratic party. It was not the possession of which the credulous were owing to any whisper about religion, for tions, and I can produce certain results, pul-Irishmen do not care a straw what a man's pabls, visible and appreciable to all; but my religion may be, so long as he is sound on the power is itself merely the knowledge of the laws of nature, which Western scientific constitution. Irish question. Nor was it from any expec-Irish question. Nor was it from any expec-tation that Blaine would declare war against plenish the oil in the lamp, and while there England, Irish diseatisfaction arose from the notorious pro-English proclivities of the hundreds of years. But give me a lamp where-Democractic leaders joined with a dread, in the wick is consumed, and I shall waste my which subsequent events have not dissipated, that Cleveland would truckle While there is the flame of vitality and the form part of the supplementary appropriations to English influence, and that with him as President the Government of the United States, would not be of generations pass by him. But where there as friendly to the Irish cause at home as Irish is no vitality and no essence of life in a loyalty to the Union deserved that it man, he must die; for, though I fill his veins should be. Mr. Cleveland's action regarding the chieftent's cleveland's action regarding the chieftent's cleveland's action regarding time, there is no spark in him, no fire, no the objectionable clauses of the Extradition Treaty and his concessions to the Salisbury Government on the Fisheries question have deepened Irish distrust, and account for his name having been hissed by the 69th.

Another consideration lends weight to the objections of those who oppose Mr. Cleveland. It is well known in the States that British capital, held exclusively by the aristocracy, is ready to be used with irresistable force and inscrutable cunning to maintain English aristocratic ascendancy, and, should free trade be adopted by the Stater, the gates of the fortress of American freedom would be flung open to its greatest enemy. Until the volume of American capital is as great as that of England and obtainable for 2 per cent., America cannot compete with England on a free trade basis.

As an economical objection this argument carries great weight, and the Democrats admit its force by inslating that not free trade, but tariff reform, is the object they have in view. But to the Irish, the simple fact that cruel government that cau-ed al! her sorrow, the English aristocracy and the Tory press of her weary wandering, her broken heart."
England favor Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is
We recommend the book to Catholic teach-England favor Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is quite enough to determine the course they

In spite of these considerations, however, a great many Irish voters will remain true to their Democratic affiliations, but in New York, where the election will in all probability be decided, should Mr. Depew be nominsted, Irish resentment is likely to assume strength sufficient to expel Mr. Cleveland from the White House and place the "Felix Fatherly of American politics" in the chair of Washington,

EMPERANCE DRINKS RESULTED

FATALLY. ELIZABETH, June 17. Joseph J. Rabig, Lincoln Division Sons of Temperance, Elizabeth, and Foreman of the Protection Engine Company, died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rabig was one of the most prominent mem-bers of the Elizabeth Fire Department, with which he has been identified for the past artists of Mr. Corbett's reputation. twenty years. His death is said by his physicians to be due to lead poisoning, caused by drinking temperance beverages out of bottles which were cleased by the use of shot.

La y of house to tramp—'If you'll saw up that wood, you can here this pie." Tramp—'Lemme tackle the pie first, while I'm ekal to is."—[Burlington Free Press."

Whether she be a Yankee, Dutch, Irish, or Quaker.

If you are not a bread-winner and she a bread-maker.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW Moon. The New Moon Publishing Co. Lowell, Mass.

This bright little monthly is always a wel come visitor. Contents for the present month quite up to the standard, comprising :- My Struggle With a Wheel; Two Truths; In Among the Trees; A Military Micawber; A Broken Heart; Mrs. Weiner's Husband The Frozen Pirate; Current Comment; Cail

Publisher, New York, 393 Pearl street;

Chicago, 218 Clark street. The Library for June is to band with a choice table of contents in which not by we perceive Prof. Proctor's "The Everlasting Hills," in which the astronomer forsakes his telescope for the mallet of the geol gist and shows himself as apt in wrestling the secret of the rocks from them with the latter, as in scanning the skies and fathoming the mysteries of stellar space with the former. A timely article is that of Chauncey M. Depew upon Lincoln and Grant," A very just and appreciative article on "Thomas Moore," by George Scintebury, will well repay perusal.
"Alpine Forestry" and "Spring Time in
Rural Portugal," do not by any means exhaust all the pleasure still to be gained from a leisurely reading of the other good things to be found in the pages of the Magazine.

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED -Publishers: G. E. Desbarats & Sons, 2 Barron block, 162 St. James street, Montreal.

We have been favored with the advance sheets of a projected new literary and artistis. enterprise, shortly to issue from the wellknewn house of the veteran publisher so long regarded as the Maccanas of Canadian litera-"American sentiment toward Ireland. He ture. It is to be weekly, and to be devoted to Canada and Canadian do not sympathize with the Irish in the affairs. Many of the principal memutarngule for Home Rule. This was Mr. bers and associates of the Royal Canadian Academy are under engagement to furnish the pictorial part. With Mr. Julien as cartoonist "Professor with witty words that literally burned. He modestly claimed to know prospectus 'The cover will be of old gold plated paper printed in agate red; the two will be stitched together with wire staples, "and eloquently asserted that nine-tenths of and the edges trimmed, so that every page the American people of all classes, educated | will be equally open to the reader at once, and the paper will have a neat and attractive appearance.

Price, \$4.00 per annum; single copy, 10

F. Marcon Crawford. New York : Macmillan & Co.

No. 5 of Macmillan's Summer Reading Library differs so widely from Marzio's Crucifix, by the same author, with which the series began, that the charm of variety is added to that of originality. Although the incidents of the story, and, in fact, the whole framework, are sufficient to excite absorbing interest, the chier beauty to reflective minds will lie in some of the isolated passages, notably those containing the meditations of Ram Lal, a Buddhist priest, with attributes closely bordering on the supernatural, as in this one, wherein, in spite of his wonderful skill as a ready to credit him :- "Given certain condiis oil the lamp shall burn-aye, even for essence of life in his nerves and finer tissues, I will put blood in his veine, and if he meet with no accident he may live to see hundreds nervous strength. So is Miss Westonhaugh now-dead while yet breathing, and sighing her sweet farewells to her lover.

A LONGFELLOW NIGHT. —A short sketch of the poet's life, with songs and recitations from his works, for the use of Catholic schools and Catholic literary societies, by Katherine A. O'Keefe. Published by Houghton, Miffia & Co., at 15 cents, post-paid. All Catholics will find the selections from Longfellow contained in "A Longfellow Night"—among which are The Monk Felix, King Robert of Siolly, extracts from Exangeline, etc.—peculiarly interesting and inspiring. The information given by Miss O'Keeffe about Longfellow, and her remarks about his writings, will add much to the benefit to be derived from reading or reciting the selections. In regard to Evangeline she says: "The author [Longfellow has given us several noble and beautiful women: the Indian maiden, Minnehaha; the Puritan Priscilla; the Quaker, Elizabeth; but not one of them touches our hearts as does the simple Acadian peasant, Evangeline, the lovely Catholic maiden. Few there are, no matter what 1 hair race or religior, who do not prefer Evangeline to all other of Longfellow's characters; but to the Celtic and the Catholic hart she is particularly dear; for they have at if ired from the same ers who wish to gain for themselves, or to give to their pupils, an appreciation of the poble thoughts of a great poet. "A Long. feliow Night" is an extra number of the Riverside Literature Series, which now consists of thirty-six 15 cent books, containing some of the most interesting and instructive masterpieces of American literature.

FOR GOD AND GOLD. By Julian Corbett. New York : Macmillan & Co.

This new volume, by the author of "The Fall of Asgard," purports, se is put forth in the preface, to be the memoirs of "Mr. Jasper Festing, Sometime Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and late an officer in Her Majesty's sea service," containing "certain noteworthy passages from his life in the said university and elsewhere, and especially his connection with the beginning of the Puritan party, together with a particular re-Past Worthy Pairiarch and Treasurer of lation of his voyage to Nombre de Dios, under that renowned navigator, the late Sir Francis Drake, Knight. Written by himself." As may be seen from the foregoing preamble, a rich antiquarian feast may be expected from such piquant materials and set forth by an

> It will make a big difference to you whom you marry, Your plans in life will be sure to misoarry, Whether she be a Yankee, Dutch, Irish, or

THE LEGISLATURE.

Exhaustive Review by the Provincial Trea-

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. QUEBEC, June 15 .- In the House this after noon the following bills were introduced:

An Act to amend article 291 of the Municipal Code. - Mr. Baldwin.

An Act to repeal the act 42-43 Victoria, chap-ters 21 and 22—Mr. Lafontaine. An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act.—

Mr. Cameron.
In answer to Mr. Taillon Mr. Mercier declared that the writs for Megantic and Nicolet would be issued next week.

THE BUDGET.

Quebec, June 15 .- Hon. Mr Shehyn, Proincial Treasurer, brought down the budget this afternoon. It was a clear and exhaustive statement, which he divided into seven different ment, which he divided into seven different parts, in order, as he said, to make the state-ment easier of comprehension. Under the heading "Statement of the cash account on 31st January, 1887," he said: "At the begin-ning of the year 1886-87 there was a balance on hand of \$1,034,703.39. When we took charge, this sum had been all expended, together with the receipts for the seven months ending on the 31st January, making in all \$3,127,917.40, so that there remained in cash but \$19,240.49 to meet the current expenses of the public service. Against these \$19,240.49 cash in hand, there were outstanding claims to the amount of \$71,460 98. And for the three months ending on the 30th April, the Treasury officers esti-mated the expenses at \$1,049,459.93 and the freceipts at \$411,090 90, leaving a shortage of \$638,369.44. It was necessary to borrow to cover this shortage, and that was what we did.

My prefecesor estimated the receipts of this term at \$3,093,622,20 and the expenditure at \$3,483,298 55. On the 31st January there remained to come in but \$1,080,634.11 of this estimate, but the treasury officers calculated that of this balance \$952,909.11 only could be collected, making a diminution of \$127,645.00. The expenses had been estimated at \$3,483,-293,55 by my predecessor. On the 31st January they had already attained the figure of \$2,705,

400.94, so that, according to that estimate there only remained \$777,829.61 to be expended. But that estimare was insufficient and the offi-cers of the Treasury Department prepared statements showing that, in-tead of amounting to \$777,829.61, the expenses for the remaining five months would amount to \$2,073,768 23, which carried the expenditure for the whole fiscal year to the sum of \$4,779,169.17, or to \$1,295,875.62 m re than the estimate of the hon, member for

Sherbrooke.

The revised estimates therefore showed, for the whole fiscal year, \$2,965,977.80 of receipts and \$4,779,169.17 of expenses, leaving between the receipts and payments a difference of \$1,722,-296 15. There was a slight variation in the result and the operations turned out really as follows:—Total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; total expenses, \$4,798,615 68. The ordinary operations may be summed up as follows:—Expenses \$3,289,687.78, receipts \$2,965,446.62; deficit 8324 251.16.

2According to the statement, which I submitted last session, the deficit should have been \$370, \$40.06, or a difference less of \$546,590 90, which is accounted for by the variation in certain items of receipts and expenses, as the whole is explained by the tables distributed to hon. members. The total operations give the following results:—Total expenses \$4,789,-615.63; total recepts, \$3,682,150.67; excess of

expenser, \$1,116,464.96. To experate ourselves from responsibility To exonerate ourselves from responsibility for the excess of pryments over receipts, it is desirable that everything connected with the fiscal year in question should be clearly set out.

The honorable member for Sherbrooke counted upon a receipt of \$3,093,622,80, but that receipt only reached \$2,965,566,62, which makes a difference of \$128,076.18 less. He estimated the expenses at \$3,483,293,55, which left a gap of \$389,670,75 between these two sums. If you add the sum expended by him over his estimates previous to the 31st January. over his estimates previous to the 31st January, that is to say, \$416,397,72, you will get from the addition of these three sums a total of \$934, 124.65. Now, if you strike off this amount from the \$1,445,533.65 representing the excess of the expenses over the total receipts, you will find a remainder of \$511,408,63 as the excess

nsufficiency of our predecessor's budget, which was far beneath the requirements of the public service. The assets on the 31st January, 1887, were \$10,754,289.24, and on the 30th June last \$18,859,059.10 The excess of the liabilities over assets on the 31st January, 1887, was \$11,189,-167.11, and on the 30th June last \$11,189,891.98. From the above figures hon, members will see that there was little or no change between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1887. The situation could not be otherwise, because we in curred no new liability between the dates of the first and the second statements, with the ex ception of a sum of \$200,000 for the enlargement of the Montreal Court House and of another of \$25,000 for iron bridges and surveys in certain counties, sums which do not yet figure in the liabilities, as no obligation for these purposes had been contracted up to the 30th June last.

nau open contracted up to the Suth June last.

The liabilities comprised in the floating debt and maturing between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1867, amounted to \$1,893,203.58. We paid off of this \$758,407.71. The \$27,000 we paid on or this \$103,40741. The \$21,000 lost on the deposit in the Exchange Bank have not yet been repaid. The \$32,705 derived from the insurance on the old parliament house which had been reserved for the purpose of being transferred to the treasurer of the Federal Gov erument in the event of an arrangement being ome to with the latter in the matter, have been

paid over.

Between the 31st of January and the 30th of June we also paid \$114,431 80 of railway subsi-

By deducting from the \$4,061,446 75, the By deducting from the \$2,001,446 75, the floating debt on 30th of June last, the \$200,000 of the Court House loan, which is a permanent loan, the net amount of the floating debt payable immediately or within a short delay will be found to amount to a total of \$3,861,466.7

Certain parties have stated and written that we have increased the debt of the Province by contractingthe last consolidated loan. These statements are as unfair as they are absurd.

We have not increased the debt, we have simply changed the creditors of the Province, which has also enabled us to effect a reduction of one per cent. in the rate of interest and to thereby realize a saving of \$30,000 a year. It seems to me hat a transaction of this kind is deserving more of praise than of blame or criticism, and, if one can judge by the results of the elections since last session, the people of the Province are of the same opinion as I am on this

In regard to the question of the loan of three and one-half millions by the Government, the treasurer went into details of the negotiations. He said he had first caused a table to be prepared by the Treasury officers, showing the rates at which all the previous loans of the Province had been floated, and their net proceeds, and armed with this information, he, shortly after the session expired, opened communica-tion with the Montreal Bank, being naturally desirous to have the assistance of that powerful institution in the matter. His proposition was that it should either put the loan on the market itself, or place itself at the head of a syndicate that would purchase the bonds; but the authorities of the Bank did not seem disposed to accept the offer at the time. At the same time he was in receipt of letters from Messrs. A. T. Drummond and Hanson Brothers, of Montreal Drummend and Hansen Brothers, of Montreat, offering either to act as the Government agents for the negotiation of the lean or to negotiate with Panmure, Gordon & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and other first class houses, for whom they were acting, for the purchase of the bonds. In addition, he received offers from various other parties, who were anxious to act for a commission, as the Government's agents. Mr. Shehyn sion, as the Government's agents. Mr. Shehyr then recounted the various unforseen circumstances which prevented the joan being effected

ents, being accepted as much the most advan-

The bargain concluded was that securities to the value of three and a half millions should be deposited within seven days in the Chemical National Bank of New York, as collateral for the due fulfilment of the contract—the same to be forfeited to the Government if the syndicate failed to carry out its engagements. The deaths of two of the leading members of the syndicate caused these negotiations to fall through, how-

Toroughout the whole transaction the Goveroment had in no way compromised the Pro-vince or bound it in any way from the financial point of view, Consequently, nothing was ost, as nothing was paid to the syndicate. is true that the Government was obliged in the is true that the Government was obliged in the end to break with it and apply elsewhere, but this in no way affected the credit of the Province, since the Government ultimately succeeded in disposing of its bonds on better terms than those of any previous issues. One good had resulted from their efforts to float the loan on the American market and that was that it paved the way to ultimate succeed by henging them the way to ultimate success by bringing them into business relations with financial houses, whose valuable information and advice made that success possible. In fact it was through Messrs. Heidelbach, Ickelhesmer & Co., of New York, that they were finally placed in communication with the credit Lyonnais, with its capital of two hundred million frances and its illimitable credit on the European market, from which the Government ended by obtaining, after considerable negatiation the acceptance of the follows. able negotiation, the acceptance of the following terms: 963 for four per cents, net in New York in gold currency or its equivalent, free from commission and charges of any nature whatever, and payable in New York one million on the 15th January, 1888, one million on the 15th February, half a million on the 15th March, and one million on the 1st April. Now, taking into account the charges of emission, exchange, stamps, etc., 963 net is equivalent to par and we certainly could not have obtained more by way of bids.

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

It is impossible to indicate with anything like exactness the result of this fiscal year, but the statement of the receipts and payments to the 1st April, 1888, shows that for those nine months the ordinary receipts were \$3,024,981.65 and the ordinary expenses \$2,259,950.14, leaving a surplus of \$765,921.51. It is probable that the surplus will not be materially reduced at the end of the twelve months, if we collect all we expect to come in. The tax on commercial corpora-tions has yielded to the 1st April \$557,165.00, which still further augments the receipts to that

extent.
The insufficiency of the current year's appro priations necessitates a supplementary budget of 8453,282 10.

I estimate the receipts of the fiscal year at \$3,403,672.80, of which \$672.80 are for ord nary and \$58,000 for extraordinary receipts.

I estimate at \$4,475,222.86 the total expenses of this province.

The ordinary expenses are as follows:

Total.....\$3,277,359 74 The expenses imputable to capital com-

The expenses of legislation show a reduction of \$87,319.97 as compared with the last fiscal year and of \$22,215.32 as crappered with the probable expenses of the present fiscal year.

For the current fiscal year, the expens civil government will probably reach \$207,958. 57. For next year we ask \$219,776, or an increase of \$11,817.33, of which \$9,099.81 are for contingencies. The residue of the increase is occasioned by the organization of the new Department of Agriculture and Colonization. The administration of justice this year is to

cost \$555,810.90, which is more than previous years, and we sak for the next fiscal year \$495,988,.98, or \$59,417.97 less. We ask \$8,500 for immigration and repatriation. Of this credit we propose to devote \$2,500

to bringing emigrants into the country from France and \$2,000 to repatriation. The various credits for colonization amount to \$124,500, which shows an increase of \$45,000. We would have liked to do more for agricul-ture and the great cause of colonization, but we had to consider the requirements of the other departments of the public service and the re-

There are few changes in the grants to benevolent institutions. This has not been for want of demands, and we have received from all quarters the most pressing solicitations, which, under other circumstances, would deserve the most favorable consideration. But the state of

quested, and the very multiplicity of these demands has enhanced the impossibility in which we find ourselves to do them even partial It is probable that, for the current year, the expenses of the Crown Lands Department will reach \$184,294.93; we estimated them at \$175-COO for next year. This sum includes \$21,000 to give effect to the modifications which we have made in the tariff of ground rents and

timber dues, and which are going to produce a considerable increase in the revenue from woods If we bring together the estimate of the ordinary receipts and that of the ordinary expenses for the fiscal year 1888-89, we get the following

result :-Ordinary receipts......\$3,245,672 80

Ordinary expenses...... 3,277,359 74

Surplus of receipts over ex-

penses.....\$ 68,313 06 In the presence of such a result, especially when contrasted with that of past years, it seems to me that we have the right to state that we have kept the promise we made to the country to restore good order and to re-establish an equilibrium in the financial situation of the Province.

We have already considerably increased the revenue from licenses, and we shall in a similar manner increase by \$159,000 our receipts from woods and forests.

The conversion of the floating debt represents also a gain of \$35,000 as compared with the rate of interest paid by our predecessors.

The energetic action we have taken with re-

gard to the tax on commercial corporations will yield us an increase of revenue which Hon. Mr. Wurtele estimated at \$125,000 a year. We have collected several debts, the settlement of which had been long dragging. Thus we came to a settlement with the city of Montreal, which brought \$124,000 into the provincial chest.

We are also on the high road to settle with the Province of Ontario the long vexed ques-

tion of the Common School Fund.

I need hardly insist on the importance of the steps we are taking to improve the financial steps we are taking to improve the infancial situation of the Province by holding the Interprevious Conference. The resolutions of that Conference dealing with the re-adjustment of the Federal subsidy would increase our revenue to the extent of \$347,967.80 a year, and establish the financial position of the Province on a sound and permanent basis.

Lastly, we have opened negotiations with the view of converting the consolidated debt in order to reduce the rate of interest which it bears.

This is the record of our fifteen months' ad-The present fiscal year will show ministration. The present fiscal year will show a considerable increase of ordinary receipts, and if it only depends upon care in the collection of the revenue, I can affirm that this state of things The Treasurer closed his speech at 9.45 p. m..

having spoken three and a half hours.

Hon. Mr. Taillon said that he would take up the criticism on Monday or Tuesday.

The Premier paid the Treasurer a high com-

pliment for this excellent expose of the financial affairs of the province. It was, in his opinion, in the time expected, the tender of Mr. Nelson, a masterpiece, and, though the Opposition chief

of New York, who offered 94 net for our 83 per expressed doubts as to its injustice, the people would judge as to its showing with those which for so many years came from the Conservative

party.

The Premier, before the House adjourned, announced the death of the Emperor of Germany, a member of the royal family of the British Empire, son-in law of the Queen. In his interview with the Governor-General, His Excellency intimated that, if there were no objections, in consequence of the Emperor's death, he would be present at 3 o'clock on Monday to receive the address. The Premier informed the House that he had just had word from His Ex-

cellene that Monday would suit.
The House adjourned at 11 p.m. QUEERC, June 18.-The following is the address presented to His Excellency by both Houses of the Local Legislature to-day:

ADDRESS.

May it please Your Excellency :-

We, the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec in Legislature as-sembled, deem it our duty to express our most respectful homage and sincere loyalty to the highest representative of Her Majesty in this country upon his arrival amongst us.

The people of this Province, although com-

posed of various nationalities, are nevertheless unanimous in endeavoring, under the protection of the British flug, to secure its national pros-perity, and are relying on the constitution and parliamentary government granted it by the mother country as the safeguard of its interests.

The long administrative experience acquired by Your Excellency in the many ministerial positions which you have been called upon to occupy under the British Crown, and your profound constitutional knowledge which has prompted Her Majesty to select you to preside over the destinies of Canada, combine to inspire the people of this Province with the confidence that during the administration of Your Excel lency their political rights will be respected and the autonomy of the country maintained.

Inspired with such confidence we, the mem-bers of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, most cordially welcome Your Excelency in the name of its people. We also beg Your Excellency to be pleased to tender our homage and respect to Lady Stanley."

In the Private Bills Committee on Saturday the Quebec Corporation Bill was well sifted and after a stormy discussion the following clauses were struck out and amended: The election of Mayor to remain as at present, in the hands of the Council. The police to remain under the control of the Council. Property to be taxed according to the marketable value and the widening of St. John street to be done at the expense of the whole city.

In the License Committee a great deal of good work, in shaping the David draft to the bill, was done. Care was taken by the members to study the objections for and against the lauses, by those interested in temperance and the sale of liquor. It is thought the committee will arrive at a good solution of this knotty question, satisfactory to the country at large.

The following important question will be asked on Monday next by Mr Tessier:

Is it the intention of the Government to take measures to cause forestry to be studied in this country as it is in the Forest Academies which have been so successful in Europe and India, in order that the Province may learn how to hus for Prince Blemarck is considered as likely band its resources in its forest lands, and thus pave the way for increasing its revenue and pro mote colonization in a systematic way by pro-viding the settlers with safeguards for the

The preservation of the forests is exciting a good deal of interest with lumber merchants

and farmers.

Madame Shehyn held a reception from 4 to 7 on Saturday afternoon. A large number of the members of both houses were invited.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

His Proclamations to the German Army and Navy-The Bead King Desires a Simple Soldier's Funcral.

BERLIN, June 17 .- Emperor William II. has issued the following general order to the

army:— While the army has only just discharged the outward signs of mourning for the Emperor King William L., my deeply revered grandfather, God's decree places me at the head of the army. It is from a deeply moved heart I address my first words to my army, but the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's wil calts me is immovably strong, for I know what sense of honor and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has always at all times been manifested in the army. A firm, in-violable attachment to the war-lord is a heritage the finances of the province does not permit us to contribute, as we would like, to all the good handed down from father to son, from generworks for which Government aid has been relation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable war-lord, such as could not be more finely conceived or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my be-loved father, who, as Crown Prince, already won a place of honor in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors whose names shine bright in history, whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other and the army. Thus we were born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm, as God may will it. You will now take the oath of fidelity and obedience to me, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render an account to them

shall one day have no trouc. The army. of the glory and honor of the army. WILLIAM.

(Signed)
Dated at Frederickskron. AN ADDRESS TO THE NAVY.

Emperor William II, has issued the following

general order to the navy : I have to inform the navy with a deeply moved heart that my beloved father, Empero of Germany and King of Prussis, Frederick III. departed this life peacefully in the Lord, and that I, stepping into the place assigned me God's will, have assumed government of the land, falling to me by hereditary right and her: with also the chief command of the navy. It is, indeed, a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the navy, which has only just ceased wearing the outward signs of mourning for my ever-to-be-remembered and beloved grandfather Emperor Wil-liam I., who only last year during his presence at Kiel expressed in the warmest words the lively satisfaction at, and appre ciation of the development of the navy under hi glorious government. The flags are already lowered for my much beloved father, who so greatly rejoiced and took so strong an interest in the growth and progress of the navy. Yes a time of deep and sincere mourning chastises and fortifies men's hearts. Thus we shall look confidently toward the future, faithfully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grand father and father. The navy knows that not only does it give me great joy to belong to it by external bond, but since my earliest youth warm and lively interest has in complete sym pathy with my dear brother Prince Henry united me with the navy. I have learned to appreciate the high sense of honor and the faithful fulfilment of duty prevailing in the navy. I know every member of the navy is prapared to joyfully give his life for the honor of the German flag wherever it may be. Thus in this sad hour I can say with all confidence we shall stand together fimly and surely in good and evil days, in storm as well as in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German fatherland, ever prepared to shed

In this God's blessing will be with us. Dated Frederichskron. · (Signed

heart's blood for the honor of the German flag

AWAITING THE NEW EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The first declaration of the new Emperor's policy is now understood as taking the form | shore resorts.

FOURTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre. (For Ladies and Children only),

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Redempterist Fathers of Sta Ann's Church, Montreal,

SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1888, Per steamer CANADA, leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 5.30 p.m. sharp. NUMBER OF TICKETS LIMITED TO 600.

TICKETS-Ladies, \$2.16; Children, \$1.05. Tickets for sale at the following places:

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1069 Notre Dame street;
Loughman & O'Flaberty, corner Wellicz ten and
Prince streets; Joe. Johnston, 165 Melford st.; and in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church.

Statercoms can be seenred at St. Ann's Pres bytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 24th June, from 2 to 5 p.m. and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter from 8 to 9 o'clock. [J 18,20,23,38,28,30, Jys,5,6]

of an address to the Prassian people, which

is expected to to issued shortly. The Reichetag will be summoned to meet on June 25th to receive the message, and shortly afterwards the Emperor will formully take the cathe of the constitution before the Landtag, Prince Blemarck had a conference to-day with the Pruesian ministry, and afterwords obtained an audience with Emperor William II. The impression in ministerial circles is that the address will be brief, that it will be explicit on the Emperor's derive for peace and guarded upon the subject of the relations between the Crown and the people. Enveror William and Empress August: Victoric will presently reside in the Marble pauce where the Emperor to day received the reports of Count Von Stolberg-Wernigerode, Charl Eulenberg and other ministers. The feelie press as yet relers only in suggestive terms to the political results of the accession of Emperor

William to the throne. The appearance of to-day's message to the army, the first public act of the new Emperor, has quickened the public reception of the fact that Germany is entered upon a naw regime. No person expects am diate developments pointing to a critic state of sffairs. But all the hest inform. - wilitary and diplomatic authorities are avenat the the final now Emperor's desire is to has: outcome, whatever it may be, of ! · present political situation. As Crown Prace, he freely expressed the view that he condition of armed suspense in Europe for over two years ought to come to an end, that the Triple Alliance was able to defeat any ressible coalition and ought not to wait for a convenient time for its enemies to open to bind him for some time to the Cancel lor's policy, but within his circle his churactor as a resolute, somewhat self-with and ambitions man, produces the belie tent, despite his friendship for and devian to Bismarck, he will not wait long before conking to give a decided Impetus to Germany's foreign policy.

A SIMPLE FUNERAL ORDERSO.

The court has been ordered to go into mourning for three months, and the general mourning for eight days. In accordance with the wishes of the late Emperer and of the Empress Victoria, Emperor William II. has ordered that the funeral be held on Monday morning. The obsequion will be devoid of pomp and of a military character. By the deceased Emperor's request, his body will not lie in state. The Empress Victoria bears up bravely; her health is not affected. Von Werner has made a sketch of the Emperor's body. The features are communicate sharper than usual and the cheek honce and nose are much mere prominent than they whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death of my dear and warmly loved father. This is, indeed, a serious and sortowful time in which by telegraph to inform the courts to which by telegraph to inform the courts to which they are accredited, that it was the Emperor's last wish to avoid all pemp at his funeral, and that, with the exception of his nearest relatives, no foreign severeigns or members of sovereign houses will be expected to attend the funeral. The remains of Emperor Frederick were placed in a cellin last night and then carried to the catalique which had been erected in the daspar gailery. The coffin is identical with the one in which Emperor William I, was buried, Count von Moltke visited the mortuary chamber this afternoon. Later he was received by the Imperial family.

BERLIN, June 17 .- The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Dowager Empress Augusta and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Buden, and other royalties, visited the Jasper gallery this morning. While they were assembled around the bier of the dead monarch, Camplain Koegel offered a brief prayer. Access to the gallery was prohibited to the public until the royal party had departed. On account of the want of space, it has not been possible to accode to the request of provincial authorities for permission to attend the funeral services in the Friedrichekirche. The only representa-tives of the Berlin authorities will be the leading officials in the ministries, and a committee of the chief church council The obsequies will begin at 10 o'clock. All the churches were crowded to-day. The service in the Cathodral was attended by Dr. Von Gossler, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, and many other high officiale. The service opened wath the singing of the 54th pealm. The litany was read by Chaplain Schroeder, who also preached the sermon. The public was readmitted to the Jasper Gallery to-day, after the Imperial party had left. Corregio's painting, "Saint Veronica's Veil," is now suspended at the head of the oatsfalque, on the right and left of which laurel trees have been placed. The Emperor and Empress visited the Dowager Empress Augusta at the town castle to day.

OPINIONS REGARDING EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily News says We think the alarm which the proclamations of Emperor William to the army and navy excites is uncalled for. More humanity might have been expected from an older sovereign, but the spirit in which the Emperor addresses the army and navy is of less importance than that in

which he receives Bismarck.

The Times says: The proclamations are worthy of the Emperor and the traditions of his house. Their spirit is not necessarily to be regarded as warlike, still less as aggressive. Gorganded as warlike, still less as aggressive. many is an armed nation, and only as such, under existing conditions, can she maintain her unity and power. The Emperor has great hut not enough to be able to hurry into a war with a light heart against the wishes of his

The Standard says: It is rather a change of tone than of policy which introduces the new reign. The color of the immediate future de-pends less upon the accession of William than upon the real resolutions of Prince Bismarck, who likely has a freer hand than before.

Other papers comment upon the address in a

As usual, this summer we may expect that everything will go on swimmingly at the sea-

THE MONBOFADOGERINE.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HATE'S Great Strides of the Dominion Boutes American Jealouty.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Senate to day Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, nego-tiations with any Government with which the United States has diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies may be referred to arbitration, and may be peacefully adjusted by such means.

Mr. Hale called up Mr. Morgan's resolution as to the Gabon treatment. as to the fishery treaty, and proceeded to address the Senate on the subject. He said that Mr. Morgan's speech last week had filled him with wonder that he, as a representative of his party and an advocate of the administration, should be urging and advocating the cause of "our friends, the enemy." He had reflected that in olden days, when the Damocratic party was in power, one of its distinguished leaders (Senstor Lewis Cass, of Michigan,) had spok-en in different terms in regard to the somewhat amalogous controversy, Touching the fisheries he had said in the Senate that the United States had got the right to fish, not from England nor from Canada, but from God Almighty, and that they intend to hold on to it. The question, said Mr. Hale, was not a local one. It involved national spirit and national sympathy. He did not propose to assail in detail the provisions of the treaty -unsatisfactory, illusory and comparitively valueless of they all were. His colleague (Frye) had done that in a most thorough and efficient fashion. But the treaty was a fallure, as it must needs have been a failure inevi. ably, because neither the administration nor the negotiators had been able to seize or take into consideration the whole situation. They did not seem to have considered or to have taken into account the steady march of Canada for 20 years under British inspiration, and under British tutelage in making attacks upon the United States, both under the gulse of carrying out treaty stipulations and in the course of violating them. Both the administration and the negotiators had failed to realize that the time had come for considering all the questions and striking a proper balance, as the result of the negotiations. The fisherman would agree to no surrender. His voice was all one way and was against the treaty. Not a vessel had sailed from Provincetown, Gloucester, Marblehead, Portland, Castine or Booth Bay since the treaty whose master and crew bad not sent back an execrating protest against the treaty. Bad as were the old conditions, beset as they were with annoyance and troubles and dangers, they had been better than the treaty. He gave it as his conviction that the desire of opened free to their fish was at the bottom of all the trouble. Mr. Hale spoke of the enormous subsidies to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, subsidies compared to which the aid granted by the United States to the Pacific railway companies mank into ineignificance, and said that the course of Great Britain in that matter ought to be watched with jealous scrutiny by every American administration. Any administra-tion that was derelict in that matter ought to be condemned by the American people, because of its unpatriotic want of jealous scrutiny into what was going on in Canads.

Everything involved in the Monroe doctrine was involved in that question and yet no attention was paid to it. He criticized the action of the Treasury department in giving action of the Treasury department in giving "transportation bond" privileges to the Cauadian Pacific and to the steamship line against the United to the distributional a States in the matter of the Welland Canal, station that vossels with curgoes for Oswego had to pay twenty cents a ton for passage through the canal, while vesuel; with cargoes for Kingaton, on the Canadian side, passed free of tolls. Was there any sonator, he asked, no matter what his party alliliations were, that did not feel a restiveness of spirit over such an action and at its being tolerated and acquienced in? Enduclared that there never ought to be a negotiation between the two countries that did not take into account that very sore grievance, and yat the American negotiators had not been permitted to bring up that subject and make it part of the coutention. He believed that the fisheries treaty would fail. He could not say why it was that the American negotiators, who were able and honest and patriotic men, had yielded and accepted such a treaty. He did not suppose that anybody believed that it would be confirmed by the Senate. He leared that mischief enough would grow out of it in any subsequent negotiations. He leared that American negotiators in the future would be hammered and embarrassed by the concessions made in the treaty. At the conclusion of Mr. Hule's speech the resolution was post-

poned until Monday, the 25th.

A SINGULAR DEATH FOLLOWS A MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The mystery about the marder of William Barrott, the Pinkerton detective May 22nd, has never, been cleared up, although the murdered man's wife and his brother-in-law were arrested for the crime. A bortender named James Pope, with his two sisters, lived in the same house with Barrett, and it is surmised that they knew something about the murder, as one of the sisters was detected sending an anony-mous note to Capt. O'Donnell, of the police, declaring that Mrs. Barrett and her brother were the real murderers.

Pope died Monday under somewhat pseuliar circumstonces. Three nights after the murder he ran acreaming into his sister's room in a great fright and fell into a awoon. When he recovered he said that the ghost of the murdered man had stood by the head of the bed and awakened him. His sisters tried to convince him that he had been dreaming, but he insisted that he had seen a real spirit. The next night the scene was repeated, and for several nights thereafter. The young man began to grow thin and pale under the worry and excitenent. The sisters say they sat up with him eac night and heard the groanings and applage which their brother had described.

The nightly visits went on, and young Pope's health becam : so bad that a physician was called in. He failed steadily, however, and Friday he was taken to the county hospital, where he died Monday morning.

CATHOLIC VICTORIES IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS. June 13.-The elections in Belgium are resulting in favor of the Catholic party. The Catholics have gained two Libera's seats, and in Antworp all the rendidates have been re-elected. In Brussels another ballot is necesthis, that, beyond others of my family, I top of his serve in all the divisions. There are 69 retiring deputies, of whom 64 are clericals, and 37 retiring senators, of whom 13 are clericals. The Brussels exhibition helped the clericals in the elections.

LORD STANLEY IN QUEBEC. An Enthusiastic Reception Tendered the New Governor-General-The Civic Address

and His Excellency's Reply. 19 Of From Our Own Correspondent,

Governor, June 14.—His Excellency the Governor-General and patry arrived in town by esterday morning at 6 o'clock by the steamer of the Richellen Company. Lord Stapley having expressed a desire to land quietly in consequence of the early hour, there was no demonstration whatever on his arrival. The party landed as soon as, the steamer was moored at her what and drive immediately to the Vicelanded as soon as, the steamer was moored as her wharf and drove immediately to the Vice-Regal quarters, upon the Ottadel. During the morning His Excellency was fully occupied transacting business. In the afternoon he drove down to. Dufferin terrace, accompanied by Lady Stanley and family and by Captain Bagot, A.D.C., &c. A detachment of twenty-one men of the Royal Cavalry school under command of Lieut. Heward and Lieut Leasard formed the accord. His Excel-Lieut. Lessard formed the escort. His Excellency carefully inspected the escort drawn up on the Hog's Back on the Citadel before leaving, and to the officers who had already been presented to him he expressed his warm appreciation of its appearance, adding that he wished them to say so their men. Arriving at Dufferin Terrace His Excellency was received by His Worship the Mayor, Hon. F. Langelier, and conducted to one of the kiosks, which had and conducted to one of the MIGHES, which had been neatly corpeted for the occasion. A guard of honor of "B" Battery was drawn up under command of Major Short, who was assisted by Capt. Rutherford and Lient. Pelletier. Their Excellencies were received with a general salute. The D.A.G. of the district, Lieut. Col. Duchesnay, was also present with Mrs. Duchesnay, as well as Lieut.-Col. Montizambert and Lieut.-Col. Miller. So wers Hon. W. Laurier, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletter, Hon. Mrs. Malhiot, Markey of Theor. Pipers. Hon. Mrs. Markey Hon. C. A. P. Pelletter, Hon. Mr. Malhiot, Mayor of Three Rivers, Hon. Hy. Starnes, Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, U.S. Consul and Mrs. Downs, Mgr. Legare, Vicer General, Mgrs. Paquet, Rector of Laval University, Hamel, Methot, Marois, Secretary of Cardinal Taschereau, Faguy, Curé of Quebec, and the following members of the City Council: Ald. Hearn, Rheaume, Rinfret, Barbeau, Bilo deau, Miller and Choumard, and Counciliors Duquet, Chambers, Tessier, McGreevy, Vincent, Carrel, Foley, S. Demers, O'Connell, Kaine, Goulet, D. Guay and Gagnen. Ali these mentioned and a number of other citizens having been presented to His Excellency, the

Arthur Stanley of Preston, Baron of Presson, in the peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, P.E., K.G.C.B., Governor-General of Canada, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c. May it please Your Excellency: The arrival in our midst of a personage whom Her Majesty the Queen sends here as her representative could not fail to prove an interesting dients in their compounding. As many of these event even were that personage unknown to us, adulterated brands are sold in the Dominion, for in no portion of her vast empire can there be found subjects more attached to the throne or more devoted to the person of our Sovereign. We cannot forget that when she began her the Canadians to have the American market glorious reign, more than half a century ago, being of effective strength, contained residium opened free to their fish was at the bottom of our country was governed from London without in smallest quantities. In the baking powders all the trouble. Mr. Hale spoke of the the present day we enjoy such freedom and autonomy as the most advanced optimist amongst our forefathers would not have dared to fore shadow in a dream,-but we hasten to add that, on the present occasion, we are here to welcome a man who, even were he not entitled to our homage by virtue of the dignity invested in him, would on his own personal merits be deserving of our respect and among Her Majesty's many claims to our gratitude we highly appreciate that of having sent us as governors such distinguished men as those we have been favored with for several years back. After Lord Dufferin, Lord Lorne and Lord Lansdowne, she sends us a descend-ant of one of the most illustrious families of England, a nobleman whose father, several times premier of the British Empire, was one of the masters of parliamentary eloquence, a man whose eldest brother held with distinction the Canadian Pacific and to the steamship line between San Francisco and Vancouver under which they carried freight, nine tenths of ninch would otherwise and naturally pass over American lines. Mr. Hale also referred to the discrepization under application of the manufactured with discrepization under application of the source the direction of colonial alfairs. Even had we l not in the words uttered by you before leaving for Quebec the assurance as to the manner in which you understood your role as Governor-General, the tact, judgment and wisdom you Royal being purer than Cleveland by a correctional displayed elsewhere would sufficiently have ponding figure. The relative purity of all the warranted us in the belief that you would perbrauds can be computed in this manner. feculy realize the attitude traced out to you by the constitution. Your predecessors have always honored us by staying within our walls during a portion of the fine season. We cherish the hope that you will follow their example, and we may assure Your Excellency that all classes and all nationalities which form the population of our city will extend to you their most hearty as well as their most respectful sympathy. We also tender our respectful homage to Lady St.nley of Preston, and trust that her stay among us may prove so agreeable to Her Ladyship as to somewhat atoms for the building. somewhat atone for the brilliant society she has just left, and of which she was an ornament. Your Excellency has our best wishes for a successful administration, and we trust that Your Lordship and Lady Stanley of Preston may find your residence in the country so at-tructive that you will feel regret when the hour of parting will arrive. (Signed),

F. LANGELIER, Mayor of Quebec. Quebec, June 13th, 1888.

His Excellency replied in both English and

French as follows:— MR. Maron,—It is with feelings of profound emotion that I have received your hearty and cordial welcome to me to day as the representa-tive of Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty is well aware of the loyalty to her throne and the devotion to her her throns and the devotion to her person, of which you have so well spoken in your address, and I shall lose no time, sir, in transmitting to Her Majesty the cordial and loyal terms in which, through me, you have conveyed to her your expressions of good will. (Applause.) Mr. Mayer, after the illustrious predecessors whom I follow in this office, I should perhaps have had some doubts of my own capability of discharging so great and so onerous a task if it had not been that I also felt that that hospitality and that generosity for which this Dominion is so thoroughly celebrated would be extend so thoroughly celebrated would be extend ed to one even who came amongst you in an official capacity. (Applause). I have been in this country but a few hours, but I have already experienced many marks of kindness and hospitality, and principal amongs; all these, sir, will be the kird and cordial velcome which you have been good enough to extend to Lady Stanley and myself to-day. And though I speak only at the commencement of my term of office, I trust that I may look forward to a period when your prosperity may remain as now, when your commerce may increase, when your peace may still reign over the land, and when those material developments which play no small part in the life of so great a country as this may flourish to their fullest extent. I appreciate very deeply, Mr. Mayor, the kindness with which to a son you have pointed the comwhich to a son you have pointed the cost-pliment of your address in paying homage to the father, and perhaps you have tempted me, by the terms in which you have conveyed it, to mention a act probably not generally known that of a father and two sons we have

furnished the solitary instance in which all three have at times filled the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but I can

claim in this respect to have surpassed those who have gone before. I do not say that I can vie with the successful efforts which they may have made for the prosperity of Her Majesty's

great colonial empire, but I can at least claim

pared to discharge the high duties which it has spared to discharge the high duties which it has pleased. Her Majesty to devolve upon me. (Applause.) I invite the sid of these with whom I have to each. I ask their help in endeavoring to place myself in cordial relations with those with whom I have to do in endeavoring to understand the institutions and the laws under which they live, and, above all, to assist me in preserving in full the constitutional liberty of which your address has spoken, and of which we are all alike so justly proud. Sir, if I were to speak of other matters this would perhaps be neither the time nor the place. I will only add one word, on behalf of Lady Stanley, who accompanies me, thanking you for the graceful terms in which thanking you for the graceful terms in which you have spoken of her and assuring you that we reciprocate to the fullest extent your kind desire that we should during every year

kind desire that we should during every year occupy a considerable portion of the time by living amongst you. (Loud cheers.)
Sir, when the day comes, the sad day which some time must come, when I lay down the office which I have now the honor to hold, I have already seen enough to show me that, like my predecessors, I shall leave with regret a country where I have not are the restricted to the country where I have met with nothing but kindness, and of whose inhabitants, of whose great characteris tics, and of whose great future the memory will never fail. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) At 5 p.m. His Honor the Lieutenant Gover-nor called upon their excellencies at the viceregal quarters, and on their invitation remained to tes, Hon. Mr. Mercier sent his private secretary to Dufferin Terrace to present a letter of

regret at his enforced absence.

At 6 o'clock Lady Stanley, accompanied by Mrs. Bagot, and the Hon. Victor Stanley, drove through the city. The consults of France and Belgium and a number of citizens called upon

Their Excellencies to day.

On Monday next His Excellency will receive the address of the Legislature at 4 p.m. at the Parliament house. The Viceregal party will leave town on Tuesday next for their fishing to the Constant of their fishing to the Constant of the Constan excursion to the Cascapedia.

BAKING POWDERS.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL TESTS AS TO THEIR BELA-TIVE PURITY.

The recent official test in the States of various articles of food have attracted much attention from the public and caused a wide discussion in the newspapers. The frauds in the manufacture of baking powders, and the determined efforts to force various brands of alum powders upon the markets, have caused the authorities of several of the having been presented to his excellency, the Mayor advanced and presented and read the following

ADDRESS

ADDR of these found twenty made from alum. Such a large number was not suspected, nor was it supposed that some of the cream of tartar and phosphate powders, whose manufacturers are representing them to the public as pure and wholesome, had become so deteriorated as they were found to be from the use of impure ingredients in their compounding. As many of these the report poscesses a local interest.

The Ohio Commission made tests for strength and purity, and declared that baking powder the best—as it was of course the purest—which, inert matter were found :

		er cent. c
ı	Name. resid	daum, et
	Royal (Cream of Tartar Powder)	7.25
	Cleveland's	10.18
	Zipp's Crystal (alum)	11 99
	Sterling	12.63
	Dr. Price's	12 66
	Jersey (lum)	16.05
	Jersey (dum)	24 04
. ,	Silver Star (alum)	31 88
	De Land's	32.52
ï	Horaford's (Phosphate)	36 49
;	Kenton (alum)	38.17
	The nature of the residuum bears di	ectly un

the ques ion of health. That in Royal is declared to be perfectly harmles. In the case of the alum powders it is considered hurtful, yet the amount found in three of the cream of tartar powders-Cleveland's, Dr. Price's and Ster ling-averaged more than that in the Crystal,

The inert matter or residuum found in Cleveland's is seen to be about 3 in 7 more than in the other, which is a difference of 40 per cent., the

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, remblings, no vous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iven Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and com-

SALVATIONISTS EXPOSED.

AN INDIANA GIRLS ILLUSIONS DISPELLED—SHE MAYS THE ARMY ARE ONLY MONEY-MAKERS. VINCENNES, Ind., June 13-During the winter the Salvationists atormed this city and took away with them a young girl, Miss Mamie Helms, daughter of James Helms, much against her parents' wishes. Miss Helms was much infatuated with the religion of the travellers. Her father had the officers follow the hand up and bring the girl home. This they did a time or two, but after each recovery she again escaped. Yesterday she returned home, her illasion being completely dispelled. She tells a remarkable story. She says the Salvationists are money-makers, and lack all religious feeling. At Mount Vernon, Ind., they conducted them-Scient version, inc., taey conducted themselves in such a scandalous way that the White Caps put the following note under their door: "If you don't get out of here in a few hours all your throats will be cut." Miss Helms did all the writing for the "Colonel" of her command. At the Colonel's dictation also returned the reserved. dictation she wrote many letters of recommendation, brazen forgeries, and signed names of prominent pastors all over the country to them. The letter was in the following words: We have known these ministers for a long time, and believe them to be the most earnest Christian workers ever seen, and recommend them to any one wishing to have a revival. They did good work in this place and saved many precious souls. Finally, at Owensboro, Ky., Miss Helms expressed disgust, and, fearing exposure, they had ber arrested on a trumped up charge of stealing \$10. They then gave up the fight and left for parts unknown. "Col." Thompson, one of the leaders, seldom goes to a meeting in three months. He is reported to be trying to make money enough out of the scheme to get back to Boston to go into business.

EDWIN FORREST'S SECRET. The great tragedian. Forrest, had a secret which evrybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he: "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect trifles. that hacking cough, those night-sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other aymptoms, triffing in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption, You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

"Dunn has good ears for music, hasn't he?" asked one member of a choir of another. "Well," was the roply, "he has good care, but I didn't know they were for music; I thought they were to brush the flies off the top of his head with."

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT!

The Pall Mall Gazette contains the following clever little satire on the recent scare about the Papal Rescript which was to thunder excommunication against every member of the Irish National Legue, and which eventually proved to be only a Letter of advice to the Catholic Bishops on the guidance of their flocks. It is appropriately entitled "Parturiunt Montes":

"Hark, from Rome's hills the solemn sound Of sacerdotal thunder! Dazed politicians gather round Agape with holy wonder; Coercion scheming pious plans For Ireland's reclamation, Invoke the awful buils and banns

Of Excommunication.
All breathless, motionless, intent, She waits with prayerful pressge, Forecasting the supreme event Of this tremendous message; And, lo! the Pope without offense To folks engaged in quarrels, Just begs them in a general sense To practice Christian morals !"

A GOOD COUNTENANCE.

Boile, Pimples, Blotches and Skin Humore listigure the countenance. Purify the Blood by using Burdock Blood Bitters to remove the impure matter which loads it, and the resuit will he a clear skin, good complexion and

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED. THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT COMES TO THE

WALL. LONDON, June 12 -In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Louis J. Jennings, member for Stockport, a "Progressive Conserva tive," introduced a remotation directed against the frequent and costly reorganization of the financial and secretarial departments of the admiralty, resulting in extravagant and premature pensions and honuser. The Government opposed the resolution and it was supported by Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Bradlaugh and others. A division was taken and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 to 94. The announcement of the result was received with loud cheers by the Opposi-

THE COLD DIP.

tion.

During the recent cold weather here I had three fingers frozen. We had some Hag-yard's Yellow Oil in the house and I tried it with good results. Wm. Macklain, Montreal, P.Q.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGFS INFLICTED BY AMERICAN SEINERS ON CANADIAN PISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 11.—The news telegraphed you last night of our raves committed by American fishermen on their Canadian rivals has created a painful impression here. During Thursday and Friday a fleet of fifty Americans were craising and seining mackerel among the nets of Canadian fishermen in shore at Richmond county and the total damage wantonly in-

flicted by the American desperadoes has not yet been fully ascertained. A despatch to the Halifax Herald says the following named fichermen of Petis de Gran. Little Anse and Rocky B w have had their nets and gear destroyed: Dominique Boudrot, Felix Sampson, A. Edward M red, Joseph Martel, Joseph Bois, Lemond Lendry, Robert Wilson, Daniel Dayle, Michael Dayle, Andrew Boudet, Linday Budget House, Linday Boudet House Boudrot, Isadore Boudrot, Henry Mariel, Daniel Sampson, Eusebe Boudrot, Heavy David. These fifteen Canadian fishermen had forty-two nets destroyed. Sixty nets belonging to fishermen at Lardois were also cut from their mo rings and set adrift. The numes of the two most daring of these pirates ar- the steam seiner Novelty of Portland and the schooner Alice C. Go den of

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Gloucester.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Out, and dum powder.

The importance of the information conveyed nose, and was about to submit to a cancer had what was thought to be a cancer on her by these figures can be best understood by a dector's operation when she tried Burdock simple comparison. Take for instance the two Birot Bitters, which effected a radical cure, first named powders—the Royal and Claveland's.

Take madicine cares all blood diseases. Tais midicine cures all blood diseases,

> A MURDER SCLVED. SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DIVULGED A YEAR

AFTER THE CRIME. TORONTO, June 12-Alexander Smith and his

wife Rachel Smith were arrested to night, in a charge of murdering Joseph Priestman at Perkdale, outs do the city limits, on the night of the 23rd August, 1887. The developments of the arrests are very sensational. The murderet Aid association of Ch cago, and he lived with his wife and family at Parkdale. The body was long dead when it was found lying across the sidewalk at Rose avenue, near the railway track. Robbery was evidently the motive for the murder. The pockets of the dead man were turned out, his papers were scattered about, and everything in the shape of money had been taken from his person.

The murder was done by a revolver bullet through the brain, but there were stone of a struct. The affair at the time was involved.

strugale. The affair at the time was involved in mystery, no clue could be found, and people soon ceased to talk of the horrible affair. The authorities do not appear to have loss sight of it. They have been working it up all the time since and the arrests of to-night were made deliberately and on what is believed to be stong evidence. This alternoon Chief Grassett, County Crown Attorney Badgerow and Detective Stark had a consultation, the result of which was the arrest. The warrant was issued by Ald. Boust ad. Smith, the husbard, is a Parkdule special constable, el ched to fill that position after he had left the Toronto police force. He lived with his family at 63 Common avenue, and as they were in good social standing in the town the acrest feel like a thunder-bolt on the neighberhood. There is a large family of coildren. Smith was out with General Wolseley in the Red River expedition.

COLONIZATION FRAUES. THE ACQUSED FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO SIX HOURS' IMPRISONMENT.

OTTAWA, June 12.—Cesgrove and McCabe, two prominent Ottawa county Tories, who are also members of the County Council and justices of the prace, pleaded guilty at Aylmer today to indictments found against them at the last term of the Circuit Court for obtaining large sums of Colonization road money from the Quebec Government in 1885 and 1886 under false pretences. They pleaded not guilty at the last term, but when arraigned not guilty at the last 'term, but when arraigned this morning before Judge Wurtele they withdrew their first plea and entered one of guilty. The Crown was represented by Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, while the accused had engaged Messra J. M. Macdougall, J. P. Foran and H. Aylen to defend them. The charge to which they pleaded guilty was that of having obtained money under felsa pretarges. Corrects edulit. money under false pretences. Cosgrove admitted having obtained \$512 and McCabe \$500. After the plea of guilty had been duly re-corded, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved for sentence, stating that the Crown did not want to be too severe upon the men now that they had acknowledged their guilt, and only asked for such a sentence as would satisfy the ends of justice and

demonstrate that men could not with impunity misappropriate or use for their own purposes the money of the general public. In passing sentence Mr. Justice Wurtele made a somowhat lengthy address to the prisoners, pointing out that the misuse of public money could be no more excused or condoned than the misuse of any other class of funds or property, and stating that the course of the Quebec Government in endeavoring to bring those guilty of such of-fences to justice was correct and in fulfilment of their plain duty as representatives of the Crown and the public. He understood that the prose- all banded together cution would be satisfied with the lightest sen- of power!—Truth.

tence that could be imposed upon the prisoners and he therefore ordered that, they be confined

and he therefore ordered that, they be codfined for six hours in the county jail.

The general opinion is that the punishment is altogether inadequate considering the offence to which the prisoners pleaded guilty. The Crown prosecutor never dreamed they would be let off so lightly, and the fact that Judge Wurtele was a member of one of the Governments under which the boodling was done is commented on. commented on.

The course of Cosgrove and McCabe in pleading guilty completely vindicates the course of the Mercier Government in submitting the indictment against them, and disposes forever the charge that men were being prosecuted to

when a true bill was returned by the Grand Jury against Cosgrove some months ago, the cry of persecution was raised, and the County Council, of which he is a member, passed a resolution declaring confidence in his innocence, and only a few days are a new Grand Jury and only a few days ago a new Grand Jury, headed by Mr. Cormier, M P.P., submitted to the court a presentment expressing the opinion that the presecution of Messre Cosgrove and McCabe was prompted by political malica.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES CURED.

Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes :-I was troubled with Inflammation of the Ever, so that during nearly the whole of the aummer of 1882 I could not work; I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Disc very, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my sfiliction. It is an excellent medicine for Costive ness.

WHO SHALL GARRISON THE PACIFIC

FORTS? OTTAWA, Ont., June 13 .- In connection with the question of whether the Imperial or Canadian Government are to provide a garri son for Esquimaul, authorities at the Militia Department say they have had no intimation of the intention of the British Government to send troops from Halitax to the Pacific Coast Much reticence is preserved on the subject. It is to a certain extent understood, however. that in return for Great Britain supplying armament for the forte both at E-quimault and Victoria, Canada will supply garrisons. It is thought this matter will be fully enquired in o by a military commission to meet shortly

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it soff r when a remedy is so near at hand?

THE POPE AND THE GRABBER. Mr. Healy's power of making awkward comparisons has never been shown to greater advantage than in his account of Pio Nono's hoycotting of the Italian Government. The Vatican and a garden were all that remained to the brave old Pope after the Italians "came in and stole Rome from him—laud-grabbing in fact." The Pope has his own method of by cotting, "and if it was permitted to the Holy Father to resist oppression, to resist their, to resist the invasion of his dominions on a large reals, was it to be declared improper that the Irish farmer should show resentment against the land-grabber?' The comparison assumes a similarity of title as well as of force, but it will stick in the public mind, and serve its purpose, even should it not painfully remind Leo XIII. of the sacrifices the Irish have made for the Holy See and the peril of alienating such sturdy friends. If the Popes had not the power of ordering a boycott what other form of material force would be left to them? Even at the present moment Leo XIII. declines to accept the Italian situation, sancti-fied as it is by public right and public law.— Pall Mall Gazette.

O'DONNELL'S LIBEL SUIT.

London, June 12.-Mr. Frank Hugh O Donnell, who brings suit sgainst the London Times for libel, has subconned Earl Spencer and Sir George O. Trevelyan, reprectively former Lord Lieutenant and Chief Scoretary of Ireland, to serve as witnesses in the trial. The Belfast Evening Telegraph says, with reference to Mr. O'Donnell's action against the letter from Mr. Parnell similar to the famous stereotyped one addressed to "My door E.," and of the same date, January 9, 1882, urging the person to whom it was addressed to make things hot for Forster and company.

BISHOP O'DWYER ON THE PAPAL

RESCRIPT. DUBLIN, June 12.—Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has written another letter in relation to the Pope's rescript, in which he vehe mently relterates his statements in his letter to the Mayor of Limerick in regard to those was long dead when it was found lying across who refuse to abide by the terms of the rescript, and denounces all those who refuse to obey the Pope as desperate men, Bishop O'Dwyer hints that he will excommunicate schismatical parishieners of his diocese who disobey the rescript. The slanders directed against himself, he says, are malicious lles, concocted by the leaders of the agitation in order to prejudice his spiritual authority. He says he has always been a Nationalise but does not accept disobedience of the Pope as a test of fealty to the cause.

ITALY AND ZANZIBAR.

Rome, June 12 -In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government made a statement in reference to the differences between Italy and Zanzibar. The late Sultan, it appears, ceded territory to the Italian Com mercial Company, but the cession was subsequently partly revoked. The present Sultan, on succeeding to the throne, wrote to King Humbert, who replied to the communication. The Sultan, upon receipt of King Humbert's reply, neglected the customary forms, which action was intolerable. The Consul was com petled to haul down the flag and demand satisfaction. The Consul recommends that the satisfaction take the form of a cession of territory to Italy. He adds that the presence in Zanzibar of representatives of powers friendly to Italy is a greater reason why she should obtain the satisfaction due her. After Italy shall have been satisfied she will be able to examine other matters in dispute between the two countries, notably the question in regard to the territory which was ceded by the late Sultan.

THE BISHOP OF LIMBRICK'S MAN DATE.

Shades of long departed Tories, into what strange course have your successors fallen! Lord Salisbury has journeyed to Canossa, and Lord Salisbury has journeyed to Canossa, and implored the Pope to come to his aid in coercing Ireland and maintaining the Orange ascendancy there. We have now the first fruits. The Catholic Bishop of Limerick has addressed a mandate to the Mayor of Limerick, informing him that it will be regarded as a grievous sin for any one to attend a political meeting called by the Mayor, because the recent decree of the Holy Office forhids such meetings. I think that it was Lord Denbeigh who said that he was a Catholic first, then an Englishman. I trust that the Irish will show that they can be both Irishmen and Catholics, and that, whilst they are prepared to render unto that, whilst they are prepared to render unto the Pope the things that are the Pope's, they will also render unto their country the things that are their country's. A more pitiable spec-tacle than an English Prime Minister oringing to the Pope, in order that he may aid him in forcing the Irish to pay extortionate rents for land which they have reclaimed and houses which they have built, cannot be conceived.
What an alliance! Pope, Publican and Parson all banded together to keep Mr. Gladstone out

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$60,000 A CHANCE FOR ALL:

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Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY. JUNE 20 Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent, B. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 18 bt. Jame a Street

OTICE IS GIVEN THAT, DURING ITS NEXT SESSION, the Parlishing of this Province will be pelitioned on behalf of Figure and obtain from the College of Physicians and Surject and obtain from the College of Physicians and Surject of the Province of Quebecs liconse, in virtue of whe has will be permitted to practice Medicine, Surject and Midwifery, in the said Province.

Montreal, May 12th, 18-18. Montreal, May 12th, 15:8.

DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, Solicit ats for Petitioner, 1606 Notre Danc stree



FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Pergative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCO BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural la "By a thorough knowledge of the natural last which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the flue properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break tast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to result avery tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle main dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever avery tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle main dies are floating a cound us ready to attack wherein there is a weak point. We may crappe many a latest by keeping ourselves well fortified with purblood and a properly nourshed frame."—Cit Service Guzette.

Made simply with boiling wa. or nik. So may in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

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STOPPED FRE Marrell us successions of the latest Person Rotted Dr. KLINE'S GREEN PARVE DOWN

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Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, e decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., Iw send a valuable treat.se (sealed) contaming for particulars for home cure, FREE of charge splendid medical work; should be read by ever man who is norvous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.





CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are can valuable in Constipation, curing and preven this annoying complaint, while "bey also cold it disorders of the stomach, stimulate the lead regulate the boyels. Regaif they only of

and regulate the bowels. Even if they only HEAD

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

others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small: very easy to take. One or two pills make at the prize are strictly vegetable and do not grip purge, but by their gentle action please all use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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A WUMAN'S QUESTION.

writer in the Dublin Nation pronounces following from the pen of the late Adelaide tor, "one of the most beautiful, as it asdly one of the most original love poems" penned in the English language:—

ore I trust my fate to thee,
class my hand in thine—
it's I let thy future give
olor and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee,
Question thy soul to-night for me.

tak all slighter honds, nor feel shadow of regret; here one link within the past hat holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith as clear and free As that which I can pledge to thee?

there within thy dimmest dreams, possible future shine, rein thy life could henceforth breathe, touched—unshared by mine? If so, at any pain or cost, Oh! tell ma before all is lost!

k deeper still. If thou canst feel, ithin thy immost soul, thou has kept a portion back, faile I have staked the whole, Let no false pity spare the blow, But in true mercy tell me so!

here within thy heart a need. nat mine could not fulfil ? ord that any other hand, caord tatter wake or still? old netter wake or still? Speak now, lest at a one future day? My whole life wither and decay !

s there within thy nature hid. ne demon spirit change, dding a passing glory still, oning a parameter and strangs? It may not be thy fault alone, But shield my heart against thy own.

nst thou withdraw thy hand some day, Inst thou winduraw ony danu some day,
An anawer to my claim,
ast fate, and to-day's mistake,
You thou-had been to blame?
Some soothe their conscience thus; but thou, Wil surely warn and save me now.

vanswer not -I dare not hear, The words would come too late; it I would spare thes all remorse,

o, confort thee, my fate— Vnitever on my heart may fall, Remember I would risk it all !

SCOTCH NEWS. The mortality in Edinburgh last week was

and the death rate 16 per 1,000. and toe ceath rate to per 1,000.

STORNOWAY HERRING FISHING.—During last ek 16,225 crans of herrings were landed at proway. Prizes were generally low, conside quantities of the fish being sold at 1s 6d r cran. The white fishing all over was derately successful this week.

SALE OF ABOYNE CASTLE.—Lord Huntly's stees (says Truth) have sold Aboyne Castle, family place in Abordeenshire, with its ate of 15,000 acres and valuable sporting hts, to Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., of

DEATH OF AN ELGIN BAILTE.—On Monday ille Nicel, who had for long taken active inest in public matters connected with Elgin, ed at the age of 59. Since 1864 he was twice armed to the Town Council, after periods of rement, and occupied the positions of Dean Council and Dean Guild and Bailte.

HIGHLAND LAND LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION DI THE ATR BURGHS.—I believe, writes a noden correspondent, that the Highland Land w Reform Association has determined to suprt Mr. Sinclair, the Liberal candidate for the rr Burghs. This will have the effect of secur-y for Mr. Sinclair a large number of votes in on, Inversry, and Campeltown.

THE DEATH RATE IN GLASGOW. - Last week mortality in Glasgow was at the rate of 25 1,000 of the population per annum, as comred with 22 in the previous week, and 23, 25 1 25 in the corresponding periods of the three

ME GLADSTONE AND NATIONAL MUSIC.—Mr. dstone, acknowledging a gift of books of lodies and song from a Glasgow publisher, ites that he attaches great importance and be both to the cultivation of music in peral and to the preservation of that which is

THE COMPENSATION CLAUSES .- The Revha McNeill, of Edinburgh, calls the compen-tion clauses of the Government iniquitous; if y get rope enough he thinks that the Govment will soon hang themselves. An anti-mpensation meeting was held at Dundee on turday. Lord Kinneard is to take a promiat part :n the anti-compensation demonstrtion Hyde Park.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—About nine on Tuesday ght, Murdo M'Leod, crofter, Holm, near ornoway, was found sitting in a cart near sown door quite dead. His horse was yoked the vehicle, with which M'Leod had been at the control of the day and the the venicle, with which all Leon nau ocen as pik in the fields during the day, and the bund, evidently finding itself under no concl. at some time during the evening had alked homewards. M'Leod had fallen forward the hours for had. the horse's back. He was over 60 years of good unmarried.

THE SCOTTISH TWENTY CLUB.—The second ompetition in the Western District among the nembers of the Scottish Twenty Club, took place at Damley on Saturd y. So far as the impetition has gone P. M'Gibbon, 3rd Lanark, eads with 189; Corporal Martin, 1st Lanark, eads with 189; Corporal Martin, 1st Lanark, second with 182; Corporal George Wallace, of Lanark, third, with 179; and Quarter naster Sergeant Grier, 3rd Renfrew, fourth,

FISHING ON THE WEST .- The fishing on the Yest Coast continues prosperous in regard to ulk of fish landed, and prices also have slightly aproved. The gale of Monday night caused arouse. The gale of Monday night camera proved. The gale of Monday night camera midden by the Castlehay fivet. I meman and a Buddam boat callided while the latter went down inning for the land, and the latter went down ith all her gear, the craw, however, being wed. A number of other boats received among. The catch of her/ings was heavy, ent 6,000 crans having been landed at Castle

THE LEWIS AND HARRIS CROFTERS -T ors on the estates in Lawis and Harrie, in which the emigrants have just departed Manitoba, have received letters from Dover ouse explaining that the object of the Govern-ent is to have the congested townships from bich the emigrants have moved so far relieved handing over the holdings vacated to others the townships to enlarge their holdings. by be stated that some were cottages, but hers had fair-sized crofts. One of the Harris in received £62 from Lady Scott's factor as lination for his stock.

THE IMPRISONED CROFTERS .- Mr. Alex. Mac orgal, the secretary of the Scottish Liberal sociation, has received the following commucation in reply to the memorial sent to the larges of Lothian from the National Conference of Liberal Associations held in Edinburgh

"Whitehall, 25th May, 1888. "Sir,—The Secretary for Scotland having fully ad carefully considered the memorial of a conference of Liberal Association held in Edinburgh behalf of the crofters and others lately conis Lordship's regret that, as at present advised, is unable to discover any sufficient ground to stiff him, consistently with his public duty, recommending any interference with the sen

"I am. &c.,
"R. W. Cochhan Patrick.."

Famer to artist who is painting a pic-freque oil mill on the farm: What are ye kely to get for a picture like that, mister? rist: About £500. Farmer, excited:
bont £500! Why, by Jove, I'll sell the old
ill itself for half that money.

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

> 211.-A QUEER THING. A fortification Defending the nation From foreign invasion Quicely changed, it is but A small shelter or hut, For protection put.

Again, but a stall. Where things great or small Are offered to all: Then a helmet instead, Defending the head From dangers most dread.

Changing like an elf,
Tis the head itself;
Then a seat or shelf.
Now, when placed aright,
As a lantern bright,
It may aid the sight.

With shifted design, A poll-tax or fine, Or prison malign; Then a candlestick nice, Vanished in a trice, Leaves a fragment of ice. U. C. WOODFORD.

212.—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA. In "probable" stormy weather,
When we long for "br ght" fair days,
To sail on the "clear" lake together,
In our "boat," neath the sun's warm rays, With our oars that we "softly dip" On the waters that ripple 'round.

On board a large, fast sailing ship, The noble "ship-biscuit" hard is found. ANCIENT MABINER.

> 213.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC. WORDS OF SEVEN LETTERS.

1. One of a denomination of Christians formerly living under the government of the Moors in Spain. 2. The sea hare. 3. A small gate in a palisade for the purpose of sallying forth. 4.

Primals—To tend. Finals—To flutter as hawk. Connected—One who writes contention and quarrels.

214-A NUMERICAL. The tur!le's 1 to 8 is stout, And much protection, too, no doubt; The stone will 7, 3, 4, 5, With which to crush it boys oft strive. No. 1, 3, 4, 5 that he makes The turtle's armor ever breaks. "8, 6! 8, 2!" he seems to say, "To harm me is more work than play."

215.—BEHEADMENT. Ob, wouldst thou choose a quiet life,
All weather whole and still, Where pleasant thoughts are ever rife,
A plain without a hill? Thus smoothly glide thy beat along Athwart the peaceful strand,

In listless sleep, amid the throng That seeks the better land! Wouldst thou not choose some days of sto.m, And times of pain t'annoy,
That after each the 'wakienog morn
Might bring thee greater joy?
The sturdy oak but gathers strength
By beating winds and rain,
So virtue grows as it resists
The acts that give us pain.

The last is full of poisonons drafts, You may not drive them back, While devils point to easier roads

"That naught of pleasures lack."
The truth is in the narrow way That leads you onward, straight; Then upward fight the mystic way To Heaven's golden gate.

216.—ENIGMA. I am a word of five letters. Read backward or forward I am the same. My middle letter represents a word, as well as my first and last my fourth letter and I am a roll of lint, and also a wine. Restor, expunge my middle letter, transpose and I am false hair. Curtail twice and behead and I am a size. Restore, behead, curtail and transpose and I am eyes. What

N. E. Mo. 217.—CONUNDRUMS.

R.

1.

The throne of love and love's delight
If you should link together,
What flower appears, all gay and bright,
A flower of sunny weather?

2. What flower's name when prisoners Were placed in donjon towers, Was used to signify their state? What lowliest of flowers?

218.—TRANSPOSITIONS. was a lovely bride
Who on her wedding day had died.
Did — hersolf in a spring-lock chest,
Beyond all hope, beyond all quest.
Oh! the friend that she was —!
Festive joy gives place to grieving!
Honey via in the midet of all Honey pie in the midst of all is changed to — and gall. ARTIBUS LAURENTIUS.

THE PRIZES. A good prize is to be awarded the sender of the best lot of June answers. The prize for best May answers is won by M. Farrell, 171 Dalhousie stree. Montreal. Christina McDouald and M. Loughean coming

closely after. ANSWERS. 204. - Memories.

205.—silk worm. 206 — CON
ANA
TOT
PLY
JIB
ITS
ICHOR
SLATE
BASALTINE

207.-Kabe, fate, gate, late.

205.—Licorice.
209.—1. Effice cy (F E K C). 2. Expediency (X P D N C). 3 Ecstacy (X T C). 4 Cecutiency (C Q T N C). 5. Obedient (O B D N T).
210.—Sagas.

We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:
JONES. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?
SMITH. How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.
J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst

S. What did you do for it?
J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.
S. Iv'e heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.
J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

Judge—How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night? Prisoner-Why, your honour, the other time you represched me for stealing in broad daylight. Am I not to be allowed to

The second of the

work at all?

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Euclis Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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

A HORRIBLE BOUNDARY POST. George Kennan contributes to the May Century an illustrated description of his trip across the Russian frontier, and the following extract shows what the author and the following extract shows what the author and the artist found when they reached the boundary. A picture of such a scene as the one described here forms the frontispiece of the number. "We sprang the frontispiece of the number. "We sprang out of tarantas and saw, standing by the roadside, a square pillar ten or twelve feet in height, of stuccoed or plastered brick, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the European province of Perm, and on the other that of the Asiatic province of Tobolsk. It was the boundary post of Siberia. No other apot between St. Petersburg and the Pacific is more full of pariful congestions and Pacific is more full of painful suggestions, and none has for the traveler a more melancholy interest than the little opening in the forest where stands this grief consecrated pillar. Here hundreds of thousands of exiled human beingsmen, women and children; princes, nobles and peasants—have bidden good-bye forever to friends, country and home. No other boundary post in the world has witnessed so much humane suffering or has been passed so much humane suffering or has been passed by such a multiplied of heart-broken people. More than 170,000 exists have travelled this road since 1878, and more than half a million since the beginning of the present c-ntury. As the boundary rost is situated about the left and the terms of the person that the second of the person that the terms of the person that the

tury. As the boundary rost is situated about half-wav between the last Enropean and the first Siberian etape, it has always been customary to allow exile parties to stop here for rest and for a last good-bye to home and country. The Russian peasant, even when a criminal, is deeple attached to his native land; and heart-rendly attached to his native land; and heart rend-ing scenes have been witness d around the boundary pillar when such a party, overtaken perhaps by frost and snow in the early autumn. stopped here for a last farewell. Some gave way to unrestrained grief; some comforted the weeping; some knelt and pressed their faces to the loved soil of their native countries. try, and collected a little earth to take with them into ex'le; and a faw pressed their lips to the European side of the cold brick pillar, as if kissing good by forever to all that it symbolized. At last the stern order, 'Stroisa!' ('Form ranks!') from the under officer of the convoy put an end to the rest and the leave-taking, and at the word 'March!' the pray-

coated troop of exiles and convicts crossed them-selves hastily and together, and, with a con-

fused jingle if chain and leg-fetters, moved slowly away past the boundary post to Sibe-

M. Labiche, who died in Paris not long ago, was a member of the French Academy, one of the forty literary "immortals" of France—and the forty literary "immortals" of France—and famous for witty and good-humored remarks. It was he originated the saying, now not unfamiliar in characterizing a person who, though ignorant, insists upon making a great show of what he thinks he knows, "He is a man of variand varied misinformation." Labiche expressed the thought in this way: "He has a great and varied ignorance." Not long after Labiche had used this expression, and had embodied it in a literary work Prince Bismarck said of some one literary work, Prince Bismarck said of some one, "That man possesses a perfect encyclopediac innorance," Labiche insisted that Bismarck had borowed the phrase from him. "He at least ought to give us back Alsace and Lorraine Curtail, transpose and I am to hedge. Expunge in return for it," said the Frenchman. At the my fourth letter and I am a roll of lint, and also marriage of his son, Labeche gave a little party, and, at he was quite unaccustomed to ceremonies of the social sort, he was at first puzzled to he of the social sort, he was at first puzzled to know what he should say in greeting and parting with so many people. "I have it! I have it!" he exclaimed, finally. "I will simply say to each person as he arrives, 'At last!' and to each as he goes away, 'Already?" He carried out his programme, and all his guests felt very much flattered.

> The picture of the evils of the slave trade drawn by Leo XIII. in his splendid Encyclical In plurimis must fill with pity and sorrow the hearts of all Catholics. "The dark continent" is indeed a land of darkness and misery. From the statements of Cardinal Lavigeric, Cardinal Massaia, and many trustworthy travellers and explorers, it appears no less than 200,000 African slaves are sold each year. And the circumstances which accompany those sales the starvation, tortures, and deaths—cannot be contemplated without a shudder. His Holiness has commended to the zeal of the missionaries a work which appeals to all the best instincts of mankind. The great powers who have taken part "the scramble for Africa' will, it is to hoped, afford every possible facility, encourage ment, and aid to men whose mission it is not merely to relieve the African from ignorance and superstition, but to protect him from brutal ill-treatment, and raise him in the scale of civilisation.

> "The consonants are better than the vowels," said an English father to his son; "I mean that L.S.D. are always to be preferred to I.O U."

Fred had the "boss" girl, he oft did boast When courting Nellie Mass; Three years in holy wedlock joined, He fieds she still is bose.

First city sportsman: Just back from a hunting trip, I see. Got any game? Second city sportaman, who did seme unintentional killing: No-o, I had to come home; I ran out of dogs,

to SS a Day. Samples and duty FREE Ines no under the horses feet. Writ BREWSTER'S SAPETY REIN HOLDER CO. Hol'y Mich 143-G

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 845.

DAME ANNA E. BOYD, Plaintiff. vs.

JOHN McKAY, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted against the said De-Montreal, 13th June, 1888. fendant.

McCornick, Duclos & Murchison, 4G-4 Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Marie Arzelie Prieur, of St. Polycarpe, said District Wife commune en biens of Louis Adam Sauve, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, trader, of the same place.

Montreal, 6th June, 1888.

DUPUIS & LUSSIER,

46-5

[Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 6th June, 1888.

HON. MR. JOLY THE STANDARD] BEARER.

Quebec, June 16 .- Hon. Mr. H. G. Joly has ust consented to stand as the Liberal standard bearer for Megantic in opposition to Mr. John son, the unseated member. The election will take place within a fortnight.

They say that the old Emperor William never appeared before the public without having his coat closely buttoned. This shows that the Empress Augusta was a better sort of a wife than a good many of our fellowcitizens can exhibit.



Do you fee, duil, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miscrable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of
fullness or bloating after cating, or of mentally; experience a sense of
fullness or bloating after cating, or of taste in
ness," or emptiness of s

ing, tongue coated, bites, or bad taste in
nouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent
headaches, blurred eyesight. "floating specks"
before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, bot flushes,
alternating with chilly sensations, sharp,
biting, transient pains here and there, cold
feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or
disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant,
indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Hilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-puritying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-tunts and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys. and other excetory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their disease. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both fiesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

GURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Serofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-scree," Sculy or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood any conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Bating Uleers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczona. Erysipelas, Roils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Illp-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrotula of the Langs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-funed remedy to the public. Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cura," bu abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billous, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all. Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

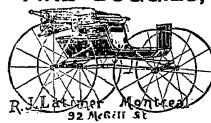
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. for \$5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address.

World's Dispensary Medical Association. 603 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FINE BUGGIES,



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

THE NEW WILL PLAY FOR EXHIBITION Reliable agents (either sex) to show sompto & take order. One Music Box Fifte in every County.

American Munic Box Co., 7 Murray Bt., N.Y.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that amongst other amendments mentioned in their previous notice of demand of amendments, "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal" will pray, ation 38. Jean Baptite de Moutreal will pray, during its next Session, the Parliament of this Province, for being authorized to issue hypothecary bonds for the purpose of erecting a National Building.

Montreal, 12th May, 1888.

DAVID, DEWERS & GERVAIS, bolicitors for Petitioners.

42-5 1608 Notre Dame street.

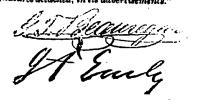
INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!



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

As Crand Extraordinary Brawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Brawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are alt drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangs-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-sonmanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with Jao-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all rises dra: n in The Louisiana State Lolleries which may e presented at our counters

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank, A. BALDWIN . res. New Orloans Nat'l Bank

CARL KOUN, Pres. Union National Bank, GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 19, 1882 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

IST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$300,000
1 PRIZE OF \$00,000 is. \$100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. \$50,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. \$50,000
2 PRIZES OF 50,000 is. \$25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc. \$20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 arc. \$26,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 arc. \$25,000
1:0 PRIZES OF 600 arc. \$50,000
2:0 PRIZES OF 500 arc. \$50,000
3:0 PRIZES O IST OF PRIMES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

 100 Prizes of \$500 are.
 50,000

 100 Prizes of \$300 are.
 30,000

 100 Prizes of \$200 are.
 20,000

 TERMINAL PRIZES.

3,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

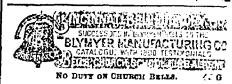
Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,

or M. A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK, Town Orlenn, La REMEMBER That the presence of General, leauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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

OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U. S. 100 Noran Pro-prices, 200 Styles Cards 4cts. CLINTON BROS., 34-13





WANTED.

Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not a'ready represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address, TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO.,

1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE ns, Novelties, etc. Send 2c. stamp for postage NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn.

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

John McNamara Joslin, Defendant. An action in separation of bed and board has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 30th May, 1888.

LAFLAMME, LAFLAMME, MADORE & CROSS, 44-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Modicine Rank Amongst the Leading Nocessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet southingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these greated and in SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments are constituted to the second of all ages and a form incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE OURE OF

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellinge Abscasses, Files, Fistulas, Grut, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at is, 12d., 2s. 6d.

4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medices.

4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

ting of the second of the seco

ALLAN LINE.



JNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVETANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

--- Summer Arrangements--- 1888

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

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders,
Acadian. 931
Assyrian. 570
Annabrian 9 486
University 1 John Bentey. Austrian 2,458 Newfoundland 919 C. J. Mylins.
Norwegian 3,523
Nova Scotian 3,305
Parisian 5,339
Lt. W. H. Smith R. R. Polynesian 3,983 Pomeranian 4,364

Nunan. Dunlop. W. S. Main. John France Hugh Wylie, W. Dalziel. James Ambury.

D. McKillop.

J. Ritchie. W. Richardson.

John Park.

R. P. Moore,

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, in from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montre design to we were supported by the control of the co

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line salling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Montreal at daylight on Inversor of the Montreal of Contrast on Montreal Promediate to the deepatched as under:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quelado. Circassian. May 10 May 11 Tolynesian. May 10 May 11 Tolynesian. May 10 May 11 Tolynesian. July 6 July 6 Circassian. July 6 July 6 Circassian. July 6 July 6 Circassian. May 10 May 11 Tolynesian. May 10 May 11 May

Nova Scottan June 11
Inter of passage from Halifax to 8t. John's, Nid., and cic erra, arc: -Cabin \$20.00; intermediate, \$15.
Stoorage \$6.00.

Nestorian June 1
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. Glasgow and Boston Bervice.-From Boston on or

about:
Manitoban May
Reandinavian May
Reandinavian June F
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyagets
Europe. Glasgow and Philadelphia Bervice. -- From Philadelphia about:
Hibornian. May 11
Prussian 26
Corean. June 8
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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

Glasgow, Via Boston and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Besten and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Albany, New XCR Central and Great Western Railways (Merchanss' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any

for East bound traitic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleaus, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Glock, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Bens, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rottordam; C. Hugo, Hamburg: James Mans & Co. Royleaux, Eigher & werp; Ruys & Co., Rottordam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schueselkorb No. 8, Bromen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 35 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glaegow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Larence Hall.

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

WANTED.

For 1st July, 1888, four R. C. Teachers with 1st Class Elementary Diploma for English and French. State salary exported.

Scc. of School Commissioners, Calumet Island, Pontiac, Que.

WANTED—Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1487 Notre Dame street, Monte Cast. N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address Piers ally between theh ours of aid14, or by letter. real

C. BARSALOU.

្សាស្ត្រី នេះ**នេះ** ស្រាស់ ស្ត្រី ស្រុក ស្ត្រី ស្រុក



strength and wholesomeness. More economica the erdinary kinds, and cannot be sold in comp with the multitude, of low test, short weight, a phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. I BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL FLOUR AND GRAIN.-There was no improvement in the grain market, business having continued quiet, there being little enquiry romanippers. Nosales have been made to speak of, but the Western markets

mend being slow, owing to the fact that per bur, Oc to 50; lettuce, bunch, Oc to 50; mean treal buers are well stocked up for radishes, 50; cabbages, per dozen, 500 We quote :- Patent winter, resent. \$\frac{4}\text{ 90}\$ to \$\frac{5}{5}\text{ 60}\$; patent spring, \$\frac{4}{50}\$ to \$\frac{3}{6}\text{ 60}\$; asparagus bunch, \$\text{ 03}\$ to \$\frac{5}{5}\text{ 60}\$; eggs packed, were a bunch of 20 lambs, which sold at \$\frac{5}{4}\text{ 60}\$; \$\frac{5}{4}\text{ 50}\$ to \$\frac{4}{3}\text{ 50}\$ to \$\frac{5}{4}\text{ 50}\$ to \$\frac{5} Ontario bags—Extra, \$2 00 to \$2 05; olty strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$0 00 to \$4 70; oatmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; catmeal, granulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$0 00.

LCCAL PROVISIONS -A fair amount of business was done in local provisions, there being cured, per lb, 12e to 124e; hams, canvassed,

\$3 90 per 100 lba.

Eccs. - There was a scarcity of eggs, there more active and firmer, sales being made

freely at 145; per dezen. this marks t, but it is certain that there is no important accumulation either here or in the country. We quete creamery 20s to 22c, Townships at 19c to 20c, Morrisburg at 17c to 190, and Western at 160 to 17c.

CHEESE .- Business in quiet. Finest colored, She to 92; finest white, \$\frac{9}{4}z: Medium to fine, Se to Sign

THE CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, June 18 .- To-day marks another decline in the price of cheese, and we have 74: as the ruling price, instead of Sic, which was the ruling one a week ago. The weather is extremely unfavorable for the shipment of cheese, but whether that fact. has had any appreciable influence upon prices can hardly be determined. The transactions to-day are quickly told as follows: 53 lots at 7%: 45 lots at 80, 11 lots commissioned, total 8,204 boxes. Farm daries-The sales of farm dairy cheese amount to 933 boxes, and the prices paid were 8c to 84c. Butter— Eighteen packages of larm dairy butter sold at 17c to 18kc, and 39 packages of creamery at 18½c. Last year the ruling price for cheese

UTICA, N.Y., June 18 -It was expected that a decline would be recorded on the marthat a decline would be recorded on the market to-day. Advices from New York were not of an encouraging character, but rather the opposite. In spite of these advices, however, demand seemed to be quite strong, and ever, demand seemed to be quite strong, and ever, demand seemed to be quite strong, and the transactions exceeded those of last week. The ruling price was established at the same figure as a week ago. Many of the factories sold at better terms and realized more for their cheese than there was reason to anticipate. Transactions were as follows: Eight lots, 635 boxes, 7%c; ninety-four lots, S,232 bexes, 85; twenty-nine lots, 2,368 boxes, Sho: fifty-two lots, 418 boxes, Sho; aix lots, 792 boxes, 8gc; twenty lots, 1,874 boxes, on commission: total transactions. 38,101 boxes; raling price, 8c. Transactions same date last year, 14,934 boxes; ruling

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The market for pineapples is fairly well supplied, and sales have been made at from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per doz, choice large Porto Rico fruit being quoted at 50c to 75c each.

The market for oranges is firmer under a good demand and limited supplies, sales having transpired at \$7 up to \$8 per case repacked Valencias.

A very fair business in lemons has been transacted, with sales reported in Palermo fruit at \$4 to \$4.50 in box as and at \$2.50 to \$3 in half boxes.

A fair supply of strawberries arrive daily from New York, sales of which have transpired at 17c to 19s for choice. Advices from the West state that the Canadian crop will

week in bauanss, and choice fruit has been sold at \$1.50 to \$2.50 for yellows and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for rods. Two cars of dead ripe fruit were rushed off at prices ranging from 25c to 75c per bunch.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Owing to the splendid weather an unusually large number of farmers attended market this morning, and all had a good seleguon of produce. Business was rushing for

several hours, and it can be safely stated that this was as lively a market day as has been seen for some time. There was a large supply of vegetables, the inquiry was good and prices unchanged. Potatoes were plentiful and the stock choice. Cheese and butter was quiet, there being only the usual dragging demand. Maple syrup and sugar commanded good enquiry, and the prices have in no way changed. Poultry had little sale, but sales of meat were made rapidly, and a good quantity was sent out. We quote prices as follows :--

	P	
	GRADY. [MEATS.
- 1	Red winter\$0 79@\$0 99	Steak, par 1b 0 09@ 0 13
	White 0 9848 1 00 8pring 1 064 1 09 Oats 0 424 0 48 Corn 0 704 0 72	Rosst, per lb 0 066 0 12
- 1	Spring 1 06@ 1 09	Corned 0 07@\$0 09
	Oats 0 426 0 48	Mutton 0 1/70 0 12
	Corn 0 70@ 0 72	Vesl
4	Rayley 0 720 () 75	Hogs, 100 lbs. 6 50@ 7 25
	Barley 0 72@ 0 75 Peas 0 67@ 0 74 Beans 1 25@ 2 35 Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45	Porksteak, 1b. 0 08@ 0 18 i
	Baans 1 25@ 2 35	Hams, per lb. 0 102 0 13
- 1	Buckwheat 0 852 0 45	Bacon, per 1b. 0 10@ 0 13
1	PRODUCE. Butter, fine\$0 28@\$0 27	Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10
ſ	Butter, fine \$0 280\$0 27	Pork, per bbl.16 50@17 50
ı		Rolled Bacon. 0 086 0 12
ł	A 11A A 101	T-1872
ł	Butter bakers' 0 142 0 19	Sea Salmon, 15.50 12250 18
1	Cheese, fine 0 124 0 13	Hallbut 0 092 0 14
1	Cheese, good., 0 10@ 0 12	Cod 0 036 0 06
-	Rogs, fresh 0 13@ 0 17	Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15
•	Butter, bakers' 0 142 0 19 Cheese, fine 0 122 0 13 Cheese, good 0 102 0 12 Rggs, fresh 0 132 0 17 Eggs, limed 0 132 0 17	LOBSTERS.
١	Potatoes, bush 0 50@ 0 85	Lobsters, lb 0 0 @ 0 10
Į	Onlong, brigh, 1 100 1 801	POULTRY AND GAME. \
1	Apples, bbl 2 00@ 4 00	Fowler Dair U 4000 U DU !
1	FLOUR.	Turkeys. lb 0 1022 0 15
1	Patent\$4 35@\$4 65	Pigeons 0 35@ 0 40
ı	Cholog 4 15@ 4 251	MISCELLANEOUS.
	Spring \$ 50@ 3 75]	Cost. stove\$7 00@\$7 10
1	BUGAR.	Coal chestnut, 6 15@ 8 85
į	Centing \$0.7 (20310.74a	Coke 8 50@ 7 50 1
	Crushed 0 7 @ 0 748	Wood, hard 7 5068 8 00
•	Granulated 9 678 0 7	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25
i	Coffee, "A"	Hides, NO
3	standard 0 6120 0 7	1, per 1b.\$0 0712@\$0 0814
r	SALT.	Hides, No.
Ĺ	Livern'i, bag \$0 40@\$0 50	2. per 1b. 0 07 (2. 0 08
	Canadian, in	Wooi, 1b U 21 @ 0 28
•	small bags. 2 50@ 3 50	Calfakus,
-	Factory filled. 1 20@ 1 25	dry 0 06 @ 0 0914
	Rureka fact'y	Sheepsk's, 040 @ 070
	filled 2 30@ 2 40	Tallow, lb. 0 04 @ 0 0419
	filled 2 30@ 2 40 Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30	Ashes, per
	MRATS.	100 4.40 @ 0.00
	Reef, 100 lbs., \$4 75@\$6 75	Hops 0 11 @ 0 20

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Ont., June 19.—Business is quiet. Hitle enquiry from shippers. No sales have been made to speak of, but the Western markets were firmer. We quute:—Canada red winter wheat, 96c to 97½c; Canada spring, nomical; No. 1 hard Manitoba, S1 to \$1.62; No. 2 do., 98c; No. 1 Northern, 95c to 96c; peas, 85c to 86c; on \$1.00 to radishes, 53; cabbages, per dozen, 503 anpply to-day, and values, while not quotably to \$1 00; spinacb, pk, 00c to 10c; rhubarb, higher, were firmer; more would have sold, bunch, Oc to 3c; asparagus bunch, Oc to 5c. at the demand was liberal. Among the sales

this market at 10c to 122c for good to fine Canadian. A very fancy lot of Prince Ed-ward County hops is held at 15c, but there are no buyers at anything near that figure.

LUMBER.

In this line business has been active, there being a good demand, and some large sales have been made at ateady prices. The local steers 1240, for good to choice 114c, for poor demand for large lots has been slow, but at to medium 840 to 10c. At Liverpool, nowthe yards a good business has been done in small quantities, and the amount of sales made so far this month show an increase over the same time last year.

WOOL.

Manufacturers are not disposed to do much, as they are now taking orders for the mills. There has been considerable movement in foreign wool but not so much in domestics. Prices are dirm on the other side and also

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE. TORONTO.

June 19 -We were overloaded at the Cattle yards here to-day; 34 loads were received, making nearly 80 loads sent in this week, which in the present state of the local demand is more than we want. As a necessary consequence the break which The Mail earlier in the week stated must happen in the face of a large supply occurred to day, and cattle are off very generally to the serious extent of \$10 a head. A large supply of grassers came in, mostly of very poor quality. buying for Montreal was not large, and the export demand insignificant.

CATTLE. -- Butchers' cattle to-day were quite one cent a pound lower, and in some intances grassers were off even more than this. The market was completely overstocked, and there was nothing in the value of the quality to arrest the necessary decline caused

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Lambs were in small

Children Cryfer Pitcher's Castoria.

rolls, 14 to 16; butter, crocks 13 to 15; but- | each; one dozen at \$3.25 each; 10 at \$5 ter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed each, and a bunch of 22 at \$4.25. Sheep firkin 00 to 00; cheese, lb wholesale, 8 to were pleatiful, in fact too many were in, but to 81; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, prices were about maintained.
4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, CALVES—A small quantity received; none 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, active at steady prices. The demand for 1b, 10 to 10½; tallow, clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 10½; tallow, or at quotations. We quote:—

Continuous and market was more in the steady prices. The demand for low, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400; clear, 200 to 400; clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400; clear, 200 t Charles anort cut, per brl, \$00 00 to \$00 00; have gark, western, per brl, \$18 50 to \$18 00; short cut, western, per brl, \$18 50 to \$19 00; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50; mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; bams, city cured, per bl, \$20 to \$124c; hams carpassad. arci, per lb, 12c to 124c; hams, canvassed, berries, qt, 15c to 00c; maple syrup, gl, \$1 to 5 to 00c; maple syrup, gl, \$1 to 00c; per 1b, 12½c to 13c; hams, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; flanks, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; flanks, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10½ to 00c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 0c to 0c; bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; shoulders, 00c to 8c; tallow, cco. refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

Ashes.—The receipts of sahes were fair and the market was more active with a larger volume of business, there being a good enquiry at steady prices. We quote first enquive at steady prices. We quote first pots. \$4.12\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4.15, and second do. at \$3.90 per 100 lbs. haddock, 7c; halibut, 15; flounders, 8c; fresh being a good enquiry and the market was cod, 8c; salmon trout. So; trout, 20c; herring. dozen, 250; pike, 70; mackerel, lh., 100; BUTTER There has been no change in black bass, 8c; perch, doz, 25c; smelte, 15, 10c; mullet, 1b, 4c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, -Chickens, 50 to 70c; chickens, ap, 40c to 60c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1 25 to \$2; turkeys, per 1h, 13 to 14c; geese, 50 to \$0c. Live Stock—Milch cowe, \$35 to \$50; live hogs, cwt, \$4 50 to \$6 00; pigs, pr, \$4 to \$6; fat beeves, \$4 to \$5; apring lambs, \$4.

TORONTO MARKEIS.

TORONTO, June 19.—There was no grain on the street to day. Hay scarce and sold at \$15 to \$18 for timothy. Three loads of atraw brought \$10.50 to \$11. Hogs scarce and firm at \$8.50 for all offered. Butter in fair supply and easy at 150 to 17c for good pound rolls, but some sold down to 13c. Eggs as before at 14c to 15c for fresh. We quote:—Wheat, fall, per bush, 950 to 990; wheat, red, per bush, 950 to 981; wheat, spring, per bush, 860 to 900; wheat, goose, per bush, 750 to 77c; barley, per bush, 50c to 56s; oats, per bush, 57c; Peas, per bush, 72c to 75c; dressed hoge, per 100 lbs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; butter, per pound rolls, 15c to 17c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 14c to 15c: cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1.50; celery, 40c to 750; beets, per peck, 200 to 250; paraley, per doz, 200; asparagus, per doz, 50c to 750; radisb, per doz, 15c to 200; lettuce, 30c to L 400; hay, \$11 to \$18; atraw, \$7 to \$11.

LEATHER.

The leather market has continued to remain quiet, but as the season for fall manufacturers is approaching dealers expect a natural improvement in the demand as manufacturers require the stock. The supply on hand continues heavy and buyers have a large assortment to select from, while prices are not of a very stable character. Common black goods are easy, while fancy are comparatively firm. Sole leather has ruled about as before. We quote Nr. 1 B A Spanish 22 to 2310. No. 2 do. 19 to 200, No. 1 ordinary 19 to 201c, light waxed upper 32 to 34c. do. medium and heavy 25 to 28c, buff 11 to 14c, pebble 10 to 13c and splits 16 to 25c.

COAL.

The demand for coal has been quiet, and up to date few orders have been placed for to the delivery, consequently the market has ruled quiet, with little business doing, but dealers are all busy receiving, and so far this season the arrivals have been larger as compared with the same time last year. We quote retail prices as follows: Anthracite, \$5.75 for chestnut, \$5.50 for egg. per 2,000 Scotch grate, \$6 per ton; Scotch steam, A good trade has been done during the seek in bauanas, and choice fruit has been per 2.240 lbs.; and Cape Breton, \$3.75 to \$4.

Business is very restricted owing to the light demand from brewers. The only sale of

would have sold. A lot of 23, averaging 130 lbe., sold at \$6 each ; a lot of 15 sold at \$4.25; one dozen at \$4.50, and a bunch of eight at \$5 each. Good calves are in demand at very fair prices.

Hogs-We received about 250 hogs, mostly of very poor quality. Values keep easy; but better qualities are in general demand, which are sure of a ready sale at high figures.

NEW YORK. New York, June 19. Breves-Receiptr, 300, all for export except 3 calloads; no market for cattle. Dressed beef firm, with sales of native sides at S. to 91c, and of Texas and Colorado de. at 7c to Su; to-day's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator heef eteady at 932 per lb. Sheep - Receipte, 6,450 and 10 carloads were carried over yea-day; sheep dull at \$3 \$5 to \$5 per cwt; lambs firmer and higher at \$5.50 to \$8, with some of the best up to \$8 25. Hogs-Receipts, 2,950, no tracing in live hogs to make a market; quoted weak at the reminal range of \$5 70 to \$9.50.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19 .- The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipts, 1,869; shipments, none; offerings of corn-fed light, and at 15c to 20c higher; corn, grassers 10c higher; grassers firm, and cows about steady; good to choice corn-fed, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common to medium cord-fed, \$4 to \$5.40; stockers, \$2.25 to \$3.10; cows, \$2 to

\$3.50. Hogs-Receipts, 6,000; shipments, none; market irregular, closing weak and lover; good to choice, \$5 35 to \$5.45; commedium, \$5 10 to \$5.30; skips and pigs, \$2.50 to \$4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 342; shipments, none; strong for good and weak for common; good to choice muttons, \$3.50 to \$4; common to medium, \$3.5 to \$4.

CHICAGO.

Списько, June 15—Cattle—Receipts, 9.000; madium to good \$5.75 to \$6.25; choice, \$6.50 to \$6.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.20. Sheep-Receipts, 5,000; steady; muttons, \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$3 to \$3.40; Texans, \$2 to \$4; western feeders, \$3.10 to \$3.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; market opened active and firm, with prices 50 to 102 higher;

light grades, \$5 40 to \$5 60; rough packing, \$5.45 to \$5.55; mixed lots, \$5.45 to \$5.55; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$5.55 to \$5.75

MONTBEAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST. CHARLES.
Cattle Sheep. Hogs. Calves.

Cav	9,50	Ducop.	TYONS.	Carro
The receipts of		_	_	
live stock for				
the week end-				
ing June 16,				
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follows 1	.957	281	363	3
Left over from				
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provious				_
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Receipts last	701			
	6.17	96	375	3
week	041	90	910	
Exports for week				
ending June 16,	000	101	67h	
_ 1888 1	,טטט	121	Sheep	
Exports for week				
ending June 19,				
1888 3	,026	_	_	•
The supply of car	i fan	Export	Catt la	ia vel

The supply of good Export Cattle is very limited, and there is a lively demand at good prices. The opinions of some dealers expressed a few months ago that the supply of good winter fed Cattle is full one third of last years supply, seems to have been correct. The drop supply, seems to have been correct. The drop in ocean freights is another indication that the supply is nearly exhausted. Good Butcher's Catile are also very scarce, and dealers are bringing in a plentiful supply of half fed grassers which has filled up the market and kept prices down. Some dealers either do not know or do not care what they purchase so long as it is an animal and the price is small and thisis the reason Beef in Montreal is generally so dear and tough. There is a good demand for fat sheep and lambs, also for good fat calves. All the receipts for Hogs were quickly sold for

We quote the following as being average values: Export, good...... 1,250 @ 1,400 Export, medium.... 1,100 — 1,200 Butchers', good..... 1,000 — 1,100 Butchers', medium... —
Butchers', culls....

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The improvement that was chronicled a week ago has not been so well maintained as could be desired, and advices showed an irregular tone. London'was relatively better than the northern markets, and reported a steady trade with receipts of Canadians and States. Prices were steady at 130, for prime ever, the market was worse, under heavy receipts from Canada and the States, and al-though the supplies from other quarters were light the demand was weak with trade proportionately slow and prices easy. Prime ateers were at 12½c, good to choice at 12c, poor to medium at 11c, and inferior and bulls at 810 to 10c.

HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL June 16.—The receipts of horses for the week ending June 16th, were as follows:—210 horses; left over from previous week, 27; total for week, 237; shipped during week, 125; sales for week, 15; average \$100 to \$175; On hand for sale and shipment, 30.

Arrival of thoroughbred, and other import stock at these stables:—Ex ss. Lake Huron, 10 horses consigned so Messra. Tucker & Harper of La Rose Ill. landed in good order and were

La Rase Ill, landed in gold order and were shipped per G. T. R. to Unicago Tuesday evening. The demand for small block drivers and ing. The demand for small block drivers are matched teams continues good, but the supply is very short. Business in heavy draft horses is dull. Several large shipments of thoroughbred

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The New York city market demands and obains 100,000 horses yearly.

No farmer's table should be without melons if the farmer can grow them.

Don't save all the unpleasant jobs for the small boy and expect him to stick to the farm. Landscape gardening opens up as a promising field for young men of taste and ability.

If your cattle look mangy and have the hair ubbed of in places apply sulphur and 'ard, Milk should be strained as soon as drawn, as delay may seriously delay the cream in rising. Sound sense applied to the pig pen will preduce quite as good returns as when applied to other farm industries.

It is stated that at least 1,000,000 of commercial fertilizers are now annually used in this country at a cost to the buyers or \$30,000,0 0. There are about 30,000 people engaged in product is 1,000,000 pounds, valued at \$15,-

The following proverb is current an one the Arabs: "He who gives not a rapid walk to his horse excites pity, for the walk is the glop of

It properly managed and cared for, the poul-try of the farm will bring better returns for the capital and labor invested than any of the other farm stock. Waldo F. Brown says that in a favorable year he can raise turnips at a cost of five cents per pushel, and sometimes sells his entire stock

at from twenty five to sixty certs. Farmers who have not h-retofore kept sheep may find this agood time to begin. Try a few at first and give them good care and increase the flock as you see that good returns can be

Good ventilation for the milk room is prime importance. Foul air may be allowed to escape by windows near the ceiling or by ventilators, but pure freshair must be brought in to replace the foul.

A safe and comfortable saddle animal is seldom stylish, from the fact that a sure-footed horse—one of the most destable qualities in a saddle-generally carries a low head. Whenever fruit, ornamental or shade trees ree to be planted, dig a much larger and desper

hole than is apparently required, fill the bottom for at least one foot with good surface soil of rich mould; plant on this.

A ferret kept in a cage in a barn or other

building, will drive rats away. The scent from the ferret is what does it. It is claimed that rate are so fearful of it that they will even abandon their nests of young.

It is risky business taking mail potatoes for planting if they are the leavings from a bin. They may make good seeds if well riponed and from strong, thrifty plants; but potatoes that grow small because their growth was checked by blight or other destruction of their leaves are worthless as seed.

SWEET POTATOES.

The sweet potato is extremely sensitive to frost and, except in the south, its searon must be prolonged by means of the hot bed. No cther plan than sprouting and setting the plants is now thought of by experienced growers. It is now thought of by experienced growers. It succeeds well on nearly any soil that can be easily drained, but not on a wet one of any description. Alluvial and peaty soil are not adapted to it. The Southern Queen is the earliest of all sweet potatoes; the root is very large and longer than Nansemond, of light color, with excellent keeping qualities. The Hanover, or improved Nansemond variety, is a favorite in Virginia and the relieu. in Virginia, and the yellow Nansemand is pre-ferred by many to all other kinds.

IMPORTED POTATOES FOR SEED. I have been somewhat intrested in reading the remarks on foreign potatoes for seed in the the remarks on foreign potatoes for seed in the sgricultural papers this winter. I have grown a large number of foreign varieties, importing the seed from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. The result of my experiments is this. It takes from four to five years to acclimatize a foreign variety, and then we are not sure of having a valuable variety. After several years' trial of all the leading English and Scotch varieties. I have not found English and Scotch varieties, I have not found one that will compare for productiveness with an average American kind. My advice to potato growers is: Do not plant imported seed if you wish to grow a crop of potatoes that will pay the cost of cultivation.—New England Farmer. THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.

We are informed that the common asparagus beetle appeared the past summer in such vast numbers in New Jersey that the owners of some rather extensive plantations of this excellent vegetable have almost concluded to abandon its cultivation in consequence of the depredations of the insect named. It seems almost unac-countable that any cultivator of asparagus should know how to quickly distroy this well known pest, inasmuch as it has been published hundreds of times during the past twenty years. The remedy is dry causic lime scattered over the plants in the morning when wet with dew. The larva of the asparagus beetle is a small, soft, naked, thin skinned grub, and the least particle of lime coming in contact with this causes almost instant death. If the grubs are killed there will be no beetles.—American Agriculturiet

BONES FOR FEBTILIZING

Bones may be reduced by dessolving with sulphuric acid or boiling them in lye; also, in a slower way, by mixing them up when broken in a heating compost of horse mauure, earth, ashes, etc., and to be kept moistened with drain-age from the stable. Bones in burning lose the nitrogen they contain, but as they are chiefly valued for their phosphoric acid, which is mostly retained in the ash, this is the easiest way of making a small amount of them available.

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM MOST PERFECT MADE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. ST. LCUIS. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

When burned in a good wood fire they will add largely to the value of the ashes as manure. Ten per cent of potash is contained in the ashes

FRUIT GROWERS ALAKMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Fruit growers in the great apple belt are writing to the State Entomologist in alarm. They are troubled by the sudden appearance in the extensive pear orchard of Norman Pemroy, at Lockport, of the pear blight beelle. This pest is well known to orchard owners, but has not visited New York State in several years. It is a small dark brown insect which attacks pear, apple and plum trees with qual voracity. only remedy is to cut off the blighted parts of the tree and burn them. This has been cone at Lockport, but the pest appears to be spreading, and orchard owners want to know what will check it. Professor Lintoer, the State Eutomologist, says the present appearance of the heetle has many new features. The scientific name of the peut is Xyleborus pyri. It is described as Doring either up or down the branches of the trees and depositing its eggs singly at the base of the buds. In the Lockport orchards, how ever, the bestle girdles the branches, leaving a burrow lined with a greyish secretion, in which the eggs are deposited. This addition to the former knowledge of the beetle's habits will be noted with int-rest by scientists and fruit growers elike. The appearance of the pest at the present time is very unfortu

RELIABLE RECIPES.

tentions to the pear erchards.

nate, as this is "the apple year," and it is

feared that the heetle will not confine his at-

VEAL STEWS. - Cut cold roast veal in slices and put in a kettle with water enough to cover and a few sliced votatoes, season and thicken with flour stirred in a little cold water.

HOMENY PUDDING.—One cup of boiled homioy, one and one-half pints of milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three-fourths of a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking pawder; bake in buttered pudding dish twenty

minute». CELERY SALAD.—Wash and scrape two bunches of celery, lay in ice cold water for two hours, cut into inch lengths and pour over a dressing made of one tablespoon of salad oil, four tab espoons of vinegar and a half teaspoontal experience. ful each of salt and pepper.

Baken Indian Publish.—For a two-quart

and directing two teaches of meal meal with cold water; add one tablespoonful of butter, two teacups of sugar, one cup of raisins, three eggs well besten before adding, and fill up with sweet milk; season with whatever spice is preferred; bake slowly half an hour or more.

FOUR YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mrs Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls Dut .. after four years' intense suff-ring with Scrofuls, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. aiter the best medical aid had failed

A BIT OF BRIC-A-BRAC.

"Young man," said a philanthropist to a very ragged and dirty little urchio, "why don't you go home and wash yourself?" Hain t got no chance." "Doesn't your mother have soap and water?" "We got water 'nuf an' one piece of soan that a gentleman give me." "Well, why soan that a gentleman give me." "Well, why don't you use it?" "Cause ma's keeping it on the parlor mantle-piece.—Merchant Traveller.

SAFETY FROM LIGHTNING. "What is the safest place during a thun, el torm?" was asked of a professor verse in

electricity.

"Well," said he. "to be surrounded by dry sir is considered important for safety. It is owing the safety of the safety. It is owing the safety of the safety. It is owing the safety of the safety. to the resistance the lightning meets with when passing through the sir that we are made sensible of its effects. We see it flashing among the clouds; we hear it as thunder in its passage, and when we are near an electrical machine during its excitement, or when near a lightning's current, we can feel smell and taste it. Thunder is a noise evidently caused by the rapid motion of the electricity, thereby producing a vacuum and prolonged by echo among the clouds. If your house has a properly constructed lightning conductor, the safest place in the room is adjacent to the rod.

But if your house has no conductor, it is safer

to retire to the middle of the room and sit in a recumbent position during the height of the storm, having first shut all doors and windows to preserve the air inside as dry as possible. The common caution not to stand near a lightning rod, stove funnel, or iron fence, etc., is erroneous, for if the metals you stand or sit by reach above your head or the floor or into the ground a sufficient depth, you are much safer in such a situation than otherwise. A building properly provided with lightning rods is a safe retreat during a thunder storm.—New York Commercial Advertizer.

THROWN OFF THE MOURNING. Brelin, June 18.—The Cologne Gazette has again signalized itself. The issue announcing the Emperor's death had only a narrow black border, and since that the paper has not appear-ed in mourning. All the other papers appear in

mourning daily. FRANCE SHIVERS. LONDON, June 18-A despatch to the Standard

from Paris says: Emperor William's proclama-tion has sent a cold shiver througout France. The National says: "They will edify the world; they are the utterances not of a pastor, but of a slayer of peoples."

There are no rounds of drink in the ladder of

The daughters of a millionaire all have fine

A hootmaker's wife says her husband is the

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The Ladies' White Cotton Underwear at S. Carsley's is specially manufactured of the best materials, and only by reliable workers.

Two cases of Black Silk Grenadine, well assorted in prices and patterns, can be bought at yery much below value at S. Caraley's this week.

WORTH KNOWING.—That the Embroideries used in Ladies' White Cotton Underwear at S. Carsley's are all made to match the different garments, which can be had in Sets or other-

adies'	White	Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton	Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear

A complete assortment of English, American and Canadian makes, manufactured with special care and of the best materials.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear	
Ladies' White Cotton Tindermonn	
Ladies' White Cotton Underwear Ladies' White Cotton Underwear Ladies' White Cotton Underwear	

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear made in sizes to suit all figures accurately.

S. OARSLEY.

Ladies'	White White White White White White	Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton Cotton	Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear Underwear
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A special line, English make, hand-sewn by reliable workers. S. CARSLEY,

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	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Underwear
	Ladies'	White	Cotton	TInderwear
	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Underwear
	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Underwear
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	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Underwear
	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Underwear
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	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Underwear
	Ladies'	White	Cotton	Undermes

The Embroideries are all made to match the different garments, which can be had in sets or S. CARSLEY.

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OTTOMAN	COLLABER
OTIOMAN	SQUARES
	SQUARES
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OTTOMAN	
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OTTOMAN	SQUARES SQUARES SQUARES

Just received, a small lot of the Oriental Squares for Upholstering purposes.

S. CARSLEY.

Furniture Covering. Plain and Figured Plushes. Plain and Figured Satins. Tapestries. Spun Silks. Raw Silks. Jutes. Reps.

Granite Oloths.

The largest and most complete line of Furniture Coverings ever shown, all the different grades and combinations of colors now in stock. Prices are very low.

S. CARSLEY.

blored Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Totlet Quilts,
Marcella Quilts, White and Colored Quilts,

Satin Quilts, Fancy Empress Quilte, White and Oslored Terry Quilts, Crib and Cradle Quilts,

Honeycomb Quilte A splendid assortment of all the above lines in various qualities and all sizes, at extremely low

S. CARSLEY.

English English English English	and and	French	Cretonnes Cretonnes Cretonnes Cretonnes
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A magnificent line of English and French Cretonnes in single and double widths, also reversible. Prices from 71c yard.

> Cretonne Fringe Drapery Frings
> Mantie Fringe
> Table Cloth Fringe

A very large and elegent line of Frings, in all colors and widths.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON. ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON.

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

OARSILEY'S COLUMN.

MONTREAL, 20th Jura, 1888.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castorial

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Cestoria