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The Witness

ESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought,
Each of the other's better, and no heed.

And these of unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
And send each wandering step to this one end,
That they may meet in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They must stand acknowledged face to face.

And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that ever clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied: and this is Fate.

[From Daily Witness, May 29.]

FALSE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CATHOLICS.

CATHOLICS 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 unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. 1st Cor.

[To the Editor of the Witness.]

Sir,—I claim your indulgence to make a few observations with reference to the unjust and adverse criticisms which have lately appeared in your paper against us. I anticipate your compliance in justice and fairly to a large class of citizens who respect their Protestant fellow-countrymen of all creeds and nationalities and who are anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship to them. I am glad to chronicle the fact that charity and Christian kindness are appreciated on both sides. I hope it will be appreciated 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 opponents with as much facility as Joshua demisted the walls of Jericho by the blowing of the ram's horns. There is one thing very essential to contemplate; that is, that the great majority of our enlightened Protestants regard the offensive language of itinerant, pompous and rambling lecturers, whose chief avocation appears to be in the direction of abusing Catholics, their religion and institutions. Their columns are frequently quoted against us, and well-meaning people are often misled. They parties to whom I refer very devoutly study the Holy Scriptures and the words of our enlightening Protestant preachers; they make a study of the language of the Bible, and their own imaginations appear to be in the direction of abusing Catholics, their religion and institutions. Their columns are frequently quoted against us, and well-meaning people are often misled. They parties to whom I refer very devoutly study the Holy Scriptures and the words of our enlightening Protestant preachers; they make a study of the language of the Bible, and their own imaginations appear to be in the direction of abusing Catholics, their religion and institutions.

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

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

Frederick III., King of Prussia and German Emperor, 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 also she has been the loyalty of his own subjects and the deepest respect of all people was the man who seemed to unite the virtues of a great prince with the virtues of a humble subject, and who seemed to eschew the vices of both. Greatly as he died, it can only be said that his death was worthy of the life he lived. The only bitterness 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 character which might serve subjects of all classes as a model. At such a crisis as the present, when Germany is surrounded with obvious enemies, whom she has despoiled and disappointed, and is supported by doubtful friends whom 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 bitterest enemies of the empire regarded as almost their friend is little less than a calamity to Europe. Brief as has been his reign, however, and brief as he has been in his weakness by those who have made his illness

formed by the parents of both, and was afterwards always entertained as a probability. In 1850, Prince William returned to his studies, and later travelled in the South of Europe and in Egypt. In 1853, just when England was rejecting over the fall of Sebastopol, Prince William paid a visit to Balmoral with the express purpose of winning the Princess Victoria, then only a girl of 13 years. The Prince Consort and the Queen, when the proposal was formally made on the 29th of September, consented, but requested him not to speak to 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 to me, and this enabled him to make an allusion to his hopes and wishes as they rode down Glen Gerrock, 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 Silesian hills, and fought many brilliant engagements. The march to Koniggratz, 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. The war between Germany and France had commenced in Paris. On October 28th, 1870, the Prince was created a field marshal 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, since then having been chronicled in the newspapers. On the death of the Emperor on the 9th of March, he removed to Charlottenburg, 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 disease with which the Emperor is suffering from has attacked the trachea by means of an abscess in the operation of the trachea. The complication is most dangerous. It was announced by Dr. Mackenzie some time ago as a dangerous possibility. It puts an entirely new aspect upon the case and decreases very much 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 Howell, Sir Morell's assistant, who just arrived from Germany. Dr. Howell, usually the most taciturn of men, spoke with the greatest confidence and hope, and, of course, with the greatest possible authority, as Dr. Mackenzie's confidant. He said it was certain the disease was not cancer; that the case was progressing well and the doctors had fairly good hope of the Emperor's ultimate recovery, a hope never even whispered before, and every evidence 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 the 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, if true, permit a hope of ultimate recovery, but which for reasons of policy must be vigorously denied.

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 mark the members of all sections well up to the mark in attendance during the debate on the local government bill. The situation looks altogether bad for the administration and correspondingly favorable for the opposition, so that, even a vacillating policy as the other hand, and every energy to the endeavor of the leaders and keep their followers well in hand for any emergency. 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 course would be a grave mistake, and that almost no credit is given to the condition, decisions of the Kaiser's superficial condition. It is a wonder that blood-poisoning has not been manifested, and this, as well as the unexpected slow encroachments of a fatal maldy, is to be credited to the skill, care and good sense of Sir Morell Mackenzie. The cause for alarm is now more serious and pressing than at any previous time. It is understood that all over Europe, and the critical condition of the Emperor, and the inspiring European political circles with intense uneasiness. The situation is felt to be everywhere more strained than during the winter, and the belief is universal that after the Kaiser's death war cannot be long avoided. I should not be surprised if the cables were to carry news of a vacillating policy as the other hand, and every energy to the endeavor of the leaders and keep their followers well in hand for any emergency.

LONDON, June 13.—The serious release of the Emperor was what was expected from the steady and irrevocable progress of his disease. There has been no news but this for some time past. All who have been well informed were simply looking for an advance of the maldy 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 favoring bulletins are becoming such bold falsehoods that almost no credit is given to the condition, decisions of the Kaiser's superficial condition. It is a wonder that blood-poisoning has not been manifested, and this, as well as the unexpected slow encroachments of a fatal maldy, is to be credited to the skill, care and good sense of Sir Morell Mackenzie. The cause for alarm is now more serious and pressing than at any previous time. It is understood that all over Europe, and the inspiring European political circles with intense uneasiness. The situation is felt to be everywhere more strained than during the winter, and the belief is universal that after the Kaiser's death war cannot be long avoided. I should not be surprised if the cables were to carry news of a vacillating policy as the other hand, and every energy to the endeavor of the leaders and keep their followers well in hand for any emergency.

the Alsace-Lorraine passport business, all give indisputable evidence of the ticklish insecurity of the position of public affairs. Every article in 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 no longer held, and there is no expectation except war. The news that DeGiers has obtained leave of absence from his post as the head of the Russian foreign office proves that the negotiations between the two governments will not be entered upon, and points in the direction of a total severance of diplomatic interests and efforts at peace.

An incident, illustrative of the feeling which now exists, has occurred at Prague. The Russian theatrical company had arranged to perform 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 Crown Prince pursues the regular routine of his official position, though informed by his father's illness. He was at the opera yesterday receiving telegrams, and at night attended the regimental dinner of the Chuliersiers guard, which, despite the crisis, came off as announced with military exercises. It is entirely evident that his policy and modes of action are determined upon, and that the death of the Emperor will be, so far as he is politically concerned, dropping the responsibilities which he has long since been ready to assume. His policy will be Europe does not know beyond showing a probability that it will be pro-Russian and anti-English. The Emperor of Austria's speech at the opening of the Austro-Hungarian diet, in which he 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 nations in preparing for a general conflagration. He has instituted 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 sea forces. The lectures are to be given with special reference to defence coasts and roadstead attacks on fortresses at foreign ports, etc., and are to be delivered by Lieut. Degouty, 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 reporter: "There was a meeting of the Irish party to-day, and we decided fully upon our future course. We have to consider putting forth every possible effort to have full attendance of Home Rule members from now on. Some of them are now in Ireland, but we will try and get them all on hand. The Government to-day sent down to the races at Ascot, 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 with our forces fully reorganized, things will have a decidedly hazardous look for the Unionists. We have a chance of turning up one of the licensing laws. They have all been withdrawn, but we shall now move for a reconsideration of the ninth clause, bearing on the compensation to keepers of public houses. Such men are forced by law to close their places on Sunday in Ireland, without compensation, and there is no reason why they should be compensated. It is a very short time ago that we were much like the clause now in the air, but we will not let it pass without a vote. We will have a less pit party of blunders, but we will force the issue, and in that way a division will be taken which will compel many staunch Tories to vote with the public houses and against their life long professions and principles or turn and record their votes with us."

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 Germany, and its latest occupant with uneasy consciousness.

The lives of multitudes and the destiny of more than one country depend upon the course he pursues. The whole scene of the Kaiser's death and the political activity ensuing has been, inexpressibly sad. Frederick has always been, in politics, speaking, an intruder upon the scene. He was not expected to 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 refining process of human nature which comes from suffering and sorrow could have ever transferred a Hohenzollern into a tender hearted, sympathetic and almost ideal monarch. That he was in spirit, but his policy was soofted at his tendencies derided and his policy thwarted. He saw reforms for the benefit of his people that he had been for many years performing impossible of establishment. He found the blood and iron policy his race upheld on one side by his son and on the other by his chancellor, between whom an understanding was evident. His only feeble success was his endeavor to break up machine rule in the elections, and he discharged Minister Von Puttkamer. This is all; history will record of his influence on Germany, and history will also record Von Puttkamer's return to office before many days.

One thing is certain—the new Kaiser will not be Prince Bismarck or anybody's tool, Countess Walderssee 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, and having spent six months in the dull routine of the Prussian civil service and having all national matters firmly in hand. He has his own ideas, like every other man, and the discipline of Germany affects Prince Bismarck as well as everybody else, for he is only a servant. He may find ruthlessness, his new master, even more unpleasant than sentimental, his predecessor. Kaiser William will

have his way, if it takes all of the \$2,700,000 war levy en masse to enforce it. What that way will be remains to be seen. It is, perhaps, a logical conclusion—that the man who hates his mother does not love anything except himself, his country not excepted, and many people, Socialists and Jews of Germany, perhaps most of all, may bitterly regret the untimely death of the Emperor Frederick and the accession of William II.

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, slender limbs, narrow hips, swelling chest and square, broad shoulders, with a small head on a long, full-throated neck, held erectly upright, and an oval face, with an aquiline effect of profile, clear cut, strong chin, bended nose, prominent though not high cheek bones, and good open forehead—all as regular in ensemble as a Greek triumphal arch, with clear, sharp, cold grey-blue eyes, light brown hair, close cut behind, but longer in 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 civilized world with two striking and splendid physical types of a soldier who looked every inch a king. But each gained much by the effects of beard, of lines of care in the face, and of imposing corporal build. They were impressive in the sense of a noble old mastiff, or of a huge, honest, shaggy, deep-chested boar hound. This



young man suggests instead the notion of a perfectly-bred leath-bond, under whose smooth, delicately-soft coat his muscles of steel, and in whose mouth—winter legacy of nature—the inherent taste of human blood. Not that his face is sullen or 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 at the station, turned and walked down the space cleared through the cheering crowd to his carriage with a very sweet and winning smile. Nothing could have been more gracious or kindly than his blonde countenance, as William glanced along the rows of faces as he walked and lifted his finger to his cap in easy, pleased recognition of the cheers. William is very deeply and

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 Brandenburg 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. It is a matter of fact that the same ideas which have 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 creed.

When a young man stands upon the very threshold of an imperial career, and we all know that it is a more 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 over-run 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 was a freak of heredity—a strange, poisonous brother of the medieval Inquisition soldiers of Italy. It seems very probable that some future Taine, a century hence, perhaps, will write to show that William II. of Prussia and the German Empire was a mysterious, belated survival of the ante-medieval 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-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 recognizing that if firebrand comes to the throne the materials are close-crowded upon him for

A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Although the great bulk of the military visitors who thronged to the funeral have gone home again or back to their posts, I still have the sensation of being a lonesome civilian in the centre of a gigantic armed camp. Even now, when I go down stairs in this hotel to eat my dinner, one half of the men at the tables are

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 in 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 colossal 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 glare 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 month after he had ascended the Hohenzollern throne. The whole German nation from Biele to Konigsberg would rise to his enthusiastic support. Every young man from Thorn to Coblenz would learn 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 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 engrained in every fibre of his being. This is why the young hour 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.

1. As 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.

4. On the street, good manners, kindness, minding your own business.

II. How should you do your duty?

1. Not for pay. That is a low motive. Some always ask: "What will you give me?"

2. Not for fame. So our Savior did when he lay at Nazareth. So the angel said to a boy in Nazareth: "His name shall be Jesus. This will make you do it cheerfully."

3. Better every day. By trying to do your duties you will become more skillful. So you may improve in reading, writing, and music.

Peter says: "Grow in grace."

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

But happiness comes from doing your duty. That is God's reward. This is the promise in 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 Kavelar, 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 Mary." He fell sick one day after returning from one of those pious pilgrimages. He soon grew worse. Feeling death approaching, he requested his wife to send for a Catholic priest. Astonished at such a request she replied: "I'll send for our own Protestant pastor; 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 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 priest gave him the necessary instructions, received him into the church and administered to him the last days of life that still remained to him, ceased not to thank the Blessed Virgin for the great graces she had obtained for him. His whole family, edified and moved by so consoling a sight, soon after became members of the church and devout disciples of Mary.

THE SHADOW CHASER.

With outstretched hands he saw his child joy flee,
And wish with the passing of the day,
Like ships that keep their course far out at sea,
Nor heed the longing watchers in the bay,
And glad youth found him following accident-
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!—with fadeless beauty overpread—
The shadow of his childhood, youth and age.

A well known physician in Queen'sferry was once threatened with a challenge. "Weel, weel, ye may challenge awa'," he replied, "but whether or no, there will be nae fecht unless I gang out."

Young wife—George, I'm not going to the theatre again till high late 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," "Too cold lemonade," "Ice Ocean."

Tennis players always look out for the 25 result of the season's work.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 20, 1888.

IN IRELAND the fight is for Home Rule; in England against Home Rule.

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

THE resignation of the Hon. 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.

DEEP REGRET will be felt all over the world at the news of the probable death of the intrepid African explorer, Henry M. Stanley. Months ago he disappeared in the gloomy fastness of the dark continent on an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, since which time little has been heard of him and that of the vaguest report.

BEYOND DOUBT the election in Ayr Boroughs last Friday rings the death knell of the Conservative Government. There was not, perhaps, in Great Britain a constituency considered more safe for the Government than this.

THE success of the Dominion loan is largely to be attributed to the fiscal policy of Mr. Coeche, by which enormous sums of money have been made available for investment in securities other than those offered by the Imperial Government.

EVERWHERE 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.

IN ANSWER to the question of who should garrison Equatorial, 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.

IT must not be forgotten that Judge Wurtels, who inflicted so lenient a sentence on Osgrove and McCabe, who pleaded guilty at Aylmer of

misappropriating colonization money, was a member of the Government with whose conviction the fraud was committed. This fact alone does not justify the charge of partiality. Does he hold the bootlegger's maxim to be good in law, that "it is no sin to rob the Government?"

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 Lewis to connect with the International-Short Line—Railway at Cooksbridge.

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.

MR. 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 their 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 dream.

BY what process of ratiocination the Kasoot intellect has constructed its system of political contradictions it would be difficult to ascertain. Of course, it would be rank blasphemy 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 foginess of the ideas.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT DOOMED. CABLE reports continue to represent the Salisbury Government as going down fast in public estimation. The cry raised by Lord Wolseley against the mismanagement and inefficiency of the national defences has really alarmed the people, while the stupidity, feebleness and ferocity of the administration in Ireland have disgusted the masses of Englishmen, who, after all, are lovers of freedom and fair play.

IN ANSWER to the question of who should garrison Equatorial, 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.

THE IRISH BOLT. It seems that the Irish bolt from the Democratic party is assuming alarming proportions in the States. The Boston Pilot, which supports Mr. Cleveland, while regretting the defection of the Irish, gives reasons therefor, which, considering the situation, may be sufficiently weighty to carry New York for the Republicans.

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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 policy, they do not see any good reason why their just demands should be ignored and their rights sacrificed in a vain endeavor to conciliate its implacable enemies.

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THE EXODUS. A Dorchester, N.B., correspondent of the St. John Messenger and Visitor, organ of the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces, incidentally gives startling testimony of the extent of the exodus from that part of the Dominion to the United States. He writes:—

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THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Imperial Federation is a scheme which can never be brought within the region of practical politics. The most that can be made of it, and perhaps all its advocates hope to make of it, is a sort of counter-irritant 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.

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IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

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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 he drank takes to water.

LITERARY REVIEW.

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

This bright little monthly is always a welcome visitor. Contents for the present month quite up to the standard, comprising—My Struggle with a Wheel; Two Truths; In June; Keep Your Boys in Nights; An Unlucky Skeleton; The Massachusetts Sixth; Among the Trees; A Military Miscellany; A Broken Heart; Mrs. Welner's Husband; The Frozen Pirate; Current Comment; Children's Chit-chat; House and Household; Literary Leisure; Mirthful Mention; Wisdom's Weavings; Answers to Correspondents; Advertisers' Miscellany.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE. John B. Alden, 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 only we possessive Prof. Proctor's "The Everlasting Hills," in which the astronomer foretells his telescope for the matter of the geologist 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 Chumney M. Dewey upon "Lincoln and Grant." A very just and appreciative article on "Thomas Moore," by George Sinterby, will 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, 102 St. James street, Montreal.

We have been favored with the advance sheets of a projected new literary and artistic enterprise, shortly to issue from the well-known house of the veteran publisher so long regarded as the Mæcenæus of Canadian literature. It is to be weekly, and to be devoted to Canada and Canadian affairs.

MR. ISAACS.—A Tale of Modern India. By F. Maroon 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 chief 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 physician, he disbelieves those powers with the possession of which the credulous were ready to credit him—"Given certain conditions, and I can produce certain results, but my power is itself merely the knowledge of the laws of nature, which Western scientists, in their wisdom, ignore. I can replenish the oil in the lamp, and while there is oil in the lamp shall burn—aye, even for hundreds of years. But give me a lamp where the wick is consumed, and I shall waste my oil; for it will not burn unless there be the fibre to carry it. So also is the body of man. While there is the flame of vitality and the essence of life in his nerves and finer tissues, I will put blood in his veins, and if he meet with no accident he may live to see hundreds of generations pass by him. But where there is no vitality and no essence of life in a man, he must die; for, though I fill his veins with blood, and cause his heart to beat for a time, there is no spark in him, no fire, no nervous strength. So is Miss Westenhough 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 O'Keefe. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & 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 Sicily, extracts from Evangeline, etc.—peculiarly interesting and inspiring. The information given by Miss O'Keefe 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 Pricilla; the Quaker, Elizabeth; but not one of them touches our hearts as does the simple Aonian peasant, Evangeline, the lovely Catholic maiden. Few there are, no matter what their race or religion, who do not prefer Evangeline to all other of Longfellow's characters; but to the Celtic and the Catholic she is particularly dear; for they have suffered from the cruel government that caused all her sorrow, her weary wandering, her broken heart, her death." We recommend the book to Catholic teachers who wish to gain for themselves, and to give to their pupils, an appreciation of the noble thoughts of a great poet. "A Longfellow 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 Agard," purports, as is put forth in the preface, to be the memoir 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 relation 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 plangent matters and set forth by an artist's of Mr. Corbett's reputation.

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The revised estimates therefore showed, for the whole fiscal year, \$2,985,977.80 of receipts and \$4,779,169.17 of expense, leaving between the receipts and payments a difference of \$1,793,291.37. There was a slight variation in the results and the operations turned out really as follows:—Total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; total expenses, \$4,798,615.08. The ordinary operations may be summed up as follows:—Expenses \$3,280,587.78, receipts \$2,985,416.02; deficit \$295,171.76.

According to the statement, which I submitted last session, the deficit should have been \$370,840.06, or a difference less of \$85,668.30, 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 result:—Total receipts, \$4,789,615.08; total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; excess of expense, \$1,116,464.41.

To exonerate ourselves from responsibility for the excess of payments over receipts, it is desirable that everything connected with the fiscal year in question should be clearly set out.

The honorable member for Sherbrooke, who accounted upon a receipt of \$295,556.62, which makes a difference of \$128,061.18 less. He estimated the expenses at \$3,483,298.56, which left a gap of \$839,070.75 between the two sums. If we add the sum expended by him over his estimates previous to the 31st January, that is to say, \$116,397.72, you will get from the addition of these three sums a total of \$954,468.47. Now, if you start off with the excess of the expense over the total receipts, you will find a remainder of \$511,408.63 as the excess of expenses over the estimates of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. These \$511,408.63 form part of the supplementary appropriations which were voted at our instance to supply the insufficiency 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 \$1,189,167.11, and on the 30th June last \$1,189,801.98.

From the above figures hon. members will see that there was a net result against the hon. member for the 31st January, 1887. The situation could not be otherwise, because we incurred no new liability between the dates of the first and the second statements, with the exception 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 have been included in the liabilities for the purposes of the present account for the 30th June last.

The liabilities comprised in the floating debt and maturing between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1887, amounted to \$1,893,303.58. We paid off of this \$768,407.71. The \$1,124,895.87 lost on the deposit in the Exchange Bank have not yet been repaid. The \$87,705 derived from the insurance on the old parliament house which was transferred to the treasurer of the Federal Government in the event of an arrangement being come 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 subsidies.

By deducting from the \$4,061,446.75 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 \$3,861,446.75. Certain parties have stated and we have increased the debt of the Province by the cancellation of the 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 enabled us to effect a reduction of one per cent in the rate of interest and to thereby realize a saving of \$30,000 annually. It is a matter of praise that of this kind is deserving more of praise than of blame or criticism, if, as I 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 head.

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The revised estimates therefore showed, for the whole fiscal year, \$2,985,977.80 of receipts and \$4,779,169.17 of expense, leaving between the receipts and payments a difference of \$1,793,291.37. There was a slight variation in the results and the operations turned out really as follows:—Total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; total expenses, \$4,798,615.08. The ordinary operations may be summed up as follows:—Expenses \$3,280,587.78, receipts \$2,985,416.02; deficit \$295,171.76.

According to the statement, which I submitted last session, the deficit should have been \$370,840.06, or a difference less of \$85,668.30, 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 result:—Total receipts, \$4,789,615.08; total receipts, \$3,682,150.67; excess of expense, \$1,116,464.41.

To exonerate ourselves from responsibility for the excess of payments over receipts, it is desirable that everything connected with the fiscal year in question should be clearly set out.

The honorable member for Sherbrooke, who accounted upon a receipt of \$295,556.62, which makes a difference of \$128,061.18 less. He estimated the expenses at \$3,483,298.56, which left a gap of \$839,070.75 between the two sums. If we add the sum expended by him over his estimates previous to the 31st January, that is to say, \$116,397.72, you will get from the addition of these three sums a total of \$954,468.47. Now, if you start off with the excess of the expense over the total receipts, you will find a remainder of \$511,408.63 as the excess of expenses over the estimates of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. These \$511,408.63 form part of the supplementary appropriations which were voted at our instance to supply the insufficiency 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 \$1,189,167.11, and on the 30th June last \$1,189,801.98.

From the above figures hon. members will see that there was a net result against the hon. member for the 31st January, 1887. The situation could not be otherwise, because we incurred no new liability between the dates of the first and the second statements, with the exception 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 have been included in the liabilities for the purposes of the present account for the 30th June last.

The liabilities comprised in the floating debt and maturing between the 31st of January and the 30th June, 1887, amounted to \$1,893,303.58. We paid off of this \$768,407.71. The \$1,124,895.87 lost on the deposit in the Exchange Bank have not yet been repaid. The \$87,705 derived from the insurance on the old parliament house which was transferred to the treasurer of the Federal Government in the event of an arrangement being come 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 subsidies.

By deducting from the \$4,061,446.75 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 \$3,861,446.75. Certain parties have stated and we have increased the debt of the Province by the cancellation of the 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 enabled us to effect a reduction of one per cent in the rate of interest and to thereby realize a saving of \$30,000 annually. It is a matter of praise that of this kind is deserving more of praise than of blame or criticism, if, as I 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 head.

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HALE'S ATTACK ON CANADA.

Great Strides of the Dominion House Amer. Jan. 1887.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Senate today Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time, as his occasions may arise, negotiations 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.

LORD STANLEY IN QUEBEC.

An Apthiasist Reception conferred the New Governor-General—The Civic Address and His Excellency's Reply.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, June 14.—His Excellency the Governor-General and party arrived in town yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by the steamer of the Richelieu Company. Lord Stanley 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 usual, the steamer was moored at her wharf and drove immediately to the Vice-Royal quarters upon the Citadel. 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.

pared to discharge the high duties which it has pleased His Majesty to devolve upon me. (Applause.) I invite you to assist me in my 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 pressing in full the constitutional liberty of which you address me.

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 of how the life you have just described that we should during every year occupy a considerable portion of the time by living amongst you. (Loud cheers.)

BAKING POWDERS.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL TESTS AS TO THEIR RELATIVE PURITY.

The recent official tests 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 States to look particularly after this class of goods.

Table with columns: Name, Percent of residue, etc. Items include Royal (Cream of Tartar Powder), Cleveland, Zepher's Crystal, etc.

The nature of the residue bears directly upon the question of health. The Royal is declared to be perfectly harmless. In the case of the alum powders it is considered hurtful, yet the amount found in three of the cream of tartar powders—Cleveland, Dr. Price's and Sterling—averaged more than that in the Crystal, and less than that in the Royal.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, trembling, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, which specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

SALVATIONISTS EXPOSED.

AN INDIANA GIRL'S ILLUSIONS DISPELLED—SHE SAYS THE ARMY ARE ONLY MONEY-MAKERS.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 13.—During the winter the Salvationists stormed this city and took away with them a young girl, Miss Mamie Helms, daughter of James Helms, much against her parents' wishes. Her father was much afflicted with the religious mania, and 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 illness being completely dispelled.

EDWIN FORREST'S SECRET.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody 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 that hacking cough, those night-sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Eberle'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.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT?

The Pall Mall Gazette contains the following clever little satire on the recent case about the Papal Rescript which was to thunder excommunication against every member of the Irish National League, 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 "Patriotic Motives": "Hark from Rome's hills the solemn sound of sacerdotal thunder! Dazed politicians gather round. Agape with holy wonder; Coercion schemes pious plans For Ireland's reclamation. Invoke the awful bolts and banes Of excommunication. All breathless, motionless, intent. She waits with prayerful prayer, Forecasting the supreme event Of this tremendous message; And, lo! the Pope without offense To folk engaged in quarrels, Just bests them in a general sense To practice Christian morals!"

A GOOD COUNTENANCE.

Boils, Pimples, Blisters and Skin Humors disappear the countenance. Purify the Blood by using Barck's Blood Bitters to remove the impure matter which loads it, and the result will be a clear skin, good complexion and perfect health.

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 Conservative," introduced a resolution directed against the frequent and costly reorganization of the financial and secretarial departments of the admiralty, resulting in extravagant and premature pensions and bonuses. The Government opposed the resolution and it was supported by Lord Charles Balfour, Mr. Bradlaugh and others. A division was taken and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 to 94.

THE COLD DIP.

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

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGES.

INFLECTED BY AMERICAN FISHERMEN ON CANADIAN FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 11.—The news telegraphed you last night of outrages committed by American fishermen on their Canadian rivals has created a painful impression here. During Thursday and Friday a fleet of fifty Americans were cruising and sailing mackerel among the nets of Canadian fishermen in shore at Richmond county and the net-draws wantonly inflicted by the American desperadoes has not been fully ascertained. A dispatch to the Halifax Herald says the following named fishermen of P. de la G. and Little Ane and Rocky Bay have had their nets and gear destroyed: Dominique Boudrot, Felix Sampson, A. Edward, M. J. Joseph, Marcel, John, and Louis, and others. Wilson, Daniel, Dr. J. Michael, Dr. Andrew Boudrot, Andrew Boudrot, Henry Marie, Daniel Simpson, Eusebe Boudrot, Henry David. These fifteen Canadian fishermen had forty-two nets destroyed. Sixty nets belonging to fishermen at Lardos were also cut from their moorings and sent adrift. The names of the two most daring of these pirates are: the captain, Godwin of Portland and the schooner Alice C. Godwin of Gloucester.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Mrs. Cyrus Kubrow, of Beauport, Ont., had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and was about to submit to a cancer doctor's operation when she tried Barck's Dip of Bitters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseases.

A MURDER SOLVED.

SEXUATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVED 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 P. Frestman at P. de la G. and Little Ane on the night of the 23d August, 1887. The developments of the arrests are very sensational. The murdered man was agent for the Northwestern Masonic Aid association of Chicago, and he lived with his wife and family at Parkdale. The body was long dead when it was found lying across the sidewalk at Ross avenue, near the railway. The body 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.

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 Commercial 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 compelled 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 asks that the presence of Italy in Zanzibar be representative of power friendly to Italy is a greater reason why he 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 LIMERICK'S MANDATE.

SHADES OF LONG-DAPTE TORIES, into what strange course have your successors fallen! Lord Salisbury has journeyed to Canosa, 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 forbids such meetings. I think that it was Lord Denbigh 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 they will be 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 spectacle than an English Prime Minister appealing to the Pope, in order that he may aid him in forcing the Irish to pay extortionate rents for which they have no need, and houses which they have built, cannot be conceived. What an alliance! Pope, Catholicism and Parson all banded together to keep Mr. Gladstone out of power!

COLONIZATION FRAUDS.

THE ACCUSED PUNISHED AND SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

OTTAWA, June 12.—Congrove and McCabe, two prominent Ottawa county Tories, who are also members of the County Council and Justices of the Peace, pleaded guilty at Limerick today to indictment 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 guilty at the last term, but when arraigned this morning before Judge Wurtzelle they withdrew their plea and entered one of guilty. Fitzpatrick was represented by Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, while the accused had engaged Messrs. J. M. Macdougall, J. P. Foran and H. Ayles to defend them. The charge to which they pleaded guilty was that of having obtained money under false pretences. Congrove admitted having obtained \$12,000 and McCabe \$500. After the plea of guilty had been duly recorded, 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 the public money for their own purposes. The Court, in passing sentence, in passing sentence Mr. Justice Wurtzelle made a somewhat 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 the guilt of such offences to justice was correct and in fulfillment of their plain duty as representatives of the Crown and the public. He understood that the prosecution would be satisfied with the lightest sen-

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF: Father Labelle.

PRIZES - IN VALUE, \$60,000

A CHANCE FOR ALL!

Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suits, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS—1st Series, \$1.00. 2nd Series, 50c.

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A SINGULAR DEATH.

FOLLOWS A MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The mystery about the murder of William Barrett, the Pinkerton detective May 22d, has never, been cleared up, although the murdered man's wife and his brother-in-law were arrested for the crime. A bartender 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 anonymous note to Capt. O'Donnell, of the police, declaring that Mrs. Barrett and her brother were the real murderers.

Pope died Monday under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Three nights after the murder he was screaming into his sister's room in a great fright and fell into a swoon. 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 very and exorbitant. The sisters say they sat up with him one night and heard the groanings and sappings which their brother had described.

The nightly visits went on, and young Pope's health began to fail, so 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 Liberal seats, and in Antwerp all the candidates have been re-elected. In Brussels another ballot is necessary in all the districts. There are 69 retiring deputies, of whom 64 are Liberals, and 37 retiring senators, of whom 13 are clericals. The Brussels exhibition held the clericals in the elections.

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A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

write in the Dublin Nation pronounces following from the pen of the late Adelaide...

I trust my fate to thee, I place my hand in thine— I let thy future give me form to mine, Before I peril all for thee, Question thy soul to-night for me.

As that which I can pledge to thee? As that which I can pledge to thee? As that which I can pledge to thee?

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SPHINX ECHOES.

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

211.—A QUEER THING.

A fortification Defending the nation From foreign invasion...

Again, but a stall, Where things great or small Are offered to all...

Changing like an elf, This the head itself; Then a seat or shelf...

With abstruse design, A poll-tax or fine, Or prison malign...

212.—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA. In "probable" stormy weather, When we long for "br ght" fair days...

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

213.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC. WORDS OF SEVEN LETTERS. 1. One of a denomination of Christians formerly living under the government of the Moors...

214.—A NUMERICAL. The turtle's 1 to 8 is stout, And much protection, too, no doubt...

215.—BEHEADMENT. Ob, wouldst thou choose a quiet life, All weather whole and still...

216.—ENIGMA. I am a word of five letters. Read backward or forward I am the same...

217.—CONUNDRUMS. 1. The throne of love and love's delight If you should link together...

218.—TRANSPOSITIONS. Was a lovely bride Who on her wedding day had died...

THE PRIZES. A good prize is to be awarded the sender of the best lot of June answers.

ANSWERS. 204.—Memories. 205.—Sulk worm. 206.—

207.—Kabe, fate, rate, late. 208.—Licence (F E K C). 2 Expediency (X P D N C) 3 Restate (X T G) 4 Coozen (Q T N C) 5 Ouedent (O B D N T).

209.—We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday...

210.—Sagas. Judge—How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night?

211.—A HORRIBLE BOUNDARY POST. George Konnan contributes to the May Century an illustrated description of his trip across the Russian frontier...

HON. MR. JOLY THE STANDARD BEARER. QUESNE, June 18.—Hon. Mr. H. G. Joly has just consented to stand by the Liberal standard bearer for Merquise in opposition to Mr. Johnson...

WHAT WAILS YOU? Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, listless and indolently inert...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. ALLAN LINE. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be beat in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL 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 from shippers. No sales have been made to speak of, but the Western wheat winter were firmer. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 96c to 97c; Canada white, 96c to 97c; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 2 do., 98c; No. 1 Northern, 95c to 96c; peas, 85c to 86c; oats, 49c to 50c; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, 72c to 73c, duty paid.

The flour market continues quiet, the demand being slow, owing to the fact that most of the bakers are well stocked up for the present. We quote:—Patent winter, \$4.00 to \$5.00; patent spring, \$4.90 to \$5.00; straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.60; extra, \$4.15 to \$4.30; superfine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; strong bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Ontario bags—Extra, \$2.00 to \$2.05; city strong bakers (140 lb. sacks), \$0.00 to \$1.70; oatmeal, standard, 80c to \$0.55; rolled, granulated, orlin, \$0.00 to \$0.70; oatmeal, \$0.00 to \$0.60.

LOCAL PROVISIONS.—A fair amount of business has been done in local provisions, there being a moderate demand and the market was more active at steady prices. The demand for pork is fair. Lard continues to be fairly quoted for at quotations. We quote:—Lard, short cut, per brl., \$9.00 to \$10.00; long cut, western, per brl., \$17.50 to \$18.00; short cut, western, per brl., \$18.50 to \$19.00; tallow, per brl., \$0.00 to \$1.70; Indian mess beef, per brl., \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city cured, per lb., 12c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 12c to 13c; hams, green, per lb., 10c to 10c; Canadian, in pairs, per lb., 10c to 10c; lard, Canadian, in pairs, 0c to 8c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, 0c to 8c; tallow, com. refined, per lb., 5c to 6c.

EGGS.—The receipts of ashes 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 pot., \$4.12 to \$4.15, and second do. at \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER.—There has been no change in this market, but it is certain that there is no important accumulation either here or in the country. We quote creamery 20c to 22c, Township, 19c to 20c, Morrisburg at 17c to 19c, and Western at 16c to 17c.

CHEESE.—Business is quiet. Fine colored, 8c to 9c; finest white, 8c; medium to fine, 5c to 6c.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, June 18.—To-day marks another decline in the price of cheese, and we have 7c as the ruling price, instead of 8c, 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 17c, 45 lots at 8c, 11 lots commissioned, total 8,204 boxes. Firm daries.—The sales of firm dairy cheese amount to 933 boxes, and the prices paid were 8c to 9c. Butters.—Eighteen packages of firm dairy butter sold at 17c to 18c, and 39 packages of creamery at 17c. Last year the ruling price for cheese was 8c.

UTICA, N.Y., June 18.—It was expected that a decline would be recorded on the market to-day. Advice 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 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, 7c; ninety-four lots, 5,232 boxes, 8c; twenty-nine lots, 2,368 boxes, 8c; fifty-two lots, 418 boxes, 8c; six lots, 792 boxes, 8c; twenty lots, 1,874 boxes, on commission; total transactions, 33,101 boxes; ruling price, 8c. Transactions same date last year, 14,934 boxes; ruling price, 8c.

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 7c to 8c per case repacked Valentias.

A very fair business in lemons has been transacted, with sales reported in Palermo fruit at \$4 to \$4.50 in boxes 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 19c for choice. Advice from the West state that the Canadian crop will be late.

A good trade has been done during the week in bananas, and choice fruit has been sold at \$1.50 to \$2.50 for yellows and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for reds. Two cars of dead ripe fruit were washed off at prices ranging from 25c to 75c per bush.

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:—

Red winter, 70c	08	08	08	08	08
White, 1.00	09	09	09	09	09
Spring, 1.05	10	10	10	10	10
Canada, 1.10	11	11	11	11	11
Patent, 1.15	12	12	12	12	12
Extra, 1.20	13	13	13	13	13
Superfine, 1.25	14	14	14	14	14
Strong bakers, 1.30	15	15	15	15	15
Ontario bags, 1.35	16	16	16	16	16
City strong bakers, 1.40	17	17	17	17	17
Oatmeal, 1.45	18	18	18	18	18
Roll, 1.50	19	19	19	19	19
Granulated, 1.55	20	20	20	20	20
Orlin, 1.60	21	21	21	21	21
Standard, 1.65	22	22	22	22	22
Patent, 1.70	23	23	23	23	23
Extra, 1.75	24	24	24	24	24
Superfine, 1.80	25	25	25	25	25
Strong bakers, 1.85	26	26	26	26	26
Ontario bags, 1.90	27	27	27	27	27
City strong bakers, 1.95	28	28	28	28	28
Oatmeal, 2.00	29	29	29	29	29
Roll, 2.05	30	30	30	30	30
Granulated, 2.10	31	31	31	31	31
Orlin, 2.15	32	32	32	32	32
Standard, 2.20	33	33	33	33	33
Patent, 2.25	34	34	34	34	34
Extra, 2.30	35	35	35	35	35
Superfine, 2.35	36	36	36	36	36
Strong bakers, 2.40	37	37	37	37	37
Ontario bags, 2.45	38	38	38	38	38
City strong bakers, 2.50	39	39	39	39	39
Oatmeal, 2.55	40	40	40	40	40
Roll, 2.60	41	41	41	41	41
Granulated, 2.65	42	42	42	42	42
Orlin, 2.70	43	43	43	43	43
Standard, 2.75	44	44	44	44	44
Patent, 2.80	45	45	45	45	45
Extra, 2.85	46	46	46	46	46
Superfine, 2.90	47	47	47	47	47
Strong bakers, 2.95	48	48	48	48	48
Ontario bags, 3.00	49	49	49	49	49
City strong bakers, 3.05	50	50	50	50	50
Oatmeal, 3.10	51	51	51	51	51
Roll, 3.15	52	52	52	52	52
Granulated, 3.20	53	53	53	53	53
Orlin, 3.25	54	54	54	54	54
Standard, 3.30	55	55	55	55	55
Patent, 3.35	56	56	56	56	56
Extra, 3.40	57	57	57	57	57
Superfine, 3.45	58	58	58	58	58
Strong bakers, 3.50	59	59	59	59	59
Ontario bags, 3.55	60	60	60	60	60
City strong bakers, 3.60	61	61	61	61	61
Oatmeal, 3.65	62	62	62	62	62
Roll, 3.70	63	63	63	63	63
Granulated, 3.75	64	64	64	64	64
Orlin, 3.80	65	65	65	65	65
Standard, 3.85	66	66	66	66	66
Patent, 3.90	67	67	67	67	67
Extra, 3.95	68	68	68	68	68
Superfine, 4.00	69	69	69	69	69
Strong bakers, 4.05	70	70	70	70	70
Ontario bags, 4.10	71	71	71	71	71
City strong bakers, 4.15	72	72	72	72	72
Oatmeal, 4.20	73	73	73	73	73
Roll, 4.25	74	74	74	74	74
Granulated, 4.30	75	75	75	75	75
Orlin, 4.35	76	76	76	76	76
Standard, 4.40	77	77	77	77	77
Patent, 4.45	78	78	78	78	78
Extra, 4.50	79	79	79	79	79
Superfine, 4.55	80	80	80	80	80
Strong bakers, 4.60	81	81	81	81	81
Ontario bags, 4.65	82	82	82	82	82
City strong bakers, 4.70	83	83	83	83	83
Oatmeal, 4.75	84	84	84	84	84
Roll, 4.80	85	85	85	85	85
Granulated, 4.85	86	86	86	86	86
Orlin, 4.90	87	87	87	87	87
Standard, 4.95	88	88	88	88	88
Patent, 5.00	89	89	89	89	89
Extra, 5.05	90	90	90	90	90
Superfine, 5.10	91	91	91	91	91
Strong bakers, 5.15	92	92	92	92	92
Ontario bags, 5.20	93	93	93	93	93
City strong bakers, 5.25	94	94	94	94	94
Oatmeal, 5.30	95	95	95	95	95
Roll, 5.35	96	96	96	96	96
Granulated, 5.40	97	97	97	97	97
Orlin, 5.45	98	98	98	98	98
Standard, 5.50	99	99	99	99	99
Patent, 5.55	100	100	100	100	100

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Ont., June 19.—Business is quiet. We quote:—GRAIN—Red Winter, \$1.55 to \$1.56; white, \$1.55 to \$1.55; spring, \$1.55 to \$1.56; corn, \$1.15 to \$1.30; rye, \$1.15 to \$1.30; barley, malt, \$1.25 to \$1.45; do. feed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oats, \$1.45 to \$1.50; peas, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, bushel, \$1.50 to \$2.25; buckwheat, central, 95c to \$1. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.15; onions, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$2.10; per bun, 0c to 5c; lettuce, bunch, 0c to 5c; radishes, 5c; cabbages, per dozen, 50c to \$1.00; spinach, pk, 0c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, 0c to 3c; asparagus bunch, 0c to 5c. PORK—Eggs, fresh laid 1c to 1.5c; eggs packed, 0c; butter, best roll, 14c to 15c; butter, large

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

each, one dozen at \$3.25 each; 10 at \$5 each, and a bunch of 22 at \$4.25. Sheep were plentiful, in fact too many were in, but prices were about maintained.

CATTLE.—A small quantity received; none would have sold. A lot of 23, averaging 130 lbs., 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.

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 corn-fed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stockers, \$2.25 to \$3.00; cows, \$2 to \$3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, none; market irregular, closing weak and quiet; good to choice, \$5.35 to \$5.45; common to medium, \$5.10 to \$5.30; skips and piglets, \$2.50 to \$4.00. 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, June 19.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; medium to good \$5.75 to \$5.25; choice, \$6.50 to \$6.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; offerings, muttons, \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$3 to \$3.40; Texans, \$2 to \$3; westerns, feeders, \$3.10 to \$3.35.

HOGS.—Receipts, 21,000; market opened active and firm, with prices 5c to 10c 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.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST. CHABAS.

Cattle	261	363	378	
Sheep	147	—	—	
Hogs	—	—	—	
Calves	—	—	—	
Total for week ending June 16, 1888, were as follows:	1,957	261	363	378
Left over from previous week	147	—	—	—
Total for week.	2,122	261	363	378
Exported & sold.	1,538	281	363	378
On hand for export.	584	—	—	—
Receipts last week.	1,647	96	375	351
Exports for week ending June 16, 1888.	1,000	121	Sheep	—
Exports for week ending June 19, 1888.	9,025	—	—	—

LEATHER.

The leather market has continued to remain quiet, but as the season for fall manufactures 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 No. 1 B A Spanish 22 to 23c; No. 2 do. 19 to 20c, No. 1 ordinary 19 to 20c, 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 future 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 standard, \$5.50 for egg, per 2,000 lbs. Scotch grate, \$6 per ton; Scotch steam, \$5 to \$5.50 per gross ton; lower ports grate, \$5.25 per net ton; Pitou steam, \$4.50 to \$5 per 2,240 lbs.; and Cape Breton, \$3.75 to \$4.

HOPS.

Business is very restricted owing to the light demand from brewers. The only sale of Canadian hops we hear of is about 3 tons at 12c. A round lot of Kent hops was sold in Toronto at 15c, but choice No. 1 Kent are worth 18c to 20c here. Prices are quoted in

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 Canadian and States. Prices were steady at 13c for prime steers 12c for good to choice 11c for poor to medium 8c to 10c. At Liverpool, however, the market was worse, under heavy receipts from Canada and the States, and although the supplies from other quarters evened up the demand was weak with trade proportionately slow and prices easy. Prime steers were at 12c, good to choice at 12c, poor to medium at 11c, and inferior and bulls at 8c to 10c.

WOOOL.

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 domestic. Prices are firm on the other side and also here.

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. The buying for Montreal was not large, and the export demand insignificant.

CATTLE.—Butcher's cattle to-day were quite one cent a pound lower, and in some instances 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 by an excessive run. Among the sales were one lot of 24 head, which sold at 3c per pound; a lot of stall fed, averaging 975 lbs, sold at \$47 each; a lot of 23 head, averaging a 1,000 lbs, sold at \$15 each; a lot of 18 head, averaging 925 lbs, sold at \$39 each; a lot of 27, mixed, sold at \$37.50 each; a lot of ten, averaging 1,050 lbs, sold for \$46 each; and a lot of 21 sold at \$36.50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Lambs were in small supply to-day, and values, while not quotably higher, were firmer; more would have sold, as the demand was liberal. Among the sales were a bunch of 20 lambs, which sold at \$4 each; a bunch of 11 lambs sold at \$3.50

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

each, one dozen at \$3.25 each; 10 at \$5 each, and a bunch of 22 at \$4.25. Sheep were plentiful, in fact too many were in, but prices were about maintained.

CATTLE.—A small quantity received; none would have sold. A lot of 23, averaging 130 lbs., 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.

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 corn-fed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stockers, \$2.25 to \$3.00; cows, \$2 to \$3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, none; market irregular, closing weak and quiet; good to choice, \$5.35 to \$5.45; common to medium, \$5.10 to \$5.30; skips and piglets, \$2.50 to \$4.00. 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, June 19.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; medium to good \$5.75 to \$5.25; choice, \$6.50 to \$6.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; offerings, muttons, \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$3 to \$3.40; Texans, \$2 to \$3; westerns, feeders, \$3.10 to \$3.35.

HOGS.—Receipts, 21,000; market opened active and firm, with prices 5c to 10c 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.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST. CHABAS.

Cattle	261	363	378	
Sheep	147	—	—	
Hogs	—	—	—	
Calves	—	—	—	
Total for week ending June 16, 1888, were as follows:	1,957	261	363	378</