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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

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ROME'S RECRUITS.

Half a Century's Converts in England.

A Glorious Boll of Honor-How Anglicanism Came to Lose Some of its Brightest Ornaments.

A special jubilee number of the London Tablet was the issue for the week ending May 15:h, the paper having then completed the first half century of its existance. Its pages for that week were given up almest exclusively to articles on the progress of the last filty years; and from among these we select the principal one, which is as follows :

CHARACTER OF ROME'S RECRUITS FROM ANGLICANISM.

Until the sea give up the dead that are in it, no rendering up shall be quite so marvellous as that made by Protest intiem to Catholicity during the last fifty years. From the Dead Sea of Anglicanism have arisen, in that period, mulcitudes to be the passengers and the mariners of St Peter's bark. The future historian will find, indeed, that the Stat, Church of England in its decrepitudeand within a few days of this day of our Jubilee-discussed in Convection a Form to be used at the reception of converte from the Catholic Church to the Anglican Communion. But for these convert themselves where shall he look ? Though he seek through the tiles of Evangelical journals, he shall not find them. Ner will he find any answering document to his Form indeed among the writings of the Osthelic Oburch-ne provincial and specially prepared application to Anglicons of the terms upon which admission is to be sought by all comers to the one Fold. But the names of converts from Anglicanism he will find written bread scress the page of contemporary social and coolselastical his-tory. Not few in number nor insignificant in position are there; but the flower of Anglican manheed, and the pink of Anglican womanly perfection. Dignitaries of the State Ohurch-archdeacens more than half way up the hill to fat blabeprice ; the families of the men whe were decked in purple and dined in kings' houses; the men who, I ke Manning and Newman as rulers, net of a diocese, but litarat and

activity, he was one of the most energetic ecolesiastics in his discuss. Of him Mr. Gladstone has said : "I can never think of him but a simple, rare, truly elect soul." And a more official testimoney was paid by Bishop Bagshaw : "How edifying and beau-t ful his conversation always was. Thes as now distinguished was he for his beautiful patience. Living in pain and in privation as he did, howjeweet, kind, and cheerful was his life." It was perhaps a certain instability in Father Sibthrop's character which gave te outsiders the idea of that converts were not happy in their new environment-an idea long obsriehed, but dispelled at last. Even Newman was not despaired of until he cut-tingly declared : "The trought of the Anglioan service makes me shiver and the thought of the Thirty-nine Articles makes meshud-

der. Ratarn to the Church of Eagland ! No! 'The net is broken and we are delivered.' should be a consummate food (to use a mild term), if in my old sge I left 'one land flowing with milk and honey' for the city of cenfusion and the house of bendage."

FATHER IGNATIOUS AND DR. NEWMAN.

Constancy enough for any three had the

Hen. and Ray, Gaorge Spencer, better known as Father Ignatius. "May their prayers returs inte their ewn bosom ! With such we wish to be better strangers the longer we live." So said the Rev. John Henry Newman, Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, when the Apostle of the Conversion of England came to Oxford to ask for Anglican prayers to that end. Bat Father Ignatius was not the man to quail before acornful words-be who was willing to wait in the acts rooms of Cabinet Ministers-with Palmerston even-to get a minute's talk with them about their souls. The interview he brgged from the Duchess of Kent in which to express his hopes for the unity of Obristendem she granted him; and present at it was the Princess Victoria. The girl's interest in the fervid words of the pas sionist priest wakened in him hopes of the ultimate conversion of the Queen, and the time to fulfil them is still here. The rumor that the Duchess of Kent herself actually did become a Catholic is a more rumer, with ne basis beyond barren repetitions.

THE CONVERTS IN DISBARLI S FICTION.

It was Father Ignatius who casually met and quickly converted Ambrose de Liele still in his tions. This saint among the Spencers, is may be remarked, was an Evangelical be fore he was a Catholic, and young De L'sie was led in the first instance by simple plety to embrace a religion of the ecclesielegical acoldents of which he only later became a deof the whole Anglican body; the common votes. No single name, perhaps, represents to open it. At last I got away to a chalk pit, clergy in their hundreds; the gentle and the more conspicuently than his the peresistent and then, forcing myself to read the letter, I simple among the laity; the consistently generosit; exhibited by some of the early found that my forebodings had been too true plens and the penitent; the man of fine 1 t converts who found the Oatholics of England —it was the announcement that he was n the catacomo of beauty. The famil as of these men, to the third and fourth generation, share in the sacrifices of their sires; and not the stress of politics shall reb them of the gratitude Catholics owe them, er the reward premised them by the Immutable Word. From Ambrose de Lisle Lord Beaconsfield borrowed his Ecutace de Lyle in "Opningsby": for Lord Beaconsfield had even then begun to realize dimly the large place the Cettolic religion was to take in modern Eugland. Already his pen was at work on these modern skit hes of Catholics. mostly converts, which at the end of the series culminated in that of Grandlaon in Lothair"-greatly revised and brought down to date as Nigel Penruddock in "Endymlop.

the ment his scruples vanished, so that during opportunity-but where, among their petty (we has soattered over England and cocupied THE TEMPORAL POWER. Our Holy Father Leo XIII. in the calmeet his last year, unt l old age orippled his politicians, is the man ?

NEWMAN'S CONVERSION.

Forty-five years have gene since Newman abjared the State religion-" net," as he wrote to a friend, " net from disappointment or Impatience, but because I think the Church of Rome the Oatholio Church, and ours not a part of the Catholic Church, because not in communion with Rome, and because I feel that I could not honestly be a teacher in it any lenger." Father Dominic did the deed, of which the effect cannot even now be measured. The ripples made in the baptismal front bave eternal m tion ; to be Immerged at last in the "pure river of the water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding from the threne." Of that memorable conversion was said at the time, in our issue of Outober 25:b, 1845 : "Our readers will naturally expect from us a few words on the subject of Mr. Newman's conversion, but we confess we find great difficulties in fulfilling that expectation. The subject is so wide and yet so simple, so personal and yet diffusive, that we hardly knew what to say or what to avoid saying. This great event has been looked for anxiously and long. It has been prayed for ; it has been written for ; it has been wished ; it has been dreaded ; it

has at length come. "So far as a remote observer can presume, Imperfect at best, to judge of Character, the Anglican Est oll shment has been deprived of the largest mind and the most penetrating intellect lately to be found, at least among her children. We congratulate Mr. Newman warmly and with the most devoted affection on his happy conversion, and our readers on their share in the fortunat; event. God knows it fills us with a joy we cannot adequately express, and with expectations enfliciently sanguine, we think, though not quits se sanguine, as these of some better hopers among ourselves. May God prosper him in every way; and from the first heur of his baptism to the last hour of his breath, may the Almighty deign to are him unremit tingly in the noblest service this world can witness.

HOW IT AFFECTED HIS FRIENDS.

The news, thus announced among Oatheics, with no indecent triumph, was received with 'I teld you so'' by the Evangelicals and with dismay by the Tractarians. "Ab, that is a sad place," sa'd Keble, years afterwards, pointing out a spot near the parsonage at Hurelsy ; "that is connected with the most painfal event of my life. It was there that I knew for certain J. H. N. had left us, One day I received a letter in his handwriting. I feit sure of what it contained, and I carried it about with me all inrough the day, afraid

by her ministers; fortunate in this world's goods; all this Mr. Manning has given up with a great heart."

Archdescon Manning, with his brother-inlew, Henry Wilberferce, alded by Mr. Gladstone, had drawn up a manifeste against the continuance of Mr. Gerham in his ministry, after what was, in effect, a denial on his part of belief in baptismal regeneration. Thirteen names were appended to the manifesto ; and seven of them translated within a brief space their words into deeds when the Anglican Church remained dumb under "the abandenment of one of its Articles," These saven were Manning, R. I. Wilberforce, Henry Wilberforce, Dodaworth, Cavendish, Badely and Hope Scott. Mr. Gisdatone, when he heard that Manning and Hope Scott had really gone, said he fel; as if he had lost his two eyes. Bishop Selwyn waas apostolically broken hearted about Manning. "He might have been the Xavier of the English Church," he said. But he for whom Anglicane, lay and clerical, lamentid, what said he bimaelf ? "I feel," he said, " as if I had no desire unfulfilled, but to presevere in what God has given me for His Sen's sake."

A FEW OF THE OTHER MORE DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS.

And this tragedy of Oxford, or Elton, of Lavington, was enacted within seven years in lit relly several hundreds of the Anglican rectories of England. The years 1845 and 1846 saw sceres of such renunciations; the nexs three years saw units and tens; 1850 and 1852 saw them by scores again ; and every year since has had it share. What have been the result the Courch in England knows. The two Cardinals are converts. Faber has his splendid record, of less than twenty years of Catholic 1 fs, in a whole lib-rary of spiritual writings; and on London he has left a greater mark, in its way, than we think of as made by any other man-the Oratory. To him, as the Father of the Community-though Newman ranks as its tech-nical founder-to him and to the inflaence which he had ever others, and which they again transmitted, is directly due to the ex istence of that great centre of the religious life in London. Cthers amongst the con-vert are scattered over London and over Eagland. The salt of the earth, they have made fruitful a land they found barren; Bishops like Coffio, of Seuthwark ; Patier-sen, of Orders and Superiors of communities, and ohlet priests of large churcher, such as Father Sebastian Bowden, of the Oratory ; Father Lookhart, at St. Etheldreda's ; Father Parbrick, among the Jesuits ; Mgr. Meore, at the Pre-Cathedral ; Father Kirk, at St. Mary of the Augele' ; Father Bampfield, at Barnet ; preaches and teaches, like Anderden Coleridge, Rivington, Garaide, Stevenson, Macmuliev, Maskell, Chratie, Orasby, Tickell, Richarda, Akere, Coristie, Morria,

The Sovereignty of the Church Militant.

History's Lessons-An Eloquent Defense of the Rights of the Holy See by Cardinal Manatag.

Cardinal Manning, speaking of the Temperal Power, says :

"When the world became Christian no prowned head claimed the Vicur of Obrist as a subject. If not a subject, he must have been a sovereign, for there is no intermediate between a sovereign and a subject. Even the empty Law of Guarantees declares the Pope te be a sovereign, because the Ostholio world believes him to be. As when the times of persecution show them, the Pentiffs held the city of old by martyrdom, with the same tenacity now de they hold it by patence. It was not a tranqu'il sovereignty. like that of England. It was the sovereignty of the Ohurch Militant. Rome has been usurped nine times, and now a tenth. We do not wonder that at least forty-five of the Popes have either never set foet in Rome or have been driven out of it. Still have they held their right in the city with all their former tenacity. Their right was imperiahable, and they never oeded it.

"Rome has been wrecked, sacked, burned and destroyed over and over again. Do you believe the Rome of to-day to be the Rome of the Cousts? They who say so do not read history, or, if they do, fal to understand it. De you believe that the Rome of today is the Rome of the early Caristians, or of the early Pontifis? No, it is the third or fourth Rome. There is Rome piled upon Rome. There are three cities lying under the foundation of the city of Rome that stands to day. Rome has been the centre of all the confingrations agains: the Ohuroh; and over and over again it has been burned. At one time for forty days there was not heard a human voice within the city and nothing but barking of foxes was heard on the Aventine Hill. In the time of Clement VII., during the great onthreak of the Lutheran system, Rome was taken by slege, sacked and wrecked and tormented for a month, with atrocitics and horrors which exceed all that can be read in history. No doubt the world thought, as they think now, that the power of the Pope was at an end.

Three centuries gone by and the Pentiff is yet in Rome. Do not think I forget what the world has done against toat kingdom which shall never have an end. As by an induction, It is the normal law of the sovereignty of the Vicar of Carist to be slways assailed, peroften trample nnteð . #867

of his immevable authority invites the civil powers to return once more and renew their relations with him. All the assaults that have dashed against the See of Peter have passed away like the flasting shadews of the night, and are no more. Revolutions have beaten against the rock and gone by. King-doms and empires that have avealled it are forgotion. Where are now the Emperors of Coast intinople, or the Emperers of Germany, or the Kings of Rome, and there have been two or three? Where are they now? Like the shrick of the tempest they are gene. Like a storm that passes over the earth they are forget :en; but Leo XIII. sits there still in his Immovable strength and in his imperishable right, watching still the turbu-ience of the world with the confidence of faith, that of his kingdom there shall be no

Priest-Hunting and Fair-Pimping. There is one word which the Tories seem. have altigether expunged from the distionary. Shame has no longer any place either in their breasts or their lexicons. They set their pimps and spice to dog the feetsteps of the minister of God, even when he goes on his sacred mission to pour the halm of religion upon the conscience of the

dying; and when they are challinged about is before the assembled Senate they are not ashamed of the infamy, but, on the centrary, seem to revel in it. Such is, without any ex-aggeration, the attitude of their mouthpiece, the brazen Balfour. Fat ier Kennedy, Father O'Dwyer, Father Humphreys and Father Quinn are the latest victims of this atrouious system of public torment. These reverend gentlemen are unable to perform the simplest outdeer work pertaining to their sacred calling without the presence of Ballour's black "shadews." It is a system of meral tortare of which even Russian despotism would be incapable. For the last two Sundays the conduct of the police towards Father Qalan seems to have been deliberately intended to proveke to a breach of the peace. As the rev. gentloman was preceeding on his way to celebrate Mass in the rural church of Kunckjames, he was followed on a car by two armed policemen. They remained outside the church at Knock during Divine service, then got on their oar sgain, and followed him to Drumcharley Onurch, a distance of about two and a half miles, waited outside until he made his appearance, and again pursued him to the house of a man named James Carty, two miles distant, whose son Father Quinn had anointed previously; after which they followed him to his residence at Tulls. Subsequently in the alternoon he was "shadowed" when engaged reading his office while walking along the road in the vicinity of his dwelling. Liter still he was followed by pelicemen when going to attend a slok call three miles distant. His house was also watched until ten e'clock at night. The Limsrick Leader states that the feeling of Indignation amongst the people of Clare at these insults towards a priest is most intense ; and we know upon whose shoulders the responsibility for this serious state of things reats. The system of shadewing people engaged in their lawfal business at the several fairs throughout the country is in its way a source of irritation equally grave. The Cork Herald declares that at the fair of Youghal held on Monday last some wel -known Nationalist buyers received such attentions from the police that they were prevented from transacting their ordinary business. The people of England have no adequate idea of the system of goad ing and examperation which now forms the daily life of the people of Ireland in almost every rural district. No other people in the world telerate it -- nor would the Irish peeple tolerate it longer were it not for the knowledge that the time when it must all come to an end is now fast drawing near, and for the further knowledge that any ebullition of honset indignation would be the very thing which their mean tormenters would desire as an excuse for more bloodshed and exvegery.-United Ireland.

etarv gitts and the man for is nothing but a name. artists, architects, musicians, poets, painters, and dramatist, besides parsons and lawyers, scientists and statesmen ; the Anglican Virgin following the Lamb to His own altars, and the Magdalen "casting her cap and bells" at Oardinal Grandison's feet; the young and the eld-Ambrose de Lisle, the Eton boy of 15, and claiming confirmation as Sir Bouobier Wray at the age of 80; men and women of all tempers, and of none-gathered with one heart, and flushed with one expectation, at the Beautiful Gate of the temple.

ENGLAND THRILLED WITH THE MAGNETISM OF PIETY.

Even we who mingle in the throng may hardly know its meaning or its magnitude We catch the faces that are near us, but the great crowd is as little expressive as are rows of cabbage-heads. Types, however, we may take, almost at random, to tell the tale ; typ as which are mostly hereic through myriad variations of temperament and sollevement; types of martyrs many of them; and all slike offering, amid other mutations, one concord ant sot of faith in a divine guide, and all bound tegether. by old threads and new, in a universal brotherheed of man. The still mysterious Voice which, two thousand years age, invited the young man to leave what seemed great persensions in a mean little land, has been tel phoned in type down te the Lunden of to-day. It has sounded compellingly in the halls of Universities and in the club-rooms of Piccadilly; so that one man has ferfeited half a million, and another has foregone a hill country as large as Judea, and another has made histitles barren sound, in ebedience to that cohoing summons. Our great modern oities have been stirred anew by the sounds that fell on ears, mostly deaf, in the back streets of squalid Eastern townships ; so that B thicken rules Birmingham, and London takes its law from Nozareta Great glory is ours to belong ta the age of electricity in matter, and to the age of an anevering force in spirit-a magnetism of plety which has thrilled through Eugland, a new of both forces is bright to-day ; but the near future helds, if we mist ke not, diviner pesaibilities for the one and for the other,

THE PIONEERS OF A GREAT MOVEMENT OF CON-VERSIONS.

Fifty years age the flowing tide was not with us. From the hour of the "Reformation" individual converts were made ; in twos and threes they entered the ark. In 1840 the Tractarian Movement-then some seven years old-was only beginning to hear the fruit which was to come as abundantly five years later. Converts were still rare specimens of a species believed to be all but extinct. The Hon. Gilbert Telbot was a marked man when he crossed the Rubicen at the end of the thirties. Very early in the forties the converts included a popul r young Evangelical preacher in London, who had been a fellow of Magdalen Oollege Oxford, Richard Waldo Sibunsettled in faith, he ceased to say Mass, and humbly withdrew to one of the almahouses he had built in Linceln. A theusand thread-

A ORISIS THAT WAS TOO MUCH FOR ANOLI-CANISM.

With the secession of Dr. Newman in 1845, the political dream that the Establishment t, be the great agency in once more WAU making England merry was radely broken. The conversion of Faber brought the same disappointment home even more keenly to the heart of Lord John Manners and others of the Young England party. Faber was one of them in heart and mind; and he, at any rate, had-if Newman never-those popular sympathies which have lately been revived under the name of Damocratic Torylam Lord Basconsfield was not very explicit about the kind of Anglicanism which was to win our peasant:y and our peers. In the General Preface te his nevels he says : "The writer and those who acted with him, locked upon the Anglican Church as a main machinery by which these results might be realized. There were few great things left in England, and the Courch was one. Nor de I doubt that if, a quarter of a con ury ago, there had arisen a ohurchman equal to the oceasion, the position of ecclesiastical affairs in this country would have been different from that which they now occupy. But these great mattire fell into the hands of monks and kindling of the old forms of fait'. The effect schoolmen ; and little more than a year after the publicst on of ' Coningsby,' the secession of Dr. Newman dealt a blow to the Church of England under which it still reels."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DEMOCRACY.

But we are back again to first principles. The Cathelic Church and the democracy are face to face. They are at home together under the Reformer's tree ; and the time may yet come, though not with heart-searchinge on both sides, when they will feel equally at ease in the scheols and in the churches. The Cardinal Archuishop of Westminster, with a oart for his pulpit, and Olerkenwell Green for his est iedral, and testotalism for his theme, and costermongers for his congregation-surely this was that very man of whom Lord ment, we shall hardly have done our duty as Beaconsneld dreamed—neither "mouk" nor jeurnalists or as Catholics if we do not say " schoolman," but with all the qualities of each, linked with those of the man of our more specious times. One thinks that Lord touth. He has given up all that was most Baconsfield, had he lived, could not have dear to that lofty ambition which forms the thorp. Taking orders, he spent not only Baconsfield, had he lived, could not have dear to that lefty ambition which forms the his labor, but a considerable fortune, over foregone one delight—that of asking this peculiar temptation of minds of the noblest churches and charities, until, temporarily great Prince of the Roman Church, who was mold. A position eractly suited to his talents, great Prince of the Roman Church, who was alse a Royal Commissioner on the Housing of the Peer and en the Education of their oblidren, to accept a seat in the British House bare stories notwithstanding, never rejoined of Peers. He was been the man to do it, but as Bishop ; the devoted adherence of treeps maximum a the Auglicans ; and after a short time of re- he lacked the oppertunity. Now there is the of friends ; an abode as fair as any of these Fahrenheit.

known. Indeed, half the pareonages of England had their gravel pit that day and a man in agony by it; and some burled in it their brightest hopes; and others, bowed to the earth, picked up new pebbles for their sling, and went out armed like young Davids to slay Philistinism in religion.

FATHER FABRER'S BECEPTION INTO THE CHURCH.

Within a month of Newman's secession came t ist of his "acolyte"-Frederick Faber. The 16:h of November, 1845, was the last Sunday on which he officiated in his church at Elten-that church in which he had +1 nost torn out of his heart to offer it to his Redeemer, that he might know the Divine way and work the Divine will. At Even song that day the rustics, whom he had tampted to church by oricket in the rectory grounds between the two services, had a still greater anrprise. Ine brilliant young Rector, in broken tones, fold them that the doctrines he had taught them, though true, were not those of the Church of England, and that consequently he must go where t uth was to be "Then," says his friend and fellowfonnd. convert, Father John E. Bowden-" then he hastily descended the pulpit stairs, threw off his surplice, and made his way quickly through the vestry to the rectory. For a few moments the congregation remained in blank ast mishment; and then, while the majority turned slowly homewards, some follewed him to the rectory and implored him to reconsider his decision. He might preach whatever dectrine he pleased, they said, and they would never question it, if only he remained with them." Next day saw him received into the Church by Bishop Wareing, of Northampton, and whon he was confirmed, he felt himself, like the Apostles at Pentecest, Canon. permeated by the sensible presence of the

Holy Ghost,

WHAT MANNING SACBIFICED BY LEAVING ANGLICANISM.

Six years later came what we may call the ther great boom among the conversions of the halt century. We turn for the chronicle of it to our own:columns in the April of 1851: "Mr. Manning (we said) has really attimpted to work the E tablishment upon Osthelio principles in a high and important offinial position. Bat even he, with all his great pesition and his important connections, his prudence, his elequence, his remarkable aptitude for and acquaintance with affairs, his forbearance, his patience and his hollness, has at last felt that he could do nothing, that the Ohurch of England is Protestant, and Protestant it will remain.

"Bat while we thus congratulate our readers on this important accession of one of the leading minds of the Anglioan Establishsomething on the great, the hereic, sacrifices this man has made for the sake of Ostholio of widely-extended influence, and a splendid future; the favor of men, and the almost certainty of ultimately carrying out his views as Bishop ; the devoted adherence of treeps

How Putey felt that parting is equally we'l of Bombiy). But our celumne might be filled and good names remain behind.

CONVERTS IN LITERARY PURSUITS.

idgett, and Parter (afterwards Archbisho

Not in the sociesiastical world only have these men managered us. From Lucas down to Banken, every editor of this paper has been a convert-the record been broken by present occupant of its editorial chair. Of the paper's sub editorship almost the same record can be made. The Dublin Review reached its zanith under a convert, Dr. W. G. Ward; the Month and Merry England have, so far as we remember, known ne others as editors. The Oatholic publishing firms have a similar derivation ; Mr. Burns was a convert, and so was Mr. Oates; so is Mr. Washbourne. The Secretary of the Catholic Union is a convert : so is one of the Secretaries of the Truth Society ; so is the founder of the Guild of Oar Lidy of Ransome, Father Pailip Fletcher and so is his right hand man Mr. Lister Drummond ; so, | world is goverened." too, is the leading spirit of St. Anselm's Soofety ; and so the Secretary of the Poor-Sahool Committee, Mr. Allies. True, there was not much, from a wordly point of view. even in these posts and tasks, to tempt the Auglican parson to relinquist his place and his income. He gave up case and a competence to be a doorkeeper, but a doorkeeper in the House of the Lord. Solltary Archoishop's House at Westminster is not exactly a human equivalent for Lambeth Palace and Addington Park, bright with the glances of girls and alive with the laughter of boys. His kingdom there shall be no end,' This fat living and that fellowship were given up; and he who relinquished them must smile at the incongruities of life when he but the Word of God cannot pass away. Of sits at home in the back parlor of the back street he now inbabits, and is ranked rather as a swell by his brother priests, perhaps a

Coutinued on Fifth Page.

The Ruction in Tipperary.

LONDON. June 9 .- In the House of Commons to day Mr. Dillon moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the danger to the public peace arising from the violent and unconstitutional action of the magistrates and police of Cashel and Trpperary. He challenged Mr. Balfour to give the reasons why the Tipparary meeting was proclaimed. He avowed his intention to address all the proclaimrd meetings he possibly could. If the forces against them were too strong he would advise the people to disperse and avoid bloodshed. He denounced the police for attacking a peaceful meeting, even if it had been proclaimed, without giving due warning to enable those present to escape.

Mr. B. lfour said that au adequate force had been sent to Tipperary to preserve or-der. If anything serious happened the blame would rest upon those who defied the proclamation.

Mr. Gladesone supported Mr Dillon's mo-tion. He contended that the charges had not been answered.

The motion was negatived, 281 to 220,

A bore hole sunk at Schladeback to a debth of 5,784 feet shows a remarkable uni-formity in the increase of temperature, which rose 1 deg. Fahrenheit for each 67 2 feet, the maximum at the bottom being 188 9 degrees

struck to the earth ; the second law, founded on the same induction, is that as oft in that it has been struck down, so often it has been raised again, and as often as men have usurped it, so often have they been obliged to restore it. From the present state of Rome do I draw this most perfect and assured conviction. What we see that this hour is but one more of those swelling waves of turbulence, which if for the moment passing over the Kingdom of His Church on earth. When Plus VI. died in exile people thought the end had come. When Plus VII, was six years in banishment tiey were sure of it. When Plus IX, was in Gasta they were positive all was over. When the walls of Rome were breached in 1870 all the newspapers joined in declaring their feeling that the temporal power of the Popes was gone forever, and, as a great statusman said, the spiritual power should soon fol:ew. For thou knowest not, my son, how the

"What, then, can we de ? We cannot lift a hand. Nothing but the hand of God can bring restorat on. We can pray, we can affirm true principles, and stand steadfast to Twelve years have passed, and the right. men begin to think the temporal sovereigney of the Pope is all over now and will never return. Some even so will it. 'Perhaps, after, all. it is better so,' they say. With faintness of the heart and feebleness of faith, they forget the promise that 'flis kingdom shall not be delivered to another people,' and that 'of Its return may not be in our time; but we know that heaven and earth shall pess away. this we are firmly convinced. So long as there is a Christian word, so long as the Vicar of our Lord shall not lose his rightful throne, and It shall come to an end only when his Divine Master shall return to take an account of all things. Look on the political world-nee how the kings, sovereigns and princes, who turned away their faces and never opened their months or lifted a hand to protest against this invasion of the Hely See, have hean scouraged in their own territories. There is not one whose life bas not been at. tempted, or that is not troutlad by discord or impending revolution. It may be our own country next, wonderfally favored as it is beyond all its merits. But of late, in these last generations, E igland has not lifted its hand against the Vicar of eur Lord. "Perhaps, at the present time, there is

not a Government that is not weak or a civil power that is not shaken. Governments are embarrassed, and the will of the multitude is all pewerful. They look for some great oriais. Look at France. Look at Germany. with a military power which nothing can resist. Look at Italy, that beautiful land of a graceful Oatholio people, with its Ortrollo life threatened, and its simple faith imperilled by the deminstion of the power which has set itself against the faith of Christ and His Vicar. There can be no peace or safety as long as the present vielat on of Romeshall last, for the one only principle of stability in the world is that which oreates the Ohristian world. It is a colentific truth that all things are preserved by the principle from Christian world. It is a solentific truth that workmen, in number over two hundred, sat all things are preserved by the principle from which they sprang, and no alien power can sustain them. Be wise, therefore, ye who brule the world. Learn the lessen in time, problem.

Caprivi Praises Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 9.- Chancellor Von Caprivi today addressed the committee of the Reichstag on the Army Bill. He said he was anxious to on the Army Bill. He said he was anxious to emphasize the fact that he had only given his adhesion to plans that his great predecessor had already approved. The Ohancellor said the withdrawal of Bismarck had left affairs from their nature less secure than when his person ality still figured before the world. A thousand things which were in themselves unchanged now appeared with notes of interrogation in-

"I quite understand," he added, "that you should wish that things had happened other wise or that Prince Bismarok should return (lively protests from all parts of the House), but it was inevitable sooner or later. We still find the simplest dubies difficult, because his weight does not fall into the scales. I count in the first place upon a patriotic understanding on all sides. Let us wait another year. Taen, if necessary I shall be prepared to combat all confl coing elements here, but to day I still face the fray with some soxiety." Herr Bennegs and Dr. Windthorst declared

the Chancellor's statement was satisfactory. Herr Liebknecht reiterated the objection of

the Socialists against the bill.

The Cruciflx In Workshops.

ROUEN, June 2 .- In one of the glass factories here a terrible accident occurred in 1886, and as a memorial of the sad event a large crucifix was placed in the particular room. The workmen of the two other rooms grew slightly jealous of their favored brethren, and made representa-tions accordingly to the delighted superinteadent, who promised to ornament their shops in like manner. Accordingly on Ascension Thursday of last year two magnificent crucifixes were placed in the other workshops. Twelve workmen, chosen by their comrades, bore each orucifix to its place, hymns were sung, and the priest delivered an address; after which the

THE ONE TRUE CHURCH. A Letter to a Protestant Relative

BY PHILIP O'NEIL.

(Continued)

PETER MADE HEAD OF THE CHURCH.

One says : " Man should think for himself. He cannot help acing so. This is that stale traism about "free thought," Everyone knows that thought is free ; it is even independent of our will. Yet thought, when coined it to words, has no right to teach error er untruth. It has no right to teach that two and two are five. One may think until doomsday and no one can interfere with him; but when he traches an untruth he commits a orime against man ; against seelety ; against God, and wrenge the freedom whose privileges he has trampled on.

I say to those who are not Cathellos that they have been torsed too and fro by every wind of doutrine. Their mulaters tell t on to judge for themselves. Lut is way it has re-mited that nen Cathelios do net knew what . to believe. Wearied and worn out, they know not what to de ; but they should be mindful of the great beacen held ert by the Church of Obrist.

There is one great cathedral. It is St. Pater's at Reme. Over its portals is insorth-ed..." Then ast Peter ; upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is the Reek of Safety for you. One said -- "I believe on the Lord Jeaus

Obrist." Well, the devils also believe. There is more required. St. James says faith without work is dead. We must do as Christ says. We must also love him. He said-"If you love Me keep My words." He said-

DARKNESS OUTSIDE.

Darkness reigns outside of the Church ; not the Egyptian darkness which was one of the ten plagues, but a spirituel darkness where evil spirits are dominant and where grace may net come.

We read (Exodus x, 23) of the darkness that fell upon Egypt in the pinth plague: "but whereseever the children of Israel dwels they had light." This was a figure of the light in the Church.

Issiah said, quoted in St. Matthew (4 16) : "The people that sat in darkness saw great light." This was said of Onrist, and He said licht.' to His Church in the next obapter : "You are the light of the world." His light shines in the Church. There is no armor enteide to resist temptation as there is in the Church. There is no safety for a man out of the Church, as the devil seeks by obsession or pessession to extend his rule over such. When you hear a man say he belongs to no church you may weep for him ; for he is in continual danger from the spiritual powers of evil that surround him. The worst feature of spiritual darkness is, it cannot see light when it appears. Where does my friend of no church stand? He stands alone among all oreated things offering defiance to his Oreator's will, He scerns Ged's powers, he rejects His commands, he refuses the graces offered him in the Church, he rejects the light flowing from Christ. On, blind and insensate being, do you not know that your Oreator is a justicus God. (Exodus 20 5). My friends, there always has been a church

era obosen congregation. Aaron was made a High Priest of God's Church with the most so'enn cersmeales. Before him there was a Patriarchial Priesthood, and an alter, and alter him Christ is a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedec, It is the light. The Fathers teach that out of the power is deserving of all love and all obe-because Obrist is in her and she in generally a discrimination of favour. tism in a quarrel of rival fishermen. The majority necessary to come out of the darkness lath the middle of the third century, says in his book on the unity of the Church : "He cannot have God for his Father, who has not the Church for his mother." St. Augustine, who wrote at the end of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century, says : "Whoseever is separated from this Cathelic Church shall not have life, but the anger of God re-mains upon bim." (Ad., Part., Faot., Dan., c. 141). St. Gregory the Great at the end of the sixth ce tury, says : "The H-ly Oathelic Ohurch teaches that out of her communion no "ene can be saved." (Lib., Mor., 14). It is of faith, however, that Protestants who are baptized, who lead a good life, love Ged and their neighbor, and are blamelessly ignorant of the just claims of the Catholic religion to be the enly true religion (which it called being in good faitb) and who believed that there is one God in three divine Persone; shat God will duly reward the good and punish the wloked ; that Jeaus Obrist is the Son of God, made man, who redeemed us, and in whom we must trust for our salvation ; and provide they therengbly repeat of baving over by their sins offended God : These have an inheritance net through any sect, but through the one Church of Christ. The Church Cathello holds that Protestants who have these dispesitions, and who have no suspicion of their religion being false, and nd means to discover, or fall in their honest endeavers to discover the true religion, and who are so disposed in Ohurch. These, however, whe on learning may be perfect in one." What more ? the truth will not enter and obey the Church are classed by our Lord as heathen and publican. The Oburch is the body of Obriet, and saved through Christ. This is a vital ques-

erstad the son of Man the second Adam, and filled him with all graces of perfect manheed. He sho descended upon the bride of Ohnist the Church and filled her w th every grace. The Church is centinually in communica-

the natural and the supernatural, until have no exterior macrifice. Obrist established His Church. All the revilstions and dispensations had reference to this completion of prophecy, this fullness of grace. This last stage in the ofeative act was announced by Our Savieur on the cross when He said : "It is finished." Then as Eve was taken from the side of sleeping Adam, so from the plerced side of our sleep. ing Saviour on the cross, was bern the Church of the Lamb His bride. As Adam and Eve were made one flesh, so Christ and the Ohurch are one. As the Holy Spirit ever-shadewed the Virgin and generated the bridegroom, so the Holy Spirit overshadowed the Church His bride at Pentecest.

Our Saviour in His prayer for His disol-les, said (St. John, 17) : "that they may Dur Saviour in Lie Friedrich (1997) ples, said (St. John, 17): "that they may be one, as theu Father in Me, and I in be one in us." "I Thee, that they also may be one in us." perfect in one."

The most remarkable unity is in Christ

ONENESS OF THE CHURCH.

direct to Obriet; He is the Rock. I may not find the Church, but Christ I can always find." This article and two others before is Maximian. Singly she arose after the first to show that Ohrist is the Church. If you go twelve prosecutions from the catacombs unto Ohrist yes must ge to the Church ; if you come to the Church you come to Christ. Corist and His bride are one, and this relation must exist forever. From the Church the graces of the Holy Spirit must flow that

can make us "boly as He is holy." It is our duty to become a member of the Church and submit to its teaching because Christ has instituted it.

We are not to follow our own opinions ; we must come to Christ through the Church because He is the Church. "He that extereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth in another way, the same is a thief and a robber." (St. John 10-1). "As many of you as have been baptized in Christ have put on Ohrist." (Gsl. 3.27). To be one with Corist we must enter the Oburch. When Carist founded a Church it must

have been in the divine mind that we should come to Him through that Church, else what use in founding it ? Think you the Saviedr would command us

to "hear the Church" if the Spirit of Truth could not make her infallible? Think you the Saviour would say "He that believeth deceased. During the last thirty years I not shall be condemned," if the Church could have been on very intimate relitions with err? (St. Peter, i, 25) says: "The word of Mr. Page, I paid him frequent visits and the Lord endurch forever, and this is the was about ten years a close neighbour to him. word which hath been preached unto you." I always took great delight in listening to the matter ? He intended that we should ebey.

away." Thus the Church stands forever. ed his merit or gave himjustice. Thus the Church made perfect by divine He was a peor man and ignored but

a grand reality and favour of the rich in such

is due. were the church is a rare and beauti-is due. When Luther, and Calvin appeared the generated fin the order of grace. She is the mother of the elect. The graces of the Church are of the Hely Spirit. It was this glorieus spirit that gen-ere tod the sen of Man the second Adam, and the sen of man the second Adam, and the second Adam, a died, such as Tertullian, a Jereme, an Augus-tine, the Basils, the Gregories, a Oyril, a Chrysostom, an Ambrese, a Oyprian, and

A HINT.

Many remain severed from Christian unity through respect of persons, fear of ridicule, a slavish timidity, and a weakly yielding to the prejudices of relatives. For this reason our Saviour said : " man's enemies shall be they of his own househeld." " Whosever shall cenfess Me before men, I will sho confeas him before My Father." (Read St.

Matt., x, 32 37). He has said : "Whoseever shall deny Me before men, I will also deny him before My Father, who is in heaven." (St. Matt., z, 33).

THE CHURCH OF THE APOSTLES.

There is but one Christian Church existing now that can trace her history and succession to the days of the Apostles ; that can com-pare her liturgy with that of St. James at In them and thou in Me, that they may be Jerusalem, or St. Mark, at Alexandris. perfect in ene." Christianity taught by the Fathers of the being the soul and the mystical body of the Church, we being the members. One cannot be a Ohristian without being a member of Christ's bedy, the Church. career of hope and salvation to men. Singly she stood the successive persecutions of Nero, A irlend during the week said : "I go Demitian, Trajan, Adrian, Atoninus Pius, Marcus, Areliur, Severur, Maximus, Deolas, Gallus Velusianus, Valerian, Droclesian, and der Constantine to a higher and wider mission in behalf of Christianity. If you ask why 1 have written this I will

answer: that he who converts one from his errors shall cover a multitude of sins. (See St. James, v, 26).

DEATH OF A NOBLE VETERAN James Page, One of Nelson's Galiant Tars-

The Oldest Man in the British Empire, or Probably in the World.

Died at Dunbar, in the Township of Williamsburg, County of Dandas, Province of Ontario, on the 10th day of May, 1890, James Page, aged 123, a native of Sussex, England, buried at North Williamsburg. "Look Thou upon me and have mercy on me, for I am alone and poor."-Ps. 24.

"But 1 have put my trust in Thee, O Lord, I said Thou art my God."-Ps. 30.

I claim the indulgence of your readers to give a condensed biographical skitch of the When our Saviour said : "He that will not his patriotic description of the reminiscences hear the Church let him be to thee as the of the heroic deeds of Nelsen. About twenty-heathen and the publican," think you he five years ago 1 strongly urged him to make meant that we were to have any opinton in application to the Dake of Cambridge Commander in Chief for a pension. I undertook it for him with good prospects of success but

Thus we must belong to the Church to be aved. He said (John 10.16): "There shall be one fold and one shepherd." He said (Matt. 14.35): "Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words shall not pass the British Government never recogniz-

when she sailed out of Boston harber after the fight with the Chesspeake, towing the captured vessel to Hallfax. Both crews tought like liens. The Shannon was a British vessel, the Chesspeake, an American vessel. That celebrated battle was fought The Church is continually in communica-tion with the divine essence, whence graces perpetually flow to the members thereof. There was ne union between the finite and the pewer to offer sacrifice. The sects in their seventy-eight years ago. All honer to Sir There was ne union between the finite and the pewer to offer sacrifice. The sects in their seventy-eight years ago. All honer to Sir people of Dundas pay their tribute of respect people of Dundas pay their tribute of respect to Jamie Page, their here, a poor man with-out a title. The press pays its adulations to Sir Preve Wallis as the only survivor of Nelsen's time, which he rightly deserves. Let the press now pay its tribute to Mr. Page who is the older survivor. But Dandas can claim that one of her poor but honest citizens has been the oldest of N. lion's brave seamen in the world. Commander Wallis is one hundred, but Mr. Page died at the rate of one hundred and twenty-three. No ger-geons panoply of riches and honor enveloped the bier of poor Jamie. Ne martial clock surrounds him. He lies in his silent grave a poor stranger. The friends of his youth are far away, but his old friends and neighbors will venerate his name. His obsequies were attended by two respectable clergymen and a large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors. In the language of the secred penman "he was slone and poor." But as oitizens and Christians we respect his memory and appreciate his heroism. Herois deeds are often perpetuated by gorgeous monuments over the graves of the departed. Good deeds are emblematical of good men, and are worthy of imitation to our young men. I would respectfully appeal to the public and suggest the propri ty of getting a subscription to crect a suitable monument to the memory of Mr. Page. I will take it in hand, contribute my own shere, and those who will co-sporate with me can send their subscriptions to me, which will be duly ac knowledged. Dandas and other centiles will respond to the call in honoring the memory of Nelsen's oldest hero. I have BENEFICENCIA

written these lines as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Page, and sign my name in full, not with the intintion of schleving newspaper notoriety, but for the laudable purpose of giving credit to whom due, and paying a tribute of respect to a worthy and honourable poor man, Ontario claims the eldest hero of Nelson's

braves. The deeds of our heroes and valor done Are recorded in history's page ;

Think of Nelson's battle fought and won, And remember brave old Jamie Page.

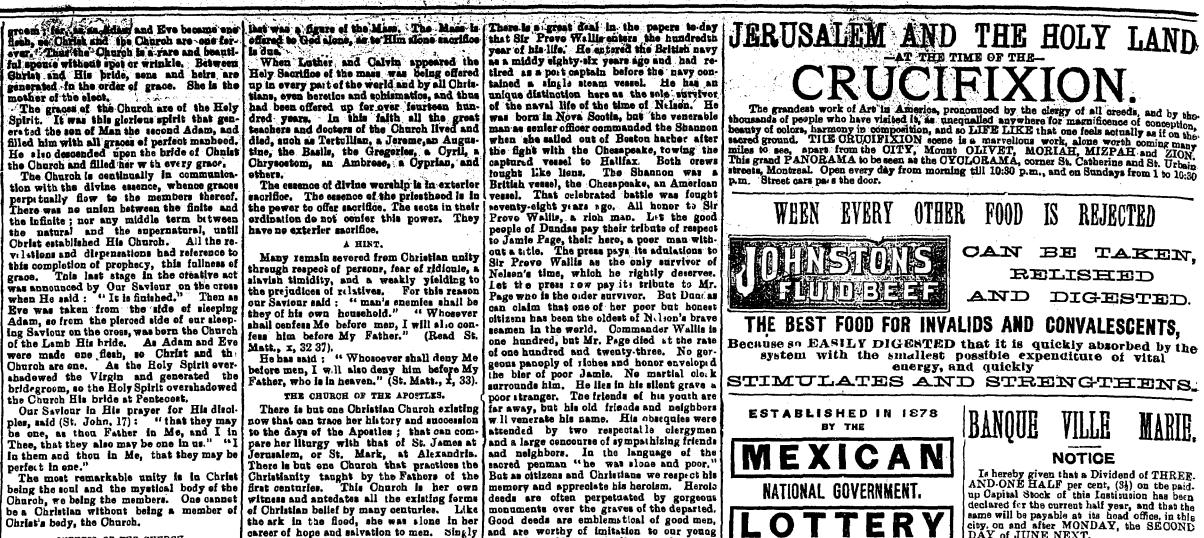
Connaught, May 20, Winchester Co., Dan-

das.

For Settling the French Claims in New tonnd and.

LONDON, June 3 .- A Cabinet council was held to-day, Lord Salisbury presiding. After considering the details of business during the remainder of the parliamentary session, the Prime Minister submitted a scheme for sottling the French claim in Newfoundland. His proposal is to give France a share of England's new territory in Africa adjacent to excitement in Newfoundland, orders had been given to despatch military forces sufficient to pyerawe the fishermen and secure the friencly

working of the French alliance. PARIS, June 3 -M. Fabre, the Canadian agent here, declares that the Newfoundland



declared for the current half year, and that the declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its hoad office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the

Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board. Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company. Grand Gonthry drawing held in the Morreque Pavillon in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, and publicly con-ducted by government officials appointed for the pur-pose by the secretary of the Literior and the Treasury.

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890. 397

JACQUES

DIVIDEND 49.

CARTIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and one-half $(3\frac{1}{2})$ per cent has been de-clared on the paid up or pital stock of this Bauk for the current half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and often Mondow the score day of Lung or the start bar day the score day of Lung or the start of the score day of the score day of Lung or the score day of L

after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the

19:h to S1+b May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank, on Wernesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.

A. DE MARTIGNY, Manager. Montreal, April 23, 1890. - 39-7

FULL SET (4) magnificent portraits (18 colors) of Beautikul Women. New Goods: cabinet sizes: ALL CLEAK Just imported from Europe, LATEST PARIMAN CRAZE. By mail (scaled) 25 cfs., Stamps or silver. Canadian Novely 607., Montreal, P.Q.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court. No. 2358. DAME PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and District of Montreal, has to day instituted an action in separation as to property from her husband, EDWARDO FERKERO, of the

same place, trader. GIROUARD & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 28th May, 1890. 42.5

Richelisu & Untario Navigation Co'y 1890-SEASON-1890, The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports;

When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC

Wholes, \$8; Haives, \$1; Quarters, \$3; Eighths, \$1. P. JORDAN. Club Bates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. LIST OF TRIZES: LORD SALISBURY'S PLAN
 529 Frizes of
 40
 are
 21,160

 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
 150 Frizes of \$120,
 approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000

 150 Prizes of \$100,
 app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000

 150 Prizes of \$60,
 approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$15,000

 150 Prizes of \$60,
 approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$3,000

 709 Terminal of \$40,
 decided by \$120 000 prize, \$31,960

AGENTS WANTED.

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

LOTTERY OF THE

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO,

THURSDAY, July 10, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordi-nary Prawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE teing One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :

PUBLICA.

BANK

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write logib y to the undersigned, clearly stat-ing the residence, with state, county, street, and num ber. More rapid return mail de ivery will be assured by your enclosing an enve ope bearing your full ad-dress.

Ohurch. THE OVERE OF ST. PAUL.

"Bat though we or an angel from heaven preach a Gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anoiema," (Gsl., i, 8). We read (1 Peter, i, 25): "The word of thema."

the Lord endureth ferever, and this is the word which hath been preached unto you." The idea to reform the dootrine was not ensertained by Peter or Paul the Apustles,

ONENESS OF THE CHURCH.

St. Paul says (Ephes., 4): " One bedy, one spirit, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all whe is above all and shrough all, and in us all." Our Saviour said (St. John, x. 16): "Other sheep I have that are not of the fold ; them also I must bring; and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be made one fold and one Shep-hard." Our Saviour said (St. John, 15); "I "herd." Our Saviour said (St. John, 15): am the vine, you the branches, he that abideth in Me and I in him, the same bearsth much fruit, for without Me yeu can de nething.

Him. The Unurch 18 worthy of the highest human consideration. man of superler merit is absolutely fortruth."

My friend, religion is a matter of faith, and consciences of men, because it comes with the authority of God. Opinions of men have always differed, even on the most simple propositions. What simpleton would trust his salvation to the opinions of men ? When Gad gives a command it is to be obeyed. When Christ said a few days before His death, in His prayer for unity (St. John IO 16), speaking of ene fold and other sheep, He said : "They shall hear My volce." Did He not mean His voice speaking through the Church ? Is there any room for caviling here ?

UNITY A SIGN OF CHBIST'S MISSION.

A Scriptural reason for unity is reason (yeu yeuld say) qu'is enough. Well here it is. wenid say) qu 53 enough. Well here it is. We read (Jonn, xvii,21-23) in Christ's prayer for unity : "That they all may be one, as Thou, Father in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that I hou has sent Me." Repeated ; "I in them, and Thou in Me ; that they may their hearts that they would at any cost em be perfect in one ; that the world may know brace the Roman Uatholic religion if they that Thou has sent Me." Unity yeu see is a knew it to be the true one, are Cathello in sign of Christ's mission and a mark of His spirit, and in some sense within the Oathelio prayer for one feld. What a unity is this ? Church, without themselves knowing it. The not an alliance, but a unity by interpenetra-Okurch holds that they are united to the seul, though not in the visible body of the "I in them, and Theu in Me;" "that they

SACRIFICE NECESSARY.

A saorlfice pre-suppeses an altar, likewise we are members of member; therefore, we a priestheed with valid orders and a lawful all must belong to the Church in order to be mission. No altar, no sacrafice. Ne sacrifice, no pricat, God has ordained that exterior tion. When our Saviour enjoined us to hear saorifices can be afforded only by ministers the Church, think you we were intended or obsern by Himself for that purpose. In the situated to my knewledge. He was generous, expected to exercise our own opinions in the name in the situated to my knewledge. He was generous, and his descendant, and in the New Law it is open to the widow, orphan, wayfarer and were please? There is nothing left but to hear the restricted to lawfally ordanad hishop and stranger. He had large sympathles and were Under the law of nature priest. Melohisedeok is called a priest of the Most High, which shows that the Lord has pre-served a select body from the beginning to gas a barrier to his success, but he was poseffor external sacrifice ; and this order must continue to the and.

A CONTINUAL SACRIFICE.

A religion without a saorifice is truly an exception to all religious outcome. It would have been surprising if, under the most per-fect dispensation of God's benefits to man, the Now Law, He had left them destitute of a sacrifice. But He has not so left them ; en the centrary, that prophecy of Malachi is verified in the Catholic Church, sp ead as it is over the surface of the earth-" From the rising of the sun, even to the going down thereof. My name is great among the Gentiles; and in every place there is sacrifice ; and there is effered to My name a clean eblation." (Malachi), 1, 2.)

THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS.

The Sacrifice of the Mass is the centinus. tion in an unbloody manner of the sacri-fice on the cross. The sacrifice of the Old The bride is net distinct from he bride. I hav were bloody and unbloody, and the

Like the divine Son, it is partly human and gotter. He was with Nelson in all the naval partly divine, and, like the Incarnation, it is engagemente, in Bony's war, Copenhager, getter. He was with Nelson in all the naval Incomprehensible to mere human reasoning. | Trafalgar, &c. I accertained from the decease All that we know of its supernatural side has | ed that he was thirty five years of age at the been revealed, like all ther dogmas of eternal battle of Cepenhagen, which was fought on trath, by Christ and His Apeatles. St. the second day April 1802. Consequently he Paul o lied it "the pillar and the ground of would be 123 years of age last mounth. He often informed me of seeing the Prince of Denmark coming on board of not of opinion. Culy revelation can bind the Nelson's flagship and the surrender of the Danish fleet which was taken captive to Eogland. He drew a rough map for me of the flosting timber raits in a semicircular form which surrounded the city and were heavily manned and supplied with the best of artillery. 1 always believed in poor Jimmy's veracity and teok in his lucid descriptions of the cannonading in all its minute and appaling incidents. I received facts from him which were never recorded in history. He often told me that those land lubbers never gave a full truthful history as they were not

at the scene of battle and never fired a shot. this was certainly plausible and logical. He was present and saw Benaparte go en beard the Bellerephon amidst the joyful acclamations of the sallors who received extra rations of rum for a jubilation. He also informed me that Captain Maitland was subsequently courtmantialled for treason for being in the estimation of the officers too lenient and courteens to "Bony." This I never saw re-corded in history and felt dubious, but some time siterwards I saw a statement of the same facts in one of the Dutlin magazines which confirmed Jamie's assertion. Captain Maitland was tried and hencurably acquitted, his defence was that he was brought up a gentieman and soldier, that he claimed he had no superior in loyalty to his king and country, and that he extended the courtesy and respect of a gentleman to brave Bony in his dowfall and misfortunes,

Jamie Page was well and favorably known and highly esteemed by young and eld in this country. He lived for a long time near Banck's Hill and was very comfertably practically fulfilled. He was every inch a man of military ambition, and well worthy reased of a clear and brilliant understanding. In the treublesome times of 1837, when the tecsin of war sounded, he started, left his wife alone, and walked to Prescett, got on board of a gunbeat and served his country to the contation of hostilities,

He was married twice but never had a family. There are old men in this county who were little boys when Mr. Page was an may be medified. The principal arguments eld, old man. He was supported by the in support of their request presented were Donnoil for a number of years and resided the present scarolty in Great Britain of store with Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Danbar, where he cattle and the freedom from pneumonia now died. They were kind and generous to him in every respect. Mrs. Bacon deserves great Mr. Chaplin said that the majority of the credit for her patience and generality to him. farmers favored the centinuance of the exist-The good people of Dunbar, Williamsburg ing restrictive regulations and that he could and Winchester, and all who knew him in net hold out any heres of their modification. Dandas always manifested the kindestrespect te him for which they are to be complimented.

I olaim Mr. Page has been the eldest sur-I claim Mr. Page has been the cldest sur-viver of Nelson in the British Empire, or in the world. Great Nerve Restorar. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Klins, 981 Color Diarrhoes, or Teething Pains, use DR. Color Diarrhoes, or Teething Pains, use DR.

There is another aspirant for these heners. | Arch St., Phila. Pa.

of the Newfoundlanders, he says, are aution to find a market for their bait, and desire nothing better than to sell to the French or to any others who are willing to buy.

Siberia and Ire and.

Mr. Harry Qa lter's c'roular inviting an expression of opinion upon the two poluts, whether the system of Siberian exile is not a disgrace to civilized nations, and whether steps should not be taken to call the st;ention of the British Gevernment to these outrages with a view to diplomatio romonstranor has elicted a variety of replice. Several members of Parliament have suggested that some sort of circular might be issued in Russia in regard to Ireland, and a number of eminent pol. ticians have evaded the questions by replying that no official reports of the alleged outrages have been received, nor is there any guaranteed statement of the facts of

house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As the matter at hand. Many of the supporters of the Government new take a despendent view of the prespects | an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. a local taxation bill and are strongly dispos-FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per ed to urge its withdrawal. A prepesal which box. debate is that this bill, together with the BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. licensing bill preposed by Lord Posticity finds favor with a number of the Ministerial Oburobill, should be referred to a select CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. committee. Such a centre would be effectually shelve the measure for the session, The Classical and English Courses are thorongh. Tractical Bushess and B sking Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of teaching are should be and the state thorong the teaching careful attention is paid to the Bushess Training of young men Plano, Telegraphy, Stangerphy and Typewriting are optional. Board, Tution, Bed, Wash-ing, sto. \$130 a year. tudies will be returned on Wednesday, Sept. Srd. 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the DD-42 REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President. and the gevernment would probably assent to it if they should ever reach the conclusion that it was hopeless to press the bill forward. The Conservative agricultural members are deing their best to induce the ministry to preceed with the bill, but the general estimate on the Concervative benches is that the pros peote of the measure are growing more gloomy Every day.

BUOTRUS, O., March 15, '59. I was told of your medicine by Pastor Klee-kamp. I used it for epilepsy, with which I was troubled for 26 years. I felt the effect of the medicine in the first week; my nerves were is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imi-tations. II G quieted I have not had a trace of the disease since September of last year, when I commenced with the medicine, and I can go to work fear-leasly. I therefore recommend Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to all, afflicted similarly, as an in-DRUNKARDS

readily cured as any other discuss which modifies out reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap on to be a victim of this habit and with to rid yourself of all desire or tasks for liquor, you call de so if you will take HEBMANN SCHWEBLL

Scotch Want American Oattle.

fallible remedy and testify to the above with my

signature.

LONDON, June 5 .- A Soutoh deputation has waited on the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, preeldert of the beard of agriculture, and asked that the restrictions placed upon the impor-tation of American cattle into Great Britain

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to ensot a positive cure in from three to five days, and a the comparatively trifing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afficient is could hestitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggist. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a hair dosen to any part of the United States and Canada. Unarges pre-paid. Send for circular. PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa enjeyed by the American animals. In reply,

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klines them immediate relief.

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico.

SPECIAL FRATURES.

BILIAL FEATURES. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before solling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: OKRITICATS - I hereby certify that the Hank of Lon-don and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Lubica

Loteria de la Beneficondia Fublica APOLINA « OASTILIO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cost, of the value of all the ticket « in Frizes - a larger portion thau is given by any «ther lottery. Finally, the number of tiekets is limited to R0,000-20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MCGALE'S PILLS in the

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism

and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundaye excepted) at 7 p.m. Mexico By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Eachange, Draf or Postal Note.

TO TORONTO-Commencing Monday, 2nd June. leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., rom Coteau Landing at 6.30 p.m.

TO THE SAGUENAY-Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th September four times a werk-Tuesdays, Wodnesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

TO CORNWALL-Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

TO IHREE RIVERS-Rvery Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m.

TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES and B UT DE L'14' E-Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays per Steam at 2 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY-From Longueuil, 5 a m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, com-mencing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See lime table.

table. TO LAPBAIBIE—From now until 5th May, 8 s.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 26th May, 7 s.m., non and 5 p.m., Fundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Most-real, 6.30 a.m., noon, 4 and 6.16 p.m., 4 times a week and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 3 a.m., noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday. May 3rd, by iteamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.30 tom. for Viroberes, and Bundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecour, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m. For all information evply at Company's Ticket

For sN information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 1:46'2 St. James street, Winds'r Hotel, Belmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelien Pier. LEX. MILLOY Traf. Man.

JULIEN OHABOT. Gen'l. Man.

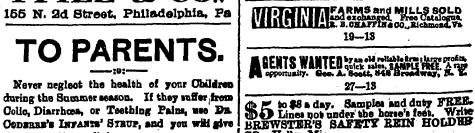


GRATEFUL-CONFORTING

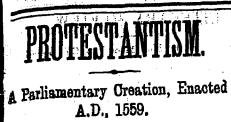


BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws-which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Goops, Mr. Epps has provided our break-tast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which inay save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Rundrees of subtle male-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fast is haft by keeping ourselves well fortfiled with pure blood and a properly nourlabed frame." - Civic Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND



CO. Holly, Mie



At St. Patrick's, Seho Square, the Rev. L G. Vere continued his course of sermens on the history of the Ohurch in England, dealing on that eccasion more especially with the establishment of Protestantism as we know it is our day, and showing that that form of religion had net existed prior to to the reign ef Queen Elizabeth. He took for his text the story of Naboth's vineyard, and the testors written in the King's name by Jezabel to the ohlef people of the city to suborn false witnesses against Naboth to swear that he bad blasphemed God and the King. She true found an easy way to get what did not belong te her or her husband in having the owner of the vineyard stened to death. In dealing with the question of England's Christianity, he said they had seen that from the year 180 se the time of King Jehn, the time of the winning of the glorious charter of England" liberties by Stephen Langten, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, Eagland was Roman Oathelio, and they boldly maintained that in the face of those who held the

new and ROMANTIC THEORY OF HISTORY,

scoording to which England was never Roman Cathello before the Reformation. In maintaining that position Oatholics appealed ty history and net to romance. During the isst forty years a change had come over Eng-land, and the inspiring spirit of thith had descended upon her. The Holy Ghost had breathed upon the land, and men had began to look for the old paths and the old ways. They looked at the se-called Christianity of the Church of England, and they saw the necessity of a teaching Church and of an infallible guide, and then there came that great movement from the centre of learning and eradition in this country, the University of Orford, the Traotarian movement as it was called. Following that a great number of the great men of the age passed over to the falth, such men as Faber, Northcote, true Oardinal Newmaa, and our own great Cardinal Manning. They saw what history had written, and they said the old Ohurch of England,

THE CHURCH OF THEIR FOREFATHERS.

the Church of the Britons and the Saxons and the Normans, was the Church which was in union with the Sie of Rome, the one Cathollo Church with its centre of unity, and that if they were to be true to the instincts of Obristianity and seek an infallible guide they must go over to Rome. Then came the second styge, when men, instad of locking for dogma, took to themselves certain leelated truths, and finding that it was vain to try to teach those truths otherwise, decided to revive the old ritual of the Church of Eogland, and so there rose up that great Angli can body-the Ritualistic Anglican Church, or, as they called it, Catholio Church, came to give

A NEW INTERPRETATION TO THE WORD CATHOLIC,

Oatholic they said was universal, universal was widespread, and then by a further ex. tention of that process proved to their own satisfaction that Ritcalists were Cathelior. That advanced party in the Auglican Church was centinually raising the contention that Christianity of England before the Reformation was never Roman Cathello, and that therefere the Roman Ostholio of this country were in schism, and that the Cathol c Church here was the Ohurch of the Schismatics. They did not see how far that contention took them, for, granting for argument sake that their contention were true, how then about their own Bishep and priests in Canada ! He would put one question, who was

thing. On the contrary, he was a very claver man, and when Luther was attacking the Oathol'o Church and attering his blasphomics and giving dispensations to Kings and men in power to

MARRY TWO WIVES AT ONE TIME

fer the honor and glory of God, Henry VIII. wrate a book on the seven sacraments, answering Luther's attacks upon the Church, and in that book, which was revised by that sainted map, Cardinal Fisher, Henry defended the Pope's supremacy as part of the Carietian religion. Therefore, up to the be-gluaing of the reign of Henry VIII., it was clear that Esgiand was Roman Catholic. Henry VIII., having writtin that treatise to prove Osthel a doctrine against the arch-heritio. Leo X., the Pope of Rome, sent him a congratulatory letter, and in gratitude for what he had done gavehim and his posterity forever the title of Difender of the Faith. It men would only think and read, if they would only study history as it was, then they would see things in their proper light. They now came to a very sad partien of the history of Eagland.

HENRY VIII, WAS UNDOUBTEDLY A CLEVER MAN,

but unfortunately he was not a good one. He fell in love first of all with his ewn brether's wife, and, after a dispensation had been granted, he married Catherine. After a time he tired of her, for not being a good man he could not be a faithful husband, and his fancy had been caught by a young damael remember that after many years of marriage, with not one werd to say against his saintly Queen, that King got a scruple of conscience, and wrote to Rome to grant him a diverce. Rome replied that it would look into the matter, but Henry could brook no delay, and ne peosuee

BOME STOOD UP FOR THE RIGHT

of one woman, oppressed and uniefended, against the might of the King and his Parliament. Henry proclaimed himself the head of the Okurch in England not only in tem-porals but in spirituals. He would not three them with the rest of that long history, but would ask them to remember that although Henry threw off the supremacy of the Pope he was not a Protestant in the present accept. ation of that word. He did not believe in the religion of Luther. Ho believed as far as he could in the doutrines I had to request the British fishermen myself and dogmas of the Catholic Cnurch in a few instance to make room for our peebut denied the Pope's supremacy. After Henry came the boy Menarch, Edward VI., and of this short reign all that was to be said was that the condition of things as under Henry continued. Then Queen Mary came, and they may say of her chance. My request was promptly complied what they liked, but at all events she was with as usual, and the reports in such paralogitimate, the legitimate daughter of Henry | graphs as you have shown me are extraor-VIII. She was a Catholic and a Roman Catholic, and she restored the old religion, and directly she did so all things came back just as they were before, and that showed that it was no new religion forced upon the peeple. Mary died, and in Nevember, 1558, Elizabeth was proclaimed Queen. It was net fair for non Ostsellos to say that they

GOT THEIR RELIGION FROM HENRY VIII.

-they got it from Qaeen Elizabeth. If things had gene on as they were in the time of Henry VIII, there might have been amongst Protestants at the present day true Bishops and true pricets, and the true living Presence of Jesus Christ, as in the Greek Sobismatical Church. Qieen Elzsbeth, when she came to the throne, began in a very willy manner, and did not at ence say she was a Protestant. It was only by degrees that it was found out, and when the Bishops of Bugland found what Elizabeth's religious sentiments were all except one refused to crown her. One alone-and he repented of it afterwards-weull consent to and wish to incit, the people to extremes. pented of it siterwards-weull consent to and the boot in the people to extremes, and minimum of Causda rairoad and effer people, the most profoundly Caristian on the orown her Queen of the country. Once These merchants are comparatively few, and bonds held in England, and when we overrun face of the earth, have been all uted with the people, though very good hearted and Canada are we to permit these obligations to every kin i of sorrow, barbarous and refined, a short time the world was astonished to see genist themselves, are mostly ignorant and be cutstanding and valid against the United for centuries. Race and religion is their inthe change so easily made, and the religion of POTESTANTISM ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PAR-LIAMENT. It was not done all at once, but step by step. For months after Mary's death the only appearance of change was the nath of supremacy Not till the 221d March, 1559, did the command appear to communicate in the two forms, and not till August in the same year were the images of the saints and of our Blessed Redeemer broken. Then followed the two great Acts of Parliament, the first being that of the Queen's supromacy in matters of religing, and the second providing for uniformity of worship. How were those Acts of Parliament passed, and by whom ? Was it about by the Courch England, or with its content No. The Bishops in convocation were against them, and as a result they were all suspended and sent into exile, or punished with death. Then came those

trine, adepted by the English and Soutch " refermers" that yows were sinful and not binding, that convents were abedes of Satan, and that to destroy them was blessed work, it formally disavewed. But en what principle, we should like to ask, de High Churchmen, who point with pride to the Aoglican Sisterboods as a proof of their Oatholicity, treat with cold disdaln and neglect the Abbet Llanthony and his fel ow-monks? Surely, if it is right and praiseworthy for a woman te be a nun, it cannot be wreng for a man to be a monk. We imagine the principle which for they are popular ; it is not convenient to recognize Father Ignating.-Catholic Times,

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE. The Commandant of the Indre on the Bay

St. George Outrage.

SYDNEY, CB., June 4. - The French warship ladre, Commander Murquis, which was recently reported to have created consternation on the so-called French shore Newfoundin his Court, Anne Boleyn. She saw what land, is now here. In an interview regard kind of man Henry was, and would be his ing the reports of his ship's deing. Com-Queen er nothing. Need he tell them the mander Marquis became very indignant and upshet of that terrible history. They would said in explanation : "The rights of our people on the French shore have been established by treaty and indisputably recognized for two hundred years. These rights include the first privilege of taking fish by our people in the bays and harbors of that coast. When the British fishermen are there at the same time as our people, they must make room for the French and accord us the first chance. That has always been our recognized right, and when a British war ship is on the station her commander always sees to it that this is respected. All we have to do is to draw the attent on of the British commander on the station to any complaints that we have and the cause is removed.

> WHY HE STOPPED THE ENGLISHMEN FISHING "But this spring there happened to be no British war ships on the cosst, none having arrived when I was there, and, consequen ly, ple. There were at the time probably five hundred nets set in Bay St. George, but I found it necessary only to request the removal of about a dezan of them in order to give the French fishermen a fair dinarly ex ogerated for political or trade purpises. Our fishermen are only on the share and exert their privilege for a th rt seacoast chiles would be because she knew time each year ; last year about a month, this year only about fifteen days; never longer than two months ; only for that time do we interfere with the British residents fishing In every spot of the waters."

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

"What might be the political or trade purposes to which you referred as the cause of these exaggeratid reports ?"

"Well, I observe in one report that as an all-ged consequence of the action of the French authorities, the merchants of the cenet are refasing to pay duties on the goods land-ed there now, that they set the Newloundland Oustoms authorities at defiance, and even demand a refund of duties paid by them for many years past That accounts for the milk in the coccanut. I think. The merchant : of that shore are not in hearty accord with the Colonial Government at St. John's,

Lather called him an ass, he was no such ; gagements be liable to release by competent | John's Nfid., say that in the House of Assem- | places under the fond belief that they are authority." Alene, apparently, among his bly last evening Mr. Carty, parliamentary land, flowing with milk ont honey. The cer-brother-prelates, the Bishop of Lincoln sug- representative of the district of St. George's respondent was one of those deluded people. gested that a vow was made to God, and was Bay, questioned Premier Whiteway in refera matter of conscience. We expect that the ence to the entrages committed on British out some capital and paid 1,600 dollars for a Protestant party will go into convulsions of residents. Mr. Carty read a message which farm, but this, after working for a couple of rage over the fact that another of the prin-be had received from the Prefect Apestelle of years, he was compelled to give up after losing object of the "glorious Refermation" has St. George's Bay, wherein he stated that all his money upon it. For the same farm, he been quietly shelved. The Lutheran deco armed French marines went in boats to declarer, 100 dollars could not new be got and read a notice to the inhabitants to take ap their nets immediately. THE MAGISTRATE'S COMPLAINT RECEIVED. The Premier admitted having received a

telegram from a magistrate at St George's stating that a French armed officer landed and read a notice to the people, and did not deny that armed mainers went through the harbor and ordered the fishermen to take up their nets. The Premier read a letter from Mr. Carty, demanding, on behalf of the peeple whose net were remeved by the Fronch warship Indre, compensation for the lesses which they have sustained by reason of such removal, and also demanding compensation for the lesses which the owners of the lebster frotories sustain by reason of the factories being closed by order of the British ships of

WAT, If the Imperial Government is not in possession of the foregoing facts, the blame entirely rests with the Government of New-

CANADA WOULD BE INVADED

are true in every particular.

If England Should Lovy Tribute on the American Scabsard.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- During the discussion of the Fortification bill in the Senate an amendment to increase the appropriation for rified sea coast mortars from \$250,000 to \$400,000 gave rise to an argument in which she exposed condition of American seaports was described by Messre, Dawes and Hals and their apprehensions were ridiculed by Mr. Cockrell. The latter, commenting upon a remark that an ironclad of even a fourth class power could levy contributions on the seaboard cities, said that he would like Great Britain to levy a war contribution of even a nickel on New York. Toat act would be fol-lowed by an invasion of Canada and a confiscation of every particle of property owned there by Great Brit in, amounting to billions

WHAT WOULD CANADA BE DOING ?

and billions.

Mr. Hale remarked that the Canadian offset would make no figure in the question, beosuse if there were any hostilities between Great Britain and the United Status (which he prayed would be averted) England would assume in advance that the United Status would take possession of Canada, and one reason why England might be driven by force of circumstances to exact contributions from that she would lose Canada. The United States could not recoup upon her by taking Canada, because the tie which held Canada to Great Britain was very small any way.

He believed that the annexation view in Canada was certainly enlarging and becoming more powerful, and that Canada would in a peaceful way and at no distant day come to the United States. But if hestilities should occur, the first thing that would happen would be the occupation, overrunning and annexation of Canada by United States troops, and England's only offset to that would be her opportuities on the seaceast cities of the United States

THE OUESTION OF THE BONDE DDEET.

Mr. Cookrell-What would become of the obligat on to be paid ? There are millions and millions of Oanada railroad and ether

but he was quitely undeceived. He brought armed French marines went in beats to declares, 100 dollars could net new be get places in the harbor, where British fishermen | One of the reasons he alleges for the failure to had nets set and ordered them removed or | make anything on the farm was the deficiency they would cut them loose, and th t a French of a mony currency in the reigon where he naval officer, armed, landed at Sandy Point had settled. Barter of produce is the methed oblefly in vogue there, it appears ; and it further seems that in this sort of traffig the old settlers are too much experienced for any new-comers. The writer has had to give up the farm, and is new thrown back for support upon the earnings of his sons, who have shaken the dust of Oanada off their feet and crossed into the United States. He spoke of several English families who have been taken in in a similar way, on the strength of representations made by interested persons. Yarmouth is, if the writer of the communication he not merely describing it out of his own sense of disappointment and loss, about the very last place in the world an Irish farmer should desire to plant himself in,-United Ireland.

A Priest's Gigantic Work.

Rev. Father LeGoff, a missionary who has lived among the Indians at Cold Like, in British America, for many years is on his way foundland. The telegrams already forwarded home frem Montreal, having accomplished in one year the gigantic work of enriching the dialect Montagnais with five most important and imperishable volumes, viz : 1. A complete Grammar.

2. A complete course of Instructions containing one hundred sermons on the principal trath of religion.

3. History of the Ancient Testament. 4. A manual of plety containing prayers, catechism, hymne and other exercises of plety in ordinary print.

5 The same manual in syllabic characters. When we consider the amount of patient and unwearled toil necessary for such a stupendons work in the short space of twelve months, we are convinced nothing short of supernatural motives could have observed the author in his labor of love. The task of revising and writing anew his manuscripts, assisting and being presont with the print re and publishers in order to avoid confusion in such an extended work, will but faintly convey an idea of the labor ontailid.

An Equitable Proposal Rejected.

LONDON, June 5.--The House of Commons in committee on the Tithes bill rejected by 240 to 187 a propesal for an equitable revision of tithes in accordance with the altered condition of husbandry. The division was taken under the closure rule.

Bismarck's Work in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, June 5.- The Hamburger Nach richten Bays : "If Prince Blamarok enters the Retonstag he will never engage in party politics, but he will slways freely express his views regardless of the Government. He will especially try to show that the state police in Aleace-Lorraine cannot fuldi their objects owing to the renewal of the settlement treaty with Switzsrland which Prince Bismarok terminated in 1889."

Oardinal Manning and Ireland's Sorrows.

LONDON, June 5,-Oardinal Manning in a letter to Mr. O'Brien says his reading of the Canadian bonded debt held in England? lat r's novel has more deeply than ever im-Would we permit that debt to be held as an pressed him with Ireland's inextricable serrows. The Cardinal continues :--- "The Irish people, the most profoundly Christian on the



3

DAST ALL PRECEDENT I OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Zducatienal and Obaritable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-wheiming popular vole, and

Its present Charter ending January 1st, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY BRAWINGS the GRAND EXCLOSIONARY BEAMING take place Semi-Anuraly (June and Be-comber), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER BRAWINGS take place in each of the schor for months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Options Is Orleans. La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and sontrol 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 fac-similes of our rignatures attacked, in its advertisements

JA Energy

Commission ora

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lolieries which may be presented at our counters. R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisions Nat'l Bb.

PIERBE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Banb. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Oricans, Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1896.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars. Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Lighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

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Address M. A. DAUPHIN. New Orleans, La.

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In passession first ? Like all Protestants there was ne consistence in what those people said. What they denied in one breath they sfirmed in auctuer, and had continually to shift their ground. With regard to what may be called the outward change of faith in England, it was said that it was brought about with the free and deliberate consent of the Bishop in convocation. They would deal with that point that night. They had seen wast kind of men the Norman Kinge of England were. Somehow or other it always seemed to be.

A FAILING OF THOSE KINGS TO ENVY NABOTH

his vineyard, and they were not content with the supreme temporal rule, but always wanted something beyond it ; but the Church was a good kind monarch, and nover forced very hard measures on Kings and Princes. . She slways tried to humour them, and so she granted great concessions to the Kings of England, but these Kings went a little too far, and so in the reign of Edward III. there was passed that Act of Proviso which enacted that the Pope of Rome should not send any more Cardinals to take possession of the sees of this country. The Pope would not, of course, accept that Act, but to a certain extent he waived his right, and allowed certain privileges in the way of nominating Bishops to the Kings of England, but those Bisheps were never to take possession of their sees or to be ordained

WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ROME

of their appointment. An historian of our day, whose erudition may be relied upon, Mr. Green, in his "History of the English People," said the failure of that effort to challenge the power of the Pope showed the amszing power Rome had acquired from the unquestioned supremacy of as many ages Up to that time it was clear that the Church in England was thoroughly Roman Uatholic. There was but one religion, and the Uhurch which taught that religion was governed by Bishops and Archbishops receiving their jurisdiction from Rome, and they all preached and taught one and the same dectrine, and held exactly the same faith that Osthelics now held. He would prove to them that their forefathers held that belief. Some little time before his death in 1456 they found that William Wayne Reete, the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, had bound the Pre-sident and Fellows of that cellege to say certain prayers for himself while living and after his death, and also for the King and the benefactors of the cellege. They were also to hear Mass once a day, and every day kneeling to repeat the Rosary. And after High Mass they were to pray, "May the seul of our feunder William, and of all the faithful departed, by the meroy of Ged rest In peace." Did that look as though

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAS BOMAN CATHOLIC

at thot time or not ? Then they came at last to the reign of Henry VIII., and there again they found Roman Cathelicism written on every coin of the realm. There was not a penny in their peckets which had not got Roman Oatholicism written upon it, in the Lutin words, or the initials F. D., which algolited, Defender of the Faith. In answerg the question as to whom and by whom that title was given they would not ge inte any romantic history, and would appeal only

gion established by an Act of Parliament. And yet after years and years of persecution they found at the end of the reign of Queen El zabeth that only half of the English people adhered to the new religion, and the other half secretly remained Roman Catholis. Even to the present day they found Roman Catholisism wiltten on their language. Why did they call certain periods of the year Michaelmas and Christmas, and so on ? The meaning of those names were the Mass of St Michael and the Mass of Christmas Day. The belief of a people may be rooted out, but it teek a long time to root out the traditions that peeple from its language. He would take them once more to the chief Protestant church of London, and he would ask them how much of Carlstanity they found in the pagan images and in the mural decorations of St. Paul's, that great and glorions temple in the city of London. From its decorations it might be taken for a heathen temple. They could see there the difference between the eld religion and the new.-London Universe May 24

British Bounce.

LONDON, June 4. - The Times declares that the order to despatch American ornisers to Behring sea smacks toe much of the methods of the first Napoleon in dealing with weak statesmen and that if the order is executed armed French officer landed at Sandy Point British men-of-war must follow : "We can only imagine," the Times cont nues, "that pressure from Irish Americans has induced Mr. Blain to withdraw from his apparent dearra for diplomatio settl ment. We believe tion of war. Until this moment France England will agree to class for time seals in never set up any claim to any response in Name the open sea but such an arrangement must be international and cannot be imposed upon the world by American gunboats at the bidding of Mr. Blaine.

Anglican Bishops and Sisterhoods.

The Upper House of Convecation has been discussing the question whether the Church of England should "definitely oxtand" to Sisterhoeds their care and guidance; and they have come to the conclusion that women any romantic history, and would appeal only to plain, provable matter of fact. When the optar into "life.lang engagements to the Henry VIII was a young man, although work of the community, previded such en-

excitable ; while they are entirely dependent | States ? Do yeu suppose that we would not upon these merchants, who have grown condemn them, that we would not appropriate wealthy from their labors, and whose influence with them is almost supreme."

ANTICIPATES NO TROUBLE.

" Do you auticipate anything like serious trouble with the English on account of this, or the establishment of the Freuch canneries on the shore ?"

question of her debt, owed not to the British "None whatever," replied the command fovernment, but to private individuals, er. "Our relations with the English resl would be a question for negotiat on; and it is dents of the coast in question and the people by no means certain that, if the negotiations at St. John's have been and are the most resulted in the absorption of Canada by the amigable. All we ask is our fair rights. United States, there would not accompany which have been freely accorded us in the that a provision that the Unit id States should past. There is really nothing to make a fuss assume the debt.

VIOLENT NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSPAPERS,

HALIFAX, June 4 -Newfoundland news papers received to-night are filed with violent articles regarding the French outrage TERIBLE CODES OF PERSICUTION. Lat Bay St Goorge. The St. John's Herald which were necessary to support that new rell. [declares that the "abduction of a British constable by a French fishing vessel and leaving him on the lonely Red Island was only the beginning of outrages. It asserts that there was not a French fisherman within two hundred miles of Sandy Point, Bay St George, the spat where the Britishers were compelled to take up the nets, etc., on the 23rd ult. This seems to refute the statement of Commodere Marquis, asserting that "he simply requested some of the British fisher men to remove some of their nets to make room for French fishermen."

For years past Red Island, which is sixty miles distant from Sandy Point, has been the only station visited by French fishermen. Even this station is not up to this date occupied by the French this year.

WAR AND BLOODSHED.

The Herald declares that this entrage upon the Imperial and celenial rights was aggravated in the highest degree by the circumstances of insolence and violence which attended its perpetration. "An armed body of French marines," it says, "went in their boats to the place in the harbor at Sandy Point, where the nets of Newfoundland fishermen were set, and there and then, under the very guns of the British warship Pelican, ordered them to be taken out of the water. Having foreibly usurped Britain's maritime jurisdiction the French next proceeded to assert a territorial jurisdict on, when a fully and read to the assembled British citizens a command to take up their gear. These acts of violence constitutes such a contempt of British authority as to amount to a declara. never set up any claim to sovereignty in Newfoundland. They landed their armed marines in order that they might set up an authority te exercise a coercive jurisdiction."

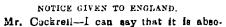
The Herald goes on to declare that the people must fish; that they will defend themselves and any further interference must re-sult in bloodshed. On the events of the next few days hang the issue of life and death in the colony. If the blood of Newfoundland's sons is spilled and Britain looks on at the sacrifice the Herald fears that the long affection of two centuries may be quenched in the besom of the people.

IN THE NEWFOUNDLAND ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, June 6 .- A special from St. | been timpted to emigrate to out-of the way

heritance, but a day of restitution has nearly every dollar of preperty there without assuming one cent of oul gation to anybody? Mr. Hale-By no means. But I am certain of this, that it Canada comes to us by peaceful processes we will assume her debt. Mr. Cockrell-There is no doubt of that. the empire."

> tomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MCGALE'S Butteraut Pille.



Mr. Hale-If she should come by war the

lately certain that there would be no such ver y negotiation, and I want England to know today that, in that event, we shall take Canada with all that she has, without any kind of obligation to mortal being, national or individual. Canada knows that as well as we do. and England knows it. The discussion was continued on the general subject of coast fortifications, but without further special allusion to Canada and Great Britain. It was participated in by Sonatora Cookrell, Dawes, Hale, McPherson, Gorman, Plumb, Dolph, Reagan and Platt. Finally the vot ; was taken and the amendment was agreed to-24 to 22,

The Duke of Orleans' Manifesto to His Sympathizers.

PARIS, June 4 .-- Upon his relaase from prison at Olairvaux the Dake of Orleans said he regretted having to leave France. The Duke de Laynes accompanied the extled Prince to Basks, whence they started for

Eagland. The Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies intend to propose that the Government declare a complete amneaty.

The Dake of Orleans, in a manifesto to French conscripts, says the sorrows of ex la are a mere exchange for captivity. His ardent desire to serve the count y is unchanged. He asks his dear comrades to keep a place for him and he will come and take it for God and

Friction in the Cabinet.

highest authority that in the cabinet council to-day Mr. Balfour objected to the shelving of the Irish Land Parchase bill which was proposed by other ministers desiring precedence for the bill compensating publicans fer reveked licenses, the latter bill being new. shelved. It is the case that a considerable degree of friction exists in the cabinet. Mr. Goschen announced that the Govern-

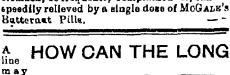
ment would proceed with the Parchase bill on Menday next.

for France.

Emigration Mirages.

A gentleman favours us with a lean of a letter which he has received from a cerresresolve to pondent in a place called Yarmouth, in Neva, Scotia, which helps us to realise a little of the accept a h a disappointment which men feel who have

ceme. I hope to see the dawn and I hope you will neo the noon tide of the day when they are admitted to possession of their own soil and the administration, as far as possible, of their own local laws, while still sharing in the legislation which governs and consulidates The disagreeable sick headache, and foul





is the traveler's favor-ite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest ; to the fortile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minnespolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wabpeton, Devil's Luke, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a Vin be remembered as the damper of life-tme once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; res-tore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the aspitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you vanta freefarm in a lovelyland write for the HAND "Great Roservation, readitand OF

FORTUNE!

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REMEMBER that the paymen) of Frisce le **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickots are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware or all imitations or anonymous schemes.

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

Irish Industries.

Hon. P. A. Collins, in an interview regarding the industrial movement in Ireland, and In relation to the ostablishing of factories in that country, says : " The Home Ruls movement has done a great deal for Irish industries by stimulating enterprise and widening the market for the manufactured goods. That market can be widened indefinitely for certain kinds of Irish goods, but it must be done almost wholly upon commercial and mercan-tile lines. Patriotism, race feeling and sympathy may exist unbounded, but they are sentiments, and sentiment can't purchase goods if it doesn't know where to find them. There is no royal road for industries. Profits fellow ingennity, economical production, anterprise and advertising. If we are to have a great world's fair in this country in 1892 or 1893, the Irish exhibits at it must be worthy of the race. If this opportunity be let slip it will be a very serious setback. I can see no reason why Ireland should not manufacture all the clothing, hats, beots and shoes worn by the people, as well as many of the agricultural implements used, and most of the househeld furniture. Foreigners get all the profit nearly on these things now. If there is not Irish capital enough to go into the boot and shoe and other manufacturing business, there is enough capital and enterprise here to de it. From what I have learned of late here there are Irish-Americans here, practical and prosperous toot and shoe manufacturers, who see their way clear to build factories in Ireland, where they will teach and employ a great number of the poorer people, and produce goods cocaper than the people new get, pay good wages and make good profit for these investing their capital.'

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23, 1889.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Genilemen :-- We have now used your Refleoour about three months. It is very actisfactory, Our audience room is 50x60 fb., and the ceiling about 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted admirably by your 60 inch Reflector.

Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, J. H. HOLMES, Chairman Building Committee Third Congre-gational Church.

Dear Sire :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neathers and brightness.

Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNE, Pastor Third Congregational Charge

LONDON, June 5 .- It is stated upon the

AND OATHOLIG JHRONICLE

C. C. M. She and the state of the second

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ennity.....\$1 00 It net paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. WHELLAN & Co., Proprietors of The THUM WINNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-band, P.Q. treal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAYJUNE 11, 1890

Untario Elections.

The great straggie is over, and the Mowat Gevernment has been surt sized triumphantly. The Canadian Knownethings, who have been masquerading under the name of Equal Righters, have been snowed under. Mr. Mereditb, who allowed himself to be mounted on the Protestant horse, by the Hamilton Spectator and the Mail, has been rented, his forces scattered and his own reputation irrefrievably shattered. His eccupation as a leader is gene. He did not realize that the day has passed for appeals to fanaticism in Ontario. He had not ordinary asgacity, not to speak of astuteness, to understand that the slamer of a band of bigots was not to be mistaken for the voice of the people. It may In this Province gave rise to the anti-Catho-He agitation in Ontario and elsewhere. That can be no valid excuse for a gentleman in Mr. Meredith's position lending himself te any scheme of retaliation. A deleat of Mr. Mewat in the recent elections would have been a calamity. We venture to predict it will be a long time before any party leader presents himself before the electorate in the alster Province en such an issue as Mr. Margdith affered the people. As for the - Equal Righters, they have figured for the last or tics, writers, posts, gather there, and all The ignominious failure of the move. are under the spell of the heart-moving solment is a orb. if Octarlo and to Canada. They made a grand tolurge and stuck in the reverence rolgus so appresse that the audimud. There let them remain.

Mr. Mercier's Joke.

remnant of his own out of the voracious | miration on the pious peasant's hand. maw of the Merclerites. Time, place andcircumstance of the plundering of the contract-Premier, Mercler, Beausoleil & Oo., were mention was to be beld, a royal commission issumarkably well; they locked wise and ad- will be well taxed to provide accommedation jearned. The Opposition in the province [fer its numerous visiters.

WITNESS should be made a genuine tragedy for the Government, so the Hon. Mr. Lacouts. Q.C. Senater, appeared and informed the Commissionare that Hon, Mr. Taillon was then ready to be examined, and was anxious to state under oath that he knew nothing of the \$10,000, nor of the pretended altempt to

bribe the Opposition. The Commissioners would not hear him. They were begged to give him an audience the following day. No, that could not be permitted, they were requbited to listen to him on Saturday, but all in wain; they would not hear him at sll. They were urged to adjourn until the fellewing Monday at latest. That was found inconvenient by this Rayal Commission, that was to have preceded at lightning speed. but they would and did adjourn until Tucadag, when the Provincial nominations will be going on all over the country, and nearly every public man ecoupied cliewhere, mest of them miles away from the olty. So ended the first act of Mr. Mercler's little comedy. The electers will, no.doubt, take a hand in the performance, and on the 17th instant, by calling up majorities against the Government and its candidates, will show hew keenly they relian the joke Mr. Merdler

The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play.

has oracked at their expense,

While we saw in our Protestant contem porarian snearing references to the "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammargan, we refrained from references to it till trustworthy accounts had reached us. These are now to hand in the Liverpoel Catholic Times of May 30, wherein we read that the testimony of the most trust-] display. The line of march was longer than worthy visitors whe have witnessed the play set; mistruit and suspicion at rest, The Very Rev. Alphensus O'Neill, Superior of the Passioni te in Au trails, lecturing on this | Oanadian friends excel in the gorgeousness subject is taly at Sydney, stated that he went be all very well to say that the Riel agitation to Ober-Ammergan in 1871, strengly pro indiced. He feared that he might see something which would wound the religious ausceptib lities of Ostholics and afford non-Cathellos cause fer adverse comment. All his prejudices were quickly corquered and his faars soon dispelled. He witnessed the play in 1871 and 1880, and on both occasions the accemblage was stilled and awed by the tosaes presented before them, and in the specially pathetic parts he saw strong mon weeping like ohildren. Attita, emnity of the representation ; the feeling of ence never even thinks of demonstrations of applause. The unaffected plety of the actors, and the all pervading air of selemnity raise the Passion Play high above the most power. fal and the most thrilling theatrical perfor-

Under the pressure of public indignation, at mance, and the whole effect is as deeply mov-She scandal brought out by the sworn testl- | ing, so soul-stirring, that the scenes and incimeny of Mr. John P. Whelan, in the Supe- i dents linger in the memory of the spectator rier Court, the Previncial Goverment has felt | to his dying day. Is will be remembered Itself constrained to do something to appeare that the Prince of Walss, on seeing the perpepular wrath. The personal friends and formance, was so much affected that he sent favored suite of Mr. Premier Mercler were for Joteph Megel, who enacted the part of shown to have bled unmercifully, a public [Ohrlit, and taking a coatly ring from his own contracter, whe was trying to get the floger, placed it with words of praise and ad-The play is really a religious ceremony, and the actors never during their lives forget the presentations made to him, for Irish Oathelio or, were minutely given. The amounts were responsibility which rests upon them. The specified. Names of the recipier ts, Langeller, Vienna correspondent of the London Times Oarriere, Pacaud and the law firm of the asserts emphatically that in private they lead, without exception, exemplary lives. "The fiened either in the witness bex or in the chief actor is a man whose while existence interviews published in the daily press. has been ennobled by the awful part which Sums of \$1500,\$2,000, \$5,000, \$16,000,\$15,000 he has been colled upon to enact for three and even \$30,000 were mentioned with painful decades in succession ; but so it is with them minutness as to their disposal. As a result of all, and a stranger has not been many hours all this, the public were informed, with a in Ober-Ammergan before he learns that the great flourish of trumpets, that an investiga- pepulation of this village form truly a peculisr people." The fact is, the people are ed, and a most therough and satisfactory | simple, sincere Catholicr. Their knewledge probing of the whole affair had, to the very | of the world and of books is limited, but on bottom. Things looked serious for the Mer. [the sacred Sorig tures they are wonderfully ofer beedle brigade, but those whe expected learned. As Father O'Nelll happily remarkthe affair to materialize were not acquainted | ed in his lecture at Sydney, they live in an with the Premier of this province. They atmosphere of native art and native plety, knew him as he appeared weeping over the | The very approaches to the village, with the repe that had hanged his brother Riel, they Stations of the Cross Instead of mile-stones might fancy him as he faced a deputation of and the statues of the saints for guide posts. oredulous Hibernians, with solemn visage are characteristic of the inhabitants, and in and emphatic tene, pledging himself to give the village itself the front of almost every heed to their just demands for cabinet re- house is decorated with a orusifix, whilet presentation. They might bring to mind, there is not one in the interior of which the how, in his charming versatile way, he had great and pictures and statues of the saints ence informed the country that a set of are not displayed. About eight hundred pergentlemen whose petitions he had vowed to | sons take part in each representation ; married consider most faverably were a band of focla women are alone excluded. In the autumn and crasks ; but Mr. Mercier as a jeker they [preceding the play year, men of all ages, did not knew or at all events thereughly ap. | grown-up girls, and children have parts preciate. He chose the eccasion of the beodie allotted to them, the selections being made investigation, to display the variety of his by an examining committee of eighteen memresources, the humoreus side of his character. Ders. All who are eligible aspire to be in People expected a tribunal of judges. He | time enrelied in the cast of the Passion Play, appointed a pair of partizan lawyers whem and it is regarded as a disgrace to a family if the Prevince will be called upon liberally to one of its members be altogether excluded remunerate. He provided them with a good from a share in the representation. The partisan secretary, and gave them two good sctore are monthly Communicants and each partizan prosecuting attorneys-all that was of them approaches the altar on the morning in due course, but the cream of the jeke came of the performance. On that eventful day when the proclamation of the scope of the Masses are celebrated from turce to five a.m. investigation was set forth. A public paipi- and the faithful setist at them with fervent tating with expectation, as to what was to be | devotion, Soon afterwards all repair to the anearthed, were then informed that an all building in which the representation takes that had been exciting their natural curiesity | place. On the last performance close on five or their justifiable desire to know the true thousand spectators were present. Over one inwardness of, there was to be no investi. thencend were visitors from English speakgation at all ! The whole thing was to be a | ing countries and amongst them was the selemn farce, about the \$10,000 which Mr. Dake of Edinburgh, who was accompanied Pacaud admits he received from Mr. Whelan. | by his children. The tableaux and the scenes It was a serious business to see the Govern | were presented with artistic ploturerqueness ment sot in so disgraceful a manner, in broad and meving dramatic effect. The Oruciday light, but peeple had to laugh all the fixion was unspeakably realistic, and whilst same when the Commissioners met, with their | it lasted sobs were heard from all parts of secretary and their alterneys and their staff, all parts of the building. The play will be It was on Thursday of last week. They took performed on every Sunday in June, July. their scats, they read their commission, it August and September, and on seven week gave them nothing to do, and they did it re. days. During that period the little village

sheatrical performances, It aimed at keep- writing. ing the theatre pure and teaching whelesome

lessons of morality by means of the miracleplays or " mysteries." The licentious spirit as many as 26 living children. One man had of the times forced it to abandon this undertaking. Let us hope that medern carlosity has a showing in social statistics need 'not and sensationalism will not prove fatal to the fear comparisons on the score of right con-Ober-Ammergan representation. There is | duct with any nation in the world, certainly some ground for apprehension on this score. Tourists and French as there are

gradually transforming the village. The hamlet," writes a correspondent, " has now the look of a rising Spa. Advertisements of famous champagne brands, English seaps and Populi, Vox Dei, been more emphat cally oyelss, American sawing machines and tebaccos hang everywhere about ; there is a bookseller with Tauchnitz volumes and French novels in his window; there are aheps full of wooden knick-kacks familiar so tourists in Switzerland ; photographers abound, and in the new hotels, waiters with white ties serve the customers in diningrooms which embellish the sites where ten years ago steed oew-sheds." The simple rusticity of the inhabitantsel Ober-Ammergan | is that they are not worthy of confidence, not will ere long be a thing of the past; their religious carnestness will, however, we may feel assared, prevent them from converting the Passion Play into a mere theatrical performance unsuited to its sacred and selemn thome.

Fete Dies.

On Sunday isst the procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament was held in this city. Never, perhaps, in Montresl, was the feast celebrated with so much magnificence of gaual, and the members of religious and other organizations fiking part; was larger than we have heretofore seen. Our French of such pageants, in honor of the festivals of the Chorob, but on Sunday last the Irish Oatholie contingent was not at all behind. There was only one feature in any way regrettible, and that was the departure from the usual practice of placing all the Irish Catholic congregations behind the Dais. St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Anthony's, although forming different parishes, are all members of the one family, and should endeavor to be so regarded. Even in religious ceremonics, such as the procession of last Sunday, it is hatter for them not to scatter their forces. St. Patrick's made a grand display, but had the effer parishes abave mentioned, with their numerous asse clations, instead of being here an'd there in the march, been in line with their own peer le, they would have presented an . WPear ance of atrength, respectability and religious ferver not seen to be forgetten. Fith an Dowd, who invariably headed the Irlah contingent in past years, was, although much improved in health, not able to cocupy his name place in the procession; his absence was the subject of many regrets.

Defeat Mercier.

We again urge upon our readers to leave nothing undone to insure the deleat of Mr. deroler and his government. The contemp-

extant example of the spirit which the Church | ality, not excepting the French Canadians.] to the Ottawa Government, for any intelligent endeavoured in fermer days to infuse into At least that is our information to date of

> The number of applicants down to the Drivilege." present time is 1,580, some of them having 26, but only 16 survive. A country which Nebedy ever gave the persons you mention oredit for sincerity. And, as for excepting Mr. Meredith, the Agnestic, he was no more sincere than Oreighton, his fugleman. But

person to believe that such puliticians as Mr. Ursighton and Mr. E. F. Clarke were in

sarnest in demanding the extinction of clerical

Tut, tut, man. What is the use of making

a gazabo of yearself, because you knew how?

as the Mail, with charming cander, says :-

"He was the speaking tabe of the Ottawa

Government, and the people in the most em-phatic masuer declared that in their opicien

Quite so. If the Opposition and its alles

were snowed under it was because the people

knew they were not sincere. Even were they

sincere, the result would have been the same,

only more so. A sincere rateal always de-

But above and beyond all is the great fact

that the old Reform Party of the Upper Pro-

vince has by its manhoed vote assured the

people of Lewer Canada that they could not

be led astray by the ories of bigotry, inteler-

ance and fanaticism. They have extended a

fraternal hand, so to speak, across the bloody

obsem, and by their votes declared their trust

trymen. All hener, therefore, to the Reform

But we cannot part from our friend the

Mail without a word as to the concluding

paragraph of the editorial from which we

"A radical change in the political situation

is imminent. The retirement of S: John Mac-donald, which in the natural course of events

must shortly take place, will throw one if not

both of the old factions into a state of confus-ion ; and it is highly desirable, in the interest

Just imagine that poor creature, Dalton

What sort of a dispensation would that be

which should be delivered by a man who

speak against Rykert-Orangeman, boodler

stump the country against anyone who carried

the banner of reform ? If the Mail desires

horn, but it should beware of false notes.

1886.

Opposition.

Mai.

219

114

acc.

366

657

285

1.229

25

383

-81

· 1u

457

293

486

88

800

"Entargling the feet of Justice in the tolls of law."

and confidence in their Oatholio fillow-conn-

he could not be sincere."

read arloht.

party of Ontaria.

may be.

have quoted. It says :---

The Bigots Rebuked.

Never, perhaps, in the recollection of the present generation has the old maying, Vox proved twan in the recent Ontario general elections. The voice of the People is the Voice of God. Manhood suffrage for the first time in the Province delivered a verdict, and that verdict was a terrible rebuke to the bigots. We could admire them if they were oredit of mistaken zeal. But knowing them, and knowing what they were siter, we must concar in the verdice of the electorate, which worshy of ballef.

Of course it is quite usual and quite natural that the organs of the defeated opposition should frame excuses and strive to break the fall of their friends. Among these the most amusing is perhaps the Toronto Mail. One can almost sympathias with the Ne-Peperv pump with its shrick of a dry sucker, while poer Ned, at the handle, endeavers to pump enough water to quench the thrist of the warment Equal Righter. But the spring has ran dry. The man who sunk the well chose the wrong spot, and his auger wasn't of the right sort. But, chaffing apart, the Mail admits in it: ewn way what amounts to a confession of failure. Listen to it :

of this province in particular, that men of Mr, Dalton McCarthy's stamp should have a jband "Mr. Mowat's remarkable victory, which will make his term as Premier extend over the in framing the new dispensation, whatever it long period of twenty-two years, was due in the main to the fact that the people have confi dence in his individual probity. His adminis tration of affairs has been singularly free from scandal, and it must be admitted also that his as Sholly wrotelegislation has been progressive, and, on the whole, well in accord with the spirit of the people and of their institutions.

And this was the sort of Government which the Mail did its level little best to defeat ! Why did it not say this before, not after, the lactions ? But---

"On the other hand, omitting Mr. Meredith himself, the Opposition is weak and lacking both inability and experience. The important trusts which devolve upon a Provincial ministry are unquistionably safe in the hands of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues than they would be in those of the men who form Mr. | Beneeforth Dalton McCarthy is a dead duck Meredit i's immediate entourage. Again, it in politics, and if he is too narrow between was evident form the optiet that the platform the car for duck shot to take effect let him of the Opposition did not fit in with their thank a merciful providence for having made past. It was hard, considering their relations | bim se, say his prayers and go to bed.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

40

1890. Constituency. Government. Opposition. Government. Maj. AddingtonReid..... 200 Lyon..... Algoma, E. W..., Oommee.... 314 Algoma, Wood..... Reamb. N Wood.,... 626 Hardy Brant, S Hardy. Fraser.....Biggar. Dack. Brockville.....Fraser.... Bruce, N......Porter (E.R.)..... 289 221 Bruce, C..... Dack..... O Connor..... Bruce, S. O'Connor.

LITERARY REVIEW

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Pab. Co., Lowell. Maga.

This dainty little magazine is replate with good things for June. The serial "Forstold by a Gipsy" reaches a climax of interest. Other charming stories and poems up to the usual standard make up the number.

AMINTA. By Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., Arch. bishop of Halifax. New York : D. Appleton & Co. Montreal : W. Foster Brown & Co. 223 St. James street, Montreal, Oanada.

This, the latest contribution to the native poetry of Canada, is intended as its reverend author states in the preface not " for the light and thoughtless, but for these who, having reosived a liberal education, reflect at times on the unrest of modern intellects, and seek to learn something of its cause. Having thus serves to be hanged ; an insincere rascal may given an idea of the intention of the work, the be let go with a reprimand. That is what prefatory or dedicatory sonnet to St. Cecilia henest bigote. We could give them the the verdict in Ontarie means to those whe may be quoted as a very good specimen of its poetio merita :---

ST. CEOILIA.

A SONNET.

A shell lies silent on a lonely shore, High rocks and barren stand with frowning brow,

Whither no freightel ships e'er turn their bow Their treasures on the fated sand to pour ; Afar the white-robed sea-guil loves to soar, But pure as victim for a nation's yow

A lovely maiden strikes the shell and now Its music charms, and sadness reigns no

Thus Obristian poesy, thus on pagan coasts, For ages mute had lain thy sacred lyre, Untouched since from the prophet's hands it

fell, Till fair Cecilia, taught by angel hosts, Attuned its music to the heavenly choir, And gave a Ohristian voice to Oleo's shell.

The work is divided into three books, and the publisher's imprint will wouch for the neatures and attractiveness of its get-up. The price, \$1, places it within the reach of all.

CHBIST ON THE ALTAE ; INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SUNDAYS AND FESTIVALS OF THE ECCLESI-ASTICAL YEAR.—By Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, D.D., Bishop of Burlington, Vt. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Ber ziger Bros.

In the preface to the above volume it ir McCarthy, having a hand in anything except, stated " This is not a work for the priests and the religious of both sexes only, it is intended principally for the people, and for these who are called to instruct them." A visit to the Holy Land, undertaken, as the author states, in the hope of making more real and life-like the could not find time to visit Welland and descriptions and incidents portrayed in the book. materially assisted the object in view, and defender of the Jesuits-but who could namely, to interest and hold the attention of the reader while aiming at his higher instruction. The ecclesiastical year is here divided into four to be believed, let it not talk fustion. It may parts :- That from Advent to Leas ; that from culte naturally desire to toot the McCarthy Lent to Trinity Sunday from Trinity Sunday to the autumn part ; and from the latter to the close of the ecclesiastical year. For those who are accustomed to the perusal of devotional works and to find comfort and profit in the meditations that naturally arise in their minds as the result of such reading, this work will supply a want, while to the artistic mind it recommends itself by the beauty of its outward appearance, the richness of the binding, the quality of the paper, clearness of the type, and by the numerous illustrations in which it abounds. Besides two chromo-lithographs, it contains sixty-three fullpage illustrations of the Holy Land and of Bible History, ornamental initia's, tail-pieces, etc., and is altogether a triumph of the publisber's art. 119

the head of a government for the next five years, previncial bankruptoy is inevitable. Nothing could be more striking than the con-trast between the business like management reakless corruption of the Meroler party in Quebeo. By all means lat good men be elected to the legislature, or we shall be financially ruined in this Province. The name of Mr. Matthew Hearn, Q. C., is mentioned as a probable candidate in Quebec West. He is an eld liberal, and would be a vast improvement en the late member, Mr. Owen Murphy. Mr. Hearn is an honest man, a sound lawyer and a vigoreus speaker. He will not telerate any boddling, and will not be connected with any boodling, and will not be connected with Lambten, E....H. Mackenzie..... shady transactions. The name of Mr. Phelan, of Waterloo, has also been montioned In connection with the representation of Shefferd, We fear the report is too good to be true. Mr. Meredista and report to too good to the domain and th was made to prevent any such canditature as government, should Mr. Phelan come forward he will be elected by a aweeping majority, and give us another representativo of whom we may feel proud. If every man does his duty in his own locality, the influence of our people will be soknowledged in the future. Let the ery be all along the line, "Turn Mercler Out." Twelve Children in One Family. The prolific qualities of the French Canadian race are something wonderful. Some time agu the Hon, Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebec, offered a free grant of 100 acres of land in that Province te any resident of it who is a father of twelve or more children born of a lawful marriage. The number of applications he has re-ceived since is so large that the Premier is be-ginning to think that he has made a serious mistake; and, if shis continues he may run short of land i All the applicants so far have doly proven the justice of their claim, and some of them have over twenty obildren. Every one belongs to the French Osnadian class; and if the people of the same element who have removed to the New England States are equally feound, Uncle Sam will find his family a quickly growing one.

With reference to the above, olipped frem the New York Tablet, it may be as well to remark that the first person to make application for the bounty of a hundred acres was an Irishman, whose name is J. O. Neville, of Derohester street, Montreal. Throughout the province the number of Irish applicants

Parab. S..

Peterboro' W...

Wentworth.

presentations made to him, for Irish Oathelle Cabinet representation, must not be over-looked. Under the oriticism of Hen. Mesers. Tailion, Flynn and others, the glaring mis-management of the affairs of the Province is being made apparent. With Mr. Mercler at the hand the matt five mark five from the mark five the hand the matt five from the mark five the hand the matt five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five the hand the mark five from the mark five McLaughlin.....Craig..... -14 100 Naira, Pacaud...... 342 494 Rorke(E.R.)Creighton Baxber....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth......Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth.....Biyth...Biyth...Biyth...Biyth...Biyth...Biyth...Biyth...Biyth 121 Halton......Kerns..... 163Ostrom..... Hastings, W....Biggar..... Hudeon. 40 Hastinge, E..... Vermilyea..... Gibsor,.... Huron, E.....Gibeon. Huron, W.....Garrow. Rose Grabam. Hilliard. Mescham. Lanark, N..... Oaldwell (E.R.)..... 18 Leeds Preston acc. Ross. Waters 312 442 120 Norfo k. N..... Freeman Norfo k. S.... Charlton Norfolk, S.... Charlton Northumb'l'd, E..... Willoughby. Northumb'l'd, W.Field.... Ontario, N....... Clendenning (E.R.) Untario, S.... Dryden 210 Gould.... 63 Dryden..... Ottawa.....Bronson 887 Bromion..... Mowat. Oxford, N...... Mowat 800 950 McKay..... Armstrong..... 105 102 'E....Kidd (E.R.)..... 'W....Stration.... 375 Ballantyne.... Blezard 19 Stratton..... Presectoro W....Strauen Presectt......Evanturel......Johnson.... Renfrew, S....Dowling...... Kenfrew, N......Dowling..... Russell......Robillard.... Simcoe, E......Miscampbell Simcoe, W.....Wwile Eventurel rigue..... 180 MeAndrew..... Murray..... 90 Robillard.... 330 Simcoe, W......Wylie 220 5.361 Victoria, E....Campball..... Victoria, W....McKay (E.R.)..... Waterloo, N....Suider. 415 Master.... 721 Morin. MoMahop..... 380 Awrey...... Gushris..... 8... Awrey..... Wallington, S. Guthrie...... Wellington, E. Clarke..... 670 Claske.... Wellington, W. Allan. 800 York, E.....Smith. York, W......Gilmour. 520 Gilmour. Widdifield.... 750 Government..... Government majority 26

TORONTO'S PAUPERS.

Professor Goldwin Smith on Destitution in that City-Undestrable and Destrable Immigrants.

TORONTO, June 9.-At the final meeting of -90 Associated Unarities to day Professior Goldmin Smith made an address, in the course of which he said : "We could not reject the evidence of the figures before us, which 355 proved that semetime during the winter sea-32 ion not less than four per cent, of the population of Terento had been receiving relief of 112 some kind. But let me repeat what was said 259 to those that expressed incredulity or anger at the time, first, that the more acceptance 122 435 of relief in a special emergency does not constitute a pauper; secondly, that we have no reason to believe that distress has increased 119 In Teronte out of proportion to the increase in population ; and, thirdly, that it is more 448 tuan likely that a large number of the distreased in our case are immigrants, or at least new comers to the city. Whether the community will benefit by the restric-507 15 580 247 tion of the labor market, it is no business 458 of ours to determine. The line we have 239 taken is smply that of warning against un-92 suitable or unserviceable immigration. from 419 both of which distress has arisen and burdens have been out upon the charity of the city. 348 We depresate, though we ought not, per-15 haps, severely to blame, the ever zeal of 223 agents of steamship companies anxious to get 107 passengers for their lines. We deprecate Gov-71 ernment aid to immigration so far as our province is concerned, and without prejudice 229 to the requirements of any prevince, like Maniteba, whese circumstances may be differ-378 ent from the ethers. But if immigrants come 124 of their own account and with a fair assur-51 ance of employment when they get here, 475 144 this is a part of the Queen's Domin-253 ions, and there is notning whatever in their class or calling, maybe, to warrant us in driving them away. The American 833 590 legislation against contract labor, regarded 78 220 fremour special point of view, is the very reverse of wise since it excludes just those 42 454 immigrants who are assured of employment, and therefere cannot be burdens on charity 840 here.' - 32 143

He warned Oanadians against the evils arising out of horse racing which, he said, makes England the blackest of all gambling hills, and spraking of the spidemic of strikes in Europe, which has extended to Torente, he warned social leaders who spend their holidays in Europe to remain at their pests of duty.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.

At a meeting of French-Canadian ladies, which was called by Mrs. Grenter, it was resolved to have a grand feativil at Schmer park on the 24th of Jane. Mrs. Grenier will preside at the refreshment table and Mrs. 104 Justice Jette will not as treasurer. Mrs. Quimet, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons, will head the Tembela, Mrs. Hon-J. R. Thioaudeau and Mrs. O. A. Gecficien. will preside at the flower tabe. Mrs. J. A. Laramee has charge of the los cream depart-ment and Mrs. G. A. Hughes that of the sigars. A list of all the ladies who intend helping the lady presidents will be given at seen as all the arrangements are complete.

had made up their minds that the farce i. The Ober-Ammergan play effors the sele are in a higher ratio than any other nation.

versiby,



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, e rength and wholesomeness. More comm.csl than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in man and ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

(Continued from first page.) ROME'S RECRUITS.

DIFFICULTIES OF MARRIED CONVERTS.

In these cheps and changes it must have been the married convert whe suffered the most. Matrimeny, which doubles joys and halves serrews for mest men, had other arithmetical problems for bim-how to make one leaf feed two, and feed the ohildren with the fragments that remained. One such diergyman is reported to have found his way to the workhouse; but if so, he went there secretly, or from rich Cathelics shall be rcquired the reason why.

THE FATE OF THE MAJOBITY.

in fifties these ex-clergymen have gone into professions and trades-toilsemely beginning a new life st an age when they might think of rest and cf reward. Barff became a professor of chemistry, and a great discoverer in that capacity; Mr. Freeman quarries marble; Mr. Keike crame; Mr. Gresham Wells is at the Bar; Mr. Bliss searches the archives of Reme for the British Government: Mr. Marshall and Dr. Maziere Grady and Mr. Little have done journalism-all on our staff; Mr. Bedford, Mr. Cansby, Mr. Hunnybuy, and scores of others teach ; Mr. New became a solicitor before he became a priet; Mr. Aymer Vallance advises and writes on decoration ; Mr. Rose disguised himself as "Arthur Sketchley," and Mr. Walbecome Conculs in foreign parts; and others inspectors of schools, and these have no bitter medel than Mr. Scott Nasyuth Stokes-a convert before he took Anglican Urders. These are a few names and cases which come to mind as illustrations of the careers chosen by these exiles of conscience. Others of them, with that imaptitude which is no shame, but rather a sign of predestination; to the clerio, have failed to get a footing on the road to secular success. Gpulent ence, they now live on incomes not larger than those of artisans, silent martyrs in an age of neisy needs.

THE STRANGE WAVE OF MANY CONVERSIONS.

The Anglican rectories thus emptied of their plous folk were soon refilled. Patrons had no difficulty in naming successors to those whe fled. Some churches, indeed, and some districts were affected more than others. St. Savienr's at Leede, for instance was started under Dr. Pusey's direct aneplees to show that High Churchiem was a really workable religion ; and the plok of Oxford's zealons young men in Orders were sent down to do wonders among a manufacturing population. No fewer than seven of these chosen once were received into the Cathelio Church by ene man in one year-The man Newman, and the year 1851. In London the Church of All Saints, Margaret street, yielded as large a barvest, including Oakeley, Garside, Cavendiab, Verney Browne-Cave, Nichols, Biddleston, Hunnybur, Gresham Wells, and Orby Shipley. In many cases Au, lican Sis-terheods "went over" with their chaplains, and members of congregations with their clergy. Semetimes it happened that the ex. parson returned as priest to the scene of his former parasonic lubors, and reconciled many a laggard to the Church. Canon Shortland, for instance, was first a Pretestant curate in Perzapoe, and then for half a lifetime a devoted O thelia priest. Some of these left their living quiety, and dropped at once out of the world's ken. Over others a keen con-treversey reged. Same were abused, some scolded, some mocked, and others decently mourned. To some almost a public funeral was given ; as when the Guardian, with good feeling, wrote : "Our readers will ere this have been grieved to learn that men, whose familiar and much respected names we cannet write without pain and sorrow, have deserted our branch of the Catholic Church for the Roman. The Church of England is poorer-let us not besitate to own it-by the less of Mr. Wilberferce, Mr. Allies, and Mr. Stuart Bathurst. We lament the secession of men who weresence the salt our communion." MR. FROUCE'S BITTERNISS OF FEELING. We have already done that generally vaim thing-we have invoked the name of the future historian. We limagined him delving for materials of rare interest among the lists of these who have been briefly called "Rome's Recraits," But, in truth, the living historien has already been at work, forestalling hif! treatment of Tractarianism in bis " History of Oar Owe Times," we need have no quarrel. But what about Mr. Jamos Anthony Fronde, whose stiltude is one of indifference, almest of contumely ? It must be pointed out that Mr. Froude is even less impartial on this topic than on any other. He was once proud to belong to the mevement which, in his lent allegiance, he belitiles; he ence leved and served the wen whom, in his lost fealty, he seeks to lower. It is his story, but it is not history. Of converts (and these include a brother, nephews and nieces of his ewa) he is sternini, and he lets the readers of a maga-zine know it. The seed sown by Cardina! Newman, he says. " is still growing, ohle fy in families of the better classes, as they are called among prople who have money enough to live upon and nothing to do." The movement towards the Oburch thas affected at present the idle and the ignorant, and has left anyouched the industrious and the intelligent, Great lords and ladies, weary of the emptiness of their lives, have gone to the Ohurch of Rome for a new sensation." As a result of the conversions 'wives have quarreled with their husbands, and husbands with their wives; the son has been set agains the father, and the father against the son; theusands of house helds have been made miserable by young people being dissatisfied with their spiritual condition, and throwing themselves upon Oath lie priests, because same epicopal ordination, has a Catholie they require, as they fancy, something deep-er and truer than was enough for the last relatives on the roll; and many a minister

century." It would be difficult to pen sentences less adequate or more grotesque, WACTS CONTRADICT BROUDE'S ESTIMATE.

It was Mr. Bright who once described the titled classes as persons who "go about from place to place in seroh of some new pleasure they are weary, but with the weariness of satisty." The purposelessness of fashien-able life comes under censures more convincing than his who lodged in Piecadi 19, belonged to "the best club in London," loanged in its smoking-room, liked dining ont, fieled at Llandudne, and had a pleasant home in Lancashire. It has converse from the consciences of these of its votaries who feel called te a higher life and capable of parer pleasure. Such consures have been also inspirations and mandates to "great lords and ladies" without number. The Marquis of Ripso, who has ruled India; Lord Bury, whe gave good service was rendered undesirable only by the multitude and the magnitude of his other ecoupations ; Lord Emly a Postmaster-General ; Lord Lyons, the best ambassader of medern times; these are our "idle and ignorant ones.1

ANOTHER CHOPOR LIST.

Nor, leaving official life, need we blush for the empty days of "great lords" from the Marquis of Bate, whose diligence as a student is illustrated by a dezen volumes in a difficult department of learning, to the Earl of Ashburnham, or to Kord Braye. They who have turned saide from the pride of life which they had the means and temptation to gratify, and who, if only as private oltizons, have dene "the trivial round, the common task" with rare devotion to duty, are not among the least meritorious of mankind. Many names scour : the late Earls of Galusboreugh and of Dunraven, the present Earl ot Denbigh, Lord North, Lord Henry Kerr, Lord Charles Thynne, Sir Paul Molesworth, Str John Croker Barrow, Sir Richards Hungerford Pollen, Sir William Percival Heathorts (Keble's patren), Sir Vere de Vere, Sir Philip Rose, Mr. Wegg Presser (who represented Rerefordshire in Parliament), and Sir John Simeon (who represented the Isle of Wight); the Hon. Colin Lindsay, a former 'President of the English Ohuruh Unien ; and hundreds more to stand beside.

THE MORE DISTINGUISHED AMONG THE WOMEN CONVERTED.

But women as well as men are indicted by Mr. Fronde. They, too, have sought for "new sensations." Yes, "new sensations" in the s'ums of London had a Marchioness of Londonderry and a Marchioness of Lothian : "new senestions" in days of labor with the pen had Lady Georgiana Follerton and Lady Herbert of Les and Lady Gartaude Douglas, who have done much to fill the purse which feeds the poor; "new sensations" in abase-ments and denials and sacrifices, if not sought, have not been shirked by convert Duchesses of Norfolk, of Argyil, of £thole, of Buccleugh, of Hamilton, and of Newcastle, Every grade of the peerage yields similar illustrations of a love of lowliness in en environment of splendor.

THE DBMOCBACY OF HEAVEN.

Had the Apostles, like so many of their successors, statted a newspaper, St. Fani, as Its editor, could have descanted on the "aeble women not a few" who even then were added to the Church. We, in dealing with duchesses, slide under his shadow, who was, nevertheless, the Apostle of the Gentiles- not the genteris. And had a correspondent re-minded that chrenloler that the soul of a rich man-that Damaris herself was no dearer to heaven than her hand maiden-the editorial note to that heter might have stayed as a standard till this hour, and would be quoted by us here. It is the appointed mark and glory of the Church to preach the gorpel to the poer ; but the democracy of heaven, unlike that of man, knows no exclusiveness ; there is room in d'aradise for even "the upper ten.'

REVELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE WORLD. in our own-that t appeals only to the uneducated and the superstitious-led him to point to Damaris then, and leads us to point to ducheeses now. Then, as now, it was the common people, most of all, who heard the converts who can be given in such lists as " Rome's Records," here to these the relation as has been well said, which the Court Guide bears to the people of Eogland. But the names of the people of England no book can hold ; nor would the greater part of them, even if accessible and wieldly, illustrate the point which an article of this sort seeks to prove. In one sense the Church needs not such witnesses as have the ear of the world ; but they need the Church, and she needs to be causl to their needs-to the needs of all. Could the religion that is Osthelio depy itself even to the wandering woman of the world? Ask the Cardinal Archbishop, bend ing with benedict one over the death-bed of Florence, Marchleness of Waterford.

hes a wife or children-whem he perhaps drops at the door of the Oathelic Church on Sunday morning, when he goes on his way, a I tile wourily, to his own pulpit.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

To say that religious bitterness is a thing wholy bygone, would be false. But Mr. Frouge's ploture of family divisions-though his rhetoric is as fatal to the early Christians as it is to us and so the divine declaration that "he who loves his father and mother more than Me is not worthy of Me," is a picture out of draw ing and out (f tone. Sorrow may endure for a night in the dwelling of the neophyte, but joy comes in the morning. The first societ has been laughed at, mourned for, and finally followed. A clorgyman, who dares not break the news of his impending change to his wife goes to the presbytery to take advice, and meets in the priest's ante-room his own wifewho with the same intention, and the same Fast, has come on the same errand. Pages could be filled by records of joy and peace following on these dauntless deeds which seezed to threaten only sorrow and confusion.

CALUMNY BEFUTED BY FACT.

"The ignorant and the idle." These are the words, and they de cribe themselves. We meet them by no hooliw phrases. We have given instead names which stand for learning and labor. And for each letter of them we could give new names to slay over and over again the already slain. Mr. Froude sits down in the same club with Mr. Aubrey de Vere; and does he know what great Herrary traditions and and what great performance, too, are the inheritare nd the hard earnings (f him whose praises have been ung by poets from Landor to Swinburne. Mr. Freude reads Punch, and has heard perhaps that Mr. Burnand's many activitics include the control of a paper from whose staff, forty years ago, Dickey Doyle retired rather than travesty truth. Miss Adelaide Proctor made verses, and Mr. Coventry Patmore is a poet greater than his time. Dr. St. George Mivart's name needs no bush among acientists ; nor Lady Butler's among painters, nor Pugin's among architects, nor Mrs. Bancrofs's on the stage.

All these have cast the die and parceled out the day. Overcoming the timidity and the inertia which persuaded Keble that, though it saw not the way out of the controversy with Rome, he orght to stay where Providence placed him (and it might have been in a syna. gogue, these, and their comrades, bravely thought and bravely did. They saw great responsibilities shead of them, and they did not quail. Not that first day's work only, dread as it might be, was in the hears of the neophyte. As one of their own poets has sung:

Who knows what days I snewer for to day Giving the bud, I give the flower. I how This yet unfaded, and a faded, brow ; Bending these knees, and feeble knees, I

pray,

'Oh, rash ! (I smile) as one, when Spring is gray, Who dedicates a land of hidden wheat.

I fold to day, at altars far apart, Hands trembling with what toils? In their

retreat

I sign my love to come, my folded art. I light the tapers at my head and feet, And lay the crucifix on this silent heart."

IT MEANS ANNEXATION.

Commercial Union's Prophet Tells Whatthe Mowst Victory Will End in.

NEW YORK, June 9.-Mr. Erastus Wiman was yesterday asked by a Herald reporter to give his opinion in regard to the elections held threaghoat Ontario on Thursday. "Un-"Ūnneusl significa . o ," he said, "should be attached to the triumpa of the Liberal party in the local elections held on June 5, by which the provincial Mowat Government was sustained and a defeat administered to the Tory party of a most an quiv c I character. The statem, t to excite the utraloyal element by the introduction of (qual rights or Jesuit quastion has significantly failed, and that disturbing element in politics is evidently pretty well anowed under.

"The consequence of this liberal triumph will be very influential toward encouraging The reproach made against Christianity in hetter commercial relations between the St. Panl's days, and social Cathelicity with. United States and Canada, for although this question was not at i-sue in the recent elec tion, the triumph of the Liberal party will greatly encourage the movement toward the most intimate relations with the United States; taking shaps and form at the general word gladly. These are received into the parliamentary election, which is the next Church in their thousands every year. The corflict in the order of time and wherein the trade question will be paramount.



L. E. N. PRATTE.

No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal Sole Agent for Hazelton, Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Dominion Organs.

The Orucifixion.

Painters and carvers d for largely in their re

presentation of our Lord's Crucifizion. In the

matter of his nailing to the cress, for instance

some represent the blessed feest fastened separately, others represent them one upon the other

pierced by a single nail. Mgr. X. Barbies de Montaul. c "Traite Pratique de la Construc-

corum, quod quatecur fusint, hec est ratio duo ausas afixi in palmis et duo in plantis'

Wedding Beception at Mr. S. J. Strvens's, Athens, Oat, 1799, Wm. Tennant, with Rev. Steel Dickson

future.

Tuesday, Std June, Mr. Olier Leveque, mer and others, was put on board the vessel in which the State prisoners, Thomas Addis Emmet, Arthur O'Counce, Thomas Russell, Dr. chant, of Montreal city, led to the altar Miss Har let Shea. The bride was lichly habited in blue silk and was gracefully waited on by two bridesmaids. The groom, vested in a costly black Emmet, Artnur O'Connor, Thomas Russel, Dr. Samuel Neilson, and their comrades were con-veyed to Fort George. Mr. Harrison is also a great grandnephew of Henry Joy McCr.cken, whose fate is so laconically described by Lawbridesmaids. The groom, versed in a costly black suit, looked remarkably well and was also sup-ported by two handsone groomsmen, who gratefully beloed him through the trying ordeal. The nuprial knot was carefuly tied by the R.v. Father Tonpin, of St. Patrick's, Montrea, in the presence of a large assembly of friends and less in his history of Belfast-"This day came on the trial of Hehry Joy McCracken for being in arms at Antrim on the 7th June. Being found guilty, the prisoner was hauged at five o'clock in the evening, and his body was given acquaintances. After the marriage ceremony the two made one, with a numerous suite drove to the bride's residence, where all partouk of a so his frisade." Mr. Harrison bas given splendid evidence that be inherits the spirit of deseuner recherche. his ancestors. He is a native of Belfart, s Protestant, and a graduate of Oxford Uni

making pedantic theories unfit for constitu-

maring potential theorems and for consister binnal government. Is would be madness so put such men in awthoring. Russians do not know what they was. They must then fore be ruled with a rod of iron. Referring to the (abor question, the Frince ridiculed the idea

that workmen would ever be contented, because,

he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke

against any dictation as to hours of labor and against neurping the rightful authority of

parents over their children Bismarck said Chancellor Von Caprivi was a perfect gentleman. He praised Em-peror William and said he was hop-ful for the

LEVEQUE-SHEA.

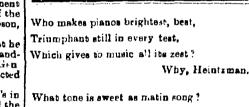
Immediately after breakfast the bridal party donned their traveling suits and started by G. T. R., en route for beautiful modern Athens in Leeds county, Ont., where, by special invita their honeymoon. At the Grand Central depot, as the poble iron harre slowly moved out, the happy couple appeared on the platform of the parlor coach and were greeted by a shower of rice, which their legion of well-wishers rained on them as a symbol of good luck in the new life that had just dawned for them.

On arrival in the superb town of Athens the cuotes St. Gregory of Tours (sixth century) and esteemed party were met by Messrs. Stevens and numerous other welcomers, who kindly conveyed them to the home of Mr. S. f. Fope Innocent III. (thirteen'b), who declare that the number was four ; "Clavorum domini-Spevens, where genial and social bienvenues awaited them in dozens. At 7.15 pm. an ex-quisite dinner was served to a large number of (Gregor, Turonen, De Glor, Martyr, c. vi)-"Fuerunt clavi quatuor, quibus manus confixa sunt et p-des affru" Innocent III. Sermo distinguished guests, among whom we univer of Rav. J. J. K. lly, P.P., of St. James Ohuroh, Osintown; Mr. L. Wilke and wife, Mr. T. Stevens and wife of Athens, and many others de uno marbyr.) In a foot note he quotes St. Cyprian in his sermon on the Lord's Passion speaking of the "nails" that pierced the feet, "Clavis sacros pedes terebrantibus" He continues: Texts are in The dining room and bridal table ware ele-

gantly and 'astefully decked with various odoriferous i wers, the aroma of which scented the coeffortable home. Dinner over, the joyout party retired to the parlor, where some time was given to instrumental and vocal music. Next day, in company with Messra. Stevens and others, Mr. Leveque and wife drove to the celebrated Charleston lake, whence they pro-ceeded by yacht to visit the Thousand Island and other places of interest. The happy young couple returned home Friday noon and were met at the depot by a host of friends. VIDI.

Treating Dog Bites.

A good thing toldo for a mad dog bite is to this the wound with powder and touch it off. Then drink whisky. This meets snake bites too. An efficacious and aboriginal plan is to procure half a dozen young live fowls, cut the kin from the side of one, and put the raw spot against the bitten part In a few minutes take another fowl and use it in the same way. Four will usually die, the fifth will get giddy. but not die, and the sixth may not be needed. Such a treatment for dog bites is handler than, and as reliable as, the madetone."-St. Louis Globe Democrat



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FATHER DAMIEN'S HOLY LIFE.

Another Protestant Scores Dr. Byde Severely SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 24th, 1889.

Editor of the Monitor-Dear Sir :- It is well known and can easily be proven that Father Damien arrived at the Jeper settlement on Molokai in 1873 (he had then been in the Sandwich Islands une years) and that he lived among le pers for twelve years, serving these so sorely efflicted people wish heroic self devotion, dressing their sores and assisting at the burials of the putrid dead, bef reany sign of the disease began to show it elf, and he was often pointed as a living illusteration of the non-contagiourness of leprosy by physicians who did not believe in the communicability of the disease by cont gion. The Reverged Doctor's statement that "Father Damien did nos take up his abode at the leper settlement till be beseme a lesper himself," would in the teeth of abundant and incontrovertible evidence that it is false, indeed seem strange, were it not totally so ipsed by his graver accusitions of immorality against one who a body had but a few moments before been carried to its final rest hg piece, an i whom every one, whether Catholic or Protestant, infidel or heathen, who knew of his self-sacrificing labors for sixteen years among the lepers of Molokai, parn unced a pure and saintly man. As Fasher Damien was ministering not only to the spiritual bus also to the bodily wants of men and women suffering from the most losthsome of diseases, his hands and raiment may not always have been spotless, though I believe his soul was, and to one who in stiff and snowy-white cravat to one who in still and snowy-white cravab occupies the pulpit of a fashionable church, he may indeed have appeared "coarse" and "dirry"; but of the two—a "coarse and cirty man" and a sleek, new starched, sily tongued slanderer of the dead, the former is to be pre-ferred. As to the statement that Father Damien had no hand in the reforms and improvements inaugurated, it is a fact that he was the leading spirit in every reform movement, and that it was through his untiring efforts and as a result of his constant pleadings with the Gov rument authoritie, that more food and clothing, better houses, ho-p tals, physicians and nurses were provided. With his own hands be built churches and schools, and he was at on priest, teacher, friend and nurse to the unfo mates, and oven colling-maker and grave digger This is the universal testimony of all who visited the island. Lost is be thought that this defence or one who can no longer plead his case before earthly judget-at the thione of God he will re ed nondvocate - comes from his oo religionists and is dictated by prejudice, let me state that the writer is not a Catnolic.

accord with monuments in sfirming this iconographic law, sires dy laid down by M. Didron, namely, that down to the thirteenth century

the nails are four in number, but from that on only three are used. It is even curious to learn. he continues, from a Bishop of Galicia, living at the time of the change, that it was the Albigenses who, among other conographic novelties, imagined and had adopted crucifixes with three naile The origin alone, notoriously heretical, sheuld henceforth cause such cruci-

izes to be excluded from our churches. The Moneignor blames Mary of Agreds and Pays the Roman Inquisition also blamed her for pronouncing in favor of three nails, contrary to the soundest and most venerable tradition. At the end of the thirteenth century, however, the new order of things was so far accepted that James of Varagine speaks in his 'Golden Leg

end" of one foot being placed on the other. and both pierced by a large hail.

Grant's Mother Was Irish. Matthew Simpson a respectable farmer of Golan, Parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, immigrated with his young family to America, settled on a farm in Bucks (ounty, Pa. His daughter Hannah became prominent Pa. as the mother of Gen. Grant, and one of the son was the father of the late Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia. It was from Grant's Irish mother shat be

inherited his unlikary talent, as his grand-mother's family were very talented. Gen Stewart, the hero of the soudan, was connected Grant was remarkably like the Simpson's in the formation of his head, thick hair and the

form of his shoulders. No family could be prouder of these Irish origin than the Simpson. Bishop Simpson faquenly visited Ireland. Some years sgo he and Dr. John McClintock, whose parents were

CONVERTS IN ALMOST EVERY ENGLISH FAMILY We have left ourselves little space to study

the light poured from the heavens upon this great wave of conversions and reflected all around. There is hardly s family that has not contributed a member, or many members to the Household of Faith. Take the names most familiar and sonorous to finglish car : Nelson is the nearest still to the heart of the nation ; and three of the present Earl Nelson's sons are among recent converts. Wilberferce is a word to conjure by ; it stands for unselfish devotion to the public good ; and three sens of the Pavliamentary Apostle of the Emancipation of the Slaves became Catholics, throughout life following in all unworlditness the example of a father who refused P ti's offer of an earldem. Even his son Samuel, whem an Anglican calm brother. With Mr. Justia McCarthy's Bishopris detained, contributed a daughter and a son-in-law to the Church. A grand-daughter of Weeley became a Catholic ; and se did a daughter of the Rev. Jehn Owen, the feunder of the Bible Society. Sir Welter Soatt's descendants are Oatholio ; his daughter's daughter having joined the religion which he affered to a generation that is gone. And in a granddaughter (of whem he was net worthy), Lord Byron, teo, has his repre-sentative in the Uburob, Lady Aune Blant. Mr Arkwright, ot Sutton Scaradale, is a direct descendant of the inventor of the Spinning Jenny. The Bar gave us Badeley, Repe Soett, Bellasis, Sir George Bawyer, and (only the other day) Sir W. C. Petherham, Ohief Justice of Oaloutta ; but its greatert names are represented in our ranks. Lord Kenyon gives us a grandson in Mr. John Kenyen, K. S. G. ; and Lord Elienborough a son in the Hon. William Towry Law ; Lord Onlef Justice Coleridge, Lord Chancellor Scherne, and Lord Onanceller Westbury, baye convert brothers. Mr. Glad, tone and Earl Granville gave each a eleter ; so did Mr. Speaker Brand ; and Mr. Speaker Peel gives censins. The Bishop of Rochester's only son is a Catholio ; and so is a son of Bishop Bremby. Mr. Mossman, whe was supposed to be one of the three mysterious Bishops of the Order of Corporate Reunion consecrated abroad, was reconciled to the Church on his death-bed; and the Rev. Dr. Lee, of the

" The removal of the religious cry involved in the Equal Rights movement threat med to opscure the main issue, but the quietus it received Tnursday makes it clear that the point to be decided by the Canadian people at the parliamentary election, which must now scon take place, is whether the relations between Canada and the rest of the continent are to be antagonistic and hostile, or whether there is to be the closest and most intimate re lations between that country and the United Stat . There can be no doubt as to the result now that the Liberal party has t iumphed in the local elections, not only in New Brunswick and N.va Sootia, but also in Ontario, and that a triamph is likely to be followed by equal success in Quebec, the elections for which will take place in a few

days. Mr. Wiman and that recent events greatly encouraged the belief that all the grave issues arising between the two countries would find an early solution in a onange of government in Oanada and the inauguration of a polloy which sheald have for its purpose a union of the commercial interests between the two countries.

Tipperary's New M.P.

Mr. Harrison, who was recently elected without opposition to succeed Mr. Mayne in Tip perary, is the gentleman who was prosecuted by Mr. Conybears for giving bread to starving pessants in Donegal. He is quite a young man, but the plucky attitude which he took upon the Irish question commended him to Mr. Parnell and the Jaish members. He is descended from an unexceptionable stock from a Nationalist point of view. One of his ancestors on the female side—William Tengant, et Bel-fast-was a century ago a leader of the people in the town of the Volunteers. He presided at a meeting of the first Belfast Volunteer Company in December, 1792, from which emanated one of the most famous addresses issued to the Irish Volanteers, and this address was signed by Wm. Tennant Again, on the 25th March.

from Tyrone, visited the homes of their fore fathers and spent a considerable time in the the very ancient Burying Ground of Starvahern, where many of the Simpsons are buried.

> The United States Tariff's Effect on English Imports.

LONDON, June 9.-In the House to night Mr. Charles Vincent directed attention to the fact that the House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill providing for enhanced prohibitory duties on cutlery, bin plates, and other articles of British export. He asked whether the English Government, having regard to the disastrous effect which the Senate's approval must have on Sheffield, the Midlands, South Wales and Belfast, would adhere to the view that the free import system of the United Kingdom precluded instructions to the British Minister at Washington to represent to the United States Senate the injury this would do to the interests of a friendly power which in 1889 gave a free market to £95,000,000 worth of competing American goods. Sir James Fergusson said the Government

bad not received a copy of the bill, and had not been informed of any important alterations therein.

The Bishop of Geneva.

PABLE, June 1.-It is reasonably certain that Mgr. Mermillod will be one of the coming Cardinals. He resides in Rome, and the news of his elevation to the purple has enchanted the French colony. The Nuncio at Lisbon will also be named Cardinal, and a Roman prelate whose name has not yes been made known. With these latest creations it may be said that the Sacred College becomes international, and among its members are represented France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, England, Belgium, Canada, America and Australia. There are necessary now only Irish, Swiss, Polish, and Urientel representatives to make the College complete.

Bismarok on Russia.

LONDON. June 10 .- A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has teen accorded an interview with Prince Bismarck. The Prince declared that no concession to the Nihilists were possible. Over-education had led to much disatisfaction in Germany, but in Ruesia it had led to disaffection. Further education was

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-D IF THEY DO; AND D--D D-IF THEY DON'T.

The Presbyterian General Assembly in secion at Saratoga has adjourned, having appointed a committee to revise the Westminister Confession with instructions to preserve the essen-tials of the Calvinistic system. Dr. Palton, the leader of the Anti Reversionists, declared before djournment that any Church had the right to alter its creed. This statement was received with rapurous applause and paved the way for solution of the vexed question.

Since the day when Boasnet wrote his famous " variations " to the present day, the fact of a church changing the tenets of its creed was conclusive against any claim it might make to be regarded as the Church of Christ. But the in-exorable force of logic has driven modern sectarice to adopt a more convenient theory of orthodox, and Presbyterians, the most ultra-dogmatic of all Protestant churches has at last yielded to the inevitable, alternative of death or sprrender.

If all Protestant churches have the right to alter their creed what becomes of faith? Their teachings are then mers matters of opinion, blind conjectures which can bind no man's con-science. Where is then the individual to find the necessary articles of his belief; for we must bear in mind that the Scriptures tell us that without faith it is impossible to please God.' In what respect, then, are the standards of the Presbyterian or Methodist or Baptist church entitled to more respect than the assertions Brigham Young or the ravings of Ingersol ? In

is not a question of honesty, but of truth. The Presbyterian church may change its creed; but whether it retains the "essentials of the Calvinistic system" or not, it stands con-demned by the common sentiment of mankind as a cruel and calculating torturer of consciences and the brazen spologist of frand and hollow dictatorial theology. A Reformed Presbyter-ian church is Calvinian in its grave-cloths, nothing more. -- Western Watchman.

In Obleage carpets are being sewed through the agency of electric power.

Respectfully. JOHN U. SCNDBREG. M.D.

Flocking into Oanada

WINNIPEG June 9.-Customs Officer Tennan', of Gretna, interviewed to-day regarding the truth of state month that numbers of Dakota settlers were crossing the line to seek new homes in Manitoba, said there was a large numher roporting themselves at the Castoms office. Fir ounday last week no less than seventeen tamilies, having 77 head of cattle, herds of hold eff ctw, reported and were passed. That way the largest number for any one day, but scarcely a week passed but several families crossed from the dom in of Uncle Sam to seek homes under the Union Jack. A large number if those crossing last week were going into the Dauphin distr ct.

Better for France to Sell.

PABIS, June 9 - The Economist Francaise. edited by Leroy Besullou, advocates the accept-ance of the English off-r to compensate the French fishermen in Newfoundland and to make a concession elsewhere. It suggests that England renounce the most favored nation clause in Tunis, which hampers French trade or concede territory in Gambis. It expresses the fear that unless France accepts a compromise she will eventually lose her rights without ob-taining compensation through the annex stion of Newfoundland to the United States.

Popular Science Notes.

The latest invention of musical Germany is a mechanical conductor, a figure that beats with the greatest accuracy and desired time.

Victor Meyer, in a recent address, declares that we may reasonably hope that chemistry will teach us to make the fibre of wood a source of human food.

A very ingenious instrument has lately appeared for showing the velocity and pressure of the wind. The effect is produced by the rising or falling in level of mercury in a trough.

In making charcoal for gunpowder it is always kept for three or four days in air-tight cylinders before eicking over, and ten days to a fortnight before it is ground. This, it is said, is done to counteract the well known tendency to fire if exposed too soon after it is made.

A new and simple method of measuring small variations of a length of a bar has lakely been devised by means of a wiregiving a determinate number of vibrations. When the bar expande the wire becomes less tense and gives tewer vibrations and there is a simple relation between the number of vibrations and the length of the bar.

Will Ohoke Off Discussion.

LONDON, June 9 .- The Daily News hears that the Cabinet has decided to pass the Land Par-chase, Titles and Licensing bills by the expedient of fixing dates on which all the remaining amendments will be forced through committee of the whole without discu-sion.



A PLINA FOR OLD OUSLOMS.

Our good old outsame ought to last Nor fall into disms, Tre links that bind us to the past No Irith hand should loose ; Alo true name spoit 10000; Yet they those usages would shirk Our fathers held so dear, And blash to speak, God bless your work, To may, God save all here.

Who'd fear to say God save all here!

- It is not sin or shame, If empty-headed bigot sneer Just ask him can be frame

8e+ -----

-6

W th all his wit a phrase to match-

So sweet to heart and ear-And cease not when you lift the latch

To say, God save ali here, Think not, you servile craven crew, Who crouch and oringe and crawl,

That't is a crime-with reverence due-The "Holy One" to call An honess neighbor's hearth to guard

On entering at his door, To bless the toiler's labour hard

Pray God increase his store.

God save all here ! what words of gold, Nought wanting or to spare-Whose every act was prayer Inspired by Heaven the sentence framed To greet, to bless, to cheer, How weak his faith who feels schamed To say, God save all here.

J. M'D., Dromod.

Haunted Church. The

BY JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER IV .-- Continued. "It may have been that. Indeed, now more fully remembering its contents, I am prepared to say it was. We occasionally have to wr.t. ictirs that are not pleasant. Mest firms have, But satisfactory ! We always give the utmost satisfaction te our olieut ...

"I am quite prepared to believe yeu do. I should be sorry to say or think otherwise. Buy the letter was somewhat unsatisfactory "te me." " As how !"

"Why, Mr. Lewis," said Charles, think-Ing that enough had been done for courtesy, and that it was quite time to come to business, " your letter speke of the funds lodged with you on my beheof having come to an end, or nearly so. Is that the case ?"

"If it were not, my dear young friend, we should not have written you to that effect." "I know-I know," said Cantrell dispatis-

fiedly. "Bat might I ask you a question, Mr. Lewls ?" "Of course; as many as you like. Why

mot ?' "Then might I ask-and I think you will excuse my patting it, it is so natural a one to ask-where did these funds originally come from, and why have they so suddenly stopped ?'

The question, in its force and directness, rather put out the junior member of the firm, and nemplassed him. Oantreli inferred so from his looks.

"Where did the funds originally come from, and why have they so suddenly stopped ?" the banker iterated.

"Yes; if you would pardon me for asking them, these are questions I should much like to have answered.'

"My dear young friend," said the banker, thoughtfully and cautiously. "when saying a mement age you might put as many ques-tions as you liked, I should have qualified the statement by saying that it shoul i be optional with with me to answer them. This is one I Cannot answer." "Ne? Why?"

"Well, really, Mr. Cantrell, it is not-in this present case-se much I would not as that I cannot." " Why ?"

"A sail r !" oried the young man, deubt-ing that he had heard him aright, but with a despairing sense settling down deep into his hears.

" Yes, a common sallor. On board ene of his Majesty's vessels, or a privateer, or some-thing of that kind. It so seemed to us at the time. We did not inquire which-it was ne business of ours."

"Ne, of course not," absently assented Cantrell. His head was swimming round ; he was anxious to go. For the moment it struck him amidst all his agony and humillation, amid all the downfall of his secret hopes and aspirations, that it was well that there was no listener-that Grossley was not there. He was overwhelmed with the ruin and shattering of the golden palaces he had long been rearing in his imagination-the household gods everthrown and destroyed.

A common sailor ! so the bapker had phrased it. Unconsciously, perhaps; but if his words had been barbed with mallos intint they could not have come laden with deeper psison than this simple statement was. He arose to go-not yet even fully conscious of what he was deing. "I suppose you will now receive the re-

mainder of the fand which we are under the conditions of the deposit empowered to give VON ?

"Perhaps I had better do so."

The banker sat down, and, opening a private drawer, drew forth his cheque-book. Ton glancing at the balance of the account in the ledger, he wrote out the chique for the amount and handed it to his visitor.

The latter gianced at it mechanically. It was for some five bundred pounds odd. In the downfall of the high hopse which his youthful imagination had for years been building up, the tigures had no weight with him.

"Well," said the banker, arising from his seat and extending his hand, "if ever you are in the neighborheod of this office again, we shall be glad to see you. And if ----At this moment the clark who had pre-

viouely entered bearing Charles Cantell's message again entered. He whispered some-

thing into the banker's ear. "Why, yes, cert inly," said the latter, unbeeding his unconcluded statement, "admit them at once."

The next moment and old man, with ene eye covered with a square piece of dark cloth, and with a young lady at his side, entered.

"Good-bye," said the banker, extending his hand hurriedly in the direction of the young man, without looking at him, and preparatory to his reception of the new-comors. "If you are in the neighborhood of this office ever again, call and see us !"

There was no answering grasp of his hand, and he was therefore constained to look in

happened to yeu ? Are you ili ?"

The banker pulled at the bell violently for assistance. For-his late visitor had fallin

back into his seat with whith face and apparently very ill. In answer to the summons, the same clerk

come rushing in. "This young gentleman has been taken ill

What shall we do ? Should you go for a declor ?" The clark looked at the youth in the arm-

chair, with head thrown back, and with evident indications of terror and fear overshadewing him, and muttered one word, "Brandy ?

From his fiorid and carbuncied appearance, it might have been evident to an unconcerned spectator-if such there were-that the clark had good reason to know of the efficacy of the medicine he recommended.

The young 1sdy whe accompanied the one eyed visitor had not in this time had sufficient relief from the embarrassment, occasioned by her introduction to an It was an abrupt question coming after the unaccustomed place, to take note of sur-

with these people ?" "There was a triog pleasant ; but as I did

not expect otherwise, that did not effoot me. It was not that, Frank." "What was it, then ?"

" That young girl that passed in, of whom you vooke. "Yas !" said Frank with sudden earnest-

ness. " Frank." said Cantrell selemnly,

that was the young lady I saw in my dream." "What !" said the former, with equal seriousness, "the yeung girl that---" " That took off the ring from the head pro-

truding above the grave-and-handed is to me," said Cantrell in subdued whisper that

was full of awe and terror. "Nonsense, Charley," said his friend with more or less of disquist and annoyance in his tones; "absurd ! You are labouring under some hallacinstion. Take these ears form on the some hallacinstion. Take these ears form on the some hallacinstion. for a spell, and see what effect it will have on your spirits. You are suffiring from close confinement and over-reading."

But Oharles Cantroll shoek his head.

'I den't knew what it means, Frank-Heaven knows I don't. Bat what I have told you is the truth. Just as I saw her in my dream, just so she presented herself in that digny effice. What am I to make of it ; What am I to think of it ?"

There was a tene of dread and terror and mistrust in his voice, so real and so unmistakable that his friend telt for him. "You are quite sure of that ?' he said

after a pause. " Oertain as of that sky that is above usof that river that flows beneath us-as that yes and I are speaking together at this moment. What am I to infer from it ?" There could be no answer to this query. Indeed, it did not seem in the wanderings of the speaker's excited thoughts that he expeoted an answer. The question was rather addressed to his own troubled mind than to his friend's cars. Wherefore both relapsed into their own imaginings, and save the neise created by the ears in the rowlacks, there was no farther interruption to their thoughts

There was much commetion among the residents on the backs of the canal and ended house on the canal had opened its doors to the unwelcome visitor.

In that singular manner in which people in tic streets, are accustemed to assemble, a large crewd had gathered in the early mernand tumultuous crowd, staring apparently at some object freshly taken from the smoothflowing waters.

By obance accessions the crowd was momentarily growing larger ; and, as is usual under the circumstances, the people on the entside became clamoreus to know what was amiss, and as, perhaps, a consequence, the most singular rumsurs were bruited about.

orushed to death.'

Suddenly a movement took place in the centre of the crowd ; a way was opened, and some of those on the outside, in the confusion attendant on the change, managed to pene-trate to the centre-to where the object of so much attraction and excitement was. And among others who did so was a tattered man, who had come on the entakirts of the crewd just as the movement took place. He did not appear to have much interest in the matter; but, perhaps from old habit, he pushed his way forward with vigorons roughness. "What is it, mate?" he asked, as he gained

the centre, "Don't you see what it is ?" said the

"Swarshy Bull," repeated the effiner.

1a 1 1 ?"

" All round the world." "Yes ; I guessed bim to be a sailer. But

where in Dablin was ne hving ?' "He was not living here at all, mate. He kidneys and disease of these organs lassened. must have only come here a day or two ago. I hearn his ship was about to be paid off, and and laying his hand on the other's shoulder. this's why he kummed, I suppose. But it must be only a day or two ago." " Hed he money !"

"Ah, lotz. Look at that !" pointing to a heavy gold ring that shone through the canal mud that covered the hand. "You don't

often see one like that athout money bein' be side it. Money ? I guess he had !' "He has none new, at any rate," said ene

"Ay, but who rebbed him ?" said the efficer rather suspicionaly. "How do you know he had money !"

" Because he was only paid off a week or two ago. Money! He must have had as much prize-money as would load a captain's

akiff' "Would he carry it about with him ?"

"He'll lose no more," said the officer;

"Friends? Ay, had he. I was one." "I did not mean that," said the officer,

"Sam the Swan !" exclaimed the new

comer, with amazement depicted on his face.

"Ay, it's me, Commodere, run sground here. An' here's Swarthy Bill a-lyin' up in

dock at last, Robbed and murdered; who

"Psha ! Nothing of the kind. I heard

that someone was found in the canal-fell in

er was drawn in by a passing barge ; but I

did not imagine it was Swarthy Bill, When

"I have been a sailin' up an' down. Some

"To meet him ?" said the Commedere.

"Ay, just so. I hearn he was about to be

"Where was I last night? On my way to Dablin. I slep in a hay-field all night. It

was not as pleasant as when we sailed up the

The Commoders meved uncasily at this

reminiscence; but the sallor tramp took no

cried he with sudden astoniahment. "Where

'It may be now, but it was his'n. I

"Som time ago. And you ?'

- Halle.

virtue,

"One con but where he is or ----

anchoring here !"

could have done it ?"

did he coms ?"

"Ay, alway did, always would."

"He must have lost it pretty often in that

GAUS ?" "It was his way, mats. He often lost meney. He lost thousands once in this city afore-hid it away, and ceuidn't find it again.

Thousands-prize money from many a French three decker and Spanish galicon." "but if he had any lately it must have been rebbed frem him, fer it is not in his possession now. Had he any friends ?" glanding at the dusty, waywern obsracter that was speaking to bim, with an expres-sion of quiet contempt. "I meant relatiens," Commedere ! You here, too ? Shiver my on the way down to Greenwich. timbers ! but we'll seen have the whole fleet

CHAPTER V.

THE DROWNED FREEBOOTER.

large cities, whether on the outskirts or in large crewd had gathered in the early mern-ing on the banks of the canal-an excited two ago. When did you come here ?"

times in luck, mestly out of luck. I came to Dablin now mostly to meet him.' fastening his one eye with singular and suspicious scratiny on him. paid off, an' I knew he'd come to look for me if he get foot on land." "Where were you last night !"

"A man had been killed-a man had fallen into the canal-a man had been drewned---

Pacific, Commodere, and peinted our guns on first kiss-with its glowing and tenching des-Oallae." notice of his former officer's motions, for a new object had caught his eye and stracted him with exceeding interest. "That's Swarthy Bill's ring, Osmmodore," did you get it ?" "That's my ewn ring," said Captain Phil in great contempt and disgust.

knowed it the minuit I saw it."

perly say-I don't see any reason why I there anything unpleasant in your interview Leastways, I never hearn him tall of having a brink, cold sponge bath on sixing, followed is, like his brether, a Ramian subject, but any ether.' by a vigoreus robbing with a dry towel not has chosen to make Lenden his house. He the coarse, the face and neck receiving their has devot a much of his time to the study of the coarse, the face and need receiving their fall share of the friction unless the skin be Koglish literature, and to such good very sensitive, in which case the bare hands purpese that he has written a velume of postry denoting literary ability of no mean of the pressure order. Mile. Raffalevich herself has trans-" Vague enough. Where has he been 1 ving

of work is taken off from the lungs and

LIGHT IN THE SICK BOOM.

Mr. John Dillen, M.P., will act as best man at the marriage of Mr. William O'Brian, M.P., and the coremony will probably be Dr. B. W. Richardson, in the course of a lecture on " Disease and How to Combat It," remarks as fellows :

social acenomy.

lated a number of Raginah works into French, especially books on political and

Cardinal Manning has warmly congratu-

isted Mr. O'Brien upon his appreaching mar-

prospective bride is now receiving the re-

ligious instruction necessary to her accept-

FATHERIOENIGS For For For Falling Sick.

TERVETONIU Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

Miss Granger, aged 17 years had frequent

fits and severe ones, a wild cry, less of consciona-ness preceded by sharp report; suffared for several years; fits every week. First effact; prevention of falling fits from first dose on, then

gradual disappearance of attacks. Mr. Euselius Hammel of St. Joseph, Kas.,

had falling fits every two months. After a short use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic has no attacks

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous

disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine

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WALLACE, daughter of John and Mary Wallace, who left Ballinasloe, Ireland, about six years ago. When last heard from-four years

years ago. which is heard from-four years ago-she was in situation with a lawyer's family in Montreal. Any information concerning ber whereabouts will be gladly received by JOHN HENRY Found Street, Slipe, Ireland. 43 3

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ness, Hysterics, St. Vitue

Dance. Nervousness, Hy-

pochondria, Melancholia,

Insbriety, Steeplessness,

ance of the faith of her intended husband.

performed by His Grace the Archbishep of "Stil. a custim prevails, despite all our Cashel. sanitary teachings, that the coopant of the sick room in the private house should be kept at all hours in a darkened room. Not riage to Mile. Raffslovich, and has promised one day in ton do we enter a sick room in that he will personally administer to the young lady the rite of Confirmation when she the daytime to find it blassed with the light of the sun. is formally received into the Church. The "Almost invariably, before we can get a

to request that the blinds may be drawn up,

in order that the rays of a much greater

healer than the most able physician can ever

hope to be may be admitted. Tec often the

compliance with this request reveals a con-

dition of the room which, in a state of dark-

ness, is almost inevitably one of disorder

everywhere ; foeds, medicines, furniture,

bedding misplaced ; dust and stray leavings

dark sick room; it is as if toe attendants

were anticipating the death of the patient,

and, it the reason for it be asked, the answer is as inconsistent as the act. The reason usually offered is that the patient cannot

bear the light, as though the light could not

be out off from the patient by a curtain or

screen, and as though to darken one part of

the room it were necessary to darken the whole of it. The real reason is an eld super-

stitleus practice, which ence prevailed as in-

tensely tost the sick, suffering from the mest

terrible diseases-smallpox, for instance-were shut up in darkness, their beds aur-rounded with red curtains, during the whole of their illness. The red curtains are now

pretty nearly given up, but the darkness is

still accredited with some mysterious curative

"A more injurious practice really could

not be maintained than that of darkness in

the sick room, It is not only that dirt and

disorder are results of darkness; a great

remedy is lost. Sunlight is the remedy lost, and the loss is momentous. Sunlight diffused

through a room warms and clarifies the air.

It has a direct influence on the minute or-

ganic poisons, a distinctive inflaonce which

is most precious, and it has a obserful effect

upon the mind. The slok should never be

gleemy, and in the presence of the light the

shadows of the gloom fly away. Happily,

toe hespital ward, notwithstanding its many

defects, and it has many, is so far favored that it is blessed with the light of the sun

whenever the sun shines. In private practice

the same remedy ought to be extended to the

patients of the household, and the first words

of the physician or surgeon on entering the

dark sick room should be the dying words of

William O'Brien.

The London Star says that there are in

Wm. O'Brien's novel many touches which to

these who know Mr. O'Brien are evidently

autobiographical. For instance, literature's

of rapture on seeing himself in print for the

first time-was doubtless suggested by a very

self. When he was casting about semewhat

hopelessly for occupation, he happened to be

in court when captein Lomasney-ene of the

Fenian leaders-was being tried ; the mase

inspired him, and he wrote a description and

sent it to the Cork Herald. It was accepted, and thus began Mr. O'Brien's connection with

journalism-an event that has done much to

shape the history not merely of the writer,

similar event in the life of Mr. O'Brien him

Goethe : " Mere light, more light !"

"In brief, there is nothing so had as a

in all directions

others ; but it so manifestly came hencetly roundings. from the speaker's heart, and with so little of impertiment ouriosity, that it appealed strongly to the banker.

"I shall gratify your just anxiety so far- I student in the though it is one of our nucleas secrets that [frem har lips. It is not usual to disclose - by saying that the matter arese this way : The meney-a very large sum-was lodged in our hands many years age for that purpose." "I am obliged for the information. But

it does not cover all that I want to know. Will you again parden me for asking the further information ; who lodged it ?"

"I shall not answer the question for the simple reason that we do not know." No?

"No; never knew. It is one of the many mysteries connected with our business." "How did it come into your hands ?"

 Simply thus : A man came into our office many years ago-twenty or thereabouts, I believe-and deposited these funds with us under the express condition of disbursing them for your board and education. We were empowered-we made it a part of the arrangement as a pure matt ir of business, you knew-that we should have the use of the money for the time. That amply recouped us. Epbraim ?"

He called aloud to one of the clorks outside, who promptly entared.

"Bring me in the O ledger."

The clork departed.

"I shall now have the pleasure of showing you the ledger account from that date to the

present " "I don't want to see the ladger account," sold Cantroll Impatiently. "I believe-I am sure-it is quits right. That is not what I want to learn.

"What, then ?" asked the banker-In his turn-rather dissatisfiedly.

Perhaps it was some hankering bellef that it was as Frank Crossley suggested some duke or foreign prince who made the deposit that suggested the question to the inquirer's mind ; perhaps it was some doubt arising out of this that prompted the hesitation with

which he asked it. "Perhaps I might ask yeu what-whatwas the position-obsracter-of the person whe-whe funded the mency ?"

It was a painfal question to ask, and pain and anxiety were displayed in his manner of putting it. The banker seemed to know by Instinct what was the motive at fost of it, for he showed an equal hesitation in answering.

"What was the position of the person who "What was the position of the position of the position of the former's question, as if it were one he should under the circumstances prefer not answering, and an at giving himself time to think. "We as if giving himself time to think. don't know."

"What appearance did he present? What was his condition of life ?"

"If you would call again I should be bet-

"r prepared to give you an answer." 'Oould you not now ? I may not call

again." "It is a question I should not perhaps an-

wwer without seeing my partner." "" As the matter," said Uharles Cantrell firmly, "is now closed, the fund disbursed, and my presence here again unnecessary—at all svents unlikely—I should beg of you as a favour to tell me. You know hew much the guession concerns me. But—you cannot know hew anxious I am for the information. I could not tall you in words."

But when her eyes, after wandering vaguely around the apartment for a second of two, rested on the death-like features of the student in the chair, a cry of surprise burst

"Take a seat, dear young lady," said the banker hurriedly ; "it is only a case of sud-den illness-of weakness. He will be all right presently.'

Fumbling with a gard vin which stood in his office, and finding in his hurry a difficulty in opening it, that gentleman finally produced a flask, from which he poured a few drops into a glass. This the olerk took from his hands and applied to the lips of the youth. It had the desired effect. The moment

ary weakness passed away, and the patient quickly shook off his fears and recovered himself.

There was in the young girl something of that feeling which induces gentle girls to be come Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy, for in spite of the awkwardness of the posttion and the natural embarassment attending the circumstances, she rese from her seat, and, advancing towards him, said in a kind and musical voice :

"I hope you are better ? I trust you are stronger ?"

It might have been owing to the weakness which had overcome him, and from which he was now recovering, or from the necessity of brushing the thick drops which exuded thickly on his forehead, that his eyes turned avertadly from the gentle girl who stood in graceful and compassionat posture before him.

Bat it was so that, unheeding of her gentle and kindly inquiry, he lifted himself up, staggered rather than walked towards the door, and passed out into the fresh air of the streets.

There was a strange dizziness in his head and a singular blindness in his eyes, which for a time obsoured his vision and made him stumble rather awkwardly on the pavement.

"What in thunder is amiss with you, Charley ?" ejaculated his friend, walking to him and premptly taking his arm. "You look like one that had been frightened. Have you been dreaming again ?"

"Is that you, Frank?" said Cantrell absently and vaguely. "Where are we going ?" "Geing ? Wherever you like. Is there

anything amiss with you, Charley ?"

"I don't-feel-quite well:" " You don't look it, certainly. But the sh will do you good. Suppose we take a boat as far as Greenwich. By the way, while you were inside a very pretty girl passed in. Pret-! that is no word to express it-beautiful, radiant, magnificent !" " Oome away, Frank."

"All right, Wherever you with. Bat did you see her, Charley ?"

"Yes, yes. Come away, Frank. We shall talk more freely on the river. I cannot speak new. I feel tos ill."

" Very well, Oharley ; as you like. Walk quicker, then-it will serve to stir up your blood."

They did walk quicker-walked in silence also, until they reached the landing that ab utted on the Tower. There hailing a small pleasure-boah, they were quickly rewing down the river.

could not tell you in words." "What has happened to you, Charley ? "Well, then-that being as you very pro. You seem quite absent and distraught. Was

person addressed, in no way impressed either by the appearance or manner of his ques-

tioner. " No, I don't. mate."

" Well, if you have eyes to look, you can readily see.'

"Ah ! I see now, mate. Man drowned. Foll into the canal, I suppose," said the tramp, drawing nearer as his gaze fell on the form, wringing with wet, which lay on the bank.

It was a pitiful sight-and a shocking onethis form mutely lying on the towing-path, the clothes and hair dripping with wet, the unclosed eyes staring fixedly into the blue sky above. But it did not appeal with much effect to the tramp, sither because he was naturally more hardened than the rest, or that he had perhaps been in some way accustomed to such sights.

A few canal-boatmen were standing around the form lying at their feet. They had hidden the face from the tramp's view as he approached, but he now pushed even these aside to glance at the prostrate body.

"What happened him, mates ! Sink my cli hulk !-- what---- " oried the tramp, as, gluncing at the wooden leg and then at the face, from which the mud had been partly wiped away, he knelt on ene knee beside it with a strange eath.

" De you know who he was ?" inquired the men, as he rese up from his scrutiny. "Knew him, mates ! May I never haul an anchor again if I den't ! Sink my timbers

" What was he ?"

"What was he? Ax the captain of the Siahorse that. Ax the Commodere of the Thunderbolt that. Ax any man from the cabin bey to the port-admiral what he was ! If you saw him leaping across the beardin'. nets to an enemy's vessel, hatchet in band,

yen'd know what he was. If you saw him a climbin' up the walls of a fort an' spikin' the guns yen'd know what he was !" "A sailer, I suppose,' remarked one of the bystanders in answer to this energetic state.

"Ay, and a good one-better never walked a plank. But what," said the tramp as be wiped the perspiration from his forehead

with his cap, " brought him here ?" " Drink, I suppose, peor fellew !" said a

compassionate booker.en. "Twarn't that-whisky would never drown him. But what brought him here?

What brought him to the canal at all ?" There was no response to this question ; it was one to which no reply could come; and so no one volunteered an answer. Indeed, the fact of the drowned man having been an acquaintance of the ragged and dusty party now addressing them destroyed all romance in the matter, and thus most of those in the immediate centre began to soatter and separate on their various ways to the city. In a short time the "Oharleys"-the constables of that time-arrived with the Town-Major, and had the body borne to the nearest public-house, where it was placed to await the arrival of the coroner. And, attending the gloomy cavaloade, went the tramp.

You seem to have known this poor fellow ?" asked the sergeant in charge, seeing the interest the uncouth attendant took in the

drowned man. "I did-well."

some uneasiness, but with still greater indications of contempt

seized the Captain's hand and glanced at the ring again. "That was taken from the palace in Peru when we plundered it. of the queer ways he had."

"D,d you ever see it with him?" asked Captain Phil, rather weakening his position; but his generally uncent ollably temper was rising, and he was in consequence forgetful.

Ay, did I." " Where ?"

" When 1 was-

But Sam the Swan's voice suddenly stopped in his throat, and he grew silent.

" Look here, Sam," said the Commodore with the same distinguished affability he would have shown on the quarter-deck to an ordinary seaman; "yon look dusty and tired. My cabin-I mean my home-is not far away. It is cold and comfortless business standing here. You were always, if I remember aright, ready to welcome a tumblor of greg. Suppose yeu come with me. We were old hands togother. May we not be so

still ?" It is seldem this address fails to impress Itself-coming from a commanding officer, past or present, to an inferior. Sam promptly accepted it. He was thirsty and hungry ; he had been travelling during the night, as he said, and whilst the high excitement had kept his feelings up to the present, now that an appeal had been made to his animal senses, he promptly succumbed.

"I never related a tambler, Commodore. Leastways, not when so mortally t.red as I am now.

"Come away, then, Sam. We can talk over old times. I am very glad to see you. I oft in wondered where you were. Saxtensomewhere, didn't you say ?"

"Ay, so I was," said Sam, with a quick, suspicions look. "A queer business to take to-wasn't it

Sam ?'

"Maybe it was," said Sam solkily and hoarsely, as he tramped after him. "Peeple have to turn to strange things sometimes."

"So they have, Sam, so they have," said the Commedere conciliatingly. "See what am myself, after having commanded the finest vessels in the service.

"Ah! but you leathered your nest, Cap-tain; you feathered your nest-you did. When we got only a scere of doubloons for taking a Spanish prize, you fingered thousands.

"And so you were sexton when Swarthy Bill was here last ?" said the Oemmodore. "When Swarthy Bill was here last !--who

said that ?' asked Sam sharply. (To be continued.)

The Body and Its Health.

George Bancroft teld a bevy of young girls that the socret of ling life lay in one never losing one's temper. "If you will never get angry," said the historian, "you will live to be ninety."

THE SKIN NEEDS'EXEBOISE,

"I did-well." "I did-well." "What was his name ?" "Swarthy Bill. That were his name, ing is a better tenio for the complexion than MENTION THE PAPER.

" You knew it," said Captain Phil with | but of his country. By his intended marriage with Mile dications of contempt "I did, Commodore. I knew it. And I knew it now better," said he eagerly, as he portant Russian official and to an Eagligh poet. Mile, Raffalovich is the daughter of one of the woulthiest merchants of Odessa, paiace in Peru when we plundered it. has two brothers-M. Arthur R fislovich Swarthy Bill got it and were it in his breast and M. André Raffslovich. The former, who, ever since-strung from a ribben. It was one through a Russian by birth, has been educated in France, was some ten or twelve years ago private secretary to Court Schouvaloff, the then Russian Ambassador in Loudon, and

now represents in Paris the Russian Minit y of Commerce. He is, besides, an eninem writer on political economy, commerce and finance, and has contributed many articles on these subjuds to various French periodicals and to a leading Paris journal of which he it cents, (stamps or silver) whe the financial editor. M. André R.fislovich Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q.

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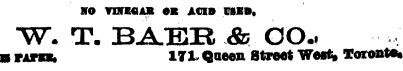
McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory for eso, where the oheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file, MR. McCLINCHY, These alon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Comfort in the Kitchen.

"A kitchen need not be a procale, uninviting spet," said my friend Jemie, as she led the way there. "I was determined that mine should be both convenient and pleasart, as I must necessarily spind a postion of each day there. Basides I have arranged it so that it can be easily kept in order and also be economically renewed as to wells, floors, eto., as my time and income are both limit-

"I whitewashed the walls, and that was good coonomy, as whitewasu is oheap ; can be prepared by any one and apliled easily. It is not only cleanly, but lime-wash is desirable for a kitchen, as it keeps the air pure if applied occasionally. The wall would have been prettier if the whitewash had been colored, but it is had on one account, as every time a place becomes spotted or solled a whitswasher must be called in."

A WALNUT FLOOR.

"My floor was quite good, so I stained it with black walnut stain made as follows: To one gallon of turpentine add a quarter of a pound of asphaltum, and half a pound of common bees' wax. If found to be too thin add bees' wax; lf, however, it is too light in seler add aspheltum, but the latter must be added with great caution, as a very lit le will make a great difference in the shade, and the wood should not be black, but a rich dark brown. This stain will have to be renewed every Spring and Fall, but it is easily applied and will cost only fifty cents for each application. "If the floor had been very amouthly and

evenly laid I should simply have oiled it well two or three times a year. That is a good way to do, as the floor does not soil easily then, or if it does, can be washed readily without scrabbing. Some carpet their kit-chen fluers, but the best writers on housekeeping now object to them as not easy to clean or keep clean. If, however, one will have a carpet, then rag is generally con-sidered the best for a k theo. It should be regularly made, but should not be tacked down all round, only in front of doors and places where it is liable to trip one up, as it scould be taken up and shaken theroughly at least ence a week. I have put, hewever, yeu see, a square rug of rag carpeting sight in the center of the floor. It is fastened down only by rings at the four corners. These rings are slipped over smooth headed tacks driven into the ficer.

HOW TO KEEP OIL CLOTH.

"Oil-cloth is generally considered expensive for a kitchen floor, though many continue to use it. If so, they can make it last much longer by careful washing. Soap, a harsh brash or a mop should never be ap-plied to an oil-oloth. If it should happen to get very dirty use a soft brush and scrub the way of the lines. But to keep oil doth alonally is to wash the oil cloth by first rub. of milk and water; then to take another] cloth, wet it in warm water, and go over it again, and then finally with a soft, dry Bat the cleanest, brightest looking cleth. oll-cleth I have ever seen was simily rubbed over when needed with a greased rag. This made it look well, kept it from cracking, preserved the paint, and it lasted for years. The rag may be dipped in a little kerosene, if one does not object to the oder, which will pass off, however, in an hour or two."

TO CLEAN WOOD WITH.

"I wash my stained floor with warm water, not hot, using, a mop with good flannel rags in it, wringing them out considera-bly atd then I go over it finally with fresh, The ice-box in a refrigerator, it is said, should be thoroughly separated from the food, as a dampness favors decomposition. I never use water, where it will pool pleasantly. It seems important matter.

"I have not neglected the ormamental part of the kitchen," said my friend. "At my with the old-fashiened curtain rings. Pictyres that I did not want or need elsewhere, look very well here. I have hanging shelves filed with excellent books. A stand in that corner covered with a pretty apread has a rocking-chair and foststool beside it. I did not make this kitchen alone pretty for myself, but I like to feel that when I employ help she has also a resting place as woll as year peried by Jupiter in 1779, and again liquids, the good there is in the solids is parmyself."

EMMA S. ALLEN.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

LITE SAVING INVENTIONS.

" There have been a vast number of inven tions of life-saving apparatus to be used in time of shipwrock," said Captain Fairchild of the Steamboat Baard to a reportir of the

New York Star a few days ago, "Many et them," he continued, "have proved practicable, and useful. When a vessel strikes a sandy bar off a main shore during a heavy gale prompt and immediate measures must be taken with a view toward maving life and property. Skyrockets are sent up, and the attention of the life-saving agent on the shore is a tracted. Invariably a high surf is to be encountered on a daugarous coast, and to launch a life-hoat is almost next t) an impossibility. Tae only practicable method known of saving the the was thus imperiled abcad a wreck is to make a connection between the land and the wreck by means of a hawter. A "breeches sling" is rigged on the bawser, and the shipwrecked persons are brought schore singly. The great trouble, however, is in gotting the line from the shore to the wreck. It is well known how difficult it is to get a line to the vessel from the shore in the teeth of a gale, but the very difficulties in the way of such a task would he a help toward getting a line to the shore from the wreck. With this objact in view, some genius has invented a perfort line-carrying rocket, which is designed to carry a line from vessel to shore in case of a wreck. The invention consists of a rocket carrying a tube containing a celled line, which line is paid out of the tube as the recket and tube pass clean ordinarily, the rule is to wipe it first through the air on their flight from the vessel with a damp cloth and then with a soft, to the shore. In most cases stranding occurs dry one. A very nice way to clean it occaon a lee shore in gales of wind. A projec-tile with a short line attached to is, fired bing it over with a cloth wet in equal parts from the above toward a vessel, is loaded with the weight of a line, and in the second place impeded by the force of the wind, hence the range is great y is send. A ves-sel presents but a small mark, and if the wind be quartering or gusty it is diffinit to aim a shot so as to cause the line to fell on the vessel. On the other hand, a shot fired from the vessel toward the shere under such by immersion. Further, it is undeniable that circumstances flies with the wind, and of course will carry a line a much greater dietauce ; besides, no accuracy of aim is required. The in tial difficulty of establishing is said that some savage races maintain a

communication with the shore might thus be robust life in spite of personal unclear liness; overcome, and a line be got from the vessel to the live-saving crews, who could then exceptionally invored in regard to fresh air stach the hauling lines and speedily make and exercise. It is probable, elio that even the necessary connections for the use of the dry fannel. But once in about four weeks sling, the bostswain's onair or the life car. under purer conditions. For civilized men I nee hot water with a "tablespoonlui of tur-Guns er motore, such as are used by the of sedentary habits, the advantage of possessbe wrang out of this and used to wipe the wrock. They require hor/zontal foundation necessity of healthy existence. be wrang out of this and used to wipe the wreck. They require horizontal foundation floor. My wood work being dark, hard to rest on, whereas a wreck is often on beam

impart any eder to it. Batter I keep covered more saally calculated than these of the quickest and easiest way-when the fact is, in jars with brine, or a wet cleth also ever it. planets. The only reason why they do not shere is more of the three prime elements of become members of our solar system is simply that they usually travel in a curve called a parabola, which is an infinite curve in its own the water which drips from the ice, as so many | nature and never returns lato itself. Comets de, fer drinking or cecking purposes, as it is in genaral are supposed to drep from space aot to contain impurities from the los. I into the solar system, and after passing Iways set a glass or porcelain-lined recep. around the sun, to leave it never to return, acle next to the los compartment, filled with | There are some comets, however, which are permanent members of the solar system and are prelific. These are supposed to have almost needless to say refilgerators, both are prelific. These are supposed to have large and small, should be obsaned and sired been brought into the system by the disturboften ; still, many housekeepers neglect this | ing action of one or more of the great ; lanets as they were entering or attempting to leave.

An account was given of the remarkable comet of Lexell, which was made a member windows have put ourtains of wide white of our system in 1767 by Jupiter as it was oross-barred muslin. They are hung on rods entering, probably for the first time. It passed near the earth in 1770 and made one complete revolution around the sun ; theo, as it elements passed near Jupiter again, in 1779, it was animal. caught by its influence and thrown into a Nor is different orbit. What that orbit was was not known until isit year, in which the wanderer was again picked up and found to liquids to exhaustively prepare them for sa-have probably been thrown into a twenty-six similation as plant ford; so that in losing the meeting it in 1885, to have changed its pericd so one of eight years. In that orbit it is now

travelling, but prebably will undergo some ether change from its next meeting with Jupiter in 1923.

He went on to describe Denati's comet of 1858, the specimen comet of this century, as far as regular dovelopment was concerned, and one of the most beautiful that have been seen, as many who are now living will re- of the Cornell University Experiment Stamember. Views of this comet were given in various stages of its development as it appears to the naked eye, and the as the head ap-pears in the telescope. In the views of the latter the formation of the envelopes and of situating much hand-weeding and a large inthe tall was shewn.

The question of the physical constitution of comets, as shown by the spectroscope, was the same authority, is that beets are usually then brought up and illustrated by views. plarted entirely too late, the common prac-The spectroscope, so far as observations have yet gone, shows principally in comets a gas similar to our illuminating gas. When they appreach near the sun and are subjected to a great heat the spectrum lines of some metals appear, principally sodium and magnesium and possibly iron. Views and descriptions were also given of the wonderful comet of 1882, probably the most extraordinary that has appeared in modern times. The lecturer concluded with an allusion to the connection of comets with meteor streams.

THE LONDON LANCET ON THE BATH.

Nothing in human affairs has a reputation so fixed that it may not be called in question by some one in a moment of originality. This has happened repeatedly in the case of the daily bath. Some oritics, for example, ang-gest that the bather, in consequence of his very cleanliness, lives too fast, is functionally too active, and that delayed and more gradual excretion would better accord with health. Others appear to think that by daily ablution the skin loses a part, or all, of the protection against weather, derived f om its own effete products. Yet the bath not only continues to hold its own, but its popularity increases year by year. As regards amouity, both personal and relative, to one's neighbors, there can be no doubt that this is usually much assisted by a babit of regular bathing. Uther advantages are not lacking. Among these are when cold water is used, the invigorating exercise of the nervous and circulating systems, the residuce to weather changes, and the tonicity of skin engendered the non-removal of effote matters from the body imposes a most unwholesome check upon waste excretion in deeper tissues. It but these tribes, it must be remembered, are and exercise. It is probable, this that even they do not thrive as they should, and would

plant grewth-potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen volded every day in the liquid excrements of an animal, even of those fed lib-scally of well balanced rations, than the same animal voids of solids,

By way of demonstrating this truth, the New York experiment station analyzed separately the liquids and solids from several animals, and tound there were 3875 center worth of petish, phosphoric acid and nitro gen in the solid voidings of each animal, The price put to each of these elements was just what each is worth by the ten, in the markets of the world, and they would have been worth that to sell, just as standard, as a commercial product, as a barrel of pork or a ten of cheese. The liquids were analyzed and it was found that there were of the same elements 6166 cents' worth per day frem each

Nor is that all. Not from the same experiment do we learn it, but call it up from other sources-the solid fertilizers need the thaily lost.

CULTURE OF ROOT CROPS

That reote are a useful addition to the winter ration of most domestic animals is quite commonly admitted, but from the large amount of water they cort.in it is necessary that they should be raised at a very small cost to make their use profitable as food for animals. Two things, says Professor Roberts tion, make the raising of many las expensive. First, germination is imperfect ; second, it is crease in expense.

The mistake that is commonly made, says will germinate and grow in temperatures where corn would do nothing. The root ground should be ploughed as early in the spring as the land can be brought into proper condition for the seed. It should be rich, mellow and finely pulverized while there is sufficient melsture in the soil to insure rapid and even germination. If the planting is delayed til the latter part of May an incipier t drought is often responsible for the slow start of the beets. At the station, by planting early and using seed known to be good, they have succeed in raising roots at a coat so low that they can be fed with profit. Last season the bests were planted April 1S. The season was wet and more than the usual amount of hand weeding was necessary. The cost per bushel for seed and labor was seven cents, the charge for laber and team being nearly double what they can be had for on ordinary farms. Even at these prices (15 cents per hour for man and 20 cents per hour for tsam), in more faverable years, rosts have been raised at a cost of five cents per bushel for seed and labor.

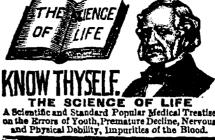
PRACTICAL NOTES.

Those who have never raised ducks do not know that dacklings grow much faiter than chicks, and come at a time when the best prices for chicks have passed. Dacks will lay at least one hundred and forty eggs a year, and will begin when six months old. The Pekin is a oreamy white, by many considered the best for the farmer, being hardy and of good size-dressing, when in market condition, to meet the most exacting taste. Variation of the lood promotes appet t3.

All animals become disgusted with a sameness of food. When food is refaued tempt the animal with something else. In this manner elokness and loss of flesh may be avoided, while the cost need not be necessarily increased.

It is necessary to revise the common practice in sowing grass seeds and no longer scatterthem on the surface, where the yeang plants experience precisely the fate mentioned in the parable of the sower who cast his seed in the hard ground, where, having : no depth of root, the plant, withered away when the sun's heat dried the surface. This is preciscly the result of the common practice of sowing grass and clover seed. The writers practice for several years part of harrowing in these small seeds with a light sloping tooth harrow, after thorough proparation of the soil previously and making a smooth, fina

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH.VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained,



EXHAUSTED VITALITY Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illus-trative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., rc-ceived the GOLD AND JEWEILLED MEDAL. from the National Medical Association for this PHIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHINICAI. DEBILITY.Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-

of Assiciant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Builanch St., Boston, Minaw., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed a show directed as above.

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55 the sentences were reduced, in 1 the sentence was increased, 110 convictions were confirmed, and 42 of the appeals are pending. The convictions were divided as follows :---Criminal conspiracy, 135; intimidation, 114; riot, 72; unlawful assemily, 245; taking forcible possession, 4; assault on or resistance to a sheriff, constable, bailiff, etc., 142; inciting to oriminal conspiracy. 1 ; inciting to intimidation, 2; inciting to hell foroible posmension, 1; incling to assault or resistance, 18; taking part in a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League, 6; and noblishing the proceedings of a suppressed branch of the National Longue, 2.

#### Habits for Business Men.

1. Be panetual in keeping engagements. 2 Never make an appointment that you de not intend to keep.

3. Employ nobody to do what you can do vourself.

- 4. Keep your own counsel about your off dre, but be not underhanded.
- 5. Do not promise employment to others unless you intend to keep your word. 6 So act that men will say your character
- is as true as steel. 7. Whatever you find to do, do it immedi ately.

S. Be prompt and courtsons to your customers; have one price and stick to t.

9 Let your employees understand that you are the head of your business, and always keep their good will and respect.

10. By kind to those who depend ou you for their daily support.

11. Bail ar in trading, and have a perfect understanding on both sides. 12 Do not trust too much to memory, but

commit to writing important matters. 13. When a happy idea strikes you, or you receive an inspiration, make a n(t) of

14. Ksep your desk in good order, your

papers peatly sorted. 15. Always copy your letters and in-VOLCES.

16. Frequently examine your books, and be

familiar how you stand financially. 17. Bilance your broke at regular pe

rlode. 18. Never spend a cent beyond your not income, but always spend a cout less and

in happiness you will be rich. 19. Keep a memorandum book in your

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

#### MARRIED.

BABBET-CURRAN-May 12, at the Roman Ostholic ohurch, Monasterevan, Edward Babbet, R. I. Constabulary, Carragh Camp, to Annie, third daughter of the late Michael Curran, Doneany, county Kildare.

CRONIN-COSTIGAN-May 13, at SS. Peter and Paul's oburch. Cork, James Oronin, Wardner, Io., U.S.A., to Annie, only daughter of Mr. John Costigan, Mar'ng bouse, Bantry, co. Cork.

### DIED.

ANDREWS-May 10, at her residence, 58 Meath street Datlin, Sarab, wife ef Edward Andrews, after a short illness. BROGAN-May 2, at Putlersbridge, Mrs.

Margaret Brogan, relict of the late Patrick Brogan, Bridge street, Cavan, aged 77 veare.

BUCKLEY-May 12, at his residence, 44 Cork

et. Dublin, Peter Backley, BUTLER-May 16, at the residence of his father, Classafree, near Banden, county Cerk, the Rev. Edward, Butler, aged 25 Years.

Collins-May 15, st his residence, Piperstown, Dublin, Michael Collins, aged 73 vears.

CONNOLLY-May 44, at his residence, 2 Shop st., Golwav, Mary, wife of Thomas Connolly, aged 36 years.

CROWLEY-May 16, at The College, Farn Ferris, county Cork, Rov. Denis Orowley, 00., St Marle of the lele.

CARRY-May 13, at the residence of her nieve, Mrs Godbold, at Omagh, county Tyrone, Elizabith, youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. Peter Browne, Desn, of Ferne, and widow of the late Richard Usrey, M.D., of Newtownbarry, aged 72 Y8-128.

COLFER-May 14, at Libgatr, Kilmore, James Cotter, aged 63 veats. CONNOLLY-May 9, at 19 Copyngham road,

Dublin, Ustherine, relict of Patrick Connolly, E q., aged 78 years.

CULLIN-May 11, at B Imarino, Kingstown, Anue, the eliest daughter of the into James Cuilin, of Templeshaunon, Enniscorthy.

CLARKE-Atherson-In-law (Patrick Whelso's residence, Lower Ormond quay, Dublin, Ross Clarke, widow of Thomas Clarke, Farthingstown, co. Westmeath.

CORRY-May S. at his residence, North Main street, Wexford, Poter Wm. Corry, sgod 57 уевге.

DAWE-May 14, at his residence, 9 Glasthule, K agatown, J mes Dawe, aged 49 years. DovLE-May 13, at 3 Washington street,

South Corcular road, Dublin, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Peter and Anna

Dople, aged 44 years. DUFFY-May 11. at Kilmainham, Michael Duffy, aged 75 years, formerly of Kilonck, for 33 years the faithful servant of William Brophy & Oo., Klimalnham Mills.

DUNNE-May 16, at the reaidence of her parents, 21 Burdett avenue, Sandycove, Kingstown, co. Dablin, Julia Dunne, in-fant daughter of Michael and Bridget Dunne.

DUNNE-May 14, at Belevan, Ballyoalian, oc. K-lawnny, Kate, relict of the late John Danne

EAGERS - May 11, at her residence, 9 Serafield quay, Deblin, Kathleen Mary (Kate), child of John and Mary Anna Eagers, aged 13 months,

FARUY -- May 15, at Rowe streat, Wexford, M-rgaret, widow of the lits Mlobail Fardy.

TELD-May 13. at his residence, Monkstown avenue, Kings tiwn, after a long 11ness, Thomas, second son of the lets Edward Field,

FARRELL-May 14, at Maynowth, Ellen, wife of A Farrell, and youngest doughter of the late Patrick Costee, aged 66 years. SRANT-MAY 10, at his residence, Bally k li-ger, James Grant, sonior. BICKEY-April 30, at his residence, Dononmore, New Ross, Cornelius Hickey, sged 50 vests. HEALY-May 15, at 5 Kingatown, avenue. Viocoria road, Kingarown, Diana Charlotte, daugi ter of R. B. Healy, aged 18 years, HAROLD-May 15, st his residence, Ocolmakee, Ornokstewo, after a betef illness, Richard Harold, aged 68 years. IRWIN-May 11, suddenly at Colamore Har-hor, Dolkey. ao. Dablin, Nicholas Irwin. Invine-May 8, st L tile Cionard, Wexford, Margaret El zabeth, daughter of the late Christopher Irvine, of Wexford, aged 83 YERER. KENNEDY-May 14, at his father's residence, 2ud Look Royal Canal, Dublin, after a long and painful illasse, John Joseph Kennedy, aged 19 years. MCARDLE-May 12, Owen, fifth con of the lite Pollip MoArdle, Crossmaglen, ce. Monaghau, aged 30 years. MoGILL-May 14, at bia residence, 11 Phibbsberough avenue, Dublin, Patrick McGill, at an advanced age, for 12 years an employee of the M.G.W. Railway. MCCONAGHTY-May 12, after a brief illness, at the Parochial House, Ballyfio, Queen's County, the Rev Hugh McConsenty, P.P. MoTIGHE-May 13, at Moneres House, Albert street, Oork, James MoTighe, late K.I.C. McCaBE-May 9, at Bight street, Wexford, Mrs. Sarah McOabs, an old and must reepected Inhabit int. MCANASPIR-May 10, at her mether's realdence, 28 Eden quay, Dublin, Jemima Teresa MoAnaspie, youngast daughter of the late Thomas MoAnaspie, E.q., artist and soulptor, late 31 Great Brunswick street.

finished, and not painted, I go over it, to ends. With a gale of wind and waves wash-slean it, with a little turpentine or slooh ling the deck it would be well nigh impossimixed, using a hard brush for the crevices. Sometimes I use kerosene initsad of any-thing else, as it is often recommended for eleaning unpainted wood work. But, now view my tin ware, "and Jessie threw epen a closet door shewing a shining array of tins,

#### CARE OF TINWARE.

"Bat why de you act use more copper or percelain ware !" I asked, though I admired the clean, bright tinware.

"Tinware of good quality, with black iren saucepans, do very well," responded Jessie, "though, of course, if I could afferd percelain, or even the agats irenware 1 should prefer it. As for copper utensils, I de not care for them, though they retain their heat, it is said, longer than any other metal, and as they say they are dangerons and pelsonous. unless the greatest care is taken of them sonstantly. It takes some work, however, to keep any kind of cooking utensils in proper order, but I have a few simple receipts which answer every purpose. Now, tinware should be cleared in such a way as not to wear away the surface unduly. Sometimes I clean them. as follows : I mix a little of the best whiting with a very little sweet oil and rub the tins with this and then wipe them clean, After that I dust some dry whiting on them and rab it off with chamols skin or a very soft eloth. A simpler way to clean tin is to use the best whising, pewdered fine and apply it with a wet cloth, and then pollsh with a dry one. As for my ironware I find that very ans ashes, sand or brick dust slited will soour It nicely. Of course all tin and fromware should be kept in a perfectly dry place te prevent rust. If kitchen utensils are tar-mished and discolored badly, put them fute a large beiler centaining hot water and a handful of washing sods, and let them boll for a few minutes, then scour them with any good kitchen seep."

#### AN EXTEMPORIZED STORE BOOM.

"As I had no dresser or regular storeever, sufficient to allow barrels to be placed in easy reach, to hang bunches of herbs, etc., and that new land has risen about it. upon. On the shelves, back in the darkest and coolest place, I shall put preserves, jaltheives to draw mice and insects, but shall island, had arisen from the depths. keep stores of all kinds in cases or tin boxes. Bogoslov is above or northwest of the gen-I have room in this closet, by careful artangement, for the ordinary content: of a store-recom-which include dry groceries, preserves, plokles, bread and cake. I never put hat feed here in the store-room, it gives aut steam and produces dampness, besides tainting the atmosphere semewhat."

ing the deck it would be well nigh impossible to arrange a line so that it could be used.

"When the United Statos warships were wrecked at Samoa there were plenty of guns on the naval vessels, but the only project la found practicable and used was a common sky rocket shot from the flagship into the rigging of the Vandalia a few yards away. Repeated attempts were made to get the line ashore in that dreadful emergency, but they all failed because the versels had no suitable line-carrying apparatus.'

#### BLECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

Pref. R. H. Ihnrston, in a recent article, gives a graphic description of what electricity will do in the near future. He says it will break up the present factory system and enable the home werker once more to compete they certainly are durable. But chemists on living terms with great aggregations of and physicians are opposed to them largely, capital in unscrupulous hands. Great staam engines will undoubtedly become generally the sources of power in large cities, and will and ont the electric wire in every corner of the town, helping the sewing woman at her machine, the weaver at his pattern loom, the mechanic at his engine lathe, giving every house the mechanical aids needed in the kitchen, the laundry, the elevator, and at the same time giving light, and possibly heat in liberal quantity and intensity.

#### AN ALASKAN VOLCANO.

Advices from Oopalaska state the Alaskan viloano, Bogoslov, alter seven years of quiet, is again in a state of eruption. The eruption began February 10th, and a week later smoke and flame were seen pouring out of the lefty orater and rising to a great height. For weeks the sky was clouded with ashes, which shewered upon the seaport town of Iliulink, a distance of forty-four miles to the sast. It appeared to the spectators that the pillar of fire and smoke was several miles high. Twelve miles back of the setliement, and between it and Begesley, rises the volcane of Makuship. 5691 feet high.

Professor Davidson of the United States Closet and Goods tio Survey astima tas that the ve canto pillar must have been seat up to a room, I have had to utilize a closet," said height of four miles above the sea to be seen Jessie, throwing open the deer of ene. "You by people at Iliuliuk. In a letter to the see I have had shelves arranged all around Alaska Commercial Company, Agent Neu-it. Those upon two sides leave spaces, how mann writes that he will forward some of the volcanic ashes that fell about the town. He under them. There books are placed upon notes, also, the reports of mariners that the the edges of some of the upper shelves, with- mountain of Boge low has risen considerably,

Captain Everett Smith of the steam whaler Orca passed near the scene seen after the Hes and canned fruits. I would say that I first eruption. He noted that four new shall naver put anything in papers on the lalets, each detached, but near the volcanic

eral curve on which the Aleutian islands are loosted. Geographically its position is 53 deg, and min. north and 168 deg. west. The eruption, at the latest accounts, had somewhat an bided.

SOME WONDERFUL FACTS REGARDING COMETS.

Pref. George M. Searle lectured recently at BEFEIGERATOR ARRANGEMENTS, the Ostbolio university, Washington, D. C., "As it is coming summer," said Jessie, "I (on the mevements and physics) appearance have to think new about the arrangement of ' of comit. He began, says the Star, by saymy refrigerater. Milk should be kept in ing that the movements of the country, so far farming, thus uttriy ignoring the more valu-dese jare, of course, and it should never be as being erratic, as is commonly supposed, able liquids, treating them as a nuisance, and pending. There were 233 appeals lodged, in cancelled unless the pat near fish, meat or vegetables, which can are perfectly definite, and their orbits are actually built stables to getrid of them in the 17 of which the sentences were reversed, in America before July.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

#### THE SEED POTATO PUZZLE.

In potato growth, sithough the plant may be indefinitely propagated from t p cuttings, we are not after top growth, as in the case of the rose gersnium, but after tubers. Persist-us propagation from top cuttings, without ever giving any of the plants time to develop tabers, would, I believe, breed the habit of tuber formation entirely out of a potato plant. How long this would take I propose to learn by experiment. The points plant has deterierated. Imperfect development of flowers ; absence of true seed ; necessity of frequent renevation by seedings; almost unanimous verdict of the growers-all contribute preof. The average yields, even with the better systems of cultivation and under the higher culture now given, and with the best improved varieties, are decreasing in-atead of increasing as they ought. Professor Goff, by a series of carefully conducted experimet ty, has shewn that persistent selection of tubers from the most preductive hills for seed perceptibly increases yield, while such selection from the least productive bills per-ceptibly decreases yield. Nobedy nowadays darce to deny that single eye plankings give the smallest yield per hill, while while tubers give the largest. Single eye planting, therefore, must necessarily result in dwarfing, gradual decases in yield and deterioration. I have for ten years tried every possible way (except planting in rows so close that the whele field would have to be cultivated by hand) to raise as good and as profitable a orop from single eyes as from whole tubers, and have signally failed in every instance. Wherever comparative trials have been made and reported in recent years, the claims for heavy seeding were indersed. The country is fast going back to the eld and safe method of using seed mere liberally. The saving of a few bushels of seed is in most onese "penny wise."-New York Tribune.

#### PERTILIZERT.

If every farmer could get the truth solidly planted in his "upper story" that he never made or saw a plant grow an inch in all the days of his life that was not led with the three primal elements that make all vegetables grow-to wit, petasb, nitrogen and phos-phorio acid-he might be induced to pause and consider that the waste of these elements of plant growth kept money from coming into his pocket just as certainly as the breaking of a hank would reb him of his deposits if he has any in it. He might as well expect to make milk without feeding his cows, or make a fire without fach, as to expect crops would grow without being fed with the above-named elements. Aside from the supply of them, that to a greater or less per cent. is in all solls not utterly barren, the source of supply within reach of the practical farmer, is from the solid and liquid excrements of animals.

Strangely shough the most of us who have led lives upon the farm have been taught to hold that to save the solid fertilizers, and apply them to the soil, was the aim of good

MERITS OF THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

Southern Cultivator enumerates the merits of thoroughbred fowle as follows : Rapidity

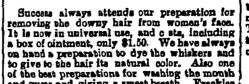
justily the great interest now being taken in

#### COTTON SEED MEAL FOR COWS.

Southern Farmer asserts that cows fed a mederate daily ration of cottonaced meal the year around are never attacked with murrain ; that equal parts of mutten sastand keresene, applied warm, is a sure ears for caked adder; that buttermilk and whest bran fed daily to hene will cause a supply of eggs the year round, and thet farmers who sell butter, eggs and chickens never need oredit.

#### ROUND AND BOUND.

Dr. Garretson is accustomed to illustrato the materialistic tendencies of the age by an imaginary conversation with a western farmer: "Why do you raise cern?" "Te feed hogs," "What fer?" "To sell them and buy more land." "What for?" "To sell raise more corn," "What for?" To sell and buy more land," and so on,



and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Bace powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Bead

the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACEOIX, JE., Successor of MOME. DESMABAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

#### Oriminal Procedure.

A return has just been issued of the number of persons presesded against under the Oriminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887. During the sixteen months from the 30th of November, 1888, to the 31st of March,

1890, the tetal number of persons proceeded against was 1,207, of whom 769 were convicted. In 102 cases the charges were withdrawn; in 327 cases the accused were ac-

pocket for engagements, addresses, &u. 20. Be exatious how you become security for any person.

21. Be generous in charity. Do not be siraid to give a poor man his dinner because you detect liquor upon him. Perhaps you drink as much as he does.

22. Cultivate-1. Health ; 2. Courage ; 3 Honor; 4. Honesty, and you will have a clear conscience, which means rest outside of business hours.

23. Remember that nothing good is even effected without perseverance.

24 Know how to be compled, and never have to ask yourself, "What am I goin to do ?"

25. Bs your fortune much or little, try to use it well.

26. Overcome your dislike and aversion to certain persons; do not shun them; on the contrary, go and meet them. God goes before you.

#### TO THE DEAF.

who applies to NEOSCLEON, 80 St. John street, Montreal. A person cured of Deamess and poises in the

A Woman Admitted to the Bar.

Miss Allos G. MoGes, 21 years of age daughter of Joseph McGes, an oil producer of Warren Pa., was admisted to practise in the Warren centuy courts on May 13 Miss McGee is a handsome, intilligent, and a very good office lawyer. She passed the best examination of any candidate for the bar in the past ten years. Judge Brown complimented ber highly on her proficiency. Mus McGue is the second woman admitted to practice in the State of Penneylvania, the other being Mrs. Carrie Kilgers of Philadelphia.

The honesty and integrity of the Louisiana State Lotiery Company are now fully estab-lished all over the country. All who knew anything about it knew that the drawings of the Cempany zre held with the utmost fairness and all prizes paid fully and premptly. Thousands are ready of their own knowledge to testify to this. The company's present charter has about five years to run,

#### Three Letters of a Queen.

Og the morning of Ler execution Mary Queen of Scets wrote three letters : the first one to the Pope, the second to the King of France, and the third to the Oardinal de Guise. The letter to the Pope is preserved in the archieves of the Vations, that to the King of France has been destroyed, the third was deposited in a Monastery of Guise and remained there for many years. During the French Revelution it found its way to Eug-land, where it was seld for 1,000 guineas. The British Mussum is at present negetiating for its purchase.

#### Germany and the Yankee Tariff.

LONDON, June 4. - A Berlin correspondent says the Government is not likely to accede to the petitions of the chambers of commerce asking it to protest against the proposed charges in the United States tariff. Mary manufacturers in Saxony have been notified by American houses that their orders will be cancelled unless the goods are delivered in MCDONALD -- May 7, at O. liege street, Oarlow, P.t.ick McDoueld, husband of Maria Mo-Dunald, aged 49 years.

'NEILL-May 9. at he residence, 19 Brilsbridge terrace, Dublin, Julia, reliat of the late Christopher O'Neill, Coolfaney, oo

Wicklow, O'REILLY-May 9, at her residence, 8 Parliament street, Dublin, siter a long and tedious illness, Anne, wife of Roberts O'Rollly, T.O.

O'REILLY-On the Eeast of the Ascension, at Koloooley, Helens, second eldest daughter of John O'Reilly, Erg., Coroner for Meath, aged 23 years. O'BRIEN-May 15, at her residence, 13 John

street, Omsgb, after a short illness, Sarah, wile of Hugh O'Brien.

PRICE-May 14, at her father's residence, Datkey, co. Dablin, May Christins, aged 18

years, daughter of Hugh Price. PIGOTT-May 13, at his residence, 23 New row, South Dublin, Mr. James Pigots, aged 70 years. QUIGLEY-May 11, at her parents' residence.

5 Watkins' Buildings, Reginald street, Dublin, Emily, only daughter of Francis and Bridget Quigley, aged 4 years.

RYAN-May 9, at 16 Emer street, South Circular read, Dablin, Florence Monica (Fiorrie), ohild of Isabella and Cernelius

Ryan, aged 3 years. Twomey-May 16, at Fermoyle, Bantser, conney Cork, Hugh, eldest son of Mrs. John Twomey, aged 30 years, after a long illnest.

# surface, has been successful without excep-tion.-[New York Times,

of growth, increased weight and firsh, also beauty, and, above all, superiority in egg production, for a thoroughbred hen of the best laying strains will isy as many eggs in a

year as a mongrel hen. These facts are well worthy of investigation, and are sufficient to

## high class poultry,

Henry Webber A. MeIntosh Osoar Xine

# IRI-H NEWS.

8

#### A TENANT LEIVEN TO BUICIDE BY LANDLORD TYRANNY.

Mr. John Casey, corover for the county of Limerick, held an inquest at B.uff, on the body of a farmer named Henry Nash, of Ballyoul-leen, who committed suicide. A great deal of interest was attached to the proceedings of the daquest, as 15 was rumored that the deceased was driven into a state of temporary insanity, during which he committed the terrible act, by cortain threats contained in a letter which he received from the landlord's agents, Messre. Wandelour & Townsend. His landlord was Lord Sandwich, to whon he owed rent. The coroner having reviewed the evidence, the jury found: "That the deceased died at Clerhans from the effects of drowning, whilet in a state of tempor-ary insanity, caused, we believe, by the threats contained in a letter received from Messre. Vandeleur & Tewnsend."

#### MOONLIGHTING.

An alleged moorlighting outrage was com-mitted recently in the townland of Oross, near Boston, and about f ur miles from the village of Tubber. It appears that at 11 oclock on the might in question a shot was fired into the sleeping room of the cottage in which Patrick Con roy and his wife and children were sleeping at the time. Two of the shots struck Conroy on the right arm, and the remainder lodged in the wall right above the sleeping couple. No arrests have been made.

#### COMPENSATION TO FISHERMEN.

At the presentment sessions in Middleton on May 19 £14 was granted to Michael Keanedy, fisherman, Youghal, as compensation for ma licious destruction of three salmon drift ness his property, on the night of Feb. 19, to be levied off the township of Youghal. Michael Healy and Maurice Scaonell, fishermen, Healy and Maurice Scaonell, fishermen, Youghal, were awarded £10 each as compansation for the destruction of similar nets on the same occasion. William Power and Edmund Mangan were awarded £8 each, and Michael Hannigan £3.

#### A DISTURBANCE AT BATHKEALE.

A report from Rathkeale states that a serious row occurred at the railway station between some of she men of two rival football clubs. A man named Michael Kilmeady, was, it is stated, enriously injured, and is now in a critical condition. Oue man 1 manded in custody. Oue man has been arrested, and re-

#### IRISH COLLEGE, PABIS.

The bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, and Bishop of Ross, the Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, have been deputed by the Irish Hierarchy to visit the Irish College, Paris.

#### CLEBICAL CHANGES.

The Most Rev. Dr. MscCormack, Bishop of Galway, has made the following appointments: The Rev. Father Keely has been transferred trom St. Nucholas West, Galway, to Rosnuck ; and is replaced by the Rev. Father Conroy, Bosmuck.

#### THE CHBISTIAN SCHOOLS.

The establishment of the Christian schools, under the auspices of the respected pastor, Ray, P. Lyons, has been a source of the great est blessings to the youth of Castlebar and dis-trict. Religion and temperance are going hand in hand, and contributing largely towards the welfare and prosperity of this sa tensive parish. Father Lyona, observing the necessity of a suitable location for the Brothers, has now in course of erection a spacious monsu which will be a lasting monument of his pery which will be a lassing monument of his zeal and untiring perseverance. The estimated coat will be £1,500, and in order to defray a portion of the expense, the ladies of the town are about organizing a bazaar on a very impor-Sanh scale.

#### A NEW BOOK.

The Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfeat, is preparing a work on the "Angient Schools of Irrland." It will be published shorsly.

#### SOUTH KILKEEVAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A large meeting of this branch was held recapily, when it was resolved that the subscrip-tions for this year should close within the month The death of poor Matt Harris, one of the fathere of every movement of the national stamp within the past thirty years, was regretted by all present. The resolution of the Bulick branch, relative to the cutting up of the Lisolgrazing farm, was read and approved of ; and it was resolved to give all the aid within our com-

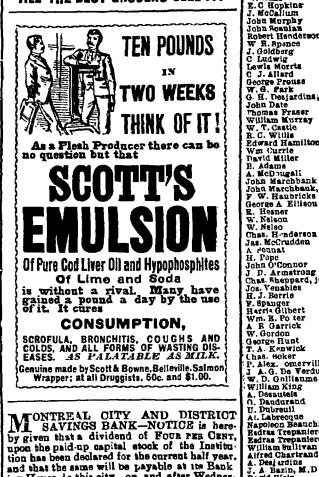
pugnance human flesh. With the father of the initiated, huwever, reats the obligation of compensating in some way the visitme of their vorantity. At present the Kwoguste Lu-dians are rare who have not been initiated in these mysteries; for which reason they are nearly all cannibals. Such an atrocious and re-volting instance of barbarity under British rule unght to call for immediate and efficient action. St. Lawrence Division

voting include of insourcey under bitter that the ought to call for immediate and efficient action on the part of the government, which had done so much in other parts of the world, and is even now exerting itself in Africa and elsewhere to carry civilization to that portion of the human race which yet remains to learns its africance. It much be apparent or are numer race which yes remains to teach the its sofrening influences. It must be apparent to anybody who hears the above details that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a more urgent case for immediate and perempt-Warden King E. L. Bond A. H. Lunn D. T. Irish J. F. Wulff ory action on the part of those who rula -Ro-man Correspondent Liverpool Catholic Times.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE **UUUU 3 BAKING POWDER** Has been the favorite with

thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, W. C. Davidson Hubert Jacques Patrick Mullarky wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes Nap. Lamarche Geo. W. Gedea Hugh Beckham Robert King and Pastry are assured by its James Patterson A. Peden John MacTavish intelligent use.





A. Desi ardins J. A. Bazin, M.D. David Weir George Stephen Alex. Oralg S. Simon ing House, in this city, ou and after Wednes-day, the second day of July, 1890. The Transfer Bioks will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Bjard. H. BARBEAU, John Taylor Homer isolor Thos P. Coprick John Conrick James Harper Zephirin Segoula Roal Delorme F. K. Dube Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1890. 44 4

TO G. W. STEPHENS, Esq :

The undersigned electors of St. Lawrence D vision request you to represent them at the Privincial Parliament at Q induc, as an "Independ nt" member irrespective of politics Ia pledge our active support, and will spare no effortes to ensure your election.

G. Webs'er T. W. Boyd, jr C. E. orneil Alaz. Ross Jos. Churade Pamuel Loughesd J. W. Sadler T. W. Christiane Eusebe Castelliere Thos. Power George Falconer Narelsse Charade J. Paterson Chas. Woodford Joseph Rivst Geo. Gid 109 Aron Hidno Louis Gerris J. J. Ulley John Allan Kdmund T. Perry William Careon Joseph Best A ez. Forbes N But James Beid Kdward C. Salmon James Wickens Baw. W. Formes J. Bulley J. Jas. Claston Renj. F Johnston James Laurie 2. Jellyman Robt, J. Duguid S. S. Kimball .. Trappier '. N. Lamire [. A. Lamoutagns D vrling Boyd B. Heward Geo. Robinson D. Daring Sirgman Hesse Adolphe Larin Jresph Elvei Flerre Gerrais James "utheriand A. Spence Anfrew Baillie James Innes S. C. Kyte E. Coyle W. A. Gundack W. C. Davidson Ba w. W. Ferns J. Butler W. H. Burgess Geo. Legge John Coleman Abraham Astrofoski F. A. Bellisle T. Sullivan James F. Beddy Biohard France Andrew Em raca Henry Master Peter Barnett Joha Anlow William O'Herne R. B. WacDonald Thos. H. Turton J W. Beresford A. E. Fennat G. Woolley Michael Quinlan M. Kane E.C. Hopkins J. McCallum J W. Beresford A. E. Fennat G. C. Whitney M. M. Wright W. F Smith W. H. Frankum Robert Wellis James P Boy Charles Griffith Fred. Carstens Thomas Atkins Foort Alan John Roanias Robert Henderson W R. Spance J. Goldburg C Ludwig Lewis Morris O J. Allard Geome Prouse W. G. Park G. H. Desjardins; M.D. John Date Thomas Fraser William Murray W. T. Castio E. C. Willis Edward Hamilton Wm Currie Thomas Atkins Fobert Atlan Bobert Walker F. Antoine Drosin John Soott Joseph Marohand K. G. Lachapelle Ed Schultz James W. Withell Bobert Withell William Reed E. D. Smith T. A. Gibern George Hobson Edward Hamilton Wm Churrie David Miller B. Adams A. McDougall John Marchbank, jun F. W. Haubricks George A. Eilison E. Heaner W. Naison T. A. Gisedu George Hobson Martin Witheil Edwin Croft John M. Patterson Benjamin Raker Richard Ktely Alfred Robinson A. Plante Ptophen Kelly G. Posser Ptephen Kelly G. Rosser R. Balomon Joseph Loisel J. Labelle J. W. Bryson D. Ema d Wm. Muraby James Lowe H. Brown H. Blaustine J. A. Denis Jules Champagne George Huy John O'Connor J. D. Armstrong Chas. Rheppard. jun Jos. Venables H. J. Berrie F. Spanger Harris Gibert Wrn. B. Poter A. R. Garrick W. Gordon George Huut T. A. Kenwick (has. Hoker D. Alex. comerville Alex. omerville A.G. De Verdun, jun 7. D. Golliaume 7. Diam King

J. A. Denis Julee Champagne George Huy A. Deseve Lou's Hughes Robert Williams Robert Williams Robert H. Millar (Geo. A. Grav William Jay Michael Bawney P Martin A. G Racburn Wilson B. Allait E. Munday Geo. Lulham F. Pagela Joeep L. Evans Wm. Campbell Chas. G. Biack James McFeat James McFeat James McFeat James McFeat James P. Pringle W. S. Bastien J. A. Biast W. Stast Michael Felton F. Bhip J. Leblanc William King A. Desatuels O. Dandurand U. Dubreall A. Labreeque Napoleon Beauchamp Eadras Trepaniere, jun William Bullvan Mylliam Bullvan A. Desi trdins F. Ship J. Lebianc James Comingal

## W. Martin Gilbert E. Fulton R. B. Jenkins MAY 27, 1890.

To Mesurs. Warden King, &c., &c. :

GENTLEMEN,-I accept the nomination as your standard bearer as an Independent member, irrespective of party. In trush there is no party at present in she Province of Qaebea Kecent developments would lead to the concluwhen that our leading pointicians devots more sime and attention to levying contributions for election purposes from Government contractors than to the economical administration of the

public funds.

The great question of the day is "shall we have an honest Guvernment at Quebec?" Interval an nonest Government at Quebec?" If you do me the honor to elect me I will support every measure directed to this end. I am opposed to "booding" in every shaps and form, whether Liberal, National, or Conserva-tive. I am in favor of repealing the tax on commercial cornorations.

commercial corporations. I believe the time has arrived when serious attention must be paid to the claims of the Laboring classes. Every project of law having for its object the weifare of the aboring classes will have my

hearry support. The temperance question is a live issue of the day, all classes and creeds are united in their efforts to diminish the evils of intemperance.

I will support all good measures in this direction. The finances of the province can only be re-stored to a prosperous condition by a policy of discouraging all new loans and unnecessary ex-

penditures. I will support a policy of economy and retrenchment, irrespective of party. We are all interested in the prosperity of the

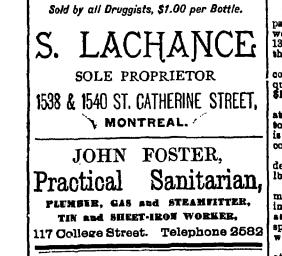
Province of Quebec and my duty is clearly de-fined to be "The province first and party last."

Yours truly, G. W. STEPHENS. 44 2



Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Billious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, lever and borcels.

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestivo organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constinution, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that DR. SEY'S REMEDY can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it-



## scheme would not be feasible, and that is would be sure to fall through. A fair business is re-ported in smoked means at within range of quotations.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17 50; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$17 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16 50 to \$17 00; Hams, city cured, per lb. 114c to 120; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb. 114c to 10c; Lard, Oansdian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8fc; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5f: to 6fc.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 2.011 packages, agains: 1,015 packages for the week previons. In creamery a few lots are arriving and celling at 1820 to 190; a few single fancy packages commanding more money. These prices however are 40 per lb higher than in New York, where finest State and Eigin creamery has been sold in round lots at 14c to 16c, very fancy fresh creamery been sold for export on the market at 18g 14gc, and some very good brands have b bought at 12s to 12gs, a few lots of under gra selling for export at 83 to 853. These prime of under gat are remarkably low for creamery goods, it they are evidently attracting exporters, several good-sized lots have been purcha west of Chicago for shipment to Great Brit via New York and Boston. Owing to farm holding their fresh-made good for higher pri later on, all English orders for creamery dairy butter have to be filed in the Un States. In dairy gcods a few jobbing los Eastern Townships have been placed on market at 160 to 180, according to quality few 25 to 50 tub lots having been sold at 1 fow 25 to 50 top iots having been sold at 2 rate for shipment to Newfoundland. Weste has sold at from 13% to 15c as to quality a size of lot. There has been a little me enquiry for old butter, with sales reported 85 to 8%, several lots of 30 to 40 trbs bring the maide figure. Ureamery, 18c to 20c; Eastern Townshi 165 to 18c; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c; Weste 18% to 15c; Old butter, 7c to 19c. Urester-Receipts during the mast week w

1850 to 15c; Old butter, 7c to 19c. CHEEDE-Receipts during the past week w 18,120 hoxes, against 13,733 boxes for the w previous. The demand this week has b sufficient to clear off all offering as they rived, and most of the cheese poing out by 1 week's steamers cost \$20 to \$50, a few spe lots of colored costing 9s. Several cable ord were received this morning for white, but to could not be filled as there were no supplies could not be filled, as there were no supplies spot. There is evidently a good consump demand on the other side, and it is to be ho that this will not be used as a lever for hoist values beyond a shipping basis and check the consumption, as has been done in form seasons. In the country sales were made ; terday at 85c to 85c, which is equal to 85c to here. Several loss of fall grass goods went by this week's steamers, but most of the chu comprised a mixture of hay and grass. N week the chipments will consist of full as

goods. The Liverpool cheese cable has clined to 47s for new, but remains steady old at 53a. The total shipments this week were 30

boxes against 30,600 boxes for the corresponding period last year. They were distributed follows: To Liverpool, 11,765 boxes; to G gow, 1,897 boxes; to Lon 100, 8,823 boxes; to Bristol, 8,453 boxes. The total throw and load 22,887 boxes. goods were 8.051 boxes, and local 22,887 bo

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS .- Receipts large and increasing ; 1 packages this week, against 1,402 packages week. The demand holds good at from 13 13hc, the bulk of the business being don these prices. Brans.—There is a fair demand and supp continue to come in slowly. In jobbing quotations are from \$160 to \$1.80, old \$1.45 to \$1 50. HONEY.--Market slow, quotations unchas

at 10c per lb. White clover in I lb. sections to 14c per lb. New California honey strai is expected in New York this week. Is cost laid down in that city 6c per lb. BEESWAX.-Business very quiet under i demand. Quotations unchanged, 240 to 250

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP. - The Western mand is slowing down and there is little do in shipments that way. Round lots are que as 70 to 7 to per lb; jobbing lots 7 to 8. spot ; syrup 60c to 75c per tin and 51c to 51 wood.

Hors.—Choice Canadian in steady demand at unchanged prices. Quotations from 17c to 18c per lb for choice Canadian ; fair to good 13c

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Special low prices quoted (next week only) for several lines of waterproofs, at S. Caraloy's, plain, checked and striped.

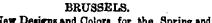
Waterproofs selling out at S. Careley's, original prices \$2.50, \$3.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$25.00, reduced prices 95c, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$4.95 and \$12.00, now is the time to get good value

in waterproufs. A TTENTION. SPECIAL

We would call special attention to our Dream Goods Department, for the coming week, all the goods will be marked exceptionally low in price, having made several large purchases of Fine Dream Goods just lately, the whole lot will be marked on the same basis. Several lines must be cleared out,

S. CARSLEY

| lots                    | S. CARSLEY.                                                                                                                  |  |  |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| haa<br>o to<br>been     | SPECIAL PRICES<br>SPECIAL PRICES                                                                                             |  |  |
| ades<br>rices<br>and    | Si Edial Prides<br>S. Carsley.                                                                                               |  |  |
| 5a<br>beta              | Just received a beautiful lot of Girls' Oreme<br>Serge Sailor Dresses,                                                       |  |  |
| ners<br>rices           | S. CARSLEY.                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| and<br>ited             | LINES TO BE CLEARED 840<br>LINES TO BE CLEARED 840                                                                           |  |  |
| this<br>this<br>Y, B    | 40 Pieces of Fancy Dress Goods. Newest<br>Designs, 84c per yard.                                                             |  |  |
| this<br>tern            | S. CARSLEY.<br>BORDERED SUITING DOUBLE Fold, 230<br>BORDERED SUITING DOUBLE Fold, 230                                        |  |  |
| and<br>nore<br>d as     | BORDERED SUITING DOUBLE Fold, 23c<br>This is a new line of goods in the Best Colors,<br>23c per yard Double Fold, worsh 35c. |  |  |
| ging<br>hips,           | S. CARSLEY,                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| ern,                    | Experienced Dressmakers on the Premises.<br>Moderate prices.                                                                 |  |  |
| were<br>veek<br>been    | S. CARSLEY.                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| bhis                    | CREME WOOL GRENADINES<br>OREME WOOL GRENADINES                                                                               |  |  |
| ecial<br>ders           | For Summer Wear, 1030 per yard.<br>S. CARSLEY.                                                                               |  |  |
| bhey<br>son<br>stive    | BLACK WOOL GRENADINES                                                                                                        |  |  |
| oped                    | BLACK WOOL GRENADINES<br>Just received New Lot of Black Wool Grene-                                                          |  |  |
| king<br>mer<br>yes-     | dines in all the Newest Designs, 1230 per yd.                                                                                |  |  |
| 840<br>out              | S. OARSLEY.<br>The above are just a few of our leading prizes                                                                |  |  |
| Next                    | for next week only.<br>S. OARSLEY.                                                                                           |  |  |
| de-<br>de-<br>y on      | New Paris Costumes just received.                                                                                            |  |  |
| ),938                   | S. OARSLEY.                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| ond-<br>d as<br>Has-    | ALL WOOL FRENCH BEIGE, 19c<br>ALL WOOL FRENCH BEIGE, 19j                                                                     |  |  |
| and                     | Pure Wool Beiges in Twilled and Plain, 19c<br>per yard.                                                                      |  |  |
| X68.                    | S. CARSLEY.                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| L,570<br>Labe :         | NEW ROUBAIX FOULE, 230<br>NEW ROUBAIX FOULE, 230                                                                             |  |  |
| Be to                   | All Wool Roubsix Foule, 24 inches, 23c per<br>yard.<br>S. OARSLEY.                                                           |  |  |
| Dlies                   | TEPORTANT NOTICE.                                                                                                            |  |  |
| lots<br>Iots            |                                                                                                                              |  |  |
| ¤ged<br>∎12c            | SPECIAL HOSIERY SALE.                                                                                                        |  |  |
| will                    | Ohildren's Hose, 5c, 7c, 103, 15c.<br>Ladies' Hose, 7c, 10c, 14c, 193, 25c.                                                  |  |  |
| alow<br>o per           | Ohildren's Vests, 7c, 8c, 10c, 13c.<br>Ladies' Vests, 8c, 9c, 14c, 25c.                                                      |  |  |
| n de-                   | HOSIERY SALE<br>Less than Half of maker's price,                                                                             |  |  |
| loing<br>loted<br>lo on | S. CARSLEY.                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| do in                   | $\mathbf{C}^{\mathtt{ARPETS}}$ $\mathbf{C}^{\mathtt{ARPETS}}$                                                                |  |  |



mand to this Lisolway men for whom the land. lord is willing to out'up this farm, which Messre. McConville and Rafferty threw up for this purpose.

MB. BIGGAR'S PROPERTY. It is understood that the late Mr. Biggar. M P., left property to the value of about £35,000 everling.

#### BELLING HIS ESTATE.

It is stated that Lord Kilmorey is about sell ing his county Down estate, the rental of which is about £13,000 a year, to his tenants, under Lord Ashbourne's Act.

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE SUPPRESSED.

The National League is suppressed in the Barony of Farney, and in several parishes in the Barony of Cremorne, county Monaghan.

#### STRIKE IN NEWTOWNABDS.

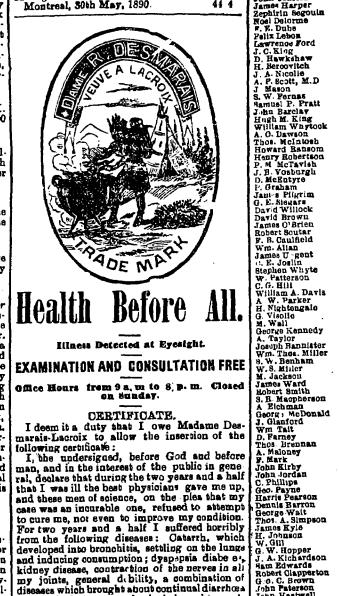
Great numbers of painters went out on strike recently. The wages was 61 per hour, and they ask 61d per hour.

#### THE DONEGAL VACANCY.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardsan, whose political information is gen-erally unexceptional, states that it is probable erally unerceptional, states that it is probable that the seat in West Donegal, which Mr. Patrick O'Hes has resigned, will be offered to a young Irish Australian, Mr. James Dalton, and if, as is expected, he agrees to stand, he will be strongly recommended to the constituency by the national leader. Mr. Dalton is a practicing barrister in Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar about three years ago. He is a Roman Catholic, and about the same age as Mr. Knox, the recently elected member for West Cavan. Mr. Dalton is the eldest son of an opulent mer chang in New South Wales, a warm supporter of the home rule movement, and is closely con nected by marriage with Mesars. John and William Bedmond, M P.'s. Another Donegal member, John E. O'Doherby, has resigned his seat.

#### Oannibalism in British Oolumbia.

Among the interesting foreign missionary re-ports the following, having special interest for your readers, has been forwarded to Rome. In ports the following, having special interest for developed into bronchibis, settling on the lunge your readers, has been forwarded to Rome. In and inducing consumption; dyspapsia diabe e, the nothern region of British Columbia an kidney disease, contraction of the nerves in all agent of the Canadian government has discovered some Indian tribes addicted to cannibalism from religions sentiment (?). Taese Ia-dians, who are called Tsinopslaxams or Kwogutles, believe in a spirit called Hamadase, which inhabits the mountains, nourishing itself solely on human fish. Many years ago one of these tribes betouk themselves to these moun-tains, where they discovered the famous spirit, and henceforth they slone became cannibals. and took the name of Hamadtees. The families belonging to this tribe alone have right to betake themselves to the woods and there give bhemselves to these inhuman feasts on the flesh of their fellow beings. The sole object of the Hamadtaes is to show themselves different from other man and that they are harmed neither by what they eat nor by their sufferings. At the beginning they killed a servant of two months, which was what no physician and a slave whom the Hamadbees devoured in could do. the presence of a general assembly of the other Indians. But, at the present day, being afraid of Killing men especially for their banquets, the Hamedtses content themselves with exhuming chamschere content themselves when exturning some recently buried bodies i After this revolt-ing feast they are obliged to abstain from est-ing for several days, and during this time are conly allowed to drink warm water. These only allowed to drink warm water. I need in percons caunibals in order to be ad-mitted to such feasts, are bound to first submit to particular ceremonies, among which the initiated are obliged to begin which use initiated are ounged to begin theres, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode women, and then to eat the flesh they have torn away with their teeth from, for instance, the nose, cars, etc., and in this way to accustom before consulting us in order to be the better themselves gradually to devouring without re-t satisfied. Beware of initiators,



during the last year and which brought me al-

In September, 1889, seeing that I was leaving the world with graat strides, disbeartened, and

not knowing what to do, kind Providence di-

marais & Lacroix. Aftertwo months and a balf of their treatment I felt completely cured. In

fact I thought I was just waking from a pro-longed dream. Thus Madame Desmarais & Lacroix, that fary of medicine, by her long study, by her long experience, by the secrets of

nature which she has discovered in wild plants

and which constitutes her power, her science, her genus, and by her infallibility to cure,

dragged me from the jaws of ceath in the space

My gratitude obliges me to spiak most high

ly, to all those who desire to refer to me, re-garding Madame & DesmaraisLacroix and the

In view of which I sign the present doou-

1263 Mignonne strest, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,

DAME VICTOR JOLETTE, S96 Panet Street, Montreal. Dame Ve. R. Desmarats & Lacroix, Fils,

infallibility to cure of their remedies.

ment.

rected my steps to the famous Madame De

most to the verge of the grave.

T. L. Clarké T. L. Clarké F Spanger Gordon Kinzan Robert Kaugh J. G. Yeith Bobert Feroy A. Dunlop William Roach Thos. J. Reakel Charles Pye Walter Livermore Michael Reanlan C. R. G. Jebnson A. A. Jrown Michael Reanlan C. R. G. Jebnson Michael Fitzgerald John McConville W. H. Rosch Thomes Fyfo James Self Michael O'Hars Thomes Gennors John Howard E. U. McClanachan W. J. Ryan James Mattison William Tyler John Perry E. Jackson D. Buitenborg Rong Long James Innes Usias Fortin H. Cohen Francis Dillon Augustin Bourdon John Soan Michael Lyons F H. Costello Patrick Shea Adrian Mongel C. G. Hill William A. Davis A. W. Parker H. Nightongalo 3. Visollo M. Wall Stephentor J Stepheneon John Cavitsie John Cavitsie John Sherman John Sherman A. M. Friedlieb John Wallace F. L. 'now A. Martin William Brown Joseph Hale Webber Joseph Charles Thibauit G. M. Cerini D. K. McLasren Jon. Parelow J. Taskor J. Tasker moth Hanley illiam Sea rain William Seavain H. J. Grouford J. B. Ucceve T. Charret John Coleman George Blend P. O'Noi Bobert Foster J. Davies A. Benson Ntephen Johnson Hubert Jacques L. Harrey. Thos. Murphy Charles May Ed. Mc Vahon J hn Flanagan George Casey R beet Shaw W. H. Dance Robert Campbell Jehn Hastwell D Somerville Jas. J. Macintosh W. H. Dance Robert Campbell G. Coloorne Heine G. Coloorne Heine G. K. Baunderson T. W. H. Scott John Fair R. Macfarlane J. A. Walsh John Galdwell Alfred Howard Bamuel Date B. Wilson B. Wilson J. Wallace J. T. Morey J. Butlor Kenneth McLeod J. T. ~athaway H. Kearna Joseph Vondetti Nazaire Gauthiere William Scott Thos. Carroll W. A. Scott P. H. Ross James Price Alaz, L. Craig T. Wynds A. Spence W. Marriage A. Primaru J. T ≃athaway H. Kearua R. Wilson John Barolay Henry Pilborough W. Bouiston B. Hammond B. Hammond J. Pratt J Meldrum D. T. Histop H. Grier W. Marriago A. Primesu Pomingus Ducharme Robert Assilman W. Johnson Inducan Campbell Pat. Leo W. R. Coysh M. Kelly J. J. WeConniff Thos. Sonne John Burrell George Caldwell George Caldwell Thomas Fricot James McGowan James Gilard D. T. Hislop H. Grier R. W. Adams H. W. Childs W. H. Tyndale D. Cameron E. C. Bentley J. B. 1 loken John MoConville A. MoDonald

C. J. Vensbies Hears Seers

ohn Yabsley

, Shatuck Harper Anderson

m. Henry

. Squire

W. Wilson

Thos. Katon Cath. Wallace Francis Scott A. Fingel J. Graham

4. Gravel

) Phillips

illiam

## COMMERCIAL.

## MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -Receipts during the past week were 13,602 bble against 16,182 bbls for the week pre vious. The market has partaken of a decided. ly quister tone since our last issue, owing to easier condition of the American markets and it is hinted that prices have been shaded by some holders in order to induce business Newfoundland buyers are very cautious, and will only order sufficient to cover immediate Orders from the country are coming in slowly as farmers claim that they have no read, money, and consequently storekeepers canno pay their bills. Dealers here are therefore cautious in giving oradit. We do not alter last week's quotations, although an easier feeling undoubt edly prevails

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring \$5.75 to \$6 00; Straight roller, \$4 85 to \$5 00 Extra, \$4.70 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50 Litura, 54.70 50 54 50; Superliae, 54 20 56 56 50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3 75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5 50; Ontario bags-superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags-fine, \$1.45 to \$1 65 Ontario bags-extrs, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

OATMRAL, &c -The market holds firm. standard being quoted in bb's at \$4.50 and granulated at \$4 60 to \$4 70. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for 'standard. Rolled oats granulated at \$4 00 to \$4 70. Digs are dutted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for 'standard. Rolled cate \$4 50 to \$4.75, and \$2.15 to \$2.30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4 25. Split peas \$4.00 to \$4 25.

Oorn-Receipts during the past week were 867,794 bushels, against 240,278 bushels for the week previous. The market rules quiet at 510 duty paid. PEAS - Receipts during the past week were 23,754 pushels, against 55,570 bushels for the

week previous. The market is steady at 75c to 76c in store. OA18 -Receipts during the past week were 19,686 bushels, against 72,015 bushels for the

week previous. The market holds very firm on cats, sales of carloads of Lower Canada being reported at 40c to 40ks, holders now asking 41c per 32 lbs. In Upper Canada cats prices are quo ed at 42c to 43c. BUOKWHEAT.—Car lobs at 45c to 46c per 45

lbs. There is not much offering here as pre sent

OCEAN FREIGHTS .- Grain engagements are reported at 1s 61 to 1s 9d Liverpool, 1s 9d Glas gow and 2s to 2:5d London. Flour 8s 3d to 8s 9d Liverpool, 11. 3d London and 10s Glasgow. MILL FEED.—The demand for feed continues very active and millers have all they can do t fill it. Sales of car lots are reported at \$16.00 to \$16 50 on track, and at \$17.00 delivered. Shorts steady \$17 to \$19. Moullie at \$20 to \$21 for best grades, and \$17 to \$18 for seconds. WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 41,636 bushels, against 193,568 bushels for the week previous. The market here is purely nominal, \$1.23 to \$1.24 for No. 1 hard. The Chicago market closes firmer to day at 928 which is 2c higher than a neek ago. BYE.-540 to 55c selost. BARLEY - Firmer at 57c to 60c for fine malt-

ing. Fed barley has sold at 45c to 50c.

PORK, LARD, ETC .- The receipts of pork during the past week were 264 bbls. Dealers generally report a very slack time in pork since generally report a very slack time in pork since our last issue, with a few sales at \$17 for Canada short cut and shore cut clear. In lard there have been averal good sized lots disposed of at prices ranging from So to Sho per lb, in pails, although some claim that Sho has been obtained. The report was current that Fair-banks, of Uhicago, intended to start a lard re-nery infi this city, but it is said that such a

to 16c ; a sale has been reported of fair Canagian for Newfoundland shipment at 140; old hops unchanged at 50 to 10c. HAY.-Fair ordinary business doing at last

week's quotations. Good timothy on track \$8 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50, fancy \$9.50 to \$10.

#### FRUITS, &o.

APPLES, --- Market virtually over and prices merely nominal. New southern apples will be on the market very chordly. EVAPORATED APPLES.-Good steady demand at

quotations 14c to 25 each.

oase.

warmer weather, and prices are firmer. Good fruit are quoted from \$2 50 to \$3 50 per box.

kes. Fine fresh berries 1210 to 250 per quart, as

ply good, demand fair at \$1.75 to \$5.

POTATORS — Market easy. Car lots on track offered at 65 to 70c per bag of 90 lbs, and we guote car lots 65c to 70c, and jobbing lots 80c to

OREBBIES .- Oalifornia cherries are coming in freely and sales have been made at \$2 per box.

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 7, were 159; left over from previous week 36; total for week 195; shipped during week, 132; let for city 16; sales 15; on hand 34.

English Shire stallions consigned to J. Bell and shipped per G.T.Ry. to Wooster, Obio.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for

Oattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calver, 2636 49 261 298 Over from last week. 600 100 440 ... Total for week..... 3236 149 Left on hand..... 300 130 701 298

The demand and price for good cattle kept up well during the week, Butchers bought good outle and paid high price,s in fact there was very little show for Exporters to pick up what they wanted at "Let Out" prices considering the bad reports from the other side. There was a scarcity of Export cattle for sale, apace was hard to fill and some boats went out short. There is a feeling that fat Export cattle are short and that freight rates have been too high. Freight was engaged at 17e 61 but reduced to 60s, other shipments went out at 40s without and 45s including insurance. It looks as if we were beginning to feel the effects of so many stockets leaving the country for Europe and the Northwest. The supply of Butchers cattle

Summer, HIGH ART SHADES.

Exclusive Designs in the New High Art Shades, specially designed by the best European Artiste,

5-FRAME BRUSSELS.

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

BORDERS TO MATCH.

Brussels Stair Carpets to match. WILTON VELVET CARPETS.

Wilton Velvets, in light and dark grounds, with handsome borders.

RUGS! MATS! Rugs and Mats to match Carpets, in every make, size and shape.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS. UARPETS. WOOL.

A large stock of Wool Carpets, by the yard, or in equares, all sizes.

UNION CARPETS in every quality, by the

yard, or in squares, all sizes. JUTE CARPETS by the yard or in squares all sizes. \$1 50-Montama Art Squares-\$1.50 S. CARSLEY.

## CARPETS. TAPESTRY. CARPETS.

The Largest Stock of Tapestry Carpets to be seen in the Dominion of Canada.

Every price, from the very obsapest to the best Tapestry that is manufactured. Tapestry Brussels. A new make of Oarpets which is equal in appearance to the best 5-Frame Brussel Stair Carpets to match all widths. Rugs and Mats to match all Carpets in every size and make. Scotch Worsted Plush Rugs and Mass with handsome Raised Borders. Cocco Fibre Mats in all sizes, with or without Wool Border and Scraper. Special Mats made to order. Letters or Emblems inserted.

OILOLOTHS! Just received, a large ship-ment of best Oilcloths, 4 yards and 8 yards

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

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

widthe. Greek Designs. Tile Patterns. Persian Palterns.

Odcloths, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Kitchens, Offices, Hotels, Studios and Stores,

Experienced men sent to take plans, cut and lay all Oilclothe, Lincleums and Carpets. Mode rate charges.

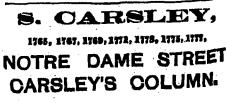
CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S won't.

If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTON'S

won't. If other Threads are knotty CLAPPER TON'S is not,

On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTOF.



PROVISIONS.

last week's prices, 12c to 121 por lb PINE APPLES - Receipts continue to arrive freely and there is quite a bri-k business doing ;

UBANGES.—Sales in half boxes \$3 to \$3 50, in boxes \$5. Valencias repacked \$9 to \$10 per

LENONS .- Demand increasing consequent on

BANANAS -Supplies coming in large quantities Market fair, demand good at \$1 to

\$1.50 per bunch, as to quality. STRAWBEBRIES — Free arrivals coming to mar-

to quality. COCOANUTS.-Market steady and Grmer, sup-

The horse trade at these stables for past week has been very quiet, there being little or to inquiry for horses of any kind and no prospacts for any thing better at present. 34 good workers and drivers on hand for sale

and one car load just arrived. We have received per SS. Lake Ontario 10

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

week ending June 7, 1890, were as follows :---