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Countess, lapsing into French because a page was that moment crossing the room to take the... This little bit of caution was unusual... with her, and was quite superfluous, and had the... which that particular precaution in-

CHAPTER XVII.

Chichele was punctual in his arrival at Chapel House. Six was the hour appointed for dinner... The Angelus was sung in the convent... he saw her brother bound on to the animals' de-

This is the major-domo, I suppose, thought Chichele, as he was divested of his hat and coat... These the clerk hung upon a rack which was already pretty well encumbered, then threw himself upon a door at the right hand of the hall...

Doctor Daly, an unhappy-looking man, with a most careworn expression, although he was still young, was next presented and a book handed to Chichele. He was a dispensary doctor, not much more than half trained or educated, and wretchedly paid...

Father Paul was in no way displeased to be part of the society of these ladies. Children like the Maudslayers girls and Honor Quigley, and some other of the same standing, had quarrelled with their dear father. Adult women, married or single, it was his avowed opinion, were, on the whole, the great plague of existence.

Chichele remained standing. He placed himself on the hearth rug in front of a great turf fire, facing the door, so that if any one entered he must see who it was... The conversation became gamey and the host alone scarcely spoke.

Chichele declined black rappee, and he pulled toward a large arm-chair covered with hair-dress, slippery and prickly of aspect... 'Are you waiting for Father Collins, eh?' he said, in response to a whispered message from the clerk.

'This salmon,' replied Father Paul, in his simple grave voice, 'was a present to me then. You, Flaherty, could tell its history, no doubt.' The bank manager, who was the person addressed, turned very red, and then exchanged a look with the doctor.

'I don't know, it is Father Paul, he made that to say. I have not been out with a rod this long time. Sorry to hear your friends have not been successful,' he said, addressing Chichele; 'they ought to try the deep pools above the weir—not the Quaker's ford—a couple of miles higher up, at Archer's Ford.'

Chichele strained his ears for the reply, and then Godfrey spoke like the men at table, with the same coarse voice and accent, 'Le could hate him. No, it came in the same half-foreign tones, as musically distinct.

'An exquisitely beautiful creature!' thought Chichele, 'through-bred every inch of him, but as wild as a hawk.'

'Did you bring the gramophone, Godfrey, as I bid you?' 'Yes, yes!' he answered. 'I brought it and them too, altogether, Father Paul.'

'The inspector was sitting close to Chichele. He began to talk to him, and after a few preliminary remarks said, 'You are at one of the Universities?'

'I wish I had gone to one of the English Universities. I have a Queen's University degree—but the other—' he sighed.

'The cloth removed, Godfrey murmured something to Father Paul, who replied aloud. 'Your head aches, child? Yes, you can go, of course. The other room is cooler. Marion and Gertrude are there, did you not tell me?'

'The school inspector turned to his host as soon as the door had shut upon the young men. 'What a fine fellow your young relative has! He is a real gem, isn't he?'

'The medical,' returned the old priest, 'is the only profession which, thanks to the Cardinal's wise arrangements in Dublin, a young Catholic can take to without danger to his faith.'

'I do, answered Father Paul. 'I would rather see Godfrey dead than exposed to the danger of losing his faith, Mr. Macaulay. My grandfather was shot by the soldiers of a Protestant sovereign. My own brother is an exile for his devotion to a Catholic fatherland—an exile—outlaw. It is not for me to give into a godless system of education devised by aliens and conquerors for the further enslavement of my country—no, sir!'

'I am able to appreciate your feelings perfectly,' answered the Presbyterian. 'But this is a sad state of things, and our promising young friends are liable to suffer. Now, there are a great many Catholics in Trinity College.'

'The Penal Laws are to blame that we have no Catholic teachers,' grumbled Father Paul. 'Well, granted, granted! How do you intend to create teachers? Where are you going to get your devils? Where are you going to get your devils?'

'Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Can't Sleep!

Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands.



WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, MONTREAL, P.Q.

MISSING.

Have you seen my sailor boy, as you came across the sea? Have you seen my sailor boy, with the laughing eyes of blue? With the sunlight on his hair, and his face so young and fair?

Oh, he kissed me on the cheek as he sailed away to sea, Sailed away to Gloster town, and I never saw him more. But the ships they come and go, and the tides they ebb and flow, and the waves are meaning low on the shore.

FOR AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

First be sure that you have nothing to say, and then sit down and say it. Don't bother about ideas; or about sense, if you haven't any.

DANGEROUS FOOD ADULTERATION.

The fraudulent use of alum and lime in cheap baking powders. If consumers prefer to buy an adulterated article of food because it can be had at a lower price, they undoubtedly have the right to do so.

PARNELL'S CHILDHOOD.

The correspondent of a Dublin paper gives the following interesting account of the early days of Charles Stewart Parnell: 'The other day I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Eliza Hyland, the nurse of Charles Parnell.'

THE RESULT OF DEBT.

A Japanese proverb says that a friend at a distance is worth all your relations at a distance; so a little in your pocket is better than all the credit in the world. It is astonishing sometimes how much a little money will buy and how much more serious trouble it will bring for it.

PHILOSOPHY OF SALOONS.

The resident in Chicago cannot have failed to notice that grocery, meat market, cigar store, news-stand, hardware store, all pass away at some street corner, and finally the saloon comes to stay. The judge by appearances, no business is so permanent or safe in a commercial way as a dram shop.

HOW MR. ROTHENBURG RECEIVED HIS MONEY.

Mr. C. L. Rothenburg, the editor of the New England Statesman, 46 Lagrange street, Boston, Mass., last month, was the fortunate owner of one-twentieth of ticket 49,566, which drew the third prize of \$50,000, in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery.

SHAKESPEARE WAS NOT A BROKER.

Shakespeare was not a broker; but who else has furnished so many stock quotations? The causes of summer complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excess of heat, eating green fruit, impure water, over exertion and sudden chill.

THE FATAL DOOR.

I lately wandered through the town And saw the houses finely built, Some owned by men who claimed renown Others by men who own'd the gilt.

I gazed at I then those mansions passed That I not even one could claim, And in my reverie I asked Ye gods why did you thus ordain.

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HEALTH BEFORE ALL!

During six years I have been suffering from great debility of the blood, and three months ago the physicians pronounced me incurably consumptive, when I placed myself under the treatment of Mmes. Demarais and Lacroix. I have received the last Sacraments of the Church, and the physicians, judging it was time lost to attend my disease, completely abandoned me. Upon the instructions my dear husband gave Mmes. Demarais and Lacroix of my condition, they stated I had consumption and yellow fever, and that they were certain to cure me if I had enough courage to stand their treatment, for it would have a terrible effect. Accordingly, the very first day I took their extracts of roots, the result was so quick that Rev. Father Gibaud, P.S.S., was summoned to my death bed, when I received the last Sacrament. The next day I was completely broken down, and I was thinking of abandoning their treatment when my brother, who three months ago stuck a needle into his elbow, and said it was time lost to attend my disease, completely abandoned me. Upon the instructions my dear husband gave Mmes. Demarais and Lacroix of my condition, they stated I had consumption and yellow fever, and that they were certain to cure me if I had enough courage to stand their treatment, for it would have a terrible effect. Accordingly, the very first day I took their extracts of roots, the result was so quick that Rev. Father Gibaud, P.S.S., was summoned to my death bed, when I received the last Sacrament. The next day I was completely broken down, and I was thinking of abandoning their treatment when my brother, who three months ago stuck a needle into his elbow, and said it was time lost to attend my disease, completely abandoned me.

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round, and at which everybody was welcome. With her husband, Mrs. Hyland came to this country in 1859 and located at Milwaukee. The opening of the war found him a willing volunteer on the side of North. He was detailed to the flagship, Signal, and afterwards to the warship Cincinnati. He fought at Island No. 10 and Fort Donaldson, and was finally captured by the rebels and lodged in one of the southern prisons. Subsequently he was exchanged and arriving home in 1864, accompanied by his wife and family, he moved to Marquette. For her husband's service in the Rebellion Mrs. Hyland now receives twelve dollars a month from the United States.

FOR AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

First be sure that you have nothing to say, and then sit down and say it. Don't bother about ideas; or about sense, if you haven't any. Make up for the absence of both by grandiloquent words, and many of them, especially if you are writing for space. Enlarge upon your topic—it shows fertility; to ensnare upon it indicates paucity. Write on paper foolscap size, or on wall paper, if it is more handy. It creases so beautifully when you cram it into the envelope. Then, too, you will please the compositor. He likes the sheet of MS. to cover his 'upper case'; indeed, the more it covers the better he likes it. He shows his delight by his well sustained profanity. Use pale blue ink and don't aim at legibility. The editor is fond of deciphering hieroglyphics. It is likely that he'll guess at a far better word than the one you really used. If you have no blue ink, black ink will do, but freeze and thawed out three or four times will do as well. When your article is finished don't revise it. Above all don't prune it; that might strengthen it, but it will also shorten it, and quantity goes farther than quality. Show it to friends who are incompetent to judge of its merits. If they praise it then it is ready to fire at the editor. If you show it to a competent friend he'll hesitate to tell you, out of regard for your feelings, that it is 'rot' and that you are not called to write. You see, if he tells you the truth you'll not send the MS.; the editor will be deprived of the pleasure of declining it, and you of the delight of getting it back or of thinking kindly of the editor for years because he kept it and the stamps you sent him. You needn't send sufficient stamps for the return of your MS. It can't be explained why it is so, but it costs less postage from him to you than it does from you to him. Anyhow, the average literary tyro seems to think that it does. If your article is excessively funny send it to the Homeletic Monthly. If it is excessively dull and heavy send it to Puck. If it is on theology, send it to the Scientific American; if on science, to the Christian at Work. There's a great deal in sending the article to the journal for which it isn't at all adapted. Wait at least two days before you write to inquire why you haven't heard about the article. If you live near the publication office don't send your MS., but take it yourself. Read it to the editor; read it boisterously, so that others within hearing may enjoy it. They may doubt the manliness of your brain, but not the capacity of your lungs. Get into the editor's lap, if possible; walk all over him, figuratively speaking. He enjoys such a thing, but the disappointment of his life is that they do not come in quadrants. Should the editor, through dementia or the idiotic fortuity of circumstances, accept your article, send him another right off. In fact, keep sending them. Load them in a Gelling gun. Make a target of him. Other writers have no business to expect a hearing. They ought to fall back upon a more plebeian calling.

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A CORRECT STATEMENT.

It is made by Miss Jane Atterford, of Nallez Corners, Ont., who writes: 'I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for Dyspepsia and find it to be the best remedy I ever tried.' B. B. B. is sold by all dealers at one dollar per bottle.

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I lately wandered through the town And saw the houses finely built, Some owned by men who claimed renown Others by men who own'd the gilt. I gazed at I then those mansions passed That I not even one could claim, And in my reverie I asked Ye gods why did you thus ordain.

I gazed at I then those mansions passed That I not even one could claim, And in my reverie I asked Ye gods why did you thus ordain. On I went in thoughtful mood, Still the mansions loomed before me, Yonder stands a peaceful crowd I hurry on to hear their story.

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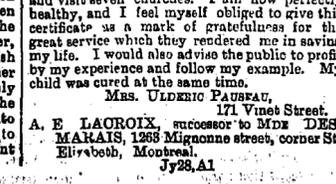
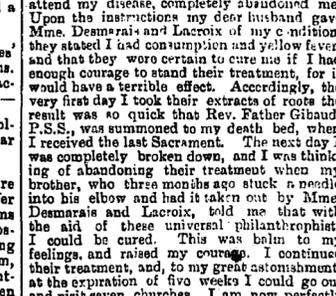
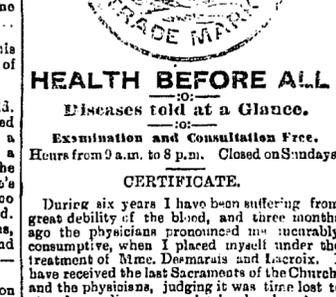
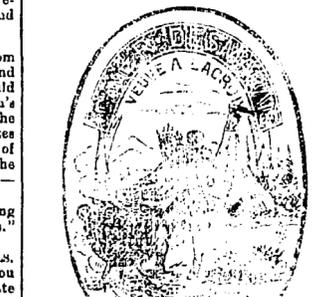
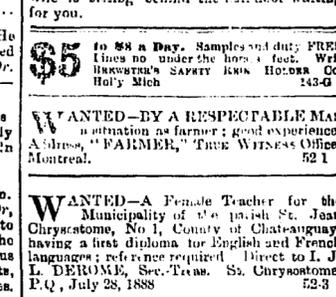
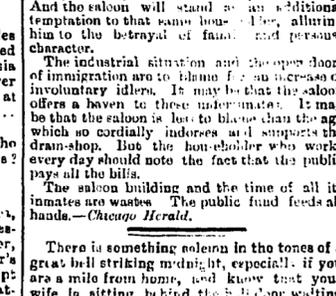
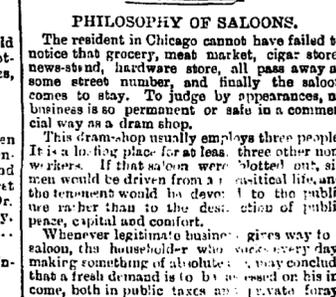
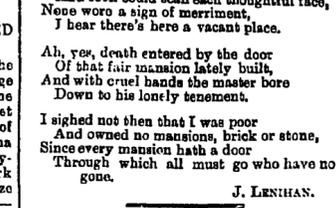
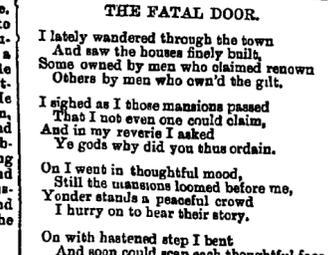
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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50 paid strictly in advance \$1.00

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

The Nova Scotia government crop report issued last week indicates a good harvest in that province.

CHARLES BANA, editor of the New York Sun, who was interviewed at Chicago the other day, said the tariff was the only issue in the presidential election, and admitted that an Irish plot from the Democrats in New York was the great danger that party would, perhaps, have to face.

It is proposed to disband the Northwest Mounted Police. This was suggested long ago by Mr. Blake when its uselessness and demoralization caused among the Indians were shown up in parliament. Now that the whiskey trade is in full blast, by permission of government, the force is less use than ever.

MR. MORRISON having retired from the contest for the Commons in Colchester, the Liberals in convention, yesterday, nominated Mr. Cyrus Eaton to oppose Sir Adams Archibald. Colchester has been so thoroughly corrupted by the Tories that we entertain but little hope of its redemption.

One fact in Canadian journalism should settle the point of all Irishmen's party preferences in Canada. It is that every Liberal paper sympathizes with Mr. Parnell and the Nationalists, while every paper supporting Sir John Macdonald's government is either sullenly silent, weakly apologetic or openly hostile to the Irish cause.

An admirable condensation of the Tory cause in Colchester is given by the Acadian Recorder in these words:—"If the electorate of Colchester are endowed with but moderate mental capacity, they will understand the utter foolhardiness of electing a man like Sir Adams Archibald. He is not only himself unsuitable, but he represents the embodiment of what is most condemnable in politics here and everywhere—roguey, rottenness and restrictionism, three r's quite easily remembered."

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank is no criterion of the prosperity of the people. It is well known that wealthy persons have considerable sums deposited under various names in various places in order to get the 4 per cent. interest not obtainable for "savings" any other way. The regular banks allow but 3 per cent. The effect of the government 4 per cent. is to lock money up that would otherwise seek investment.

It is announced that Lord Dufferin will shortly give to the world a memoir of his mother, who was Sheridan's granddaughter, and who inherited much of the family wit and brilliancy. Lady Dufferin's "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," has long been regarded as one of the most exquisite short poems in the language, but it is only one among many gems coined by the genius of this gifted daughter of Erin.

MR. JOHN WALDIE has been nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of Halton, and will run as an advocate of Unrestricted Reciprocity, as laid down in Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution last session. As the Government joined issue squarely against that policy, there ought to be no dodging the question by the Tories of Halton, as Dickey and young Tupper did in Nova Scotia.

UNITED STATES Senator Stewart needn't be in a hurry to buy Canada from England. In the first place Canada is not for sale; in the second England has not got the selling; in the third, if he will wait till the States abolish war taxes and the public debt, he can have what will then be left of Canada for nothing. Sir John Macdonald, his bootlickers and combines will have left but little worth buying or stealing by that time, unless there comes a speedy change.

A BRACE of softnappers, yolept emigration agents, whose location is in England, are now in Ottawa. The recall of all these agents should be insisted on. We want no immigrants except those who come of their

own accord and without assistance. As a rule, persons who need or look for assistance are not worth anything. Only pushing, enterprising, industrious men are required in this country. Such need no assistance and only such are welcome.

MR. HENDERSON, the unseated member for Halton, has been nominated again by the Tories. He has declared in favor of Temperance legislation. Mr. Waldie, the Liberal candidate, is a Prohibitionist. They are the same candidates who ran last election. The constituency is a close one and was only carried by the Tories at great expense of money and "blister" whiskey, as was proved at the recent trial which resulted in the unseating of Mr. Henderson.

THE CORONER'S JURY in the Mandeville inquest has returned a verdict declaring death was caused by the harsh treatment to which deceased was subjected while in prison. The proceedings, with the suicide of Dr. Ridley and the confession of Dr. Barr, fixes the responsibility of the murder—it was nothing less—on Balfour, and shows in lurid colors the devilish determination of the Chief Secretary to carry out his policy of death in the dungeons as disclosed to Wilfred Blunt.

ACTRESSES, who buy husbands from wives and when they get tired of them get divorced and form new matrimonial alliances, are becoming plentiful since Adeline Patil set the fashion. Fanny Davenport is the latest to perform this new stage trick. Some famous actresses do not take even this trouble, but have a lot of nebulous affluities floating about them, like Sarah Bernhardt and the Langtry. Yet the world runs after these creatures and pours heaps of wealth into their laps. It is harlotry all the same, and honest men and women should turn their backs on all such stage characters.

THE Quebec Chronicle writes about the number of valets who fawn upon Mr. Mercier. It is not very long ago since the same Chronicle was the most sycophantic among those who toadied to the Premier, with the hope of making something out of it. Now, because Mr. Mercier saw through its mousetrap and gave it the cold shoulder, it has gone back, like the cur it is, to its Tory vomit, and abuses the man whom it could not cajole into giving it pap. For the fun of the thing, Mr. Mercier might throw it a bone, just to let the public know he can turn its scolding into a grateful whine whenever he pleases to buy such mud.

SPEAKING at Edinburgh, Mr. William O'Brien, alluding to the character of Mr. Mandeville, the Martyr Patriot of Tullamore, said he was so true to the cause of Ireland that he would have died gladly if he knew that in giving up his life he would have added so much to the Nationalist cause as his sad death is now likely to add. Mr. O'Brien felt convinced that English voters would soon see for themselves what coercion was doing for the sister isle, and a great wave of sympathy would soon mount up and sweep the present Government from power. No cause which enrolled martyrs among its believers could fail to win in the end, and he was sure that the end was near.

A SINGULAR objection to Harrison as a Presidential candidate is founded on a remark once made by William H. Seward, "that the coat-tails of Stephen A. Douglass was too close to the ground to admit of his ever becoming President." Harrison being about as short in stature as Douglass, he stands a poor chance of election; that is, providing what Seward said is a principle in American politics. In support of it, however, it is urged that most of the Presidents were tall men. John Adams, his son John Quincy, and Martin Van Buren were the shortest, and they stood five feet six inches. Harrison drops one inch under this. Polk was five feet nine, and Pierce five feet ten. All the rest from Washington to Grant were six feet or over. Grant was five feet eight, and the Presidents since his time all exceeded his stature.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S credit on the London money market is better, it seems, than that of the Dominion, a fact which tells against confederation in a very direct fashion. The loan authorized by the Legislature of the colony has just been placed in London at a premium of 5 per cent. Whereupon the Boston Post observes that the success of the loan will go far to dispel the impression, which has been given by the publication, during a year or two past, of sensational stories of destitution and poverty in Newfoundland, and affords an idea, easily understood, of the actually solvent and prosperous condition of the province. The loan is not a large one, only about \$500,000, and the rate of interest which it carries is 5 per cent; but the receiver-general of the province, who is in London, reports that the offerings were 50 per cent greater than was required.

THOSE TORIES who are industriously striving to make political capital out of the Jesuits' estates settlement should inform their readers that the local Tory opposition did not raise a voice against Mr. Mercer's bill. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch, McIntosh, Owens, Spencer, Baldwin and Hall are all English-speaking Protestant Tories, yet not one of them objected to settlement as proposed by Mr. Mercer. Therefore every word condemnatory of Mr. Mercer for putting the bill through applies to them. Indeed, if the bill was as objectionable as the Opposition organs declare, these Protestant opponents of the Government are doubly to blame for not resisting it as they did other Government measures. But since they did not do so, we may assume that they admitted the justice of

the settlement, allowed the bill to pass without protest, with evident approval, and that the cry raised by the Conservative organs against it is only so much claptrap to mislead those who may be so soft as to believe what they say.

FARMERS in the Midland counties of Ontario, whose crops this season are an almost entire failure, will have a sad opportunity of estimating the policy of protection at its true value. To the misfortune of a bad harvest they will have added the misery of heavy import duties, not only on "store goods," but on the feed and provisions they must purchase to carry them through the winter. Should the Government relax those duties, as demanded, what becomes of the principle and reason of protection which in its essence is to create and take advantage of scarcity for the benefit of those who have something to sell. Supporters of a fiscal political law, made to set aside the natural economical law of supply and demand, ought to rejoice at bad harvests in the midlands, because it will create a demand and raise prices for what farmers in the West have to sell. Perhaps this was what Sir Charles Tupper meant when he said the bad harvest in Ontario last year was "a blessing in disguise." But a blessing that comes to one man through a curse falling on another can scarcely be regarded as a true blessing. No nation, no people, can be truly prosperous and happy where one section thrives on the miseries and misfortunes of another section. Calamity invariably overtakes the country where such a thing happens, and in the summing up, those who appear to make most at first always lose most in the end.

"SATAN reproving sin" is a very old saying to characterize human hypocrisy. But the members of the sugar "combine," who denounce the commercial tax as iniquitous, could give Satan a few points and beat him at his own game. Imagine men who combine to plunder the public howling against a tax on their plunder? Has not the Provincial Government as good a right to levy a tax on them for public purposes by law as the Federal Government has to make them contribute to election funds and the support of their organ, the Vampire? Nay, is not the right founded on a better principle? Whereas the Federal exaction is for a party purpose, the Provincial tax is for the general good. But, perhaps, as the members of the "combine" belong to the party, and receive a quid pro quo in the way of all the "protection" they want, they regard the matter in a different light. However, since they insist that taxation is a good thing, and as there cannot be too much of a good thing, let them learn to enjoy the good which they cannot pretend is good for everybody except themselves.

WE give to-day the correspondence in full between Mr. Rhodes, of South Africa, and Mr. Parnell, on the subject of Imperial Federation. It will be seen that Mr. Parnell's reply was extremely cautious, and by no means irrevocably commits him or his followers to the scheme. It appears, however, to have satisfied Mr. Rhodes, who donated \$50,000 to the Home Rule cause on receiving it. The main point in the matter is that Mr. Parnell's letter destroys the pretension of his opponent that he desires the separation of Ireland from England, and thus adds immensely to his strength among Englishmen. Mr. Rhodes in his letter urges with great reason that the exclusion of Irish representation proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Bill gave a great deal of plausibility to the assertion that Home Rule really meant separation. On this the Cork Herald observes that the Irish members or the Irish people never cared a rush for the question of Imperial Federation, and adds:—"They have no objection to be represented at Westminster, but they would be ready to accept terms of peace which included the abolition of that representation. Their claim is simply to be allowed to manage their own affairs, and that conceded, it does not much matter to them the kind of consequentialities that may attend the measure of concession."

RETALIATORY legislation has been introduced at Washington as an offset to alleged Canadian discrimination in favor of vessels passing through the Welland canal carrying grain via the St. Lawrence route. When it is remembered that the regulation of which complaint is made was instituted to meet the action of the New York Legislature in making the Erie canal free, we cannot see what right the United States have to grumble. But, we suppose our neighbors will argue that the Federal Government is not responsible for State action. Perhaps the best answer our Government could make would be to make the canal free to all vessels using the St. Lawrence route. That would be more than an equitable offset to the freedom granted to American vessels using the Erie canal, and a decided advantage to American shippers. As it is, the abolition of tolls on the Erie is a direct blow at the St. Lawrence trade, and must be met some way, simply as a matter of national trade defence. If the British Government has sent a sharp note to the Dominion Government to remove the discrimination, as stated, it should be politely informed that Canada knows her own business and how to mind it. If our commerce is to be sacrificed at the demand of the American Government through Downing street, the sooner and the clearer we know it the better.

WE have received from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the "Statistical Abstract and Record for the year 1887." This is the third annual issue of this work, and contains a vast amount of useful information concerning the Dominion. In addition to the usual statistics, this volume contains an entirely new chapter on the mineral resources of the country containing much information hitherto not avail-

able to the public. The full text of the Fisheries treaty is given, also the complete Tariff as revised to 31st May last, together with a list of decisions given by the Board of Customs down to the same date. The preface states that "the greatest care has been taken to have all the statements and figures absolutely correct, but as liability to error always exists, it is requested, as in former years, that if any errors are detected, they may be reported to the Department." The work is very valuable for authoritative reference and is well got up with copious indices.

FIGHTING FRIARS.

Russia has a way of her own for advancing her schemes of conquest and religion. A monastery of friars of the Greek church has been established at Mount Athos, of which we find an interesting description in the London Universit. This monastery will be remembered by all classical scholars, because it was there that the first expedition sent out by King Darius against the Greeks suffered shipwreck. The monastery, however, is a very different institution from the monasteries of Catholic countries. Those who imagine that the friars gathered there pass their days in labor, contemplation and prayer are greatly mistaken, as the following extract will show:—"The number of Russian monks congregated in the place is 3,000, mostly retired non-commissioned officers of the Russian army. They have twenty sailing vessels with which they keep up their communication with all the ports of the Black Sea. Large supplies of arms and ammunition are stored up in the cellars. The monastery is the seat of the central committee for the propagation of Pan-slavism in Bulgaria and Macedonia."

In other words, religion in this case is the flag which covers the merchandise of Russian intrigue in the Aegean Sea. In the Middle Ages the Catholic convents established all over Europe were inhabited by men who taught the people the cultivation of the soil, and who helped them in their spiritual and temporal afflictions. The Benedictine monasteries especially were the seats of science and learning. Russian convents at the present day are mere political organizations, and the one set up on Turkish territory is designed to prepare war and bloodshed. The idea of establishing military garrisons in Turkish territory, under the guise of monasteries, is certainly a novel one, but it shows how Russian policy is preparing the way for the final swoop on Turkey.

FALSEHOOD AND FRAUD.

An examination of the pamphlets issued by the Government of the Dominion for distribution in Europe to induce emigration to this country, reveals an amount of misrepresentation and falsehood perfectly astounding. "Le Guide du Colon Francais, Belge, etc., par Stanislas Drapeau; avec Illustrations. Edition pour l'Europe," issued in 1887 by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, contains 173 pages, many of which are filled with pure romance.

Canada certainly possesses many attractions and is capable of affording opportunities to all who seek her shores, but it is cruel of the government to represent it as a paradise where high wages are to be had in all callings, at all times, and where men have only to come to find fortunes.

It has been stated by ministers in parliament and reiterated by the Ministerial press, that the government has ceased to offer inducements to mechanics to come to Canada. In the pamphlet before us, copies of which have been sent in thousands to Europe, there is a table purporting to give the rates of wages obtainable by mechanics on arriving in the country. The dishonesty of the figures given consists not only in their extravagance but also in withholding the necessary information that in many of the trades mentioned work is only to be had during a portion—sometimes a very small portion—of the year. To invite mechanics to this country on the assurance, by Government, that they will find steady employment at wages ranging from two to five dollars a day is simply fraudulent. Especially is it fraudulent in face of the fact that our cities are already overcrowded with mechanics and that they have a severe, constantly intensifying struggle to maintain themselves against combinations of employers to reduce wages, while other combinations, protected by the Government, increase the cost of food, fuel and clothing. Nor is any allusion made to the climate or the long months during which many mechanics are forced to remain idle.

Another very important fact finds no mention in the official pamphlet. It is well known that every city in America is supplied with more mechanics than can find work, and that when any one place offers inducements, by rise of wages or otherwise, there is a rush thither and wages fall. Add to those conditions the disadvantages which European workmen labor under in a country where the ways and methods of work are quite different from those to which they have been brought up and are accustomed to, and it must be admitted that the misrepresentations of the pamphlet are little short of criminal false pretences.

Last session of Parliament the minister having charge of the immigration matters assured the House of Commons that assisted passages were no longer granted. Nevertheless we find in the last number of United Ireland received by mail yesterday an advertisement of the Allan Steamship company in which assisted passages to Canada are offered for £4, "assisted to Canada, £3." Thus any one who can scrape together £3, and allured by the magnificent promises of the Drapeau pamphlet, can come to Montreal and find for himself how the Government of Canada can lie.

But a greater aggravation to the workmen of Canada comes from the reflection that the money for assisting people, who are not wanted and cannot get work, to come here is taken from their taxes, to make life harder to them by increasing the number of competitors in our already overcrowded labor market. Considering these things, can we wonder at

the agitation got up by the workmen to expose the frauds which the Government of this country is perpetrating on its own people as well as on those whom it would induce to come here?

We have seen that on the charge of spreading false information the Government is convicted. It is also convicted of having continued that policy and of assisting immigrants with passage money after the solemn assurances of ministers that it would be discontinued. After this how can workmen repose confidence in the Government or regard with anything but incredulous contempt the representations of members of Parliament who support it. Let workmen make no mistake. The Ottawa Government has no care for them save at election time, when factory gates are closed and they are marshalled to listen to the harangue of a tool of the Tory combine, whom their masters have chosen to represent them in Parliament.

If they would have themselves heard they must make themselves felt. Therefore let the workingmen of Europe know the truth, and when the time comes for them to exert their manhood let them punish with a united ballot the ministry and its supporters who have been guilty of the falsehood and frauds by which they are made to suffer.

THE EXILED DEAD OF GROSSE ISLE.

Attention has been called by a correspondent of the Herald to the neglected state of the cemetery where the victims of ship fever are buried at Grosse Isle. The scanty covering of soil thrown over the bodies when they were interred in trenches has been denuded by the action of the elements, leaving ghastly swarms of skeletons exposed in rows as if mowed down by ranks. It is said that this horrible sight has been allowed to remain open for some time and that even yet no effort has been made by the Dominion Government, who have charge of the cemetery, to cover it up. It would seem that the victims of the brutal rapacity, of Landedness and his fellow evictors are fated to reappear every now and again to bear testimony against the authors of their terrible suffering and awful death.

Apocryphal to this harrowing story of exile we have received a poem from Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, of Toronto, which, had he known of the exposure of the exiles' bones when he wrote, would have included some stinging lines from his patriot pen.

GROSSE ISLE!  
"Not less than fifteen thousand of the children of Erin, flying from famine and landlord tyranny, and stricken by fever, lie buried in Grosse Isle."

Far from their own beloved isle  
These Irish exiles sleep,  
Nor dream they of historic past,  
Nor o'er its memories weep;  
Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide  
Sweeps onward wave on wave,  
They lie—old Ireland's exiled dead,  
In cross-crown'd lonely grave.

Sleep on, O hearts of Erin,  
From earthly travail free!  
Our freighted souls still greet you  
Beyond life's troubled sea;  
In every Irish heart and home,  
Where prayer and love abound,  
Is built an altar to your faith—  
A cross above each mound.

No more the patriot's words will cheer  
Your humble toil and care—  
No more your Irish hearts will tell  
The beads of evening prayer;  
The mirth that scold'd at direst want  
Lies buried in your grave,  
Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide  
Sweeps onward wave on wave.

O, tollers in the harvest field,  
Who gather golden grain!  
O, pilgrims by the wayside,  
Who succor grief and pain!  
And ye, who know that liberty  
Oft yields a shining blade,  
Pour forth your souls in requiem prayer  
Where Irish hearts are laid!

Far from their own beloved land  
These Irish exiles sleep,  
Where dream not faith-crown'd shamrock  
Nor rives o'er them creep;  
But fragrant breath of maple  
Sweeps on with freedom's tide,  
And consecrates the lonely isle  
Where Irish exiles died?

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Organs of the party of isolation and restriction have endeavored to make it appear that the failure of the crops of the midland counties of Ontario is not so bad as reported, and hence that there is no need for the Government allowing the farmers of that region to import feed for their cattle free of duty. There appears no doubt, however, that the distress is very real. We learn from the Lindsay Post that along the Nipissing railway, the drought appears to have been disastrous. In Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward, Frontenac and a part of Hastings, the drought has been so severe that the country is described as "the burnt district." Hon. S. C. Wood has returned from a trip through that part of the province, and in conversation with a Globe reporter stated that "advice of local correspondents were not too darkly colored," and told "in regretful tones of the sad and almost unprecedented damage done through that district by the lack of rain. The northern portion of Hastings county had fortunately received a fair amount of rain and consequently bore promise of generally good crops, but throughout the southern townships the yield will be unusually short. Prince Edward and Lennox are the greatest barley-growing counties in Ontario, and, judging from present appearances, the barley crop this year will not anywhere upon their exceptionally rich farms reach nearly one-half its usual quantity, while the hay crop will barely pass the quarter. As a result of this whole shrinkage of hay stuff, the farmers state that they will be simply unable to keep their cattle until spring for sheewant of food, and are now selling fine cows at prices fluctuating about the ridiculously low figure of \$15 a head. The peas—a crop that is shooting rapidly into favor among the farmers, and more especially in Prince

Edward—are already booked as a complete failure, and this is the more unfortunate as the peninsular county is fast becoming the depot from which the best seed peas are distributed over the entire continent. This distressing failure of crops is entirely due, in Mr. Wood's opinion, to the extraordinary scarcity of rain. Up until ten days ago there has been hardly any rain in these districts for two and even three months. Personally, he could not recall ever having seen any portion of Ontario so thoroughly dried up as the counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington are this year. The drought appears however, to have been confined largely to the Bay of Quinte region. East of Prescott the crops are in excellent condition, and going west from Trenton there is marked improvement all along the line; while through Kent, Essex and Lambton the farmers are rejoicing in the prospects of a bountiful harvest.

ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.

Anarchists who avow their dislike for all existing forms of government, and their determination to revolutionize society, are regarded as public enemies who must be suppressed at all hazards. We may, however, fairly question whether there is not another class of persons equally obnoxious to social tranquility, who deserve to be classed with Anarchists, though they would doubtless look astonished at the implication. Men who conspire to rob the public under the guise of business, who, as boards of management, directors of companies and what not, who put up jobs for exploiting large sums of money by methods which, however they may be termed, are in reality schemes of theft and robbery, can be considered in no other way than as enemies of society. They may regard themselves as respectable and their ways as business ways, but they are rogues all the same and the money they make is plunder, nothing else. This reflection applies with the same immovable truth to the bank directors, who, by artificial means, make money scarce, as to those who combine to make food dear, and those who water stocks, and by the thousand devices known to such persons swindle the public in all directions.

A reconstruction of the criminal code is needed to deal with the new class of crimes and criminals which has developed under the modern commercial system. That such a reconstruction will take place is altogether likely. The efforts made in the United States to legislate for the suppression of "trusts," "combines" and similar conspiracies show the tendency of the coming jurisprudence. The open, notorious, confessed, rascality which is carried on in the management of business corporations is the great evil of the times, and will inevitably lead to a social upheaval if it be not brought under the law in the same category as ordinary swindling, of which, in reality, it is only a development. A Pinkerton detective, by joining the Nihilists at Chicago, succeeded in finding out their designs and exposing them. This exploit suggests to the New York Herald the idea of making discoveries of other conspiracies. Thus:—

Let a detective gain admission into a railway board of management and he could discover how railway officials grow rich while the wages of railway laborers are kept low, dividends are passed and bondholders are swindled. He could learn the inner workings of trusts and construction companies which absorb property, making the managers rich at the owners' expense. He could explain the relations between lawyers, judges and the corporations, and how the Bench is so often recruited from members of the Bar upon whom corporations "have the pull." He might obtain admission to one of the grand juries and study the processes by which a man who steals a ham, becomes as soft as June to the railroad robber. There is so end to the discoveries of a shrewd detective once the field opens to him.

By this we may see that the press is awake and the public is awakening to the fact that there are enemies of society not less dangerous, only in another way, than the secret dealers in dynamite. They may pose as good citizens, subscribe to charities, take leading places in all the church parades, but their fangs are in the vitals of the community and their proper place is under lock and bolt.

THE COAL COMBINE.

Of all the cruel, greedy, dishonest "combines" for increasing the cost of living to the poor the "coal combine" is the most heartless.

In a climate like this, where for one half of the year it is necessary to keep up fires for warmth, the wickedness of the men, who engage in this business to wring excessive profits from the necessity of those least able to stand the strain, is extremely reprobat.

Wealthy people can lay in all the coal they need in the season when it is at its lowest price. But the greater number, who are dependent on their daily, weekly or monthly earnings, are compelled by the "combine" to pay excessive charges. The whole business is a gigantic fraud on the people, from the millionaire ring who have grabbed the great natural store houses of fuel in Pennsylvania to the local rings who control the distribution among consumers.

By actual calculation of cost it has been shown that coal could be put in the houses at Montreal at a good paying profit, any day in the year, for three dollars a ton. But by combination of mine-owners, common carriers, and traders, it is frequently at the most inclement season raised to more than double that sum.

It is manifestly useless to seek relief from these monstrous exactions by appealing to the better nature of the men engaged in the trade. They are only too glad to seize every opportunity for fleecing their neighbors, and excuse themselves on the ground that they are but part of a system they are powerless to modify. The only remedy we can see is in co-operation.

It is said that coal will be very dear this season, because a strike is likely to occur among the miners. This excuse for enhancing prices is simply villainous. Whenever

the mine-owners want to make an excuse for increasing prices they deliberately produce a strike by reducing the miners' wages to a point at which the men cannot work and live.

In this way they limit the output and throw the blame on the men. The condition of the miners, at the best of times, is inconceivably wretched to those who have not visited the mining regions, while the bosses have accumulated almost fabulous fortunes.

Reflecting on these things and observing that, wherever possible, the same inhumanity, difference to all considerations, save the one of making money, prevails, can we wonder at the growth of that movement known in its most moderate expression as political reform and in its extreme manifestation as Nihilism?

On this continent the Governments of the United States and Canada have been blind to public interests. Apparently they have not noted the stupendous, economic and social changes that have taken place. President Cleveland's message was a warning rather than an awakening, and the pottering compromise of legislators will only have the effect of making a small break in the dam, which the pent up waters of discontent will soon widen into a formidable breach.

Canadians, more stupid or more infatuated, are slower to rebel against the shackles of a false system, but there is satisfaction in the reflection that as the tide flows in the States, so must it flow in Canada. Among our neighbors a revolution is impending in methods of taxation, debt collection, payment of labor, regulation of currency and control of corporate wealth. It is coming fast, and among other blessings let us hope it will bring destruction of monopoly and cheap coal.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

Germany, after a brief trial of a revenue tariff, returned some years ago to a highly protective system, and with the same results as have been reached in the United States. Monopolies are in full swing, and agreeable to the despotic tendencies of the Government—evils which fortunately do not exist in America—State Socialism is being built up on the ruins of freedom and enterprise. In that country every protective move has been a step towards Socialism.

It seems the infatuation of human folly to suppose that prosperity can be created by restriction and artificial laws to produce scarcity. This is the sort of political economy which deserves Carlyle's description of "the dismal science," and no mistake. But his doctrine of scarcity is breaking down of its own weight in Germany as well as in America. It is, however, amusing to find the upholders of it producing the same false, threadbare arguments that we are familiar with on this side of the Atlantic. To account for the troubles and inequalities protection has created, the restrictionist advocates raise the stupid old cry of over-production, while everything goes to prove that in this world there is no super-abundance, no over-production. What is wanted is better products with better distribution. Under-consumption is the real trouble caused by artificially created scarcity. How can there be over-production while thousands of people are in want of food and the ordinary comforts of life? Those in want, be it noted, being the men who work.

"Over-production is the cry of men who selfishly desire scarcity," says a recent writer. "There are too many machines; too many cotton and woolen mills; cut off the supply or our markets are done for." Abundance, the deplorable manifestation of God's bounty, is a human curse, according to the over-production sophists. With them business depends upon scarcity; then the rich get richer, and if the masses are not satisfied, what cares the millionaire? His reasoning runs thus: "A war in Europe would be a Godsend to America; the longer the war continues and the more nations engaged in the butchery, the bigger our profits." Abundance is a burden; scarcity a blessing. Pests, wars, famines and blights bring grist to our mills; the more the merrier." To people who argue like this the blessings of protection are manifest. No argument is needed to convince the cotton manufacturer that the exclusion of all foreign cottons and the granting to him of monopolistic rights is going to give him a bonanza whose every rock is a gold nugget. What is true of cotton is also true of every monopolist. Abundance, cheapness; scarceness, high prices. Abundance impoverishes; scarcity enriches.

Yet there is the man who can say that he ever found pleasure in having his comforts curtailed? Where is the blessing in scarce and dear food and clothing to him who is in need of both? To talk about over-production, with millions in Europe and America hungry, ill-clad, homeless and homeless, is the wildest nonsense that could be uttered. Those who speak thus are the enemies of the workmen.

All men are either sellers or buyers. The manufacturer sells his goods and the workman his labor. What sense or justice is there in passing laws to enable the manufacturer to charge the workman what he likes for his goods, while the workman has to bring his labor to an open market and be content with the wages that the manufacturer pleases to give him? Human greed and dishonesty have invented a more cruel, a more insidious system. As the writer before quoted observes: "Money has only a relative value—its purchasing power. This is affected by scarcity or abundance as rapidly as the thermometer by heat, or the barometer by the changes of the atmosphere. Our interests are those of sellers and buyers. Do we sell, we want high prices, high as possible, though we would purchase our own needs cheap as possible. All are buyers; not all, not half, are sellers. Is it better that the consumer have a bountiful market to go to, or a stinted one? Do the most people gain by the presence of abundance or the prevalence of an artificially produced scarcity? In other words, is it good to choke off God's natural springs of universal plenty to assist the Goulds and Goddards, the Villards and Vanderbilts?"

Never was there so much wealth in the world as at the present time. Vast areas of virgin land have been brought into cultivation. Human energy and invention have increased the capacity of production and transportation a thousandfold. Yet, instead of plenty for all, there is more want and misery than ever! Why?

Because men of insatiable greed have got possession of the money, the machinery and the roads created by the general industry. They have seized upon the legislative power and have made laws to restrict distribution—Protection, they call these laws—and have combined among themselves in a system of banking, manufacturing and transportation to rob the people. The whole system, in all its parts, is a huge fraud, and must be reformed from root to branch if social revolution is to be avoided in America as well as in Europe.

LITERARY REVIEW.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE HON. AND REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL, first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, Toronto; William & Co., 1888.

Most of those who peruse this small work will join with the author in regretting that no biography, supplied with details and accessories which time has now put beyond reach, has hitherto appeared of the pioneer bishop of the Catholic Church in Upper Canada. His was a life of more than usual interest, embracing within its broad span the period which has seen the greatest social revolution of modern times, along with the sowing of the seed of a great nation on the continent of America. The Right Reverend prelate was born in 1793 in Glen Bervie, near Perth, Scotland, took his theological course at the Scottish College in Paris, and the Scottish College at Valladolid in Spain, where he was ordained priest in 1817. He was returned to Scotland as a missionary, and remained there for four or five years, stationed in the Braes of Lochaber. After witnessing the shameful ejection of the Highlanders from their small holdings, negotiations were opened, under his direction, with a view to securing work for the dispossessed Catholics in the manufacturing districts of Glasgow. Then followed trials and sufferings incident to the wild excesses of the anti-Catholic riots led by Lord George Gordon. His chapel was burned, but worship continued to be conducted in secret places and under extreme precautions. Brighter times ensued for him subsequently, but a general failure among the Glasgow manufacturers succeeded, caused by the exclusion of British imports from the markets of France, then in the grip of the Revolutionary war. A national crisis was now at hand, and never at any other time was the greatness of England manifested with such an annihilator. At such a trying moment we find the staunch-hearted Catholic Highlanders offering their services to the British, being accepted as the "Glenerrry Fencibles," and serving with distinction in Guernsey and Ireland. When the danger was over and their regiment disbanded, they found themselves in great straits, and eventually they resolved to settle in Upper Canada, where many of their relatives had received grants of land for their services in the American Revolutionary War. These latter Highlanders had emigrated in 1773 to Schoharie County, New York. Father (afterwards Bishop) Macdonell, the chaplain of the Glenerrry Regiment, obtained grants of land for his people in 1802, and emigrated in 1803 with them to Canada. Their first settlement was in Glenerrry, but afterwards they removed to York, Ontario. Father Macdonell found only three Catholic Churches in the entire Province of Upper Canada; and the people were scattered and without suitable organization. He at once set to work, devoting the next thirty years of his life to missions, building churches and schools, and traveling horseback and in canoe through the Province. On the breaking out of the war in 1811, Mr. Macdonell, then one of Bishop Plessis' vicars-general, succeeded in organizing a second Glenerrry regiment, which, by its bravery and despatch, captured the frontier posts of Ogdensburg, St. Regis and French Mills. Mr. Macdonell conducted several missions to England on behalf of the struggling hierarchy. On the 31st of December, 1820, he was consecrated Bishop of Resina and Vicar-Apostolic of Canada. This is the career of the reverend Bishop up to his elevation to the episcopate, from which time the story of his life becomes the history of the place in which he lived, over which he exercised a potent influence till his death in 1840. Bishop Macdonell's life is a most interesting study, and all who care for a work will be sure to find it so.

EMMANUEL: The Savior of the World. Vol. III. of A Popular Defence of Christian Faith, by Rev. John Gensiner. Milwaukee: Hoffman Bros. Professor Gensiner, of St. Thomas' Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., now adds a third volume to his "Popular Defence of Christian Doctrines." This volume is devoted to the establishing of the prime faith in Christianity, and the proving by complete testimony, gathered diligently from all sources, that the salvation of the world is the work of the great Founder of Christianity. Father Gensiner begins by showing that all nations were expecting a Deliverer, the one desired of all men. Then the prophecies concerning a Messiah are gone into with minuteness, and compared with their fulfillment in Christ. The most important chapter is the third, "What think you of Christ? Whose Son is He?" in which the reverend author discusses the nature, credentials, and prophecies, doctrine and life of the Redeemer, closing with a demonstration of the fulfillment of the prophecies. Numerous authorities and references are cited, and the book is stamped by accuracy of statement, clearness of treatment and a wide grasp of the subject. Every page bears testimony to the patient industry and deep research of the author.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal. Besides the usual political cartoon, there are to be found in this number some excellent reproductions from photographic views of such places as Gorge of the Nicolle River, Kanaraskis Falls, the Canadian architecture we find at the Grand Docks, Winnipeg Post Office and Parliament House, Banff Hotel, National Bank. The Canadian statesman whose portrait is given is Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. Love and Innocence is from a painting by Parrault, and a Roman Beauty from the studio of Paul Thumann, a German artist. So far as the letter-press is concerned, errors in proof-reading still continue again; what would otherwise be a very creditable production of Canadian art.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for August, 1888, opens with a portrait and sketch of Kosciusko Conkling. The life of that distinguished American statesman is treated by the Rev. I. S. Hartley, D. D. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb writes "About Philadelphia in 1750." Hon. Charles K. Tukerman contributes some "Personal Recollections of General Grant," and Alice D. La Plougeon the conclusion of "The Conquest of the Mayas." An article on "A Frenchman's Estimate of Washington in 1781" is illustrated by a hitherto unpublished portrait of the great American, and facsimiles of some of his letters. There are also contributions entitled "Incidents of Border Life in Ohio," "An Englishman's Pocket Note-book in 1823," "Journal of Lieut. Tjerk Beekman," besides the usual departments of Minor Topics, Original Documents, Notes, Queries, etc. The magazine is \$3.00 per annum, or 50 cents a number. Published at 743 Broadway, New York.

THE LEAGUE IS NOT DEAD. A HANDSOME AMERICAN DONATION OF \$10,000 FOR THE IRISH CAUSE. DETROIT, July 28.—The following cable was sent from here last evening: DETROIT, July 28, 1888. To Sir Gratian Edmond, House of Commons, London, Eng.: Tell Biggar and Kenny I am drafting each \$1,000. Tell murderers of Mandeville the League is not dead. CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, July 24.—The crowd in and around the House of Commons, occasioned by the great debate on the second reading of the bill appointing the Royal Commission, was the greatest since the night of the decision on Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Mr. Smith was plain, matter-of-fact, and produced a painful impression in naming the judges. Instead of Bowen, Wells and Young, they are Hannon, Day and Smith. The first is an old man, considered impartial. The others are not considered so, although Day is Catholic. Parnell was paler and more careworn, but seemed glad to speak. He is eccentric in dress, which detracts from his impressiveness. There was no complaint about his coldness this time, for his blood was evidently up. His passion was marked when he said he never even sent Robert Ford nor met with him, nor on the part of the Government, the Speaker rose and put the question. Gladstone looked astounded, then nervous. Finally he arose, but his own party shouted "No," and there were cries for Webster. Harcourt pulled Gladstone bodily back into his seat. Webster did not move, and the Speaker actually put the question. The debate ended in a shouting when Gladstone fairly roared with Harcourt and began to speak. He very soon let fall the ominous words, showing that he and his friends would not accept the selection of judges without demur, nor a commission without great limitations. Sir Charles Russell, following, was vehement in denouncing the commission as the mere game of a political party. His speech was loudly cheered. The debate made plain that there could be no compromise between the Government and the Home Rulers. The ministry will not consent to restrict the enquiry in the way demanded. The Parnellites say they cannot and will not accept the commission in its present shape, and the result will be it will fall through, doubtless in committee.

LONDON, July 25.—The most important contribution of facts in the Parnell matter was made by Hon. Reginald Brett. He said that eighteen months ago an ex-member of parliament, who was the partner of Parnell, offered him evidence of the genuineness of the documents which were concerned in the Phoenix Park murders. Brett was at that time private secretary to Lord Hartington, and it was his visitor's desire that he should bring the matter to Hartington's notice, stating that he could have the documents on a pledge of strict secrecy and payment of £1,000. He refused to have anything to do with the matter, knowing that Lord Hartington would do likewise. Afterward, seeing the publication of the letters in the Times, he was struck by the fact that they were probably the same documents offered to him. I called on Brett at his house this morning. He said he would willingly tell the whole story, but he had just received a message from Parnell to say nothing. He ventured, however, his opinion that the Irish members should accept the commission on any terms, as he was confident that the fraudulent character of the documents could easily be established. This explains the confidence of the leading Parnellites over the forged letters, and it is more than likely they are in possession of the authentic history of them. The ex-member of parliament, known as Mr. Brett, is supposed to be Philip Callan, though other names are mentioned. Callan was put out of the Irish party by Parnell as absolutely valueless, and has been his bitter enemy ever since. Of the judges selected by the commission, Sir James Hannan gives general satisfaction. As president of the Court of Appeals and Lord Chief Justice, he is a man of high standing and of great experience and general reputation to fill the peculiar position. Both are Tories, Sir James Hannan's sympathies being those of a moderate Liberal. A notable fact in connection with Hannan is his disbeliefs in expert testimony as to handwriting, having always refused, wherever possible, to admit such testimony in court.

ANOTHER PARNELLITE JAILED. James J. O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon, was arrested this morning at Mark Lane station, London, on a charge of making a seditious speech. He was taken to Chester jail immediately and will be sent to Dublin to-night. The arrest was a government surprise and has created much excitement among the Parnellite members. O'Kelly was once a newspaper man in New York city.

LONDON, July 25.—James J. O'Kelly, the well-known journalist and member of Parliament for the north division of Roscommon, was arrested in London last evening for offences under the Crimes Act. The warrant for his arrest charges him with making speeches in the Strand and in the City, and with inciting to intimidation and boycott. Mr. O'Kelly, under an escort of police, left for Dublin on an early train this morning. The charges against him are based on utterances in a speech at the recent election in the south division of Longford, which resulted in the return of Mr. Fitzgerald Parnellite to the House of Commons. It is expected that Mr. O'Kelly will be released on the expiry of his term of imprisonment for south Sligo, will also be arrested.

LONDON, July 26.—The arrest of O'Kelly has excited general surprise. He is so quiet a member in the House and so universally popular that the news of his offending Balfour's delicate feelings was quite unexpected. Nobody knew a warrant was out against him, and he had a meeting at Boyle county Roscommon, he sought the audience to refuse to give evidence under the Crimes Act. O'Kelly's arrest means that Balfour instead of wavering in consequence of the late cabinet councils means to push coercion to the bitter end.

The real fight on the Parnell commission bill will take place on the third reading, the date for which has not been fixed. The Parnellites will make a resolute stand in favor of specified charges. Chamberlain's speech causes much comment, and it is now believed the member for Birmingham had a great deal to do with the drawing up of the bill, a fact which makes the Irish members' contest over the preliminaries. The Times people are greatly irritated over Labouchere's demand that Parnell's charges against the Times be investigated as well as the Times charges against Parnell. Gladstone had quite a youthful air at his golden wedding. He wore a neat Finesse Albert suit of light green, and a white waistcoat. Mrs. Gladstone wore a white lace shawl in moment of her wedding. The presentation of the portraits of themselves was the suggestion of Mr. Agnew, the millionaire art dealer of Bond street. Gladstone's portrait is by Hall; Mrs. Gladstone's by Halkomer.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL. A committee of Parnellite members of the House of Commons have drafted a series of amendments to the Parnell commission bill instructing the commission to enquire how the Times obtained the information upon which its charges were based and to investigate whether the names of the "other persons" referred to in the bill, be stated specifically. Mr. Labouchere will give notice of his intention to offer an amendment making it the duty of the commission to enquire into the charge made by Mr. Parnell against the Times, and also to exclude from the operation of the indemnity clause the publishers and authors of libels.

HEALY'S SECURES DILLON'S RELEASE. It is a source of gratification to the Parnellite party, and a relief to the public, that the liberty of the famous prominent leader next to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Healy, upon whose application the order was granted, seeks to quash the indictment against Mr. Dillon, thereby nullifying the whole of the proceedings against that gentleman by advancing the claim that a certain form of blank certifying the commitment of the prisoner, which showed the name of the man, was issued to him of his being found guilty here, has not yet reached the judge, whose sig-

nature should be appended thereto. Upon this ground, coupled with the fact that Judge Parnell's order denies the jurisdiction of the county judge before whom Mr. Dillon's case was argued for a hearing, Mr. Healy claims that his client has been illegally incarcerated. Moreover, it is held that in the absence of the certifying officer, the court before which the hearing was had was without means of knowing what had occurred in the conduct of the case in the court below, and in these circumstances, not Mr. Healy alone, but several Tory lawyers contend that the proceedings were rendered invalid.

O'KELLY'S SUDDEN ARREST. The arrest of Mr. Jas. J. O'Kelly, member for North Roscommon was a complete surprise to everybody. Mr. O'Kelly left his house at 11 o'clock Tuesday night and proceeded to the Mark Lane Underground Railway station. Before he could mount a train he was arrested on the authority of a warrant based on a speech made by him on June 14, and early in the morning was hurried to Dublin to answer the charges against him.

A REPORT DENIED. Despatches from Berlin deny the report that Germany will make a definite move toward the solution of the Bulgarian question. On the contrary, it is asserted the German Government will remain in an attitude of the strictest reserve.

LONDON, July 27.—A report, which may almost be called startling, is current, or rather whispered, among a few well informed persons on both sides. It is nothing less than the probability that Parnell may, after all, bring an action of libel against the Times. It is certain he was seriously considering it yesterday. One of his friends said he had made up his mind. It is needless to say what momentous a resolution this would be if really taken. I believe most of his Gladstonian counsellors, who held a conclave to-day, counsel him against it. They urge all the old arguments, the probabilities are a prejudiced judge and disinterested jury, the expense, the peril of cross-examination, which cannot be limited to the direct issue, extreme difficulty in proving the letters forgeries, and so on. Parnell's answer, I understand to be substantially this: His position before the special commission would be worse than in a court of law as plaintiff. This commission, opposing all the limitations were not his friends, and he made up his mind. It is needless to say what momentous a resolution this would be if really taken. I believe most of his Gladstonian counsellors, who held a conclave to-day, counsel him against it. They urge all the old arguments, the probabilities are a prejudiced judge and disinterested jury, the expense, the peril of cross-examination, which cannot be limited to the direct issue, extreme difficulty in proving the letters forgeries, and so on. Parnell's answer, I understand to be substantially this: His position before the special commission would be worse than in a court of law as plaintiff. This commission, opposing all the limitations were not his friends, and he made up his mind. It is needless to say what momentous a resolution this would be if really taken. I believe most of his Gladstonian counsellors, who held a conclave to-day, counsel him against it. 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THOSE FORGED LETTERS

PARNELL CHARACTERIZES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AS CRUEL AND INFAMOUS.

It is Proposed to Prove the Forgeries—He Demands a Modification of the Terms of the Commission—Gladstone Backs Up the Irish Leader.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Phillip Stanhope called the attention of the Government to the threatening language used by the Crown Counsel before the coroner at Mitchelstown and to his charging the court with preventing the inquiry in the Mandeville case.

Mr. Stanhope asked whether the counsel acted so in pursuance of instructions from Dublin Castle and whether the Government would order the counsel to assume a more respectful attitude toward the coroner.

Mr. Balfour replied that he had no information on the subject, but he believed the Crown counsel did not need any instructions from himself or from Mr. Stanhope.

In reply to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour said he had asked the Home office that the highest and most experienced officers in the department be sent to Ireland to inspect the condition and management of the prisons.

Mr. Healy asked if it was true that Mr. Dillon had been brought before Dr. Barr in D. K. jail for examination, but refused to submit, unless he knew who sent Dr. Barr.

Mr. Balfour promised to enquire.

THE TIMES-PARNELL ENQUIRY.

Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with charges and allegations against members of Parliament.

The Government offered the commission of enquiry upon precedents.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be.

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Parliament against whom the bill was directed were murderers? (Hear, hear.) Would the house tolerate these vague insinuations? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the meantime the Government was arranging with the Times what sort of a commission should be proposed and what ought to be the scope of the enquiry.

The commission bill was actually framed by the Times and presented by the Government in order to divert attention from the mischievous proceedings in Ireland. They wanted to know about the murders at Mitchelstown and about the murder of Mr. Mandeville.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Labouchere was as usual cynical in imputing to his political opponents mean and unworthy motives. He (Mr. Chamberlain) had a high opinion of Mr. Parnell's character, had aided in securing his release from Kilmalnam, and would be slow to accept the charges made against him.

The only thing that could shake his confidence was Mr. Parnell's reluctance to face them. (Cries and shouts of "No.") Why, Mr. Chamberlain asked, should Mr. Parnell not trust an English jury? Surely such a jury could be trusted to do justice? If not, Mr. Parnell could have gone before a Dublin jury, and it was surprising that he did not do so.

How are Mr. Parnell's friends to prove his innocence of the crimes charged unless the enquiry covered his relations with members of the House and outsiders accused of crime? Regarding the idea of definite charges being necessary, Mr. Chamberlain said that to formulate specific charges would make the Government a party to the indictment, and whatever the Parnellite members might say in the heat of debate he did not believe they thought the Government a party to the Times' accusations.

MR. WILLIAM HARCOURT SAYS THAT IN THE DEFENCE OF THE BILL OFFERED ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT THERE WAS THE LEAST POSSIBLE REFERENCE TO THE LETTERS. THE GOVERNMENT HAD EVADED THE QUESTION OF THE LETTERS AND TRIED TO RENDER THE ENQUIRY SUCH AS TO MAKE IT AN ATTACK UPON ITS POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

Mr. G. P. B. Robertson, Solicitor-General for Scotland, replied to Sir William Harcourt, reproving him for the imputation he had cast upon the competence of the commission.

Mr. T. M. Healy said the Irish members must not allow a fishing enquiry.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir R. E. Webster said that the part he had taken in the O'Donnell-Times action preceded his taking part in this debate.

He would leave his conduct in the case to the judgment of those who had had the experience with him in his profession, but would say that in every step of that action he had acted after consultation with Sir Henry James (derisive cheers) and was not ashamed of having taken his advice.

He considered Sir William Harcourt's attack upon him unjust. He would have been an unworthy member of the Bar had he used the information obtained as counsel for the Times to institute an official prosecution.

THE BILL ADVANCED.

Mr. Parnell asked "Are we to understand that information was put into the hands of the learned gentleman as counsel for the Times which was not available to public justice?"

Sir R. E. Webster—That observation is irrelevant. (Cries of "Oh.") Sir Richard had abstained from using the knowledge he obtained in that action directly or indirectly.

The House was not divided upon the second reading. The committee stage of the bill was fixed for Monday next.

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION

AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS PASSING THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS CAUSES SOME RETALIATORY TALK BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Thompson has made a reply to the resolution passed by the House at the instance of Representative Dingley calling for information in regard to Canadian discrimination against American vessels passing through Canadian canals bound for American ports.

He says it appears that an order has been issued by the authorities of the Dominion, and is now in force, by which vessels from ports in the United States laden with wheat and other merchandise for export, or otherwise, are required to pay less tolls in passing through the Welland canal when they pursue their voyage by way of the St. Lawrence river and Montreal, than when they pursue their voyage by way of Lake Ontario and American ports.

ingly. He suggests that the collection of these tolls be placed in the hands of the Secretary of War, who is already charged with certain jurisdiction over the property. In conclusion, he says if the British Government has carried out its agreement to urge upon the Government of Canada the allowance of equal privileges to the citizens of the United States it would seem that its efforts have met with small success.

PARNELL AND RHODES.

Important Correspondence on the Retention of the Irish Members at Westminster.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony, an ex-Cabinet Minister and principal shareholder in the De Beers Diamond Mining Company of South Africa. He is also a prominent advocate of Imperial Federation.

"WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL," "LONDON, June 19, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—On my way to the Cape last autumn, I had the opportunity of frequent conversations with Mr. Swift MacNeill upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. I then told him that I had long had a sympathy with the Irish demand for self-government, but that there were certain portions of Mr. Gladstone's bill which appeared open to the gravest objections.

The exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster seemed rightly to be considered both in England and the colonies as a step in the direction of pure separation, while the tribute clauses were, on the face of them, degrading to Ireland by placing her in the position of a conquered province and were opposed to the first principles of constitutional government by sanctioning taxation without representation.

It has been frequently stated that the hearty acquiescence of the Irish members in these proposals gave good grounds for believing that they were really working for complete separation from England.

Mr. MacNeill assured me that this was not the case; that, naturally, the first object of the Irish members was to obtain self-government for Ireland, and that when this, their main object, was secured, it did not become them to criticize or cavil at the terms of the grant made to them.

Moreover, he said he believed that the Irish members were only too anxious to support Irish representation at Westminster under a scheme containing the necessary provisions for the future.

"With safeguards—and there must be effective safeguards—for the maintenance of Imperial unity, I am of opinion that the Home Rule granted should be a reality and not a sham. If the Irish are to be consolidated and benefited by the grant of self-government, they should be trusted and trusted institutions in Ireland must be deemed impracticable, and the only alternative is the administration of the country as a Crown colony, which is plain in the present state of public opinion is totally impossible.

"My experience in the Cape Colony leads me to believe that the Ulster question is one which would soon settle itself. Since the Colonial Office has allowed questions at the Cape to be settled by the Cape Parliament, not only has the attachment to the Imperial Dutch, who form the majority of the population, have shown a greatly increased consideration for the sentiments of the English members of the community. It seems only reasonable to suppose that in an Irish Parliament similar consideration would be given to the sentiments of that portion of the inhabitants which is at present out of sympathy with the national movement.

"I will frankly add that my interest in the Irish question has been heightened by the commencement of changes which will eventually mould and weld together all the parts of the British Empire.

"The English are a conservative people and like to move slowly and, as it were, experimentally. At present there can be no doubt that the time of Parliament is overcrowded with the discussion of trivial and local affairs. Imperial matters have to stand their chance of a hearing alongside of railway and tramway bills. Evidently it must be a function of modern legislation to delegate an enormous number of questions which now occupy the time of Parliament to district councils or local bodies.

"Mr. Chamberlain recognized this fact in his Radical programme of 1885, and the need daily grows more urgent. Now, the removal of Irish affairs to an Irish Legislature would be a practical experimental step in the direction of lessening the burden upon the central deliberative and legislative machine.

"But side by side with this tendency of decentralization of local affairs there is growing up a feeling for the necessity of greater unity in Imperial matters. The primary fact which binds our Empire together is the natural one of self-defence. The colonies are already commencing to co-operate with and contribute to the Mother Country for this purpose. But if they are to contribute permanently and beneficially they will have to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, where the disposition of their contributions must be decided upon. I do not think it can be denied that the presence of two or three Australian members in the House would in recent years have prevented much misunderstanding upon such questions as the New Hebrides, New Guinea and Chinese immigration. Now, an Irish representation at Westminster for Imperial purposes would, without making any vital change in the English Constitution, furnish a precedent by which the self-governing colonies could, from time to time, as they expressly desired to contribute to Imperial expenditure, be incorporated with the Imperial Legislature.

"You will, perhaps, say that I am making the Irish question a stalking-horse for a scheme of Imperial Federation; but if so, I am at least placing Ireland in the forefront of the battle.

"The question is, moreover, one in which I take a deep interest, and I shall be obliged if you can tell me that Mr. MacNeill is not mistaken in the impression he conveyed to me, and that you and your party would be prepared to give your hearty support and approval to a Home Rule bill containing provisions for the continuance of Irish representation at Westminster.

"Such a declaration would afford great satisfaction to myself and others, and would enable us to give our full and active support to your cause and your party.

"Believe me, faithfully yours, "C. J. RHODES.

"C. S. PARNELL, Esq., M.P."

"June 23, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—I am most obliged to you for your letter of the 19th inst., which confirms the very interesting account given me at Avondale last January by Mr. Swift MacNeill as to his interviews and conversations with you on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland.

"I may say at once and frankly that you have correctly judged the exclusion of the

Irish members from Westminster to have been a defect in the Home Rule measure of 1885; and, further, that this proposed exclusion may have given some color to the accusations so freely made against the bill—that it had a separatist tendency. I say this while strongly asserting and believing that the measure itself was accepted by the Irish people with an earnest desire to work it out in the same spirit in which it was offered—a spirit of cordial good-will and trust, a desire to let bygones be bygones, and a determination to accept it as a final and satisfactory settlement of the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Ireland.

"I am very glad to find that you consider the measure of Home Rule that should be granted to Ireland should be thorough-going, and should give her a complete control over her own affairs without reservation; and I cordially agree with your opinion that there should be effective safeguards for the maintenance of Imperial unity.

"Your conclusion as to the only alternative for Home Rule is also entirely my own. For I have long felt that the continuance of the present semi-constitutional system is quite impracticable.

"But to return to the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, my own views upon the points and probabilities of the future, and the bearing of this subject upon the question of Imperial Federation.

"My own feeling upon the measure is that if Mr. Gladstone includes in his next Home Rule measure provisions for such retention, we should cheerfully concur in them and accept them with good will and good faith, with the intention of taking our share in the Imperial partnership. I believe also that in the event stated this will be the case, and the Irish people will cheerfully accept the duties and responsibility assigned to them, and will justly value the position given to them in the Imperial system. I am convinced that it would be the highest statesmanship on Mr. Gladstone's part to devise a feasible plan for the continued presence of the Irish members here, and from my observation of public events and opinion since 1885, I am sure that Mr. Gladstone is fully alive to the importance of the matter, and that there can be no doubt that the next measure of autonomy for Ireland will contain provisions which you rightly deem of such moment.

"It does not come so much within my province to express a full opinion upon the larger question of Imperial federation, but I agree with you that the continued Irish representation at Westminster will immensely facilitate such steps, while the contrary provision in the bill of 1885 would be a bar.

"Undoubtedly, this is a matter which should be dealt with in accordance largely with the opinion of the colonies themselves, and if they should desire to share in the cost of Imperial matters, as undoubtedly they now do in the responsibility, and should express a wish for representation at Westminster, I certainly think that it should be accorded to them, and that public opinion in these islands would unanimously concur in the necessary constitutional modification.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly, "CHARLES STEWART PARNELL."

"WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL," "LONDON, June 28, 1888.

"DEAR MR. PARNELL.—I have to thank you for your letter of the 23rd inst., the contents of which has given me great pleasure.

"I feel sure that your cordial approval of the retention of Irish representation at Westminster will gain you support in many quarters from which it has hitherto been withheld.

"As a proof of my deep and sincere interest in the question, and as I believe that the action of the Irish party on the basis which you have stated will lead, not to disintegration, but really to a closer union of the Empire—making it an Empire in reality and not in name only—I am happy to offer a contribution to the extent of £10,000 to the funds of your party. I am also authorized to offer you a further sum of £1,000 from Mr. John Murrugh, an Irish resident in Kimberley, South Africa.

"Believe me, faithfully yours, "C. J. RHODES.

"P.S.—I herewith enclose a cheque for £5,000 as my first instalment."

AN EXPERIENCE OF HOME RULE.

WHAT AN ISLE OF MAN LEGISLATOR SAYS—NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED AT WESTMINSTER.

A couple of weeks ago there was a public banquet at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, in honor of a new steamship route just opened between Ramsey and Whitehaven on the English coast.

Mr. C. Key, who proposed "The Lieut.-Governor and Legislature of the Isle of Man," took occasion to remark that though their House of Keys might be, in comparison with the English House of Commons, insignificant, at all events they could claim the merit of being of very ancient date, and since they had become elective and popular it had sufficed for the wants of the Island. He thought it was far better for them to govern themselves in their own way than by sending a member to the House of Commons, and he hoped ere long the same privilege would be given to their countrymen on the western side of the Channel. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. Cowell, who responded, said he was proud to be in the House of Keys, and he hoped and believed that the day was fastidious when Maxman might be disposed to sacrifice their own independent legislature for a representation in the English House of Commons. (Applause.) Their system of Government in the Isle of Man worked admirably well, and if they wanted a gas works or water works, they would be forthwith supplied for very much less than they would have to pay in England; in fact, he could give them a case in this Island where the cost of getting a measure passed for securing a supply of water had been under \$10. And again, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their House of Keys, as they knew, consisted of 24 members, and though there could be no question that they had their little faults and shortcomings, yet the fact that they were an independent Legislature and that they had the power and the right to make laws for the Isle of Man, was, he thought, a great privilege and a great blessing, and he did hope the day was far distant when anyone would be offered a scheme whereby they might suggest the abolition of the House of Keys for the insignificant privilege of being allowed to send a representative to Westminster. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowell proceeded to enlarge on the system of Government in the Isle of Man, and the several works of improvement which had been effected, mentioning the Pier at which they landed, and which cost £15,000, and close by they had the magnificent iron structure which cost £45,000, and for these the town of Ramsey did not provide the money. They were not taxed for the cost. In Douglas it was the same; they had not had to pay for these improvements, but they had been provided out of the surplus revenue of the Island, and the House of Keys controlled this—they held the purse strings. He alluded to prospective improvements at Ramsey and Douglas, and concluded by again thanking them for the kind way in which they had received the toast.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

CARCASSONNE. (From the French of Gustave Nadou.) I'm growing old, I've sixty years I've labored all my life in vain In all that I have done and fear I've failed my dearest wish to gain. I see full well that here below Bliss unalloyed there is for none, My prayer will ne'er fulfilment know—I never have seen Carcassonne! I never have seen Carcassonne!

You see the city from the hill, It lies beyond the mountains blue, And yet to reach it one must still Five long and weary leagues pursue, And to return as many more!

And had the vintage plentiful grown! The grapes (I should say) yellow store—I shall not look on Carcassonne! I shall not look on Carcassonne!

They tell me every day is there Not more nor less than Sunday gay; In shining robes and garments fair, The people walk upon the way. One gazes there on castle walls As grand as those of Babylon,— A bishop and two generals!

I do not know fair Carcassonne, I do not know fair Carcassonne! The vicar's rights; he says that we Are ever accused, weak and blind; He tells us in his homily Ambition ruins all mankind; Yet I could there two days have spent, While still the autumn evening shone, Ah, me! I might have died content When I had looked on Carcassonne, When I had looked on Carcassonne!

So e'er one day, close by Limoux, A peasant doublet with age, "Rise up, my friend," said I, "with you I'll go upon this pilgrimage." We left next morning his abode, But heaven forgive him! half way on, The old man died upon the road: He never gazed on Carcassonne, Each mortal has his Carcassonne!

—John R. Thompson.

MERCIER AT CARLETON.

HOW THE PREMIER IS FIRED AND HONORED—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

CARLETON, July 25.—The Hon. Mr. Mercier's stay here has been of the pleasantest nature and every day he receives a large number of the esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of this district. On Saturday he proceeded to Nouvelle to pay a visit to the curé, the Rev. Mr. Label. He was extended a public reception, much enthusiasm being manifested.

On his return he was presented with bouquets of flowers as many points by young girls attired in white. The curé accompanied Mr. Mercier as far as Carleton. After Mass on Sunday the Premier called upon Rev. Mr. Blouin, V.G., and handed him \$50 as his contribution towards the erection of the new sacristy. In the evening he attended a dinner offered him by Mr. A. F. Garnier, at Maria. Among other guests were Madame Mercier, Mr. de Madame Charlangier, Mr. P. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache. On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gagnier, Mr. P. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache. On Monday he proceeded to Megusta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labilloy. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labilloy, Joseph Gagnier, Mr. P. and Madame J. G. Langlois, and Mr. E. Fontaine, of St. Eustache.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, - - \$1.00. Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent. S. Z. LEFEVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order, Barristers, 126 and 128 Washington Street, Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1887.

REV. E. KOENIG, Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1887. I owe you to certify to the good effect of the use of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. My Nervine Tonic which I purchased stopped that peculiar tremor which I presume is evidence of nervousness. I am now well, my head is clear, I could not sleep, had lots of dreams of accidents, etc. One of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; I will use it occasionally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly, JNO. F. SCANLAN, U. S. C. E.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Deatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago. Our pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free of charge, and our patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge by mail. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past 25 years, and is now prepared under his direction by JNO. F. SCANLAN, U. S. C. E.

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY



COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Table listing various brands of baking powder such as ROYAL, GRANT'S, RUMFORD'S, HANFORD'S, REDHEAD'S, CHARM, AMAZON, CLEVELAND'S, PIONEER, CZAR, DR. PRICE'S, SNOW FLAKE, LEWIS, PEARL, HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO., BULK, and RUMFORD'S with their respective prices.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1874; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

Note—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schellier.

While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than our powder ranked below them, it is to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

HIDES AND SKINS.

A fair business has been done in green city hides both on spot sales and contract deliveries, at 60, 50 and 40 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Business this morning was very good; a large volume of trade exceeded that of previous Tuesdays. In butter the prices were: Creamery, 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisville, 18c to 20c; Brockville, 18c to 19c; Western, 16c to 17c.

There is an improved demand for lemons with business at \$4 to \$4.50 per box and at \$7 to \$8 per case.

Very few sales of beans are reported and the market is dull at \$2.15 to \$2.30 per bushel.

For honey the market is very quiet, a few small lots being offered in 5 lb. tins at 10c, but sales drag.

The irregularity in the price of oatmeal continues, and we therefore give a wide range of quotations as follows:—Grated in bbls. \$3 to \$3.25; in bags \$2.50 to \$3; ordinary in bbls. \$5.50 to \$5.90, do. in bags \$7.75 to \$8.75, rolled oats, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per bu.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30.—Business in good and quotations are as follows:—GRAIN—Red winter, \$1.55 to \$1.60; white, \$1.55 to \$1.60; spring, \$1.65 to \$1.70; corn, \$1.15 to \$1.20; rye, \$1.15 to \$1.20; barley, \$1.25 to \$1.30; oats, \$1.15 to \$1.20; peas, \$1.05 to \$1.10; beans, \$1.15 to \$1.20; buckwheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20; vetches, \$1.15 to \$1.20; potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.10; turnips, \$1.00 to \$1.10; mangel, \$1.00 to \$1.10; clover seed, \$1.50 to \$1.60; timothy, \$1.50 to \$1.60; lucerne, \$1.50 to \$1.60; rape seed, \$1.50 to \$1.60; flax seed, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

FRUIT—Strawberries, qt. 10c to 12c; Gooseberries, qt. 8c to 10c; cherries, 4c to 7c; dried apples, lb. 6c to 8c; currants, red, qt. 5c to 7c; currants, white, 5c to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14c; raspberries, pint, 25c to \$1.00; strawberries, 11c. MEATS—Pork, 7c to 7.50; beef, 8c to 12c; mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, 11c to 12c; veal, 10c to 12c; calves, 10c to 12c; Hides—Hides, No. 1, 0c to 5c; No. 2, 0c to 5c; No. 3, 0c to 4c; Calveskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 10c to 18c; wool, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; sheepskins, 0c to 40c; pelts, 0c to 15c. FISH—White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh haddock, 7c; halibut, 15c; rounders, 10c; herrings, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, lb., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, lb., 10c. BULKS—(Green)—Chickens, per 50 to 70c; ducks, per 75c to \$1; geese, per 100 to 110c; turkeys, per lb., 6c to 7c; turkeys, per 10 to 15c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, 50c to 70c; ducks, 50c to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb., 13c to 14c; geese, 50c to 70c; live hogs, 4c to 5c; pigs, per \$4 to \$6; fat calves, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4.

OTAWA MARKETS. OTAWA, July 31.—Prices were as follows: GRAIN—Oats, per bush, 50c to 55c; peas, per bush, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bush, 70c to 80c. MEAT—Beef, per hundred pounds, \$5.50 to \$6; beefsteak, per lb., 12c to 15c; roast beef, per lb., 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight, \$3.50 to \$5; mutton and lamb, per lb., 10c to 12c. WOOL—Fleeces, unwashed, per lb., 15c to 20c; washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb., 40c to 50c. PORK—Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, \$9.25 to \$9.75; hams, per lb., 14c to 15c; smoked bacon, per lb., 14c to 15c; lard, per lb., 14c to 15c; lard, 12c to 13c; mutton, 10c to 12c; beef, 8c to 12c; mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, 11c to 12c; veal, 10c to 12c; calves, 10c to 12c; Hides—Hides, No. 1, 0c to 5c; No. 2, 0c to 5c; No. 3, 0c to 4c; Calveskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 10c to 18c; wool, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; sheepskins, 0c to 40c; pelts, 0c to 15c. FISH—White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh haddock, 7c; halibut, 15c; rounders, 10c; herrings, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, lb., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, lb., 10c. BULKS—(Green)—Chickens, per 50 to 70c; ducks, per 75c to \$1; geese, per 100 to 110c; turkeys, per lb., 6c to 7c; turkeys, per 10 to 15c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, 50c to 70c; ducks, 50c to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb., 13c to 14c; geese, 50c to 70c; live hogs, 4c to 5c; pigs, per \$4 to \$6; fat calves, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. Toronto, July 30.—The cattle market today was featureless. There were 37 loads, 15 of which were left over from Tuesday. There was no improvement in the stock from yesterday, save in hogs. No quotable change in prices, and there was only a fair local demand.

There was only a fair supply of these, and prices were unchanged. Exports sold at 10c to 12c per lb.; and butchers from 3c to 4c per lb. There was only a small local demand.

There were a large offering of lambs, most of which were of good quality, and these were quickly disposed of. Among the sales were a bunch of 86, averaging 68 lbs., sold at \$3.25; a bunch of 89, averaging 70 lbs., sold at \$3.40; a bunch of 98, averaging 60 lbs., sold at \$3.25; a bunch of 78, averaging 64 lbs., sold at \$3.25; a bunch of 24, averaging 67 lbs., sold at \$3.35.

There were in good supply and demand, the quality was fairly good, and they were nearly all disposed of at once. The prices were slightly off. The principal sale was 26 head, averaging 130 lbs., sold at \$5.

There were about 110 hogs on the market; the quality was slightly better than on Tuesday, and while the demand was good, a better class of stock is wanted. Fat hogs were quoted at 6c to 6 1/2c; and stores from 5c to 5 1/2c.

There were again an inferior quality, and lay flat on the market. Prices averaged from \$22 to \$23.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

6c; No. 2, 0c to 5c; No. 3, 0c to 4c; Calveskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 10c to 18c; wool, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; sheepskins, 0c to 40c; pelts, 0c to 15c. FISH—White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh haddock, 7c; halibut, 15c; rounders, 10c; herrings, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, lb., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, lb., 10c. BULKS—(Green)—Chickens, per 50 to 70c; ducks, per 75c to \$1; geese, per 100 to 110c; turkeys, per lb., 6c to 7c; turkeys, per 10 to 15c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, 50c to 70c; ducks, 50c to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb., 13c to 14c; geese, 50c to 70c; live hogs, 4c to 5c; pigs, per \$4 to \$6; fat calves, \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4.

Now is the time to provide a supply of roots for the sheep next winter. In California vineyards with great success. Swampy lands that can be drained easily in most cases when so treated become the most productive and most profitable lands in use.

Make it a rule to kill every white butterfly seen in the cabbage patch, as they are the parents of the cabbage worm.

A New England farmer concludes that a farmer can keep a sheep with every cow without any additional expense.

An exchange recommends sheep for feeding orchards rather than swine. They leave no safe cover for insects to breed and will keep the orchard healthy and trees manured.

The way to build up the sheep industry is to weed out the flock, go for greater capacity for mutton, and increase in the individual, and put a small flock on every farm where the wool will pay them, even if wool isn't worth a cent a pound.

Much that is often allowed to go to waste upon the farm could profitably be gathered up and made into good fertilizer and applied to the land to aid and increase the yield of the crops. Give, as far as possible, the kind to each crop best adapted to secure the best growth and yield.

A New York dairyman says he can get more milk from the cows fed on beets, two bushels per diem to the cows, than from ensilage. The milk yield ran up to twenty quarts. He asserts that he can produce beets at a cost of four cents a bushel, one thousand bushels to the acre.

The time to train young trees, whether for shade or fruit, is the first season, as pinching off a bud here and there will save labor in the future. If deferred, the saw and pruning knife is tended like an infant. His food is inspected and measured. If he is "off-red" a horse doctor is called in. If he becomes too healthy he is trained down. There are horse dentists who file and fill the teeth as for a human being. The latest wrinkles, however, is a Turkish bath for horses, in which they are put through the same sweating and cooling processes as human beings. Such a bath is run in connection with a stable in New York, and its patronage has become large and profitable.

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

A peculiar accident occurred at Markdale, Ont., Saturday. Michael Sweeney, a farmer of Glenlogie, was killed while endeavoring to pass beneath a tree on a load of hay. He was caught across the face by a swinging limb and thrown to the ground, receiving injuries that rapidly proved fatal.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring a large illustration of the product and text describing its quality and availability.

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

Now in Montreal. Physicians and Surgeons of Dr. J. D. KER-AN'S American Medical and Surgical Association, Detroit, Mich.

Advertisement for Kidney Diseases, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the symptoms and treatment of various ailments.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 2109 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME GEORGINE GAUDETTE, of the town of St. Henry, said District, wife of Narcisse Dansereau, of the same place, grocer, has instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Another lot of Cashmere Prints reduced to 8c, must be cleared out this week.

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