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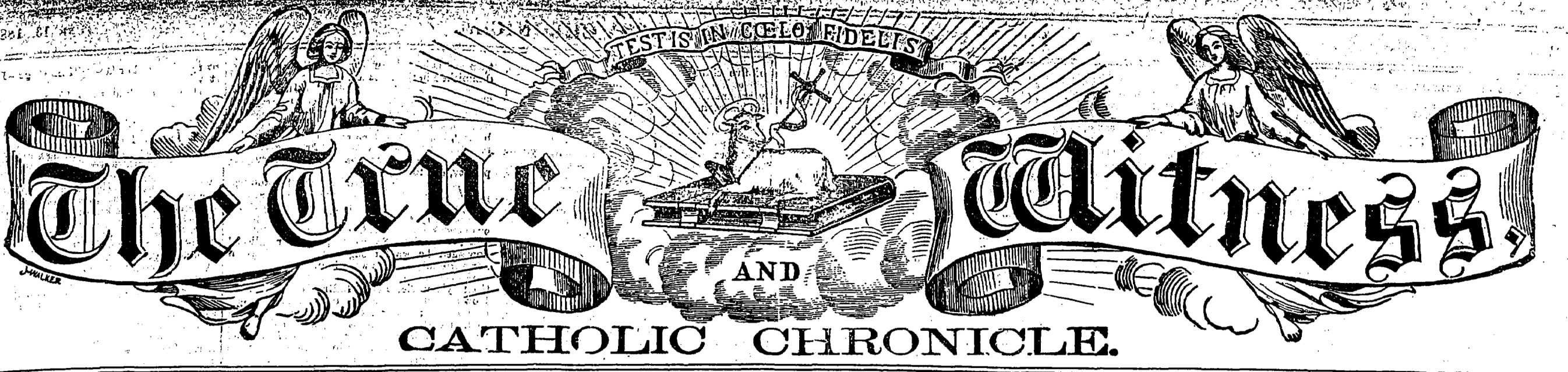
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FETE DIEU PROCESSION In St. Ann's Parish.

For the first time in the history of St. Ann's parish there was a Fete Dieu procession last Sunday in this locality, and judging from the success and well-known enthusiasm of the populace, the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers will be justified in having a similar demonstration in the future.

one proving itself as decided a success, as great an honor to the Society and its Moderator as the one which was fast drawing to a close.

PETIT SEMINAIRE DE ST. MARIE DE MONNOIR.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO THE FOUNDER. At the request of a friend of the Petit Seminaire de St. Marie de Monnoir, we take pleasure in making public the letter which the Superior of that flourishing house has recently addressed to its former students.

IF THOU WERT NOT MY LOVE, O! GOD.

If thou wert not my Love, O! God, How dark and sad my heart would be: If thou wert not my Hope, O! God, How could I bear earth's misery.

A weary pilgrim I have been Since morning dawned upon my way. A weary pilgrim I must be 'Till Light her star-embell'd flags display.

A few kind friends to day I meet, I had to pass before their door; They greeted me—they wept for me— But now they dream of me no more.

I fain would sit upon this rock, And take that rest so long denied; But no; ah, no, I must move on 'Till I have crossed Life's Desert wide.

The sands are hot, the sands are red With blood that fired my heart and brain; How can I stand the simon's breath? My God, forgive, if I complain.

If thou wert not my Light, O! God, How dark my brightest day would be. If thou wert not my Strength, O! God, How could I bear Life's misery.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.) LONDON, June 5.—Yesterday's scene in the French Chamber of Deputies is described as the stormiest that has ever occurred under the present republic.

siderably put back by the utter failure of their scheme. General Boulanger himself, in an interview on the affair, complained that the official accounts of the proceedings suppressed his report to the premier.

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SALISBURY'S SACRIFICES.

A SERIOUS BLOW TO HIS MINISTRY, AND SOMETHING WORSE TO COME.

He is forced to give way to the Liberal Unionists, leaving Chamberlain in a feeble position—Publicans falling one way and Tories another, disturb Salisbury's seat.

LONDON, June 11.—It is asserted that the Salisbury Government has made up its mind to withdraw the compensation clauses, almost unconditionally, and very likely other surrenders will follow.

Once more the Ministry have had to give way to the Liberal Unionists who rebelled against Chamberlain and gave the Ministers warning that if the clauses were pressed they would vote with Gladstone.

Any price must be paid to avert that. When Chamberlain defended the clauses, the Government thought they were safe. It now turns out that, as small as the Chamberlain party is, he cannot manage it.

Overboard go the clauses, and Chamberlain is left in a singularly foolish position.

This is a very serious blow for the Ministry, and something worse is to come. The temperance interest has been tremendously stirred up, and to appease it the liquor dealers have been sacrificed; but now it is their turn.

As a rule, they have supported the Conservative party. They are worse off under it than they would have been under Liberal rule.

Richie's bill added twenty per cent. to their license, exposes them to the risk of having their houses closed on Sundays and holidays, and places them under the control of the county councils.

Their worst enemies could not have done much more by way of a beginning. It is to be supposed that they will sit down quietly and bear this from men for whom they have voted?

No; they will get up an agitation, withdraw their support from the Conservatives, come to terms with the Liberals, and so try to get some security for the future. The compensation clauses, one way and another, would lose one-half the Conservatives their seats if we had an election next week.

The approaching election at Ayr is, I hear on excellent authority, already lost. One more Liberal-Unionist seat will be transferred to the Gladstonians. At the end of the year will Chamberlain's party be a year hence?

We are now in this position:—The Tories are angry with the Ministry, the Liberal Unionists would desert it to-morrow if they could find any safer anchorage, the temperance interest has gained a great victory, the drink interest will be furious, and all supporters of some check being placed upon the drink traffic will oppose the Conservative party at future elections.

What a spectacle is this! As soon as the Ministry ventured to go into its boasted English legislation it drifted toward the rocks. The cry of "the Union in danger" cannot do much for it now. I think people generally are getting tired of that cry.

This such a blundering intermeddling with the drink trade has driven the Irish people out of sight, and it was the best thing that could happen for Ireland, considering the deadlock to which her affairs had been brought.

The Irish members cannot do better for a time than to leave the Government to muddle along with its Liberal-Unionist ally.

Mr. Parnell is always about the House, but is seldom in it. His followers might for the present follow his example.

A cloud is growing in another quarter. In spite of all the smooth talk the Salisbury and Stanhope people are getting really disquieted about the condition of the army and navy.

If they only knew the truth! They have no powder in the country for our large guns, no ironclads that can be trusted far out of port, no adequate reserve stores, no proper rifles—all facts brought out in recent Parliamentary committees, but as yet hidden from the public.

The latter know as yet, however, to convince them that all is not well with their affairs. They suspect the evasions of the public departments of jobbery and corruption.

Fresh cases of extravagance in the War Office and jobbery over contracts will shortly be brought out. The grossest mismanagement at the Admiralty will be exposed. Can the Government meet these indictments by cut and dried official evasions or delusive denials?

The facts will be too strong for that method of treatment.

Depend upon it we are on the eve of one of those great popular uprisings against long-standing abuses which break out occasionally in all countries and carry everything before them.

People here have not yet realized that their money is not only extravagantly, but in many instances dishonestly made away with. As soon as they clearly see that, down will go the whole house of cards.

The exposure of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which I long ago prepared you for, is having a great effect on the public mind. People believed in its integrity. They now find that it was what some of us always supposed it to be.

The idea is abroad that corruption has spread its taint far and wide in the public service, and every new fact that comes to light will deepen this impression. I can only say that many such facts must be disclosed before the season is over. If Lord Salisbury keeps in office men who defend and palliate gross abuses, he will not save either them or himself.

A PAIR OF INHUMAN BRUTES.

GUELPH, Ont., June 9.—An extraordinary case of child murder has come to light here. Widow Jane (Breeze, of Erasmus township, who was considered a little off, was delivered of an illegitimate child last winter, and tried in various ways to get rid of it, but did not succeed until recently, when she coaxed George Shepherdson, a farm laborer, to drown it. This he did as coolly as if he had been drowning a rat, and returned the body to the mother, who buried it in a swamp.

SEEKING FRENCH ALLIES.

LONDON, June 8.—The Moscow Gazette, in discussing the affairs of Germany, especially Emperor Frederick's health, says:—It is time for each power to clearly specify its future policy. A community of interests between Russia and France is the logical sequence of the general political situation.

THE ST. EDWARD'S ASSOCIATION AT ST. LAURENT.

The first annual banquet of the St. Edward's Association occurred Tuesday, June 5th, in the College Banquet Hall. The apartment was profusely decorated for the occasion with flags and hunting of varied colors, and flowers tastefully arranged upon them, whilst the festive boards fairly groaned under the weight of luxuriant delicacies of many seasons—the choicest viands, the most exquisite of tropical fruits, etc.

At half-past three o'clock, the invited guests were ushered to their seats, and, after grace had been solemnly pronounced by Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.C., who presided at the table set apart for the clergy, all were seated. On the right of Father McGarry was Rev. Edward Meahan, C.S.C., the honored and cherished Moderator of the Society.

Next to him was Rev. Father Clarke, C.S.C., who, in turn, had at his right Rev. Wm. J. Kelly, C.S.C. The other members of the table were Rev. E. Desrosiers, the efficient President of the "Union"; Study and Recreation; Rev. W. McKinnon, C.S.C., and Rev. A. Crevier, C.S.C. Letters of regret were read from the Very Rev. Father Geoffroy, the Superior of the Institution, Father Barré, C.S.C., Father Vanier, C.S.C., Bro. Southon, C.S.C., and Dr. A. J. Pinet of St. Laurent.

At the table opposite to that reserved for the members of the community was the one presided over by Mr. P. Chas. Cavaroc, the President of the St. Edward's Association, whom were to be found the presidents and representatives of the other societies of the house. St. Jean Baptiste was represented by Mr. N. P. Garceau; St. Cecilia by Mr. Elzeur Roy of Montreal; the Baseball organization by Mr. E. F. L. Gormley; and the Militia of St. Laurent College by "brave and tried" Captain Mulloy, G.C.

The other officers of the St. Edward's Association Mr. Cavaroc, the President, were also seated at this table: the Vice-President, Mr. N. G. Valiquette; the Recording Secretary, Mr. Peter J. Murphy; the Treasurer, Mr. Jos. E. Martin; and Mr. Jno. R. Leary, Corresponding Secretary.

The members of the Association occupied the other tables, Messrs. F. J. W. Maguire and W. G. Gilson having been named, by reason of their skill, as artistic carvers, ordinary directors of the various birds brought before them for consideration.

Full justice having been meted to the several courses presented, and the repast having come to an abrupt conclusion—the inner man's ambition satisfied—toasts were proposed by the President, who acted as Toastmaster.

In response to "Our Invited Guests," Rev. Father McGarry appropriately mentioned the pleasure which must certainly have been experienced by all present to find themselves the honored guests of the St. Edward's Association—to be so unexpectedly surprised by such a grand collation—one, the like of which had never been seen before in the college, nor anticipated for the present. He proceeded in most eloquent language to compliment the society for its commendable progress, terminating his well-appreciated effort by the main of the question proposed in the toast. When he resumed his seat this signal for applause could not be withstood; and, spontaneously, the hall echoed and re-echoed with "never-ceasing reverberations of plaudits."

Father Clarke having been called upon to favor the company with some remarks, arose to address the members of the society. Though it was supposed that he would speak upon "The Church and its exalted Prerogatives," yet he contented himself by merely presenting to the society the necessity of such institutions as theirs among young men, of the diverse benefits derived from them in affairs, etc. Father Clarke's powerful abilities as an orator are well known, and needless to say that his remarks were enthusiastically received.

Mr. P. Chas. Cavaroc, in answer to an appeal from the Priests' table, then arose to speak on behalf of the St. Edward's Association. He marked the fact that the society had made unquestionable progress; that its standing as one of the most influential of the college lycées was now well established. The general policy of the Association was defined, etc. Mr. Cavaroc terminated a brilliant speech by saying that it was to be hoped that the first of a series of annual banquets would be succeeded every following year by one as equally enjoyable as the present, by

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

CELEBRATED AT THE JESUIT'S CHURCH AND OTHER CHURCHES. The feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated with great solemnity in all the Catholic churches on Sunday. The services were, however, particularly grand at the Jesuit's church, which was decorated with great taste, the main altar particularly attracting the attention of the large congregation present.

Solemn High Mass was sung in the morning by the Rev. Father Desrosiers, S.J., assisted by Father Caisse, S.J., and the Gospel, Rev. Father Caisse, S.J., delivered a very eloquent sermon on the "feast of the day," which was divided into parts, viz., "the human and spiritual love; what they were and what were their respective tendencies." The music was the same as published in Friday's POST, and was very ably rendered. At the conclusion of the Mass, a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place around the church; after which Rev. Father Schmidt, S.J., on behalf of the congregation, read from the pulpit an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart.

THAT LIBEL ON PARNELL.

AN ALLIGED LETTER BY THE IRISH LEADER TO BE EASILY DENIED. LONDON, June 9.—In connection with the forthcoming lawsuit by Mr. O'Donnell, late member of Parliament from Dunganong, for libel, against the Times, the plaintiffs have, in conformity with the terms of the act of Parliament, asked to be furnished with the chief documents relied upon by the other side. The only document which they have received of any importance is a letter in the same handwriting as one of which a lithographed copy was published some time ago in the Times, and which was pronounced by both Mr. Parnell and his friends to be a clumsy forgery. The second letter, which is dated 9, 1, 88, is substantially as follows, and commences "Dear E." (doubtless Patrick Egan) and goes on to express surprise that "nothing has been done while the best men in Ireland were in prison," and adds: "Let there be no more hesitancy! Remember you promised to make it too hot for Foster & Co., and yet nothing has been done to show that you have power and that it was not a mere empty boast. My health is good. I thank you for your letter. Yours truly, G. S. PARNELL."

There are, however, two or three errors of orthography in the letter, and even some of the words were inclined to believe the other one as genuine will scarcely accept such a manifestly stupid fraud as this, especially when it is remembered that on the date in question Mr. Parnell was a prisoner in Kilmatinbeg. They must be credulous persons indeed, who will believe that a politician of his eminence would have written any such letter under the circumstances.

The Times has, meanwhile, procured accommodation in London for its witnesses, who are over one hundred in number, and include special resident Irish magistrates, Dublin Castle officials and members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

A little girl, on being told that an older sister was only a half sister, mournfully asked: "When will she be my whole sister?"

At a country inn.—Guest: "I say, landlord, your food is worse than it was last year. Landlord: Impossible, sir."

London, June 8.—The Boulangerists are evidently disappointed at the General's speech in the Chamber of Deputies, in support of his motion to revise the constitution. They admit the address was not his own, but was written for him; his part of the programme being read as passively as possible. His followers are now declaring it was much too commonplace and prolix to suit the situation, and are con-

ENGLISH DOODLERS.

London, it seems, is to have bribery investigations as well as New York, and they promise to even eclipse the latter's famous "Boodle" trials. The Metropolitan Board of Works will furnish the subject for investigation. Complaints have long been made by the body, which appears to have outlived its usefulness, but no systematic action has been taken in regard to it. The charges have now, however, become direct, and Mr. John Goddard, an architect connected with the board, is charged with receiving £2000 a year for six years, besides a large lump sum from the Metropolitan Theatre alone. This money has been paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works from certain penalties and taxes rightly incurred under the law. The board suspended Goddard yesterday afternoon. There are others who are implicated, and a searching investigation will be made.

The retirement from Parliament is announced of Mr. Gert Davis, the Conservative member for Kent.

Another outrage is reported from Ireland yesterday. As the Liscaszy Foot Ball club was returning from Kilmacneave they were fired upon by moonlighters. Their offenses consisted of riding on a boycotted car.

The popular actress, Pylis Proughton, will shortly figure in another breach of promise case. She issued a writ against her former lover, Pylis Proughton's oldest son, for the pecuniary value that Crowley's case so popular a source of wounded affections. The young man is but 22 years of age.

BALFOUR'S BAD REASONING. Mr. Balfour granted an interview last night. He said: "People make mistakes thinking the loyalist and landlord classes are identical; the loyalist strength lies with the industrious population of the North and the best people of Dublin. The Nationalist party are about one-third of the population of Ireland. There are a great many loyalists that have never allowed themselves as such. The Government desires aid for promoting new industries. The industries have steadily improved and are now at a higher point than twenty years ago. The income tax shows they have risen largely in the past 30 years. The Government is maturing a policy for public works in Ireland for the direct benefit of the masses of the people. I intend to introduce three bills calling for large outlay for arterial drainage. A large sum will be spent which will relieve Ireland. The distress is greatest in the Arran Islands, where the Government has distributed a large amount of seed potatoes. The railway receipts are much higher than 20 years ago, and the railroad system much better. Emigration has fallen, but not from the most congested districts. Young men leave, but I do not think they could be made useful if they remained. If manufacturers sprang up there would be work for the surplus population. There is more money in Ireland now than 20 years ago, and the commercial condition of Ireland is better than it was then every way. The figures show that the number of inhabited houses decreased 24 per cent. between 1871 and 1881. Must be received with caution, as many laborers' cottages have been built at cost and laborers have moved in, leaving the old ones vacant. There is a decided improvement in the total number of outdoor paupers. Indoor pauperism is believed to be stationary. The Crime Act prosecutions are but small in proportion to the criminal proceedings. The resistance to evictions is simply the result of the policy of the Nationalist party. I think the English have always been extremely anxious for Ireland's prosperity. They have spent large sums promoting it and devoting it to purposes for which they would never have spent public money in England or Scotland. I do not think the English people are becoming more reconciled to crime and defiance of law in Ireland than the absurdities of Gladstone's scheme. I do not admit the Southampton election was fought out on the Irish question in any form whatever. The issues were local. We will continue our fight against the league. It is absurd to say the league is in anything like its own form. It is much weaker and decidedly on the decline. We decidedly do not contemplate any change in our Irish policy. The present policy is doing its work well.

When I last saw Mr. Parnell in Ireland he told me his plan was to assist English business and encourage English legislation until the Unionists quarrelled among themselves. He has done neither one nor the other. He has neither broken the Unionist party nor encouraged English legislation. Mr. Parnell was seen immediately after. He said Mr. Gladstone's health was wonderful. He is three years younger than when he tried to pass the Home Rule Government bill in 1886, and his regeneration is largely due to his approaching success.

At no time since the general elections have the prospects for Home Rule appeared so bright. The result of every by-election except Doncaster proves that the Unionist-Liberal voters have returned to their allegiance. An appeal to the country would return Gladstone with a majority equal at least to that of the present Government. The cause can only be injured by over-zeal or the impudence of Irishmen without patience. A wait of a short period is necessary to complete success. The prospect of violence and crime is the only hope of the Tory party today. My confidence is redoubled.

Regarding Balfour's statement that Parnell had not been successful in facilitating English business, Mr. Parnell said: "We shall see before the end of the session whether I was right or wrong in that advice."

This evening only began the critical period of the Tory party, as the first important division on the local government bill has shown the Government have deliberately frittered away the session with a number of minor measures like the King-Harman salary bill, with the result that they are unable to do anything of great importance during the session when such measures are usually concluding.

Already questions of the first magnitude connected with this Local Government Bill, such as the license clauses, are looming dangerously ahead, and Tory statesmen are at their wits' end. They contemplate throwing overboard considerable portions of their program, in desperate hope that they may save themselves with the rest. It is a programme of destruction; they have lost the guidance of affairs.

Mr. Balfour thinks he has injured the National League he is very much mistaken, for he is really only at the beginning of his fight with that body. He has attempted to suppress several branches of the League, and has injured its vitality. Nothing makes a tree grow so vigorously and rapidly as clipping its branches. To kill, you should strike the roots. Balfour trimmed the National League to a limited extent, and the results are highly gratifying to us. We shall not rest until we have established the right of everyone of the clipped branches to meet free from persecutions, police and the penalties of the Coercion Act.

LONDON, June 11.—Michael Davitt, being asked the same questions propounded to Balfour and Parnell, said the poorer portion of the cater and laboring classes driven off the land by the landlords and deprived of a livelihood show more applicants for relief from poor rates, 80 per cent of these having been made paupers by evictions. Balfour's administration is relieving considerable portions of the poorer people in Ireland. In 1881 there were 589,849 relieved from poor rates; in 1886 the numbers increased to 632,186. Three million acres lie idle from landlordism. Let the home government throw these open to labor and half a million people could earn a livelihood on thirty acre holdings. The conditions are the best of any people in the world. The Government's plans for increasing the number of the Government's public works recruiting stations for lunatic asylums. British army recruiting absorbs the number of ordinary criminals, so their number should be decreased. The Loyalists, according to Balfour's designation, number one-sixteenth of the population of Ireland, and Balfour's policy rules the 84 per cent in the interest of the remaining 16 per cent.

Regarding the Government's plans for providing work by public improvements, I know only what I see in the papers. Both the Government and Chamberlain evidently believe they can seduce the Irish people from the national cause if they offer them enough bribes. Consequently farmers are to have enough state money loaned them to purchase their holdings, and the Government's plan for increasing the number of public works, while fishermen will have harbors built for the benefit of their industry. All this can and may be done, and good may come of it in lessening paupers and idleness, but the demand for Home Rule will not grow one iota less in strength or in persistency on that account. The Irish people will not sell their birthright of national liberty for any combined mess of Tory and Chamberlain's porridge. The deposits of saving in the banks may be greater than twenty years ago, but the deposits come largely from the constabulary and officials who are well paid. There were over 50 per cent. more inhabited houses in Ireland forty years ago than now, the number falling from 1,528,381 in 1841 to 1,028,184 in 1881. There is scarcely any revival of Irish trade or manufacture; woolen manufacturers looked up a little, but linen declined. The resistance to evictions is growing weaker in the sense that the country is anxious for Parnell's wishes not to carry on an impressive policy leading to events which might endanger the Home Rule cause. It is stronger in the sense that the evictions evoke as deadly an enmity to England as ever. Resistance is still offered in every instance where the parties do not surprise the tenants. Frequent travelling in England and Scotland show me that sympathy with Ireland is increasing and the Home Rule sentiment is 25 per cent stronger. Balfour's policy, much as he may had it himself, has gained for us a great proportion of this advantage of our position, and every eviction he carries out and every leader he puts in prison will add a nail to the political coffin of his party at the next general election. If I did not believe this the case Balfour would experience a little more resistance to his policy in Ireland than is now being offered.

Jinks has been out the night before, and is late at his desk. Employer, sternly—Well? Jinks—Not very, sir.

A lot with which everybody is content—A lot of money.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

FASHION IN HOUSE-FURNISHING.

The Decorative Craze—Apoteosis of the Kitchen—Old-Time Conventionalism—Doll Furniture—A Further Departure.

THE DECORATIVE CRAZE.

The traditions in styles of house furnishings have been many and unique of late years. Some have been good of their kind, and so have survived beyond the brief period accorded them by the favor of fashion; and have served to mark their era in households other than those of the wealthy, giving a subdued tone of bygone elegance to surroundings that tricked forth in all the vagaries of a taste gone mad over the decorative craze might have appeared too bizarre and garish.

There has been altogether too much of Chinese grotesqueness, of Japanese picturesque fineness in the garniture of our parlors and parlors. Too much prominence has been given to the infancy of art as exhibited in these filmy adornings well enough suited for semi-barbaric interiors, and for the entertainment and pleasure of an easily satisfied native taste, in an Oriental climate, but singularly ill-adapted to our country, where the popular taste so seldom remains constant to one thing at a time, and to which through all the whirlwinds of change, always returns with an unaccountable persistence—unaccountable only, however, to those who do not know the people—to the idea of solidity.

An age that conventionalized the sun-flower, stole the fringe of the broad disk of Glycine, shade-hat and from the iris of the peacock's feather its ideal of color in dress, has, however, shown its claim to originality, if not to consistency.

It is not with the new departure in matters of taste from long-established models that fault is to be found. It is with the excesses committed by the half-educated in the name of that taste that we have to quarrel.

Yet, Japanese idiosyncrasies, suggesting nothing so much as tea-chest mats, and offending what we call the eyes of the day might consider an unappreciative eye for color and arrangement, in their crude tints and fantastic groupings, are surely neither conducive to health nor to any amount of pleasure that we have not been taught to admire such things. The same thing may be said of the fans with which it was at one time deemed essential to cover a portion of the wall-paper even of the best of rooms. Of very little beauty and less use were they. They served to fill a place that might have been blank, and that would better have been left so.

The nameless abominations that came in the train of this flowering-out of the aesthetic school—the hopeless striving after of the half-cultured which had its expression in the

THE STANDARD REMEDY.

On the tip of every tongue almost for such a state of things. Forgetting, get up at night, and let the vegetables be prepared, rice, fruit, every pot and pan, and spoon and lifter in place. That is, do one good day's work first. Then, when all is cleared up, and lamps are lighted and evening papers are being read, and books scarcely glanced at through the day are brought out, and the old songs are sung and old friends are invited to the table, and the evening, do next morning's work, so as to be able to start at four next morning with a day and a quarter's hard work still ahead of one.

One mother said proudly to an acquaintance: "I can't understand how some women have so much trouble in getting along with their domestic affairs. I have never seen a woman as successful as I am in my house that I could rise at any hour in the night, and go in the dark and find any article in daily use, just where I had placed it."

No quarter-to-twelve dinners in that household, no five-minute pipe, no half-burnt corn-starch pudding, no kermel.

HARD-BOILED EGGS. No tomato soup boiling at a fast gallop, with the stock left out, and the vegetables (falsely) prepared with her. Nevertheless, this good manager managed so well as to have all her work done in the morning of her days, and the noon spent in what promises to be a life-long invalidism.

The inference must not be taken from all this that the quarter-to-twelve dinner system would have helped her. Her course was highly commendable, and the other was not. Not its closest adherents claimed that for it. But over-zeal may make it a mistake, as it was in the case of a poor preliminary step towards success in any department to forget that health is an absolute essential to success, and that in order to have and retain health we must guard against its great foe, overwork of body or mind.

MARIANA.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH. It must not be assumed that because the air exhaled by persons suffering from tuberculosis or other diseases plays no part in infection it is not injurious, since it has been shown by Haller and others that the air expelled from healthy human lungs contains matter that is poisonous.

YOU CAN'T READ THIS. Without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work, that you can do, and live at home, in the best places, adding the decorative touches later and bringing in other things of utility and ornament that shall drop into the places we have found waiting for them, then we shall have a home, which, even if it be not fashionable in accordance with the latest mode, shall at least impress every visitor with the idea that in a certain home to those who live in it, and that the people themselves have a real love and feeling for their home.

"God gracious, there—it's a quarter to 12 already—the children will be home from school in fifteen minutes—and there's nothing cooked yet!"

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER 2.—Continued.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 13, 1888.

Since the late rains the crop prospects have improved throughout the country.

We can scarcely credit the rumor that the cyclone which struck Ottawa was caused by Tory indignation at the recent appointments to the Cabinet.

A personal friend of Sir Charles Tupper assures us that he has permanently retired from parliamentary life in Canada.

A PERFECT HOWL has gone up from the Tory party against the appointment of Mr. Dawdney to the Ministry of the Interior.

By declining the proffered knighthood, Dr. Daniel Wilson gave an instance of Canadian spirit and good sense, worthy of praise and imitation.

Mr. Mercier's scheme for abolishing turnpike road tolls on the Island of Montreal is decidedly popular.

By declaring that no more taxes should be levied on the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government,

A LONDON correspondent has started the story that there is a highly interesting display of the tender passion, at present, being developed between Prince George of Wales and the lovely daughter of a poor but proud Irish peer.

HOW MR. MCSHANE has made his statement in the Legislature of the reasons which led him to retire from the ministry and essentially defended himself against the imputations of the Opposition.

ENGLAND has a boodle scandal, and some good people turn up their eyes and seem astonished.

CAMEL reports to-day represent the Salisbury Government in a bad way.

ance power will destroy. Hence the scheme for compensation. This has roused the people, who have sufficient trouble as it is to regulate the publicans, without giving them a permanent lien on the nation.

THE DEATH BY ELECTRICITY BILL, which has just passed the New York Legislature, will put a stop to the ghastly nuisance of sensationalism which has hitherto flourished in connection with condemned murderers.

MR. MERCIER could not have made a better selection than that of Mr. Denis Barry as one of the Circuit Court judges for this district.

MRS. LEVELAND, in defence of her husband's honor and her own happiness, has been compelled to refute a vile slander sent afloat by an alleged clergyman named Pendleton.

THE BILL now before the Quebec Legislature to exempt workmen's tools and household effects from seizure for debt is of the greatest importance from a view altogether apart from the interests of the class directly affected.

THE KAZOOL is a story of the sooner breed. It condemns Imperial Federation and likewise Unrestricted Reciprocity.

COL. KING-HARMAN, Under Secretary for Ireland, is dead. There will be no weeping or wailing over his loss.

But now he is dead. He has taken his flight into chaos, following the long line of penitent ghosts of Irish Under-Secretaries and Secretaries who howl along the Stygian shore.

LORD STANLEY has been installed Governor-General, and we heartily bid him welcome to Canada.

the new man will be regarded depends wholly on himself. Enemies of the system of which he forms a part may hope that he should initiate Lansdowne's exclusiveness, shabby ostentation, lack of generous feeling, and sordid economy.

YANKEE skippers are cutting capers along our Atlantic coasts. They are also cutting our fishermen's nets within the coast limit.

ABBREVIATIONS can be made very suggestive and amusing. For instance, the Imperial Federationists are called the IF party.

The nomination of Mr. Thurman by the Democratic Convention for the vice-presidency is admitted even by political opponents to be the best possible.

Negro slavery, it appears, will be abolished in Brazil much sooner than the plan put forward last February would have led us to expect.

Slaves remain in the service of their masters until December 25th, working for them and receiving wages at a rate to be fixed by the Government.

If all white men had to do the same thing there would not be so many habitual criminals as there are.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. CLEVELAND. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a second term by the Democratic Convention, and the endorsement by the same body of the Mills Tariff Reform Bill, puts the issue squarely before the people of the United States.

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syndicates, while prices would be dictated by the same powers. It is a curious proof of the docility of a people as free and intelligent as the Americans that a system so manifestly dishonest and oppressive should have been allowed to continue so long.

The effects of a Democratic victory on this country would be instantaneous and radical. As a matter of fact Macdonald's Toryism could not survive it, because it would be impossible to continue the present Canadian policy in competition with the United States free, nationally, commercially, industrially and financially.

THE ANTI-BOODLE BILL.

Mr. Hall's anti-Boodle Bill now before the Provincial Legislature is intended to deal with a class of crimes which have become notorious of late.

Mr. Hall's bill is short, but it covers the whole ground. It provides that in case the council of any county, town or city, at any time passes a resolution requesting a judge of the Superior Court (or other person or persons) to investigate any matter to be mentioned in the resolution and relating to a supposed malfeasance, breach of trust, or other misconduct on the part of said council, or any of its members, or any committee thereof, or any of its officers, or any person having or seeking to have any contract therewith, or any legislation, or contract, or decision therefrom in relation to the duties and obligations of the council, committee, member, officer, or other person, to the municipality, or in case the council of any municipality sees fit to cause inquiry into any matter connected with the good government of the municipality or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof; and whether said matters so sought to be inquired into are alleged to have occurred or relate to acts done before or after the passing of this act, then the said judge or other person or persons so requested to act by said resolution shall inquire into the same, and shall with all convenient speed report to the council the result of the enquiry and the evidence taken thereon.

The remaining two clauses relate to the swearing of the commission of enquiry, when such is other than a judge of the Superior Court, and the powers vested in it for taking evidence. These latter are quite ample for compelling the production of papers and attendance of witnesses. An important feature is the provision that no person shall be excused from answering any question put to him, in any such inquiry touching or concerning the matters, or the conduct of any person relating thereto, on the ground that the answer to such question tends to expose him to any prosecution or condemnation under any act of this province, or any by-law of the municipality.

WAKING UP.

Ominous echoes of disgust and discontent come from Ottawa. The more the rank and file of the Tory party consider the composition of the reconstructed cabinet, the stronger grows the feeling that the Government is running to seed.

The Plan of Campaign was very simple and had been successfully worked by Sir Hugh Allan in Quebec Province in 1872, and more recently by Mr. Senecal. On each occasion a sufficient number of constituencies were bought, or rather, as should say, the control of the representation was secured by the judicious expenditure of money, then the purchaser had to be recouped. The splendid success of the "omnibus" of Grit capitalists and Tory politicians is without precedent or parallel. Wealth un-

stated flowed in upon both. The bigger parties to this most gigantic of national swindles suddenly found themselves able to use eight digits in counting their millions, while the small fry revelled in fat contracts, subsidies, grants of coal, timber, mining and farming lands.

But human credulity, like human endurance, has its limits, and even the Tory rank and file are waking up in a dazed sort of way to a consciousness that a very great fraud has been perpetrated. It conveys a terrible shock to their feelings to learn that their inimitable fetish, Sir John, is, and has been for a long time, a mere puppet in the hands of a small but select section of the Grit party.

Do the Tory rank and file, who are now rubbing their eyes, imagine they can turn the stomach of the anaconda that has swallowed them? This, too, after they have been roasted, buttered, masticated, nearly digested. Possibly some among them may become a sort of trichina spirals and breed distemper in the anaconda's bowels, but the creature knows a medicine and an antidote even for that and will expel the parasites by a process natural to its constitution.

But would these gentlemen not be justified, should the Tories revolt against Dawdneyism, in telling them flat to their faces that they bought out the Tory party with all its apertures, that they paid the cash and the government is their government by right of purchase, and Dawdney all their own by right of discovery? Do the Tory rank and file, who are now rubbing their eyes, imagine they can turn the stomach of the anaconda that has swallowed them? This, too, after they have been roasted, buttered, masticated, nearly digested. Possibly some among them may become a sort of trichina spirals and breed distemper in the anaconda's bowels, but the creature knows a medicine and an antidote even for that and will expel the parasites by a process natural to its constitution.

LAW.

"No man ever felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law." John Trumbull.

"Is That the Law?" Shylock's exclamation seems in order when we are assured from the bench that a body of citizens like the Law and Order League, who sacrifice time and means in the spirit of the Christian martyrs for the public good in opposing taverns, have a worse standing before the courts, and are less to be considered, from the fact that it is not their own selfish interest that are at stake, but those of the community as a whole.

The beauty of these quotations is obvious. Particularly happy is the quotation of Shylock by the esteemed Witness. The point to be considered is not that a body of citizens calling themselves the Law and Order League have "sacrificed time and means for the public good, not that their own selfish interests are at stake but those of the community as a whole," but whether any set of persons have a right to arrogate to themselves the care of the community? Let us ask: Who is the Law and Order League? By whom were they elected? Is it true that they have any standing in the community more than any other set of men who may choose to combine for the alleged purpose of improving public morals? And how can the law become "the direct enemy of patriotism," when, as in the case under discussion, individual rights are protected by it against an irresponsible combination?

If we grant the principle contended for by the Witness, every man may claim that patriotism justifies him in persecuting his neighbor. We are not defending the tavern-keepers, nor upholding the liquor traffic, but we do hold that being a tavern keeper does not deprive a man of his rights as a citizen, no more than being a coal merchant casts doubts upon another man's integrity. Selling whiskey may be a bad business; so is giving short weight and joining a ring to unduly increase the price of fuel. No man need buy whiskey, but every man must buy fuel. The man who by dishonest methods of business in distribution and by combination lessens the comforts of his neighbor's family is far more guilty in a moral sense than he who ministers to a luxury which no one is required to indulge. Why should not a Law and Order League be formed to fight the "combines," the coal ring, the sugar conspiracy and all the other rascalities which men, pretending to be good citizens and regular church-goers, conduct with supreme contempt for morality and patriotism? These things are a sort of blackmail made possible under the law; but if those who condemn and oppose them were to desert the safe, constitutional course of open agitation in the press, on the platform, in parliament, and begin a crusade of persecution against the individuals, what a lovely war of factions we would have? Montagu would become like Florence in the days of the "alphas and Guebellines," and armed holders of conflicting interests would be cutting and slashing each other at every corner.

There may be bad laws, and good laws may be badly administered, but such conditions do not justify any set of persons in taking the law or its enforcement into their own hands. We will not attempt to analyze motives, but everybody knows that nothing is more common than the pretense of lofty motives. Gritness pleaded the public good when he shot Garfield. Titus Oates stamped his infamy with patriotism. The booting politician of our own day is never so eloquent as when he perorates about the altar of his coun-

try. Johnson's declaration that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel does not, of course, apply to the Law and Order League, but the editorial quoted above from the Witness reminds us of it.

The whole matter may be resolved into this: The law protects all persons and provides redress for all grievances. If there are political and social evils existing then the law itself must be reformed, and the right way to do so is to send men to parliament who will reform the law.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

Among Englishmen there is no class regarded with more respect than the Quakers. Since their foundation they have proved themselves upholders of freedom, justice and right-conduct. Recently they sent an address to Mr. Gladstone expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to do justice to the Irish people.

The undersigned members of the Society of Friends desire to place on record an emphatic protest against what in their view is the un-Christian character of the coercive measures carried on in Ireland by the Government under the Crimes Act of 1837. They are convinced that the policy of coercion has altogether failed to accomplish the end in view. It has tended to alienate the Irish people from the British Government, it has unsettled the country, driven capital out of it, and has thus aggravated the poverty and distress which exist there to so large an extent. Ireland at the present time is remarkably free from crime, and it is unwise and unjust to the Irish people to stigmatise as crime that which does not command itself as such to their moral feelings. It is impossible that they can be taught to believe in the criminality of the methods of agitation through the press and by public meetings which are allowed without let or hindrance on this side of the Channel. The undersigned believe that "force is no remedy" and that the measures now being taken will prove in the long run a failure. They earnestly desire the substitution of a policy of conciliation tending to the true union of the two countries in accordance with the teaching of Christ. "All things whatsoever ye would that man should do to you, do ye even so to them."—Matt., chap. vii., verse 12.

To this Mr. Gladstone replied in the following letter, addressed to Mr. Theodore Fry:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge with much pleasure the declaration which you have sent me. Quite apart from any political evidence, it would, I assure you, have been difficult to persuade me that any large number of the Society of Friends were so little in harmony with the noble social traditions of their body as to approve of the coercive policy now being pursued in Ireland.—I remain, dear Mr. Fry, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Assurances like this, and the address we published the other day from the Nonconformist clergymen of Great Britain, are the strongest proof that the heart and conscience of the British people are with Mr. Gladstone and the cause of Home Rule. They also raise hope into certainty that Toryism and coercion are doomed to be overthrown at no distant day, to be followed by a new and happier era for all the peoples of the British Isles.

A CONTINENTAL UNION.

A bill has passed the United States Senate providing for a congress of the nations of the two continents of America, to be held at Washington in April, 1889. The matters the proposed congress will be called on to consider are stated as follows:—

- First—Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States.
Second—Measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as is possible and profitable, be promoted.
Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports of each other.
Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in such of the independent American States as govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantines.
Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade-marks of citizens of other countries in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.
Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each Government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States.
Seventh—An agreement upon such recommendations for adoption to their respective Governments of a definite plan of arbitration, of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented.
Eighth—And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of said States.

Among the nations which the President of the United States is requested and authorized to invite to take part in the congress are the republics of Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Empire of Brazil. The Dominion of Canada, it appears, is not to be invited. An appropriation of \$100,000, is to be made to defray the expenses of the conference. The United States is to be represented by ten delegates, appointed by the President. They will be chosen so as to represent the various interests, such as agriculture, manufactures, transportation and the exportation and importation of merchandise, with at least two persons learned in international law and two in finance. Each of the States invited to the conference is to be represented by as many delegates as it may elect; but on such questions as may come up to be decided by ballot, no State shall be entitled to more than one vote.

The subjects presented for consideration indicate a desire on the part of the United States Senate to carry the principle of the Monroe Doctrine to the extent of guaranteeing American peace, commerce and civilization against all possible interference by European or other nations. It is not doubt the bill is the outcome of the hostility aroused by recent encroachments of Great Britain, France and Germany in Central America, and the American Republics.

are weak and frequently at loggerheads with each other, have by these unfortunate conditions, invited aggression from over the water. Foreign capital having been attracted by the great wealth of their natural resources, by the great wealth of their natural resources, by the great wealth of their natural resources...

with an expressive face and hair parted in the middle. The description is evidently intended to be flattering, and is as modest as a man could be expected to write concerning himself. It reminds me of the schoolboy's doggerel sketch of his favorite girl.

The expedition of Maximilian to Mexico has not been forgotten, and jealousy has been aroused by events connected with the construction of the Panama Canal and the seizure of territory by the English. The grabbing of islands and other places in all parts of the world by European powers and the determination they all show to force their commerce and establish rights of interference have also warned the governments of America to place themselves in an attitude of resistance. Undoubtedly the principle of the bill is sound and wise. The peace and independence of America are above all things to be maintained, and the United States, as the leading nation of the western world, is justified in initiating a policy of bands off.

And the interviewer, on this point getting in a touch of his own, "could not help wondering that so soft-spoken and genial a man could be guilty of such abominable cruelty as that which characterized the Balfour administration in Ireland." Had the writer who gave us this sketch of the sleekest tiger that ever lapped Irish blood thought him of the painter Cennin in "Romola," he would not attempt to make the Secretary look so handsome. "A perfect villain should have a face that vice can write no marks on—lips that can lie with a diabolical smile—eyes of such azure-like brightness and depth that no infamy can dull them—cheeks that will rise from a murder and not look haggard."

It may be objected that the proposed union of interests may give the great republic a position of dominance over the others. But the lesser republics have really nothing to fear from the American protectorate, while they have every reason to dread European encroachments. Canadians have no reason to object, as in the event of American nations adopting the propositions of mutual defence and amity, the inviolability of Canadian territory and freedom would likewise be secured, as the Dominion could at any time join the Union.

By some queer concoction of ideas, for the sublimities of political knavery have a strange family likeness, we turn to Carlyle's picture of the Advocate of Ararat. He of the "strict, painful mind, an understanding small but clear and ready;—an excellent man of business, happily quite free from genius!" Maximilian Rolapierro! A man whose nature was so gentle that he resigned his judgeship because his conscience would not permit him to doom any son of Adam to die. "A man unfit for revolutions, whose small soul, transparent, wholesome-looking as small ale could by no means ferment into virulent alcohol." The meanest, bloodiest man in the French revolution, as Balfour, like him in many things, is the meanest, bloodiest man in the Irish revolution.

To free America from all future possibility of being made the battle ground of European quarrels is an object of the greatest importance, and we would be glad to see the proposed conference a success.

But our interviewer has not reflected, perhaps, that the meekest, most timid, most cowardly of men, those who approach most nearly to the feminine, lady-like Castlereagh for instance, the Macbeth woman in breeches, are ever the most blood-furious in days of political earthquake. So much for the personality of the Balfour who takes his place in the procession of villainies along with

ROBBERY UNDEK PROTECTION.

A great deal of building is going on in Montreal and a large amount of slate is used for roofing, and every man who builds is compelled to pay a price for slate, far in excess of its value, to a ring who have got hold of the only quarry in the country and worked the oracle at Ottawa to have the duty on imported slate made prohibitory. Only a few thousand dollars are collected as revenue from the importation of slate and its manufactures, and the Finance Minister could quite easily throw off the tax, and cause great benefit to the consuming public. The revenue from roofing slate of all kinds in the last fiscal year was only \$523,38, yet the Dominion Government imposes a tax of 80 cents per square on black or blue slate and \$1 a square on red, green or other color.

Amongst the converts of distinguished social rank may be mentioned the names of the Countess Hahn Hahn, Duchess of York, Princess Galitzin, Duke of Brunswick, Count Gregory Schoupski, and others. The book is printed in large clear type, on good paper, is neatly bound, and will no doubt at the very reasonable price (1.25) command a ready sale. The English Illustrated Magazine, New York, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue. The June number of this ever popular publication comes to us as usual full of all good things. An elegantly suggestive engraving of "Solitude," from a drawing by Knowles, forms the frontispiece. "Glimpses of Old English Homes, IV. Ettridge Castle," by Elizabeth Balch, still remains a prominent feature in the Magazine. "A Portrait of Queen Elizabeth when Young," from one still in existence at Ettridge, will be found an interesting study. "The Dedication of Ralph Nardol," by Professor W. Minto, is now in its XXXIIIrd chapter. "Pagoda, Arlequin and Umbrellas," by C. F. Gordon Cumming, is treated in a masterly manner by that celebrated traveller. "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," "The York Road," a most delightful series of papers by W. G. Otton, enriched by Herbert Railton's inimitable drawings. "Lion, a Liverpool Child," by Agnes C. Maitland, tells an "over true tale." "The Caters," by W. D. Traill, concludes the number.

"For whose benefit," the Hamilton Times asks, "is this heavy duty imposed? Not of the house owners or house occupants of Canada. But of a few rich men, at the head of whom is Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, who is also the controlling spirit in the sugar ring—another of the grievous impostos fostered by the policy of the present Administration. Mr. Drummond and his fellow ringsters control the only roofing slate quarry in operation in Canada. It is situated at New Rockland, Quebec. They practically charge what they like for their product, assessing their customers so near the full extent of the price of slates in Vermont, with the duty added, as to prevent competition. That the monopolists succeed, the Government returns of duty collected on imports amply prove. Last spring, after many roofers had made their arrangements for the season, these monopolists arbitrarily raised the price of slates 40 cents per square, and when remonstrated with by some of their customers, who could not see the justice of having to meet such an exaction after arranging their contracts on the current price, propounded the famous query of Bona Tweed: 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' There was the poser. The Canadian slaters had either to pay the ring price or import slate at a higher price."

Characters like this, as if in contempt of humanity, are ever tossed to the surface in days of national upheaval. Our interviewer tells us that Balfour "is generally spoken of by the Tories as the coming Bascomfield. His rise to the foremost political rank has been the most rapid of any statesman since Pitt." Alas, for Edmund Burke, for whom the eulogium of Bascomfield was prepared. But it was withheld from the Irishman to be conferred upon the Jew!

A nephew of Salisbury, saturated with the traditions of the Barleigne, educated in aristocratic contempt of popular rights, with hereditary hatred of the Irish instilled into his blood, indoctrinated with the fashionable God, man and devil-defying agnosticism of the Saturday Review; whose only religion is Tory ancestral worship, touched with true Bohemian contempt for all other gods,—of such is our sleek secretary. Need we wonder now at "the abominable cruelty which has characterized the Balfour administration in Ireland?"

Need we wonder now at "the abominable cruelty which has characterized the Balfour administration in Ireland?"

LITERARY REVIEW.

ZOE'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. THE STUDENT OF BLENNHEIM FOREST. By Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. If the author of "Coinia," "Flemmings," "Tangled Paths," and other charming stories already familiar to our young readers, had done nothing more to merit her literary popularity than produce the two books now under notice, she would still have well established a claim now universally conceded of being the foremost writer for Catholic youth that the present day has yet seen.

Even apart from the religious principles which they inculcate, and which renders them doubly acceptable to those for whom they are intended, her stories bear a vivid interest and fascinating reality calculated to hold and keep the attention of older and older readers. In selecting the sites of her stories Mrs. Dorsey has done wisely in preferring new-world localities to the now hackneyed old-world ones, which previous writers have striven to barrow.

ZOE'S DAUGHTER has the scene laid in Maryland, and contains some fine descriptive passages. Take for instance that of a ruined old family mansion, which occurs in the opening chapter—"And a Great House" it was, although dilapidated and ruinous and threatening to tumble to pieces as much from long years of neglect as from time. It was one of those inconspicuous old piles still to be seen here and there in lower Maryland and in Virginia, which was built in the days of Lord Baltimore, the first Lord proprietor of Maryland—that is the central portion of it, which had been added to by succeeding generations of Ramseys, according to their tastes and needs—a wing here, and octagon room; at this end a library; at that a billiard hall; and one of the rooms more piously inclined than the rest, had erected a small chapel where the "king and royal family" were every Sunday, devoutly prayed for in orthodox style. The original building was constructed of dark square and large bricks imported from Holland, and the quaint window-sashes or, rather casements, were of lead. It was surmounted by a peaked roof, with a gallery running around above the eaves, which had formerly been a beam of good omen in an outlook in times of danger; the chimneys were built in stacks and highly ornamented with red tiles and bricks of a lighter color than the house; and although the additions referred to would have set an architect half wild by their want of uniformity and harmony with the original plan of the building, "luckless houses" presented on the whole, a picturesque and imposing appearance. In former times, those now mute and dusty old rooms, where only the melancholy chirps of the cricket and the tick of the dead-watch were heard, and whose only sounds of cheer were the swallows which flitted and fluttered and chirped the summers by in the chimney, were now filled with sounds of revelry; the songs, the chatter, the music and laughter of beautiful dames, surrounded by brave and gallant cavaliers, ever eager and ready to serve them in dance or fray.

The Student of Blenheim Forest also contains a wealth of description. The scene here is laid in Virginia, "one of the highlands" of the Rappahannock. "Blenheim Forest" is thus described: "A forest or grove of gigantic oak, forming a somewhat sombre though beautiful relief to the light and elegance of the foreground."

There was a very large crowd on Dufferin Terrace when the steamer arrived, and the night being very dark, the effect of the blazing guns from the frowning fortifications was magnificent. Sir John Ross leaves for Halifax to-morrow morning.

A HAPPY EVENT.

Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.C., Leads to the Altar a Charming Bride - The Marriage Ceremony at St. Patrick's - The Presents.

St. Patrick's Church was on Wednesday morning last, the scene of one of those happy events which in this glorious season of the year are particularly frequent, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Charles J. Doherty, Q.C., to Miss Kate Barnard, the charming and accomplished daughter of Mr. Edmund Barnard, Q.C. Long before 10 o'clock, the ceremony was fixed to take place quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the former greatly outnumbering the arrival of the bridal party, both within and outside the sacred edifice. There were no invited guests, however, other than the relations and few intimates of the contracting couple, it being their desire that the celebration should take place as privately and with as little ostentation as possible.

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Peter's Bay and steps were taken to ascertain their truth. Robert Wilson, of Rocky Bay, in an interview stated that he set his net yesterday off Little Anis and Gronex, and while attending to them later on he saw the crew of the Gloucester seiner Allos Gordon out their in order to carry on their own operations. They were away inside the specified limit, he also states that 30 nets have been destroyed in the same way by other vessels.

COL. KING-HARMAN DEAD.

LONDON, June 10.—The Right Hon. Edward Robert King-Harman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland and M.P. for the Isle of Thanet, division of Kent, died at his residence in Ireland this morning. He was elected at the general election by over 2,000 majority, and re-elected by acclamation on accepting office. He was only 49 years of age. The reports as to the cause of his death are conflicting. In some accounts his death is attributed to heart disease, in others to stricture of the oesophagus.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—9.40 a.m., weather very warm. It is stated on good authority that the platform committee has agreed on the tariff plank of 1884, as interpreted by the President's message, but as the vote in committee was close the fight may be carried to the convention floor. Mr. O'Day, of Missouri, says there will be no fight in the convention over the tariff plank. In this event the convention will adjourn.

DEVASTATED BY FLAMES.

THE TOWNS OF NORWAY, MINN., AND CHELSEY, ONT., ALMOST DESTROYED BY FIRE. MARQUETTE, Mich., June 12.—Nearly all the business portion of Norway, Minn., is in ashes. In all forty-seven houses are destroyed. The fire broke out at 2 p.m., yesterday, and the fire engine broke down before getting a stream on the flames. A terrific wind swept the flames over the town, and until five o'clock there was nothing to be the progress of the fire. As it swept through the business portion toward the residence portion a scene of wildest excitement prevailed. Everybody in its track hastily removed their effects to places of safety, and the town seemed doomed to total destruction.

MRS. CLEVELAND REFUTES A SLANDER.

BOSTON, June 7.—Some days since a newspaper published in Worcester, Mass., published an interview with a Rev. Mr. Pendleton of the Baptist denomination in which that person was made to say:—"The story of his (Cleveland's) debauches and of his riotous conduct does not stop at the bare relation of a drunken frolic, but goes further, and tells of his abusive and insulting conduct to Mrs. Cleveland—such abuse and such insults as are not confined to mere talk, but expressed by blows. It is alleged, and the source of information gives its weight of authority, that Cleveland's domestic relations are far from perfect; that at times he beats and otherwise ill-treats his young wife; and that her trip to New York some time since was the direct result of the result of his abuse of her and of the domestic relations which exist in the White House. The same high authority declares it was for that reason her mother was forced out of the White House and packed off to Europe." Any one who goes to Washington would find all in this article, of the facts admitted into administrative circles, can doubtless verify these assertions."

A Worcester lady sent this statement to Mrs. Cleveland, and received the following reply: Executive Mansion, Washington, 3rd June, 1888.

Dear Madam: I can only say in answer to your letter that every statement made by Rev. O. A. Pendleton in the interview which you send me is baseless, and I pity a man of his calling who has been made a tool to give circulation to such wicked and heartless lies. I can wish the women of our country no greater blessing than that their homes may be as happy and their husbands may be as kind, attentive and considerate and affectionate as mine.

Very truly, FRANCIS F. CLEVELAND.

The clergyman claims that he was misquoted in his interview.

A CABLE TO AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 7.—The Provincial Government have been informed that the English Admiralty has designated H. M. S. Egria to survey a route for mail steamers and for a submarine cable between British Columbia and Australia. Admiral Palfrey, commander of the Australian squadron, has received the necessary orders affecting the use of the Egria for the work. The vessel is a composite vessel of 940 tons, specially built for surveying purposes, and is under command of Captain Polham, Aldrich. The work, which is one of the greatest ever undertaken of its kind, will occupy nearly three years. The route to be surveyed will be 260 miles wide for the entire distance. It will commence from a point on the east coast of Australia and proceed via the extreme northern coast of New Zealand, thence to British Columbia, passing the Fiji Islands, and landing at Victoria, on the southern end of Vancouver Island. It was through the influence of the Canadian Pacific railroad that the work was undertaken. The distance is over 7,500 miles.

DRAGGED UNDER BY A MONSTER.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—Charles Murphy, a stout young fisherman, who lives in Jefferson Valley, left home this morning at three o'clock to take advantage of the time when the fish are out feeding on the falls. He tied the string of the net to his wrist and made a splash in the water about four feet deep and just outside of a powerful current. The catch was made and he was seen to draw it towards him by a fisherman near by, but all attention he was pulled into the torrent while yalling for help. Before assistance reached him he was beneath a flat rock, and it was impossible to rescue him. The supposition is that he caught a monster fish which pulled him into the rapids, and the string of the net being tied to his wrist, he was drawn under.

LIONIZING A DEPOSED PRIEST.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—Two years ago Father Kolanski, pastor of the Polish Catholic church at St. Albertus, was deposed by Bishop Borgess. A series of riots followed, and the whole town was kept in excitement for many weeks. Kolanski finally went to Dakota. Last week it was announced that Bishop Borgess would officiate in St. Albertus' church June 24. Having sworn that the bishop who deposed them of their beloved pastor should never officiate in his old place, they sent for Kolanski, who arrived yesterday. Over 6,000 Poles fought with each other to get near the priest, lined the hem of his garments, the ground on which he walked, and prostrated themselves before him. A lot of women, sobbing as if their hearts would break, lifted their idol upon their shoulders and bore him to the parish school-house, where they held a grand levee. Kolanski says he will be reinstated by Bishop Borgess' successor.

A VERY SAD TRAGEDY.

A DAUGHTER AND TWO GRANDSON OF MR. T. C. KEESER DROWNED IN THE OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 10.—One of the saddest drowning accidents which has ever taken place in this vicinity occurred about 8.30 o'clock last evening at Rockcliffe, a couple of miles below the city on the Ottawa. Two grandsons of Mr. T. C. Keeser, the well known engineer, Tom and Harry Falding, aged 9 and 11, were bathing in the bay near their grandfather's residence, when the steamer Empress passed on her upward trip. The bay is very deep, but the inshore portion is so filled with sand and slabs as to be quite shallow. The little fellows were bathing here when the wash from the passing steamer caught them and dragged them into deep water. Their aunt, Miss Jessie Keeser, about twenty-three years of age, ran into the water to their assistance, but was also dragged beyond her depth, and the three were drowned before any help could reach them. Miss Keeser only returned from the water, on Thursday last. Mr. Keeser went west yesterday morning to visit another daughter, who is very ill, and Mrs. Keeser was also absent at the time of the accident. The bodies have been recovered. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Keeser, who has been badly afflicted of late, it being only a few months since his son Charlie fell from the Laehne bridge and was drowned.

OUTRAGES BY AMERICAN SEINERS.

HALIFAX, June 10.—A special from Arlohat, C.B., says: A strong feeling of indignation prevails over the news of outrages by American seiners on the local fishery. Stories of an almost incredible character were told for some days about "poaching Yankees in St. John's Bay."

CONQUESTS OF OUR HOLY FAITH, OR TESTIMONIALS FROM DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS.

By James J. Tracy, Fr. Engel & Co., 50 and 52 Barclay street, New York.

The author of the above work is already known by his having previously edited a series of works on kindred subjects to those therein treated. We are told on the title page that besides "his Apostolic Benediction," His Holiness (Leo XIII.) has also designed to honor Mr. Tracy with the present of an exquisitely executed medallion, representing St. Joseph and the Infant Saviour, the work of a distinguished Roman artist.

A portrait of Pope Leo forms the frontispiece to the volume. The editor inscribes his work to John Gilmary Shea, L. D., the historian of the Catholic Church in America.

It is, as the title implies, a compilation of recollections or abjurations of beliefs formerly held by converts now professing the Roman Catholic faith.

Amongst the converts of distinguished social rank may be mentioned the names of the Countess Hahn Hahn, Duchess of York, Princess Galitzin, Duke of Brunswick, Count Gregory Schoupski, and others.

The book is printed in large clear type, on good paper, is neatly bound, and will no doubt at the very reasonable price (1.25) command a ready sale.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. GURRIN.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Gurrin, wife of Dr. James J. Gurrin and daughter of Mr. James O'Brien, took place on Monday from her husband's residence, 912 Dorchester street, and was numerously attended. At St. Patrick's Church a solemn and impressive Requiem Mass was chanted by a full choir.

Rev. Father M. Callahan officiated on the altar, and in the sanctuary were seated several clergymen from adjoining parishes.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF LORD AND LADY STANLEY AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 10.—The steamship Saratonia arrived last night at about 9 p.m., with the new Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, with Lady Stanley and family on board. Rockets were sent up by the steamer as she rounded Point Levis, and as soon as she was made fast to her dock at Levis a Vice-regal salute of seventeen guns boomed out from the Citadel. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ross and staff were at the dock to welcome their Excellencies.

Lord Stanley is a fine looking man, with something of a military set up about him, and Lady Stanley appears a charming lady, well fitted for her high position. His Excellency on stepping on shore was received by the military officials with all becoming respect, and with Her Excellency and their staff at once went to the Government car and were soon off for the Capital. Their young children and Hon. Mr. Stanley, A.D.C., remained on board until this morning, when they came ashore and went up to the Governor's quarters at the Citadel. Their Excellencies will return here on their way to the fishing grounds in a week, when the address of the city will be presented to them. The voyage over was a very pleasant one and much enjoyed by their Excellencies and suite. They and all made themselves most agreeable to their fellow passengers, and His Excellency's thorough knowledge of Canadian political affairs rather astounded those who have the idea that English statesmen are ignorant of everything pertaining to Canada. From all sources it is safe to say that their Excellencies will soon become as popular, perhaps more so, than their predecessors.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Cleveland Nominated as the Winner of the Presidential Election... The Democratic National Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The Democratic National Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. P. Greene, of Missouri, delivered the invocation.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED. No ballots were taken and Grover Cleveland was nominated for President by acclamation, amidst the wildest excitement.

After the great outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the speeches of Chairman Patrick A. Collins and the brilliant oration of Dougherty, of New York, in nominating Cleveland, the convention was not in humor for further resolutions.

The committee on resolutions had a long and at times stormy session last night, and did not adjourn until 2.30 this morning.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Col. Lamont took a despatch to the President announcing his nomination. Mr. Cleveland expressed his gratification.

AN OFFER OF RECIPROCALITY TO CANADA. WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the House to-day in committee on the tariff bill the pending paragraphs, pickers and palings, were passed as well as the next one, 14th.

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BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW

NEW YORK, June 8.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet state that the general improvement in the business throughout the country has stimulated retail and jobbing trades.

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SCOTCH NEWS

THE DEATH-RATE IN GLASGOW.—Last week the death-rate in Glasgow was the rate of 22 per 1000 of the population per annum.

POLITICAL MEETING AT LONDON.—The Hon. Edward Marjoribanks and Mr. R. B. Haldane were the principal speakers at a political meeting held in Bristol on Saturday evening.

OPENING OF A NEW HALL AT ROTTERDAM.—A new series of halls erected in Tower street, to be used as a meeting house for the local Good Templars and as a mission hall in connection with the Chapel Hill Free congregation.

CHIEF CONSTABLE McHARDY'S report on crime in Ayrshire shows there has been a considerable increase of disorder in the county.

TYPHOID FEVER IN FORFAR.—A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in Forfar. No fewer than nine cases have been reported.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT ABERDEEN.—James Craigie, plumber, Old Aberdeen, was on Monday convicted of embezzling various sums of money belonging to his employers.

SALE OF A LANARKSHIRE ESTATE.—On Monday the 21st inst. the 31st of the Earl of Glasgow, sold by public auction, within the Clyde-side Hotel, Lanark, the lands of Clydegrove, at Crossford.

DUNDEE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Dundee Liberal Association took place on Monday, when a motion was adopted protesting against the compensation clauses in the Local Government Bill.

IMPORTANT SHOOTING MATCH AT EDINBURGH.—A rifle shooting match between teams representing the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Edinburgh, and the London Rifle Brigade.

DO NOT FORGET TO CATCH ON THIS TIME. At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday (always Tuesday) May 12th, 1888, the 216th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery.

LEAD SOFTLY.

Lead softly, 'tis a little child Of few and tender years; Give him your smiles nor yet demand The trouble of his tears.

Lead softly, through the present paths That skirt life's garden fair; There's time enough for care and fear, To be filled in by Love's soft hand.

Lead softly for the infant ear In words attuned to love; The harsh impatient word will scarce His tender spirit move.

Lead softly through four childhood's gates. And up the steps of time, The little child God gave to you; Till, in his manhood's prime, He turns with benediction fond.

SWEEP BY A CYCLONE. Ottawa visited by a severe storm which leaves death and destruction in its wake—Buildings, barns and fences levelled to the ground.

OTTAWA, June 6.—The worst cyclonic thunderstorm ever known in this section burst over the city and vicinity about noon and lasted nearly an hour.

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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

UNIONISTS WILL OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT. LONDON, June 5.—A wonderful change has come over the political atmosphere in a week.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

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

Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suits, Gold and Silver Watches. TICKETS—1st Series, \$1.00. 2nd Series, 25c.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT DURING ITS NEXT SESSION, the Parliament of the Province will be petitioned on behalf of the Province of Quebec.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPSS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

LORD STANLEY SWORN. INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT THE SWEARING IN OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 11.—Lord Stanley of Preston was sworn in as Governor-General by Chief Justice Ritchie, in the Senate Chamber, this afternoon.

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.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES. OTTAWA, June 9.—To-day's Canada Gazette contains the order-in-council regarding the order-in-council under which the Canada Temperance Act came into force in the counties of Renfrew, Norfolk, Simcoe, Dufferin, Huron, Bruce, Hants, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

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Advertisement for PRINCE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, MOST PERFECT MADE.

WANTED. Resp nable parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WAZLER.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING. The pig on many dairy farms is an important item.

CATTLE MARKETS. CHICAGO, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 4,000; market 15c higher; sales, \$4.50 to \$6; Texas, \$2 to \$4.30.

LONDON MARKETS. LONDON, Ont., June 12.—There was not much doing. Prices are unchanged as follows:—GRAIN—Red Wheat, \$1.55 to \$1.65; white, \$1.55 to \$1.65.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.