

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

The Corner-stone laid by Archbishop Fabre on Sunday.

REV. FATHER McCALLEN'S ELOQUENT DISCOURSE.

Some Sound Advice to Catholics.

A gathering numbering probably six thousand, assembled Sunday afternoon in splendid weather to witness His Grace Archbishop Fabre lay the corner-stone of St. Anthony's church on St. Antoine street.

Everything being in readiness His Grace proceeded to lay the corner stone, which he did with a silver trowel presented to him by the architect of the building.

The reverend father chose for his text: "The house which I desire to build is great; for our God is great above all gods."

MAY I PLEASE YOUR GRACE, VERY REV. AND REV. FATHERS, BROTHERS.—If these were the words and sentiments of King Solomon when he dedicated the Temple of Jerusalem, what should be your thoughts and feelings as you meet here today to lay the corner stone of this new Catholic Church?

It is this daily Sacrifice and this Eucharistic presence which give to the humblest Catholic Church a solemn grandeur which the richest palaces of men do not possess.

Take away from our churches this sacramental presence and you rob them at once of the greatest treasure which they possess: you remove the mighty magnet which attracts us to the worship of our God.

This, then, is the first thought I propose for your consideration on this most solemn and happy occasion. A house is to be built, not for man, but for God.

And now, in conclusion, I have only to wish God's blessing upon you and the noble and glorious work which you inaugurate here today. I have tried to impress you with the greatness of the work which you have undertaken, and with the necessity of carrying it on

precincts. Let me simply mention them; for to speak of them as I would wish to do, would require as many distinct discourses. Under the roof which will rest upon these walls will be daily offered the Sacrifice of our altars, once offered on the Cross for the expiation of our sins and the meriting of grace for our souls, but by our Lord's command to be renewed unto all time, so that the application of those merits may be made to individual souls throughout the ages to come.

Before the Tabernacle which will contain our Lord really and truly present under the humble veil of the Sacrament, will kneel not only in the great congregation of the faithful but at any hour of the day, to pour forth your soul in prayer; to seek light, strength, comfort, peace, joy, in those close communications between the soul of the believer and the God who, in His own blessed word, would have us accept the ineffable mystery of His real presence within our churches.

And I say to you, my dear brethren: let your zeal in carrying out this present work be generous and untiring. Remember, it is a privilege to be allowed to build a house for God; remember that, after all, He only requires what is His, and what He has so abundantly placed at your disposal.

Let your zeal for this work be not only generous but untiring. And David said to Solomon his son: "As I like a man and his courage do; so I fear not he will be dismayed; for the Lord your God will be with thee, and will not leave thee nor forsake thee; till thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

Let your zeal for this work be not only generous but untiring. And David said to Solomon his son: "As I like a man and his courage do; so I fear not he will be dismayed; for the Lord your God will be with thee, and will not leave thee nor forsake thee; till thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

Let your zeal for this work be not only generous but untiring. And David said to Solomon his son: "As I like a man and his courage do; so I fear not he will be dismayed; for the Lord your God will be with thee, and will not leave thee nor forsake thee; till thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

Let your zeal for this work be not only generous but untiring. And David said to Solomon his son: "As I like a man and his courage do; so I fear not he will be dismayed; for the Lord your God will be with thee, and will not leave thee nor forsake thee; till thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord."

ABOUT CONFESSION.

When and by Whom it was First Instituted.

The Testimony of Holy Writ and Tradition, of Saint and Doctor, of Apostles and Schismatics Ancient and Modern—A Sermon Worth Pondering Over by Every Christian.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Hampshire Catholic, reports a recent sermon of Bishop Bradley on "Confession." He said: "My beloved brethren: By His resurrection, which we commemorate to-day, Jesus Christ has placed the Divinity upon all His works and institutions."

Upon the conclusion of the sermon His Grace went round the building and blessed the various religious societies assembled. The Patriotic T. A. & B. society was represented. Among those in its ranks were Hon. Edward Murphy, its president; Jas. J. Costigan, secretary; P. Doyle, vice-president; J. J. Carran, O. C. M. P., John L. Jensen, B. Emerson, A. Brogan, M. P.; M. Sharkey, and about sixty others.

MODERN MIRACLES.

A Marvelous Account of Instantaneous Cures.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—A day sacred to the memory of St. Anthony of Padua, this morning brought thousands of people, both Catholic and Protestant, to the shrine erected to him in the chapel bearing his name at the corner of the most holy name, on Troy Hill, Allegheny, at whose altar presides as chief priest the far famed Father Mellinger.

At most every city in the country was represented, and all believed they would go away benefited, if not entirely cured. In the church are some of the bones of the saints, and it is on the present occasion Father Mellinger begins some of his most miraculous cures.

When Mrs. Parks, of Philadelphia, was carried into the church she was a twitching, helpless woman, her ailment was epilepsy. Father Mellinger told her that in three days she would be entirely cured. She arose from her couch and walked away with scarcely any perceptible evidence of her sickness.

The Fete Dieu Procession.

All the arrangements for the Fete Dieu procession have been completed. The parades will form in line in the following order: St. Louis, Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, St. Jean Baptiste, Sacre-Coeur, St. Bridget, St. Joseph, St. Anne, St. James, Notre Dame and St. Patrick's. The canopy will be attended by the churchwardens and the members of the Bar. The route will be along St. James st., through Victoria square, up Radebonne street, along Lexington to St. Patrick's church, up Alexander to St. Catherine, and down St. Urbain to the Church of Notre Dame. The procession will start at 8:30 a.m.

Windsor Hotel Dieu.

Mr. Chas. Chausse, of Montreal, the architect who made the plans for the Hotel Dieu, of Windsor, arrived in town last Wednesday evening, and made a thorough examination of the work done so far at the above building.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Hampshire Catholic, reports a recent sermon of Bishop Bradley on "Confession." He said: "My beloved brethren: By His resurrection, which we commemorate to-day, Jesus Christ has placed the Divinity upon all His works and institutions."

Upon the conclusion of the sermon His Grace went round the building and blessed the various religious societies assembled. The Patriotic T. A. & B. society was represented. Among those in its ranks were Hon. Edward Murphy, its president; Jas. J. Costigan, secretary; P. Doyle, vice-president; J. J. Carran, O. C. M. P., John L. Jensen, B. Emerson, A. Brogan, M. P.; M. Sharkey, and about sixty others.

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMS.

Return and Testify to Wonderful Miracles.

The first band of pilgrims, 948 in number, who have this season visited the shrine of St. Anne de Beauport, passed through this city Wednesday last on their return homeward to Burlington, Vt., and Salem Mass. They arrived here per E. & O. N. company's steamer Canada.

When our Saviour was questioned as to His teaching, He said: "Ask them who heard what I have spoken to them: Behold, they know what things I have said." Now what do they say who heard Him? We read in the Acts of the Apostles: "Many of those who believed came confessing and declaring their deeds, and these 'Acts' were written by St. Luke the Evangelist. Says St. John, the Apostle, 'If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all iniquity.' 1st Ep. Oh. I. Says St. Jerome, speaking of a certain class of heretics, 'They reject confession because they are ashamed to confess their sins.' 'Do not confess to me,' says St. John Chrysostom, 'only of fornication, nor of these things that are manifest among men, but bring together also thy secret calumnies and evil speakings and all such things.' Says St. Ambrose: 'The person in sin, the remitted confession.' Says St. Augustine: 'An all

THIS IS A MIRACLE.

The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius.

The Most Gorgeous Religious Ceremony Witnessed in any Part of the World—The Blood on the Stone Where the Great Saint Suffered also Liquefies.

The liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius takes place three different times each year. One of these occasions is the Saturday before the first Sunday in May, when the blood of the holy martyr is carried in procession from the cathedral dedicated to his honor to the church of Saint Clare.

On the last occasion the procession left the cathedral at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock his Eminence Cardinal Napolitano, Archbishop of Naples, departed the vase containing the solid mass of blood of dark clay-like color on the altar in the church of St. Clare. The prayers prescribed were recited by the Cardinal and responded to by all present.

It has always been in accordance with the Providence of Almighty God to work out His designs among men through human agents. It was through Moses He demanded the release of His people from Pharaoh. It was through Moses He hurried the pursuing hosts in the Red Sea. When St. Paul fell for Christ, on his way to Damascus, he sent him to Ananias, who came and met Paul and said: 'The Lord Jesus hath sent me that thou shouldst receive thy sight.' And he received his sight and was baptized.

Now these words plainly show that Christ gave to His Apostles the power of forgiving or not forgiving sins; and the Church so defines, saying: 'If anyone will affirm that the words of Christ, 'I receive ye, etc., are not to be understood of the power of forgiving or retaining sin in the Sacrament of Penance, as the Catholic Church has always taught from the beginning, let such a one be anathema.' This same power of forgiving or not forgiving was to be communicated through the Apostles to their successors, the bishops and priests of the Church, for it is a power which belongs to the Apostolic office, as much, for instance, as the commission to preach and baptize, and must therefore be exercised unto the consummation of the world. Furthermore, as the evil, sin, will unfortunately exist unto the end, as it existed in the Apostolic age, so the remedy chosen by Christ, the Sacrament of Penance, must co-exist with it.

Observe that while Christ gives the power of forgiving or retaining sins, He says nothing of the obligation of confessing them, but you will understand that the obligation of confession on the part of the penitent is implied in the power of forgiving or retaining, bestowed on the Apostles and their successors. The Apostles could not exercise their power unless they knew the sins, and they could know the sin only after they had been told or confessed to them. That the Apostles understood that Christ had given the power of forgiving and retaining, and that the faithful understood that confession of sin, joined with the other requisite dispositions, was the ordinary means of obtaining the remission thereof, will appear evident from the actions and writings of those who lived with the Apostles, and nearest to the Apostolic times. The lives of the Apostles, and of those living with them, showed forth and should show forth the teaching of Christ.

When our Saviour was questioned as to His teaching, He said: "Ask them who heard what I have spoken to them: Behold, they know what things I have said." Now what do they say who heard Him? We read in the Acts of the Apostles: "Many of those who believed came confessing and declaring their deeds, and these 'Acts' were written by St. Luke the Evangelist. Says St. John, the Apostle, 'If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all iniquity.' 1st Ep. Oh. I. Says St. Jerome, speaking of a certain class of heretics, 'They reject confession because they are ashamed to confess their sins.' 'Do not confess to me,' says St. John Chrysostom, 'only of fornication, nor of these things that are manifest among men, but bring together also thy secret calumnies and evil speakings and all such things.' Says St. Ambrose: 'The person in sin, the remitted confession.' Says St. Augustine: 'An all

THE WORK AMONG THE LEPERS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Father Callaghan, of Castle Garden, who some time ago sent to the leper settlement of Molokai several cases of clothing, to-day received a letter from Father Wendelin, the successor of Father Damien, thanking him for his gifts.

At the semi-annual meeting of the R. O. Teachers' association of the city and district of Montreal, held in the Carlier Normal school, the following officers were elected:—President, H. O. Dore; vice-president, E. J. Leitch; secretary, N. Brisebois; treasurer, H. Granger; librarian, J. O. Cassegrain; committee, J. O. Cassegrain, J. Nadon, J. N. Perault, J. H. Roudoux, M. Thibault, B. Melchior, L. A. Brisson, E. M. S. Aubin, gave a fine declamation, and eloquent speeches were made by Rev. Abbe Verreau, Prof. Cassegrain, the guest of the evening, and by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. The Jacques Carlier Normal School choir under the able direction of Professor Pelletier enlivened the proceedings by appropriate airs.

At a meeting of the St. Anthony Catholic Young Men's Association was held on Sunday afternoon in their hall, No. 25 Richmond street, when final arrangements were made for the holding of their annual excursion down Lake St. Peter on the 24th June. This Society's excursions in the past have been attended with the greatest success, and judging from the elaborate preparations already made this year's outing bids fair to excel all previous ones.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

The following officers of the C. O. F., St. Patrick's court, No. 95, were installed at last Sunday's meeting:—John Davis, chief ranger; M. Rochford, vice-chief ranger; K. Thompson, recording secretary; O. J. Abern, financial secretary; Wm. Quinn, treasurer; Dr. Guerin, medical examiner; J. Dolan, E. Pergam, P. Cassegrain, trustees; E. Polan, senior conductor; F. Sheridan, junior conductor; L. O'Connor, inside sentinel; F. Carroll, outside sentinel.

R. O. Teachers' Convention.

At the semi-annual meeting of the R. O. Teachers' association of the city and district of Montreal, held in the Carlier Normal school, the following officers were elected:—President, H. O. Dore; vice-president, E. J. Leitch; secretary, N. Brisebois; treasurer, H. Granger; librarian, J. O. Cassegrain; committee, J. O. Cassegrain, J. Nadon, J. N. Perault, J. H. Roudoux, M. Thibault, B. Melchior, L. A. Brisson, E. M. S. Aubin, gave a fine declamation, and eloquent speeches were made by Rev. Abbe Verreau, Prof. Cassegrain, the guest of the evening, and by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. The Jacques Carlier Normal School choir under the able direction of Professor Pelletier enlivened the proceedings by appropriate airs.

Excursion.

A meeting of the St. Anthony Catholic Young Men's Association was held on Sunday afternoon in their hall, No. 25 Richmond street, when final arrangements were made for the holding of their annual excursion down Lake St. Peter on the 24th June. This Society's excursions in the past have been attended with the greatest success, and judging from the elaborate preparations already made this year's outing bids fair to excel all previous ones.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

The following officers of the C. O. F., St. Patrick's court, No. 95, were installed at last Sunday's meeting:—John Davis, chief ranger; M. Rochford, vice-chief ranger; K. Thompson, recording secretary; O. J. Abern, financial secretary; Wm. Quinn, treasurer; Dr. Guerin, medical examiner; J. Dolan, E. Pergam, P. Cassegrain, trustees; E. Polan, senior conductor; F. Sheridan, junior conductor; L. O'Connor, inside sentinel; F. Carroll, outside sentinel.

R. O. Teachers' Convention.

At the semi-annual meeting of the R. O. Teachers' association of the city and district of Montreal, held in the Carlier Normal school, the following officers were elected:—President, H. O. Dore; vice-president, E. J. Leitch; secretary, N. Brisebois; treasurer, H. Granger; librarian, J. O. Cassegrain; committee, J. O. Cassegrain, J. Nadon, J. N. Perault, J. H. Roudoux, M. Thibault, B. Melchior, L. A. Brisson, E. M. S. Aubin, gave a fine declamation, and eloquent speeches were made by Rev. Abbe Verreau, Prof. Cassegrain, the guest of the evening, and by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. The Jacques Carlier Normal School choir under the able direction of Professor Pelletier enlivened the proceedings by appropriate airs.

THE WORK AMONG THE LEPERS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Father Callaghan, of Castle Garden, who some time ago sent to the leper settlement of Molokai several cases of clothing, to-day received a letter from Father Wendelin, the successor of Father Damien, thanking him for his gifts.

JOHN MORLEY ON IRELAND

"Home Rule or an Eternity of Coercion."

In his magnificent speech before the Shoreditch Liberal and Radical Association...

Lord Derby accuses us of making a muddle of recent plain facts. He says in reference to a proposition which you all know about...

AI! THE GOVERNMENT HAS EVERYTHING TO DO WITH IT.

I may tell you why we say the Government is concerned in that matter. We charge that the Government instead of limiting the inquiry to accusations like the letters—accusations which may be proved or disproved—have mixed them up with an inquiry into Irish crime generally...

behind the miseries of after years. That argument applies to the events of to-day. Gentlemen, the broad proposition, if I am asked to put the Home Rule case into one argument...

England and Germany are the only enemies of the Catholic Church and the Holy See in Europe at the present day. They don't profess their hostility openly, as it would be against their interests...

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new type...

J. P. WHELAN & Co., Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street, Montreal.

ROMAN RECONCILIATION.

The Government said to be on the verge of Bankruptcy.

There is a good deal of conversation just here, and in most of the European capitals, about Signor Achille Rizzardi, who has been for a long time conspicuous in this respect...

ed by Marzale McMahon and Garrobert, with Victor Emanuel's forces, drove the Austrians from Lombardy and Venice. The battles of Magenta, at which Marshal McMahon distinguished himself, and Solferino...

The united forces defeated the brave soldiers of the Austrian army, and in this instance, as in days gone by, there were Irish soldiers fighting against each other for foreign rulers.

On or about this time all Italy became subject to Sardinia except the States of the Church, which, though a great deal encroached on, belonged to the Pope until 1870. It was then, and not until then, that Italy became a united kingdom...

SULLIVAN'S ARREST.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Cronin Murder—Arrests in New York.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Alexander Sullivan declined to see callers at the jail this morning except his law partners. The coroner's jury in its verdict found from the evidence that a number of persons were parties to the plot and conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin...

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

A special grand jury to deal with the Cronin case was empaneled this morning in Judge Shepard's court. In addressing the jury, Judge Shepard said he expected a full examination and impartial investigation of the murder of Dr. Cronin...

MR SULLIVAN REMANDED.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The grand jury to-day completed its investigation of the Cronin murder. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, the Carbons and Pat Dinan were examined...

NEW YORK, June 13.—Argument is to be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow on the writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Maroney and McDonald...

CHICAGO, June 12.—The signature of Thomas Desmond, the Irish Nationalist, of San Francisco, in McOoy's hotel register here, was to-day compared with the handwriting in a letter signed "Frank Williams," written to the Carbons, from a point in Indiana...

THE NEW YORK ARRESTS.

Detectives state that J. J. Maroney, arrested in New York, is a member of the Clan-na-Gael executive committee, of which Luke Dillon is a member. Maroney, it is stated, has been identified as the man who purchased the furniture which went to the Cronin cottage...

SULLIVAN'S COUNSEL APPLY FOR HIS RELEASE ON BAIL.

CHICAGO, June 12.—At one o'clock Mr. Sullivan's attorneys finished the consultation, and at 1:05 Mr. Wynne appeared. Judge Tuley's court with a petition made out in regular form asking for a writ of habeas corpus directed to Sheriff Watson to produce the body of the Irish leader in Judge Tuley's court at four o'clock.

SULLIVAN EXONERATED.

No Evidence Against Him that Will Hold in a Court of Law.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Alexander Sullivan is at liberty to-night under bail of \$20,000. His

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. CLEANSING JOHNSTOWN.

—AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception and beauty of colors, in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the scene...

of a warrant for his commitment issued by the Coroner. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is set forth at length, and the petitioner holds it is insufficient in law to authorize his commitment to the county jail and to deny him the right of giving bail...

CHICAGO, June 12.—When Alexander Sullivan appeared in the court room shortly after 4 o'clock and made a dignified bow to the bench he was, as cool as a cucumber. To see his calm face, his self-possessed air, his spotless linen and faultless attire, no one would have imagined that he had been taken from his bed the night before and confined in the interval in the not over inviting county jail...

The theory that he was killed to prevent the exposure of the secrets of the triangle was unreasonable. It did not appear that Cronin was in possession of any vital facts. All he had would have been in existence after his death...

It will gratify the community to hear the result of the 228th Grand Monthly Drawing on Tuesday, May 14, 1893, of the Louisiana Lottery at New Orleans, La. Ticket No. 50,416 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000...

WHO ARE WHERE FORTUNE'S VOTERS LIVE.

It will gratify the community to hear the result of the 228th Grand Monthly Drawing on Tuesday, May 14, 1893, of the Louisiana Lottery at New Orleans, La. Ticket No. 50,416 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000...

Foreign Visitor—'Ah, yes, this is a great country, but everything is so monotonously new. Have you no picturesque old ruins, at all?' American—'Lots of 'em. Go look at our forts.'

Con. for Young Ladies.—Which letter is the alphabet is at the utmost importance to a young lady, and why? The letter 'U' because upon it depends whether her life will be married or married.

It was a mean editor that headed the account of a death from delirium tremens "Spurred away."

FREE

FREE Solid Gold Watch Sold for \$1.00 on trial. FREE Solid Gold Watch Sold for \$1.00 on trial. FREE Solid Gold Watch Sold for \$1.00 on trial...

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The steamship strikers at Antwerp have struck. The King of Serbia will be crowned in the city of Sibiu on June 28.

The employees of the Belgian Red Star Steamship company have gone on strike. Eleven thousand textile workers at Brunn, Austria, have a truck for an increase in wages.

The Montenegrin army will be organized and put in readiness for service at the shortest notice. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has approved the introduction of the gold standard of currency.

Oxford university will confer an honorary degree upon Surgeon Billings, of the United States army. The London Post denies that the German government intends to withdraw its minister to Switzerland.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says Germany will not insist upon the punishment of Austria. Affairs in Crete are quieting down. The Greek government is acting as pro-tem for the warring faction.

Mr. Bateman, an eminent English engineer who has of late been in charge of extensive works at Buenos Ayres, is dead. Harren, Bebel and Diebbschitz, and other leading Socialist members of the Reichstag, will attend the Socialist congress in Paris.

A monument in memory of the late Emperor Frederick is to be erected on the central butte of the Frederick bridge at Berlin. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has requested the Mayor of Cork to send him the remains of a fund for the Connemagh Valley sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

It is reported that irregulars, under Italian officers, have captured and occupied Samsheh, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier. A public meeting of citizens was held at Cork yesterday and adopted resolutions of sympathy and started a subscription for the Johnston sufferers.

viewed from Vienna that Austria regards the present hostility to Austria of the regents of Serbia as a *casus belli*, and hopes European diplomacy will succeed in securing a moderation of the hostility.

PARIS, June 14.—A performance given by Buffalo Bill's show yesterday for the benefit of the Pennsylvania flood sufferers raised \$7,000. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, Whiteley Reid, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and most of the prominent Americans in Paris were present.

A mob broke into the jail at Helenwood, Tenn., took out Lloyd and Reynolds, the double murderers, and hanged them. It is stated in Washington that the marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard and Miss Clynner has been postponed until the fall.

President Harrison has appointed A. E. Baxter, of New York, to be United States marshal for the northern districts of New York. The committee appointed to examine the Cuba reservoir in the Genesee valley report that the dam is entirely safe and nothing to fear.

One of the canal banks at Holyoke, Mass., gave way Tuesday night, undermining the foundations of the Cabot mills, which collapsed, causing a loss of \$100,000. S. E. Field, State senator, was shot and killed at Dalton, Georgia, on Tuesday, by his stepson, Dennis Taylor, whom he attempted to chastise. Taylor was arrested.

James Forsyth, a prominent resident of West Troy, who has been missing since Monday night, was found drowned yesterday in the canal at West Troy. It is thought the drowning was accidental. A gravel train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway collided with a passenger train on Tuesday, killing Charles Rodgers and fatally wounding Wm. Brown, engineer. Five cars were demolished.

Wesley Clark and Harrison Blackburn, convicts, were hanged at Aberdeen, Mass., on Tuesday, for the murder of Major Pat. Hamilton last December. The execution was witnessed by seven thousand people. Doctors Irwin, Ferguson and Vane, of New York, indicted for illegally performing an autopsy on the body of Washington Irving Bishop, have pleaded not guilty, and were held in \$500 bail each for trial.

A two and a half year old daughter of Thomas Ross, Port Laurus, N.S., got her dress on fire during her mother's absence at a neighbor's on Friday last and died. The mother found the charred remains lying on the grass upon her return. Custa Daley, aged 18, son of the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Digby, N.S., and Harry McBride, aged 16, were drowned in Digby Basin on Friday. The sail boat careened on one side, took in water, and being heavily ballasted with railway iron sank, taking both boys down with it.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Daily News says it has laid before the citizens' association the plan to raise a million dollars in taxes, and calls upon the assessors of the south and west towns to use their utmost vigilance to prevent it. The conspiracy, it is alleged, is among the unscrupulous employes and ex employes of the city.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The National Cigar Trade assembly continued its convention to-day. The assembly showed the trade was prosperous, but that the union of the western cities were better organized than those in the East. The action of the Cincinnati branch to effect a combination with the International union was endorsed.

HELENA, Mont., June 12.—There is great excitement in Grantdale, Missouri, county, over a gold find. Jas. Quikbonner, while bathing in Gold creek, found a dozen large gold nuggets, which he took to Grantdale. In three hours every man in town was on the road to the creek.

YINCENNES, Ind., June 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning Seth Murray, a farmer aged 56, and having five or six children, became jealous of his wife and shot her in the abdomen. He then cut her head off with a corn cleaver. Running into the yard where some prunings had been buried he dug it up, swallowed it and died in a few minutes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 12.—The senatorial committee to investigate the government's trade relations with Canada, held a session at the chamber of commerce here yesterday. C. A. Pillsbury, Anthony Kelly and several other prominent men were examined. Mr. Pillsbury said any legislation by Congress that might originate, touching the commercial relations between Canada and this country, would be controlled by the wheat and flour interests of this section. The value of flour and grain was always fixed in Europe. If restriction could be removed and the duty taken off it would benefit us greatly. Considerable of our flour was sold in Canada, and if the duty could be removed by annexation or any other plan, more of our flour would be sold there. In answer to the question as to whether the removal of the present tariff would suit the people of Canada Mr. Pillsbury replied—"It might not please the party in power now, but I am sure it would suit the majority of commercial men." Numerous questions were asked Mr. Pillsbury regarding the effect of annexation with British Columbia and Manitoba. Mr. Pillsbury said he believed it would do no injury if the people of that country were agreed. Others followed in the same strain. A summary of the testimony shows that all are decidedly in favor of unrestricted trade relations with Canada. The committee left for Chicago.

BROOKLYN, June 12.—There was a small cyclone here yesterday. An unfinished building was blown down, burying six persons. Henry Dwyer, aged 8, and an Italian named Mosterno were killed. John Jenkins, Matthew Doremus, Willie Doseher and an unknown man were internally injured, and may die. Lightning struck St. James' cathedral, and the edifice was gutted by fire. Loss \$75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Record says a year of high license in Philadelphia has reduced drunkenness one-half, has abolished the debasing drink, and has practically wiped out liquor selling entirely, and has added \$850,460 to the city treasury.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The bucket shop on New street and Broadway suspended to-day, when they learned that the measure prohibiting their operation had become a law. Only one place was kept open. Its manager claimed that it was of the same order as any exchange.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A mysterious prisoner was locked up at police headquarters last night. He is supposed to be connected with the Cronin case. Bryan McLaughlin walked into the police station here last night and declared he was Cronin's murderer. He was locked up, but is believed to be insane.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, June 13.—Frank James was arrested Tuesday night on a charge of attempting to blow up Mrs. Williamson's house with dynamite. In jail he committed suicide by hanging with a pair of suspenders. Mrs. Williamson is applying for a divorce from her husband, and James had been trying to get her to promise to marry him as soon as she got a divorce. She refused.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The Shaughnessy of May 10th says that Luchow, a city of some importance in Upper Pangtee, had been nearly destroyed by fire a month previous. Seven out of the eight gates of the city are said to have been destroyed, and the loss of life, including the loss of the town and trampled to death, is estimated at 400.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—The Governor has been advised from Mill Lake, that the Ojibwa Indians at Mill Lake have massacred six whites, all inoffensive Swedes. The cause is unknown.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Camille Borgnatti, awaiting trial for the murder of Francesco Saverio, committed suicide to-night in the Tombs. He hanged himself with a piece of rope taken from his bed.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—A large scaffold at

the New Power house, of the west side Cable Street railway, fell yesterday and buried nine workmen. All were more or less hurt.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The latest is a trust of \$25,000,000, which takes in all the plug tobacco manufacturers in the United States.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Anthony Comstock has arrested Olin D. Chase, manager of the Globe Lithographing and Engraving company, and seized 1,000,000 copies of 15 lithographs, stone, etc. Mr. Comstock believes his raid will stop the swindling of numberless people.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 13.—Diphtheria in its most malignant form is epidemic in Steiner settlement. There are said to be sixty cases. Several deaths have occurred. Defective sewers is the alleged cause.

UTICA, June 13.—William Graves, a farmer of Utica, Lewis county, has been found dead in the woods under a log, the weapon having evidently been used. Both horses were dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—Friday night last near Corydon, James Divine and Charles Tenyon attempted to rob the house of James Lemay, Lemay's sister and was shot through the body and dangerously but not fatally wounded. A niece of Lemay was also seriously wounded. The men were arrested in New Albany and subsequently lynched.

AUGUSTINE, Tex., June 13.—Reub Folk, Jr., and George Andry, two young men of this city, fought a duel with Bowie knives Tuesday night. Folk was killed in a few minutes. He was stabbed to the heart, and his jugular vein was severed. Andry received a fearful cut in the side and one in the leg. He was carried home from the battleground, and told his friends to inform the sheriff that he was ready to give himself up.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Franz J. Kastner's brewery, whose output is 70,000 barrels a year, was sold to the syndicate to day for \$800,000.

OSCAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 14.—W. S. Richmond, a prominent real estate dealer, has been jailed on a charge of committing a number of forgeries.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—An English syndicate, it is said, has made an offer to buy the Elgin Watch factory for about \$10,000,000.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—In West St. Paul yesterday three dwellings, an hotel, the ice house of the St. Paul Ice Company and a stable were burned. Loss \$40,000.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—A bonfire still at Coleman's station caught fire yesterday. Augustus Jack was burned to a crisp. James Kirkpatrick and Charles Dunn were seriously and probably fatally burned.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Mrs. Kirshmann and her daughter, Mrs. Goldenberg, were burned to death to night at a fire at 83 Norfolk street.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—A negro drum corps parading here last evening were annoyed by white lads and opened fire on them with pistols at short range. Walter Wright, aged 16, was shot and killed. Jos. Lawless, aged 18, was wounded in the shoulder and arm and Thomas Maloney in the arm. The negroes were arrested.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Two sons of Lowe Emerson, the millstone carriage manufacturer, of this city, aged 12 and 8, were struck by lightning while under a tree in the suburbs this morning and killed.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 14.—Last evening at Given's store, eighteen miles southeast of here, constable Wilson (colored) undertook to arrest a white man whom he charged with horse theft. He resisted and a general fight ensued between him and his friends and the constable and his friends. Six shooters were used freely, while the man and two negroes were killed, while at least a dozen were wounded. Some are probably fatally hurt.

CANADIAN.

It is understood that the Weldon extradition bill will go into effect as soon as the English Government ratify the measure.

The residence of Frank E. Macdonald, 67 Wellington place, Toronto, was broken into early Friday morning and \$500 worth of silverware was stolen.

Ottawa detectives have gone to Bertier after a young married woman named Dolis Blais, who has been victimizing Messrs. Euzie & Pouda out of jewelry and other goods while in service as a domestic.

On Wednesday, June 5th, William Sloan, a jeweler, arrived in Toronto from Milton, carrying with him a large sum of money. He transacted his business and then disappeared, and has not since been heard from. It is thought he has met with foul play.

Minister Foster has drawn up an elaborate plan to reduce the patronage enjoyed by newspapers. He thinks too much is paid out for advertisements. He will submit a recommendation on the subject to the treasury board.

The Government have come to a decision upon the conflicting claims of London, Stratford and Windsor for the military camp for No. 1 district. The camp will be at London this year, Stratford next and Windsor the year after that.

The Ottawa Government has received advice that several Canadian sealers have sailed for Behring sea. The British men of war are still at Victoria, B. C., but it is likely that one of them will cruise in the Alaskan waters later on in the season.

It is learned on the best authority that the C. P. R. proposes to establish big car works in the State of Maine, at a point on their line through that State. There is no reason to be a protest, but the road will probably be built with the assistance of the Dominion Government.

The tug boat McArthur, belonging to the Collins' Bay Rating and Forwarding company, has been seized at Prescott for not reporting its whereabouts and outward. The tug took a load of logs to Prescott and then went across to Ogdensburg and returned without reporting on either occasion.

Messrs. Caron, Penland & Stuart, solicitors, have taken an action in the vice-admiralty court on behalf of the wrecked Donaldson line steamship Cynthia, for a counter claim for damages against the steamship Polyneasia, arising out of the recent disastrous collision in the channel near Montreal. The amount claimed is \$30,000 sterling.

Nearly 3,000 feet of cable has been let into the rocky shores of Orleans and Isle aux Reaux, where it was broken last season. It is laid in a groove six inches deep to the water's edge, and is thus thoroughly protected from grinding ice, and though the heavily armored cable now laid may possibly be flattened by the ice, it is not probable it will be broken or carried away, and it can therefore be repaired at small cost, close to the shore if needed.

William Dickson, Grand Trunk railway detective, jumped on a Canadian Pacific railway train this morning while in motion. The conductor of the Canadian Pacific railway train reported to him that it was carrying a load of passengers for getting on train while in motion, and ordered him off. Dickson refused, and when the conductor tried to put him off Dickson attempted to shoot him. He was seized and thrown down by Baggage-man John McLaughlin, when he put the revolver under his arm and shot McLaughlin in the heart, the fire from the revolver burning his clothes. Dickson was arrested. McLaughlin is dangerously wounded but will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

LEBANON, N. B., June 11.—Near Meriden this morning Lucian Freeman, with an axe killed his mother, Mrs. Daniel Freeman, and also John Morgan. The murderer took to the woods but has been captured.

TORONTO, June 11.—The North Bruce Conservative association held its annual meeting at Allanford. There was a large attendance of delegates and the proceedings were characterized by harmony and enthusiasm. Mr. McNeil, M.P., and Colonel Biggar, M.P., were present. Mr. McNeil gave a stirring speech, and resolutions of confidence were passed for Donald and Mr. Meredith were passed. The Conservative Association met yesterday at Hastings, Mr. Coughlin, M.P., being present. Mr. John

Torrance was elected president, and the convention adjourned with cheers for the Queen, Sir John and Mr. Meredith.

WINNIPEG, MAN., June 13.—Ex-Chief McRobie, of the fire brigade, has gone to St. Paul, and the firemen's fund, amounting to nearly \$200,000, has been placed in his hands. Repeated applications were made to McRobie after his resignation to hand over the fund, but he always had a plausible excuse.

KINGSTON, June 13.—The steam barge Anglin sank with a load of granite stone in the Rideau canal, near Brewers' mills yesterday. She struck on a sunken stub, which knocked a hole through her bottom. Her captain was unable to run her into shallow water before she went down.

LONDON, Ont., June 14.—This afternoon, while Michael Driscoll, yardman in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway, and a brakeman named Kinella were bathing in the river, near Woodland cemetery, the former got beyond his depth and was drowned. The body was recovered early in the evening.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., June 14.—At 7 o'clock this morning the works of the Canada Powder company, two miles east of here, blew up with terrific force. Fortunately the men had not gone to work, consequently no lives were lost. A horse and several other were blown to atoms. Several plate glass windows in town were smashed. The works were owned by the Brockville Chemical company. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown.

CATHOLIC.

The Catholic population of Australasia is 800,000. The magnificent Catholic Cathedral at Hong Kong holds 4,000 people.

The late Dean Leonard bequeathed £7,000 to St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund, Sydney.

Too Very Rev. P. O'Connor, of Barrie, Ont., has been consecrated Bishop of Peterboro by the Right Rev. V. Cleary.

Iowa Catholics are raising a fund to be presented to Cardinal Manning on the coming jubilee of his consecration.

During the past four years the Misses Drexel of Philadelphia, established thirty Catholic schools in the Indian missions.

Rev. T. F. Delaney, of the Cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., has made twenty seven converts to Catholicity during the past year.

A Bishop is to be appointed for St. Joseph, Missouri. It has therefore been under the charge of Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City.

The Jesuits have purchased Keyser's Island, near Newark, Connecticut, U.S., for a house of retreats for the secular clergy and laymen.

Cardinal Moran has lately declared that he is neither a Free-trader nor a Protectionist. In education, however, he believed in Free-trade.

Father Tierney, of Olean, Iowa, U.S., is pronounced the "Father Mathew of the West," and is doing great work for the temperance cause.

The new convent to be built in Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., for the Sisters of Charity will cost 100,000 dollars, and will contain, when completed, quarters for 1,000 Sisters.

No work for a Catholic author, published in America, ever had such a sale as the "Faith of Our Fathers," by Cardinal Gibbons. The sale has reached 170,000 copies.

Mgr. Sogara, hopes to be able very shortly to send a priest to Karthum to administer the sacraments to the Christian prisoners of the Arabi and negotiate for their release.

The new Catholic church at Simla, India, which is being completed, will be one of the most picturesque buildings in Simla, and is to be consecrated this month the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of the diocese.

The Rev. Father Thomas, O.S.F.C., formerly of Northfield, Kent, and lately of San Francisco, to the diocese of Armidale, Australia, whether he has been called on further missionary labour.

The Archbishop of Goa, who is now in Lisbon, is not likely to return to India before September next, and will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Castro, now Bishop of Anzola and Congo, as his coadjutor, with the right of succession.

The Right Rev. B. Fitzpatrick, the retired abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Mt. Mellory, county Waterford, has made an official visitation to the new Mt. Mellory, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., and the other three Trappist monasteries in the United States and Canada.

The Czar has conferred the order of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislaus on Mgr. Poppel, the Catholic Bishop of Warsaw, and on Mgr. Sobiewiez, the Bishop of Sandomir. It is believed that he will shortly grant amnesty to Mgr. Hryniewski, the exiled Bishop of Wlga.

Not the least interesting of the Catholic centenary celebrations in the United States will be that of the foundation of the first American Convent of Carmelite Nuns. This centenary occurs in 1890, following close on the centenary of the American episcopate, November 6, 1889.

Rev. Charles W. Currier, O.S.S. I., of Boston, formerly of Baltimore, is preparing a centennial history of the Discalced Carmelite Nuns of the old female religious in this country. It has been introduced by Bishop John Carroll in 1790.

At the Good Shepherd Convent, Abbotford, near Melbourne, Miss Byrne (in religion Sister Ery, of St. John Berchmans), daughter of Mr. Matthew Byrne, of James's street, Dublin, was recently received. Sister Mary St. Joseph, daughter of Mr. P. O'Hare, Belfast, and Sister Ery, of the Presentation, daughter of Mr. J. G. O'Brien's Bridge, Ireland, were professed.

Monsignor Silvano, who for the last three years has held the office of Secretary to His Grace the patriarch Archbishop of Goa, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Portuguese Ministry, and it is said he is about to enter the Order of the Jesuit Fathers, in imitation of his predecessor in office, Monsignor Azunee, D.D.

Sister Benedicta, Superioress of the new city hospital being erected in Baltimore, received a cheque for \$150 from the Emperor William of Germany for the benefit of the institution. A letter accompanied the gift, explaining the object for which His Majesty had transmitted the money. The money will be used to furnish a room in the new building when completed, which will be named in honour of the donor.

Four Irish Carmelites have established the new Catholic parish of Our Lady of the Scapular on the east side, New York city. St. Stephen's parish has been divided because of the great numbers of people within its bounds, and the Carmelites invited from Ireland by Archbishop Corrigan to take charge of part of it. They have secured a temporary residence at 335 East Thirtieth-street. At present their forces consist of Rev. Fr. John E. Barry, the Provincial Father Southwell, the Rev. Michael Daly, and the Rev. Paul McDonnell.

IRISH.

Archbishop Logue has condemned the attempted plantation of the Massereene estate with Orangemen from Ulster.

Balfour has issued orders to close the police barracks at Edenderry, Portadown, as it is no longer needed in that locality.

Judge Boyd has refused permission to Father McFadden to proceed with the building of his school. This was at the instance of the landlord.

The sum of £5,400 has been subscribed by the Tory Carlton Club in London for setting Ulster Orangemen on evicted farms in Ireland.

The great Irish National League Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on July 9th and 10th, is at present exciting the attention of Irishmen not only in this country but in England and Ireland.

parish, New York City, for the benefit of the new church which the rector, the Rev. John J. Hughes, proposes soon to build.

The people of Middleton, Cork, had provided an effigy of Balfour to burn when Mr. O'Brien was liberated. The police prevented it, but did the next best thing—they burned it themselves.

Patrick Gallagher, who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment last March, has been released. For Gallagher's health had suffered so much that they were afraid to keep him any longer.

Sergeant Prior and Constable O'Neil are being tried at Farcotown King's Co. by a few inspectors on a charge of thieving when on duty. It is quite a pleasure to find some one besides the unfortunate tenants to smash English law.

The ratpayers of Middleton, Cork, held a meeting May 21 and resolved to raise a tax imposed by the Grand Jury to compensate a policeman named Stou for injuries received. The Government has a right to pay its henchmen.

The following individuals claim portions of County Meath which ought to be worked for the people's benefit, not to their destruction as at present:—Lord Lansdowne, 12,995 acres; Lord Athlone, 20,213; and John J. Preston, 7,415.

The Nationalists of Belfast are to hold a great meeting shortly to make secure the seat of West Belfast for Thomas Sexton. There is a rumor that an effort is being made to put John J. St. John in the seat being good for Belfast since his election.

David Henry Best, of Baltesca, was shot by his nephew, John Best, recently, Dr. Stewart, of Portadown, extracted four grains from Mr. Best's jaw. His depositions were taken. Young Best admits the shooting, but says it was an accident.

Michael Murphy, of Cloyne, Cork, summoned three policemen for trespassing on his lands recently. Two Removables were the judges, and of course Mr. Murphy got no satisfaction, although the case was proved. "No Rule" was the Removables' verdict.

Sub-Commissioners D. Tuckey, H. Johnson, and H. Simpson sat in Armagh recently to fix fair rents. A painful instance of landlord tyranny was unveiled during the hearing. On Cope's estate Lougall, a tenant, was put rid of to make room for J. A. M. Cope, a relative of the landlord's.

Several people were recently bitten by a mad dog in and about Newry. The dog is at large and likely to bite many more. A young lad from Valley, Queen's Co., Newry, who was badly bitten, is to be sent by the Guardians to Paris for treatment.

Mr. Moore of Lark Hill, Coolock, Dublin, was before the magistrates charged with adulterating milk. He sold a liquid as milk which had only 90 per cent water. He was fined £20. There are many thousands like Mr. Moore who milk their water to the same extent.

The entire Ulphert estate was only considered worth £300 when Ophert purchased it first, since that time it has increased to £1,000. The land and the landlord raised the rent on the tenant's own improvements so much that the annual rental is now actually £1,800.

One hundred and fifty tenants on the Ponceby estate met recently at Father Murphy's Killbegh, Co. Cork. They were addressed by W. J. Lane, M. P., and pledged themselves to resist all unfair rent demands from the landlord. The police tried to force an entrance but failed.

Anne Carroll of Corke, Co. Galway, who was instrumental in procuring Rev. Joseph Flood, of Killybegs, to resign his office, has expressed sorrow for so doing, and signed a document to that effect, which was witnessed by Fathers Duffy and Clarke and three of Mrs. Carroll's daughters.

Newry Town Commissioners asked Lord Kilmory to use his influence in having their town retained as military headquarters, there being a rumor that there was going to be a change. As his Lordship's property would very likely

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 COUNTRY. \$1.50 CITY. If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, June 19th, St. Juliana Falconieri.

THURSDAY, June 20, Corpus Christi. FRIDAY, June 21, St. Alvyntus Gonzaga. SATURDAY, June 22, St. Alban. SUNDAY, June 23, St. Etheldreda. MONDAY, June 24, St. John Baptist. TUESDAY, June 25, St. William.

Canada's Future.

The future of Canada has been the subject of much newspaper and periodical discussion both here and in the neighboring republic. We have always felt that Canada had a great future before her. We flattered ourselves that in our fair Dominion prejudice was fast disappearing, had lost its hold on the minds of most people, and that for civil and religious liberty the land we live in had not only solved the problem for the present, but given the amplest guarantees for the future.

The Behring Sea.

Secretary Blaine's efforts to claim for the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the Behring sea are meeting with that disfavor which they deserve. Even the New York Herald condemns his pretensions, and says that if he persists in adhering to his claim, "he will be confronted by the fact that the United States more than sixty years ago emphatically denied the claim of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction, and never conceded that claim while Russia owned Alaska. He will be confronted by the fact that this government asserted a similar principle in the case of the Black sea and that of the Baltic. He will further be confronted by the geographical fact that Behring Sea is an open sea, and by the universal principle of international law that an open sea cannot be owned or controlled by one nation without the consent of other nations. Lastly, Mr. Blaine will be embarrassed by the fact that he is the first secretary of state to advance the claim that Behring sea is a closed sea subject to the control of the United States."

The People's Savings.

The accretion of bank deposits and investments in loan companies has been remarkable during the past few years as will be seen from the following statement:—At the end of the fiscal year 1879, the amount of deposits in the chartered banks of the country was \$73,636,000; in the savings banks \$14,702,000, and in the loan companies' savings departments \$9,426,000. The figures are now: In chartered banks, \$122,016,000; in the savings banks, \$32,195,000; in the loan companies, \$19,000,000; or \$183,211,000 in 1889 against \$97,764,000.

The Queen's Generosity.

Speaking of the Queen's letter of sympathy to the sufferers by the Johnstown flood our interesting contemporary the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times has the following pointed and sarcastic reference:—"Queen Victoria's heart is always in the right place. Commoner and more vulgar persons sometimes permit theirs to run away with them in cases of great public calamity, but Victoria's cardiac organ under no possible circumstances ever slips down into her pocket. It goes right on beating steadily in her Hanoverian anatomy without a single pulsation of benevolent excitement, save when she sees a chance to clothe and feed her poor relatives—at the expense of the British Empire. The recent Conemaugh disaster, however, seems to have mightily toned the royal lady's sensibilities, for out of a slender income of over two millions a year, she freely, generously, unhesitatingly sent—her sympathy. Think of it, you poor laborers who presumed to send thousands of dollars! Think of it, you impudent workmen who contributed your charitable mites! The Queen of England sent her sympathy!"

Gladstone in England.

The sight of Mr. Gladstone making a series of speeches in the south and west of England is enough to excite the wonder and admiration of his followers, and at the same time to strike terror in the hearts of his political enemies. Although on the verge of his eightieth year he is still capable of public exertion and achievement which would be deemed excellent work in men even half his age. Everywhere he has addressed crowds, and the receptions accorded him were worthy of the ardor and enthusiasm with which he has entered upon the furtherance of his great life-dream. His speeches are all cheerful and brimful of confidence in the Liberal cause. In the sixty-seven bye elections which have been held since the installation of the present parliament the Home Rulers have gained ten seats, and Mr. Gladstone asks as a mathematical question, taking the above as a basis of calculation, what the gains in the 870 districts will be when the general contest shall take place? The answer means a very decisive Liberal majority. The possible life of the existing Parliament is only about half expired, and in his speech at Wycombe the Grand Old Man suggested limiting the duration

of Parliament to four or five years instead of seven. Did such a law prevail now Home Rule for Ireland would doubtless be secured within a year, and also Mr. Gladstone's re-accession to the Premiership. The cause of the former is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is not dependent upon the life or exertions of any one man, though it might be delayed by his loss. But if the Tories shall retain their grasp on power for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1893, when Mr. Gladstone will be eighty-four years of age, if alive. It will thus be seen that his opponents are fighting the veteran Liberal leader with Time, but judging from the youthful vigor which he has been displaying on his present tour he bids fair to win against his enemies and their ally.

Father Damien and the Lepers.

A movement, which bids fair to be very successful, has been started to found a memorial of the self-sacrificing heroism of the late Father Damien. It is proposed to establish a hospital at Molokai, where all the aid of modern science may be brought to bear to eradicate the disease of leprosy among the people for whom Father Damien gave his life. Some idea of the extent to which the terrible disease prevails may be formed when it is stated that the number of lepers in the world is computed at at least half a million. Official statistics show that India alone possesses one hundred and thirty-five thousand. In China the disease is common. There two villages near Canton contain nearly two thousand persons who are suffering from it. Japan is infested with it, and every reader of the newspapers knows how prevalent it is in the Sandwich Islands. At Trombay, Bombay, there is a Catholic asylum for lepers. Whether the disease is curable seems uncertain, but there is scarcely any doubt that it is contagious.

Armagh's Railway Disaster.

The terrible railway disaster which occurred Wednesday last in Armagh cast a gloom over all Ireland and, for the moment, left the more dreadful horror of the Conemaugh valley in the shade. It was the most appalling accident that, perhaps ever occurred in the United Kingdom, the only calamity approaching it in any respect being the collapse of the Tay Bridge about ten years ago when 74 persons went down to death. An excursion train loaded with school children, belonging to various points in Armagh county, was on its way to Warrenpoint, a watering place at the mouth of the Newry river, in county Down. As is generally the case on this side of the Atlantic with accidents of the sort the cause of the calamity has been the negligence and carelessness of the company. The train seems to have been too heavily loaded for the engine, and while going up a steep grade it was deemed necessary to divide the load. To do so an attempt was made to keep the rear half of the train stationary by placing a quantity of stones (otherwise characterized by passengers as pebbles) under the wheels of the last car.

Ireland's New Viceroy.

The advent of the new Lord Lieutenant to Ireland excites but little interest. The place was thrown to him by the Premier, like a bone to a dog, when a dozen other Tory nobles had refused it. Time was when the position was eagerly sought after by the wealthiest English peers, and the present difficulty in obtaining a successor to Castlereagh only again emphasizes the failure of coercion. The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy, is a wealthy nobleman, it appears, with very little brains. The Dublin Daily Express sums up his qualifications for the post in a sentence:—"His political record is so uncoloured that he has been described on the spur of the moment by a Nationalist contemporary as a nonentity." In other words this young nobleman who came to the assistance of Balfour in the Coercion of Ireland has never heretofore been heard of outside the race course and the betting-ring. He has a remote connection with Ireland from the fact that his mother was the eldest daughter of Mr. James Talbot of Maryville, county Wexford. He sat in Parliament for a year only. Speaking further of his career the New York Freeman's Journal says:—"When Mr. Gladstone's Government came into office in 1880 Lord Zetland was made a Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, which suited his genius. The position of Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards added that dash of military distinction which was required to complete his education. He was a sort of a Whig, of the Goschen type, until Mr. Gladstone attempted, by his Land Act, to do some justice to the Irish tenants; and then he became a renegade and joined the Tories. This shows how admirably fitted Lord Zetland is to be the ornamental head of a landlord's Government whose energies are devoted to oppressing the tenants. He is himself a landlord, holding over 60,000 acres, with a nominal rent roll of £50,000; his uncle, at his death in 1878, left him a quarter of a million."

Iberville College.

The students of Iberville College conducted by the Marist Brothers enjoyed a most delightful excursion to Highgate Springs, N.Y., on the 9th inst. On this occasion the students, 200 in number, donated for the first time their bright new college uniforms, and after assisting at Holy Mass marched in procession, headed by their band, to the G.T.R. Station where a special train awaited them. On arrival at Missions Park they saluted the British and American flags which capped the pavilion. The foreign objects devoted to athletic sports, base and foot-ball, races etc. After these healthy recreations in the pure and bracing air there was no hesitation to do ample justice to the bounteous spread prepared. After luncheon, fishing and boating were in order until the iron horse gave the signal for departure. Before boarding the train votes of thanks were tendered to the worthy President, Brother Calista, to Bro. Felix and M. Leoncini, to whose happy management may be attributed to a great degree the success of the day's enjoyment. The annual commencement of Iberville College takes place on the 14th inst. Ground is broken for the erection of a new college at an estimated cost of \$40,000. A new college is also in prospect at Waterloo, P.Q.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

The annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beauport, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, will take place on Saturday, 20th July. The pilgrims this year will have the privilege of assisting at the Novena in honor of the Holy Spirit in the famous sanctuary dedicated to her honor, thereby having the opportunity of gaining all the indulgences of the Basilicas of Rome. These indulgences are very nearly the same as those gained by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Full particulars of the pilgrimage will appear in our advertising columns next week.

Iberville College.

The students of Iberville College conducted by the Marist Brothers enjoyed a most delightful excursion to Highgate Springs, N.Y., on the 9th inst. On this occasion the students, 200 in number, donated for the first time their bright new college uniforms, and after assisting at Holy Mass marched in procession, headed by their band, to the G.T.R. Station where a special train awaited them. On arrival at Missions Park they saluted the British and American flags which capped the pavilion. The foreign objects devoted to athletic sports, base and foot-ball, races etc. After these healthy recreations in the pure and bracing air there was no hesitation to do ample justice to the bounteous spread prepared. After luncheon, fishing and boating were in order until the iron horse gave the signal for departure. Before boarding the train votes of thanks were tendered to the worthy President, Brother Calista, to Bro. Felix and M. Leoncini, to whose happy management may be attributed to a great degree the success of the day's enjoyment. The annual commencement of Iberville College takes place on the 14th inst. Ground is broken for the erection of a new college at an estimated cost of \$40,000. A new college is also in prospect at Waterloo, P.Q.

principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime.

A STRIKING picture was that offered during the past week by the action of poor, generous-hearted Ireland in contrast with the conduct of Her Majesty Queen Victoria toward the victims of the Pennsylvania horror. Immediately on receiving news of the terrible disaster, Lord Mayor Sexton, of Dublin, on his own responsibility, cabled a contribution of \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He made no mistake in trusting to the generous people of his city to approve the act. At a subsequent meeting of the Dublin municipal council measures were taken for raising a general relief fund, and Archbishop Walsh's contribution of \$500 was acknowledged. Ireland is poor, but she is not ungrateful to her generous American friends.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on one thing in connection with his anti-Jesuit cheque. It is not every business man who can get three eminent Q. C.'s to carry his advertising board.—Gazette.

LET'S TRY THIS BATHER ROUGH!

Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Star, is the man of sensation. His paper is there to show it. His last scheme, a proposal of the Jesuit affair, does not go beyond the ordinary plan of his conceptions, which have no object but to make people talk about him. As to the deposit of a cheque for \$5,000, that is another of those gasconades to which he is used; whether he is serious or not, he ought to know that the Jesuits do not care for the money of private parties to defray the costs of a public service when it deems fit to incur them.—Le Monde.

THE POINT EXACTLY.

The Globe says that Mr. Hugh Graham's proposal to test the Jesuit Bill in the courts is another of Sir John Macdonald's crafty moves, but as Mr. Graham thinks first, last and all the time of the Montreal Star, it is probable that he had more consideration for his subscription list than he has for Protestant sentiment when he made the motion. These newspaper fellows are tricky.—Toronto News.

A GOOD PIECE OF ADVICE.

If Mr. Graham is really anxious to spend money in containing the Jesuit bill let him apply to the Quebec courts for an injunction restraining the Provincial Treasurer from paying over the \$400,000 granted by the Jesuit estate act, until the question as to the constitutionality of that act has been determined by the courts.—Ottawa Free Press.

MUST DRAG IN JESUITICS.

The latest move in the Jesuit question clearly is as the Montreal Star says, to show the people who have deposited the money to carry the bill to the Supreme Court, as a question of constitutionality, are too well known as the friends of Sir John to allow any other conclusion. The methods of the trickster are plainly discernible.—London Advertiser.

WE SHOULD THINK SO.

Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Star, and some other Montreal Tories have deposited \$5,000 to cover the expenses of referring the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. That's all right. If they are curious, and are willing to pay the cost, why the curiosity, nobody can complain. We will accept the decision of Mr. Blake and other eminent Canadian lawyers that the Act is within the competence of the Quebec Legislature. These men ought to know as much about the Canadian constitution as anybody on the other side of the Atlantic.—Hamilton Times.

GOOD FOR THE WASTE BASKET.

Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, flanked by three youthful but more or less able attorneys, went to Ottawa one day last week and presented a petition to the Government, praying that the Jesuits' Estates Act may be referred to the Supreme Court. If Mr. Speaker O'Leary has not been blind in his left eye, Mr. Charlton would have asked the Government to take this course before the session closed. Mr. Charlton's failure has given Hugh Graham an opportunity to be theatrical and at the same time to do some effective advertising for his newspaper. It remains to be seen what the Government will do with Mr. Graham's petition. The Minister of Justice has staked his reputation on the constitutionality of the Act. That being the case, it should do him proud to have his opinion endorsed by the Supreme Court. But we fancy Mr. Graham's petition will find its way into some departmental waste paper basket. The Government has made its bid on this question.—Waterloo Advertiser.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

The presentation of Mr. Graham's petition asking the Government to refer the Jesuits' Estates Act to the Supreme Court for its opinion on its constitutionality, has naturally created some surprise. That, however, will be the immediate extent of its effect. It cannot now be taken seriously. The action of the Government in declining to interfere with Quebec's legislation, action which has been approved by the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, is a finality that may not be revoked. The two Jesuits bills are law and will doubtless be acted upon by the provincial ministry so soon as the resources of the province allow of a sufficient sum being taken from them to pay the grants. Appeals for disallowance are useless; the petition to the courts is too late. The Government of Quebec who are so anxious to see their public law, when it appears to be reached by the electors through the polls; the Dominion cabinet which, acting on its judgment of what was best for the whole country and in accordance with its constitutional powers, declined to interfere with Quebec's legislation on this question, must also be taken into consideration. In the course of this, as in all other public law, when it appears to be reached by the electors through the polls; the Dominion cabinet which, acting on its judgment of what was best for the whole country and in accordance with its constitutional powers, declined to interfere with Quebec's legislation on this question, must also be taken into consideration. In the course of this, as in all other public law, when it appears to be reached by the electors through the polls; the Dominion cabinet which, acting on its judgment of what was best for the whole country and in accordance with its constitutional powers, declined to interfere with Quebec's legislation on this question, must also be taken into consideration.

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The work of self-sacrifice will go on. (From the London Figure.) It is most satisfactory to learn that there is no danger of the work of Father Damien being neglected. These years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Comarady, who, like Damien, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of Oregon, and worked there for several years until the self-sacrifice of his countryman prompted him to emulate his hero. He was very popular in Oregon, and many efforts were made to disengage him from his post. At Kalawau, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-

ants, but at a place called Kalawau, about a mile from the business part of Honolulu, there is a branch hospital, originally intended to be a place where persons suspected of being leprose were to be kept for examination. This hospital is in charge of seven Sisters of St. Francis, and has been improved by Father Damien, who has lately taken up his abode in the female patients, and in the branch hospital there are cases as bad as any in Kalawau.

Mention has already been made of Miss Nellie Flavin, the Liverpool young lady who has given up mother, sister, brother and all to work among the lepers, and I understand that yet another Belgian Roman Catholic priest, Father Wendelin Moellers, is on his way to Molokai to assist Father Comarady.

THAT \$5,000 BIGOT.

Nothing further has been heard of Mr. Graham's petition to have the Jesuits' estates not referred to the Supreme Court. It is now over a week since this enterprising citizen divulged his latest advertising scheme and the Government can not yet see their way clear to be a party to Mr. Graham's little dodge. That his game has been pretty well seen through may be judged from the following quotations from some of our contemporaries.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Commissioners Sign the Treaty. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Berlin negotiations for the Samoan treaty recently signed by all the commissioners to-day in Berlin. It is now understood that the agreement originally submitted to the State Department was found entirely satisfactory to Secretary Blaine and the rest of the cabinet. State Department officials are not certain whether or not the Samoan agreement should be made public before the meeting of Congress. As a formal will have to be taken on international questions, it is a simple agreement, the State Department has power to make public its provisions.

DETAILS OF THE TREATY.

BERLIN, June 24.—The American delegates having withdrawn the principal objections that were raised to the agreement previously reached, it was only necessary for the plenipotentiaries to make some important modifications in the wording of the draft of the treaty before it was ready to receive the signature of the delegates of the contracting nations. The treaty guarantees administration to the Samoan Islands under the control of Germany, Samoa and America, with England acting as arbitrator in event of differences arising between the joint controlling powers. The Samoans are to elect their own king and viceroy and are to be represented in a Chamber of Representatives to be elected by all the people. The Government is constituted by all the people. The treaty also provides that Germany, who proposed that the islands should be divided between the Samoan Government for their losses. A special court is to be appointed to take cognizance of the land question on the islands. The American plenipotentiaries signed it made conditionally, and will only be rendered absolute by the ratification of the treaty by the U. S. Senate. I view the necessary delay the plenipotentiaries have reached an understanding that until December next the status quo shall be maintained.

LONDON, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times learns that the Samoan agreement provides that questions touching the life or position of a resident judge, American, English or German, and that the importation of arms and firearms shall be restricted. The correspondent says: "The Americans have undoubtedly emerged from the conference with flying colors. Germany has no content herself with much less political prominence in Samoa than she claimed at Washington. It is a very desirable attitude of Mr. Blaine than any conceivable leaning of England toward the power which it is her highest aim to conciliate."

THE TIMES IN AN EDITORIAL SAY:

"Perhaps it is as well that Prince Bismarck has been made to realize that the American interests are very little affected by many of those conditions which restrain the action of those European governments with which he is more accustomed to deal. It is easy to see there might be many reasons why it would be inexpedient for England to follow the line of policy, in regard to Germany's action in Samoa, which is natural and necessary for American purposes. It is not less plain that even Germany must think twice, before provoking a collision with America over such a question. Therefore, we rejoice at the influence of America so moderately and effectually exerted."

THE FALL MALL GAZETTE SAYS:

"The Fall Mall Gazette says: 'The Samoan agreement upon the first occasion she has squared up to a first-class power and let it be distinctly understood that she means to have her way, or she would know the reason why. This constitutes the supreme significance of the Samoan conference. If the American Government has been treated as a guarantee negotiable, it is perfectly prepared to spend any number of millions in order to make good her word when she considers it pledged, to vindicate her honor when she thinks it is involved, or to defend her interests whenever they may be attacked. Our interests appear to her to be treated as secondary and subordinate through-out.'"

BRITAIN, June 15.—Several provisions of the Samoan treaty will be enforced before the treaty is formally ratified. The consuls at Apia will forthwith invite Samoa's adherence to the treaty.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE CASE.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Times' London correspondent saw Wm. Walter Phelps at Southampton yesterday, but he was extremely averse to talking about the Samoan treaty. The English delegate to Berlin, Mr. Phelps, is a resident, perhaps for the reason that they are not specially proud of their share in the result. They say America got practically all she asked. It looked on Friday afternoon as if this would not be conceded by Germany, and in fact seemed settled that there would be another session on Monday. Some some could be reached all at once decided Count Herbert von Bismarck yielded and signed the treaty, which thereupon the American and English commissioners also signed. It is whispered that Bismarck's accession to the American demands really reflected his impotence to catch the train which was to bar him to the company of a lady whom he adores fervently, and hopes to marry. But of course, Mr. Phelps could offer no opinion on this point nor was it suggested to him. The rumor that he is to return to Berlin as minister was mentioned to him, but he said he had never heard or thought a word about it. The English delegates report, however, that this is the general opinion of the Berlin cabinet. But the deal of the lion's share of the work in the conference, and was easily the principal American figure.

Spain's Royal Children.

The cardinal archbishop of Saragosa, the officiated as chaplain royal at the christening of the two daughters of the King Alfonso XI. in 1880 and 1882, came here expressly for the solemnization of the princesses of the Asturias and the Infanta Maria Theresa, now bright, pretty girls, 8 and 6 years old. The royal children are carefully brought up, and educated under the eyes of Queen Christina, who by Spanish and foreign governesses. They already speak English, French and German, besides their native tongue. The Infanta Maria Theresa is brighter, by less docile and more delicate than her sister. The Queen does not allow them to be spoiled, though the stately etiquette of the Bourbon court obliges her to attend to them. She has had them over the baby king, with singular attention. Old generals and proud ladies of the aristocracy can be seen kissing the hand of the little monarch, who is a lively, talkative, healthy looking child, 2 years and 6 months old. The royal children are only allowed to play with their friends, and are not to be seen in public. At Kalawau, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The work of self-sacrifice will go on. (From the London Figure.) It is most satisfactory to learn that there is no danger of the work of Father Damien being neglected. These years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Comarady, who, like Damien, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of Oregon, and worked there for several years until the self-sacrifice of his countryman prompted him to emulate his hero. He was very popular in Oregon, and many efforts were made to disengage him from his post. At Kalawau, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The work of self-sacrifice will go on. (From the London Figure.) It is most satisfactory to learn that there is no danger of the work of Father Damien being neglected. These years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Comarady, who, like Damien, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of Oregon, and worked there for several years until the self-sacrifice of his countryman prompted him to emulate his hero. He was very popular in Oregon, and many efforts were made to disengage him from his post. At Kalawau, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The work of self-sacrifice will go on. (From the London Figure.) It is most satisfactory to learn that there is no danger of the work of Father Damien being neglected. These years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Comarady, who, like Damien, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of Oregon, and worked there for several years until the self-sacrifice of his countryman prompted him to emulate his hero. He was very popular in Oregon, and many efforts were made to disengage him from his post. At Kalawau, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

FACTS AND FANCIES OF INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

Out-Door Life for Girls.

Spring, summer and autumn are now before us, and during the next few months girls should live out in the open air as much as possible.

Evening Toilet.

Many evening gowns now consist only of a front breadth of considerable width, stretching back under the arm, and a train.

To Keep a Trim Figure.

Women who wish to preserve the slimmest and contour of their figure must begin by learning how to stand well.

Fashions in Shades.

The new black moire sashes have insertions of brilliant jet lat in near the ends, some being horizontal and others tapering perpendicularly.

Flannel Petticoats.

One of the newest forms of trimming is to embroider the petticoat in silk, with open designs, to the depth of a quarter of a yard.

Frontlets for Directorate Coats.

Collars and shirt fronts, in striped flannel, for wearing with jacket bodices and waistcoats, are much affected by some women.

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets for summer wear are many of them crownless, and some of the new hats are transparent, an arrangement which is suggestive of both coolness and lightness.

French women are dressing the hair low at the back, with the otogian, and for this style high bonnets would be quite inadmissible.

The galons for dress trimmings are made of braid on edge, which when used look as if they had been braided on the stuff and take the form of gimps.

Household Hints.

When green is chosen for entire gowns the grayish shades, such as reseda or verde girls, are favored, but for accessories the yellowish greens, especially tillen, Chartreux or Metropolitan greens predominate.

spoofs of best bread or whisky stirred in, is excellent for feebly aged persons who can take little nourishment.

Patent rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or other material.

China, crude borax, which has been melted and ground to a fine powder, is the best welding flux that can be produced.

Keep your polling iron clean by occasionally scouring with powdered emery and washing with an old toothbrush.

Indian meal will not keep so well as flour. Buy it in small quantities and keep it dry, cool, and well covered.

Dry buckwheat flour, repeatedly applied, will remove obstinate grease spots from carpets, woollens or silk.

Eggs contain a great deal of carbon, and are for that reason excellent food to combine with articles composed largely of starch.

Soaking the feet in warm water, in which a spoonful of mustard has been stirred is beneficial in drawing the blood from the head.

All table linen should be looked over carefully before being washed, soap rubbed upon green spots and boiling water poured upon stains.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than the white of an egg beaten stiff with all the sugar it will hold and the clear juice of a lemon.

Wormwood boiled in vinegar, and applied hot with cloths wrapped around to keep the flesh moist, is an invaluable remedy for a sprain or bruise.

Old newspapers make excellent quilts to place over your beds. They keep them warm, absorb their moisture, and thus add to their comfort and health.

In cleaning oil-cloths use no soap or scrubbing brush, but wash off the dirt with milk and vinegar.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom at once; older eggs will sink partly to the bottom, while stale eggs float on top. Try it on the fresh store eggs.

If a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be more pleasant to use and will last much longer.

Frequent moistening of the broom is conducive to its usefulness and also saves the carpet.

Ribbons and bows of every description form a large part of the decorations of our houses at the moment.

Wicker chairs have huge bows tied around arms, legs and backs. Rocking-chairs are ribboned and bowed to match. The heart-broom hangs by the fireplace by a sash. These ribbons must be constantly renewed, as they soon lose their freshness, and was betide the unlucky house-mistress who has once fallen into the snare.

IRELAND'S STORY.

Oh, well a dirge o'er the deep, ye winds; and sob my sorrow, oh sea!

RESEDA: Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER XVII.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

"This empty, forsaken house is sad; it seems to be in mourning; but I had rather see it thus than wander by strangers."

Madeline had spoken these words to the old Rectory during her short sojourn at Kerprax, when she had visited the White House, and he had replied, "Yes I had rather see it as it is; at least it reminds me of the old friend who so often welcomed me there during thirty long years, and other people would make alterations, and my associations would be disturbed."

But one fine morning, in the month of September, the old Rectory passed through the open gate with a beaming countenance, and stood still to gaze upon the house, the front of which had been whitewashed, and the shutters newly painted, as if in preparation for the arrival of a new master. The wind whistled the curtains of the open windows as if they were sails; the grey smoke rose towards the clear, blue sky; doors were opened and closed, and it was evident that the house was inhabited; yet the old prices seemed radiant with happiness. Learning with both hands on his stick, he raised his white head and stood in delighted contemplation of the improvements which had taken place.

"A nice house it is, as if they were sails; the grey smoke rose towards the clear, blue sky; doors were opened and closed, and it was evident that the house was inhabited; yet the old prices seemed radiant with happiness. Learning with both hands on his stick, he raised his white head and stood in delighted contemplation of the improvements which had taken place."

"Yes, your Reverence," answered the man "and what is better still, a good master and mistress living in it."

"Ah, the ways of Providence!" rejoined the priest. "I have seen sorrow and joy beneath that roof, and now it once more shelters those who had gone forth from beneath it. I am very glad to see them back before I die, Willy."

"I know it, your Reverence."

"Do I not see the ladies coming up the garden?" asked the Rectory. "I am so short-sighted that I cannot be sure."

"Yes, the ladies are there," answered Willy. Several persons were moving along the walk leading to the kitchen-garden. Mrs. Lemoine came first leaning on George Dubouloy's arm; then Teresa with Mr. Lemoine, followed by Madeline, Louis, Paul, Henry, and Mrs. Dubouloy. This lady had her hair in curl papers, and her skirt tucked under her hair.

The Rectory had waited for them, greetings were exchanged, and Mrs. Lemoine stood still, so did the whole party.

"Decidedly, Charles," she said to her husband, her countenance lighted up with a smile, "I am against adding a second story. I like the house as it is; and you, Madeline?"

"I like it best as it is, mother."

"I propose that you let me undertake the charge of the works, and go without further delay to settle your business in Paris," said Mrs. Dubouloy; "neither you nor Louis will make the tradesmen get on, and I will undertake to have everything in readiness by the fifteenth of next month."

"Louis, Paul, and Henry looked at George; Mrs. Lemoine, nor Teresa smiled; George and Madeline seemed deeply interested. Evidently the day named was one of moment to them."

"And the garden?" said Mr. Lemoine; something ought to be done about it."

"We had better wait for the landscape gardener who is coming," answered Mrs. Lemoine.

"The wife is ample usage," said Teresa, "and there are beautiful views, if he is a clever man he will make the place charming."

"Where will you have the flower-ground?" asked Louis, "for there must be a flower-ground."

"Between the approach and the house, I about the garden," said George.

"Very good, we will see plenty of mignonne; shall we, Madeline?"

"Oh! yes!" said Madeline, "dear little flower, it would be very ungrateful of me to forget it."

"No one will forget it, neither Mrs. Lemoine, nor Miss Teresa, nor George, nor Henry."

"I have never perplexed my mind trying to discover why my good brother, who was no flower fancier, used to perfume himself with mignonne, and to sit dreaming before a pot of mignonne."

"Let that little mignonne chatter as he will, and don't mind him, my daughter," said Mrs. Dubouloy. "Mignonne!" said her mother, putting her arm into Madeline's.

"We have little more to tell our kind reader. Mignonne is Mrs. George Dubouloy, and is as charming, as kind-hearted and graceful as ever; the little flower may still stand as a fitting emblem of her sweet and modest goodness. She is as happy as any one on earth can be. Her mother lives chiefly with her, but spends the winter months in Paris."

Martha and her brother are frequent visitors at the White House. The Rectory there seeks to forget his sorrowful anticipations of change which are impending at Kerprax. Government has decided that the little fishing village is to be transformed into a seaport, and though this may bring an increase of material prosperity to the place, he dreads the influx of strangers.

Lady Burton and Mary live in London, and the fair Mary is as happy and as ambitious as ever.

Though feeble in frame, the young Breton took his staff in hand and went forth as a missionary to plant the cross in heathen lands, and preach the good tidings of salvation to those who lay sleeping in the shadow of death. He seemed to be a saint already and he longed to win a martyr's crown.

Rejoicing and mourning, happiness and sorrow have visited Old Castle. The ancient manor has regained its former splendor, for intelligent restoration has given it back its lordly aspect. Bertha is a gracious mistress, and is full of respectful consideration for her husband's affairs. Alan is one of the happiest of men.

His wife died in his ninety-ninth year. He was given an account to God of a long and well-spent life, never tarnished by any unjust or dishonest deed. He died full of faith and hope, without suffering. The dread visitor found him in the midst of the greatest joy, for on the previous day a great-grandson had been born to him.

Teresa will never leave Madeline. The bracing air of Kerprax suits her, and she could not bear to be separated from the devoted, sisterly friend, on whom she has exercised so beneficent an influence.

This is enough for her. Early acquainted with the sorrows and disappointments of life, and possessed of that delicate sensitiveness which dreads a harsh word, or a cold look, had ever shrunk from a fiction which had often been urged upon her, and she now looks on her existence as settled in its even tenor without any prospect of future change.

Job has parted for ever from the friend who was the Providence of his early days. After his ordination he came to pay a visit to the old Rectory of Kerprax, but that visit was a farewell to the world, and he returned to his life, and gave to God not only his toils and his prayers, but his very being itself.

END.

URIEL: Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane)

CHAPTER I. MERYLIN AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

Somewhere on the Southern coast of Cornwall there stands the old Castle of Merylin, part of which claims an antiquity reaching back to the times before the Conquest.

It belonged, at the period when our story opens, to the last representative of a very ancient family, which, according to trace its lineage from either Norman or Saxon robbes, boasted the rare distinction of descent from a stock of untainted British blood.

The Pendragons of Merylin claimed, in fact, to be descended from King Arthur himself, and would have regarded any doubt cast on the heroic character of that hero as something little short of the crime of *lèse-majesté*. It is no our purpose, however, to inflict on our readers any pages from the Pendragon genealogy; and we shall only communicate so much of the family history as is necessary for the comprehension of our narrative.

Sir Michael Pendragon was, as we have said, the last male representative of the family in its direct line, for there was a collateral branch of the name which had survived in a remote and melancholy nook lived among his ancestral woods and towers with Aurelia, his only daughter and sole surviving child. He had lost his last son, the pride and joy of his heart, about six years before the commencement of our story under circumstances which had sent over his life the gloom, not merely of bereavement, but of disgrace; and he had, what to him was the additional sorrow, knowing that the title should be laid among the tombs of his ancestors the line of the "Golden-haired Pendragons," as they were called, would be extinct. Their name would only survive in the family of the "Black Pendragons" of Eaglehurst, a branch which had forked off from the old stock, at the time of the great rebellion, and adopting the cause and religion of the Dutch invader of that glorious period, had continued staunch supporters of the Protestant succession of the Whig policy, down to the last general election; when, to the unpeakable shame and disgust of the master of Merylin, a Black Pendragon had been returned member for the country in the advanced Liberal interest.

The Golden-haired Pendragons had remained true to the old faith, as they had remained true to the old line of sovereignty so long as it possessed a representative to claim their fidelity. They had been fined as recusants, and had had their lands sequestered; they had harbored priests, and concealed them in hiding holes; they had defended their castles from the Roundheads, and could have met again in a better world, as left by the cannon-balls of Cromwell, in short they had done all and suffered all that loyal cavaliers and unflinching Papists could be expected to do and suffer. And stripped as they had been of a manly board, they continued to be an ample compensation that they still possessed the gray Keep whose history was lost in the quiet of the Channel, and whose name was denied, which had never been profaned, in which it was said the sanctuary lamp had never been extinguished.

That a fair, and perhaps more than a fair, share of family pride should lurk as a prevailing weakness among the Pendragons of Merylin was hardly surprising. Perhaps it did not with their senseless pride, but with their more reasonable sense, for it was blended with love, nobleness, not of birth alone, but of character. But possibly on this very account it was more insidious, and it was cherished by its possessors rather as a virtue than a weakness. The point of honor had come to be regarded among them with something that must needs be called idolatry; and their courage and fidelity to be kept up, and their pride to be kept up, and their becoming a Christian gentleman, as because they were held to be the hereditary appanage of a Pendragon. If this was so, however, the pride had been severely chastised in the present generation; and those who saw Sir Michael Pendragon, with his bowed head and snowy hair, well knew that he had been beaten down by the bolt of his family's misfortune. In his daughter he found whatever earthly solace remained to him. Aurelia lived for her father, and had accepted as her vocation the task of soothing the evening of his said life; and though since their troubles they had mixed but little with their country neighbors, yet the white-haired old man and his beautiful daughter were universally regarded with pity and respect.

Among these neighbors was one family whose members, from various causes, had come to be admitted to closer intimacy with the inmates of the castle than was enjoyed by others of higher rank than themselves. The Houghtons of Raven's Nest, a family of the name of the country, and made no pretence to anything more distinguished. Geoffrey Houghton, the present squire, could have given a good account of his grandfather, and his grandfather's grandfather; but though the Houghtons could trace back their pedigree through a respectable number of generations, their family connections were to be traced among the professional men of the county, and it is altogether impossible that some of them may have confederated so far as to have made an honest independence by trade. Geoffrey himself, the best of landlords, the most painstaking of magistrates, the most truthful, upright, honest man in the Royal Duchy, would have been the very last person in the world that any novelist would dream of selecting as a hero. In the first place, he was not a genius. He had the education of a gentleman, and remembered little or nothing about it. But to make up for his oblivion of Greek and Latin he had acquired a considerable knowledge of business and accounts; and he was master of all kinds of useful practical information, but was wholly incapable of doing or saying a brilliant thing. Even this would, perhaps, have been more pardonable in the eyes of the supposed novelist than the fact, which a sturdy resolve to be truthful compels us not to disguise from our readers, that Geoffrey Houghton was neither graceful nor handsome in appearance. His figure was fashioned on the thick-set type, and his face—well, we have no great skill in the depicting of the faces of young squires—but it was plain, decidedly, and the young ladies of the neighborhood generally agreed in voting him a "fright." Not that he had squaring eyes, a turned-up nose, or a gaping mouth, but his features had the general character of "thick-settedness" as his limbs, and their plumpness was redeemed rather by their honesty than by any remarkable intelligence of expression.

Geoffrey Houghton, at the age of thirty, was still unmarried, and found his family circle, which included his mother and two sisters, Mary, and Gertrude, both younger than himself, sufficiently bright and happy to prevent his looking beyond it. So, at least, he was accustomed to say when cross-examined on the subject by indiscreet friends; though the giddier of his critics were wont to assert that he remained single because no one in all Cornwall could have him, and Geoffrey himself would have been the last to have demurred to their criticisms. He was fully persuaded that an uglier, awkward, sturdier fellow than himself ever existed, and that for him to have aspired to any fair lady's favor would have been at once an absurdity and an impertinence. He took it as part of his allotted destiny in this world that he was to live in it, not to shine, or to be admired, or even to be blessed with some special form of earthly happiness, but to serve God and his neighbor, and, to use his favorite phrase, "to do his best."

Among those towards whom he "did his best" Sir Michael Pendragon and his daughter were certainly to be remembered. All his good sense and knowledge, as well as the services of the old baronet, who, broken down by family sorrows, had suffered his affairs to fall into much confusion. Gradually, however, he had come to give his confidence to Geoffrey Houghton, and lent on him for guidance in all worldly affairs, and Geoffrey proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him; for, at the cost of

URIEL: Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane)

CHAPTER I. MERYLIN AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

Somewhere on the Southern coast of Cornwall there stands the old Castle of Merylin, part of which claims an antiquity reaching back to the times before the Conquest.

It belonged, at the period when our story opens, to the last representative of a very ancient family, which, according to trace its lineage from either Norman or Saxon robbes, boasted the rare distinction of descent from a stock of untainted British blood.

The Pendragons of Merylin claimed, in fact, to be descended from King Arthur himself, and would have regarded any doubt cast on the heroic character of that hero as something little short of the crime of *lèse-majesté*. It is no our purpose, however, to inflict on our readers any pages from the Pendragon genealogy; and we shall only communicate so much of the family history as is necessary for the comprehension of our narrative.

Sir Michael Pendragon was, as we have said, the last male representative of the family in its direct line, for there was a collateral branch of the name which had survived in a remote and melancholy nook lived among his ancestral woods and towers with Aurelia, his only daughter and sole surviving child. He had lost his last son, the pride and joy of his heart, about six years before the commencement of our story under circumstances which had sent over his life the gloom, not merely of bereavement, but of disgrace; and he had, what to him was the additional sorrow, knowing that the title should be laid among the tombs of his ancestors the line of the "Golden-haired Pendragons," as they were called, would be extinct. Their name would only survive in the family of the "Black Pendragons" of Eaglehurst, a branch which had forked off from the old stock, at the time of the great rebellion, and adopting the cause and religion of the Dutch invader of that glorious period, had continued staunch supporters of the Protestant succession of the Whig policy, down to the last general election; when, to the unpeakable shame and disgust of the master of Merylin, a Black Pendragon had been returned member for the country in the advanced Liberal interest.

The Golden-haired Pendragons had remained true to the old faith, as they had remained true to the old line of sovereignty so long as it possessed a representative to claim their fidelity. They had been fined as recusants, and had had their lands sequestered; they had harbored priests, and concealed them in hiding holes; they had defended their castles from the Roundheads, and could have met again in a better world, as left by the cannon-balls of Cromwell, in short they had done all and suffered all that loyal cavaliers and unflinching Papists could be expected to do and suffer. And stripped as they had been of a manly board, they continued to be an ample compensation that they still possessed the gray Keep whose history was lost in the quiet of the Channel, and whose name was denied, which had never been profaned, in which it was said the sanctuary lamp had never been extinguished.

That a fair, and perhaps more than a fair, share of family pride should lurk as a prevailing weakness among the Pendragons of Merylin was hardly surprising. Perhaps it did not with their senseless pride, but with their more reasonable sense, for it was blended with love, nobleness, not of birth alone, but of character. But possibly on this very account it was more insidious, and it was cherished by its possessors rather as a virtue than a weakness. The point of honor had come to be regarded among them with something that must needs be called idolatry; and their courage and fidelity to be kept up, and their pride to be kept up, and their becoming a Christian gentleman, as because they were held to be the hereditary appanage of a Pendragon. If this was so, however, the pride had been severely chastised in the present generation; and those who saw Sir Michael Pendragon, with his bowed head and snowy hair, well knew that he had been beaten down by the bolt of his family's misfortune. In his daughter he found whatever earthly solace remained to him. Aurelia lived for her father, and had accepted as her vocation the task of soothing the evening of his said life; and though since their troubles they had mixed but little with their country neighbors, yet the white-haired old man and his beautiful daughter were universally regarded with pity and respect.

Among these neighbors was one family whose members, from various causes, had come to be admitted to closer intimacy with the inmates of the castle than was enjoyed by others of higher rank than themselves. The Houghtons of Raven's Nest, a family of the name of the country, and made no pretence to anything more distinguished. Geoffrey Houghton, the present squire, could have given a good account of his grandfather, and his grandfather's grandfather; but though the Houghtons could trace back their pedigree through a respectable number of generations, their family connections were to be traced among the professional men of the county, and it is altogether impossible that some of them may have confederated so far as to have made an honest independence by trade. Geoffrey himself, the best of landlords, the most painstaking of magistrates, the most truthful, upright, honest man in the Royal Duchy, would have been the very last person in the world that any novelist would dream of selecting as a hero. In the first place, he was not a genius. He had the education of a gentleman, and remembered little or nothing about it. But to make up for his oblivion of Greek and Latin he had acquired a considerable knowledge of business and accounts; and he was master of all kinds of useful practical information, but was wholly incapable of doing or saying a brilliant thing. Even this would, perhaps, have been more pardonable in the eyes of the supposed novelist than the fact, which a sturdy resolve to be truthful compels us not to disguise from our readers, that Geoffrey Houghton was neither graceful nor handsome in appearance. His figure was fashioned on the thick-set type, and his face—well, we have no great skill in the depicting of the faces of young squires—but it was plain, decidedly, and the young ladies of the neighborhood generally agreed in voting him a "fright." Not that he had squaring eyes, a turned-up nose, or a gaping mouth, but his features had the general character of "thick-settedness" as his limbs, and their plumpness was redeemed rather by their honesty than by any remarkable intelligence of expression.

Geoffrey Houghton, at the age of thirty, was still unmarried, and found his family circle, which included his mother and two sisters, Mary, and Gertrude, both younger than himself, sufficiently bright and happy to prevent his looking beyond it. So, at least, he was accustomed to say when cross-examined on the subject by indiscreet friends; though the giddier of his critics were wont to assert that he remained single because no one in all Cornwall could have him, and Geoffrey himself would have been the last to have demurred to their criticisms. He was fully persuaded that an uglier, awkward, sturdier fellow than himself ever existed, and that for him to have aspired to any fair lady's favor would have been at once an absurdity and an impertinence. He took it as part of his allotted destiny in this world that he was to live in it, not to shine, or to be admired, or even to be blessed with some special form of earthly happiness, but to serve God and his neighbor, and, to use his favorite phrase, "to do his best."

Among those towards whom he "did his best" Sir Michael Pendragon and his daughter were certainly to be remembered. All his good sense and knowledge, as well as the services of the old baronet, who, broken down by family sorrows, had suffered his affairs to fall into much confusion. Gradually, however, he had come to give his confidence to Geoffrey Houghton, and lent on him for guidance in all worldly affairs, and Geoffrey proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him; for, at the cost of

LORD COELL DROWNED.

The Leader of the Plymouth Brethren loses his Life near Kingston.

KINGSTON Ont., June 13.—Yesterday about 3 o'clock a melancholy accident occurred by which Lord A. P. Coell, leader of the Plymouth Brethren, lost his life. He was coming from Belleville in his boat, in company with Mr. Charroil, with a boat load of stores and camping material, and when off Pools Point, a short distance from the Adolphustown wharf, he rose up in the boat to adjust the sail, when losing his hold he fell headlong into the water, coming up at some distance. He swam around for a few minutes and then sank before the boat could be got around to where he was. He was going to hold a series of meetings in the Town hall at Adolphustown. He was understood to be a good swimmer. At first it was thought he might reach the shore safely, or at least he might keep afloat until he was rescued. Mr. Poole, who witnessed the accident, from the shore, shouted to him to keep up his courage as he would be rescued all right. He answered back, "No," and immediately went under.

Lord A. P. Coell was born July 18th, 1841, was the youngest son of Earl of Erstar and Baron of Burgley, of the county of Northampton, England. Lord Coell joined the first Rifle brigade in England when 17 years of age. He served as lieutenant in the R. S. brigade and with it came to Canada to be stationed in turn at Kingston, Hamilton and Quebec. In 1868 he left the brigade because he was prohibited from promulgating the religious doctrine professed among the men. The matter was fought to the bitter end, and it was not until the Duke of Cambridge issued the mandate that the conflict ceased. Then Lord Coell tendered his resignation, and since that date devoted his time, talents and fortune to the propagation of the doctrine to the brethren, to whom he bore the relationship of chief brother.

Lord Coell was 48 years of age. He intended returning to England this fall on a visit to his relatives. He was not on remarkably good terms with the present Marquis of Ekeater. Some years ago when the son of the Marquis became of age, great feasts were being enjoyed at the Baronsial castle, and D'Israeli was in attendance. Lord Coell attended and in the midst of the gaily he arose in the park and preached the gospel to those assembled. His action greatly offended his brother. However, years after they became reconciled. He was a cousin of Lord Salisbury.

The body was recovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, embalmed and temporarily buried, awaiting advices from England.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

An Unknown Woman goes Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA Falls, Ont., June 14.—About half past three o'clock this afternoon a well dressed lady walked deliberately out on the roadway over the river gate of Prospect Park, immediately above the American Falls, and holding her arms over her head leaped into the rushing water. She took a few seconds to sweep the body over the American Falls. Several gentlemen, near by saw her make the leap and rushed down to see the unfortunate woman pass over the brink of the Falls. They notified the Park Superintendent, who procured assistance and made a search for the body in the river below the Falls. It was discovered about half an hour afterwards in a river near the Canadian side by Aaron Glasbroock, who towed the body to the shore, and had it taken to undertaker Moses rooms at Drummondville, where it was taken in charge by the coroner. The description of the suicide is as follows:—Large dark complexioned woman, about 45 years of age, weighing about 170 pounds, large features. All the clothing excepting a pair of black canvas and dark stockings and shoes had been stripped off the body. The woman came from Buffalo on the S.10 train, this afternoon and went direct to the Park and took her fatal plunge. As the place where the woman leaped into the river was found a black silk parasol with light handle, white handkerchiefs, lady's wrap of dark material embroidered with a small thin glass and half-pint empty flask that had recently contained whiskey.

ZANZIBAR, June 12.—A letter received from Uriel, on the southeastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, dated December 2, reports the arrival there of Henry M. Stanley, with a number of invalid members of his force. The letter says that Stanley had sustained heavy losses, a large number of his men having died from disease and famine. The explorer left Emin Pasha at Unyara, on the northeastern shore of the lake.

BRELLIN, June 12.—The *Kyren Zeitung* says; It is feared the Ozar will not consent to the proposed marriage to the Ozarwith of Princess Mand of Wales, as the Greek rites prohibit a union of cousins.



Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one that we are aware of should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

In receipt of \$3 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous debility will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease, which medicine can reach. We are cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to get yourself out of this desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one that we are aware of should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

In receipt of \$3 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous debility will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise was a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place once in six months, on the 1st of January of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and conduct the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-simile of our signatures attached, in

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS

Sad Fatal Accident to an Irish Excursion Train.

Several Armagh School Children Killed

DUBLIN, June 12.—An excursion train with 1,200 on board, composed of Methodist and Sunday School scholars, their teachers and relatives, from Armagh, met with a terrible accident near that place to-day. Over a hundred passengers were injured; seventy bodies have been taken out of the wreck, and there are still some buried under the debris. The party was bound to Warrenpoint, a watering place at the mouth of the Newry river in the County Down.

BRISTOL, June 12.—The following particulars of the accident near Armagh have been received: The excursion party left Armagh in two trains. The accident occurred at a point where the trains had to ascend the grade without trouble. The second section attempted to run the ascent, but the weight of the train proved too great for the engine. Several cars were detached and allowed to run back towards the level track, but before they reached it they came in collision with an ordinary train from Armagh proceeding at a good rate of speed. The excursion cars were completely wrecked. The scenes which ensued were heartrending. Hosts of volunteers were soon at hand, and the dead and wounded were taken from the wreck and carried down the bank. Medical aid was called for and a number of medical men from other places between Belfast and Armagh. The disaster is unparalleled in the railroad history of Ireland. All the shops are closed this afternoon and people are in a general mourning. The engine, fireman and guard of the train and the traffic manager's clerk were summoned before a magistrate and were remanded on the charge of being responsible for the accident.

TWO STORIES OF THE DISASTER.

The brake power of the engine of the third train was inadequate. While the second train was ascending the incline, the engineer remarked to the fireman: "I am afraid we can't do it." The following train was commencing the ascent when the engineer saw the runaway cars. Shutting off steam and reversing the lever, the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine, shouting to the passengers to do likewise. The latter, however, not hearing the cries did not obey. No one was injured on that train. The engine was hurled sixty feet down an embankment. The carriage that ran into the engine was shattered, and splinters, and fragments of dress, umbrellas, etc., were scattered hundreds of yards. A dozen of corpses were found beneath the engine in a parboiled condition. Some of the occupants of the runaway cars tried to escape, but the doors were locked. The first part of the train started back in pursuit of the runaway cars and the passengers saw the collision at a distance of 300 yards. A car driver named Hughes, who visited the scene of the disaster, was horrified that he died on the spot. His corpse was taken to Armagh in his own account says the engineer of the second train, finding his engine powerless to pull the train up the steep grades, unlinked several cars with the object of taking the front portion of the train to the next station and returning for the remainder. Heavy stones were placed behind the wheels of the detached cars to prevent them from slipping, but the locomotive on re-starting gave the entire train a snort that displaced the stones. The detached cars began to slip down the grade, their speed gradually increasing until they attained a frightful velocity. After running four miles they crashed with terrific force into the third train about a mile and a half from Armagh.

WEeping FOR THE CHILDREN.

The shrieks of the children were horrible. The bodies of the victims were arranged in rows as soon as recovered. Many were mangled beyond recognition. There is scarcely a family in Armagh that has not some one dead. The embankment on which the accident occurred is seventy feet high. Many touching scenes were witnessed. The children bore their injuries with great patience. Wrecking gangs were at work clearing away the debris. A private of the Irish Fusiliers, before the collision, jumped on the foot plate of one of the cars and dropped four children to the ground. He then offered to assist others to escape, but his offer was refused. In many cases whole families were killed. Crowds are visiting the scene, and the air is rent with lamentations.

QUESTIONS OF THE DEAD.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The excursionists included ministers, teachers, the parents of some of the children, and a few other adults. The passengers give different accounts of the accident, but all complain bitterly of the stupidity of those in charge of the wrecked train, who, they say, tried to block the wheels of the train with "pobbles." The train consisted of fifteen carriages. The bulk of the children were in the front portion of the train. Only about a dozen children were killed. The majority of the victims were about twenty years old. They were in the last carriage, which was completely smashed. Many jumped from the windows and escaped with slight injuries. Passengers on the hind train were not injured. All the bodies have now been taken from the wreck. The total killed is 72, of which 64 have been identified. At the inquest last evening the magistrate said it appeared there had been most culpable negligence. Dr. Llan is the head of the school to which most of the excursionists belong. He is one of the most prominent Methodists in Ireland. The number of injured is about one-third of the number of passengers. Many of these are certain to die. McGrath, the engineer of the wrecked excursion train, Parkinson, fireman, Moor, guard and Elliott, the traffic manager's clerk, are held on the specific charge of having caused the death of Mr. Steele, clerk of the petty sessions, and his two children, who were among the excursionists.

ARMAGH, June 13.—Many anxious friends are making inquiries for missing children at the infirmary, to which the persons injured in yesterday's railroad accident were taken. Crowds surround the building and the discussion of the terrible disaster engrosses the attention of the entire community. The interior of the infirmary presents a sad spectacle. One of the wounded, a boy, named Clelland, died this morning. Both of his parents and his two brothers were killed outright. The dead now number seventy-four. Others of the wounded are in a critical condition.

DUBLIN, June 13.—One more victim of the Armagh railroad disaster has died, making seventy-five deaths in all.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers of the railway disaster, near Armagh, are being received.

SAD DEATHS AT ARMAGH.

DUBLIN, June 14.—Margaret Huston, one

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Items from the Experimental and Scientific World.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

It seems anomalous to say that the spread of arc electric lighting, results in an increase in the amount of gas used, but it has proved. The principal reason is, I believe, that the more brilliant light without and within public places causes a greater use of gas in private houses to secure a lessening of the contrast. People employed in electric lighted places will scarcely be satisfied at their homes with the same light as they are now, perhaps, and will light two jets instead of one. Their eyes having become accustomed to the brilliancy, they cannot do with the former single jet. Besides this, as gas is superseded for lighting purposes, its use as fuel is extended. Incandescent lighting, though, if general, would be hard on gas companies.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW AND CURIOUS INDUSTRY.

One of the new industries now followed in London is that of separating and storing oxygen from the atmosphere. The curious industry has an application in the storing of spirits and the improvement of beer. This is far from being the only application of pure oxygen, for which the price is good, but it is notable, and no doubt distillers and brewers will give heed to the discovery. It is said that the oxygen, in contact with spirits, accomplishes in a few days what is done by from three to five years by nature. The oxygen gets rid of the fuel oil quickly, and as this is the most injurious property of spirits the consumer has an interest in the matter as well as the producer. A maturing effect is also produced on beer by admixture with oxygen, and obviously this gas is of high value for the whole tribe of fermenting mineral waters.—London Court Journal.

PARADOXES OF SCIENCE.

Among the paradoxes of science are mentioned the following:—The crystallized part of the oil of roses, so graceful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile—is a compound substance containing exactly the same elements, and in exactly the same proportions, as the gas which we light our streets. The tea with which we daily drink with benefit and pleasure produces palpitations, nervous tremblings and even paralysis if taken in excess, yet the peculiar organic agent called theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without any appreciable effect. The water which will allow on burning thirt augments it when concealed into snow, so that it is stated by explorers of the Arctic regions that the natives "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirt rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although if melted before entering the mouth it assuages thirt like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking we have only to remember that ice, which melts, more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirt.

SCIENTIFIC POINTERS.

The amount of rain with a falling barometer in Great Britain is twice that with a rising barometer. The ratio diminishes as we go to seaward. In recent years it has been claimed by chemists that the changes attending the dissolution of metals in acids are only in part electrical and in part chemical. The quality of the effects produced by aluminum and copper diaphragms for telephones is very remarkable, as they give the timbre of sounds and of articulate speech far better than iron.

THE COST OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The cost of the Paris Exposition to the French Government and city of Paris is estimated at \$10,000,000 in a paper on this subject just read by M. Fontaine before the International Society of Electricians at Paris. As there are 50,000 exhibitors and each will spend an average of \$200, this would amount to \$10,000,000 more, or an aggregate for the whole cost of the Exhibition of about \$20,000,000.

THE CHAIN-GANG SYSTEM OF BUILDING COUNTRY ROADS.

As practised in some parts of Georgia, is said to work so well that in Floyd county a gang of 30 convicts made and laid 5 miles road per year, and have already completed about 40 miles of good turnpike. The advocates of the system maintain that this is better policy than keeping misdemeanor convicts idle at the public expense. The gangs work slowly, but the result is secured at one-third of contract prices.

A PROMINENT RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT IS QUOTED AS PREDICTING A REFORM IN FAST TRAIN SERVICE.

Instead of long and heavy trains, which must be pulled at speeds well up to the limit of safety on down grades and levels to make up the time lost in climbing grades, the fast trains will be made up with not more than four cars and with heavy locomotives able to keep up their speed without slackening on all but the steepest grades. The reduced capacity of such trains would amply justify the extra price for accommodations upon them advocated by Receiver McNulty of the N.Y. & N.H. When the profit and loss account is figured up, however, such trains will seem less attractive than they do in a more vague proposition.

IN A RECENT PAPER ON THE HYGIENE OF JAPANESE HOUSES THE COMMON IDEA THAT DWELLING HOUSES IN THAT COUNTRY ARE VERY UNHEALTHY WAS DISTINCTLY CONTRADICTED.

The remarkably small infant mortality among the Japanese shows that their houses are healthy and suited to their modes of life.

COAL VS. COKE FUEL HAS BEEN TRIED IN A COMPARATIVE TEST BY MR. EDWARDS, ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE DETROIT WATER WORKS, WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULT:—Coal cost \$4.22 per ton and gas coke cost \$2.90. In the first 18 days in April coal was used, with the average result that 783 gallons of water were pumped per pound of coal. During the remaining 14 days coke was used, and 887 gallons of water were pumped per pound of coke. In other words, while one dollar's worth of coal handled 371,971 gallons of water, the same amount of money expended in coke handled 593,793 gallons of water.

Iron bricks, so called, are said to be in satisfactory use for street paving in Germany. These bricks are made by mixing equal parts of finely-ground red argillaceous slate and finely-ground clay, with the addition of 5 per cent of iron ore. The ingredients thus mixed together are then moistened with a solution of 25 per cent of sulphate of iron, to which fine iron ore is added. After this, the compound is shaped in a press, dried, dipped once more in a nearly concentrated solution of finely-ground iron ore, and then baked in an oven for about 48 hours, in a reducing flame.

"IS MR. BROMLEY TALL?" PERSONALLY HE IS.

"Personally he is." "Personally he is." "Yes. Officially he is short—\$20,000 short. That's why he went on the Continent."

LAWYERS MAY BE POETS THEY WRITE ONE OF THEM.

"Lawyers may be poets they write one of them."

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

CONRAN—O'LOUGHAN—April 18, at St. Patrick's, Kurrachi, India, Corless Joseph Felix, second son of the late T. Conran, M. Inst., C.E., Cork, to Bridget, youngest daughter of the late Joseph O'Loghan, R. I. Academy, Dublin.

MORAHAN—DARGAN—May 14, at the Heath, Catholic Church, Maryborough, by the Rev. Thomas Monahan, C.O., brother of the bridegroom, James, second son of Patrick Monahan, Hodgstown, county Kildare, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late James Dargan, C.E.

MCQUILLAN—BELL—May 12, at Saint Patrick's Church, Belfast, Charles, son of the late Jas. McQuillan, Carracastle, county Antrim, to Catherine Teresa, daughter of David Bell, Melbourne, Australia, and niece of Bernard McQuillan, Avondale, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.

PRIMROSE—KENNY—At the Catholic Church, Sheerness, England, Commander George Anson Primrose, C.B., to Mary, daughter of T. E. Kenny, Esq., M.P., for Halifax, N.S., and granddaughter of Sir Edward Kenny, late Receiver-General of Canada.

SHERIDAN—MALLON—May 16, at Eskey, county Sligo, James, eldest son of the late Thomas Sheridan, Fortland, Eskey, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Michael Mallon, Killeaduff, Eskey.

STEVENS—HEHR—May 14, at the Catholic Church, County Clare, by the Rev. Hugh Gleeson, P.F., James, eldest son of Michael Stevens, of Binnahilly, to Maria, second daughter of the late Patrick Hehr, of County Cottage, county Clare.

WELDON—DUNNAN—May 18, at the Church of the Assumption, Delvin, James Weldon, Killoogh School, Delvin, to Fanny, eldest daughter of John Dunnan, Williamstown, Delvin, and late of Cahir, county Tipperary.

DIED.

ANDERSON—May 18, at Katoath, John Anderson, in his 88th year.

BLAKE—May 22, at No. 50 North King street, Dublin, Bernard, eldest son of Michael Blake, Dunshaghlin, late of Darcy's Brewery.

BRNE—May 19, at Rockfield, Dundrum, Peter, widow of the late John Rose Byrne, Esq.

BRNE—May 19, at 1 Leeson lane, Dublin, William Burke, formerly of 165 Lower Leeson street.

CHERRY—At Pallas, Roskeen, Mallow, Nora Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Cherry, of Mary street, Cork.

CONNOLLY—May 18, at his residence, Mell, Drogheda, John Connolly.

CONNOR—May 19, at his residence, Baltobery, Eilen, the beloved wife of William Connor.

CURRY—May 22, at 173 Townsend street, Dublin, New Caffra, and 21 years, the wife of the late John Curry, of North Circular road, Dublin, Christy, youngest son of John Curry, aged 10 years.

CASEY—May 20, at his residence, Boharard, Newbridge, county Kildare, Thomas Casey, aged 56 years.

CULLEN—May 21, at the residence of Matthew Lee, Esq., J.P., Killunne House, Kildare, from concussion of the brain, the third son of the late Michael Cullen, Esq., Greenfield, Maynooth, aged 27 years.

CARROLL—May 20, at his residence, No. 1 Theobald street, Ringsend, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Carroll, wife of Thomas Carroll, aged 70 years.

DUNGOOL—May 20, at his late residence, Drumlane, Newry, Henry Joseph, eldest son of the late Charles Drumgoole, Newry, aged 27 years.

DUNNE—May 18, at Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, Peter Dunne, of 3 Malpas terrace, Malpas street, aged 78 years.

DUNNAN—May 17, at the residence of her son, Breelastown House, Ardee, Anne, widow of the late Patrick Dunnan, aged 73 years.

DEGAN—May 22, at Belmont place, Middle Gardiner street, Dublin, Francis Degan.

EWING—May 19, at Alpha House, Drumcondra road, Dublin, Frederick Charles, eldest son of Charles Henry and Temple Ewing.

GREENAN—May 18, at his residence, Castleknock, co. Dublin, Patrick Greenan.

GERARD—May 19, at Ballycorry, county Westmeath, John Gerard, photographer, after a tedious illness, aged 69 years.

GLYNN—May 17, at his residence, Kilmish, co. Clare, Michael Glynn, Esq., J.P., aged 70 years.

GORMAN—May 20, at 41 Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, Mary A. wife of Patrick Gorman, aged 27 years.

HUGHES—May 23, at his residence, 77 South Circular road, Dublin, William Hughes, aged 65 years.

HAMMOND—May 21, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, after a long and tedious illness, Teresa Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Hammond, 18 Upper Buckingham street, aged 17 years.

HEALY—May 22, at his late residence, 10 Marlborough street, Dublin, after a tedious illness, John Healy, son of Thomas and Susan Healy.

KERNAN—May 20, at his residence, Annie, Catherine, daughter of the late John Kernan, brother of the Rev. L. Kernan, P.P., Magheracross.

KIRWAN—May 23, at St. Joseph's road, Dublin, John Kirwan, late of Mountrath, Queen's County.

KEHOE—May 21, at Clough, Balinglass, Peter Kehoe, aged 66 years.

LAWSON—At the Hospices for the Dying, Harold's cross, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Lawlor, late of 17 Gray square.

MACDONNITT—May 24, at 21 Rathgar avenue, Dublin, Nannie, wife of Owen MacDonnitt, Esq.

MULHOLLAND—May 23, at her residence Barack street, Dundalk, at an advanced age, Mary, widow of the late Owen Mulholland.

MCGOWAN—May 19, at the residence of her son, Mr. John McGowan, Glenmalur, Mrs. Mary McGowan, relict of the late Mr. Anthony McGowan, aged 70 years.

MOONEY—May 18, at Leixlip Castle, Catherine, aged 84 years, wife of William Mooney, Esq.

MURRAY—May 17, accidentally drowned at Clonsilla, co. Dublin, James Murray, for 30 years the faithful servant of Wm. Dowling, Esq., Clonsilla.

MOLONEY—May 17, at Thomastown, Tipperary, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. C.B. Mooney, coroner, eldest son of James Moloney, Esq., Gurdrum, aged 26 years.

MALONE—May 17, at his residence, The Hill, Malahide, John Malone, aged 22 years.

MCINTYRE—May 23, at her residence, 2 Green street, Dublin, Anne, wife of Patrick McIntyre.

MORRIS—At the residence of her brother, No. 116 Harold's cross, Dublin, Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Morris.

LOVE—At her residence, Molluskard, county Dublin, Bridget, widow of the late Thomas Love.

O'BRIEN—May 24, at his residence, Glebe Hill, Killooe, Jeremiah O'Brien, formerly of Ryninoh, county Tipperary, aged 72 years.

O'CONNOLLY—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, Michael M. F. O'Connell, late of 55 Great Brunswick street, 22 years, eldest son of Michael and Mary O'Connell, formerly of York street.

PHILLIPS—May 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Magauran, 109 Laocore road, London, W., after a few days' illness, of congestion of the lungs, Jonathan Adair Phillips, M.A., T.C.D., Barrister-at-Law, Dublin, aged 42 years.

PARKES—May 20, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, Mary Parkes, aged 17 years, daughter of the late William Parkes, Birmingham, granddaughter of the late William Condon, of Sironet, Tipperary.

ROUSE—May 17, at his residence, Opeagh, Philipstown, King's County, John Rouse, farmer.

TOWNSEND—May 20, at Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's cross, Dublin, Timothy Townsend.

YOUNG—May 20, at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, Jas. Young, ex-Sergeant-Major 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late John Young, Luccan.

M. V. Lubon's Specific No. 8. A POSITIVE CURE. A PAINLESS CURE. This is the Patent Age of New Invention. FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES. DISEASES OF MAN I. CURES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED & OLD MEN. Who are Broken Down from the Effects of Abuse, will find in No. 8 a Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, etc. Send your Address and 10c. in Stamps for Treatise in Book Form, on Diseases of Man. Address, M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St., Toronto, CAN. A MAN WITHOUT WISDOM LIVES IN A FOOL'S PARADISE. A PERMANENT CURE. CROSS GUARANTEED. A PLEASANT CURE. READ THE BIBLE.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Value of Keeping a Clean Farm—Keeping Down Thistles—Grubs on Cattle—General Notes.

A GOOD WAY TO PULVERIZE MANURE.

A while since in passing along the road we saw a farmer and his men engaged in pulverizing the cattle droppings on a meadow. The men were breaking up pieces and scattering them with a hoe as well as they could, while the farmer with a good sized bush, on the top of which he sat—a goodly sized man too—was contentedly riding over the field finishing the work.

We looked to see what was the effect and were somewhat surprised to notice how completely the manure was pulverized, and not only this, but it was brushed down close to the ground, where it would do the most good. We knew the brushing was good for this kind of work, and admired the thoughtfulness of the man in making it more effective in the manner described. He saved his own strength and did a good bit of work, simply by a little ingenuity.—[Ex.]

CLEAN UP THE FARM.

Allowing brush to grow in a pasture may be excusable, but there appears to be no excuse for allowing them to grow in mowing or cultivated fields. If there is anything that detracts from the appearance of a farm, it is having the sides by the walls and fences covered with a growth of weeds. We have been past farms where, in consequence of sprouts, bushes and weeds, it was almost impossible to even get a glimpse of the field it bordered, even though it was clear beyond. Where such cases exist there is need of reform, and there is no better season of the year in which to perform the labor of clearing away the nuisance than now. Old hedgerows can be cut down, the brush piled up and burned and the improvement in the looks of the field will more than pay for all the labor required. This condition in cultivated fields is quite frequently the result of negligence during the period of cultivation. It is hardly possible with the plow to break up the soil close to a fence or wall, and in fact too many instances this narrow strip is allowed to remain untouched during the entire period of cultivation, and is the very place where foul weeds will lodge and finally germinate, and we hardly ever had a field left in that way but that it became pretty well started with a foul growth of rank weeds or bushes. Although it requires a little extra labor at first to accomplish it, it is usually well to grub out from the fence, and especially so by the sides of walls, all that cannot be uprooted by the plough, so the entire surface of the field may be cultivated and kept clean. Then when hedgerows to be left to be out at some convenient season. There is yet more for the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine."—Germantown Telegraph.

GRUBS ON CATTLE.

As spring advances small lumps or tumors will be found on the backs of the cattle, and in such a large white grub will be found. These grubs are often called wolves and other local names, but they are really the larva of a large bot or gadfly which lays eggs in the skin, which it punctures or stings with its ovipositor. These flies torment the cattle in July or August; besides the holes are seriously damaged. A day may be well spent in destroying the grubs which are now nearly ready to emerge from the holes in the skin through which they breathe. By constantly squeezing the tumor they will be forced out, and killed; or a few drops of oil squeezed in from a squit will kill them.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING DOWN THISTLES.

The best way to keep down thistles is to cut them off as fast as they appear above the ground. No plant can endure such treatment and the thistle is no exception. They will in time become exhausted and die. The work must be done at the proper time, however, and must not be neglected, as a single plant, if allowed to grow, will cause extra work. The thistles must never be allowed to mature seed, and if the tops are kept down the roots will be given extra duty and left to spread. Persistent warfare, however, is necessary.

SHEEP IN PASTURE.

One great good from sheep in the common pasture is the keeping of weeds, the sheep eating the tops off before going to seed. Already we hear of trouble in pasture for dairy cows, the weeds coming in so thick as to give bad favor to butter. Sheep will in a great measure remedy this. We would like to see more of our intelligent farmers keep sheep. It always pays.—Rural Home.

DISEASE IN THE HOE.

The New York Press says:—The hog is the most susceptible of all the animals of the farm to disease, and therefore demands constant care, which should especially not be remitted at this season of the year. The prevalence of disease commonly classed as cholera, and the great fatality caused by it, should be sufficient inducement to the greatest care at all seasons.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Throw your onion seed into water and see that which sinks.

The sure way to break a hen from egg eating is to cut off her head.

Pine peach trees in the spring, after the cold, freezing weather is over.

Food that is calculated to fatten an animal rapidly should be used sparingly.

Put at the head of your herd, address an exchange, a pure-blood bull of dairy type.

Mich ears should be observed in all ways keeping seed-corn perfectly dry during storage.

Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

Grade up all approaches to the barn and outhouses if you wish to avoid slush. Open all ditches and afford easy opportunity for the surface water to flow away.

Chickens should not be expected to take the place of grain. It is a good feed for

Sad Drowning Accident at Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 12.—A sad accident occurred on the river here about half-past five o'clock this evening. The up Quebec line steamer Montreal, when opposite Sillery, struck the small tug steamer L. N. G. on the port quarter, and she almost immediately sank. Mr. Wheeler, of the Custom House, was on board with his young daughter and a young friend named Rogers. The lady was drowned and the gentlemen rescued with difficulty, Wheeler being saved by a passenger of the Montreal boat, who gallantly jumped out of the wheel-house by diving. The young man Rogers was rescued by Capt. Clark, of the tug Jessie R. Souter. They are both much hurt, and their escape is almost miraculous. The Montreal received little or no damage, and continued on to Montreal. The lady was but seventeen years of age, and had only today come from college for her summer vacation. It seems the accident occurred through the Montreal boat sheering in towards shore to avoid two steamships which were passing down.

BIRTH.

HIGGINS.—At Chicago, Ill., on the 3rd of June, the wife of J. O. Higgins, of a daughter.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N. Y.

THE PATRON OF THINGS LOST.

The Feast of St. Anthony of Padua Celebrated on Thursday Last.

St. Anthony of Padua was born in the year 1155, in Lisbon, Portugal. His parents were virtuous, wealthy and of noble birth. Ferdinand was the name given to the saint in baptism, which was changed to Anthony when he became a Franciscan. His father wished him to choose the profession of arms, but Ferdinand had no military ambition, and preferred nothing better than prayer, study and retirement. He began the higher course of studies under the Canon of St. Augustine, devoting himself to the study of rhetoric, philosophy, and theology with great enthusiasm and wonderful success in the monastery of the Holy Cross near Coimbra. In the year 1220 the mangled bodies of three martyred Franciscans, victims of the fierce fanaticism of the Moors, were brought to Coimbra. Ferdinand felt an ardent longing spring up in his heart to become a Franciscan, and, if God willed it, meet a death similar to theirs. He applied for admission to the order of St. Francis, and was received into the Franciscan Monastery of St. Anthony, near Coimbra. At his own request, he was appointed assistant in the African Missions, but so sorely had he landed on the coast of Africa, when he was laid down by a local intermittent fever, which wasted his strength and confined him to a sick bed, till the tide of life seemed slowly ebbing away. He was obliged to return to his native country, and was brought on board of a ship about to sail for Portugal, and contrary winds sprang up and forced it to put in at Messina, in Sicily. The fresh sea breeze had expelled the fever from his system and left him convalescent, but without strength. He disembarked with the others.

When on shore Anthony learned that St. Francis was then holding a chapter of the Order at Ascoli, and the wish to see the Holy Founder determined him to go thither. He journeyed toward Ascoli, and conversed with St. Francis, and obtained permission to remain in Italy. Carefully concealing his intellectual gifts and scholarly education he applied in vain to several Superiors to attach him to their communities, until at last the Guardian of St. Paul's Monastery near Botogna consented to receive him, and appointed him to assist in the kitchen. His abilities and great learning would have remained hidden forever, had not Providence directed otherwise. When he had been nearly two years in the kitchen, some members of the Monastery, including Anthony, were sent to Forli, and for a few days occupied the same Monastery with the Dominicans. One night, afterwards, it was suggested that some one of their number should preach. All declined, on the ground of want of preparation. Last of all, Anthony was asked, but he promptly declined. To his utter astonishment, his superior commanded him under obedience to preach as best as he could. A text of Scripture was assigned to him, and he rose to speak. The first few sentences were spoken slowly, spoken as if he were gradually collecting his thoughts, or hesitating to tear off the mask that had hitherto concealed his learning. Then his voice rose clear, firm, and gracefully modulated, till he seemed no longer the same man. Quotations most happily chosen from all parts of the Church succeeded like an army in close array one upon another. His hearers sat surprised, spellbound; they had all heard other orators, but never any to compare with him; they felt his superiority, and that they were mere disciples listening to the voice of a master.

St. Francis heard with delight of this great treasure hidden and discovered within his Order. He wrote to him, appointing him to teach theology. He taught theology with great success, but gradually he abandoned the lecture room to devote himself more immediately to the conversion of sinners, making his home principally at Padua. When St. Anthony first went to the latter place, there was no Franciscan Convent in the city, and the nearest was in Areolla, over a mile from Padua. It was extremely inconvenient for Anthony to go to Areolla every day, as his labors, both in the pulpit and in the confessional, were often protracted to a late hour in the night. With the permission of his superior, he took up his abode, on such occasions, at the house of Count Tisco, a man of great piety and devoted to our Saint. The Count set apart a room in the house for Anthony; a secluded room, such as Anthony loved, where he would be least likely to be disturbed by visitors. One day, when the Count happened to be near the room, he was surprised to see the streams of light issuing from it, and looking in, he beheld Anthony with a little child in his arms, whom he lovingly caressed. Rays of divine light surrounded the head of the lovely child, and while the Count was still gazing full of awe and wonder, the vision disappeared. Anthony, recognizing he had been observed, begged the Count not to mention to anyone what he had seen, and the latter faithfully kept the secret during the Saint's life, but considered himself at liberty to reveal it after Anthony's death. This is the incident referred to in all the Saint's pictures.

The fruits of St. Anthony's missionary labors were wonderful. He preached usually in large Cathedrals or in the open fields, because the mere intimation that he was about to preach drew thousands to the place. In the villages which he entered on his rounds of apostolic labor, all work was suspended for the day. The tradesman would lay aside his

tools, with his task unfinished; the farmer would unyoke his oxen, with his field half ploughed; the aged and the young, rich and poor, would leave business or pleasure to listen with wonder and delight to this orator Franciscan, whose nature had made an orator and the grace of God a saint. Wherever he went, old fevers were healed, scoundrels surprised or fearfully rebuked, justice and mercy taught towards the poor, till even men were seen to relax their grasp on their ill-gotten wealth and make restitution of their dishonest gains. God, at the same time, wrought many miracles through the saint. He everywhere healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and hearing and speech to the deaf and the dumb.

St. Anthony, when in Rome, preached before the Pope and the Sacred College, and with such effect, that His Holiness, speaking of him afterwards to the Cardinal, called him the "Ark of the Covenant," meaning thereby that his mind was a storehouse of sacred learning and profound knowledge of the Scriptures.

Leaving Rome, St. Anthony retired to Mt. Alverne, the wild, precipitous mountains, where St. Francis had received the sacred stigmata. There he passed from two to three months, the happiest of his life, and it was with feelings of deep regret that he left its peace and solitude to preach the Lent in Padua. After Easter he retired to Campo San Pietro, nine miles from Padua, where there was a small Franciscan Convent. His health and strength had failed. His brethren thought it the result of overwork to be got rid of by rest, but he knew and said it was the advancing shadow of death. When the malady increased, he asked to be taken back to his convent in Padua. He was carried in a litter and on hearing of his approach, the whole city went forth to meet him. Further progress was found impossible, and he was taken to a convent near by, within the suburbs of the city. Next morning he confessed and communicated, and, soon after, his face lit up and his eyes sparkled with delight. In answer to a question, he replied: "Brethren, I see the Lord." After receiving Extreme Unction and joining in the recital of the seven penitential psalms and the sacred hymns to the Blessed Virgin "O Gloria Domini," he calmly expired on the 13th of June 1231. At the moment of his death hundreds of children went forth into the streets, of their own accord, and shouted aloud: "The Saint is dead! St. Anthony is dead!"

After his death, so many miracles were wrought through the intercession of St. Anthony, that he was canonized the following year. Thirty-two years after his death, a stately church was erected under his invocation in Padua, and his remains were translated thither. St. Bonaventure, who was present on the occasion, tells us, that, while the flesh of the body was all consumed, the tongue was incorrupt, fresh and ruddy as in life. Can we wonder that the tongue was preserved from corruption when eloquence had so often proclaimed the glory of God and saved thousands of souls from eternal ruin? The obsequies of the tomb is a marvel of its kind—gorgeous splendor surrounds the grave of this poor son of St. Francis; this humble saint who loved above all things to be hidden and unknown, but whom art, genius and religion delight to honor.

Bad Associates.

The old saying that "evil communications corrupt good manners" says the Baltimore Sun gives but feeble expression to the dangers attending bad associations and familiarity with bad associates. The corrupting influence extends to something more important than manners—to character—and even where they fail to corrupt they may do injury to reputation, which should be "the immediate jewel" of every man and woman's soul. Bad associates, however, come in many different forms and the most insidious and dangerous of all is the hypocrite and liar, free, as he may be for a time, of other offenses. People of repute and honesty, who would be chary about associating with one who was rollicking or fast or who drank occasionally to excess, sometimes fall to recognize that the hypocrite and liar has a potentiality for evil from which the wild young fellow who drinks too much may be entirely free. The liar, no matter what his standing in society may be, is corrupted in his moral nature, and, if not past redemption, is so diseased that he should be shunned as one afflicted with leprosy. No pure-minded, honest person can afford to associate with the hypocrite and liar. He may not corrupt in the sense of leading his companions to double dealing and falsification, but association with such an one may bring loss of reputation through his own wicked utterances. There is too much tolerance of those who are known to be hypocrites, and proved to be liars, yet who maintain social standing because they have not been convicted of what are esteemed graver offenses. Men do not become great criminals at once and continue contaminating pure society. They maintain their reputations fairly well until they commit some recognized offense or crime, but after that their opportunities for contaminating others, weaker and more innocent than themselves are in large measure lost. The pure-minded and honest who know them have no need to be warned against associating with the swindler, the thief of criminals of deeper dye. Men of this kind are ostracized thereafter by their kind. The warning needs to be given, however, against men who have within them the potentiality of becoming such criminals and ostentatious; and these are the hypocrites and liars whose lack of moral sense shows them to be capable of great wrongs and crimes, and whose course in life may be determined by their needs or their opportunities.—These are the bad associates to be found in every rank and walk of life, whose offenses, trivial though they may seem to be in themselves, should be taken as signal warnings that they are morally corrupt. The temptations to apply to every man is this: "Is he true and honest? If he is, whatever his faults may be, they are capable of correction. If he is not true, not honest, beware of him, for his apparent virtues may be the vilest sham, and he has within his moral nature a cancerous fault whose corrupting influence no one can measure. There should be no kindly tolerance of the liar; he should be made to feel the indignation of every honest person whose ear he abuses and be cut off from association with those who desire to be true and to maintain their good characters and reputations. If his fault be not inbred, but rather the result of bad habit, such treatment may bring about his reform; if it proceed from a radical fault of the moral nature, the sooner association with him is broken off the better, for the hypocrite and liar is capable of working much mischief merely by his evil tongue. He could not be as he is and have a heart controlled by love or a mind guided by a sense of gratitude or even simple justice. He is, therefore, capable of any malice that may be suggested by his evil thoughts; and no tender feeling can be counted upon to restrain one who is a hypocrite and whose feeling may be feigned. To associate with such an one is to place reputation, if not character, at his mercy. Evil communications with such a subject may do infinitely worse mischief than the corruption of good

manner. Association with him exposes his friends and acquaintances to his malicious tongue, to the injury, it may be, of their reputations. It does worse than this; it helps to give him a standing reputation among strangers without which he would more quickly fall to his proper level. There are many advantages that come with refinement of social usage, but tolerance of a hypocrite and liar is not to be counted among them. Society would suffer less from a sacrifice of politeness than it would gain by outspoken denunciation of those who bear false witness against their neighbors. But the main thing for the individual to keep in mind is that the evil associates whom he should avoid are those who are untruthful and hypocritical. There is no depth of meanness and depravity to which they may not fall whose moral natures are so infected that they can, with unblinking face, live in the lie. It is before they fall that they should be shunned as evil associates and breeders of mischief to reputation if not to character.

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS.

Information Obtained from Old Women in Countries Near and Far.

The funeral procession must not cross a river. The last name a dying person calls is the next to follow. A dish-cloth hung on a door-knob is a sign of death in a family. The corpse must not pass twice over any part of the same road. To dance on the ground indicates disaster or death within a year. Whoever works on a sick person's dress he or she die within a year. If a hoe be carried through a house some one will die before the year is out. If thirteen sit at a table the one who rises first will not live through the year. The person on whom the eyes of a dying person last rest will be the first to die. Whoever counts the carriages at a passing funeral will die within the year. To break a looking-glass is a sign of death in the family before the year closes. If three persons look at the same time into a mirror one will die within the year. The clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill luck. If one dies, and no rigor mortis ensues, it indicates a speedy second death in the family. If a hearse is drawn by two white horses death in the neighborhood will occur in a month. It is unlucky in a funeral for those present to re-pass the house where death has occurred. If rain falls on a new made grave there will be another death in the family within the year. If the grave is left open over Sunday another death will occur before the Sunday following. To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday will bring death in the family before the year is out. It is unlucky to pass through a funeral, either between the carriages or the files of mourners on foot. If rain falls into an open grave another burial in the cemetery will occur within three days. A funeral entering a church before the mourners means death to some of the entering party. To put on a bonnet or hat of one in mourning is the sign that you will wear one before the year is out. If any one comes to a funeral after the procession starts another death will occur in the same house. In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die. If, during a sickness, a pair of shears be dropped in such a manner that the point sticks into the floor, it indicates the death of the sick person. When a woman who has been sewing puts her thumb on the table as she sits down to eat, it is a sign that she will be left a widow if she marries. A common saying in England is: "Happy is the corpse the rain falls on." This belief exists also in the United States. Thus it is said that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead has gone to Heaven.

Purity of Wedding Rings.

What is a wedding-ring? It is a pledge of affection—a symbol of marriage—a cherished possession. But what characterizes it? Many people have been much surprised to learn by the decision in a recent case that there is some legal standard of purity for a wedding-ring. We all know that the usual fineness of a wedding-ring is 22 carats—only two parts of alloy being put in, that being necessary to enable the gold to be worked. When the ring is put on a young maiden's finger, it is lovingly hoped that she may live to wear it for many years. Therefore, the gold of which it is made is as fine as possible, so that it may wear the same in colour and brightness all through, till the tiny thread that hangs on the aged matron's finger, though worn away like her years and her strength, is still as bright as her honour, as pure as her tried and tested love. Yet, for practical and sentimental reasons alike, a wedding-ring should be of the finest gold possible. But the jewel-merchants have been fined for selling plain gold rings containing a large proportion of alloy was, probably as much taken by surprise as most of the general public at the discovery that there was any standard fineness for wedding-rings.

A Land Without Laughter.

The Irish have been described by novelists and travelers as a light-hearted and rollicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil-may-care race of folks, equally ready to dance or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Ireland a sad and despondent people; care-worn, broken-hearted, and shrouded in gloom. Never once in the hundreds of cabins that I entered—never once did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of a merry voice. Old men and boys, old women and girls—young men and maidens—all were grave and sad and every honest-looking as if the plague of the firstborn had smitten it that day. Rachel, weeping for her children, who had passed unnoticed among these warm-hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed, they would only have said, "She is one of us." A home without a child is cheerless enough; but here is a whole region without a child's laugh in it. Cabins full of children, and no boisterous glee! No need to tell these youngsters to be quiet. The famine has tamed their restless spirits, and they crowd around a bit of peat fire without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin.—Redpath's Ireland Letters to N. Y. Tribune.

Priests Have Rights.

Hitherto, priests have been next door to outlaws in Austria, says the London Observer at least as far as the libel law is concerned.

No paper dare make any attack on the private character of a layman, but there is a general notion that when such attacks are directed against a priest, they may be made with perfect impunity. This has now become an exploded notion, thanks to the action taken by Father Eichhorn, who is parish priest at Floridefeld, and also represents that place in the Austrian Parliament. Some time ago the *Austrian Zeitung* made an attack upon his character, stating among other things: "A man of this description has no business to sit in Parliament. It is a known thing that at one time he got into trouble for having committed high treason by insulting the person of the Emperor."

Father Eichhorn forthwith brought an action against the editor and printer of the paper, both of whom declared that the statement had been made to them by a school teacher residing in Galicia. This man was in due course put on his trial before a Vienna jury, found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, "sharpened" by several fast-days. This being the first time a Catholic priest has emerged victoriously from an action for libel, a wholesome terror has been struck into the equal souls of the vile wretches who earn their living by throwing mud at and traducing the characters of respectable people.

Starvation Wages.

After a careful investigation the New York Sun concludes that forty thousand working women in that city are receiving wages so low that they are compelled to accept charity or starve. Such a condition in a country calling itself civilized, much less Christian, is too infamous to require comment. Speculators rolling in ill-gotten millions, and delicate women denied enough return for their toil to ward off starvation—does humanity bear a blacker blot even among barbarians? Yet this is only one instance, and still the number of similar cases is increasing. It is unreasonable to look for the flashing of the lightning of popular wrath and the crashing of the thunders of the indignation of the people.—N. W. Chronicle.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new Type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factums, Bonds and Insurance Supplies. Country orders promptly attended to. J. P. WHELAN & Co., Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—A few sales have been made during the week for shipment to Quebec at \$4.50 for straight rollers; but this is the only outside demand reported. The local trade, however, has improved somewhat and a fair volume of business has transpired at prices which have ruled in favor of buyers. In spite of the closing down of a number of Ontario mills, the offerings from Western millers do not diminish. Stocks here consist chiefly of sack flour, the supply in barrels being very light compared with that of former years at this time. The market on the whole is a tame and decidedly waiting one, with prices very irregular. We quote: Patent, winter, \$5.00 to 5.50; Straight roller, \$4.50 to 4.75; Extra, 4.25 to 4.45; Superfine, \$3.85 to 4.00. Out down Superfine, \$3.45 to 3.50; City Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to 5.75; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to 5.50; Ontario bakers, extra, \$2.10 to 2.35; Superfine bakers, \$1.50 to 2.00. OATMEAL, &c.—Western meal is in liberal supply, and some "cutting" has been going on. We quote bakers at \$1.70 to \$2 for ordinary, and \$1.85 to \$2.10 for granulated. BRAN, &c.—Very little change has taken place in this market during the week. We quote bran \$1.50 to \$1.50 for car lots, with higher prices for small quantities. Shorts \$1.50 to \$1.50, and mullie \$1.80 to \$2.20. A car of bran was offered at \$1.10, but the quality was not choice. WHEAT.—The market here is very unsettled, and although sales of Manitoba No. 1 and 2 hard are reported here at very low prices they only refer to a few car lots, round quantities being almost impossible to obtain. We know of a buyer in this market who is anxious to get a round quantity of No. 1 to fill contracts, and he informs us that he does not know where it can be had. The market for No. 2 hard is quiet, but millers would take hold at \$1.00 here and there they cannot get the stuff in round lots at that figure. Prices are therefore more or less nominal. A lot of 4,000 bushels of No. 2 hard was sold at \$1.00 in elevator here. CORN.—Some large sales of corn have recently been made for shipment from Chicago to British ports via Montreal, on account of both Montreal and Chicago shippers, on the basis of 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c here in bond. Duty paid corn is quoted at 50c to 51c. PEAS.—The market here is steady, with sales of car lots at 70c to 75c, equal to 71c at float. OATS.—The market continues easy under liberal offerings. A round lot was offered at 30c, but as the best bid was 29c it will be put into store. We quote 23c to 24c as offered. BARLEY.—The sales of 12,000 bushels is reported at 46c per bushel, the quality being good, and we quote 46c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are nominal at about 10c per lb. MALT.—Montreal malt 70c to 85c per bushel. SWEET.—Market dull; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8 1/2c to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Dealers report a fair volume of business during the week. Montreal short cut mess pork is getting scarce and sales have been made at 15c within the past few days to 15 1/2c out of town orders. Round lots of world of course be shaded. A fair business has transpired in Chicago lard at \$1.24 to \$1.25 per barrel of 20 pounds. There is very little Canadian lard in the market. In smoked meats a fair amount of business has been put through, especially in hams, which have been sold at 11c in round lots. Tallow is quiet but steady. Canada short cut mess pork, per cwt, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Mess pork, Western, per cwt, \$14.75; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c to 10 1/2c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Under accumulating supplies and slow enquiry, the butter market is in a very weak and unsettled condition. Creamery is quoted at 18c to 19c, but at these figures there is very little actual business reported. In Western dairy, a lot of 200 packages was said to have been offered at 13c. A nice fresh lot

of Eastern Townships was sold at 17c. The impression prevails amongst our leading dealers and shippers that there will be very little business until prices recede materially. Creamery, 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Brockville, 16c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; Rolls, 14c to 16c. CHEESE.—The market has apparently assumed a firmer temper since last report, sales for this week's shipment having been made at 8 1/2c to 9c for finest white, with 9c to 9 1/2c paid for a few exceptionally fine lots of colored. Grades somewhat lower in quality have been made at 8c to 8 1/2c, although one lot claimed to be finest white was sold at 8 1/2c. The chief interest will centre in the result of the sales at Brockville and Belleville to-day, which we expect will be known before we go to press. A heavy make is said to be in progress in the principal cheese sections, and large offerings are expected at both Boards. The public bids advanced 6d yesterday to 45c, which should have a stiffening effect in the country. Private advices state that parties are offering to contract the June make at 9c to 9 1/2c in the country, but whether this is a bluff game or not it is difficult to say. The shipments this week from Montreal are only 25,000 boxes, against 34,000 boxes for the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 11,000 boxes, which is somewhat of a surprise. The Belleville market was received with sales at 9 1/2c to 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is steady with sales of round lots reported at both 18c and 19c. The demand continues good owing to excellent quality of receipts which meet with pretty ready sale. HONEY.—Market is quiet at \$1.15 to \$1.60 as to quantity and quality. HONEY.—We quote extracted 10c to 12c; honey in comb 10c to 14c. MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Maple syrup, 5 1/2c to 4c per lb in wood. Sugar, 6c to 7 1/2c. HOPS.—Market dull. We quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canadian, 19c to 20c; medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 9c. HAY.—Car lots \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 1, smaller lots bringing higher figures. No. 2, \$11 to \$12. A good shipping demand is reported. APPLES.—The market continues dull, prices ranging from \$3.85 to \$3.87 per 100 lbs for first lots. FRUITS, &c. ORANGES.—The market is steady under a good demand, with sales of cases of Valencia at \$7.50 to \$8.50; boxes \$4.50; half boxes fancy fruit \$3.75; ordinary do \$2.00 to \$2.25. LEMONS.—We quote \$3.50 to \$4.50 per box as to quality. STRAWBERRIES.—Arrivals have been fair but the quality of some of the fruit was very poor, and prices have arranged all the way from 7c up to 25c as to quantity and quality. To-day the supply was very light and sales were made at 22c to 30c per quart. The average prices have been about 12c to 16c. BANANAS.—The demand is slow. Sales are reported at 7c to \$1.25 per bunch for red and yellow. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Sales of apples in half crates have been made at \$2.50. California cherries in 10 lb boxes, \$2.50. Peaches \$2.50, and plums \$2.50. COCONUTS.—Market unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100. PINEAPPLES.—At 8c to 20c each. ONIONS.—Bermond onions have sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate. CORN.—In better demand with sales of round lots at 50c in cars. Smaller lots, 60c to 75c per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The market is strong for both raw and refined, at a 1/2c to 3/4c advance all round. Barbadoes molasses is also firm at 46c, some holders asking 46c. CRACKED CORN.—The chief business is in dry codfish, which is quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Sea trout at \$3.50 to \$4.00. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbis. FISH OILS.—Steam refined seal oil steady at 42c to 43c. Cod oil firm at 38c to 40c for New foundland, 35c to 37c for Gaspe, and 33c to 35c for Halifax. Cod liver oil 70c for Newfoundland and \$1.10 for Norway.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 15th were as follows:—140; left over from previous week, 18; total for week, 158; shipped during week, 130; sales for week, 9; left for city, 9; on hand for sale, 100—158. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per C. T. R., ex-S.S. Concordia, 2 horses and 6 ponies consigned to J. S. Bell, at Morrisburg, Ind. Trade at these stables during the week was quiet. We have on hand for sale 10 very fine workers and drivers with two car loads to arrive on Monday.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending June 15th, 1899, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 1423 62 237 Over from last week, 115 60 20 Total for week, 1538 122 245 237 Left on hand, 388 150 100 Total exports for week 2250 100 100 previous week 3207 231 100 Our receipts of cattle fell considerably short of last week, owing probably to the bad reports from the other side, still there has been a fair trade and little change in values either in export or butcher's stock. The market being well supplied mostly with inferior stock. Short supply of sheep. Hogs quiet, choice lots bringing 5 1/2c. We quote the following as being fair values:—Export, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers good, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers Med., 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3 1/2c; Sheep, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; Hogs, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; Calves, 2c to 3c.

Crop Prospects.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 16.—The first crop bulletin of the province has just been issued, and gives most favorable reports from all parts of the country. Seeding was general throughout the province on April 1st. Rain was needed at some places and high winds did little damage, but wheat crops suffered no injury. The condition of hay meadows and pastures on June 1st was better than previous years. Butter and cheese making promises to be carried on with greater energy than ever. A large number of factories are being established. The condition of live stock generally on June 1st was the best in a number of years, owing largely to a mild winter and the early date at which grass became sufficient for feeding. The total number in the province is 45,745; cattle, 148,209; sheep, 31,341; pigs, 15,744. Quantities of land which are being summer fallowed are greatly increasing. Total area prepared for crop this year is 893,492 acres, compared with 636,295 in 1897. Total area under wheat, 623,245 acres, being an increase of 191,111 over 1897. There are 218,744 acres in oats, an increase of 63,569; the barley acreage is 50,238, an increase of 24,123 acres. A larger area of flax is reported than ever, there being 13,333 acres under crop, against 8,539 in 1897. There are 11,941 acres in potatoes, being an increase of 1,150 over 1897. An encouraging increase is shown in area of roots. A computation of reports from 500 correspondents give a most gratifying condition of crops.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DAME HERMINE DESJARDINS, (widow) of property of THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to these presents, Plaintiff, vs. THE ASSOCIATED DELAGES, (the same place), Defendant. An action for separation as to property and for the division of the same, instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 18th June, 1899. J. J. BEAUBOAMP, Atty. for Plaintiff.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Best dress goods sold at price of Medium dress goods at S. Carsley's. Great demand at S. Carsley's for black Italian wearproof silk, best silk to wear. Now showing at remarkably low prices, high class dress goods in all the leading shades, at S. Carsley's. Important note.—The reason S. Carsley's costume trade keeps increasing every season is because they always show the latest novelties and largest variety at lowest prices. Mail Orders always give Satisfaction.

SILKS. SILKS. SILK. SILKS WHEN PURCHASING A SILK DRESS ASK FOR SILKS "ITALIAN WEARPROOF" IT WILL NOT OUT NOR WEAR SHINY. SILKS BEAUTIFUL FOR DRAPING PRICE REASONABLE ALL SILKS REMNANTS GREATLY REDUCED. S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders receive immediate attention.

MANTLES MANTLES GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED IN MANTLES OF EVERY STYLE. S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders satisfactorily filled.

BLACK GOODS GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! GOODS GOODS GOODS The Right Place To Go For Choice Dress Goods In Large Variety And At Moderate Prices. S. Carsley's.

Extensive alterations have just been made in the Millinery Department, and judging from what the customers say, it is without doubt the finest millinery show room in the Dominion. Ladies should call and inspect the largest and best assorted stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets ever shown in Canada. S. CARSLEY'S.

TASTE FOR MILLINERY TASTE FOR MILLINERY TASTE FOR MILLINERY

Having secured the services of a first-class Milliner, ladies can depend on having their Hats and Bonnets trimmed with taste and elegance and turned out in a style never before equalled in Canada. S. CARSLEY.

Trimmed Seaside Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Picnic Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Rustic Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Boating Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Country Hats, \$1.00. Trimmed Shade Hats, \$1.00.

A full and splendid assortment of Summer Hats. S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

ROSES, ROSES, ROSES, ROSES. FERNS, FERNS, FERNS, FERNS. GRASSES, GRASSES, GRASSES. VIOLETS, VIOLETS, VIOLETS. PANSIES, PANSIES, PANSIES.

The finest assortment of Flowers for Hat Trimmings and evening wear can be seen at S. CARSLEY'S.

CORTICELLI Sewing Silks and Twists are the best for all use. With smooth even thread and bright color, a fine finish, they deserve the reputation they are rapidly acquiring in this market. An equal to Corticelli, the Florence Kingmill Silk is also the best Silk for that purpose, and will give you one for trial. REMEMBER, FLORENCE.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON. Clapperton's Sewing Cotton is ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the pool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

S. CARSLEY'S. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.