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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6. 1888.

PRICE. · · FIVE CENTS

WALT WHITMAN'S HYMN TO DEATH. The edit it of the Fortnightly Review still con-The edit of the Formignuy Estrew still continues to request eminent men of letters to give him what is their jadgment are the finest passing what is their jadgment are the finest passing with their passing which will be the finest passing with their passing with the pass of Asia, "sends Walt Whitman's magnificent and Asia," sends Walt Whitman's magnificent "Ardress to Death." As this poem is less known than it deserves, we give it below for the benefit of trust of our readers who may be unbenefit of trust of our readers who may be unbenefit of trust of our readers who may be unqualiar with its singular beauty :-

Come rovely and soothing Death, Undulate round the world, serenely arriving, ar-

riving,
In the day, in the night, to all, to each
Sooner or later, delicate Death.

Praised be the fathornless universe, For hie and j.y., and for objects and knowledge curious:
And for love, sweet love, -- But praise! O praise and praise For the sure unwinding arms of cool-enfolding

Dark mother, alw.y- gliding near, with soft Have note chanted for thee a chant of fullest Then I chant it for thee I glory thee above all; I bring then a song that, when thou must in-deed come, come unfalteringly.

Approach encompassing Death-strong deliveress! When it is so - when thou hast taken them, I joyously sing the dead,
Lost in the loving, flucting ocean of thee,
Sared in the flood of thy bliss, O Death!

From thee to me glad serenades.

Dances for thee I propose, saluting thee—adornments and feastings for thee;

And the sights of the open landscape, and the high-spread sky are htting,

And life and the fields and the huge and thoughtful night.

The night in silence under many a star; The ocean shore, and the busky whispering wave, whose voice I know; And the soul turning to thee, O vast and well-veiled Death, And the bidy gratefully nestling close to thee.

Over the tree-tops I float thee a song! Over the rising and sinking waves—over the myrial fields and prairies wide;
Over the dense-pycked cities all, and the teeming wharves and ways,
[float this coral, with joy to thee, U Death!

ORDINATIONS.

Oddai List of Those Ordained by Archbishop Fabre.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has just made following ordinations at the Grand

-Messrs, J. B. Bonin, O. D. Bour-Tonsure — Messrs. J. B. Bonin, O. D. Bourdeau, J. Coallier, O. F. Lagace, J. G. Bastien, G. A. Fonrouge, E. J. Laurencelle, L. E. Perrin, A. J. Prefontaine, Montreal; W. F. Kiely, R. McInnis, Antigonish; C. B. Lechtenberg, G. H. Luehrsmann, Dubuque; J. J. Donnelly, Hamilton; J. J. Egan, Hartford; P. McCabe, P. J. Quinlan, London; E. A. Dorgan, Manchester; M. W. Holland, Oxdensburg; D. J. Scollard, Peterborough; P. A. Gilberton, Santa Fe; M. J. Ahern, L. J. Caisse, J. J. Farrell, J. A. Fitzerald, H. Ham. isie, J. J. Farrell, J. A. Fitzgerald, H. Hamaisse, J. J. Raffell, J. A. Fitzgerald, H. Hamin, P. J. Lyons, C. A. Sullivan, Springfield; 7. F. Farrell, Brooklyn; F. J. Berhorst, E. A. efebvre, Grand Rapids; J. E Clark, M. P. IcCarthy, P. J. McGioney, Hartford; R. J. otter, Ogdensburg; E. J. Labroese, Ottawa; S. Kelley, Peoria; J. J. McGinnia, Portad. H. C. Pouget, Santa Fa. W. H. Admin. J.J. Bell, W. Fallon, M. J. Leonard, Spring-field; N. J. Desaulniers, Three Rivers; J. A. Bradshaw, Manchester; A. J. Larcheveque,

Miner Orders -Messes, E. J. Brien, J. W. Brophy, L. I. Callaghae, A. L. Deguay, J. H. Forbes, U. J. Geoffrion, A. R. Giroux, U. J. Lafontaine, A. A. Larue, Montreal; A. E. Montbouquet e, Antigonish: E. P. Wallace, Chatham; P. Haley, Hamilton; P. A. Lajoie, Nicolet; W. R. Hogan, C. J. O'Reilly, Oregon City; D. E. Doran, M. J. Owens, M. Roberge, Providence; W. F. Hartigan, Springfield; T. V. Bassalva, Marcouette.

V. Dassylva, Marquette.
Sul-Dacons.—Messrs. J. D. Gécyre, G. J.
Lajeunesse, J. A. Reid, H. J. Brien-Desrochers,
J. O. Duchesneau, M. J. Jolicœur, Montreal;
A. Beausoleil, Ottawa; M. Sullivan, Dubuque;
N. N. Poulm. J. Schrembs, Grand Rapids; H. J. Coté, J. J. Hinchy, Hamilton; J. Mugan, London; J. D. Desmond, A. H. Lessard, Man-chester; J. J. Tetreau, Nicolet; J. E. Brady, G. F. Maguire, Providence; L. de G. Leblanc, St. John, New Brunswick; L. J. Achim, J. A. Harley, Springfield; J. B. Choiniere, T. Decary, W. Kelly, C.S.C.

Decary, W. Melsy, C.S.C.

Decary, W. Boissonneault, L.

J. Roux, Montreal; P. J. Long, Burlington; J. J. McDonald, Charlottetown; W. T. Donohue, H. C. Eckart, Dubuque; B. W. Goossens, Grand Rapide; R. E. Brady, A. P. McIntosh, Hamilton; G. F. Marstell, Manchester. Priesthood-Rev. N. Jacques and C. Morrill,

The following ordinations have just been nade at the Normal school, Sherbrooke street: Tonsure and Minor Orders—Messra, L. Charton, A. Couture, F. Robichaud, I. R. Mc-Donald, J. Coffee, J. Grenier, N. Paré, N. Quirk, D. Dumesnil, E. Guilbeau, all of the

Sub Deacon—T. V. Dassylva, of Marquette.

Diacon—Messra. H. J. Brien dii Desroches,

Montreal; A. Beausoleil, Ottawa.

Pricathood—Rev. Messrs. R. E. Erady and

A. P. Moltach Limitan. P. McIntosh, Hamilton.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The estcemed Pastor of St. Mary's Parish, Rev. J. J. Salmon, was made the receipient, last Sunday, of a valuable gift and beautiful address, on the occasion of the anniversary of bis birthday. The happy event had been looked forwarded to with pleasing anticipations by all the parishoners, and especially by the members of the Young Ladies' Society of the Children of Mary, who were busy during the last week in Mary, who were busy during the last week in Meparing an agreeable surprise for the Rev. Rentlemen on the auspicious day. Several invitations had been sent to the Rev. Father's

of Ottawa, Donnelly of St. Anthony's, O'Donnell and Hennessey of St. Mary's, Dr. Gaherty, Mesers. Wade, Cuddy, Smith and Prof. Rier Messrs. Wade, Cuddy, Smith and Prof. Kierdon, and, all being seated, the programme of the evening commenced. The arrangements were under the management of a most efficient committee, the following ladies forming the axecutive: Misses Cronin, Rooney, McDonald, Gayuor, McHugh, McCallum, Sutherland, Purcel, and Harvey,

The principal feature of the celebration was the presentation of a handsome parlor seat of six

the presentation of a handsome parler set of six pieces, mounted in walnut, and finished with green and red brocaded velvet. This valuable rift was accompanied by an illuminated address in verse, consisting of a few expressive lines en-grossed on silk as follows: To our Beloved Pastor.

Your birthday comes on the wings of dawn; may it bring blessings a thousandfold For every joy that has been with rawn, And leave behind it a trace of g ld!

These choice lines were read by Miss Suther-These choice lines were read by Miss Suther-land and were accompanied by a beautiful bou-quet of flowers, presented on behalf of the young ladies by Miss Cronin Musical selec-tions were then given by Misses O'Neil, Lun-ney, Perkins, and Miss Alice Herbert, of Point St. Charles. An intermission followed, during which ice cream and cake were liberally served to the large number present, the young ladies of the parish doing the honors with hospitable grace and in a manner worthy of their proverbial generosity.

The musical programme was then resumed by a committee of gentlemen, assisted by Professor McGuirk, of St. Anthonys Church choir, who kindly consented to act as accompanist on the pinano. Several songs were excellently rendered by Mesars. Harkins, W. Smith, and C. Brady, of St. Mary's choir, all of which were deservedly

Rev. Father Salmon then rose, and, in eloquent words, expressed his gratitude toward tho e who had made him the recipient of such a valuable testimonial of their good wishes. He referred to the dignity of Christian womanhood as compared with that of the sex in ancient times, and even in pagan countries of the present day. His fine address was replete with salutory counsel and practical advice to his centle. Rev. Father Salmon then rose, and, in elotory counsel and practical advice to his gentle hearers, and was also a pleasing tribute of grati-tude to all those who honored the occasion by

THE HOME FEELING.

EVEN-TIDE ITS CHEER-"HEAVEN IS MY HOME." When the roar of the day is done; when the last lingering light of the sun has faded from the west, when one by one or in little groups of two and three the stars take their accustomed places and three the stars take their accustoned places in the sky like Sabbath worshippers drooping in-to evening service; when the dust is laid with dew and the air is more fragrant than at noon-tide with the breath of flowers; when the lamps are lit and the fir upon the hearthstone paints the window-panes with the magic warm and welcome of its cheer—then it is that the homewelcome of its oneer—then it is that the nome-feeling comes to claim, to soften and to purify the heart. It is ead to be a stranger in a strange land at that hour, and sadder still to be a pen-niless outcast wandering with aimless footsteps through the cold streets of an unfriendly city.

It is at the evening hour that men grow home feering is born from long trai of beautiful associations and hallowed memories. The child was happy at its play all day till night came on with its mystery and indefinable terrors to drive the little one into its able terrors to drive the little one into its mo her's arms. The old feeling of filial dependence, the old unquestioning faith in the resources of parental love, abide with us after death has left us alone with sorrow in the world. It is the sweetest habit of the heart, and though 'tis often so sad we would not give it up. The truth is that the home-feeling is the profoundest instinct in human nature. We have not the fortitude, however bereft we may be at the time, to admit ourselves that we are homeless henceforth and forever. Through all the sensitive, yearning depths of our nationality, some hope will make its way to our hungry eyes that somewhere beyond the shadows of this desolation a welcome waits

So the Christian sings :- " Heaven is my

home. Not here where love is so easily stricken, not here where the poor man puts his failing arm about his pale infant while the wolf is waiting at the door, not here where the mother weeps in the night because bread is so dear and human flesh and blood so cheap, not here where domes tic peace is invaded by the cruel passion and relentless malice, all not here! But yonder in heaven where the stars never cease to shine above the clouds, where the universal Father re unites in that house with many mansions the broken familiy circles of earth never to be parted again, there is home. Let the night fall upon the belated traveller though it come atorm, what does it matter to him who is going

From the beginning men have cherished this conviction, and have felt that in this world they were really strangers in a strange land. There is what the English laureate calls "a type of perfect peace in the mind;" an idea—not realized. but real-of perfect truth and beauty, of a soul in harmony with its environment, of peace un-broken by fear, and of rest without idleness The human toiler and sufferer long, for these things as the forlorn and friendles yearns for the familiar voices and faces of his childhood's home. It is humanity's homefeeling. While we prosper, while we wax strong in power and fortune, while troops of fair-weather friends thrill us with vain elation of their flattery, then it is broad day time with us and we do not feel the need of home. But when we do not reen the need to have seen through our few fleeting hours of sunshine, when the shadows growlong and the night comes on, then we sigh for that heaven beyond the chill and darkness of disappointment and bereavement, and we feel that after all our souls are native to another sphere. With some men this conviction is so steadfast that they live always in the sheen of the light that never was see or land." As the swiss soldier of fortune, see or land." As the swiss solder or torune, when he heard a song of the mountan land, would, with feverish patience, abandon the sunpulain of Italy and hurry with eager feet to find heartsease in one remembered cottage of the crags, so the Christian soldier's heart burns within him to be gone before death's release from warfare, when some sweet singer's irresistible elequence, gives him vision of Zion, that beautiful city of the King ever bright and fair

beyond the floods and storms of these.

From the point of view of the highest literary From the point of view of the highest literary and musical culture, Howard Payne's "Home, ingthe hall in the basement of St. Mary's church presented quite an attractive scene, with he ladies of the reception committee flitting to and fro on the qui vive of incidement, awaiting Father Salmon's arrival from the Presbytery to receive the honors in the Presbytery to receive the honors in the postry is really crude. But somehow the music and the words go together to the music and the words go together to the tenderest and warmest place in every heart. There is a voice of prophecy as well as of members for him. At the appointed hour the Rev. Pathers of faith and love, and the song consoles us while declarately of St. Gabriel, Brady of the Diocese.

it out, but when we hear of that lowly thatched cottage, the birds singing gayly that came at the call, and the peace of mind dearer than all, is not there an attendant, not wholly conscious feeling that the earthly home is but a type of that heavenly home, and that the inmates of the o e shall meet some day as the inmates of the other, clothed with immortality, and all made young again and forever?

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, May 30.—A newspaper, published in Bucharest in the interest of Russia and Russian schemes in the Balkan States and the Austro-Hungary frontier, prints a summary of the situation of Eastern Europe, as viewed from the standpoint of Muscovite desires and selfaggrandizement. The recent brief flury in that quarter has been overborne in public men tion by lately occurring events in Central Europe; but in the Balkans, as in Central Asia, Russia is increasingly active, and some hing of importance is bound to happen sooner or later. In view of this, such a declaration of a plan for the future, which has evidently been matured at St. Petersburg, is of special significance, indicating clearly an early persistent campaign directed by the Czar's advisers towards the accomplishment of a re-division of the great Austro-Hungarian empire, which the Russians so evidently desire The the Russians so evidently desire The most important point in the article is the statement that the Sick Man of the Porte is no longer the Sultan of Turkey in reality, or Suze rain of the minor states to the west, but that the supreme position is held by the head of the Hapsburg House. So that the balance of power, the equilibrium of sovereignty, is disturbed, contrary to the general scheme of East ern European policy, which is antagonistic to the supremacy of any one power. As far as Turkey is concerned everthing that could be taken from her and leave any Turkey at all in Europe has been taken. There now remains only one big mouthful—Constantinople. It is plain Russia thinks herself capable of gulping down this tremendous bonne bouche, and that the article, under cover of a desire to level various controls in Eastern Europe, is laying plans to this end. The article continues that Austria has no great homogeneous nucleus or race power to hold against the loss of her cutlying possessions, but has an empire composed of shreds and patches and may be easily disintegrated. The eastern quertion, it says, will never be closed till a new equilibrium is established, when Italy will reclaim Trieste, Germany the German provinces forming arch as important part of the mixed Austrian empire, the Slave will unite with the Slavonia provinces, while Roumana will probably not emerge from final liquidation with empty hands. This is the present atatement put forth of the ultimate purpose of Russia's warlike scheme in Europe, and permits no doubt of Russia's real intentions.

CHAMBERLAIN FORELTALLED.

The Birmingham Post publishes the second of its series of articles put forward as a sketch of the Unionist policy with regard to the govern-ment of Ireland, speaking as an organ of Chamberlain and Radical Unionists. The article is devoted to the question of the Irish and the fisheries. Chamberlain's speech, confirming the first article, has annoyed the Times extremely. Apart from the Irish programme proposed they recent with great indignation and bitterness of feeling his point-blank assertion that the Conservative policy is directed by Radicalism, and that the Government were following his lead faster than any Liberal minority he was ever connected with. What is called his ill-timed broaching of the subject and disturbing the Irish plans administration appear to be as little palatable to the cabinet as his direct attack upon them, and it is added to Chamberlain's fear that Gladstone may forestall him by giving out a modified arrangement of his Home Rule Bill. The whole trouble is laid to Chamberlain's uneasy desire to make himself conspicuous at any cost, and the dread of a greater man than himself getting ahead in Radical measures.

MORE TORY IMAGINATION.

As further assistance to the purpose of the Pope's rescript in helping the Balfour administration to oppress the Irish people, it is stated that a number of Roman Catholic clergymen, no torious as the advocates of the plan of campaign torious as the advocates of the plan of campaign and boycotting, will shortly be drafted into the colonies as missionaries and kept in these obscure posts several years, until, it is hoped by the Try party and by the Pope, the National-

ist agitation will have quieted down.

LONDON, May 31.—M De Freycinet proposes
to remove several restrictions hitherto impresed marriages of officers in the French Army. They have been and are now obliged to send an elaborate certificate to the War Office whenever they desired to marry, in which the position of the betrothed woman and her rela-tives is detailed with full particulars, and the lady's rejutation vouched for by the command-ing officer and generals of the district in which the intending benedict is stationed. If these matters are unsatisfactory to the War Office, the match is promptly nipped in the bud. Fur ther than this, the marriage of the officer is not allowed to occur unless the lady has a private income of at least 1,200 francs a year. These are the regulations which have existed heretofore, and which are still on the books. For the future the oly formality which will be necessary is an application to the War Office for permis sion to marry, which will be granted in all ordinary circumstances, the matter amounting

ordinary circumstances, the matter amounting merely to a formality.

LONDON, June 1.—The meeting of Ireland's bishops and the resolutions and address to the fatthful which they adopted seem to have produced a feeling of the deepest satisfaction throughout Ireland, and convey assurances of a comforting nature to those who were dismayed at the prospect of opposing both the Government and the Church. ment and the Church

It is believed that the Plan of Campaign will now be modified, and possibly abandoned alto-gether. The assurance that the Pope does not condemn political agitation will enable Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien and the other National leaders to sanction the concession of the plan. unless it is felt that to make the concession and nniess it is lest that to make the concession and give the Government a point for which they were working would not suit the political exigencies of the moment.

The resolutions passed by the Roman Catho-

The resolutions passed by the Roman Canno-lic archbishops and bishops are so adrottly worded that they meet with a certain share of approval, both among Unionists and Glad-stonians. The meaning which should be at-tached to the address is freely discussed in all quarters, and different views are taken. The resolutions implicitly state that the hierarchy

sages from the Pope to the effect that the resoript is not intended to interfere with politics. It is evident the Pope's advisers have discovered their mistake and desire to get out of the difficulty with as little loss to dignity as possible. The Parnellites gather some comfort from the fact that neither the plan of campaign nor the bishops' resolutions, which, they say, by blessing the national movement, confirm Mr. Morley's assertion that the rescript is proving a double-edged sword. The Unionists argue that the resolutions de-

molish the filmsy pretext that the Pope was misinformed with regard to the condition of misniormed with regard to the condition of affairs in Ireland, and that more explicit language could not be expected from the Irish Bishops, many of whom, they assert, had countenaced acts which they allege are condemned by the Pope's edict, and who naturally desired to preserve their own dignity and avoid wounding the feelings of the agitators. The result of this manifesto cannot yet he rightly indeed. ing the feelings of the agitators. The result of this manifesto cannot yet be rightly judged; but it is quite certain that by neither the Pope nor the Bishops, nor by any other ecclesiastical authority, has anything definite been said about anything associated with the struggle of the people for justice. The whole matter has thus far had a most lame and impotent conclusion.

The return of Bismarck from his home at Varzin to his official residence in Berlin, and the Chancellor's daily and long interviews with the Emperor, appear to be connected more or less closely with the difference which has always existed between Emperor Frederick and Herr attkamer, and which has had a tendency of the to assume a more definite shape. Lib hals repreach Pattkamer for exercising strong governmental influence at elections, in order to preserve Bismarck's majority, and the Emperor's letter to him was a slight reproach for adopting this course of action and preventing a true expression of the real sentiments of the people. Herr Pattkamer has submitted to the Kaiser an explanation of the activity of the elections; and it is rumored he entertains the intention of resigning his post in administration This report, however, is not confirmed and it is not probable Bismarck will allow matters to reach this crisis.

The North German Gazette asserts that Duke Adolph of Nassau will succeed to the rule of the Grand Duchy of Lunenburg upon the death of the present incumbent, who is King William of Holland. The Gazette rays that when this event takes place the Grand Duchy will again become a part of the German empire,

LONDON, June 2.-Telegrams from Milan ast night confirm what has already been feared, that the Emperor Dom Pedro's illness is a case of incurable diabetes, and that Brazil's ruler has not long to live. He appears stronger from time to time, but this temporary strength is due to the frequent injections of caffeine and strych-nine, which are the only means of alleviating his pain and arresting the progress of the disease. Each repetition of this method of relieving the natient. however, weakens the effect of the drugs and som even these will cease to do hm any good. It is impossible for the Emperor to continue to live in this manner, for his brain and nerves are already affected. It is felt that his death would hasten the crisis which is imminent in Brazil, owing to the emancipation of the slaves, and would strengthen the secession movement which is being agitated in some dissatisfied in this beautiful country," said Sir Thomas the Empire but which will never be to a reporter, "send the kindest messages of parts of the Empire, but which will never be launched while Dom Pedro is living.

In view of the Southampton victory and recent events, enormous public demonstrations will be held to-day at Hyde Park for the purpose of condemning the compensation clause of the local government bill. Prominent Liberal members of Parliament will address the meetings and resolutions against the obnoxious clause will be adopted.

It is now asserted that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill will attempt the collaboration of a new scheme for the govern ment of Ireland.

A social private party has obtained the sup-port of a number of Commoners to a plan to coerce the Government to abandon the present system of regulating social evil in India sentiment of the religious bodies in England backs the society in this effort. Reports from India prove that this matter is under official re-gulation like food for soldiers and todder for

Mr. Spurgeon is about to iniviste a movement looking to the federation of the Baptist congregations who share his views. He writes :was afraid from the beginning that the reform of the Baptist union was hopeless, and I am far more sure of it now. Therefore I quit both the union and association once for all. My next sten is not so clear, but the instinct of a gracious life is to seek congenial communion; hence the necessity of a fell wabin of ourselves and our churches suggests itself to those leaving the old camp." Mr. Spurgeon is still confined to his bed by the results of a chill he took at his mother's funeral.

The introduction of an American system of ambulances was effected yesterday in Paris. Dr. Nachtel has labored eight years under great disadvantages to introduce a system that has worked so well in New York and other Ameri-can cities, and has the satisfaction of seeing it fadopted by the French Government, the officea sanction having been given yesterday. M. Jules Simon has taken an active interest in the success of the scheme, and is president of the ambulance society. The Senator gave it a slight touch of politics, sneering at Boulanger, and praised the Russians. An ambulance was summoned on trial from two miles away, by telephone. It arrived in a quarter of an hour. A journalist was placed on a stretcher and put in the ambulance, and away he went amid cheers. The system is voted a success in the French capital. LONDON, June 4.-The indignation of Em-

peror Frederick over the question of Govern ment influence in electoral matters was arouse by the shameful scandals concerning Herr Von Putckamer's countenancing official corruption at the polls, which exposed Herr Richter in his speech at the closing session of the Landtag. It is said in quarters likely to be well informed that he wishes not so much a justification of the past conduct of Government officials as a guar antee for the future against a repetition of such offences. Should the ministers agree to all or stand together by this view. Bismarck's support of Herr Puttkamer in his position would place the Emperor in an extremely awkward dilemma. It is quite impossible to form a cabinet from the Opposition, which is composed of two distinct parties, each too small to form a new minority alone, and they could never combine in government by any never combine in government by any chance. The Liberals are free traders, and favor gold currency only, while the Cen-triets are mostly protectionists and bimetellists. This puts the political situation in such a shape that it is difficult to see how the Emperor can make anything out of it, notwithstanding that he has the nation on his side. Yesterday being

arranged without overturning the ministry, and the quinquennial bill will be promulgated.

The present intention of the Emperor is to return to Charlottenburg, after spending July and August in Hamburg. Charlottenburg palace is to be entirely renovated. It is naturally impossible to fix upon a definite programme. The Kaiser's life hangs by so delicate a thread that a sudden fatality at any moment and the contractions of the contractions. would surprise no one. Dr. Mackenzie's success in keeping off such a disaster, and so prolonging the Emperor's native strength, asserts itself most extraordinary, but the sudden relapse occasioned by political excitement is the latest indication how completely the sufferer's

health is undermined.

The St. Petersburg Government seems to be trying pretty hard to make trouble. Russia is making fresh demands on Turkey for prompt and regular payment of investments on her war ndemnity, and this, if persisted in, may start a blaze. Russia wants but a small excuse now for active hostilities, and as Turkey experiences the greatest difficulty in finding the requisite cash for home purposes and to keep the wheels of Government moving, this looks like a well defined attempt on the part of Russia to force the game.

OFF FOR HOME.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE SENT REJOICING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ON THE ALASKA.

If Henry Grattan, that "gallant man who led the van of Irish volunteers," had been alive yesterday he would have beheld a sight that would have gladdened his Celtic heart. And that would have been the good ship Alasks, of the Guion line, departing from pier 38 North River, and carrying his own descendant, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde to his home.

For Sir Thomas, after a pleasant sojourn in this country, goes back to his own dear country laden with honors and bearing with him not only the kindliest expressions of represen tative Americans for the success of home rule in Ireland, but substantial aid as well in the shape of a draft for \$10,000 for the Parliamentary fund.

It was at an early hour yesterday morning when the people was had been toasting young Esmonde at the banquet given in his honor at the Hoffman House, started to escort him to the steamer.

Carriages took the party to the pier, and after conveying the distinguished guest to his stateroom, the entertainers left him to repose, promising to see him again at the hour of sail-

Shortly before eight o'clock vesterday more ing, the dock was crowded with friends, not only of Sir Thomas but of many of his prominent fellow passengers.

The young Iriehman's apartments, which, by the way, was one of the finest statercome on the vessel, was literally filled with flowers from admiring friends. Mrs. Eugene Kelly, among others, sent a number of beautiful

comfort to my sillicted countrymen, and, what is more, substantial sid, too. Mr Chamberlain's assertions that Americans do not favor home rule for Ireland are disproved by the evidence I bring with me. When such men as Eugene Kelly and others send such cheering messages to Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary leaders the cause on the other side is more honeful than ever.

When the last bell was rung and the hawser cast off a ringing cheer went up from the onthusiastic home rulers on the wharf, and as the great ship glided majestically seaward hats were tossed high in air and handkerchiefs were waved while she remained in sight, -N 7. Herald, May 30.

A HIBERNIAN EMPIRE.

WHY THE IRISH ARE POWERFUL IN THE RE PUBLIC OF CHILL.

Israel Kohn, at present of Santa Fc, N. M. but who for many years was a resident of Valparaiso, Chili, where he was largely interested in mines, arrived in the city a day or two ago and is visiting his friends. Falling into conversation with a Post Dispatch re-porter this morning at the Planters House, Mr. Kohn said: "For nearly twenty years, from 1863 to 1882, I lived on the Western Coast of South America, making my home at Valparaiso during most of that time, but travelling over the entire country in pursuit of my business. In this way I became intimately acquainted with the various nations that, as a rule, are on the Western Coast, and I think that I understand the cause of the preponderance of power held by the poorest of the South American Republics-Chili. The population of the entire western part of South America is similar, consisting for the most part of half and quarter-breed Spaniarde, the Indian blood predominating with a very considerable amount of black blood in the North. Many Germans are met with and a few Americans, but natives of both nations are mere sojourners and should not be considered as belonging to the true population. In Chili alone there is a strong element of European blood infused into the people, and this has enabled them to take their present commanding position.

CHILI BULED BY CORK.

"Talk about New York being governed by the Irish, no city in the world is so much under Hibernian control as Valparaiso, and that city governs Chili, and, in consequence of the victories gained by that country, Pern also. The Irish in Valparaiso, however, occupy a very different position from that held by them in the United States, as they do not govern by force of numbers, but by force of character, forming by count but an insignificant portion of the population, but ruling the rest with a rod of iron. The Irish in Chili occupy much the same position that is held by the English in India, and their rule has proved fully as beneficial to the country in which they have made their home. The beginning of the Irish influence," Mr. Kohn went on to say, "can be dated from the ar-rival of Admiral Cochran, the famous Lord tached to the address is freely discussed in all quarters, and different views are taken. The quarters, and different views are taken. The he has the nation on his side. Yesterday being Dundonald, who really did more than any got the best of Jacques this time. An inquest resolutions implicitly state that the hierarchy but the general opinion is that the crisis will be Spanish yoke. Although an Englishman, considerable excitement in the city.

really all his companions and fellow-adventurers were Catholic Irish, and after he surrendered command of the fleet and left the country, those who had accompanied him remained and made their homes in Chill. These men and their descendants formed a regular military oligarchy, and have in reality governed Chili from 1810 to the present time. After the civil war in this country a large number of Cleburn's Irish brigade made their way to Chili, and organized its army on the model of that of the Southern Confederacy. For years they were engaged in a cort of guerilla warfare with the Patagonian-, which resembled greatly that waged against the Indians in the United States. A few of Cochran's old sallors organized the fleet and brought its few vessels to a high state of discipline and efficiency. The country was poor, the mines having generally failed, and for years Chill attracted little attention even in South America. But suddenly the trouble with Peru culminated in war, and the Chilian troops had a chance of showing what they could do. Even in Valparaiso the feeling was that the nation was entering into a contest in which the channes were greatly against it, and a successful termination was hoped for rather than expected.

CAUSE OF PERUVIAN DEFEATS. "But the first battle showed the results of the Irish blood and training. Although far outnumbered, the Chilian troops, by sheer desperation of valor, swept the Peruvians from their front, one small regiment, formed exclusively of Irleh-Americans, conquering more than five times their number. The Peruvians, led by half-breed officers, ran like sheep before the furlous Irish onelaught, and the country was overrun within a few months. To emphasize the cause of the astonishing victory of the Chilinos, several engagements took place between forces commanded by native officers on both sides, and the result in every instance was that the Peruvians won. But when Irlsh efficers commanded the Southern Republic was always victorious; and as to the Irish regiment, the Peruvians, after the second combat, never dared wait its attack, but fled precipitately as soon as the drums beat the charge. Even on the ocean, where the brave German Admiral Grau had command, the fight went against the Peruviane, and they were soon reduced to a condition of helplessness, entirely owing to the Irish in the Chilian service. These men were almost deified by the nativer, and ever since the Peruvian war have held complete control of Chill, which, under the form of a republic, is to day really an Irish Empire, the only one in the world. The names of Pratt, McGilroy, whe, by the way, was the only Protestant who ever rose to a high position in South America, Reille, the Spanish for O'Reilly, O'Beirne, and others of the same Hibernian derivation, are to-day the most beloved and honored among the Spanish-Indian popula-tion, and a visiting Irishman is regarded as an aristocrat, a position be occupies nowhere else on earth. I have often wondered why Irish emigrants did not turn their attention

to Chill, where they would meet a better re ception than anywhere else in the world, and hope that this will entch the eye of some of them and lead them to move to that country, where almost certain success awaits them.

RASCALLY BANKING. SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS OVER THE RUIN OF THE MARITIME BANK.

St. John, N.B., May 29.—Some startling facts relative to the defunct Maritime Bank has leaked out lately in connection with the trial of the Back of NovaScotia vs. Harrison. A short time prior to the failure A. A. Sterling, of Fredericton, who had been a director in the bank, sold out a large portion of his stock in that concern to W. F. Hurrison, St. John merchant, accepting the latter's note therefor. The note was deposited in the Bank of Nova Scotia, but when the time expired for payment Harrison refused to meet it, alleging that Sterling was aware of the rottenness of the bank when he sold the shares. The trial of the case has resulted in a thorough exposure of the losses and methods adopted by the bank manage ment, and some of the evidence clicited justifies the suspicion that MacLellan kent two sets of certain books, so as to hide the true state of the bank's affairs from the directors. Sterling swears that although he was a director and attended a meeting held at the bank on July 29, 1886, he did not know that R. A. and J. Stewart had then drawn exchange on Stewart Bros., London, to the extent of £40,000. The bulk of this exchange was without an endorser. Neither did he know that McLellan, manager of the bank, had surrendered \$75,900 worth of Guy, Bevan & Co.'s securities and accepted instead certificates of stock in the Trading company to the extent of £15,000. It has also been shown in evidence that although the Trading company had a large amount to its credit in the bank when it failed, the bulk of it came from the Stewart exchange, and was really the bank's own money. J. T. McMillan, one of the liquidators' clerks, swore to-day that the deficiency of the bank, after deducting the value of assets, was over \$1,900,000. The liquidators had realized nothing from Stewart or from Guy, Bevan & Co. From Geo. McLead. who owed \$168,000 when the bank closed, they had got \$5,000 and a promise of a little more. The revelations are not calculated to inspire much hope in the breasts of the noteholders. MoLellan, who is largely responsible for the crash, is said to be operating in real estate in Omaha.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., June 1 .- A stabbing affray occurred here this afternoon by which an Italian named Jacques was killed by his cousin. The two men got into a quarrel in the house where they live and one drew a knife and stabbed the other in the right breast, the weapon penetrating the lung. Jacques started for the street, he fell on the threshold and in ten minutes was a corpse. The murderer, who hung around the place till evening, has been arrested. He is quite unconcerned about the

FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS." HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

THE CULTIVATION OF GENEROSITY

The Nature of Generosity-Two Kinds of Generosity-A National Characteristic -Irish Gold Plece and English Sixpence.

THE NATURE OF GENEROSITY.

If there is one thing that is more potent than aught else in helping one to get along with one's fellow men, thus enabling one to be of real service in the world as one goes through it, it is the saving virtue of generosity.

One must revere the upright, honor the just, and respect the self-respecting, but the heart of humanity goes out to the generous man.

It has been said "be just before you are generous," and it is very good advice too, in so far as a business standard is maintained in regulating the actions of our lives. But the advice given above might be better if given thus : "Be generous wailst you are just." Justice weighs to the grain and gives no more, but Generosity heaps the scale, even at the risk of destroying the nice balance.

If one owes a debt and thinks the mere cancelling of that debt releases from all further obligations, how grievously is he mistaken.

We often have duties to discharge which no act of ours ever laid upon us, and sometimes some old long neglected claim, grown by waiting impatient and importunate, suddenly starts up and refuses to be silenced any longer.

Then the test of character appears in the way such things are met. Then the golden streak appears in what, perhaps, had before apprived a dull stone, and the worth of the stone

he she gold encared in it.

But, though the gold be there, if the dust of a
har!, selfish life overlie it, of what use is it?

If or great is the need, therefore, to see that our lives be kept swept clear always of whatever might tend to cover it up.

TWO KINDS OF GENERGRITY.

Some people find it extremely hard to be generous in giving an opinion on any aubject in which they are interested, but find the payment of a debt or the relief of distress which may be done by the disbursement of money, comparatively easy. Others, and those are by far the greater num

ber, are willing enough to be generous in what costs them nothing.

Let any one in want of good advice find what

tons of it he can get for the asking, and how little real help or intelligent sympathy. Then again, there are some who destroy the effect of a kindly deed by a want of tact truly

deplorable.
A case of the kind last mentioned, and intensely characteristic of certain inherited neculiarities of disposition and opinion, invariably presents itself to my mind in this connection. A countryman ergaged in selling produce in

one of the markets of a not distant Canadian city was approached by a wretched looking begar-woman, who besught aid in the mist At first he paid no heed to her entreaties, but

as if debating to what extent his antipathy to beggars would permit him to help her. Unable to resist the conviction that she was in want, and yet unwilling to be carried too far his newly awakened generosity, the canny Scot' c refully selecting the smallest copper that is showable in croulation, from a handful of silves which he produced from his pocket, and pausing to again assure himself that this amazing bour-

ty was not unworthily bestowed, he remarked to the hapless recipient: "Noo, see that ye dinne drick it." A NATIONAL CHARACTERISTIC.

It is a matter of frequent comment from those who notice such things that persons of any nationality, residing for any length of ame among the Irish people, become, in a short space, as Irish as they, and are very unwilling to live among others.

I think a ready solution of the whole matter lies in the well known generosity of that warm-hearted rac. Even the coldest temperament cannot resist the effect of this national characteristic

Amongst the people themselves it is to a large extent inherited, for kindness "runs in the to use a familiar expression.

But the thoughtful observers will not fail to perceive that though to a large extent natural, it is also very often the result of careful and constant cultivation. Disheartened at the sight of so much innate selfishness among the petted children of wealthy parents, it is a grateful sight to see how early the children, even of very poor pirents, are taught to be self-denying and

gen rous. "Don's refuse to take it from him," I have heard many an Irish mother say, when her child offered the half of his apple or broke a large piece off his cake for the regaling of the stranger vis tor.

Thus even in the procest hous-hold is this daily training in the noblest and most human-The mother would count it the most

dreadful misfortune that could befall her son if he were to grow up unfeeling or hard-hearted.

And who shall gainsay her? IRISH GOLD PIECE AND ENGLISH SIXPENCE.

I do not claim for the Irish the exclusive monopoly of the virtue of generosity. There are of course kind hearted persons to be found in every land, but it is curious to note how universal is the acquiescense in the opinion that they are exceptionally generous, especially in

The voluntary and intuitively arrived at testimony of a child naturally reared, is generally to

be relied up in. A little girl was reading aloud to her mother preparatory to a public recival that much admired poem of Celia Thaxter's entitled "Little Joan and Her Sixpence," which relates how Sir William Napier walking through a field one day found a little girl weeping in sore fear of punishment on her return home for having broken a bowl which she had been carrying. The poem, bowl which she had been carrying. The post-though long a popular one, is marred by many faults of taste, and is most fulsome in its praise of Sir William, especially in one verse where the author speaks of "the splender of a brow that might command the world."
This jarred on the quick sense fitness possessed by the child, and she said decisively. "I won't recite that verse, mamma, that's two much praise to give any man. After this outburst, the reading went on smoothly, relating how Sir William having a kind heart, soothed poor little Joan's distress, by promising to give her the price of the bowl to carry home to her parents, but on searching this pockets he found only gold pieces there, and the price of the bowl was sixpence. So this "noble British soldier and the handsomest of men," as the posm calls him, thought it would be prudent to wait until he had some smaller change, and made an agreement to meet Joan next day and give her the sixpence he had promised. Next day he was besieged by "dukes" and "earls" beseeching him to dine with them. He, however, with wonderful may nanimity, refused, as he had all the property and the sixpence that day said Joan should have her sixpence that day. And then, with a great flourish of trumpets, is told how he met the anxiously-expectant child. and, having with praiseworthy caution had one of the gold pieces changed in the meantime, gave Joan her sixpence and walked homewards in serene satisfaction.

The little girl reader, impatient of Sir Williams perfections, and not at all impressed by his generality, threw down the book, exclaim-ing:—"Oh, mamma, if Sir William had been an Irishman, he would have given Joan a go piece at once; and there would be an end of it!"

TAKE CARE OF THE EMIGRANT GIRLS!"

The last words of Father Riordan, of Castle Garden, N.Y., who died during the winter of 1888.)

No hero's last breath upon victory's field As his soul met the spectre's demand; No soldier when forced to the victor to yield E'er uttered a sentence more grand

ther uttered a sentence more grand
Than Erin's dear son, as in liberty's name
He thought of old Ireland's bright pearls;
No dying request more endearing to fame
Than "Take care of the emigrant girls."

The verdure of Erin's dear valleys and hills Shall fade e'er his name be forgot.

It shall live on the hills, the rivers and rills, Be blessed in each hovel and cot. And in ages to come some child of our race. While spurning the lords and the earls,

Will sing the dear words in a spirit of grace, "Take care of the emigrant girls."

For glory of God, this request of his heart,
By heeding, our fealty extend,
Kind words from our lips can we often impart,
Though struggling, still let us befriend The daughters of Erin, who come to our beach Of faith then it its given and pearls,

Their virtue illumis and by actions they preach

They brightened the past, and the future they'll

'Take care of the emigrant girls.

bless,
We feel it is Heaven's decree Expels them from home, in the day of distress, To climes of the brave and the free. And the sons of Columbia soon learn to prize The beauties with bright eyes and curls; From depths of true hearts fond affection

To "Take care of the emigrant girls." Our prelates and statesmen, our soldiers of

rank Slight not the poor emigrant child; In boyhood their mothers, to check a gay prank, Spoke tales of the coan so wild;

God bless them, they equal the best in our land; Guard them in trials and perils;

Yes, Father! God rest you; we'll keep thy command, "Take care of the emigrant girls."

Thy name and thy tomb we shall ever enshrine, With hallowed affec i simpress, No child of old Erin she ever decline

To honor that holy re 3 Where pairios dust of 3 chisedech's pride Appeals for the purest pearls; His last words to earth cohe day that he died, "Take care of the emigrant girls." P. J LEITCH, Montreal.

MY NEIGHBOUR.

There are some trouble-ome neighbors who are the plague of man's life. They borrow your umbrella when you want to go and pay you a visit when you want to work at home, play the French horn when you want to go to sleep, and give a p rty the very evening when you want to finish a rapedy. My neighbor has none of these faults, but he tries to incommode me every moment. He pries into everything in my mom, destroys my papers, and devours my breakfast. Butter, cheese, poultry, game-almost everything is acceptable to him; and he never ears bread when he can get calte. He is neither a land-owner nor elector, At first he paid no heed to her entreaties, but at last his attention being roused, as it might well be by her forlorn appearance, or it may be, by a tone of genuine distress in her critical eye, as if debating to what extent his antirathy to nightly metings with the object of his affections. In other respects his character is good; he is neither a feb nor a bully, and avoids rather than seeks quarrels. He bears no malice towards those who treat him ill, and if you turn him out by one door he will come back by the other. He goes from house to house, making himself comfortable wherever he goes, and staying till he is tired, without ever waiting for an invita-tion. Familiar as he is with your provisions, only take the trouble to put the stoppers in your decanters, and he will not meddle with them He is always well dressed, his boots never creak on the floor, for their soles are made of the floest chamois, and the upper leather of India subber. My neighbor, though he knows I must wear a coat out at the elbows, never wears anything but the softest furs. He never lays in fuel, but apends the cold season in my chimney corner; all this I have to put up with. In fact, I think myself lucky if he does not invite his friends to his nocturnal orgies, but contents himself with abusing my hospital ty, rumaging among my furniture and plundering my larder. My neighbor is one of those per-onages who must be well treated. It is well known that whenever he leaves a residence it is sure to tumble down soon. This very translesome neeighbor, dear reader is—a mouse.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

BEEF SMOTHERED IN TOMATO.- Cut an onion fine, and try it slowly in one tablesponful of butter in a stew pan. Add one pint of tomaties cooked and strained, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and one pound of beef cooked or uncooked, cut in small pieces. Simmer slowly until the meat is tender.

POTATO TURNOVERS. - Mix about a pint of hot mashed potatoes with one egg, season to taste, and roll in flour. Make it into balls and press or roll it out thin, but a tablespoonful of meat, minced and seasoned, on one-half, fold over and press the edges together and brown each side in dripping 1.

BENESTEAK PATE. - Chop one pound of best rump sneak until it is a soft pulp. Season highly with salt and pepper, add a little of the tender fat, also chopped fine. Mix two beaten eggs with one pint of milk. Pour this slowly into one cup of flour mixed with one teaspoonful of baking-powder. When well mixed stir it thoroughly into the meat. Bake in a moderate oven an hour. Can be eaten cold or hot, but is better hot.

LEMON TURNOVERS .- One grated lemon, the rind and juice, one cup of currents, one-half cup of chopped citron, one teaspoonful of butter and one tablesp onful of cracker dust. Put all the ingredients into a saucepanand stir over the fire until hot. Put a teaspoonful on a small round of rich paste, wet the edges and fold and press the edges together. Prick with a fork and bake quickly.

LIVER RAGOUT.—The fresh liver of a well-fed calf is washed, sliced, cut in thick slices and then into stripes. Next two or three eschalots, some theme themes themes the stripes. some thyme, tarragon, chives and paraley are minced fine and stewed in plenty of butter, pre-vicusly heated, the liver is added with a little salt and stewed until tender, which will require about a quarter of an hour—a prolonged stewing hard-then add some grated bread, and a cupful of wine, or a few slices of lemon without the seeds, and let the whole boil up. Tender beef's liver can be used instead of calf's

FOR THE LAUNDRY.

A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will greatly aid in the whitening pro-

As far as possible, iron by the thread; pull the material straight, and move the iron in the direction of the thread of the cloth.

To take ordinary ink out of linen, dip the ink appt in pure melted tallow, wash out the tallow, and the ink will come with it. This seldom fails.

To set the black in home-colored woollen goods, to it will not smut, soak the wool or goods over night in sweet milk, ring it out and dry, then rinse well through water, and the color will be as fast as it can be.

Bluing .- Take one ounce of soft Prustian blue, powder it and put in a bottle with one quart of clear rain-water, and add one-half ounce pulverized oxalic acid. A tablespoonful is sufficient for a large washing.

When did General George Washington have his firet die in a public carriage? When MARIANA. | be took a back at the cherry tree.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"Mamma's Lionel," said the little boy, raising his beautiful eyes to the sad face above Lord Bayneham was strangely moved by that look; surely in some dream he had seen eyes like those. Then he bent down and kissed the little face, smoothing the bright golden curls as

"I wish I had a little boy like you," he said to the child : "I have no little son, "And I have no papa," replied the child

quickly,
"Lionel," cried a voice familiar to Lord
Bayneham, "where are you?" Your little boy is quite safe," and the earl

courteously.
"I fear he is teasing you. Why, Lord Bayne am—it it possible?"
"Captain Massey!" cried the earl, rising
glad surprise. "I thought you were in in glad surprise.

"I reached home last week," said Captain Massey. "How long have you been away?" inquired Lord Bayneham.
"Three years," was the short reply; and the earl wondered at the changed, cool manner of

his friend. "I am delighted to see you," he continued, again holding out his hand; but to his surprise the captain affected not to see it.
"Is this your little son?" asked Lord Bayne-

"No." replied the captain, a dark flush covering his honest face; I am not married."
"I never saw a more levely child," continued the earl; "I cannot part with him just yet."

The captain looked anxious and uneasy. "Who is he?" asked Lord Bayncham. must make friends with his parents for the little boy's sake. I am charmed with him, Uapt. Massey made no reply; there was a

constrained, miserable silence,
"Massey," said Lord Bayneham at length, "I
cannot understand you. We parted three years
ago the best of friends—now you will not touch my hand. You look shyly at me; you barely answer my question. What has changed you? in what have I offended you?"
The honest, fearless eyes that met his own had

a deep shadow in them. There is no need for any explanation," he replied shortly. But there is need," said Lord Bayneham. "I liked you, Massey, and have been proud to call you my friend. What have I done that you are

my friend no longer?"
"Does not your own conscience tell?" asked Capta'n Massey gravely.

"My conscience!" said Lord Bayneham in utter wonder; "no, certainly not;; I am at a loss how to understand you. I am very unhappy as I—but on my conscience there rests

"I have no right to speak," said Captain Massey turning away, "Come away, Lionel, it is time we returned home." But the child clung with both arms round Lord Bayneham.

"I like 'his gentleman," he said ; "I will not leave him. Captain Massey's face grew strangely pale. The earl saw his lips move, and he looked on in mute surprise.
"What is it, old friend?" asked Lord Bayne

ham. "What spectre have you raised that stands between you and me?"

Then Captain Massey turned and looked straight into the changed, worn face.
"I would not shake hands with you," he said.
"I do not wish to speak to you; but if you will have it, you must. Answer me, Lord Bayneham! What have you done with your wife?

Lord Bayneham started and looked at his tears as the tender arms clung to him? Why friend with wondering eyes. The question did the sweet, children voice seem to reach the pierced him with sharp pain.
"My wife!" he repeated with white, quiver-

ing lips. "I would give my life this moment to know where she is. I would gladly die if I might look on her face once more."
"But," said Captain Massey, surprised in his turn, "you sent her from you?"
"Never!" interrupted Lord Bayneham. "Only

heaven knows what her flight has cost me? Who told you so cruel a story, Massey? and how could you believe it of me?" "Never mind who told me," said the captain, "if it is not true. I never saw a woman to fair, so true, or so pure as your wife. You should

have overlooked what she could not help -her parentage."
"I knew nothing of it when she left me," said looked that, and much more, for love of my

wife"
"You knew nothing of it!" said the captain, still more surprised. "Then why did you send "I did not." replied the earl: "her flight was

a mystery to me until I stood at her father's death-bed. I understood it then." Captain Massey looked, as he felt, bewil-

dered.
"I do not know what you have heard," contimed Lord Bayneham, "but you are my friend. Years ago, Massey, you loved my wife. I pardon your words; will you listen to me while I tell you—what few know—the

story of my darling's loss?"
With the little golden head pillowed on his

with the tittle golden head philowed on his heart, Lord Blyneham told his story. "I have spent a fortune," he said, " in adver-tisements. I believe all England has been searched, but in vain. Whether she be living or dead I know not. I know one thing, living or dead, I shall he true to her; no one shall ever take her place. I would freely, joyfully give all I have in the world to see heronce again. It was all a mistake, Massey; a terrible mistake. I was jealous and impatient, and most bitterly have I suffered for it. Do you not see that I am old before my time-worn out with sorrow and sus-God keep all from suffering as I have

done."
"It is a strange story," said the captain

musingly.

"No more strange than true," sail Lord
Bayneham. "Ah, Massey, I must reproach
you. What have you ever seen in me that
could lead you to believe me capable of sending my wife from me because her father was
not all he should have been? I should have not all he should have been? I should have but loved her the more for it. I knew nothing of or cared nothing for her family when I married her. How could you think that in the hour of her trouble I should drive her from me? —I who have never ceased praying, with weeping eyes, that I might see her again."

The two friends then sat and talked, uncon-

ecious of the swift passing of time. Lord Bayne-ham thought his friend strangely reserved, even ham thought his friend strangely reserved, even after his explanation. True, Captain Massey gressed his hand and begged his pardon for the suspicions so unjust and ufounded; but, after that he was very quiet. He did not seem to enter into or sympathize with any of the earl's plans for the finding of his lost wife. He listened with a far-off look on his face; and

Lord Bayneham, whose heart was in his words, felt pained by his want of interest.

"We must go," said the captain at length, taking out his watch. "Come, Lionel; mamma will be frightened; we have been out three

"You have not told me my little friend's name, said Lord Bayneham, as he unwillingly untwined the little arms from his neck. "I shall be pleased to see him again."

"He is called Lionel," said the captain care-ally. "His mother is a friend of my mother's. leasly. leasily. "His mother is a friend of my nother s. Come and dine with us to morrow, Lord Baynehem; we are still living in the old house at Kew. My mother will be pleased to see you—you were always a great favorite of hers."

"No, I think not," replied Lord Bayneham.
"I have no heart or spirits for visiting. Come

and see me—that will be better. Lady Bayne ham and Miss Earle will be delighted to welcome you home again."
"I shall hold little Lionel here as an induce-

ment," said Captain Massey. "Come and dine with us to-morrow; then you shall be introduced to him in proper form, and perhaps be allowed the privilege of having him on a visita great favor, I assure you. What do you say, Lionel? Do you wish this gentleman to come

and see ms? oried the child, clinging to Lord Bayneham's hand; "do come!"

The pretty chi'dish voice prevailed, and the

earl said, with a smlle, "I will. At what hour do you dine?"
"At seven," replied Captain Massey. "Call for me at my chamber," he continued, giving Lord Bayneham a card, "and we will drive down together."

down together."

"At your chambers!" said Lord Bayneham.

"Why, are you not living at home?"

"No," said the captain, and again a dull flush burned his face. "My mother has visitors in the house, and I have business in London.

[Call for me about five." Call for me about five. They then parted, and Lord Bayneham re-

turned home. CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Lord Bayneham told the countess and Barand of the beautiful little child who was with them; the finest, sweetest child he had ever Lady Bayneham thought him in better He smiled as he described the boy spirits. clinging to him, and his face had not looked so bright for years. Lody Bayneham's eyes filled with tears as she listened to him.
"I am thankful for anything that arouses his

interest," she said to Barbara Earle, " but my heart aches when I think that he will never smile upon a child of his own." 'We will hope for the best," said Barbara. "sorrow endures for a time. Joy generally

comes after it, and if not joy, peace."

Lord Bayneham was haunted by the little face; it shown before him all day, he saw it in his dreams by night—the sweet, trusting eyes, the bright clustering curls—and he smiled at his

own folly. "I must be in love with the child," he said. "I long to see him again."
On the following morning the reserved, me-

lancholy Lord Bayneham spent more than one hour in one of the finest toy shops in London and selected a parcel of toys that would gladden the heart of any child. He was punctual to his appointment and found Captain Massey ready

"The weather is fine; we shall have a glori ous drive," said the captain; "but what is this enormous parcel? It came some hours since, to be left here for you?"

"It contains nothing but toys for Licrel," said Lord Bayneham, blushing like a schoolgirl as he spoke. It was a clorious drive: the sweet May evening was full of beauty; earth and sky seemed to smile. The hawthorn and chestnut were in bloom, the fragrance of spring blossoms filled the air. They said but little, Captain Massey seemed lost in thought and Lord Bayneham was deaming of the May morning years ago when he had first met the fair young girl who seemed

lost to him forever.

It was a sad face upon which Mrs. Massey gazed when she welcomed her old favorite to

the house. "My son told me how altered you were," she said, holding out both hands to Lord Bayne-

ham.
"Life has not been a path of roses for me," he replied.

"Nor for any of us," interrupted the lady.

"I have gathered more thorns than flowers."
Mrs. Massey was a stately gentlewoman, one of the old school, kind and charitable, yet dignified and reserved, and a firm believer in etiquette. If she had a fault, her son declared it was in being too frigidly correct and proper. She was dressed as Lord Bayneham bered always to have seen her, in the stiffest of brocades and the most costly of lace caps. She made many inquiries about Lady Bayneham and Miss Earle, yet her visitor thought there was something unusual in her manner. She talked more than he had ever heard her, and seemed afraid of a moment's silence. It was a relief when the child came in and ran straight

up to Lord Bayneham.
Ab, what was it? Why did his eyes fill with depths of his heart, and stir fountains that had long been sealed and dry?

"My son tells me you have taken a wonderful fancy to this little boy," said Mrs. Massey. "He is a noble little fellow, and we are all fond

of him."
"I have never loved a child before," said Lord Bayneham, and his lips trembled as he spoke; and, in my solitary life, I do not spoke; "and, in my solitary life, I do no think I shall ever care so much for one again. "Would you like to live with this gentleman, Lionel?' saked Mrs. Massey.
"Yes," said the child; "but I cannot, be-cause I cannot leave mamma."

"I am to be introduced in proper form to-ay," said Lord Bayneham; "what is my httle day, friend's name? I shall ask permission to take him down to Bayneham with rae."

the earl could not understand.
"Would you like to see Lionel's mamma, and ask her permission?" said Mrs. Massey.
"Yes," replied Lord Bayneham, "if it would

not be an intrusion. "I can answer that it would not," said the lady. Her face was strangely pale, and Lord Bayneham wondered at the emotion he read

there.
"She is in the boudoir here, said Mrs.
Macey; "go and make your request, my

lord."
"Will you not accompany me? The lady is introduction." said stranger ; I shall need an introduction," Lord Bayneham.

"Go alone," said Captain Massey; and even as he sp ke Lord Bayneham noted the change in his voice—the nervous, agitated expression of his face. "Go alone," continued the captain;

Lionel will introduce you."

A strange tremor seized Lord Bayneham; a atrange, vague hops came to him as he looked in those pale, agitated faces H- tried to speak and ask another question, but his lips seemed

numbed and dumb. "Lionel," said Captain Massey, "go with that gentleman, and take him to your mamina."

The child gently laid his little hand on Lord Bayneham's and led him through the long draw-ing-room. A door at the other and of the apartment led to the boudoir. He turned the handle and opened it, slowly moving, as one whose senses are wrapped in a dream. He saw a small, pretty room, where fragrant flowers were blooming, and golden sunbeams came in through clouds of white lace. He saw-was this a dream? a golden head raised as he entered, a beautiful face, sweet and pure and tender he saw violet eyes full of tears, quivering lips that tried in vain to utter his name; he saw two little white hands clasped as he had seen them clasped years ago, and a thick mist swam before him, a noise as of rushing water filled his ears. A little voice aroused him; the child can

from him to the lady.
"This is mamma," he said, proudly turning to Lord Bayneham.

It was no dream—it was his own wife clinging to him, her tender arms clasped round him, her beautiful face wet with tears so near his own, the golden head drooping on his breast. It was no fancy, no dream, but a real, glorious truth. Once before he had wept like a child t was when he lost her.

Again the strength of his manhood seemed to desert him, and warm tears fell upon the golden

"Clande," whispered a gentle voice. you ever forgive me—forgive me for doubting you, and leaving you? I can never pardon myself?"
"The fault was my own." he realied: "I

"The fault was my own," he replied; "I was jeslous, and impatient."
"Nobody speaks to me," said a pitiful voice, and a little face looked up in weader; then Lord Bayneham remembered the toy—he had called Hilda mamma. He looked once into her

face, "Who is it?" he whispered-"this little one who calls you mother.

For all answer she placed the child in his arms.
"It is your son," she said; your son and

mine."
"Do not scold me," she said when that honey broken. "do not trance of happiness was broken, "do not scold me, Claude. When I left you, I did not think that Heaven would give me this priceless gift. My baby was born here, six months after I left

rémember all I have told you about your own papa, whom you had never seen—how kind, and brave, and good he was. This is papa, and you must love him."

"I do love him," said the child quietly; "I loved him yesterday, without knowing why."
"I have been too bewildered to ask how you came here," said Lord Bayneham to his wife.
"Let others tell that story for me," she said, quietly; "first let me explain why I left you, Claude. It was all a terrible mistake; we can speak freely now, my oath hinds me no longer, for Captain Massey told me yesterday my father

I was with him," said Lord Bayneham,

"and his last words were for you."
"I cannot tell you how this secret weighed upon me," she continued. "My poor mother sought me at Bayneham; she came there to look at me and die. The poor sick woman who died at Fir Cottage and lies buried in the little

"From the day she told me her story and mine," continued Lady Hilda, "my life was one long sorrow; I was wretched at keeping a secret from you, yet I dared not break my onth. Once, you know, Claude, I asked you what you hard differ manifest and the ladder of the secret from you have the ladder of the secret from you have the ladder of the manifest and the ladder of the secret from the ladder of the ladder should do if after marriage you found you had been mistaken in your wife, and had taken some

one tainted with disgrace to your home; you said, such a one must return to her friends."

"But how could I suppose those words applied to yourself?" said Lord Bayneham.

"You could not," she replied. "My father came, and my miserable secret weighed upon my with double force. The hamildesed. me with double force, I was bewildered. He has told you all, Claude? Ah, then, you know He of the notes he wrote to me, of the interview I was compelled to have with him in the Lady's Walk. When you came that morning into my room and said that you knew all, I believed you had discovered my secret, and that your anger arose from that cause."

Walk. When you came that morning into my room and said that you knew all, I believed you had discovered my secret, and that your anger arose from that cause."

"I saw it afterward," said Lord Bayneham. "I must take Hilda and Lionel with me. I could not leave them, and Lionel with me. I could not leave them, your night walk. What a mistake it was, worninght walk. your night walk. What a mistake it was, Hilda! What tears of misery it has caused using grieve." If you had but trusted me, darling, instead of going away!"

"If there is any excuse," said Lady Hilda,
"It lies in the fact that I was half mad. Three
days after I left home I was taken ill with a severe attack of brain fever, and the snow lay on the ground before I was myself again." "And you have seen nothing of all my adver-

tisements ?" said Lord Baynebam. "No," she replied; "when I left you I left all the world; when shelter was offered to me here I accepted it on the condition that no one should see or hear me, and that the news of the outer world should not be told to me. I thought I should soon die. It seemed to me that I had no right to Lady Hutton's money—no claim upon her fortune. I wanted to be dead to everything

since I could no longer live to you."

"Poor child!" said her husband gently; "but why, at least, did you not tell me of Lionel's

"I meant to send him to you," she replied.
"I did not forget that, although my son, he is your heir. I would have sent him in two more years. Remember, it has all been a mistake, Claude. I thought you would never allow me to return to Bayneham when you knew my secret.

A knock at the door interrupted Lady Hilda. "Come in," she said, and Mrs. Massey en tered, her face glowing with smiles. "Did you know the lady?" she asked Lord ayneham, who met her with a torrent of

Bayneham, who met her with b watter thanks. "My son is anxious to know if he may "Since we owe our happiness in a great mea sure to him," replied Lord Bayneham, "his request is very reasonable Ah, Massey!" he cried, as the master of the house entered.

am I to thank you for your great kindness Now explain to me why and how I find my lost "It is a very long story," said Captain Mas-Bey, "but you shall hear every detail."
"It is rather more than three years since I received orders to go to India on an especial and confidential mission. The day before starting I went to Euston Square to enquire about some luggage sent for me. There was great confusion at the station, owing to the arrival of several trains. I was standing on the platform watching the scene with some amuse-

ment, when my attention was attracted by a lady leaving a first class carriage. She were a cloak and a thick veil; she seemed uncertain where to go—lost and bewildered. I saw her go to one of the reats and place berself there. For one whole hour Captain Massey smiled a strange smile that she rested there, and I watched her. She did not appear to be waiting for any one, and no one took any heed of her. Then she rose, and stood for a few minutes as though uncertain what to do. 'She seems bewildered with troubl,e' I said to myself; 'I wonder if I could

help her? help her?'
'I went very respectfully up to her, and,
raising my hat, asked if I could be of any service
to her. She did not seem to understand me.
When I repeated the question she drew back her veil, and looked at me with wild, wofu eyes. Imagine my horror at recognizing in this grieving, bewildered lady no other than the young Countess of Bayneham, Lady Hutton's

ward

ward

"'Lady Bayneham,' I said, 'do you not know me? I am Captain Massey, your husband's friend.'

"'Yes, I know you, she replied; then she laid her hand on my arm. "'Viti you help me, Captain Massey,' she said humbly; I have left home and my husband forever. I feel very ill; my brain is on fire, I believe. Can you take me somewhere where I can lie down to die?" somewhere where I can lie down to die?"

I looked at her in utter amaze; the lovely,
brilliant Lady of Bayneham, here in this de-

plorable state! "'Does Lord Bayneham know? I began but she interrupted me.
"'If you cannot take my word on trust,' she said, 'leave me : I can bear no questions-I cannot endure the sound of his name. If you

will befriend me, take me from here.' "Her face was deadly pale, and her eyes burned with a wild, strange light; she trembled violently. My only fear was lest she should fall; she looked like a bruistd, broken lilly. "I will befriend you, Lady Bayneham," I said; 'iry and walk a few steps with me. I will take you to my mother's and leave you in her

charge"
"As I have told you, on the morning followin; I was to start for India; time, therefore, was very precious. We walked out of the station yard, and then I took a cab. It was a long drive to my mother's house here at Kew. Lady Bayneham never once spoke. She sal white and cold and still as a marble statue.

"My dear mother was amazed to see me re-turn so accompanied, and her amazement was increased when she knew it was Lady Bayne ham whom I had brought to find shelter under "That night Lady Bayn ham told us part of her story. She laid no blame upon you, but much upon berself. She said she had left home

because you knew the story of her parentage and were displeased : she would not wait unti you sent her away; and she seemed so fear fully agitated at the mention of return that we agreed it was better to defer it until she should have regained health and strength.

'Lady Hilda made a compact with us; we promised entire and perfect secrecy as to her place of concealment—we promised that under the shelter of our roof she should be hidden from the outer world she dreaded so much, and that no news of it should be told to her. She was to be as one dead in life. We promised all she asked. My mother dared not oppese one word, so critical was her state. In the event of her death, you, Lord Bayneham, were to be sent for. She begged us to call her by her mother's name of Hurst, and we did so. fer,

mother's name of Hurst, and we did so.

I "I never saw her from that night until a few days ago. I set sail for India, and the news came to me there that the unhappy lady was lying ill of brain fever, and the doctors described of her life. rying in or oran lover, and the doctors despended of her life.

Tor many long weeks she lay unconscious of all around her. Then I heard that under the

shall always believe Providence led me to the gardens yesterday. But for that the mis-take would never have explained. When I

take would never have explained. When I reached home and told your wife your story, I know how much she loved you."

"God bless you, Massey!" exclaimed Lord Bayneham; "you are the truest friend man ever had. Thank you, and you, madame," he continued, turned to Mrs. Mussey; "thank you for your care and love for my dear wife."

"She has been like a beloved daughter to me," said the old lady; "having lived with her, I am at a loss how to live without her. To ten fancied that the advertisements I read so constantly applied to her, but I dared not mention them; I wished her to grow quite strong and well before again discussing the subject of her return."

Lord Bayneham looked anxiously in his wife's face. It was very pale and thim no withat the

face. It was very pale and thin, no wthat the bright blushes had faded—more beautiful than

died at Fir Cottage and hes buried in the little graveyard—she was my mother, Claude."

"How could you ever dream that I should love you less for that?" he said, kissing the beautiful face raised to his.

"From the day she told me her story and mine," continued Lady Hilda, "my life was I twas an evening of unclouded happings."

It was an evening of unclouded happiness.
'I shall not return to Grosvenor square without my treasures," said Lord Bayneham resolutely. "Had you not better prepare Lady Bayne-

"Had you not better prepare Lady Bayneham and Miss Earle for the surprise?" suggested Mrs. Massey.

"No," replied Lord Bayneham; "I dare not trust Hilda from my sight again. They must return with me. It can be easily managed; there are no servants in the London house who have suffered as the sorrow we have suffered.

know anything of the sorrow we have suffered or its cause. Those with us will think that, as I have been absent the greater part of the day, I have been to fetch their lady home."

"It is so sudden," said Mrs. Massey; "our house will have lost its sunshine."

grieve."
"Never mind packing up, mother," said Captain Massey; "Lord Bayneham is quite right; his wife and child must go with him."

Then Hilda drew near her husband, and whispered something about her fear and dread at seeing the countess again.

"Hilda," said Lord Bayneham, "my mother having the counters again. blamed herself most bitterly for not having loved you more. She knows all your story, and, believe me, who never spoke falsely to you, she

loves you the better for it." The farewell was not token without many tears. In the midst of her happiness, Indy Hilda sorrowed at leaving the friends who had

Hilda sorrowed at leaving the friends who had been so kind to her. Eve y one in the house was grieved at losing the beautiful, gentle lady and her child; but Lionel was too happy with his new papa to care for anything else.

Lord Bayneham with his fair young wife, with the little child, drove home in the calm of the sweet spring evening. Never to them had the stars shone so brightly; never had the soft breeze told a sweeter story; never was spring evening so holy, so happy as this.

"You are at home," said Lord Bayneham, as the carriage stepped at the door—"at home once more; and, dear Hilda, it shall not be my fault if, for the future, home is not heaven for

fault if, for the future, home is not heaven for

CHAPTER XXXIX. Lady Bayneham and Miss Earle sat alone in

Lady Bayneham and Miss Earle sat alone in the drawing-room in Groavenor Square. The clock had already chimed ten, and Lord Bayneham had said he should not be late.

"If you are tired, aunt," said Miss Earle, "I will wait for Claude—he will not be long."

"I prefer waiting," said Lady Bayneham.

"My boy's face was brighter when he left home than I have seen it for many years. than I have seen it for many years. I am waiting, hoping to see that bright look again."

It was not long before the roll of the carriage was heard and the loud knock that resounded through the house assured the countess of her son's return. She arose from her seat, to greet him. His face, as he entered the room, struck her with amazement.
"What is it, Claude?" she asked. "Why do

you look so? Have you good news?"

"I have brought friends home with me, mother," he said, "and want you to welcome them. "Tnat I will," said Lady Bayneham. "Who

are they?

"A lady and a little boy," he replied; and his mother noticed how his voice faltered over the "A lady and a little boy!" she echo

A beautiful child now came into the room.
"See," said Lord Bayneham, "this is my vouncest guest." "What a lovely boy!" cr'ed the countess, raising him in her arms. "He is like one of Murillo's angels,
"Kiss him, mother," said Lord Bayneham

kiss him, and welcome him home."

Lady Bayneham's face were a startled look. "Home!" she repeated; "what do you mean, Claude? Have you adopted him? Who is be?"
"Draw near to me, mother; and you, Barbara, faithful friend, listen while I tell you who

he is. The boy with a cherub's face is my son, Lionel Earle Bayneham, Viscount Hulsmeer, and his mother is waiting for your welcome Shall I bid her enter?" Lady Baynebam could give no answer in

words, but the care-ses she lavished up in the child were answer enough. At last the wish of her heart was fulfilled she held her son's child, the heir of Bayneham in her arms. The grand old race was not doomed to extinction after all. She found words, however, when a beautiful woman with golden hair and shy, blushing face entered the room, and going up to her, said, "Can you pardon me, mether, for all the trouble I have

caused you?"

For the first time in her life Lady Bayneham clasped her son's wife in her arms. "It is I who should ask pardon from you," she said. "You shall be to me for the future as my dearest and best beloved daughter. Never let another secret stand between us."

"Am I quite forgotten?" said Barbira Earle, as she clasped Hilda's hands warmly in her "But," said Lord Bayneham, "I do not quite

understand; is this lovely boy your son, Hilda?" "He is mine," replied the proud, fair mother.
Lionel had made himself quite at home with
Barbara, and Lady Hilda knelt down to kiss
him as he sat upon her knee. Lord Bayneham thought he had never gazed on such a group. Then came eager and hurried explanations. Lord Bayneham told eloquently the story of Captain Massey's generous and noble conduct, and Barbara Earle's eyes grew dim with tears. This man, who in the darkest hour of Lady Hilda's life had come to her rescue, was the

one who had hopelessly loved her long years Long after midnight they sat, unwilling to end that happy meeting, and the golden-haired child slept in his father's arms, for Lord Bayne-

ham could not endure to part with him. They agreed that every explanation should be made then, and Lady Hilds related the history of her parents. Lord Bayneham told of Stephen Hurst's death, and then the whole subject was to be banished forever. In Ludy Bayneham's heart the last remnant of pride had died cur. She forgot her prejudices, and felt nothing but proud happiness when she gazed upon her son's beautiful wife and his noble little heir.

Three days afterward the May ann shone upon a beautiful scene enacted at Bayneham. The lord of the castle, with his wife and son, was returning home it was said from a foreign tour. Triumphal prohes were every where erected. "Welcome to Bayneham!" where erected. "Welcome to Bayneham!"
"Welcome Home!" met the eye at every turn; My baby was born here, six months after I left your house. I meant to send him to you when he was old enough to leave me."

"Hush!" said Lord Bayncham; "do not say such words as those, Hilda, darling. This is a golden hour—we will not spoil it."

Then Lady Hilda, taking the little one, said, "Lionel, you must love this gentleman. You it has been sacred to your wife. I will say unconscious of flags and banners waved among the frees; flags and through the sweet fragrant air came the say such words as those, Hilda, darling. This born. I returned a few days since, and found him a beautiful, noble little fellow. I would lied, the slung shining—there was no fairer scene from the little fellow. I would lied, the slung shining—there was no fairer scene.

"Lionel, you must love this gentleman. You it has been sacred to your wife. I

carriages came at length into sight a cheer arcse carriages came at length into sight a caser arcse from all, that made the very welkin ring. "There is my lord—that is my lady—and see the little viscount!" was heard on all sides. Lord Bayneham's face wore a reverent, almost

Lord Bayneham's face wore a reverent, almost awe-s'ruck expression.
"How shall we best deserve all this happiness, Hilda?" he said. "I feel unworthy of it. Heaven help me to do my best!"
In the second carriage Lady Bayneham sat in the Barcara Earle and Bartie Carlyon. There with Barcara Earle and Bartie Carlyon. wree cheers for her, for Barbara was loved by those who served her.

were cheers for her, to the servinges whose who served her.

It was a pleasant sight, when the carriages It was a pleasant sight, when the carriages for the serving wife standing under the broad Gothic tiful wife standing under the broad Gothic porch of their old home. People afterward said porch of their old home. People afterward said porch the fact was bright as a sunbeam, that Lady Hilta's face was bright as a sunbeam. Lord Bayneham stood holding her hand in his, while he in a few graceful words thanked the while he in a few graceful words thanked the crowd around him for their hearty welcome. There was a cheer for the gallant eacl, and one for his wife. Then Lord Bayneham, raising the child in his arms, called for another cheer for his son, the heir of Bayneham.

Not one word could Bertie Carlyon contrive to Not one word could Bertie Carlyon contrive to speak that evening to Miss Rarie. The castle was full of guests—there was no chance; but when the brilliant evening ended, he contrived to whisper as he bade her good night, "Barbara, has my penance ended?"

Miss Earle smiled, but made no reply. She

Miss Earle smiled, our made no reply. She was, however, down early the next morning, and for all ornament were a string of castly pearls to which was fastened a small golden apple. to which was fastened a small golden apple. Bertie's face was a study when he saw it, and then Lord Bayneham interfered.

'The marriage," said he, "shall be delayed no

Before the June roses had ceased to bloom, Berora Eurle became Bertis Carlyon's wife. Bertie Carlyon's name was well known all over Eigland. He became one of the leading

state-in-an of the day; and when men congratu-lated him on his success he would turn with grateful eyes to the noble woman by his side and thank her for it. Lidy Bayneham recovered health and spirite. and her we mother could not have been more tender to Hilds than was the proud countess. The last news discussed at Bayneham was the marriage of Captain Massey. He mer Miss Deveroey, and to his mother's intense delight,

at once felt in love with her. They are very

happy, and never omit, once every year, to pay

a visit to Bayneham. One beautiful morning in June, Lord Bayne One beautiful morning in June, Lord Bayne ham asked his wife to accompany him on a little stoll. Lion-1 ran before them, and a sweet, fair-face 1 girl, whom her mother called Magdalen, walked by her side.
"Where are we going?' asked Lady Hilda.
"Patience," replied her husband "you will goon ase."

They went through the park, where the wind They went through the park, where the wind whispered among the tall trees, and birds sung sweetly in their shady deptts, and into the high-road, past the Fir Cottage, and into the little churchyard where Lady Hilds had once stood with despair in her heart.

Lord Bayneham took his wife's hand and led

her to what was once a nameless grave.

There stood a monument of white marble,
with this inscription:—

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF MAGDALEN HURST. Through many tribulations she has gone to her rest.

"Hilds." said Lord Bayneham, "my mother erected this. I brought you here by her wish. Tell me now, have you one cloud in your sky?" "Not one," she replied, raising her beautiful face to the clear morning sky. "Heaven is good to me. I will try to deserve at."

The sun that shone upon the quiet grave and the waving trees, upon the true, noble husband, and the fair, blooming children, was not more bright than the tuture that lay before LADY HUTTON'S WARD.

[THE END]

ORVING BABIES

Are not naturally cross and psevish. It is their way of pritesting against insufficient nourishment. Babies that live on Lactated Food are so perfectly healthy that they crow instead of cry. Thousands of mothers rejuce in the health this Food has given their little

The man who makes a great deal of you expects to make a good deal out of you.

WEIGH LESS THAN A POUND, But make as much trouble as if they weighed a hundred What? The Kidneys. If they are clogged or inactive, disease follows. Paine's Celery Compound keeps the kidneys in good working order, and induces healthy

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Holloway's Corn Core is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

We have all strenght enough to endure the roubles of other people.

Rolloway's Pills.—Indigestion and Liver Com-plaints.—The digestion cannot be imperfect or seriously disordered without the effects of such derangement becomming visible on the countenance. These Pills at once remove the disorder and its unpleasant consequences. They stimulate the digestive and assimilative functions, and consequently promote that great blessing —a good appetite. Holloway's Pills most satisfactorily remove all deranged or diseased actions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach, and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of the malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the melan-choly and jaundiced dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

he is the last to mind the loss.

Duspensia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headaches. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makers which I have in

"Shall I hereafter darn your stockings?" is said to be the fashionable language for a young lady to use when making a leap-year proposal.

If you feel languid and bilious, try Northrop Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and you will find it one of the best preparations for such complaints. Mr S. B. Maginn, Ethel, used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and cured a severe bilious sick headache which troubled him for a long time.

Minnie: "What is Volapuk? Papa: Why, it's the universal language. Minnie: But who speaks it? Papa: Nobody.

FITS: All its stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Neive Restorer. No Fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fift cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRs. HARTLEY. CHAPTER I.

'Our purses shall be proud, our garments poor For tes the mind that makes the body rich; And, as the sun breaks through the darkes clouds.

So honor peereth in the meanest habit. What! is the jay more precious than the

Because his feathers are more boautiful? Or is the adder better than the cel Because his painted skin contents the eye?"

It was a fine spring morning—mild and soft, almost warm, although the middle of March had not yet been reached. Blackbirds and thrushes made the clear air ring; the crows, busy in the tall branches of the eims, exchanged cheerful notes with their neighbors. The full liquid murmur of the river completed the chord most musically, and with it all ran the mellow undercurrent of a tiny south wind—scarce above a breath—that just lifted and stirred the branches of the osier field. This osier field ran side by side with the high-road, fenced from it by a dyke on this side, and on the other bordered by a ten-foot wall in somewhat ruicous condition. over which the tops of fruit trees were visible, where the ivy and the tufte of parietary plants, grasses—now all dead and bleacned—snap-dragon, and old and straggling wall-flower, allowed them to be seen. A path, if a sort of irregular causeway of loose stones, sods and tuits, with here and there the relics of a former hand-rail deserved that name

a former hand rail, deserved that name, ran through the field. The whole field was a swamp pure and simple, yet the path gave evidence of frequent use. At this moment it was being traversed by a little old woman, who acrambled, jumped, and shuffled her way along at a rate and with a success that argued good practice among the sinuous dangers of the road. She wore a pair of enormous dangers of the road. She wore a pair of enormous old boots, that had formerly been a man's, and carried an umbrella clutched in her left hand. This last was evidently worn more with a view to ornament than use, for no living human being could have told, without serious examination, at which end it opened. An ancient Paisley shawl reached to where the boots began and the non-descript skirt ended, and the whole edifice was crowned by a very large-sized drawn velvet bonnet, of a fashion at least a quarter of a century old. This

odd figure was directing her steps from the high road—the junction of which with the osier field was announced by a gap in the dike which flauked it—towards the ivy-clad garden wall. She soon reached a point under the wall facing a door that had once been green, to reach which she had to mount some three or four steps, marked by decayed planks and a dilapidated hand-rail, which had long ago been placed

there.

Taking a tighter grasp still of the umbrella the old woman was in the act of hoisting up her heavy foot-gear to the level of the steep steps, when a voice hailed her from the top of the

wall.
"Kitty! Kitty Macau! What a time you have been Did you meet a red-haired woman, and delay to come back and go out again?'
The old woman, between anger and the start the sudden address had caused her, tumbled backward, and only saved herself a fall by grasping the rail. The address evidently ex-

grasping the rail. The address evidently exploded a ready mine.

"Oh, den! Good work you have this morning, driving and frightening me. Oh Lord! I am crost, I am—an! curst, I am; such a house! dere to say I was at the town las' evening—and notin' else would serve hereif an' she knowing well—who else would know it!—dat' we was out of tay, but wait till morning to give

'Come along, Kitty,' urged the invisible you will have me late for school.'
'Sweep ye, Godfrey, and Gertrude, and school, an'all den.'

This invective, gasped and sputtered out as Kitty Macan tumbled through the garden door, was in acknowledgment of a handful of mortar and lichens, which at that moment had dropped, not of its own accord, on to her bonnet.

The object of her wrath and projector of the The object of her wrath and projector of the missiles aforesaid dropped lightly off his perch on the wall, and, unherding of the furious looks of the old womar, strode along beside her. He was a slin, reedy lad of about seventeen, or less, with that foreign look so often seen in the south of Ireland, thick, black hair, and a pale olive skin, with the place of a pundedided. curiously long-shaped eyes of an undecided curiously long-shaped eyes of an undecided color, between brown and gray, looking almost greenish now as he hair-closed their thick fringes against the sunlight. He was untidily and shaboily dressed,—one elbow was nearly through his old shooting-jacket, and there was a longish piece of wrist and shirt-cuff to be seen at the end of each sleeve.

K tty Macan grumbled all the way up to the bounce—the gooseberry bushes and winter cab-

Kity Macan grumbled all the way up to the house,—the gooseberry bushes and winter cabbages being to all appearance not less receptive and sympathetic than her young master. They came to a dog-house just before they reached the back door. Godfrey slipped the chain with a touch of his long fingers; a greyhound bounded out and into his arms. Kity Macan passed on into the into his arms. Alty Machin passed on into the kitchen, taking her grievance with her, while master and hound rolled together on the grass. "Kitty! Kitty! Kitty, you old slieveen!" was her salutation there from a handsome girl

was her salutation there from a handsome giri of about twelve, who, with a lesson book in her hand, was pacing about the floor. It is a quarter to ten. I wanted to drink the milk. Hurry—ah! do hurry!"

Kitby Macan's answer was to fling open a basket, extract a tin-foil covered parcel therefrom, and lay it with much unnecessary force upon the table. Then she placed her umbrella reversatially in its expectancy behind the kitchen.

the table. Taen she placed her umbrella reverentially in its sanctuary behind the kitchen door, and finally sat down and proceeded with a demonstratively deliberate manner to untie, remove, and stroke her velvet bonnet.

Gertrude—that was the schoolgirl's name—laughed, caught up the packet of tes, and ran off. Kitty Macan drew a deep sigh, hung the velvet bonnet on its nail on the kitchen dresser, and having put on a white arron, took a kartla. and having put on a white apron, took a kettle, which was boiling wildly, off the turf fire, and followed her along a flagged passage to a room

at the front of the house.
There a party of people were assembled, evidently waiting for breakfast. The school-girl was seated at table eating bread and butter; It is a wise and thoughtful dispensation of another gir!, much taller, was seated in the win-Providence that when one suffers loss of mind dow with an open book in her lap; and the third and only remaining member of the party sat in an arm-chair which had been moved party sat in an arm-chair which had ween moved half round from the fireside to the table. She was a very remarkable-looking old dame. A pair of round eyes, bright and hard as those of a bird of prey, lighted up a wrinkled countenance; bushy dark eyebrows contrasted with the shick hair which fell is snow-white braids from made her black less are along each cheek. under her black lace cap, along each ckeek. A peramptory and metalling sounding to ce was raised high in exhortation as the old servant

Gerrude I called Godfrey—are you not ashamed to sit down in that manner, like a beast of the field, I protest it is, not to wait for

beast of the field, I protest it is, not to wait for others?

"It is ten minutes to ten," observed Gertrude, helping herself to bread.

Her grand aunt made no further comment. She was busy now making tea in a great old painted china teapot, Kitty Macan siding. This accomplished, Kitty placed the teapot, which the mischances of time and fate had reduced to wear a tin lid, in the grate amongst the turf sehes, and departed. Miss D'Arcy—that was the old lady's name—pushed back her chair with a sudden movement, so deftly calculated that it brought her right hand within easy reach of a cupboard in the room wall stinated beside the firsplace. A bunch of keys was hanging in the keyhole of the door. was hanging in the keyhole of the door.
Having opened it she pushed the package of tea on to the shelf, shut the door with a smart bang and rattle of the keys, then away round her arm chair again and resumed her place at the

table.
"Have you called Godfrey?" she asked of The West Chester. News suggests that a man can hardly trust a signal zervice report that predicts calm weather when he has to hold on his hat with two hands while he reads to have a signal while he reads to have a signal zervice report that predicts calm weather when he has to had and ohin rather added emphasis. Gerbrude, taking a large piece of bread and butter in her hands, so as to lose no time, left the room.

She returned in a moment, followed by the prey-hound and then Godfrey. The dog made atraight for the fire and lay down before it, keeping his sharp muzzle pointed upon the table and its occupants. Godfrey slowly lifted one of his long legs ever the back of the chair ready placed for him, and sat down to break-fast, shaking the rather unsteadily balanced table as he did so, in a manner that called forth an impatient protest from Gertrude.

an impatient protest from Gertrude.

Miss D'Arcy poured out the tea; it was too great an effort for her to lift the teapot, so she stooped it so as to let its contents run out, the cloth generally receiving some small share. Gertrude helped herself to the cup nearest her; Godfrey leisurely cut up his slice of dark-looking country bread. His grand-aunt looked from him to a cup which was intended for him in a puzzled kind of way.

"Marion!" she said, commandingly. The

"Marion!" she said, commandingly. The student in the window seat laid down her book and rose obediently. If Godfrey and Gertrude Mauleverer gave the promise of beauty, Marion possessed it, and in no stinted share. She was tall and alim, as became her years, which had not yet numbered eighteen, but her deep-chested well-proportioned frame gave indication of a riper magnificance to some. Great long-lashed eyes magnificence to come. Great long-lashed eyes like her brother's, of a strange undecided tint tetween gray and brown, marked sweeping brows and a clear clive kin of a uniform paleness. Her hair, a rich blue-black was brushed and colled in a knot at the back. She took up one of the cups standing before Miss D'Arcy and laid it beside Godfrey's plate. He rewarded

her for this friendly office with a gentle tap on her hand with his knife-blade. Then she seated herself and began her own breakfast. No one spoke, Gertrude ate with her eyes fixed upon the clock, Godfrey supported his head with one hand, and appeared to have for-gotten every one's existence. His grand-aunt appeared to be absorbed in her breakfast, but she was watching every stir. From the wall, a portrait in pastel looked down on the group. No one could see all the taces in juxtaposition and doubt the relationship for an instant. It was the likeness of the young people's lather, a handsome officer in regimentals. Marion and Godfrey's eyes were in shape and color exactly like those of the picture, only for the moment seeming softer. Marion had the short upper lip, and Godfrey with it the richer tints of skin and black close set hair. Gertrude's energetic countenance and sudden turns of head betrayed all the fiery recklessness of her soldier sire They were an interesting trio of creatures and their surroundings were certainly not out of keeping. One skilled in what a French writer calls the physiognomy of things might have found scope for much picturesque inference from the contents of the apartment in which Miss D'Arcy and her three reputed grand-relations were sitting. Everything was old and rostly decayed, a dull-red fluck paper covered the walls, a carpet of indescribable texture and color was on the floor. In the recess, beside the fire, in a line with Miss D'Arcy's cupboard, was an old mahogany escritoire with book shelves.

(To be Continued.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT

We want live, energetic agents in every county r the United States 'and Canada to se la patent article of great merit, IN ITS MEEITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the ex clusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make " AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER " to B. cure good agents a once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the me rits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at 'east \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the maney paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making mere than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cont samps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address, at once, NATIONAL NOVELTY CO. 136-13 EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and wa

OBITUARY.

AYLMER, Ont., June 1.—The death is announced of Thomas McIetyre Naire, M.P.P. for East Elgin, Ont., aged fifty-eight years. He was a Liberal, and was elected at the last general ral election by a majority of ninety over Mr. Ingram, Conservative. The deceased gentleman was born in Scotland, came to this country in 1850, and settled at Aylm r, Ont., in 1851 where he has since lived, occupying from time to time prominent positions in municipal and political circles. He was first elected to the Ontario Assembly in 1879, defeated in 1883, and re-elected in 1886.

LAST KESORT.

Last summer, says Wm. J. James, of Atherley, Ont., I felt very miserable with pains over my kidneys, fluttering of the heart and nervousness; after taking different kinds of medicine, hearing of B. B. B. I thought I would try it; one bottle completely cured me. I can highly renommend it to others.

Having settled it in his own mind that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, Ignating Donnely has gone abroad to gather materials to prove that Ham

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Sire, I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of doctors' medicine, which did me no good. I was getting worse all the while until I tried Burdock Blood Bittere. After taking four bottles I am row well. I can also recommend it for dyspepsia. Miss Hattie L. Swick, St. Williams P. O., Oat.

Where They Had Met-Judge (to prisoner): It seems that I have seen your face before Prisoner: I shouldn't be surprised, judge; I used to be barman down at the Baid Eagle.

A SEVERE TRIAL

Those who endure the torturing pange of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbigo and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly.

Wife: "That man h s been staring at me for vemnutes." Husband "Well, you wouldn't fiveminutes." Husband "Well, you wouldn't have known it if you hadn't kept your eyes on him"

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and and all affections of the throath and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favourite with ladies and children.

NEW YORK, June 1.—General Henry H. Brige, one of Sheridan's old division commanders, died to-day.

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

"Why do you with your mother is a spiritualist?" asked a Stockton schoolhoy of his class-mate in front of the school-house, after an animated theological discussion. Because I have good reason for thinking so. She gave me a terrible rapping last night."

SPHINX ECHOES

[Address correspondence for this department to E. R. Chadbourne, Lewiston, Me., U. S.]

198.-A USEFUL LIFE. I am very tall and fair, And an ornament I wear Un my soft and fleecy head Like the nimbus-pictured dead.

But I am alive and cheery, Chasing shadows dark and dreary; Against these I take a stand With all classes in the land.

None more prized, or highly feted, And with richest food ac sated, Often set in chosen places, Where fire gold my footstool graces, But I heed the meek request

Built, perchance, of rusty nails. Burning zeal my work inspires, In its flame my life expires; Better to consume away Than a lifeless form to stay.

Of the poor, who give me rest Sometimes in a set of rails

199.-NUMERICAL ENIGMA. Each blank is to be filled with the word cor esponding to the figures of the same couplet.] Six'y letters will show to you proverb that is very true.
2, 1, 3 will rhyme with Ham; Touch not, taste not the loathsome ——.
11, 14, 13, 19, 15 will rhyme with lever; When asked to steal, then answer 16, 17, 18 will rhyme with sad; "Twill make me so to see you — 23, 20, 21 will rhyme with tan; How Johnny would like to be a - 26, 24, 25 will rhyme with Dan; The cook most always needs a ---.
43, 27, 30, 28, 29 will rhyme with Connor; To be your friend is quite an —.

35, 31, 34, 32 will rhyme with poor;
A gentleman will never be a —.

36, 37, 38, 33, 39 will rhyme with merry; I know you've eaten many a ——.
42, 45, 40, 44 will rhyme with morn; A charming sight is the ripening 46, 41, 47 will rhyme with ship; To slip down your clothes may — 59, 58, 53 will rhyme with fir; Always address a man as ——.
48, 49, 50, 60 will rhyme with nose; With which to scene the fragrant 51, 54, 55, 56 will rhyme with witty; For all the poor I feel a —— 22, 52, 57 will rhyme with daw;

200.—A HIDDEN GROVE.

NAME THE CONCEALED TREES. "I like to walk with a person who keeps step, Each time I walk with John I am ashamed," said Jennie, giving the cat a dab as she spoke, and looking anything but pleasant.

"I do not like to see such a scowl on your face, darling," said her ma, pleasantly. "I think John is a good-natured chap, pleasant and kind-hearted, and as neat as a pin every time he comes here. You seem to forget that this is so. A kind heart covers a multitude of

such sins as awkwardness."
"Yes, but wny don't he spruce up a little, and walk less like a lamb, ox, or some such un-gainly animal? Why liway he kicks up earth when we are walking on a country road is enough to overwhelm one! If I had a little stronger will—I lack firmness—I would never walk with him again. I would give him a plump

'No' the next time he asked me."

"My dear," said her ma, "one would think him a worthless cur, ranting on about him as you do. Why not reform him? You have worked many a harder sum. Act kindly and pleasantly to him still. In denouncing so fine a young man as John, you show bad taste, to say

201.-ANAGRAMS. If you've a puzzle to unfold. Or problem to reduce, You must, as I have oft been told, The head and "tail educe.

When temperance men on rackets go And would themselves regale, I've often seen that they're not slow To drink some "derion ale."

272.-PALINDROMIC SQUARES.

Fill the four squares so that each will read from left to right, from right to left, and down or up, using only four different letters and four different words for all. No two squares are to be exactly alike.

203.-A CURIOUS PROBLEM. What's one-fourth of a mill and one-third of a dollar

And one-fourth of a cent, if you add it?
As quick as a flash every upper-room scholar
Held his hand up to show us he had it.
"Tis thirty-three cents, six mills and onetwelfth."
"That is right!" cried the school with a roar.
But the teacher said as he shook his head.

But the teacher said, as he shook his head,
"I think you will find it is more." The teacher was right and the scholars were

too, Yet how both could be right I would question of you. J. K. P. BAKER.

NEW PRIZE FOR ANSWERS. The sender of the best lot of answers to the "Sphinx Echoes" published during June will be awarded a suitable and very desirable prize. The solutions should be sent weekly, and should be forwarded even if few, for the winners' list may not be large. Let all try.

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

190.—Echo.

191.—Bight, light, wight, might, right, night, tight, eight, sight, fights.

192.—The rope must be shortened five feet on turning the first corner of the building, ten feet more when the next corner is passed, another ten feet by the third corner, and reduced to five feet on getting around the fourth corner. Hence, the distance travelled by the man at the end of the rope would equal the sum of the five quarter circles whose radu, or semi-diameters, are respectively, 40, 35, 25, 15 and 5 feet. This would be as follows (the circumference of a circle being equal to its diameter multiplied by 3, 1416):

1 of 1st circle (80x3, 1416), 62,832

of 1st circle (80x3, 1416), of 2nd circle (70x3, 1416), of 3rd circle (50x3, 1416), of 4th circle (30x3, 1416), of 5th circle (10x3, 1416), 54,978 39,270 23,562 7,854

The total distance in feet being 188,496 193.—1. Immediately. 2. Programtination. 194.—Double eagle. 195.-

RRATA
RAILED
APLOME
TEEMER
ADDERS 196.—Phylactery. 197.—Cit-hern.

has it," said Mrs. B.

WHY?

teeling? WHY do I have Backache? WHY Neuralgia and Rheumatism? WHY does Scrofulous taint and Erysipelas show itself?

Poison, which must be Completely Eradicated before you can regain health. You must go to the root of the matter. Put the Kidueys-the great and only blood porifying organs -in complete order, which is complete health, and with

Warner's Safe Cure and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS your

There is no stand-still in disease. You are either growing Better or Worse. How is it with YOU?

WHY not to-day resort to that medicine, which has veritably Gured was on the street a little while afterward, when Millions, and which will cure you if like to sell. I have one occasionally and

FASHION NOTES

The daisy has gone out of fashion-more's the pity-but boxes, mosses, hyacinths, roses and camelias are worn in great numbers on ball iresses.

New lace pins are quite large, and simulate perfectly, in size and appearance, and eglantine blossom, two or three sweetpea flowers, or a half blown rosebud. A handsome design in scent bottles is a flat

crystal flask, having a stopple of royal blue chamel, upon which are forget-me-nots with tiny diamond centres.

Narrow colored ribbans, with picot edges, are sown flat, in rows, upon the pretty figured challis and mousselaine de lane. Narrow more ribbons are used in the manner to trim plain cashmere. For the ornamentation of bill gowns a velve

leaf has been brought out, the vennings well pointed, with large beads falling from the points, and they are used to secure draperies. Some of the prettiest new bonnets have the front filled in with what used to be called a "cap" of soft lisse, arranged in such miniature folds as to give the effect of marabout feathers, than which nothing is more becoming.

An empire dress of black net has gold em dots in stripes upward from the foot; the ball-low, round short waist has the net lapped in t and back, and a moire sash is added, with gold balls at the end.

In jewelry new and fanciful designs are shown for pendants and lace pins. Among the dainty devices is a spray of thistles, with the round base of the blossom formed of a single large pearl, and the filaments of large diamonds. It is more picturerque, but less effective, made up with black pearls and the filaments of the flower composed of time plittering anothering. flower composed of tiny, glittering amethyste.

Some of the new polonaises have a Vandyke panel falling loose at the left side, ending in a handsome beated pendant. Gathered fichus are arranged on one side, with sleeves to match, in thin transparent materials, and levely lace arrangement on the other. There are also "V" shaped pieces let in, which, in costly evening dress, reach almost to the belt both front and back. These pieces are made of lace, net or

crepe lisse.
To be fashionable, artificial flowers must most nearly approach to nature. Indeed, natural grasses, natural lavender and rose stems, subjected to certain processes, which make them durable, are mixed with nosegays, which look as durable, are likely been gathered, and hounches standing up loosely, the stems visibly tied with grasses. Cowslips, tulips, sweet peas, wild hyacinths, bluebells, corn flowers and dandelions are what find most favor.

FOUR MEN IN A RUBBER WORKS PAID \$75,000.

PAID \$75.000.

Four young men at the Philadelphia Rubber Works, No. 2,117 South street, were at the money counter of the Adams Express Office, Broad and Chestnut street, yesterday, and carried away \$75,000 spot cash. They were George Gregg, of 2,938 Alter st.; John McCaffrey, of 2,538 South st.; William McCluskey, of No. 3,512 Pine st.; and Thomas Lynch, of No. 2,048 Lancaster st. It was the proceeds of half the capital prize of \$150,000 in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. The half ticket cost \$5, each man patting up \$1.25. The money was paid at New Orleans, and thence forwarded was paid at New Orleans, and thence forwarded to this city by the Adams Express.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Telegraph, April 25.

THE LATE C. H. OROSSEN.

The funeral of the late Charles H. Crossen The funeral of the late Charles H. Crossen took place on Monday morning, the 28th May, from No. 1 Beaver Hall Square, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. T. H. Love. The remains were encased in a costly metal-lined abony casket, with solid silver, handles and trimmings, and the casket was completely covered with beautiful floral tributes, the offerings of sorrowing friends. The cortege proceeded to St. Patrick's Chürch, where the Rev. Father Lames Callaghan performed solemn requism to St. Patrick's Ohurch, where the Rev. Father James Callaghan performed solemn requiem Mass, after which the cortege reformed and proceeded to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Samuel Coulson, T. McIntyre, D. McIntyre, T. Fogarty, E. Irwin and Louis Payette. The chief mourners were Messrs. G. W. Crossen, T. Logan, T. L. Jackson, J. J. Jackson, E. R. Gunning, T. H. Love, Master Love, E. James. Among other citizens noticed at the funeral were Acting-Mayor Cunningham Ald. R. White, Ald. Clendinneng, Ald. Tansey, Messrs, James McCready, J. Guest, E. Elliott, Ald. R. White, Aid. Ulendinneng, Ald. Tansey, Mesars. James McCrendy, J. Guest, E. Elliott, C. Murphy, B. Tantey, M. Kenny, M. P. Laverty, P. F. McCaffrey, P. Crosby, H. Dunn, M. Uly, P. O'Reilly, J. Warrington, W. Harper, John McIntyre, W. H. Arnton, J. J. Arnton, and many others.

DIED.

"Is there anything more dreadful than dyspepals, doctor?" asked Mr. Brandbread. "There is," interrupted Mrs. B. "What is it!" injuired the doctor. "The man who of the labe Peter O'Relly, and wife of James Dennison. May her soul rest in peace)

"PURGATORY BULLETS." An excited Irishman lately rushed into s Boaton drug store, having a "broken-up" appearance generally. "Be jabbers!" he yelled, "I'm all wrong entoirely. I want WHY do I have this drowsy, lifeless seling? WHY de I have Backache? WHY Neuralgia and Rheumatism? WHY does Scrofulous taint and Erysicelas show itself?

BECAUSE your blood is filled with passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pargative Pellete, and Pat went off can Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. There little Pellets cure all derangements of liver, stemach and bowels. Sigarcoated, little larger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to take. Druggists.

> A writer asks: "Does it pay to be good?" Well, there are a large number of clergymen whose salaries are not over £100 a year each. while John L. Sullivan, the slugger, often makes a few thousand pounds in less than an hour. Draw your own inference. It may pay better in the next world, however.

A QUICK CROP.

CONVERTING A LOAD OF MUCK INTO MONEY. Gure is Certain.

WHY do we know this?

BECAUSE tens of thousands of grateful men and parts of the world lily written us to this effect.

CONVERTING A LOAD OF MUCK INTO MONEY.

Farmers know well enough that a grain of when planted in good, rich soil will tring forth a multitude of grains, but it seldom happens that a dollar planted even in the purest of fertilizers will produce as richabarvest as that reaped by a Washingtonian the other day. A Star reporter happened yesterday to meet Mr. J. W. Yatus this effect. fortune in securing a prize of \$15,000 from the Louisiana Lottery at the drawing. Mr Yates seemed perfectly willing to talk about his good

luck.

"A colored man came into my stables a few weeks ago," he said, "and paid me for a load of manure I had sold him some days before. He gave me a dollar, and with this in my pocket I Millions, and which will cure you it you will give it a chance?

All of Warner's preparations are Parely Vegetable. They are made on honor. They are time-tried. They are honor. They are time-tried. They are honor. They are time-tried and Worthless; on the contrary, they have stood the test—they have proved their superiority. They stand alone in pie-eminent merit, and YOU KNOW believe then that it amounted to anything; but I took the ticket down to the bank and told them to put it in with my deposit, and if there was anything in it there might be some good holding on to it. The money came a few days afterward—a New Orleans National Bank check for \$15,000 - my ticket drawing one-tenth of the capital prize. It came by Adams express, and I paid the charges and got the money. That is I paid the charges and got the money. That is the whole story."—Washington (D.C.) Star,

The trouble with the average husband is that he knows his wile knows he isn't so big a man as he wante the world to think he is.

SHALL WOMEN BE ALLOWED TO VOTE?

The question of femule suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been addn...d for and against it. Many of the softer six could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their hutbands did, and give no thought to the merits of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorito Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unequaled for the cure of leucorrhes, abnormal discharger, morning sickness, and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailbroidery and spangles covering the front, while the back is of black net with black graduated guarantee from the manufacturers, that it guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on wrapper

around bottle. When a distinguished gentleman heard that a person had died worth a million of money, he observed: "Well, that's quite a

pretty sum to begin the next world with,' Peter Kieffer Buffalo, says :- "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence to try Dr. Thomas' Educatic Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

"Dld it rain?" exclaimed the Western man, in the course of a thrilling recital of border life. "Why it rained so hard that afternoon that the water stood three feet on a

A lifetime of terture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their panes may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease endicated with Dr. Thomas' Educatic Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and through remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, come, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing

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25 cents. In the West. She: Did you ever soon finer sunser than that in the East? Me: No: the sun never sets in the East.



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AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and

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Montreal, P. C

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WEDNESDAY......JNUE 6, 1888.

ADULTERATIONS of food are punished as they deserve in Russia. Last week a rich merchant of Moscow was sent to Siberia for life for adulterating the tea which he sold, by putting into it fifty per cent of a weed which is seriously injurious to health. In Canada this merchant would not be sent into exile, he would be sent to the Sanate.

For a wonder knighthoods have been bestowed in Canada without hitting the politiclans. All will agree, however, that the honors on this occasion are worthily bestowed. Sir Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto University, and Sir Thomas Galt, Chief Justice of Outario, are Canadians whom everybody regard with the highest respect,

THE London Free Press has drawn a parallel between " Prof." Foster, the new Finance Minister, and Arthur Balfour, Secretary for Ireland. It must have been con celved in a spirit of rovenge by the Beer organ against the \$10 Prohibitionist, so unexpectedly promoted.

Postage reform in the way of cheapening the carriage of letters is what we want in this Canada of ours. There is no reason why the American rate of two cents an cunce should not be adopted. It is a fact demonstrated by experience that the lowering of postage increases the revenue of the post office.

THE absurdity of Senator Frye's howl for protection of American fishermen against Canada is amusingly shown by the fact that the Marion Grimes, an American vessel, whose case he cited in his recent blood and thunder speech, was really owned by a Nova Scotian named Morris

MR. LABOUCHERE Sizes up Joe Chamberlain with frank shrewdness in Truth. He says

The fact is that the value of statesmen de pends upon their following. Lord Hartington has a considerable following, but Mr. Chamberdain has practically none, either in Parliament or out of it; and this is why Liberals regard with the most absolute indifference what he may do or not do. If he were to join the Tory Government to-morrow the French saying would hold good: "Rien n'est change; il n'y qu'un traitre de plus."

Addressing a meeting of Englishmen at Croydon, Sir William Vernon Harcourt put the rescript question in a nutshell when he said :- "It is not by Papal decrees that you giving to them the same rights of self-government which you claim for yourselves, by giving them the same authority over their own affairs which has given peace and prosperity to Englishmen.'

MR. BLAINE'S letter leaves no doubt as to his determination not to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency. He is out of the race for good. Chauncy M. Depew will now take the place of favorite, in all probability, but Mr. Blaine's refusal undoubtedly strengthens the Cleveland boom for a second term.

An act respecting public health, introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Gagnon, was, we are led to believe, framed by the Provincial Board of Health. It is the most important measure that has been introduced this session. We publish the Bill in full in be judged as a public man by his public rethis issue, in order that our readers may cord. Private slander is a weapon which only know exactly the character of the proposed the vilest of men employ to ruin an opponent. legislation on a matter that vitally effects them. It is a good bill and will no doubt | tised by men in high positions, exposure may become law.

How thoroughly in accord with the commercial ideas of the day is the story of the importation of the bones of British soldiers, who fell in the Soudan, to England for fer- for a man on public grounds, but leave his authority does not make it a regular course of tilizing purposes. But yet how horribly suggestive it is. The practical philanthropist, who buried his relatives as they died under the trees in his orchard, had as keen a notion

per. Well, perhaps after all, it is better sands of Egypt! This is a practical age!-Vive L'Utilite!

THE contempt with which the Tory Government of England is regarded abroad is shown by the insolent seizure of one of the Channel islands by a French man-of-war and the advance of the Russians towards the frontier of India. That an understanding exists between Russia and France has been well known for some time, and the news to-day looks very like concerted action for the annoyance and embarrassment of the Government of England.

Ar the American Methodist General Conference it was discovered that in the election of two bishops more ballots were cast than there were delegates present. This, in a body whose members undertook to lecture the press on morality, has furnished a rich text for the editors, who now tell the reverends with scorching emphasis to cleanse themselves before they condemn the sins of others. Denunciations of "the errors of Popery" will lish-speaking Protestants. Why should there now be beautifully in order.

How justice is dispensed with by the Ot tawa Government when a partisan is concerned, has been well illustrated in the care of Shannon, assistant postmaster at Kingstop, caught stealing money from letters. First be was given time to skip out, then the Postmaster-General refused to prosecute by laying information, and now \$35 are accepted by the Government as full restitution from the thief. Is this not a noble instance of gratitude on the part of Sir John, among whose adherents at Kingston the Shannons were ever the mos: levo ed. But-

"Thieves for their robbery have authority, When judges ster thomselves."

OTTAWA TELEGRAM: say Mr. Chapleau is discusted at Sir John no: promoting him to a more important place in the Cabinet than the one he fills, and that when he next goes on strike it will be serious for the Government. While it is undoubtedly true that Mr. Chapleau is in the sulks for the reason stated, we do not think he will make much by another strike. His sting has been drawn, or Sir John would not venture to humiliate him again in this very pointed manner by hoisting Foster, Dewdney and young Tupper over his head.

WOMAN SUFFRACISTS in the States are making a strong fight to have their to neiple embodied in the platform of the National Prohibition party. This is a tactical mistake of the first magnitude. If they were wise they would work for recognition by one or other of the two great parties, but, we suppose, the women are as much divided between Reps and Dems as the men. Prohibitionists never can succeed as a national party, and the women suffragists by joining them only injure their own cause. The men fear to grant the suffrage to women because of the evident certainty of their using it tyrannically.

TAKING the Ottawa Cabinet as it stands try sluce confederation. Dewdney and young Tupper have no following or standing in the country; Foster is only a make-shift; Pope ie hors du combat : Langevin and Chapleau are cutting each other's throats; Caron does nothing but look pretty ; Carling and Smith, with the liquor interests at their backs, and Bowell, with his Orangemen, are the three best men in the Cabinet. The rest, with the exception of the Premier, are mere stop gaps, and he is too far advanced in mummyhood to claim aught but the regard which is bestowed on those who linger unduly on the stage.

A COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM is to be established in connection with one of the American universitaes. The idea is a good one, for every journalist knows that very few college graduates or even professors can write an article fit to go into the hands of the printer without revision. But like the woman who told O'Connell that she preferred old methods, we think that the best college of journalism is and always will be the office of a good daily are going to settle the Irish question-it is paper. As a profession, however, journalism by doing justice to the Irish people, it is by needs development. No man should be eligible for an editorskip who has not qualified in the right way. Of course everybody thinks he can run a newspaper better than the editor, but when such men as Byron, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Thackeray and a bost of less eminent literary men falled as editors, the ordinary ruck of mankind had better stick by the counter and workshop. Editors are born to newspapers, not made by colleges.

> OPPONENTS of Mr. Cleveland will make a killing mistake if they should, as reported from Washington, inaugurate a compaign of slander and vituperation. The threatened pamphlet, which is said to contain personal exposures of the President's private life, will be scouted by all right-thinking people. A party that resorts to tactics so disgraceful marches to certain defeat. Mr. Cleveland is not an ideal President, and in some respects he is deficient in American spirit; but he must Sometimes when immorality is openly pracbe necessary in the interests of public morals: but experience has shown that men take very itt e notice of such charges. They recognize the implication that if they did no one would private concerns alone. The home circle, ital iovs, its sorrows, the skeleton proverbially hidden in the closet of every house, are, by tacit consent of all men endowed

that the bones of the poor soldiers should SCOUNDERL WILL ASSAIL ANOTHER MAN'S enrich their native soil than whiten on the PRIVATE CHARACTER IN PUBLIC. So well is this understood that, should the alleged pamphlet come to light, it will have an effect the very reverse of that intended by its authors, and become a potent instrument in Mr. Cleveland's favor during the Presidential a joke for serious treatment. John Norquay, contest.

> IT is reported that two new Circuit Court judges are to be appointed by the Quebec Government for the city and district of Montreal and that influences are at work to have an English-speaking Protestant selected for one of these judgeships. We rarnestly hope that so serious a mistake will not be made. Not that we object to a Protestant, but because we main. tain that an Irish Catholic is best entitled to one of those seats on the bench. In his eagerness to conciliate the Protestants, who have on all occasions opposed him, Mr. Mercier should beware of offending the Irish, who have always been his friends. We have already called attention to the gross injustice suffered by the Irish people in the matter of representation, and it is not likely that further neglect will soften their growing resentment. The district of Montreal has been arranged to suit the Engnot be an arrangement to suit the Irish, so as to give them representation in both branches of the Legislature? This is a matter which urgently demands attention if future troubles and difficulties are to be obviated. In the rumored judicial appointments the Irish have the first claim to !consideration, and, if their claim should be ignored, the fact will have its influence hereafter.

> No wonder our American neighbors are getting sick and tired of protection as it is now carried on. A correspondent of the New York Post, signing himself "Workingman," gives an instance of the way the people are robbed by the protected manufacturers. He wanted to buy a sewing machine for his wife, and after trying several a \$70 machine was fixed upor. He then goes on to relate :

A friend engaged in the export business, knowing of my want, then came to my aid, and with the following result. He ordered one of the machines I wanted sent to one of his ships for export to Mexico. After it had been put on board I sent an expressman for it, took it home, unpacked it from the very nice box which contained it, and which must have cost considerable, let it up myself, and it was soon at work. When the bill came there was a disat work. When the bill came there was a dis-count of 50 percent, and I paid for the same article, with the addition of the box which we utilized in a way that housekeepers use, thirty fire dollars.

"Workingman" then proceeds to make the very natural inquiry, where does this difference go? And he further asks if any one supposes the workmen who make the \$70 machine get any more money than those who made the \$35. He is told that the actual expense of the machine is \$12, and is willing the patentee should have the difference between that and \$35, but objects to the protective tariff driving it up to \$70. This difference of price between what the foreigner pays for an American article and what is asked at home as a result of a tariff is illustrated in other articles than sewing machines. The same system, we understand, is carried on in

DURING the coming summer the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity will conduct a after reconstruction, it is the weakest minis. | vigorous campaign throughout the country. which contains a review of the subject by way of introduction, followed by papers which, according to The Mail, cover the entire ground. Mr. Thomas Snaw, the secretary of the Central Farmers' Institute. Mr. Cluxton, of Peterboro', and others, handle the farmers' side of the question; Mr. Ledyard deals with the mining interests; Mr. Lockhart Gordor, with our relations with Great Britain ; Mr. F. C. Wade, with the interests of the North-West; Mr. A. F. Jury, with those of labor; Mr. Henry W. Darling, with the mercantile aspect of the question; Mr. A. H. Cumpbell, the welknown lumberman, with the lumber interests; Mr. S. H. Janes, with the probable effect of Commercial Union on the value of real estate; and, in addition, there are papers by Mr. Dryden, of Galt, Mr. James Pearson, of Toronto, and Attorney-Goneral Longley, of Nova Scotia, together with the speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Mulock, and a serious of letters contributed by Mr. Goldwin Smith. A colored map of North America likewise forms a valuable feature of the book which has been edited by Mr. F. Mercer Adam.

CANNIBALISM AT WINNIPEG.

A very amusing article appears in the New York Freeman's Journal exposing the ignorance of certain Italian journalists concerning American matters. It appears that the United States are regarded by them as a missionary country, whose priests convert an Indian occasionally, and Buffalo Bill is the highest type of civilization. A New York hotel is described as built expressly to accomodate suicides, where one could find ad libitum all the newest modes of destroying life. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is depicted as a Huron, and it is gravely stated that the education of no American lady is complete unless she acquires the art of eating human flesh according to the methods in vogue in American society.

The most amusing bit of information, how. ever, is contained in an extract from a paper called the Capitale, which reads as follows:-"At Winnipeg, in Manitoba, United States

of America, if you please, there is a woman who has proved how men can be eaten really and truly by a lady without appearing to do anytruly by a lady without appearing to do anything extraordinary. The heroine of the drama a short time ago killed a dozen of men, and they were eaten as tranquilly as if they were cysters, making roast meat of the suitable parts, stewed meany rosse meas of the suitable pares, shewed meat of other parts, and boiling those parts more adapted for such cooking. The Indians and the half-breeds who occupy this region are in cestacies over such a phenomenon, and authority does not make it a regular course of proceeding. We share the Indian half-bre d astonishment. Zounds! Manitoba is an integral part of the United States, and this most serene Republic (which includes Manitoba) is governed by the President, Grover Cleveland, and his gracious lady. In truth, we do not of the filmes of things as the Aberdeen skip- with feeling, self-respect and generality, know how she can bear of this unpunish. Such in briefest outline is the career of one who to give voice to the conscience of the English furnished him with a theme which evidently

passed over in silence. Only AN INFAMOUS ed outrage to nature, committed by a woman who can always say: I am an American lady.

This beats everything we have ever heard in the way of a description of American manners and customs. But the idea of these Italians being horrified at American savagery, and cannibalism by the ladies of Winnipeg, is too jolly who is out of a job, should be sent on a lecturing tour through Italy to enlighten editors on the true condition of the Winnipegers.

THE BISHOPS' LETTER.

The text of the letter of the bishops of Ireland on the Papal Rescript is now before the world, and the Tories may take what comfort they can from it. The national movement is not condemned. The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times gives what appears a correct verwas addressed to the Bishops, and was simply instructions to them upon the moral bearing of the questions, without condemning the National League or checking the aspirations of the people for local government."

Thus it seems that those who were interested at Rome in opposing the Nationalists got hold of a copy improperly and gave it to the Tory press. We can well believe this from what the same correspondent says concerning the influences at work in Rome previous to the publication of the Rescript :-

The jubilee season has been full of excitement, and many distinguished English-speaking peo-ple have spent the winter in Rome. What is known as log-rolling on the other side of the Atlantic has be n actively brought into opera-tion, and men and women of high station in life been ceaselessly at work in every station of Roman society, both ecclesiastic and lay, giving their version of the Irish question. has not been confined to Catholics, but eminent statesmen have ventured in high quarters to give their views, too, which I need not tell you were never on the side of the people. Pressure of no ordinary character has been at work, and if power of no ordinary character has been at work, and if power were given us to penetrate into the Secret Archives of the Holy Office, we might stand sphaet at the piles upon piles of documents and moral cases which have been submitted. It is better then, and in the long run will be best, that this circular has come forth ; though there may be a strong difference of opinion as to the way in which it was issued.

The question is now settled and may be allowed to drop. The Rescript was the Tories' last card. It has been played, and the result has been a great gain in England to the Irish cause, while the Pope's admonition will do much to promote prudence among the people of Ire- government conducted by Lord Salisbury.

THE YELLOW FLOOD.

On a recent occasion we referred incidentally to the danger threatening Western civilization | them on the back and despise them. through the swarming of the Mongolian hive. A contemporary presumed to make light of our warning, but now comes strong confirmation of the views we then expressed. Mr. Stead, in his cable letter to the Boston Herald, writes that General Gordon, who was killed at Khartoum, believed that the Chinese were the people without faith alluded to by one of the Hebrew prophets who would before long overrun the world and possess it. Lord Wolseley, who, like Gor. in the recent address of the Nonconformist don, has campaigned in China, is very much of clergymen of England to Mr. Gladstone. his way of thinking. The Chinese are, he says, | These clergymen represent that powerful secbeginning to move. They are physically superb. I tion of the British public which is composed Their numbers are as the sand upon the sea- of the respectable middle class; guardians which has sent forth many human floods for the devactation of the west, is once more about to vomit forth a deluge which will engulph the world. The Russians are already uneasy at the traditional ideas of British constiturising flood of yellow humanity on their Asiatic borders. They may stem it for a time, but the the party of which Mr. Gladstone Chinese, disciplined, sober, innumerable, will in is the honored leader. They recognize the the end overwhelm them, as their forefathers were overwhelmed by the Tartars in the middle laws for the suppression of popular rights in

Although somewhat startling, this view has strong evidence in its favor. The flood of vellow humanity is not only rising on Russia, but also on America, in spite of the severe measures adopted to repress it. Slowly, but surely, the immigration of Mongolians from the East is rising into an irresistible tide from Alaska to rope and finally overcome it by sheer weight of incalculable numbers.

This is no farciful sketch. Americans of the Pacific coast, the colonists of Australia, our own people in British Columbia, know and rightly estimate the danger of a Chinese flood of 1mmigration, and are fighting for their lives against it while they have power to make the laws. The same flood, pouring westward upon Russia and flowing towards India, may necessitate an ailiance between England and Russia before many years have elapsed. In that event European arms and skill will find other employment than that contemplated at present.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

It would seem by recent reports that General Sheridan will soon go over to the great majority. Of all the generals of the late war, he is the only one who was beloved by his soldiers and by the people. Born in Ohio, of Irish parentage, educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1953, the opening of the civil war found him a quartermaster in the regular army. His career in the war commenced when he was appointed colonel of a Michigan cavalry regiment. His fighting qualities soon gave him prominence, and he rose rapidly to the grade of We hold that the administration of the Crimer major general of volunteers. At the battle of major general of volunteers. At the battle of Act has fully justified the contention of yourself.

Stone River, in December, 1862, commanding and those who acted with you, that it was a a division of the Army of the Cumberland, he saved the army from disastrous defeat by his stubborn resistance. In April, 1864, Grante placed him in command of the cavalry of the the peril of constitutional liberty in England. We consider that the Army of the Potomsc, and a few months later gave him a separate comman.1 in the Shenan doah valley. Here it was that he made his renown as a soldier. That valley had been the Confederate granary, and an open road to the back door of Washington. He laid it waste and made it the road to the front door of Richmond. He sent Early and the Confederate forces "whirling up the valley," and in the brilliant engagements at Opequar, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek disastrously defeated the Confederate General and henceforth freed the valley frym his raids. The following spring he again joined the army of the Potomac, and at Kive Forks won the great battle which compelled the retreat of Lee from Richmond. Then following the enemy with unrelenting vigor he barred its further retreat southward, and brought it to bay at Appomettox, where L is laid cown his arms.

was the thunderbolt of the Union army. He has devoted the concluding years of his noble bined with the genius and fury of Lannes. A man of resources, always knowing what to do next. Of impatient and fiery temper, he was inflexible of purpose and did everything with might and main. In the fury of assault the did not spare himself, and, though not bloodthirsty. he had no finical notions about saving life. He sent his men into battle to destroy and kill, and war means nothing else. He was never defeated; never gave up till he held the field as victor; always equalled the highest expectation. He was true patriot and true man as well as true soldier. The people knew him as such and trusted him. They felt safe with him at the head of the army; and not a few hoped yet to see him commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, believing that his sion of the Rescript. He writes: "It was honesty, executive ability, singleness of purpose never intended for general publication, but and high principle would make him as successful as chief magistrate of the republic as he had been as a soldier. It is not probable however. that he would ever have accepted even the in the cabinet, and Mr. Mercier himself has, highest civil office. He had no political ambition or taste. He was content with his respon- meet the wishes of that minority if the Prot. sible position as general in chief. His reputation is a military one. He was a soldier from firat to last, and his name will pass into history as one of the three brightest which head the shining roll of the defenders of the Union.

THE CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY AND PATRIOTISM.

Everywhere throughout the world the masses who are struggling for recognition of of the people none but unreasonable particthe rights of labor look upon the conflict in ans will deny, but we think there is one min. Ireland as the vortex of the modern univer- ority which is not represented as it sal movement. Tenant right there has, by ought to be in accordance with its sympathy, developed into human right numbers, its wealth and its influence. We wherever labor is struggling for freedom from the oppression of aristocracy, capitalism, landlordism, monopoly and fiscal injustice. Men everywhere take eides on the Irish quertion as their interests or ideas incline them for or against the Party of Labor. Here the ancient spirit of Toryism comes into play with all its historic stupidity and ferocity. Those who would keep the Forkingmen down and feed their un-Christian idleness and luxury with the proceeds of his toli, on the pretence of ownership of the census of 1881. Nevertheless we find there God-given elements of nature, cheer and uphold the hideous mockery of constitutional With these go the army of tuft-hunters, nobs and heelers, who imagine they make somebodies of themselves by wearing the livery of aristocrats and plutocrats, who pat | are, the greater is the reason why they should

On the other side, we see all that are liberty-loving, the believers in justice, the upholders of the rights of every man to the rewards of his industry, the clearest intellects. the ablest pens, ranged in friendship for the Irish people.

Perhaps the thoughts which underlie this movement were never better expressed than shore. Death for them has no terrors, nor do they may truly be called of the religion, they take any account of time. The great east, liberty and law of Protestant England. These Englishmen, earnest, thinking, reading, conscientious men, deeply attached to tional freedom, are the backbone justice of the Irish demand and see in the the sister kingdom a sample of what Toryism inflicted on their fathers and would inflict on themselves if the privileged class should again unhappily get the upper hand in

The address, which was signed by the ministers of almost all the non-conformist Magellan to meet the Caucasian wave from Eu- | churches in England, has not yet been given in full in these columns. We now reproduce it here, in order that the spirit animating the English Protestant friends of Ireland may be understood by those who, taking their ideas from the Tory press of Capads, are inclined to regard the Irish question as "a nuisance." It would be hard to find a nobler or betterworded declaration than this :-"We, as ministers of the Gospel of Christ,

belonging to various Nonconformist churches, desire to express our intense sympathy with you in the great work to which you have devoted these latter years of an illustrious career—the reconciliation of the peoples of England and Ire-land by the removal of the differences which for centuries have separted them from each other. We believe that we are only acting in the spirit of our office when we give our most earnest support to the promotion of an object which we ho d to be as much in harmony with the teachings of Christianity as it is worthy of the lottiest patriotism. We would record our profound admiration of the heroic magnanimity, the dauntless courage, and the self-sacrificing zeal, as well as of the statesmanlike ability with which you have sought to arouse the heart and conscience of the nation on this subject. We congratulate you on the measure of suc-cess you have already achieved, and we look forward with confidence to the full triumph of measure of coercion directed against political offences rather than actual crime, and has given proof of the reactionary spirit in which it was conceived and in which it has been worked, to policy which the Government has pursued, in treating its political opponents as felons, dis-plays a spirit unworthy of the rulers of free peo-ple, inconsistent with the best traditions of our public life, and calculated to exasperate the Irish people. We are convinced that such policy can never succeed, and in the resort to it we see a practical confession of the impossibility of maintaining the present state of things. We desire to see such a settlement of the Irish diffi culty as shall satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish nation without impairing the unity of the Empire or weakening the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Most sincerely do we hope and pray that to you, who have done so much to create a truer sympathy between the two peoples, may be given the honor of completing this great work of righteousness and peace."

Here the true meaning of the Irish question is stated, in terms that admit of no misapprehension, by men who may truly be said

stands unique among American soldiers. He people. The cause to which Mr. Gladstone life is declared to be "in harmony with the teachings of Christianity," "worthy of the loftlest patriotism," and "a work of righteon. ness and peace."

The hour may be dark, the suffering intense, the sorrow and humiliation the Irish have to bear may be at the limit of humas endurance, but words like these, coming from the source they do, give certain hope of glorious triumph in the future. A cause to based, upheld and defended, can never be lost. A demand for justice to Ireland on grounds of Christian righteousness made by the dissenters of England cannot long be refused.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Much has appeared in papers opposed to the Mercier Government of late concerning the representation of the Protestant minority on several occasions, expressed his desire to estants will only be kind enough to elect a Liberal representative. Tais is quite fair, and we would be happy to see both the Protestant minority and the

Premier satisfied. Until our population is welded into one homogeneous whole, as we hope it will be some day, it is but right that minorities should be represented. That Mr. Mercler desires to act fairly with all sections refer to the Irish Catholic minority. Unlike the Protestants they are not massed together in constituencies where they can elect men of their own choice to represent them. They are scattered throughout the province in a way which allows them to make their lo. fluence felt in elections, but in two ridings only can they control the returns-one at Montreal, the other at Quebec. In voting

are but two Irish members in the Assembly and only one in the Legislative Council. Admitting the difficulty of securing that representation in the lower chamber to which the Irlsh minority is entitled, and would have if they were "hived" as the Protestants have justice done them in the distribution of seats in the Legislative Council and in the Cabinet. In that chamber seventeen seats are held by the French, five by English. speaking Protestants, and only one by an

strength, however, they are about equal to

the Protestant minority, according to the

Irishman. Is this just?

There is a total Protestant population in the Province of 136,438, including all denominations, excepting Jews and non-Christians. The total Irish population is 123,749. There are twenty-four seats in the upper House. The French hold eighteen twenty-fourths, the Protestants five twenty-fourths, and the Irish one twenty-fourth. Whereas, according to population, the Irlah ought to have four twenty-fourths of the representation, or, in other words, four members in the Legislative Council.

This manifest injustice may not have been intentional from the beginning, but the fact that it has been allowed to continue so long is no reason why it should be perpetuated. One-tenth of the population is entitled to considerably more than one-twenty-fourth of the representation.

We press this view of the situation on the Government, because vacancies are occurring which afford Mr. Mercier opportunities for doing justice to the Irish people, apart altogether from party considerations, although it might fairly be urged that, even on that narrow ground, their claims are worthy of acknowledgement.

In a former article we pointed out a way whereby Irish representation in the Cabinet could be obtained without doing violence to other interests. A vacancy just created opens the road we indicated. By appointing an Irish Catholic to fill this vacancy, Mr. Mercler will show a disposition to do justice to the Irish minority. And should he select a gentleman acceptable to them, a man of maturity, capacity and character, he could further implement his frequent declaration that he was anxious to have an Irish Catholic in his Cabinet, and appoint the person selected to the position among his colleagues vacated by Mr. McShane.

So much would satisfy the Irish, although it is not all they have a right to expect in the way of representation. The suggestion we make is moderate, and we hope to see it acted upon, as a matter of simple justice to the Irish prople of the province, more particularly of Montreal, who have given the party now in power a consistent, generou

STATE PRIESTS.

Two papers have come to hand by the same mail, both containing references that are not without interest at the present moment-United Ireland and the London Universe. The first speaks of "The intolerant and ran-♣ rous triumph with which English Catholics are brandishing the Inquisition rescript;", the second deals with the "State priests" of Prussia. Both these papers, we need not remind our readers, are established, recognized Catholic journals, the one at the capital of Ireland, the other at the capital of England, and both exhibit in a painful light the melancholy, humiliating conduct of partizan and Government paid priests.

United Ireland relates that "in one diocese in London the Bishop, who was once a chaplain to the Dake of Norfolk, had sermons presched upon the rescript at last Mass at several of the churches. At Clapham the preacher was a Father Bridgett. Irish iniquity, as illustrated in the Plant of Campaign,

set in eruption all the slumbering volcances of his soul. If the same amount of fire and zeal were devoted to the apostleship of holy charity, Father Bridgett should prove an irresistible missionary. He was more papietical than the Pope. He did not think the Inquisition had gone far enough. 'For my part, he acreamed, I would excommunicate anyone who, after this Rescript, dared to take part in the Plan of Campaign or hoycotting. And in his exaltation he seemed to see with holy satisfaction the soul of his wicked brother already within the fisming jaws of hell-banished, cursed, anathematized, the oulprit-victim of the Church's awful boycotting decree. Above his head was a figure of the Church's Founder hanging on the tree upon which He died for love of all His brethren. Behind him was the tabernacle, where the Miracle of Love and Mercy had just been consummated. Happily, the Inquisition is, as yet, more merciful than Father Bridgett. Can one fathom the malevolent iosolence of this—this ex-chaplain of the Duke of Norfolk setting his English priests to preach such sermons in English churches to English congregations? One has only to know the typical English Catholic to understand Bloody Mary and believe in Foxe's Book of Martyrs. In reality these people are not Roman Catholics at all. They are Norfolk Catholics if you like, or English Catholics, or Bloody Mary Catholics. Just as an Irish Orangeman may be said to be a Nationalist turned wrong side out, so an English Catholic may be said to be a Puritan turned wrong side out. The Puritan was respectable and logical. He believed in predestination. He believed he was the Lord's elect, and that he had a right to hew in pleces all the Lord's enemies. The typical rabid English Catholics believe in their hearts that all who are not of them will be damned, and, what is worse, they wish them damned. But they have not the courage to say so. They call themselves by the name of the religion which is all tolerance and all mercy. If they had their way to-morrow they would give over Catholic Ireland to fire and sword as a heretic country, and they would set up the stakes again in Smithfield. It is these people, led on by the Duke of Norfolk's ex-chaplain, who are now exploiting the Papal Rescript against the Plan of Campaign, as if it were another Bull of Adrise, handing them over Ireland for conquest and conversion." Conduct and language such as is here re-

ported of English Tory priests is bitterly suggestive of the influences with which the Irish patriots have to contend with at Rome. But an excuse may be offered for priests who preach in the style of Father Bridgett on the score of their being English. When we have to listen, however, to Irish priests who assume a like attitude towards those of their countrymen who are fighting for justice, we feel they have forfeited that respect for their utterances which Irishmen have always paid to the words of their pastors. In the long and terrible struggle in which the Irish people have bear than this.

But there is some consolation in the reflecernment of England do not represent or the colors of the 100th. speak the true sentiments of the Catholics of their time, they are likely to experience the same repudiation that has befallen the State priests under the Government of Prussia. In that country, as related by The Universe. it was the Falk law of April 22nd, 1875, to the Government. Of all the priests who accepted the patronage and pay of the Govkept company with Christ on the cross, and of whom only one came to his senses before it was too late. In the whole drama that commenced with the expulsion of the Jesuits, and which is now nearly, though not quite ended, the State priests were emphatically the villains of the play, and the embodiments of the archfiend. They have had their day, like described as a Scotch terrier where one could not tell which was the head and which the tail."

So has it ever been, so will it ever be with priests who sell themselves to such governments as those of England and Prussia.

THE OLD COLORS OF THE 100TH.

A deserved rebuke has been administered to the Militia Department by the Ottawa Journal for its penuriousness in not providing a proper escort for the old colors of the 100th Prince of Walcs Royal Canadian Regiment on the occasion of their transfer to a final resting place in the library of Parlia. ment. The Journal thinks the manner in which the tattered remains of the colors were treated is a proof of a lack of national sentiment, and refers to the konor paid in the motherland and in the States to "the rage that remain of the colors which have fluttered above brave men serving their country." The writer then goes on to remark that "Lord Dufferin will feel he was rather "impertment in taking the trouble to secure "for us and send thousands of miles to us, some tattered pieces of silk to which we pay a half contemptuous attention when we get them, leaving them lying in a departmental block for eight months, and then sourrying them into a permanent abiding place in a second-hand way. It would have been so easy to make a pleasant little title over the things. It would have been so easy for the Minister of Militia to have "arranged to have here for a day, to honor the reception of the colors, the survivors in Canada of the officers of the Royal Cana. dlane. There are only a few of them. They are not, as a rule, men able to spare

" but probably two or three hundred dollars grain should, therefore, find numerous readers invested in railway passes by the govern-"ment would have brought most of them fi here, and they would have afforded the unucleus fer a little demonstration to show that we were glad to have possession of the "old colors, and appreciated the kindness "and thoughtfulness of Lord and Lady

" Dufferin in sending them to us." Surviving "Royal Canadians" will appreciate the kindly and patriotic sentiments expressed by the Journal in the passages we have quoted. If it was not the fortune of the regiment to be sent on active service, it can be said of it that at a time when the world was horrified with the atrocities of the Sepoy rebellion and England needed men. fourteen hundred of the flower of the youth of Canada gave themselves volunteers to the service of the Empire. Few, indeed, are now living. It would be hard, we believe, to gather together fifty of the fourteen hundred. And these mostly in old age, poverty and neglect may find what consolation they can in the reflection that having sacrificed their youth in the service of their country, they are partakers with their colors in national indifference and sordid neglect. The parliamentary leader, the party hack, the obliging parti to a damaged reputation, can all be provided for by ministers of the Crown, but the soldiers of the 100tr, who devoted their best energies to service of the nation, may perish in want for all the Government of Canada cares. Indeed, who cares now that the "Royal Canadians," in average height, exceeded the Grenadier Guards and covered more ground shoulder to shoulder than any regiment in the army? Who cares that ! in conduct and discipline they were unexcelled, and that in the standard of intelligence their superiority was admittedly far above, not only all the corps in the British service. but in advance of any corps in any army of the world! Who cares to remember now the gallant boys who perished of cholera at Gibraiter, of the plague at Malts, or those who went down in shipwreck at sea ? Who to-day can tell the pathetic story of "The Destitute Orphane," or relate theromance of the 100th Outside the Porte des Bombes, beyond Floriana, Malta, stands an obelisk bearing the names of the many who met a more terrible death than that of the battle field, in the ordinary routine of garrison duty in that awful summer when the Eastern plague desolated the island. Is the paltry need of passing praise to be withheld from them be. cause they did not fall on the field but perished amid the infinitely greater horrors of a plague-stricken garrison. Those who stood that siege would gladly prefer to endure a siege of Lucknow.

Yes, hide away the old colors of the 100th. They did indeed "flutter over brave men serving the country." But there are homes in Canada that still cherish the memory of ents; New Publications.

As for the survivors, they

In the July rumber of The Catholic World may be worn by storm and sup, little inclined to glorify the past, yet they hope that the spirit which animated their youth will Shipley. The writer will establish the justice of the Irish claim on the principles of Catholic ever inspire their countrymen, while the equity.

In addition to the usual fiction the same number of the sa been engaged nothing has been harder to neglect they suffer should be a warning to future generations of Canadian boys not to ber will contain a bighly interesting story illustrative of life in New Mexico. fling away their youth, to be relegated at tion that, as the State priests under the Gov. last to neglect and oblivion like the men and

LITERARY REVIEW

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Despite the fire, the June issue of the American Magazine is an exceptionally brilwhich aimed to make the priests subservient liant number. The illustrations and letter press are excellent, and the contents varied and entertaining. Among the notable features is an interesting and finely illustrated ernment only two are left. These The paper on "Our Defences from an Army Universe compares to "the two thieves who Standpoint," by Gen. O. O. Howard; hant company with Chalet on the gross. graceful article on "The Art of Entertaining," a sulject she is well qualified by experience to handle; and George Edgar Montgomery has a charming paper on "Dickens on the American Stage," that will be read with much interest by the great army of the distinguished novelist's friends. This article is illustrated by portraits of leading actors, showing their conception of Dickens' characters. The month furnishes Zitelia Cocke other specimens of the currish tribe, and with the text for a pretty poem, "June." What is left of them now is like the Adulla- "Barbados, The Elbow Island," is demite party which Mr. Bright in his best days scribed in an illustrated paper by described as a Scotch townia where one Dr. William F. Hutchinson. The concluding portion of "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite" is as interesting as the May instalment; it shows in a graphic manner the utter helplessness of our large cities against mobs that are armed with dynamite, and indicates what remedies should immediately be adopted. Juel Benton has resurrected some charming verses of Coleridge that do not an. pear in the current editions of that poet's works. Another illustrated article is "Ecuador and her Cities," by Wm. E. Curtis. Hamlin Garland contributes another of his poeticprose descriptions of "Boy Life on the Prairie," dealing with the time "Between Hay an Grass." Other poems are "The Sky and the Wood," by Geo. W. Bungay, and "Evening," by Clarence H. Urner. In this instalment of "Two Coronets," May Agnes Tincker brings her readers back to New England. As it develops, the story shows great power. The number contains three short stories of merit: "Dinner for Two," by Elia W. Peattle; "In His Own Country," by Marah Ellis Ryan, and "From Out the Pines," by B. Werdan, The departments under the general caption of "Our Cabinet" are unusually full and interesting. Dr. W. F. Hutchinson speaks of "Summer Exer-oise for Women." In the Editor's Study are discussed interesting questions of the day; Literary and Book Reviews, and Timely Topics are particularly interesting. "The Portfolio" this month is devoted to a humorous sketch venlitled "Doctors Tuttle and

> THE SHEEP. A practical treatise on the raising of sheep in Canada by Mr. Eugene Cas-grain, member of the Council of Agriculture the Province of Quebec. Second edition, illustrated by 22 engravings, revised, corrected and enlarged by the author, with an introduction by Mr. J. C. Chapais, special officer of the department of agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Montreal: Eusepe Senscal & Son, publishers, No. 20 St. Vincent street, 1888.

pages, from the publishing house of Mess's. Senecal & Son, Montreal It is a practical treatise on the raising of sheep in Canada, and much time or money for sp. dal purposes, dian agriculturists. The breatise of Mr. Cas. to be a member of the Canadian directorate

among that class, the more so as the work is within the means of every one of them. Mr. Casgrain has divided his work into four principal parts. The first treats of the care of sheep; the second, of its propagation: the third, of the different breeds of sheep, and the fourth, of the maladies of wool-bearing animals. The work is prefaced by an introduction from Mr. J. C. Chapais, of the Journal d'Agriculture Illustre, economy. Twenty-two engravings serve to render clearer the views of Mr. Casgrain. The work is for sale for the moderate sum of 25 cents, at Messrs. Senecal & Son's, 20 St Vincent street, Montreal, who will forward the same, post-paid, on receipt of that sum.

A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN, and other tales. By J. W. Shorthouse. New York, Macmillan

& Co. Number 4 of "Macmillan's Summer Read ne Library" has reached us, and in no way talls be hind the charming volumes that have prec-ded it. With readers familiar with the literature of the day the name alone of the author will furnish a passport to favor. The present number contains five different tales, quite unconnect w th each other, and told in Mr. Shershoubest manner. The names of the five ara: I.
"A Teacher of the Violin." II. "The Marquis Jeanne Hyacinthe de St. Palaye." III.
"The Baroness Helena Von Saarfed." IV. a story of a boy and girl. V. An

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The June Magazine of American History is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its contents. It completes the nineteenth volume of this invaluable publication. Frontispiece is Rotertson's exquisite miniature portrait of Sir shua Reynolds. The opening article, The Conquest of the Mayas," is the Joshua Reynolds. third in Alice D. Le Plongeon's graphic historical sketches of Yucatan, and is illustrated from photographs made by the author while residing in that remote country. second article, "The Military Career of General George Izard," by Dr. G. E. Maniganit, of eston, S.C., concerns the war of 1812, and is brightened with a superb portrait of General Izard. Following this is an able treatise on "Popular Government in Virginia, 1606-1776," by Luther Henry Porter. Then come "Personal Recollections of William H. Seward," by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman; "Incidents in the Life of John Hancock" as related by his wife, from the diary of General William Sumner, and contributed by James W. Gerard: a continuation of the extracts from "An English-man's Pocket Note-Book in 1828, telling what writer saw in New Orleans; and "Daniel Webster's Visit to Missouri,' an account of his ast Western trip, by Judge William A. Wood.

Historic and Social Jottings containing interesting items about Sir Joshua Reynolds and his rivals, Gaiusborough and Romney, the Dakota Indians, and Dr. and Mrs. Le Plougeon's thrilling adventures in Yucatan. Notes, queries, replies, societies and all the minor departments are crowded with important facts and choice reading. Edited by Martha J. Lamb, 743 Broadway, New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A monthly magazine. New York: No. 6 Park Place. Montreal:

D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street. A glance at the table of contints of this magazine for the current month will ensure an eager and interested perusal from all lovers of literature. It contains: The Catholic Universities of France; Is Protestant Unity Possi ble? The Creation and the Classics; Early Days of Notre Dame; At the Cross Keys; Science and Her Saints; Cur Drinks and Our Drinkards; The Annals of a Vendéan; Alone with God; Wilfrid Scarven Blunt; John Van Alstyne's Factory; John R. G. Hassard; Catholic Young Men's Societies; Talk About New Books; With Readers and Correspondents: New Publications

will appear the first of a short series of articles, entitled "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule," entitled by the distinguished English convert Mr. Orby

THE NORTH AMERICAN' REVIEW.

The June number of this leading Americau periodical is of equal interest to that of May, which contained Mr. Gladstone's criticism of Col Ingersoll, inasmuch as it brings us the noted infidel's reply to the Grand Old Man. We find nothing new in this reply. All the old arguments are reproduced about the terrible things in the old testament, but the vital points remain untouched. The other articles I remain untouched. are of greater practical interest, as they relate to matters of life and progress. Thomas A. Edison enlightens us concerning "The Perfected Phonography;" Senator Inga'ls shows up "Fetichism in the Campaign" for the presidency of the United States; R. W. Stoddard discusses "Mathew Arno'd as a Post, and the captains of a number of sea-going steamships give opinions on the question, "Are Fast Ships the Safest?" This number also contains articles on the following subjects :- "Vir tains article; on the following subjects:—"Virginia in the Supreme Court," by J. R. Tucker; "Possible Presidents," "Negliced Children," by A. D. Vinton; "Ghosts, Dreams and Hypnosism," by C. L. Norton; "Philological Curiosities," by E. M. Day; "Theatrical Caprices," by Margaret Coghlen; "Who are the Culprite," by Henry Milrose; "Personality of Teachers," by B. E. Mann; "Flexible Majorities," by R. Labasen, "Political Marionettes," by A. O. Johnson; "Political Marionettes," by A. Huntington; "Intelligence of Monkeys," by S. Schneider. This number completes Vol. 146 of which it contains the Index. New York, No. 3 East Fourteenth street.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for June keeps well to the promise of its late extensive improvements. The 'Illustrated Varieties' deal entertainingly with the devotion of the early Christians in the Catacombs, under the The Good Shepherd in Undergound title of "The Good Shepherd in Undergound Rome." There is an iteresting sketch of the wild but noblehearted convent-girl who was the first to begin the celebration of the month of June in honor of the Sacred Heart. erican narrative, "Old Days at St. Mary's," is placed in the Maryland counties 50 years ago, by one who was a part of what she writes. Besides the articles given officially as the organ of the League of the Sacred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer, the Micsenger has a highly interesting account of the history of the devotion in China, especially in connection with the issue of its Chinese edition. There is also an article on "St. Aloysius and the Sacred Heart," with a full-page engraving of the painting of the Saint's First Communion, by an artist of the school of Overbeck. The poems are by Joseph E. Barnaby and Miss Eleanor C. Don-nelly, with a touching "Priest's Last Wish" from a famous missionary. This number certainly strives hard to be worthy of the Month portant two-hundredth anniversary for the 2nd of July.

THE LATE HON. JAMES FERRIER.

Bon. James Ferrier, Senator and M.L.C., who has been seriously ill for a fortnight, died Wednesday last. Mr. Ferrier was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, on October 22, 1800. He received a rudimentary education in one of the parish schools for which the Northern Kingdom is famous, and was then apprenticed to a mercantile house in Perth. In 1821 he emigrated to Canada, and in 1823 began business on Notre Dame street, his store toon-verted from a dwelling) being the first to be opened on that now crowded mercantile thoroughfare. After thirteen years he retired from business with a competency. The We are in receipt of the above work of 72 ages, from the publishing house of Mess s. with Austin Cuvillier and Albert Furnessia Son, Montreal It is a practical niss, opened the Montreal branch of the Bank of British North America, and since

of that institution. He became a member of | Company to borrow money and issue debonthe City Corporation in 1841, Mayor in 1847, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of Montreal Militia in the same year. He was also identified with the Montreal and Lachine Railway, was chairman of the Canada Board of the Grand Trunk Railway, including the Montreal and Champlain and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies, on the role that the bovine race play in rural and a director of the International Bridge Company. He was a life member of the Legislative Council of Canada from May 27th, 1847, to July 1st, 1867, at which time he was called to the Sanate of Canado, and in the same year was appointed member for Victoria in the Legislative Council of this Province. Mr. Ferrier was a Conservative in poliries. Though educated as a Presbyterian, a oppears to have connected himself with the We hadist church shortly after he came to Garda For many years he was superintendof the St. James street church Sunday achool. He has been President of the Moni roul B ble society, of the Quebec Temperance "2ur, and of the Montreal Temperance and Prohibitory league, and vice-president of the Sabhath School association of Canada and of the French Canadian Missionary society. He was an old member of St. Andrew's society, and acted as its president for several years, He was also a member of the council of Vic toria college, Cobourg. A son and daughter survive him-Mr. James Ferrier and Mrs. Torrance. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to the St. James street Methodist church.

THE LEGISLATURE

Resumes Work After Adjournment-Impor tant Debate about Administration of Jus tice in Montreal-New Magistrates to be Appointed to Preside over the Circuit Court-Measrs. Mercier and Taillon and the New Court House-A Budget of News from the Legislative Bulls.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,] Quebec, June 4.—Promptly at three o'clock this afternoon Mr. Speaker Marchand ascended the presiding chair and called the House to order after an adjournment of four days. Not more than twenty members were absent, and all the members of the Cabinet and leading figure of the Opposition were in their places with the exception of Messrs. Lynch, Poupore and Nantel, who had not yet arrived. After the ordinary routine had been disposed of, the Premier and his colleagues answered a number of important questions put to them by members and which are given below. Then Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, who has always shown himself a devoted friend of mariners, brought before the House the question of granting a subsidy to the Marine School at Quebec. He frankly admitted he had done al in his power, together with Senator Fortin, to induce the Dominion Government to help this institution, which, it is claimed, renders valu able services to those who intend going in silor life. It is practically a training chool for our navy, as Mr.

Mercier very properly held, should
ellooked after by the Dominion as well as the Mercier Marine Hospital, which also receives a subsidy from the province, though, strange enough to say, its inspectors are not allowed within the This question interested more particu portals larly Quebecers; but the attention of Montrealers was awakened when Mr. David moved

for all information respecting the appointment of two additional judges in Montreal, as asked for by an act of this Legislature passed last session. Mr. David, in the course of an elaborate expose of the evils attending the adminis tration of justice in Montreal owing to the neglect of the Dominion Government to appoint three extra judges who were badly needed to come to the relief of the other judges who were over-crowded with work. Many cases were allowed to stand for months and months, much to the detriment of the public interests. Mr. David also referred to the proposed new Court House and clearly demonstrated that something must be done to increase the accommodation and general facilities. The Premier in replying admitted the truth of all Mr. David had said, said he had done all in his power to remedy the evil by trging to move the Dominion Government in so far as the appointment of judges were effect that if Mr. Taillon was really appointed they would like to see him ascend the Rench. This brought Mr. Taillon to his feet with the "I am not appointed, and I am not to be, either." Then Mr. Mercier and anxious to be, either." Mr. Taillon both gave their views on the Court House question. Mr. Taillon said he was willing to stand by the Government to induce the Dominion authorities to appoint the judges to question. Mr. David's idea in bringing the matter up was to secure an expression of opinion. I have been insion of formed that Attorney-General Turrcotte will introduce a bill providing for the appointment of two magistrates at Montreal at \$3,000, to preside over the Circuit Court so as to relieve the Superior Court judges to a certain ex tent, and to enable them to dispose of the busi ness of the higher courts. No doubt this mov will give satisfaction to the bench, bar and pub-lic. As to the Court House scheme, nothing is decided, though opinion here seems to be in favor of enlarging the present building by an extension on the St. Gabriel church site. As it has been completed that a new building oppo-iate the Court House would cost over \$1,500.000 the idea has been abandoned for the present.

GENEBAL BUSINESS. The annual reports of the St. Joseph and St. Pierre societies of Montreal were laid on the

table by the Sueaker. The Legislative Council Bill, viz: "To pro vide for the replacing of originals of certain statutes destroyed in fire of Parliament Buildings was read a first time.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS. Bill intituled: "An act to amend section 351

of the Quebec Election Act."—Mr. LeBlanc. Bill intituled: "An act to amend article 2157 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada."—Mr. Car-

Bill intituled: "An act to render valld cer tain non-contentious proceedings on which the stamps required by law were not affixed by the late P. J. U. Bandry, prothonotary of the district of Beauharnois."—Mr. Bisson.

Bill intituled: "An act respecting butter and cheese factories."—Hon. Mr. Mercier.
Bill intituled: "An act to protect horses from glanders and farcy."—Mr. Robidoux. THE NASHUA, N.H., CONVENTION.

On the calling of the orders of the day this afternoon, the Premier moved a resolution, seconded by Hon. L. O. Taillon, leader of the Opposition, appointing Messrs. L. O. David and Faucher de Saint Maurice to officially re-present the Legislature of Quebec at the convention of French Canadians to be held at Nashua, N.H.. on the 26th, 27th and 28th June next, at which President Cleveland and the Governor of the State are expected to be preent. He spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution and was followed by the leader of the opposition both of whom distinctly stated that the object of the convention was most commendable as they were meeting to devise means of proving their nationality and their religion. Mr. David had been selected because he was president general of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and Mr. Faucher because he had always shown himself the champion of the of the Government.

french canadians of the United States. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice—Does the Gov. rench canadians of the United States. Messra Faucher and David returned thanks for he honor done them in eloquent terms.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the committee on Private Bill (No. 64) to further amend the Act of the

former Province of Canada, 12 Victoria, chapter 143.—Mr. David.

Bill (No. 43) to incorporate "L'Union des Tailleurs de Chir de Quebec,"—Honorable Mr. Bill (No. 99) to authorize the Royal Electric

tures.—Mr. Boyer.
Bill (No. 94) to authorize the sale of certain immoveables substituted in favor of the children of Louis Arthur Zotique Pouliot .- Mr. Dechene (L'Islet).

QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice-Has the Government received the following petition from the French Canadians of Lowell, Massachusetta? If so, what does it intend to do in the matter? To the Honorable Members of the Faceutive Coun cil of the Province of Quebec:

"GENTLEMEN.-The humble petition of the undersigned, residents of the city of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of North America, represents:

"That they are the loyal subjects of Her "Majesty, Queen Victoria, and wish to return and live in the Province of Quebec, to settle on Government lands; but, that the majority of the undersigned and others are unable to comp y with the conditions of the present law respecting the Ottawa Valley; and, consequently, by their petition, suggest that the law be amended white selling lots of one hundred acres in the said valley and in the town ships at thirty cents per acre, payable in one payment, when the location ticket is granted; that ten acres be put under cultivation with-in four years from the date of the locat on ticket; that a house, at least sixteen feet by twenty be put up on said lot within four lears; that the settler be not obliged to reside on the lot before the expiration of the four years, from the date of the location ticket; such exemption to apply only French-Canadian settlers, residing in the United States. In default of the settler ful-filling the aforesaid conditions, he, as well as his heirs and assigns, to forfeit all his rights to the said lot as regards ownership, buildings, clearings and cultivations, without any claim against the government. But if such settler, against the government. being a subject of Her Majesty, and residing in the United States, at the time his location ticket is asued, goes to reside upon the lot within four years after having fulfilled all the conditions above mentioned, the Government of the Province of Quebec shall be obliged to grant him his Letters Patent.
"And your Petitioners will ever pray

Mr. Mercier.—The petition has not as yet been received, but, as the question is of the greatest importance, the Government hopes that it will be laid properly before the House, when

it will be attended to.

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).—1. What was the salary of Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick for his services in the inquiries respecting certain superintendents of colonization works in the county of Bonaventure ?

2. What was the total amount of the epences, salary, &c., incurred for the services of that gentleman in connection with such in-

Mr. Mercier. - His salary amounted to \$360 and his travelling expenses to \$80
Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).—1. What was the salary of Mr. Achille Carrier, of Quebec, for his services in the inquiries respecting superintendents of colouization works in the county of Bonaventure?

2. What was the total amount of the expenses. travelling expenses, salary, &c., incurred for the services of that gentleman in connection with such inquiries?

Mr. Mercier-He received \$215 out of the amount given Mr. Langelier for 35 days' service COLONIZATION FRAUDS IN BONAVENTURE,

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure)-Is the Govern ment aware that a magistrate was brought from Quebec to Bonaventure to swear in Mr. Chrysostome Langelier as a justice of the peace? If so what was the amount of travelling and other expenses caused by the swearing in of Mr. Surysostoms Langelier as a justice of the peace?
Mr. Mercier—Yes, Mr. Storey, Clerk of the Peace, was sent from Quebec to awear in Mr. Langelier. The amount received by the latter

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure)—What was the amount of all other expenses, including those of the bailiff, and all other costs occasioned by the inquiries respecting certain superintendents of colonization works in the county of Bonaven-

Mr Mercier replied, giving details showing that amounts paid out amounted to about \$25.
Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).—What is the total amount of expenses, costs, &c., paid by the Government to the witnesses summoned to appear at New Carlisle in the prosecutions brought by the Crown against Mesers. James Robertson, Frs. Giroux and Jean Lefebvre, and also the amount of the expenses of the bailiff entrusted with the subpornas?

Mr. Mercier.-The cost of the witnesses was

\$195.53. Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).—Is the Government aware that a bailiff or bailiffs were sent from Quebec to Bonaventure to serve subprenas upon the witnesses for the Crown summoned to appear in Quebec in the prosecutions against Merers. Frs. Giroux and James Robertson, superintendents of colonization works? If so. what is the amount of all the expenses, tra-velling expenses, &c., of such bailiff or bailiffs for going to the County of Bonaventure to serve such subportas?
Mr. Mercier—Yes; a constable of the Prov-

incial Police was sent down for that purpose. The sum paid him for expenses was \$23.19 in

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure) - What is the amount of the travelling expenses, etc., of all the witnesses summoned by the Crown to appear in Quebec in the prosecutions against Messrs. Frs. Giroux and Jas. Robertson, super intendents of colonization works in the county of Bonaventure?
Mr. Mercier—The expenditure in the case of

Giroux amounted to \$171, and in that of Robertson \$134.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice.-Does the Government intend to cause to be printed the return (16) of the 10th March, 1887, to an order return (10) or the 10th March, 1887, to an order of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 31st May, 1886, for copies of the last report on Canada and Labrador, addressed to the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, by Mr. Henri de Puyjalon? This report stops at page 9. Mr. Mercier—This is a question for the joint

committee on printing to decide.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice—Does the Goernment intend to repeal the Civil Service Examination Act?

Mr. Mercier.—No, on the contrary the act

given to that effect.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice—Does the Government intend to amend section 5 of the act 40 enment intend to amend section 5 of the act 40 Victoria, chapter 7, so as to apply, out of certain sums remaining every year, of the moneys voted for agricultural societies a sufficient amount to subsidize an agronomical station for the Province of Quebec?

Mr. Mercier—The Legislature of Quebec

will be enforced and orders have been lately

passed a bill during last session dealing with this matter.

Mr. Blanchet—What is the amount of the teacher's pension and superannuation fund, the number of teachers receiving a pension, and the total amount of the pensions paid since

total amount of the pensions paid since January, 1887?

Mr. Gagnon—The amount of the fund is \$159,626.61, the number of teachers 193, and the amount of pensions paid since 1887 is \$29,484.

Mr. LeBlanc—Does the Government intend to abolish the toll gates on the bridges and turnpike roads in the County of Laval, and generally throughout this Province, during this session?

Mr. Mercier—There is no special reason to confer this benefit on the County of Laval, though the question is under the consideration

ernment of the Province of Quebec intend to take part in the approaching universal exhibi-tion to be held in Paris, either officially or by

paying the expenses or a portion of the expenses of exhibitors from this Province?

Mr. Mercier—The official answer given a few months ago by the Secretary of State, seems to have decided of the non-participation of the country in that exhibition, no applications hav-ing been made for help to this Government.

Air. Faucher: de Saint Maurice—Does the

Government intend to carry out the conclusions of the minutes of the meeting of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, Leld

at Montreal on the 24th March, 1888, by pass ing an act to that effect. Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the

24h. 1888:--Resolved, That the practice of allowing ice of inferior quality to be collected for refrigerating purposes is a danger to pulle health, as it is impossible to prevent its being sold for use in private houses. . That in a country where unlimited supplies of poor ice can be procured the municipalities should pass by laws to prevent the storage and sale of ice that is not obtained from the purest sources. That the practice of taking ice from abandoned quarries to sell it to the public for water or for refrigeration is con-demned by the Provincial Board of Health. That all the municipalities should prevent traders and other persons from taking ice elsewhere than in running streams and rivers or in large lakes and even then only in such portions of the stream, river or lake which are sufficiently removed from all sources of contamination (such as drains, refuse from factories, &c.,) so that the ice may be quite pure. That the water which cannot be drank in Summer is equally untit to be taken in the form of ice in winter.

Certfied, ELZEAR PELLETIER, Sec. Mr. Mercier -All local municipal councils are empowered to act in such cases by section 608 of the Code of civil procedure.

Mr. Lemieux-Does the Government intend to have the Gazette des Campagnes distributed gratuitously amongst the agricultural clubs of this Province?

Mr. Mercier-Yes, orders have been given to that effect.

Mr. Faucher de Saint-Maurice-Does the Government, in the interest of public security and for the better protection of human life, intend to compel every railway company to furnish annually a statement of the bridges and culverts on their lines the nature of the work done, of the materials employed and the date of

Mr. Mercier replied at length reviewing the powers of the Government in such matters and stating that the provisions of the Railway Act would be enforced.

Mr. LeBlanc-Has the salary of Mr. Allan Hamilton, employed in the office of the Clerk of the Crown and the Peace at Montreal, been increased since the lat of February, 1887? If so, at whose request was it increased, what was the amount of such increase, and why was it granted?

Mr. Turcoste—Mr. Hamilton's salary has been increased to \$1,460 because Mr. Schiller was not replaced, and also because, since Mr. Beaumont left the office, he is the only English-speaking employe in the office and fills a responsible posi-

Honorable Mr. Flynn-Does the Government intend to submit this session, for the considera-tion of this House, a Bill to extend the electoral Mr. Mercier-No, not this session.

Mr. LeBlanc-Has the Government or any of its members been informed by Mr. I. O. David, member for Montreal East, or by any other person: 1. That Edouard Turgeon, deputy prothonotary and employe of the Mentreal Court House, had ceased to attend his office for some time past? 2. That he has not returned thereto? 3. That during such time he worked in correction with the action in the worked in connection with the election in the

Mr. Mercier-No, this is the first time the Government has heard of this. Mr. Hall-Has the Government distributed

any copies of the Municipal Code in English?

Mr. Gagnon—The Code is being distributed with as much speed as possible. Mr. Hall—Is it the intention of the Government to abolish the office of Fire Marshal in the

city of Montreal! Mr. Mercier-Not now. Mr. Dechene (L'Islet)-1, How much has Hon. Mr. Turcotte received from Government for salary during the time he acted, ad interim,

is Commissioner of Crown Lands and Attorney General? 2. How much did he receive for travelling expenses Mr. Mercier-Nothing.

THE SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice moved for an order of the House for copies of the report of the officer in charge of the School of Navigation at Quebec. In support of his motion he held that the school was rendering valuable service to the country, and he hoped that the Government subsidy, though admitting that the Dominion Government should take this

Mr. Mercier spoke in the same sense, as the school dwelt with a matter coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal power.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE AND JUDGES. A very interesting debate took place this afternoon in the House on a motion made by Mr. David for the copy of the order in Council and of the proclamation respecting the appoint-ment of two additional judges in Montreal, and took occasion to blame the Dominion Government for not having submitted to the consti-

tutionally expressed desires of the Province in this important question. The administration of justice in Montreal greatly suffered for the want of accommodation and the want of judges. The public suffered by this neglect on the part of the Dominion authorities. He hoped that the Government would take some decisive measure in this matter.

Mr. Mercier replied stating that he had three times requested the Dominion to accede to the wishes of the Province, but had received no answer. He fully recognized the right of Montreal to more judges and to increased accommodation. As fully 13,000 cases had been brought before the Circuit Court alone in Montreal, some change must be made. The Government had given full consideration to the question, of erecting a new Court House but as yet had came to no decision. As it was believed that it would cost \$1,500,000 to erect a new building in front of the City Hall, he thought that it was better to attempt to remedy temporarily this state of things. He would favor the Circuit Court being removed to La Minere building on the Jacques Cartier Square, which would much improve the accomodation in the present Court House. He would be in favor of appointing two new judges for the Circuit Court at \$3,000 per annum. This was, of course, merely a project, but he would like to hear from other mem-

Mr. Taillon was not favorable to a new building, as the province could not afferd the amount which would be required. With regard to the Minerve building, it was altogether unfit and unsuitable for the purpose mentioned by the

Premier.
Mr. Mercier asked Mr. Taillon if he did not believe that the Dominion Government could not be induced to take the present Court House for the offices of the different branches of its service in Montreal.

Mr. Taillon thought there was not the slightest hope to be placed in such an eventuality. He was in favor of extending the present building on the site of the old St. Gabriel Church building. The sum of \$200,000 already voted was quite sufficient for the present. Mr. David followed and insisted upon some

thing being done. After some further discussion the motion dropped.

MONTBEAL COURT HOUSE.

Mr. LeBlanc moved for an order of the House for copies of the contracts entered into by the present Government with certain trades-men in relation to the repairs and alterations made and still being made to the Montreal Court House; also a statement giving the names of the said tradesmen, the sums of money received by them and the claims they still have against the Government, with details in both cases of the work for which such sums were paid them by the Government, and of the claims made sgainst the Government.

Mr. Mercier in speaking on this motion said that the improvements in the court house had

given general satisfaction. They would cost about \$10,000 apart from the repairs made in

other parts of the building.

Mr. David said that with the elevators the immense stairs c uld be done away with, and with an expenditure of \$25,000 the court house could be made to meet the requirements of the

public After remarks from Messrs. Taillon and LeBlanc the motion was carried.

Gladstone's Great Speech on Home Rule,

In Reply to the Address of 3,730 Nonconformist Clergymen.

"Redress the Terrible Errors of the Past."

Late English mails have brought us a full report in the London Star of the extraordinary meeting when the Nonconformist ministers of England presented Mr. Gladstone with the address which we have already printed. Mr. Gladstone's great speech in reply has only appeared on this side of the water in a form more or less mutilated. We give the report in full.

The address was signed by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, Chairman of the Commitsee, the Rev. Dr. A. Mackennal, late Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Rev. Dr. J. Clifford, Chairman of the Baptist Union, and the ministers a Government prepared to grant Home Rule of almost all the Nonconformist churches in to Ireland; so that we have to submit to inman of the Baptist Union, and the ministers the kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, mounted the platform about a quarterpast two o'clock, the whole audience rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. When Mr. Gladstone came forward and bowed his acknowledgments, a verse of "Auld Lang Syne" was sung.

Amongst those present on the platform were Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., Mr. W. S. McLaren, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., Mr. Heally Stewart, M.P., Mr. B. Grossley, M.P., Mr. Guinness, M.P., Mr. J. Craven, M.P., Mr. J. Roberts, M.P., Mr. Priestley, M.P., Mr. J. Stuart Macliver, Mr. Schnadhorst, the Rev. Dr. Parker, the Rev. Hugh Price Hugher, &c. The Countess of Aberdeen was also on the platform.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said they were met as Nonconformists, and they were proud of their ancestry, but they were far more proud of their principles; their ancestry departed, but their principles lived for over. (Cheers.) They were there to stay until they won. (Renewed cheers.) It was their shame and their regret that they had waited so long for their application in Ireland. They were impatient to redeem the time, to atone for the past, and therefore their first business was to bid their Irish brethren be of a good hope. (Cheere.)

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers said they were faithful to the principles their fatners handed down of equal right and liberty. And, because they were so, they were there that day to do hozour to the man who, through evil report and through good report, had for more than half a century borne aloft the flag of freedom and of righteousness. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman then presented the address, which, he stated, was signed by 3,730 Nonconformist ministers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S

rising was the signal for another extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm. As soon as he could make his voice heard he said :- I accept with gratitude as well as pleasure the address which has been presented to me, and I rejoice again to meet you within walls which, although no great number of years have passed since their erection, have already become historic, and are associated in my mind and in the minds of many with honorable struggles, fought sometimes under circumstances of depression, sometimes under circumstances of promise, but always leading forward, whatever may have been the phenomena of the moment, always leading us forward along the path of truth and justice, and, thank God, to A TRIUMPHANT DESTINATION.

I have heard with deep interest the speeches and the terms of this address read by Mr. Rogers, and your own speech, Mr. Chairman, and that which he (Mr. Rogers) delivered. I feel, indeed, that the warm and too generous description—(No, no)—of my political life ought to have on the one side a humbling, yet, undoubtedly, on the other hand, a cheering and encouraging effect. I am also very thankful to you both (the Chairman and Mr. Rogers) and to those who have signed this, for the courageous manner in which they have not scrupled to associate their political action and their political intention with the principles and motives of their holy religion. I will not detain you with any longer pro-

WE ARE HERE ON POLITICAL GROUNDS to discuss a political matter, and I will begin to what are my opinions. (Cheera.) But I by reminding you that there has been am perfectly certain of this, that if it is dean anxious and most reasonable desire on cided it will not be so decided on the merits this side of St. George's Channel that the session of Parliament which is now in temperance question in England will be ruled progress should be fruitful in British legislation. We of the Opposition have done our very best to expedite the business of the Government, and to assist in the fulfilment to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) That is one of of that reasonable wish. I take no credit for the cases in which truth is a great deal of that reasonable wish. I take no credit for our so doing, but I must say a word on behalf of gentlemen who are seldom mentioned without condemnation, or who were seldom mentioned without condemnation, before a British audience—I mean those Irish Nationalists who, notwithstanding the pressing needs of their country and the grevious oppression which, as we think, she is undergoing, have refrained from anything like persiatency in what may have been an unseasonable urging of her claims, and have thoroughly and heartily co-operated in that purpose which the ordinary Opposition entertain of promoting the general business of the country, a sign of what has already been accomplished by the holding out

THE HAND OF RECONCILIATION

to the Irish people-(cheers)-and of the happy and blessed consequence which cannot fail to flow forth in proportion as they see more and more what a hold their cause has obtained on the mind and heart of the British nation, and how surely it is marching forward towards the happy accomplishment of their wishes. One good work has been done during the present session-I mean the financial scheme-not perhaps deeply studied by a large partion of the public. I do not mean the financial scheme of the year, but the fin-ancial scheme for what is called the Conversion of the National Debt-a very good

been. There are many important questions before Parliament - non-Irish questions. We wish heartily well of those who have taken them in hand. I will reserve for the present any further description of them until we have more knowledge of how far the promises which have been made—made, no doubt, in all good faith-will be brought to the full performance. But what I wish, gentlemen, to impress upon you is this. To the rule, the almost absolutely inflexible rule, that this Parliament, whether employed in the discussion of the Irish question at this or the other given time, that it is

IRELAND AND IRELAND ALONE,

which truly holds at this moment the interests of the British Legislature. (Cheers,)
And why, gentlemen, do I say so? Not only because the present Parliament is a Parliament elected to deal with the Irish question, but because the sole motive which influences the composite majority of that Parliament House of Commons, notwithstanding resistauce by a large majority, a measure which apportions the death duties in a way so that every thousand pounds of personal property shall pay to the Exchequer three times as much as the same value of landed property. Well, gentlemen, between the Liberals so called and the Opposition there is not such a majority in the House of Commons which could prevent that injustice. The reason why it was not prevented was because the motion to obviate that injustice was made by the Opposition, and the success of that mission might have meant the introduction of justice in England for the purpose of preventing the contingency of what the Ministerial party believe to be the greatest of all national calamities. There is another similar case. For the sake of obtaining a sum of revenue which may be called a trumpery sum of £25,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to disturb the commercial arrangemonts with France, and put in the hands of the powerful Protectionists of that country an argument in consequence of the new duties he is imposing on wine. A measure

MORE BLINDLY IMPOLITIC

I have never seen. For my part, I would have been very glad if the Government had abandoned it, but they treated it as a Ministerial question because that also was apparently a question of the Ministerial life, and a large majority was brought down to vote for this impolitio duty on wine, which in its results will be most dangerous, as tending to disturb our commercial relations with a neighbor-with whom we have fifty millions' worth of commerce—simply because there may be no risk run of letting in a government which will give Home Rule to Ireland. Gentlemen, these are things which have actually passed; but others are coming on. We have got before us a Local Government Bill-a Bill in many respects very useful and very promising, but a bill undoubtedly which has serious blemishes. (Cheers) I will just men-tion two of them. I think you will agree with me that one of the very first-if not the very first and most appropriate duties of all institutions of local government, is

THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE POLICE, and under this Bill it is proposed to commit that care and management, partly it is true, to the elected representatives of the local communities, but partly also to nominated persons. I think you will agree that this is objectionable. It is the elected representatives, and they alone, who ought to conduct the detall of police administration according to the law for the legal security of person and of property. (Cheers) I have no doubt we shall raise that question in the House of Commons, but most probably we shall be beaten. And why will Englishmen have to submit to have their police partly controlled by nominated personages? Simply that there may be no risk of a Government that will give Home Rule. (Cheers.) There is another question that interests you more deeply than the important question I have just mentioned-I mean the question of the licensing clauses. I am not going to discuss these clauses, but this I must say that the Government-although, I have no doubt, with good intentions—(laughter)—have made a great mis-take, (Cheers.) For the first time they propose to create by statute a legal right of renewal and

A VESTED INTEREST on the part of the publicans-(cries of Shame")-in the perpetuity of licenses such as has never been dreamt of in the history of this country. (Hear.) I am not going to enter into the question whether, when you come to deal with publicane, compassion or equity will induce you to adopt any practical measure to any men. But I speak of the creation of a statutory right of an estate in the licenses only subject to the forfeiture upon contingencies which practically never bappen. An estate in the licenses it is proposed to create. (Hear, hear.) That subject will be raised in the House of Commons, but it may be decided adversely to what I gather to be your opinion—and adversely certainly of the case. The liquor question and the according to what the Government chooses to exact and require, for fear an Administration should come in that will give Home Rule

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

(Hear, hear.) If anybody told you five or ten years ago that you would live to see the time when English politics would in principle and detail be decided by the question whether Ireland was to have local self-government or not, you would have said it was a supposition contrary to the good sense of the country, and that it would not be allowed to endure. There is the system before your eyes in full bloom, and in full operation, working from day to day, from week to week, from month to month. I have pointed out to you the cases in the past tense. I have pointed out the cases in the future tense, and in a few weeks you will have an opportunity of judg-ing whether I am guilty of exaggeration or not. (Cheers.) So much, gentlemen, for the relations of the English and Irish question, and for the claim reasonably made by the people and boastfully countersigned by the Government, that we were to have an English session. You are to have an English session—(laughter)—a session in which every English question will be decided from the basis of Dissentient Liberals, not upon the question involved in that subject itself, but upon the question whether the decision would shake the foundations of the present Ministry, and risk the bringing in—(loud cheers and laughter)—the bringing in of a piece of work, which we have been most proportion of their arrears as ready and desirous to promote and advance. Fight of self-government. Well, Mr. Chair would have been their due had the Act of last would have been passed in 1885. Not only that, but cannot bestow on them the same unqualified the House of Commons, without in the slight the landlords would gladly accept, and every praise, and it would be premature to speak at est degree impeaching, their personal good day do accept, terms for worse." (Cheers the present time of what the operations of faith or constituting their wight to a feature of the proportion of their arrears as would have been their due had the Act of last year been passed in 1885. Not only that, but the landlords would gladly accept, and every praise, and it would be premature to speak at est degree impeaching, their personal good day do accept, terms for worse." (Cheers

myself. (Hear, hear.) But I am going to say only what possibly may be thought dis-respectful. (Laughter.) It is a deliberate statement that they have

FORFRITED THE PLEDGES

on which they were elected. (Cheers.) If that was so, the question arises in how far and in what sense do they represent the peo-(Hear, hear.) Well, we know very well they do not represent the people of Ireland-(laughter)-as six out of every seven members of that country assure me. We know they do not represent the people of Scotland, where the majority are against We know they do not represent the them. people of Wales. (Cheers, and '' No, no.") They condemn the policy of the Government by a majority even equal to that which Ireland herself sends to the English Parliament. Do they represent the people of England? ("No. no.") I think you are right, (Laughter.) The aggregate of the elections that have upon discussions of every English question is taken place since the beginning of last year to so treat that question that there should be show that they do not represent the present no risk run of the frightful calamity of the mind of the people of England. (Hear, hear, introduction of a Government that might and cheers.) But I am not going to dwell give Home Rule to Iroland. (Cheers.) To upon that. I am act anticipating their give Home Rule to Ireland. (Cheers.) To upon that. I am act anticipating their illustrate what I have said, I dars say you fate at the general election, which they are aware that there has passed through the say is not to happen for five years, which they think they can very safely run against THE LIFE OF AN OLD MAN.

"Shame, shame," and hisses.) They have a perfect right to say that if they please. No, no.") But in the first place I think they make a very great mistake—(hear, hear) -if they suppose that the life of an old man or the life of a young man has anything to do with the progress of this country-this country which, in the long run, is self-governing. The national sentiment and conviction will find a means of asserting itself. It is not this or that judi idual who will determine the issue. (Loud cheers.) And as to the question of their five years or any number of yeurs, I have always said this, and it is my conscientious belief, that this country, this England, is so strong, humanly speaking, she can, as she has seen many instances befere, so persist for many years in a course of wrongdoing without being driven and compelled to mend her ways. Therefore, I am not going to say how long this resistance will be continued, or

HOW LONG THIS PARLIAMENT WILL LAST. It is not for me to determine the time or the season; they are in better hands than ours; and I am content to await the judgment which will be given by the supreme authority upon the issue of this great question. But what I say of our mejority is this, not only does it appear that the sentiment of the country is adverse to the actual policy, but that they have ahandoned and forfeited all the pledges of the Irish paley upon which they were chosen. The m jority have, in the first place, completely verified our declaration, which was that there was no option but that between Home Rule and Coercion. One among them, with, I believe, two or three followers behind him,

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILI,

adhered precisely and verbally to the pledge he gave at the election, and in 1885 witer the election, when he engaged that wastever was given to England and Scotland in the matter I of local government should have freely and as largely given to Ireland, and should be simultaneously given to Ireland. When I say simultaneously you are aware that a certain sequence is required in Parliamentary business, and, of course, I do not mean actu ally the same moment of time, but I mean in the same chain and order of proceeding. Well, what has happened now? A great measure of local government is contemplated for England, a like measure is promised for S othand. But what has happened to Ireland? Mind, this was the second pledge. This was the alternative when they said there should be no coercion and no statutory legislature in equal institutions for Ireland. I am obliged to read to you words spoken by Lord Haiting-

NO LOCAL GOVERNMENT-

shall have no remedy for her present scandaleus injustice but municipalities which neither England nor Scotland would accept, until the has changed her mind on the subject of Home Rule. I believe that the first duty of Parliament is to assert the recognition of Irish nationality as the basis of Irish Local Government. (Cheers.) The policy of the Government is a flat contradiction of the pledges which they gave at the general election. It now appears that their pledge for giving a large measure of local government to Ireland, which they promised if the constituencies sent them back to power, was

UNTRUE, UNSOUND, EMPTY AND FALSE

pretence. (Cheere.) I say that it seems to me that the government have no legal right now to represent Ireland and Scotland, and they have no legal title to represent England. A measure of coercion has been for the first time imposed on Ireland in the face of the opposition of the Irish popular party, and when there was ro exceptional state of orime. The measure of coercion introduced has not been against crime, it has been against combination. Combination. gentlemen, as every page of Irish history shows, is the only action by which the poor, quarter ended 31st December, 1886, the agrarian offences reported to the constabulary, after deducting threatening letters, were 94; in the last quarter, ending 31st March, 1888, they were not 94, but 98; so that I am not treating that as a serious increase, but only as an instance in proof that this Bill was not passed against crime, but to get rid of juries, and to place the question of coercion in the hands of judges of the stamp such as the Government could reckon upon with very great and rather unusual confidence, and to but down the combinations of the people.

(Hear, hear.) It is a Bill TO PROMOTE THE COLLECTION OF RENTS. Perhaps you would like to hear how it has succeeded, not from myself, but from the mouth of Mr. Balfour himself. (Hooting and hisses.) These are his words at the last full debate on the state of Ireland : "All the information that I have been able to collect" —I quote from the Times—(laughter and hisses)—" leads me to the belief that at this moment the landlords of Ireland, with exceptions which might be counted on the fingers of both hands, would gladly accept the proportion of the arrears which the honorable member would desire to see them receive. You may search Ireland from north to south, from east to west and few indeed would be these landlords who would not grasp at the terms of the hon. member, and who would not gladly receive in lieu of the debts owed them by their tenthe present time of what the operations of faith or questioning their right to a free and laughter.) The efforts we made for their facts as they stand in order to induce them to loth; La Presentation, 10th to 12th the session will at the close of it prove to have judgment, at least equal to that I claim for collection in Ireland under Lord Spencer is amend the errors which have so longun happily Dame du St. Rosaire, 12th to 14th,

well known. We have not repented of them. We thought them our duty. We are NO PRIENDS OF DISORDER

or breach of contract under any circumstances. But I am now pointing out to you the success of the policy which has been adopted by the present Government, in defiance of its pledges given at the last election. It might have derived a sort of glamor from their success had that success been realized, but with regard to which you can now judge whether there is even that false ap-pearance of credit due to it after the words which I have read. I quoted to you words from Lord Hartington, but I ought to remind you that the words of Lord Hartington show that there is to be no granting of local government to Ireland of any sort until the Irish have entirely abandoned what Lord Carnaryon called their national aspirations. (Cheere.) I ought to have reminded you that these words have been quoted in the language of Mr. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith has expressly declared that until the Irish people are prepared to use their local institutions in a constitutional and orderly manner, that is to say never to turn them to any account for the purpose of obtaining more extended privileger, not a jot or tittle of its local institutions shall be conceded to them. Well, I think I have justified what I have said. (Loud cheers) And now I come to the minority of the Kouse of Commons. Well, you will say nothing can be more deplorable han their position. We have large, solid majorities opposed to us on every imaginable question, especially and with absolute certainly upon any question that could possibly give rise to that

FRIGHTFUL CONTINGENCY

to which I have just alluded, danger of the incoming of a Government that might grant to Ireland the concession of Home Rule. In egard to the sad position of the minority, I take some comfort from the reflection that the majority against us is not quite so large as those majorities we had to face in what we now call the Jingo period. There was a still worse position. We are a minority, and we are incessantly beaten down. Yet I venture to assure you that discussion in this country and denunciation in this country within the walls of Parliament, and without the walls of Parliament, have brought about a reign of good in Iroland as limiting and restraining the reign of evil. You may, perhaps, remem ber some words-they are so short they carily implant themselves upon the tablets of the brain—the words

" REMEMBER MITCHELSTOWN." (Loud cheers.) Two days ago I received a copy of a small green silk label from Australis, and printed on it were the words-" Remember Mitchelstown." The writer assured me that many thousands of these were worn by the population among which he lived. You will recollect the osse. I will be extremely brief in referring to it, but it is too important to let it drop. Proceeding, the right hop. gentleman said an illegal assault was committed upon a legal, peaceful and orderly meeting by the constabulary. Every man in that constabulary ought to have been committed for this offence. But for the action of the Liberal party there would have been more Mitchelstowns; but, thank God, they had been stopped. Instead of maintaining law and order, the present Government had promoted murderous breaches of the law. After referring to the conduct of the resident magistrates in giving double sentences of one month, and thus depriving the man sentenced of the right of appeal, the right Hon. gentleman said he saw it stated in

"THE STAR" NEWSPAPER (cheers) -- that there had been another case of the perpetration of the same miserable and shuffling trick, which he conceived to be just as gross a breach of the law in its spirit as if Dublin; that there should be, and will be, a the letter of the law were broken. That generous administration of equal laws and practice ought to be put an end to. Of the more recent practices, they had heard how the courts of appeal, appointed for the ton and quoted by Lord Spencer, declaring benefit of the person on whom sentence had been passed, had augmented and aggravated his sentence. (Cries of "Shame.") Whether it was against the law or not, it was against the fixed usage of all jurisprudence. He denounced it strongly in the House of Commons, and the Government came forward to vindicate the system, but there had been no more cases. (Laughter and choers.) He ventured to say there would be no more cases, but if there were more cases they would hear of it, and the House of Commons would be asked to pronounce whether these intolerable things ought to be done in Ireland which England would not endure for one moment. The question of the law was a serious question, because in England great value was attached to the

MR. PARNELL said last night very properly, "I regard the right of combination, the right of free speech, freedom of the Press and of public meeting as vital for the securing of our libertles in Ireland." (Cheers.) Beyond that demand he was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as was the assembly before him. As to the Plan of Campaign. neither he nor Mr. Parnell vindicated it. But it ought to be fairly judged who were the authors of the plan. It was the present Government and their conduct that caused the Plan of Campago. The Government had destitute, feeble population of Ireland nave to been able to make good their ground in the slightest degree against the domineering power of the landlords of the State wealth, power of the landlords of the State wealth, able demands in 1886 they were responsible for the Plan of Campaign. In seemed to be to insult and exasperate and degrade the people of Ireland. Instance upon instance could be given in which the Government did acts which tended to drive deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people of Ireland feelings of estrangement. That was no longer the action of the people of England, but it was of the party who had the power of rule. One among many instances was the appointment of an Under Secretary for Ireland. Another instance was the refusal to do anything for the relatives of those who were wantonly shot down, and in awarding to the constable (Leahy) £1,000, who illegally attacked a peaceful meeting and was injured. (Cheers.) And then, forsooth, they would go to Ireland and preach law and order. Mr. Gladstone then said he addressed the assembly as Monconformists because of their historic

> He wanted to see a spirit of obedience to law which never could be generated by coercion, which was the child of freedom, the mainstay of order, and which was far beyond their armies and navies, their factories and their farms—that was the secret of British strength. In producing that spirit of legality, the Non-conformists had played an important part, and he congratulated them upon their contributions to that end. Their reward had been to see established here the foundations of law and order. The coercion of the government. concluded Mr. Gladstone, has been a failure in every direction. The people of this country must not hesitate in their endea-vour to secure justice to Ireland. All they want is to bring home to the upright mind of Englishmen the proof of the

traditions and respect for the principles of

LIBERTY AND OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

possessed them in regard to the sister country, and to join with this assembly in asserting that at length justice shall be done, and that the future, if it cannot be cancelled, shall at least confess, and in some degree redress the sad and terrible errors of the past. (Lond and long continued cheers.) The hon. gentleman then sat down, having spoken for an hour and a quarter.

SUMMER TOURS.

Round-trip excursion tickets at low rates are now on sale via the Burlington Route, St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Orden, S. Paul, Minneblo, Salt Lake City, Orden, S. Paul, Minneblo, Northwest, apolis, and resorts West and Northwest. The "Burlington" is the only line running alseping cara from Chicago to Denver without change. It is the only line by which you can go from Chicago to Denver and be but one night on the road. It is the picture que line to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It runs daily "fast trains" to Kunas City, St. Joseph, Atchieon, Council Buffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Cheyenne and Denver. Fine Government Lands are located on its new lines in Nebrasks. It is the best line by which to reach all principal land points in the West and Northwest. Tickets via the Burlington Route can be obtained of coupon ticket agents of connecting lines. Send in postage to Paul Morton. Gen 1 Page, and Ticket Agent C., B. & Q R. R., Chicago, Ill., four cents for a copy of the Burlington Route Guide, or six cents for an idustrated book about Colorado and the Garden of the Gods. 44-J6-20

IRISH BISHOPS EXPLAIN.

The Resolutions Adopted by Them on the Papal Rescript-Complete Reconciliation Effected-The Irish Press on the Resolutions.

LONDON, June 1 .- The following is the text of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Cathelle Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at a meeting held in Cionliffa College on Wednesday, and ordered to be pub lished :-

" In obedience to the commands of the Holy See and in willing discharge of the duty thus placed upon us, we desire to put on public record that the recent decree of the Holy Office addressed to the Irish Hierarchy was intended to affect the domain of morals alone, and in no way to interfere with politics in this country. "2. Even this very day we have had from our Holy Father the Pope direct and unequivocal assurances of his drep and paternal interest in the temporal welfare of our country, and that, so lar from intending by this decree to injur-our national movements, it was the hope and purpose of His Holiness to remove those things which he judged might in the long run be obstacles to its advancement and ultimate suc

cess.
"With these facts thus clearly b fore us, apart altogether from his numerous titles to cur filial affection and respect, we must warn our people against the use of any hasty or irreverent lauguage with reference to the Sovereign Pontifi or to any of the Sacred Congregations through which he usually issues his decrees to the faith-

"While expressing our dep and lasting gratitude to the leaders of the National movement for the signal services they have rendered to religion and to the country, we deem it our duty at the same time to remind them and our flocks, as we most emphatically do, that the Roman Pontiff has an inalienable and divine right to speak with authority on all questions apper aining to faith and morals."

Signed by the Archbishop of Armagh, Pri mate of all Ireland, and twenty-six bishops. The resolutions of the Irish bishops are construed in London by all parties to signify that a full understanding has now been arrived at between them and the Vatican. All the Gov-ernment organs to-day are not as jubilant over "the chagrin of the Irish leaders" as they

COMPLETE RECONCILIATION EFFECTED. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says :-The affair is at an end, for the Pope never inetnded to interfere with political action or its details. We are glad to find the Bishop of binderick a same among the organization con-berday's resolutions. With regard to His Lord-ship's phrase in the letter already alluded to, viz:—"In furtherance of an egitation conducted against the Pope"—we think we may speak with authority for all concerned and say with emphasis that there is no such agitation. It could not find a foothold on the soil of Ireland. Such things may have been said on platforms an 1 at a meeting or two where men were stung by the enemy's but these were the merest shullitions of the mo ment, regretted the next. United Ireland says, in a long editorial:—"It would be cant to affect not to know that the action of the Holy Office is an affront to the deepest and most earnest con-victions as to what is best for the moral as well

as the material interests of the people. On the other hand, disobedience to explicit instructions from the Holy Office would be an act of revolt from their disciplinary ecclesiastical duty." The St. James Gazette, which is the closest of all the journals to the Cabinet, remarks:— Many causes have co operated to bring about the revolt which has lately been seen in Irelend, although for a century the papacy and ecclesiasticism in general have been in steady opposition to the Nationalist and agrarian movements. O'Connell was opposed from Rome, but he defied and disobeyed the Papal rescript Smith O'Brien and the men of '48 attributed

their failure to hostile ecclesiastical influences. "The Irish people," wrote John Mitchell, with bitter scorn, "would be free now only for their damned souls." Over and over again the Papacy has exerted a moderating in-fluence—successfully in the main—upon Irish revolutionary movements; but bacause of that success there has grown up, wherever revolu-tionary passions are strong, feelings of hostility toward the Pope and all the order of ideas which the Pope represents. In our own time the Irish hierarchy and priesthood have never dared to hierarchy and priesthool have never dared to oppose vigorously any popular movement, or when they made the attempt were besten. They only preserved a nominal authority by guiding the people as a man might affect to guide a headstrong horse by running at its side, patting its neck and keeping a hand on its bridle. Whether they like it or not the priests must go with the presents. with the peasantry.

The result seems to have had its effect at

Rome. The truth seems to be that the Pope has been frightened. His blessing on the movement remains and it is to be feared that Leaguers will feel that in their differences with the Pope the

victory is with them.

The foregoing seems perfectly to summarize the situation, which, at best or worst, is a draw.
The Irish leaders had been already discountenancing boycotting, and the "plan of campaign' had practically ceased to operate. The Vatican will now accept the cossation as the result of the rescript, while the Irish leaders will quit using heated language toward Rome and let well

ANNUAL PASTORAL VISITS.

Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, will tomorrow commence his annual pasteral visits throughout his diocese as follows : St. Pierre of Sorel, lat to 3rd June; St. Joseph of Sorel, 3rd, 4th and 5th; St. Ann's of Sorel, 5th to 7th; St. Robert, 7th to 9th; St. Victoire, 9th to 11th; St. Ours, 11th to 13th; St. Roch, 13th to 15th; St. Anthony, 15th to 17th; St. Denis, 17th to 19th; St. Charles, 19th to 21st; St. Hilaire, 23rd to 25th; St. Mathias, 27th to 29th; Notre Dame du Richelley, 29th to let July; St. Michel of Rougement, 2ad and 3rd July; St. Jean Baptiste of Rougement, 4th to 6th; St. Damase, 6th to 8th; Ste. Magdeleine, 8th to 10th; La Presentation, 10th to 12th; Notre

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY UNDER THE PATRONAGE CF

Father Labelle.

PRIZES - - VALUE, \$60,000

A CHANCE FOR ALL:

Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches. TICKETS-1st Series, \$1.00. 2nd Series, 25c Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20. Prizes Pald in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent, S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,

19 St. Jame s Street. NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT, DURING ITS NEXT SESSION, the Parliament of this Province will be pelitioned on behalf of Felix LAROCHE, of Montreal, to authorize him to demand and obtain from the tolliege of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of quebec a license, in virtue of which he will be permitted to practice sledicine, Surgery and Midwiery, in the said Province.

Montreal, May 12th, 1e, 8. DAVID, DI MERS & GERVAIS,

Solicit as for Petitioner, 1608 Notre Dan e street,

OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U. S. 100 Scrap Pices, 200 Styles cards 4cts. CLINTON BROW, 24-13



MOTICE IS GIVEN that amongst other amendments mentioned in their previous notice of demand of amendments, "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal" will pray, the Payliament of the Paylia during its next Session, the Parliament of this Province, for being authorized to issue hypothecary bonds for the purpose of erecting a Province.
theory bonds for
National Building.
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Montreal, 12th way, 1988
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Edictors for Petitioners,
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1603 Notre Dame street.

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BREWSTRE'S SAFETY REEN HOLDER CO.
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Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NOTVO ICONTORPO
for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Onlysure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits.
Epilepsy, etc. Invallable if taken as
directed. No Fits after first July's use.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle face to Fit patients, they
paying express charges on box when received. Send
names, P. O. and express andress of afflicted to.
Dr. KLINE, 981 Avch St., Pillidelphia, Pa. Bee
Druggists. Be WARE OF INITATING CRAUDS.
For sale by LVMAN EPOS & C. C.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.

decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treat so (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



dent to a bilious state of 'he system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowainess, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured the differ from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

S85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE This plendid, solid gold, bunting-case watch, is now sold for \$85; at that price it is the best bargain in America until lately it could not be purchased for less than \$100. America until lately it could not be purchased for less than \$100. America until lately it could not be purchased for less than \$100. America until lately it could not be provided by the solid price of the solid

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Senator Frye Condemns the Treaty as a Cowardly and Humiliating Surrender of American Privileges.

WASHINGTON, May 29-At a quarter past one the Senate went into executive session with open doors and proceeded with the consideration of the fisheries treaty. Senator Morgan gave notice that upon the conclusion of Mr. Frye's remarks he would move the postponement of the treaty till December, Mr. Fryethen address d the Senate upon the treaty. The galleries were about half full of spectators. Senator Frye said the question before the Sanate was not a trifling one. It perore the dignity and honor of the great republic and the rights of citizens. The ques-tion was should citizens of the United States (fishermen, but still citizens) be protected gainst injustice and wrong and outrage inficted by a neighboring nation, emboldened to it only because it rested under the egis of to it only because is reased under the legis of a mighty power beyond the seas. He proa mighty power beyond the seas. He proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to the valor and patroitic services of "Yankee fishermen" in the wars of the revolution of 1812 and of the rebellion, and asked whether such men were entitled to be treated with con-He declared that this powerful republic had utterly neglected the rights of the fishermen. The treaty of 1818 was negotiated at a very unfortunate time for our britain was arrogant and aggressive, having just conquered at the battle of Water-100. Under these circumstances we made a dishonorable, humiliating and cowardly sur-render of our rights; but we did have courage enough to insist that if our fishermen were driven by stress of weather into any of those surrendered waters they should be sheltered. surrencers wood they could buy it; if ont of water they could fill their tanks; if their vessels were out of repair they could repair them; and they could enter for no other purpose whatever. The United States grew

decency or hospitality. Great Britain said your markets we propose to have. What for! So that the Canadian fishermen might be quadrupled, so that when she needed sallers she would know where to go and find the best and bravest in the wide world. And so Canada commenced by every conceivable outrage, wrong and injustice to drive our ressels away. She drove them to sea in storms; she seized them on the high seas and searched them; she put armed men on board and literally confined their captains and crews in their own vessels with the American flag flying over them. They were tried in colonial configured their vessel confiscated, one after another, until the perils of the sea were not half as many as the terrors of the law on shore. Under the treaty of 1854, known as the Reciprocity Treaty, we were permitted to fish within their waters and they within our waters, and they were permitted free access to our markets for their fish, and they thus had all they wanted-just what the Smator from Alahama and the Senator from Delawars (Mr. Salishury) and the Senator from Caio (Mr. Payne) within two days had threatened that they should have again if this treaty was not ratified.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Payne both disclaimed

at these markets with avaricious eyes and determined to possess them. There

was no hesitation, no question of rights or

having made any such threats. Mr. Fryo continuing, criticised the actions Secretary Bayard and said that he was profoundly ignorant of fishery matters. He then proceeded to recount in detail the cases the different vessels seized by Canada and heir treatment by the Dominion authorities, sying particular attention to the case of the soner Marion Grimes, whose flog was hauldown by Captain Quigley, of the Canadian at 75 years ago Capt Digley would have been immediately dis-placed by his Government or there would have been a declaration of war. At this tage of his remarks Mr. Frye complained hat the air was exceedingly opprossive and aggested that if the Sanata would give its onent he would finish his speech to morrew. Iners being some dissent to that, however, a recess was taken for half an hour and the galery windows were ordered to be opened. At e close of the recess (3.10) it was ordered hat to morrow being Memorial Day, the adournment to-day shall be till Thursday.i After the passage of the bill creating the little of general of the army, Mr. Frye reumid his argument against the fisheries

reaty. In conclusion he said: A vear ago n the United States Sanats and House of Representatives we were all for the rights of American citizens. We were united to a nan. Nobody dreamed of raising a political nue in this matter. Nobody talked as a carty man in rolution to it, and where are se to day? The president of the United sates, taking practically the Canadian side of this controversy; the Secretary of State kicks, bites, cribs, balks, and shies. If he isn't aking practically the Canadian side of this bored of trade he's a mighty patient, hopeful controversy; the great Democratic party of man. the United States arrayed on the side of Canada and against the United States shermen. I say to you, Mr. President, aat a most grievious wrong has been rought by this treaty making. I say that desc steps which have been taken can never e retraced. That in the long future we shall ver be permitted to stand where we stood ly one year ago, when we claimed here in he Senate that we would defend the rights of merican fishermon against Great Britain or ny other power on earth. We have surren- understand it.' ered that right, we have yielded it, we have aid through the President of the United tates in solomn language that the treaty is net and fair and is all that could be demandby us and hereafter and forever our mouths reclosed. Again I declare that this treaty a dishonorable, humiliating and cowardly At the close of Mr. Fryes speech at 5

lock Mr. Gray obtained the floor to make speech upon the treaty, but its further coneration was, on motion of Mr. Beck, who id that he and other Sanators desired to atand the St. Louis convention, postponed till onday the 11th June. The motion to postme until December next was entered by Mr. organ and is now pending. Motions to lah the proceedings in executive session. at and future, in the Congressional Record ere also made and agreed to. The Sanate, 6 p.m., proceeded to executive business, dina few moments after adjourned until

FORTUNE'S FAVORILES

these who court fortune—those who are Ways looking out for and investigating the portunities that are offered. Send your dress to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, they will mail you free, full particulars work that you can do while living at me, wherever you are located, and earn ** \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards. Capl-bot required. You are started free. h sexes. All sges. Some have carned 1 \$50 in a single day. All is new.

DON'T EAT ICE CREAM.

ر الرياض والمراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع والمراجع المراجع الم المراجع المراجع

BOB BURDETTE TELLS WHY YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD REFRAIN,

And Tells Some Anecdotes that have a Moral -Some Instances of Indulgence in the ley_ Beverage, and the Results-The Old Man's Slumber Song-Short and sweet-Eternal Fitness-Enough ts as Good as a Feast-A Funny Man's Fancies.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

It is a thankless task to warn young people of the evils of over-indulgence in cooling viands and drinks during the heated term. Young people will be young people, but not very long, if they keep on gorging that insidious foe to health and life—ice cream. There is death, and, what is worse, premature old age in the

On an unlucky day last summer, an innocent young friend of mine bagan to eat ice cream every Sunday. In spite of the warnings of his every Sunday. In spite of the warnings of his friends he kept up this practice nearly three weeks, and then one day he fell while chasing a street-car, abraiding the kin on both his shins, and running a sliver into the ball of his thumb so far that it made his teeth ache when he pulled it out. When he went home that evening he learned that his eldest boy, of whom he is very proud, had been licked in a fair fight by a boy not half his size.

Another friend ate ice cream with his young

Another friend ate ice cream with his young comrades every summer for three years. After eating it about two months he noticed that his country, when we were struggling under the boots began to run over at the heal. His aged burdens of the war of 1812. Great pastor besought him to abandon the pernicious pastor besought him to abandon the pernicious habit, and his sweetheart, with tears and prayers, added her entreaties to the minister's. In the forlorn hope of reforming him, the foolish young girl married him. The next Sunday after their wedding they were out driving, when a runaway horse, driven by the pastor, dashed into them and knocked thirty seven dollars out of his buggy and lamed his horse, the minister's turn-out escaping without a scratch. Still, he neglected the warning, and in six weeks some-body poisoned his dog. My friend is now the father of twins, both of whom, or which, inherit their father's vice.

Another instance I may cite : a your girl of very prepossessing personal appearance and en-gaging manners, while employed in the samily of an acquaintance of ours as governess, became in power, population and importance and grew immensely as to her mar-Great Britain and Canada looked addicted to the ice cream habit. In a short time it grew upon her, and began to interfere with her duties in the school room. One day, while seated at the sewing-machine, she ran a needle clear through her thumb, and for several days thereafter whenever she ate ice cream, she felt a sharp pain in her thumb. She disregarded the warning, however, and last week she was carried away. The man who carried her away married her when he carried her as far as the church, and she is now the wife of her em-ployer, worth sixty thousand dollars, and can take her slipper and spank chain lightning out of the impudent children that used to bully the life out of their poor governess. (P.S.—And

she does it, too.) A single teaspoonful of ice cream dropped upon the tongue of a rattlesnake will kill the man that drops it just as quick as the rattlesnake can get a crack at him, which will be while he is measuring the ice cream.

Fifteen grains of strychnine, mixed with a freezer full of ice cream, will kill as many people as a young man can stand treat for. A dog shut up in an sir tight iron box for six weeks, and fed upon nothing but ice cream, will

A young man whom I knew presumptuously declared that he could live upon ice cream. He ate lifecon cents' worth, and defiantly ordered another dish. While waiting for it, he heard a noise out in the street, and going out to see what caused it, a steamer, on its way to a fire, knocked him down and ran over him. An ambulance was summoned, and while waiting to be conveyed to the bospital, the wretched youth died of old age.

THE OLD MAN'S SLUMBER SONG. THE OLD MAN'S SLUMBER SONG.

"Grandpa," said Teddy, as the old gentleman woke up from a loud sounding after dinner nap. "if you'd give your noss a spoenful of paragoric don't you think you could put it to sleep, too?"

"Soc ET TOUM.
"To the victors," remarked the gentleman in the opposition, firing a peach-blow egg into a ratification meeting of the triumphant party, "belong the spoiled."

SHORT AND SWEET. SHORT AND SWEET.

"Mr. Boozie," said the pleasant faced landlady of the Tanner Heuse, as the young gentle man came down for breakfast at eleven o'clock, "you're the light of this house." "Am I?" asked Mr. Boozie, greatly pleased. "Yes," said Mrs. McKerrell, sweetly, "headlight." And Mr. Boozie smiled feebly.

ETERNAL FITNESS.

A sailor for a sea,
And a spinster for a tea,
A lawyer for a talk, and a soldier for fighting;

A baby for a noise, And a circus for buys, And a typewriter man to do autograph writing.

And a printer for ink,
A leopard for spots, and a wafer for sticking;
A crack baseball flinger,

An opera sing r. A shot-gun, a mule, and a choir for kicking.

ENOUGH IS AS GOOD AS A FEAST.
What is the bored of trade, Augela? Well. we should say the man who gets home with his new horse, and finds that he has ring-bone, spayin, cracked hoof, corns, and shoulder shotten, hipped, broken-winded, and that he

BILENCE AND \$5,000. It is said that the lady who. wrote the song, "In the Gloaming," made \$3,000 out of it. She might just as well have made \$5,000, if she had let people know she contemplated writing it.

SAME THING. "I see," remarked the proof reader, "that one bad error went through in one of the poems last week. The boys printed 'padlock' for 'wedlock,' Shall I reprint it, or call attention to it in a correction?" "N—no," replied the editor, "let it go as it is. Everybody will understand it."

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN. "I hate that man!" exclaimed Mrs. Upper-ea, "I'd like to make his life miserable!" cea, "I'd like to make his life miserable!"
"Tell you what," said her husband, warmly,
"I'll send the wretch an invitation to your musicale. We'll torture him !"

SERVED HIM RIGHT. "Toothy victor belong the spoils," remarked the dentist, as he drew out a human fang too far gone to fill. With a stifled groan the stricken patient seized a pair of Pullikens, rolled on the floor, and died without paying his bill.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

WORDS KIND AND TRUE.

Mr. John H. Carter, of Corbetton, Ont., writes as follows: "Hagyard's Yellow Ol has stood the teat often when all others falled. Our house is never without it, and it will always find a welcome spot on the

Before the wedding day she was dear, and he her treasure; but afterward she became dearer and he treasurer.

BILIOUSNESS.

"I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdook Blood Bitters. Being a sufferer from Billousness, I took one bottle of B. B. B. and it gave me immediate relief. I recom-mend it as a cure for Biliousness. Annie McLean, Woodville, Ont.

To seems absurd to speak pof to blind man's favourite colour, and yet everybody has heard o blind man's buff.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that | Castoria cures Colic, Constipation I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sour Szemach, Diarrhoza, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Mustay Street, N. Y.

DREAMS OF CHILDHOOD.

Oh, why am I gloomy to night, While dreaming of days that are gone;
Of childhood so happy and bright,
And joys that forever have flown!
I'm dreaming of hopes that are dead, Hopes gone with the fast fleeting years; And I piliow my weary head To weep bitter heart-burning tears.

Dear mother, I'm dreaming of thee, And those happy days without care;
As, morning and eve, at thy knee
I would offer my simple prayer.
They have laid her away to rest,
Where the long weeping willows wave,
And my hopes and joys which were best,
I having within her aways. Lie buried within her grave.

The child is no longer a child (Though the seasons seem still the same). And to night, with heart passion wild, I yearn for my childhood again. Then give me, oh give me to-night,

If only a dream of those years,

Which promised a future so bright—
A future I find full of tears.

Belle McG. Portland, St. John, N.B., May 15th, 1888.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A peasant has just died in Austria-Hungary who was 142 years of age. Haleft a son aged 115 years and a grandson of S5.

The Arizona Howler announces that it will soon publish a thrilling story of life on the plaine, entitled, "The Old Girl," by the old bov.

"Knock-around-and-do-nothing-all-lay, was the name a Kentucky father gave his son, which the last Legislature consented to change for him.

Every once in a while upon the streets of Cincinnati you meet in large letters this touching legend: "Stop and get your Sunday bottle filled." It may be interesting to chess players to

know the origin of the word "checkmate." It Is literally the Arabic es-cheik imat, the sheik (king) is dying. An East Wareham fisherman recently oxught at the Agawam River weir, between sunrice and sunset, with a dip not, S0,000 herring, 220 barrels, worth \$4 a barrel in the

Boston market as bait for deer sea fishing. Harmony, Maine, is excited over the report that Chesley Bean, who quit Harmony fortyseven years ago, and has never been heard of since, had recently died in Texas, leaving \$11,000,000 worth of property. His sister and two nephews are the only heirs known.

President Adams, of Cornell University, and President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, are raid to be the only two college presidents who play tennis. Maine folks claim that President Hydo is the better player. A

match to decide the question would be very interesting. The British Museum is about to issue the first part of the series of fac-simile repro-ductions of some of the best of the drawings by old masters in its collection. The publication is intended for free distribution to

provincial art museums and galleries, and the British Treasury pays the expense. Stephen Miles, 75 years old, blind of one eye, infirm, and a parish charge, who had never before been charged with any officer, was ment to jail for seven days by an Employ magistrate, in default of 17 shillings fi ::

cause he had been seen with a net, heating

the furze on a common, searching for a rabbit,

MORAL COURAGE IN DAILY LIFE.-Have the courage to tell a man why refuse to credit him Have the courage to tell a man why refuse to lend him your money. Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things. Have the courage to discharge a debt things. Have the courage to discharge a cent when you have the money in your p.cart. Have the courage to own that you are p.cor, and thus disarm poverty of its sting. Have the courage in providing an entertainment for your friends not to exceed your means. Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it. Have the courage to acknowledge your ignor-ance, rather than to seek knowledge under false pretences. Have the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even thrugh you ere in company with a rich friend, and richly attired. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tougue when it is prudent for you to do so. Have the courage to shew your repect for honesty in whatever guise it appears, and your con-

tempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whom-

soever exhibited. Both white and colored dress goods can be se washed that they will never shrink. If, how-ever, we want our underwear not to shrink or ever, we want our underwear not to shrink or or falt, we must keep the fibres of wool compos-ing it from overlapping each other, and we must not rub it with anything, or on anything. In-stead of rubbing the soap on the goods, dissolve sufficient in a small amount of water; add this mixture to sufficient warm water to make good suds; allow the goods to be washed to remain in this suds until thoroughly scaked, when they may be washed by being drawn, not rubbed repeatedly through the hauds. Rinse in clear water of the same temperature as the suds, by moving the garments briskly about until every particle of soap has been removed. When hanging up, take care to stretch the garments nanging up, take care to stretch the garments to their proper shapes, and hang in the open air, or where the drying will be accomplished quickly. Ivory soap or the best imported Castile, is the best for washing flannels. It injures all the best for washing handers. It indress kinds of hoisery and underwear to iron them. A fair trial of these very simple directions will effectually prevent the shrinking of woolen knit underwear, keeping the material soft and pliable

A SURE RELIEF.

until worn out.

I suffered from a hard Cough contracted by damp feet. Having consulted a local doctor without effect I thought I would try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a last resort. Before I had finished the first bottle my cough had entirely disappeared, and to day I enjoy better health than ever before. I can conscientiously recommend it. Chas. H. Kent. Telegraph Operator, East Selkirk, Man.

He who courts and goes away may live to court; another day; but he who wede and courts girls [till, may get in court against رالله شما

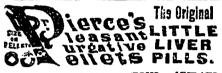
DOES THE EARTH REALLY MOVE Science save that it does, but we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't some mistake about it, when we see how stubbornly certain old foggies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed once that consumption was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not, thousands of old-time physicians close their eves and put the r hands to their ears and refuse to shandon the theory. But for all that the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumptivea graves. It is a sure cure for this dreaded disease, if taken in time. Al scro'u ous diseases -and consumption is included in the list-yield to it.

THE POPE'S LATEST POLICY.

Rome, May 31 .- It is announced here tha the Pope will send a friendly and comforting letter to the Irish Bishops, expressive of his constant purpose to abstain from anything which could in the least check the true inter-

est of the Irish National movement.

The propaganda considers the conduct of the London Times and London Tablet, the organ; of the English Tory Catholics, in misconstraing the Panal rescript for the purpose of irritating the Irish, as extremely blameable.

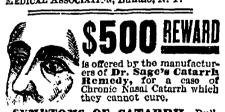


BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SEWAYS ASK FOR DR. PLERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operato without disturbance to the system, dict, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As laxaftve, afterative, or purgative, these little Peliets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Hendache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Soid by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy beadache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and tasto are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting hilf of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is a common, more deceptive and cangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, Remedy cures the worse cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Hondache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents,

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of lihaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold a sony from chronic mesal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said i must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hearse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent." man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, E8q., 2002 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. Three Moules Cure Catarrh.

LLI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., Eays: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle offected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

VRGINIA PARMS & MILLSSOID and exchanged, breedstategues B.B. CHAPPING CO. Elchmond, Ve



WANTED,

For 1st July, 1888, four R. C. Teachers with 1st Class Elementary Diploma for English and French. State salary expected. C. BARSALOU,

Sec. of School Commissioners, Calumet Island.

ARDS 244 SAMPLES FRE ns, Novo ties, etc. Send 2 stamp for postage NATION AL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn. INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Mouthly, and the Grand Quartery Prawings regularly every three mouths (Barch, June, September and December).

"We do hereby rtify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in personmanage and control 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 fao-simile sof our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisio na Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Ares. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 21888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars

each. Haives \$10: 6	Juartera \$5:
Tenths \$2; Twentieths	\$1.
.1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 lg	#200 000
I PRIZE OF TOUNOU IS	100.000 1
I PRIZE OF SULUU II	50.000 I
I FRIZE OF 20,000 IS	25.000
2 PRIZES OF 10 000 are 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	20,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
ICO PRINES OF FOG are	50.000
200 PRIZES OF 300 arg	
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating	g to
\$300,000 Prize are	50 000
100 Pitzes of Silu abbroximation	0.10
\$100,000 Prize are	30,000
100 Prizes of \$200 approximatin \$50,000 Prize are	g to 20,060
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by	
Prizo are	100,000
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by	4100,000
Prize are	100,000

3,136 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000 For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAIPHIN New Orleans, La.,

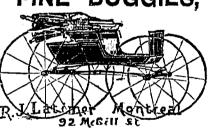
or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize. draw a Prize.

REWEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes





Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladstones, Jump Scat Surries, &c.

NICE! GOOD! CHEAP! GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills, it is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may exape many a latal shaft by keeping surselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nour-shed frame." — Givi Service Gezette.

Made simply with boiling wat or milk. Sold

Sorvice Grizette.

Made simply with boiling wat or milk. Sold uly in Packets by Grocers, tabelled thus:

AMES EPPS & CO HOMMOPATHIC JUMBERS,
22-G FARRON. ENGLA 1

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongsi the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even AstLms. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Geut, Rhenmatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kown to fail been kown to fail

been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo

Helloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. .4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi eine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice cratis, at the above address ally between theh ours at audle, or dy tester

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT O
CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE
CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888---Summer Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Olyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien and have made the faster time. can suggest, and have made the fastest time

Vessels. Tonnage,	Commanders
Acadian 931	Cant E Mag
Assyrian	Capt. F. McGrath.
Apetrion	Done Denter.
Austrian2,458	,
Buenos Ayrean . 4,005	" James Scott.
Canadian 2 ook	" John Kerr.
Carthaginian4.214	" A. Macnicol.
Caspian2,728	" Alex Mathematical
Circassian3,724	**16**1ATC1 7011 DA
Corean3,488	
Greeien	Capt. U. J. Menzies.
Grecian 3,613	" U. E. LeGallat
Hibernian2,997	John Brown.
Lucerne 1 925	" Nunan.
l Manitoban 2 975	" Dunlop.
Monte Videan3.500	" W S Main
Nestorian 2,689	W. D. Main.
Newfoundland 919	Oum Pranca
Norwegien 0 too	O. D. DIVING.
Norwegian 3,523	" K. Carruthers
Nova Scotian 3,305	" R. H. Hanken
Parisian5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, RN1
Feruvian 3 038	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
l Thomician 9 495	" Diebuen.
Polynesian3,983	# Hugh Mat
Pomeranian4,364	Trikii 13 Alib'
Program 0.000	W. District.
Prussian3,030	" James Ambury.
Rosarian 3,500	" D. McKillon
Sardinian4,376	J. Ritchie.
i barmatian 3.647	" W. Richardson.
Scandinavian 3,068	John Parls
Siberian 3,904	OULD THEK
Waldensian 2,256	14. 1 - 1)TOOLU.
	D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, and from Montreal at daylight on Wednesdays, and from Quebec at 2 a.m. on Thursdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under: From Montreal. From Quebec.

" 28 July 12 " 16 Aug. 2 " 16 " 30 Sept. 6 " 20 Oct. 4 " 11 " 25 Nov. 8

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Inverpool Extra Lines alling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebecat 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at lough Foyle to receive bassengers from Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

be despatched as under:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebec. Circassian. May 10 Polynesian. 1 June 1 June 1 Circassian. June 14 June 1 Polynesian. July 6 July 6 Circassian. July 6 July 6 Circassian. July 6 July 6 Circassian. 2 July 6 Ju

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Bsiti-more Mail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Mild., Caspint. June 11
Nova Scotian. 25
Rates of passage from Hallfax to St. John's, Nild., and cice rersa, are:—Cabin \$20,00; Intermediate, \$15.
Steerage \$6.00.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Monttreal to Glasgow on or about:

Norwegian.

Norwegian.

Suenos Ayrean.

Grechan.

Grechan.

W 22

Grechan.

W 23

Siberiah.

Juno 5

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to
Kuroms. London, Quebec and Montreal Service.-From Montreal to London on or about: | May | Continuous | May | Continuous | Cont

Glasgow and Boston Service.-From Boston on or Glasgow and Philadelphia Service. - From Phila-

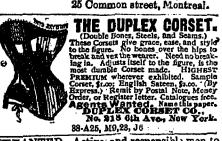
Europe. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Clasgow, and at all

Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, Via Boston and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchans' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained for east bound traffic can be obtained for the contract of t for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleane, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Rebrer Schusseilurb No. 8. Bremen; Challen Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70

Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.



WANTED—Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Montage



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 test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

U. S. WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin says: During the week ending June 2nd the temperature dit-fered but slightly from the normal in the middle and south Atlantic States, the east gulf States and the upper Ohio Valley, while it was a cold week in the central valleys and New England. In the grain regions of the north, the average temperature was from 6 to 9 degrees lower than usual. The season from January 1st to June 2nd remains backward throughout the northern States, the greatest throughout the northern States, the greatest departures from the normal being in Minnesota and the adjoining States, where the daily temperature for the season has ranged from 5 to 7 degrees below the normal. Throughout the Southern States the temperature for the present season differs less than one degree from the normal. There has been an excess of rainfall generally throughout the districts east of the Mississippi and in Iowa, Nebraska, and the west gulf states. There has been more rain than usual for the season in the North West, the southern portion of the Gulf States in Alabama, the middle Atlantic States and in the interior of N. E. and from 80 to 95 per cept. of the usual amount of rain has occurred on the lake region, the Ohio Wells and the defendance of the district of the season in the 180 to 95 per cept. of the usual amount of rain has occurred on the lake region, the Ohio Wells and the defendance of the district of the season in the 180 to 95 per cept. of the usual amount of rain has occurred on the lake region, the Ohio Wells and the defendance of the defendance of the defendance of the defendance of the demand for seeds is moderate for time of the demand for seeds is moderate for time of the demand for seeds is moderate for time of the demand for seeds is moderate for time that a seed is abundant, and 18 cents paid for duck eggs. We quote:—Wheat, fall, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, red, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, spring, per bush, 77c; to 73; is barley, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, spring, per bush, 77c; to 73; is barley, per bush, 50c to 58; oate, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, spring, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, red, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, red, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, spring, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, red, per bush, 920 to 95c; wheat, has occurred on the lake region, the Ohio Valley and in the interior of the south Atlantic States. The large definiency for the season continues in the northern Mississippi and in Arkanias, but the recent heavy rains have relieved that section from the threatened

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND FLOUR, -The grain market continues quiet, there being little enquiry and business in wheat was slow at nominally unchanged prices. Sales of Manitoba cats have been made at 51c per 34 lbs, and now holders winter wheat, 96: to 97½c; Canada white, 96: to 97½c; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 2 do., 98c; No. 1 Northern, 96c to 97c; peas, 88c to 89c; oats, 47c to 49c; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, 72c to 75c, duty paid.

There was no improvement in the flour

per 1b, 12c to 12go; hams, green, per 1b, 00c to 000; flanks, green, per ib, 000 to 00c; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 101 to 1010; lard, Oanadian, in pails, 00 to 00; bacon, per 1b, 101c to 11c; shoulders, 00c to 8c; tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 5% o to 6c.

Ashes.—The market for ashes was quiet, owing to the light receipts, and business was slow at the recent advance. We quote first pots \$4 20 to \$4.30, and seconds do. at \$4.10 to \$4.20 per 100 lbs. The demand for eggs was slow and

the market was quiet and easier, the bulk of the sales being made at 1412, while a few odd lots brought 15c per dezen. Maple Syrup and Sugar.—There was no

change in the market for maple syrup, business being quiet, with prices steady at 6: to 6½c per lb. in tins, and 6c in wood. Maple sugar was dull at 71c to So per lb.

BUTTER.—The market for butter has not undergone any real change. Trade has continued confined to filling local wants. Receipts have been moderate and no accumulation has taken place. We quote creamery 200 to 23c, Townships 19c to 20c, Morrisburg

18c to 19c, and Western 16c to 18c. CHEESE-The cheese situation, although not apparently worse, is easy. In this market colored goods have continued scarce, but no premium can be quoted for them. Transto Rigo.

THE COAL TRADE,

There has been no important change in the There has been no important change in the coal markets. The demand for hard coal has been slow. We quote retail prices as follows:
Anthracite, \$5.75 for stove, \$1.75 for chestnut, \$5.50 for egg, \$5.50 for furnace per 2,000. We quote retail prices as follows: Scotch grate, \$6.00 per net ton; Scotch steam, \$5 to \$5.50 per gross tons; Pictou steam, \$4.50 to \$5 per 2.240 lbs, and Cape Breton, \$3.75 to \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.

In this line a fair amount of business has been In this line a fair amount of business has been done, there being a good local demand for small lots, and as the quality of hides are better, tanners are beginning to buy more freely as stocks have run down pretty low, but the leather trade does not improve much. We quote Toronto No. 1 at 62c to 7c, No. 2 at 62c to 63c, Hamilton No. 1 64c tu 7c, No. 2 at 52c to 6c, heavy steers at 8c to 9c, and dry hides at 10c to 11c. A fair amount of husiness has been done in local green

14c. to 15 to for Cape as to quality, with Australian quiet at 15c to 18c. Pulled Cape has sold somewhat lewer than previously quoted

at 21c to 24c. Offerings of domestic sorts have have considued very limited, in fact the market is bare of stock, and prices therefore are greatly nominal. A supers 25c, B 23c, and fleece 24c to 2.1c.

RETAIL MARKETS.

There was only a fair attendance of farmers at the Bonsecours market this morning and the business transacted generally was not as good as on previous market days lately. There was some enquiry for maple syrup and sugar was some enquiry for maple syrup and sugar which was plentiful, and butter and eggs come in for a small enquiry. The usual amount of business in the meat line, but there was little enquiry for poultry. Cheese was sold at quotations and vegetables, which were abun lant, were in fair demand. Fresh meat held by the farmers was readily bought up and grain met with good demand. The quota-

tions are as follows:			
Ported 0 07@ 0 09	13		
mod minter #6 79@\$0 99 Mutton U 07@ U 12	į į		
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	1		
n 490 n 481 Hogs, 100 Ds, 0 DUG 7 XD			
o 70/2 o 72/Porksteak, 10. U USG U 13	1.		
	1:		
Barley 0 726 0 75 Rams, per lb. 0 106 0 13 Peas 0 67@ 0 74 Bacon, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13	1		
1 25@ 2 35 Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10	1.9		
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45 Pork, per bbl.16 50@17 50	13		
PRODUCE. Rolled Bacon. 0 08@ 0 12	٠,١		
Butter, fine\$0 23@\$0 27 FISH-	J		
Butter, Town- Sea Salmon, lb.\$0 12@\$0 18			
n 11@ 0 14 Halibut 0 00@ 0 14	•		
Butter, bakers' 0 14@ 0 19 Cod 0 03@ 0 06 Cheese, fine 0 12@ 0 13 Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15	. 1		
Cheese, fine 0 12@ 0 13 Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15			
Disease good O 90 0 111 OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS.	1.		
Eggs, fresh 0 15@ 0 18 Oysters, select, Eggs, limed 0 13@ 0 17 per quart\$0 45@\$0 60	ľ		
Eggs, limed 0 13@ 0 17 per quart\$0 45@\$0 60	1		
Palaton bush 0 50% 0 85 Oveters. com.	- 1		
Purnips, bush. 0 35@ 0 55 per quart 0 35@ 0 50	ı,		
rarrole bush 0 40@ 0 50 Oysters, shell,	-10		
holons, hugh. 1 10@ 1 801 per bush 0 90@ 1 70	14		
Beuts, bush 0 30@ 0 45 Lobsters, 1b 0 07@ 0 10	T.		
Apples, bbl 2 000 4 001 POULTRY AND GAME.	111		
From From (From 18, pair, 0 40@ 0 50	ſ,		
****** #4 35@\$4 85 Turkeys, 1h 0 10@ 0 15			
Choice 4 15@ 4 25[P]geons U 35@ U 40	T.		
Suring S DUG 3 701 MISCELLIANEUCS.	- 1 1		
STIGAR. ICOMI. SCOVE SI OUGGSI IO	1		
	11		
Crushed 0 7 @ 0 718 Coke 6 50@ 7 50	1 5		
Cut loaf\$0 7 @\$0 748 Coke 5 70@ 5 35 Crushed 0 7 @ 0 748 Coke 5 50@ 7 50 Granulated 0 678@ 0 7 Wood, hard 7 510@ 8 00 Wood, hard 7 510@ 8 00	-12		
MONTAGE ** Y 1/2 MANOR MAN	1,		
standard 0 85-6 0 7 Hides, No	10		
8 A T AT. 1, DUT 10.50 U 1 7 U 550 U 54	1		
Liverp'l, bag\$0 40@\$0 50 Hides, No.	Į		

FRUIT—Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 6c to 8c; oran-\$2 to \$3; dried apples, 1b, 6c to 8c; cranberries, qt, 15c to 00c; maple syrup, g1, \$1 to \$125; do sugar, 1b, 12c to 15c. Mears—Pork, 725 to 750; pork, by qr, 8c to 9c; beef, \$650 to \$800: mutton, by qr, 8 to 12c; mutton, by carcass, 7c to 10c; spring lamb, per qr, 1.00 to 150; veal, by qr, 5c to 6c; veal, by carcass, 3c to 6c. Game—Hares, per pair, 40c; quail, pair, 90c; partridges, palr, 50c to 65c; wild ducks, pair, 75c. Hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; No. 3, 4c; Callskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c to 18c; wool, 16 to 20c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$175. Fish—White 16 to 200; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 75. Fish—White fish, per lb., \$c; sea salmon, 250 to 350; fresh haddock, 70; halibut, 15; flounders, 8c; fresh cod, 8c; salmon trout, 8c; trout, 20c; herring, dozen, 250; pike, 00; mackerel, lb., 100; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, 1b, 10c; mullet, 1b, 4c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to \$1; geese, each, 50 to 70c; geese, per lb, 6 to 7c; turkeys, per lb, 11 to 13c. POULTEX (undressed) -Chickens, 45 to 60c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1 25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb, 13 to 14c; geese, 50 to 80c. Live Stock-Milch cows, \$42 to \$75; live hogs, cwt, \$4 50 to \$6 00; pigs, pr, \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$3 50 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, June 4 -Business is quiet. We quote :- Appler, \$250 to \$440; butter, large packages, 21c; packages retail, 23c; beef per lb. by the quarter, 6: to 7c; carrots, \$1 25; dried apples, 7c; eggs, per dozen, wholessle, fresh, 11c to 111c; fresh noge, 71c; guose feathers, 35c to 45;; hams and bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$14 to \$16; lamb by the carcass, 8c to 9c per lb; mutton by the carcase, Sc to 9c; oats, per bushel, 45c; parsnips, \$1 25; potatoes, \$1 40 per brl; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 14c to 15c; turnips, 70c; veal by (aroses, 4c per lb.

TORONTO MARKEIS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

prices are quoted at \$11.50 to \$13.50 as to [cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1.50; c.lery. 40s to quality. Sales of choice Canadian hay in Boston have transpired at \$19.50 to \$20.

Receipts of bananas have lately been pretty heavy, but they have been worked off at good prices, reds selling at \$1 up to \$1.75 per bunch, and yellows at \$1.50 to \$2. A car of Port Limon was in yesterday.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, June 4.—We quote to-day's prices as follows: GRAIN — O.ts, per bushel, 48c to 50c; peas, per bushel, 55c to 60c; beans, per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.25; buckwheat, per bushel, 70c; wheat, per bushel, 80c to 85c; barley, per bushel, 50c to 55c; rye, per bushel, 40c to 45c. MEAT—Beef, per hundred pounds, \$5 25 to \$7 05; beefsteak, per lb, 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb. 10c: mutton and lamb. per lb. There was no improvement in the flour market, business having continued quiet. We quote: — Patent winter, \$4 90 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 90 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 90 to \$5 00; straight roller, \$4 50 to \$4 60; extra, \$4 15 to \$4 25; superfine, \$3 50 to \$4 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 60. Ontario bags—Extra, \$2 00 to \$2 05; olty atrong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$0 00 to \$4 70; coatmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; coatmeal, granulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$0 00. rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$0 00.

Provisions.—A fair amount of trade was done in the local provision market in a jobbing way, and the market was more active at firm prices. We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$18 00 to \$18 50; mess pork, western, per brl, \$17 00 to \$17 50; short cut, western, per brl, \$0 00 to \$18 50; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$18 50; mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$18 50; mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$18 50; mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$18 50; thin mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city cured, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; hams, canvassed, per lb, 12c to 12½c; hams, green, per lb, 00c PORK—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8 to \$9 porksteak, per lb, 90 to 500; hams, per lb, 13c to 15; smoked bacon, per 1b, 10; to 150; lard, per lb, 10c to 133; dry salted bacon, 8c to 10c; mess pork, per barrel, \$18 to \$20; back pork, per barrel, \$18.50 to \$19 00; rolled bacon, 10c to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; celery, per doz, 40c; turnips, per bag, 40c; carrots, per bag, 50c; parsnips. 30c; pick-ling cabbage, per doz 50c; onlons, per doz, ang cabbage, per doz 50c; ontons, per doz, 32 to 5c; white cabbages, 50c to 60c; beets, 30c; apples (choice) \$2. Hides, Leather and Tallow—Hides, rough, \$3 50 to \$5 50; sheep, lamb skins, each, 75c to \$1; harness leather, per lb, 28c to 30c; French kip, 85c to \$1. French calf \$1. 15 to \$1.45. to \$1; French calf \$1 15 to \$1 45; common kip, 40 to 64c; common calf, 60c; veal kip, 65c to 70c; sole leather, No. 1, 20a to 80c; sole leather, No. 2, 23e to 70c; tallow, per lb. 3e to 20c. Furs—Mink, 75c to \$1 25; Martin, 75c to \$1 25; Fox, 75c to \$1 25; Muskrat, fall, 55 to \$6; Muskrat, winter, otter, \$7 to \$10; bear, \$7 to \$12; bear, out, \$2 50 to \$4; fisher, \$3 50 to \$6; lynx, \$1 50 to \$3 50; beaver, fall, per lb, \$1 25 to \$2; beaver, winter, per lb, \$2 50 to \$3; skunk, 25c to 30c; coon, 20c to \$3.

LONDON MARKETS. London, Ont., June 4.—We quote: GRAIN, Red Winter, \$1 50 to \$1 53; white, \$1 50 to no premium can be quoted for should actions were made at \$100, but on the whole business was quiet. The top price of the market may be quoted at 880. We quote 80 \$1 53; spring, \$1 50 to \$1 53; white, \$1 50 to \$1 53; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, malt, \$1 25 \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, mait, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; cats, \$1 35 to \$1 40; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 35 to \$1 25; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c; parsnips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onlons, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; lettuce, bunch, 0c to 50; radiabes, for cabbages, per dozen. On to 50; radiahes, 50; cabbages, per dozen, 50s to \$1 00; spinach, pk, 00c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, 0c to 3c; artichokes, bush, 00c to \$1; asparagus bunch, 0c to 5c; PRODUCE-Eggs, fresh 10c to 13c; eggs packed, 00; butter, best roll, 18 to 20; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 15 to 17; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed

doz, 20c to 30c; asparagus, 50; to 60;; let tuce, 30c to 40c; hay, \$11 to \$18; straw, \$7 to \$12.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The Trade Bulletin says: - "The flour trade has lapsed into a much less active condition during the present week, owing to the week and unsettled state of the American and English markets, which caused huyers to withdraw and await developments. Prices, however, are firm, as holders find that they cannot replace present stocks at to-day's current rates. Advices from Ontario millers state that \$1.05 has been paid at the mills for Ontario wheat, which means \$5.25 for fine grades of flour. This contrasts strangely with prices across the line and abroad, although it would seem to confirm our remarks of a week or two ago to the effect that owing to the scarcity of wheat in Canada we may have scarcely enough for home wants. Manitoba wheat has been a little easier and lower, decline of 74: from top. It closed le better yesterday at 854c to 856c. The wheat market during the week has been one of disappointment to holders."

LEATHER. As the season for fall manufactures draws near the leather market begins to have more animation. Best grades of sole leather are steady on the basis of 22c to 23to for No. 1 B. A. Spanish and 20c to 21c for No. 1 ordinary. Rough leather has sold at 18: to 20: for light and haff at 11c to 1310, the latter being considered high enough to quote. Harness ranges from 21c to 28, with extra finish (heavy) at 30c to 35c. Medium and heavy waxed upper is at 250 to 280 and Scotch grained at 30c to 32c, pebble 10c to 13c and enamalled leather 15c.

LUMBER.

There has been a good demand for lumber, and the market has ruled active, with a brisk business doing, there being a good en-quiry from country buyers. Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote prices as follows:—First quality of pine at \$35 to \$40; shipping culls at \$14 to \$16; mill culls at \$8 to \$10; hemlock at \$9 to \$17; base at \$13 to \$18; walnut at \$40 to \$100; butternut at \$22 to \$40, and hard maple at \$20 to \$22.

CATTLE MARKETS. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 4 .- Hogs-Receipts, 20, CHICAGO, June 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 20, 000; market moderately active and prices steady; light grades, \$5.20 to \$5.40; rough packing, \$5.25 to \$5.35; mixed lots, \$5.30 to \$5.50; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$5.40 to \$5.60. Cattle—Receipts, 7.000; stronger; beeves, \$4.25 to \$5.30; cows and mixed, \$1.85 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.65 to \$4.10; Texas steers, \$2.50 to \$4. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; muttons, \$3 to \$5; Texans, shorn, \$2 to \$3.75; wooled, \$4 to \$4.40. \$4,40.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.-The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipts, 1.800; shipments, 630; fat corn-fed active; grassers and half fed slow; good to choice corn-fed, \$4 35 to \$4.75; common to medium, \$3.25 to \$4.10; stockers, \$2 20 to \$2.90; feeders, \$3 to \$3.60; cows, \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,400; active but 5c lower; good to choice, \$5 30 to \$4.40; more of these there are—the greater the per common to medium, \$6 to \$5.26; skips and pigs, \$2.50 to \$4.90 Sheep—Receipts, 265; for human food; and all these constituents shipments, none; fat mutton steady, then shipments, none; fat mutton steady, then state, as it comes from the cow. There is a state, as it comes from the cow. There is a state, as it making it into butter or cheese, Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,400; active weak; good to choice, \$4 to \$4.50; common to medium, \$2 to \$3.50.

NEW YORK: lobs, and as the quality of hides are better, tanners are beginning to buy more freely as stocks have run down pretty low, but the leather trade does not improve much. We quote Toronto No. 1 at 63c to 7c, No. 2 at 64c to 64c, Hamilton No. 1 64c to 7c, No. 2 at 54c to 64c, Hamilton No. 1 64c to 7c, No. 2 at 54c to 65c, Hamilton at 8c to 9c, and dry hides at 10c to 11c. A fair amount of business has been done in local green hides at 6c, 5c and 4c, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

WOOL.

The market for wool has remained steady. There has been a moderate trade in foreign at 14c, to 154c for Cape as to quality, with NEW YORK, June 4.—Beeves—Recepts, 24 carloads, all for export; no trading in beeves; dull for dressed beef at 635 to 80

Receipts, 2,400, none for sale slive; nominally steady at \$5.75 to \$6.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. TORONTO, June 6 .- At the Western Cattle Yards this morning we had a very light run, only eleven loads being received to-day and six yesterday. The market was a good one, and prices were, in some instances, as much as a couple of dollars a head better.

CATTLE. -The quality was very good, the local demand easy, but outside buying more brisk than it has ruled lately. Some of the offerings were of much better quality and fetched easily high prices, especially the export stock, which was to-day in more active demand. Among the sales were one load of cattle, averaging 1,000 lbs., that sold at \$51 each; another load of 24 head; averaging 975 lbs., sold at \$43 each; a lot of 13 head, averaging 1,075 lbs., sold at \$52 50 each.
Sheep and Lambs.—The demand was good,

and the supply, though small, was sufficient; more might have sold, perhaps, but we had enough for all actual trade requirements. Among the sales were a bunch of 11 sheep, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$5 50 each; a bunch of 24 sheep, averaging 130 lbs, sold at \$6 each; a lot of 8, averaging 125 lbs, sold at \$5.60 each; a bunch of 15 spring lambs sold at \$4 50 each; a bunch of 9 spring lambs, averaging 60 lbr, : old at \$4 each; and 12 do.

at \$4.25 each. CALVES -- Were a little firmer to-day, owing to a small run and an improvement in quality. One lot of 42, averaging 110 lb. were sold at \$450 each; five averaging 130 lbs., sold at \$550 each; and three at \$6 each. This covers about all the calves that were on the market.

MILK Cows-Very little doing at moderate Hogs-About sixty on sale; the quality

was very inferior and the prices were not quotaqly changed. Fat hoge are wanted. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST.

CHARLES. Cattle Sheep. Hogs. Calves.

TORONTO, June 4.—Hay is in fair supply but steady, at \$12 50 to \$17, with one load at \$18. Straw abundant but steady, at \$11 to \$12 for sheaf. Hogs ranged from \$3 to \$5 50. Butter abundant and lower, 17 to 19: for	live stock for the week end- ing June 2.	LL COP	22484	
nound rolls. Eggs steady, at 13 to 15c,	follows 2,440	24	99	427
with all wanted, and 18 cents paid for duck eggs. We quote:—Whea', fal',	previous week 391		19	
per bush, 92c to 95c; wheat, red, per bush, 92c to 95c; wheat, spring, per bush, 80 to	Total for week 2,740		118 118	427 427
88c; wheat, goose, per bush, 77s to 78s; barley, per bush, 50s to 58s; oate, per bush, 57c to 58c; Peas, per bush, 72c to 75; dressed hoge, per 100 lbs, \$8 to \$8.25; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; butter, per pound rells, 18c	Receipts last week 2,827	00	83	281
to 20c; eggs, new laid, per drz. 13; to 14;; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1 20; appl-s, per barrel, \$3.75 to \$4.50; onions, per dcz. 15; to 20c; onions, per bag. \$2; turnips, white, per	188810,552 Receipts for month of May,		1,837 4,363	2708 3228
bag, 40c to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15c; Pitcher's Castoria,	Exports for week ending June 2, 1888 2,771 Exports for week	_	-	-
cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1.50; c. l-ry. 40s to 75c; beets, per peck, 20s to 25c; paraley, per	ending June 4, 1887 3,727 Owing to the bad rep	orts of	markets	on the

owing to the bad reports of markets on the other side, sales of export cattle were few, and at prices that left the seller short in pocket. There was a fair demand for good butchers' cattle at a slight advance in last week's prices.

We drote the following as being fair values:	bring her in heat row, and having a
Average, Cents.	bring ner in rest row, and naving a
Export, good 1,250 @ 1,400 43 @ 54	month earlier will easily add several de
Export, medium 1,100 — 1,200 $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$	to the value of a good cow next spring.
Suitchers', good $1,000 - 1,100$ $4\frac{1}{4} - 4\frac{1}{4}$	CAULIFLOWERS.
Butchers', medium 3 - 4	
Bu'chers', culls 2½ - 3	Many of our readers suppose that
Sheep, no offerings $ 4\frac{1}{2}$ $-$ 5	
$f_{\text{logs}} = = 6\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{3}$	They are as easily grown as cabbage, and
Calves, each 3 00 @ 7 00	head as readily. For home use sow the
ambs, each	in a suitable place prepared for the pur
	it should be sown so that they will be a

HORSE MARKET. WEEKLY REPORT.

The receipts of horses for week ending June 2, 1888, were as follows:—Horses, 262; left over from previous week, 27; total for week, 289; shipped during week, 139; sales for week, 28, at prices from \$100 to \$130; on hand for sale and shipment, 76. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock:—Ex steamship Montreel Man 21, 2 houses anneimed to P. Boshii. toba wheat has been a little easier and lovers, holders asking 97c to arrive and buyers offering 96:. During the week July No. 2 spring wheat in Chloago dropped to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$, which is a decline of 7\frac{1}{2}\text{ from top.} It closed to better yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. The wheat marking the week yesterday at \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\text{c}\$. Bros. Janesville, Wi.; 4 do., consigned to R. B. McQuiston, East Saginaw. Total arrivals to date, 37, all of which will be shipped to the above points per Grand Trunk Railway. Busiabove points per Grand Trunk Railway. Bitsi-ness in horses for the American markets was fairly active, there being a good many buyers in town. The prospects for next week are better, the demand being for heavy horses.

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

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

No cow should be milked until the adder and teats have been carefully washed with warm water and wiped with a clean towel, as there is more or less dandruff or filth on the

Bathe the horse's shoulder with cold water or brine as quickly as the collar comes off bafore the sweat begins to dry, and rub off the collars and saddle pieces with a moist cloth. This will prevent sore shoulders.

DESTROYING CURRANT WORMS.

The current and gooseberry leaf worms hatch out about as soon as the leaves begin to put out. They can be found at first on the under side of the leaves and a very little hellebore powdered and sifted on them will save subsequent trouble. If the fruit grower waits until they begin their ravages he cannot destroy them without subjecting his currant bushes to design the little forthought. bushes to damage that a little forethought now will prevent.

WATER IN MILK. Does it pay to run water through the cow

and pay for it in the form of milk? Plainly the solids are what give value to the milk. The water is not improved by being passed through the system of the cow. We can get abundance of it without this expensive process. The nutritive elements in milk are the casein, the fat, the sugar and the ash. The great waste in making it into butter or cheese, out less in the latter than in the former. The only good excuse for making milk into these products is the impossibility of keeping it in its natural state, and the relish we have acquired for these extracts from milk-for they really are extracts. But the solids being the nutrition, nearly all the water is discarded. The aim, therefore, should be to produce milk containing as large a per cent. of solids as possible. These vary from 10 per cent. in some milk to 20 per cent. in others; but the usual range is 12 to 15 per cent., 3 to 4 per protect.

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. BT. LCUIS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
No. 2054. SUPERIOR COURT Dame Mary Jane McClary, Plaintiff,

John McNamara Joslin, Defendant An action in separation of bed and board has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 30th May, 1888.

LAPLAMME, LAPLAMME, MADORE & CROSS Attorneys for Plaintiff.

cent. of which should be fat.—Prairie Farmer.

COWS THIN IN FLESH. There are many dead antages in allowing cows to become poor towards spring, as they are sure to do if milked all winter and not given abundance of nourishing food. The thin cow has no reserve of fat to be worked down during the summer, and with the best feeding will not give so much nor so rich milk as one equally good in other respects that begins the milking season in fair flesh. But the poverty of the cow at this season works a disadvantage not often thought of. She cannot be got in heat early enough to drop her calf at the best time next season. During May and June, when grass is most abundant and succelent, many good cows will not come in heat because their food is too stimulating of milk production, without being especially nourishing. If a cow is left to her own course she will probably be got with call in July or August. A few meases of grain feed, especially oats or rye meal, will bring her in heat row, and having a calf a month earlier will easily add several dollars

CAULIFLOWERS.

Many of our readers suppose that they cannot grow cauliflowers, which is a mistake. They are as easily grown as cabbage, and will head as readily. For home use sow the seed in a suitable place prepared for the purpose; it should be sown so that they will be ready to transplant the same time the cabbages are, and, like the cabbage, need a deep, rich clayey soil, but will not do well on sandy They require frequent watering and cultivation. As they advance in growth draw the earth toward the stemr. When beginning to flower, carefully break the leaves over the head, and when fully formed, pull up and hang up the roots in a cool place.
The most suitable kinds for general cultivation are Erfurt, a very early kind and a sure header. Erfurt Dwarf is an extra good one. Henderson's Early Snowball is a very early kind, much like the Erfurt, but not so large. Veitche's Autumn Giant, a very large and good variety, but must be planted early, and requires all the season to mature.—Farmers' Advocate.

GREEN PEAS.

Farmers, of all others, should have a succession of the choicest vegetables. If they fail in this, as so many do, they do not im-prove their privileges as they ought and might just about as well live in the crowded city as on the farm. The green pea season on most farms is shortened too much, and on some it never comes at all. To have peas four or five weeks requires three varieties. Two early and one late should be sown, and with two or more plantings of these. For the very earliest a smooth, early variety may be planted, as these are more hardy than the sweeter wrinkled sorts. Then a week or ten days later plant the early wrinkled sorts, like Little Gem, and at the same time Cham-plon of England. This last is a tall, late variety, and the three plantings will keep a succession for fully three weeks. A second planting of both the early and late varieties may be made ten days later, and these will generally escape mildew. If planted after the soil becomes heated, the mildew attacks the vine and ruins it before the peas are large enough to use.—Exchange.

FRESH EGGS FOR SITTING.

When sitting eggs from one's own stock it s better to use those laid the same day, and if put under the sitting hen while warm it will be all the better. In early spring, eggs are often chilled to their injury, and some of them addled when set, because of this Placing them in tin pans or on plates in cold rooms is wrong. If the sitting hen is not ready lay the eggs on a piece of flannel in a moderately warm place, and at night cover them with another piece of flannel. If those who sell eggs for hatching would use this precaution they might have fewer complaints early in the season.

WHY BAKING POWDERS ARE BEST.

(From Hall's Journal of Health.) Baking powders properly compounded, and containing pure cream of tartar, are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome, and far more

with them are just as wholesome, and far more palatable.

We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of adulterated baking powders.

Before committing ourselves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over-estimated, while a careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder ful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, the Govern ment Chemist, when he singled out and com-mended this powder for its wholesomeness did

it wholly in the interests of the public.

We do not hesitate to say that the Royal
Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of
the community whom they are endeavoring to

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LADIES are reminded that S. Carsley's has just put in stock another lot of those fine French Sateens so much admir-d this season.

THE TIE I am wearing to day, only cost me 15c; the very latest style and good silk. I used to pay about 50c for the same quality. If you want one, so straight to S. Caraley's Men's Furnishing Store.

AMAZON	CLOTH
AMAZON	CLOTH

Just received, a special line of new All-Wool Amazon Cloth for Ladies' Costumes, in all the newest shades; also, Black, to be sold at 16c per

S. CARSLEY.

A large shipment of new Oriental Striped Cloth for Ladies' Costumes, in all the most de-sirable shades, to be sold at special low figures. S. CARSLEY.

FRENCH CASHMERES FRENCH CASHMERES FRENCH CASHMERES FRENCH CASHMERES FRENCH CASHMERES FRENCH CASHMERES FRENCH CASHMERES

Four cases of new All-Wool French Cash' meres, Summer make, in all the most fashionable shades, to be sold at remarkably low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

CLUNY CLUNY CLUNY CLUNY CLUNY OLUNY CLOTH CLOTH CLOTH CLOTH CLOTH

Special lot of All-wool Cluny Cloth, 42 inches wide, for Ladies' Summer Costumes, in Drab, Navy, Brown, Fawn, Olive, Bronze, Biscuit, etc., etc. Price, 38c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

	15 Percent	OFF ALL	TAPESTRY	SQUARES
ı	41	11	BRUSSELS	SQUARES
1	.,	11	VELVET	SQUARES
I	41	11	WILTON	SQUARES
ı	**	41	AXMINSTER	3 Squares
ı	44	11	SMYRNA	SQUARES
ı	11	11	TURKISH	SQUARES
1	41	15	SHETLAND	SOTTARES

This is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers.

These Carpet Squares are much below the original price, and with the further reduction are about half what they are really worth.

S. CARSLEY.

INDIA MATTING

Another consignment of these very excellent goods just received, to be sold at the same low

S. CARSLEY.

LOW-PRICED	CARPETS
LOW-PRICED	CARPETS
LOW PRICED	CARPETS

Now showing a Line of Carpets selling at prices ranging from 10c per yard upward. Just opened a line of 4 4 Reversible to sell at from 13c to 38c per yard.

S. CARSLEY



From \$1.25 upwards, a beautiful line of Seam less Carpet Squares just opened. Sizes 3x3 and 3x4, to sell from \$2.50 upwards.

S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, June 6th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Ada Cabit Since O

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.