

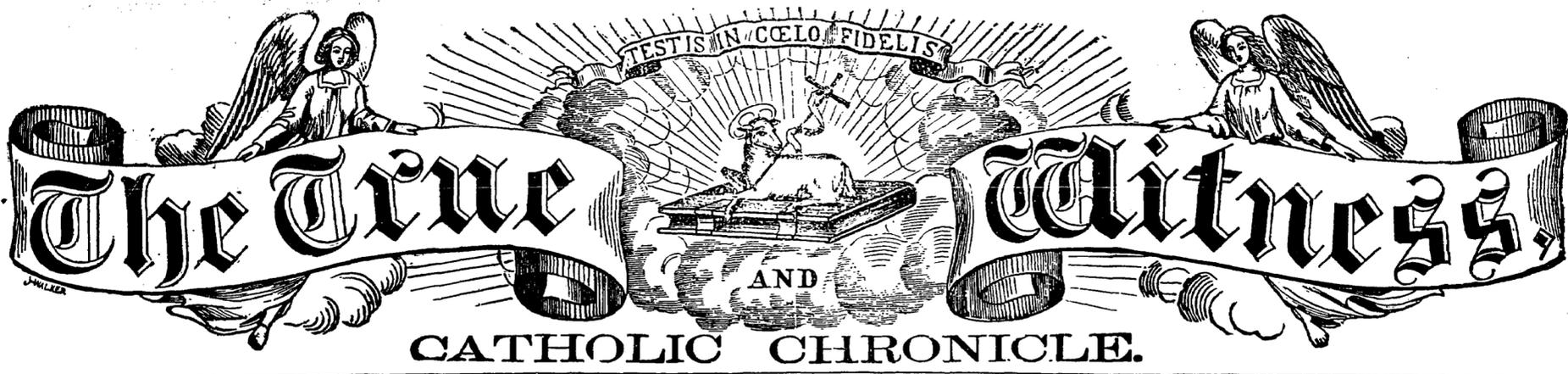
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WALT WHITMAN'S HYMN TO DEATH.

The editor of the Fortnightly Review still continues to request eminent men of letters to give him what is their judgment on the finest passages in verse and prose. In reply to this request Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," sends the following "Hymn to Death." "Addressed to the dead," as this poem is less known than it deserves, we give it below for the benefit of our readers who may be unfamiliar with its singular beauty:—

ORDINATIONS.

Official List of Those Ordained by Archbishop Fabre has just made the following ordinations at the Grand Seminary:—

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The esteemed Pastor of St. Mary's Parish, Rev. J. J. Salmon, was made the recipient, last Sunday, of a valuable gift and beautiful address, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday. The happy event had been looked forward to with pleasing anticipations by all parishioners, and especially by the members of the Young Ladies Society of the Children of Mary, who were busy during the last week in preparing an agreeable surprise for the Rev. Father on the auspicious day. Several invitations had been sent to the Rev. Father's friends in the city, and at eight o'clock last evening he was in the presence of St. Mary's church presented quite an attractive scene, with the ladies of the reception committee sitting to the right of the altar, and the choir of gentlemen awaiting Father Salmon's arrival from the Presbytery to receive the honors in due form. At the appointed hour the Rev. Father arrived, accompanied by Rev. Fathers McCarty of St. Gabriel, Brady of the Diocese

of Ottawa, Donnelly of St. Anthony's, O'Donnell and Hennessy of St. Mary's, Dr. Gabery, Messrs. Wade, Cuddy, Smith and Prof. Riordan, 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 executive: Misses Croinin, Rooney, McDonald, Gayer, McHugh, McCallum, Sutherland, Purcell, and Harvey.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

THE HOME FEELING.

When the rose of the day is done; when the last lingering light of the sun has faded from the sky, and the stars take their accustomed places in the sky like Sabbath worshippers drooping in adoration; when the dusk is laid with dew and the air is more fragrant than at noon with the breath of flowers; when the lamps are lit and the fire upon the hearthstone paints the window-pane with the warm and golden light of the home; then it is that the home-feeling comes to claim, to soften and to purify the heart. It is as if a stranger in a strange land at that hour, and sadder still to be a penniless outcast wandering with aimless footsteps through the cold streets of an unfriendly city.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The following ordinations have just been made at the Normal school, Sherbrooke street:—

it out, but when we hear of that lowly thatched cottage, the birds singing gaily that came at the call, and the peace of mind dearer than all, is not there an attendant, not wholly conscious of the evening commenced. The arrangements were under the management of a most efficient committee, the following ladies forming the executive: Misses Croinin, Rooney, McDonald, Gayer, McHugh, McCallum, Sutherland, Purcell, and Harvey.

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 self-aggrandizement. The recent brief flurry in that quarter has been overborne in public opinion by lately occurring events in Central Europe; but in the Balkans, as in Central Asia, Russia is increasingly active, and some thing 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.

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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 a delicate thread that a sudden fatality at any moment 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 release occasioned by political excitement is the latest indication how completely the sufferer's health is undermined.

OFF FOR HOME.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDE SENT REJOICING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO 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 Alaska, of the Gulf line, departing from pier 38 North River, and carrying his own descendant, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Edmonde, to his home.

CHAMBERLAIN FORTHWITTED.

The Birmingham Post publishes the second of its series of articles put forward as a sketch of the Unionist policy with regard to the government 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 resent with indignation and bitterness of feeling his point-blank assertion that the Conservative policy is directed by Radicalism, and that the Government were following his leader faster than any Liberal minority he was ever connected with.

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 priests, notorious 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 Tory party and by the Pope, the Nationalist agitation will have quieted down.

A HIBERNIAN EMPIRE.

WHY THE IRISH ARE POWERFUL IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

Israel Kohn, at present of Santa Fe, N.M., but who for many years was a resident of Valparaiso, Chili, where he was largely interested in mines, arrived in the city on Tuesday and is visiting his friends. Falling into conversation with a Post Dispatch reporter 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 Spaniards, 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 native 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.

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 affair, and quietly told a reporter he had only got the best of Jacques this time. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The crime has created considerable excitement in the city.

ably all his companions and follow-adventurers were Catholic Irish, and after his surrendered command of the fleet and left the country, those who had accompanied him remained and made their homes in Chili. 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 sort of guerilla warfare with the Patagonians, which resembled greatly that waged against the Indians in the United States. A few of Cochran's old sailors organized the fleet and brought its old vessels to a high state of discipline and efficiency. The country was poor, the mines having generally failed, and for years Chili attracted little attention even in South America. But suddenly the trouble with Peru culminated in war, and the Chilean 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 chances were greatly against it, and a successful termination was hoped for rather than expected.

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carriages came at length into sight a cheer arose from all, that made the very windows ring.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER I.

"Our purses shall be proud, our garments poor For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;

It was a fine spring morning—mild and soft, almost warm, although the middle of March had not yet been reached.

Not one word could Bertie Carlyon contrive to speak that evening to Miss Faria. The castle was full of guests—there was no chance; but when the brilliant evening concert was over,

Before the June rose had ceased to bloom, Eubonia Eule became Bertie Carlyon's wife. Bertie Carlyon's name was well known all over England.

One beautiful morning in June, Lord Dayne had asked his wife to accompany him on a little stroll. Lord Dayne was a tall, slender man, with a sweet, fair-faced girl, whom her mother called Magdalen, walked by her side.

Lord Dayne took his wife's hand and led her to what was once a monument of white marble, with this inscription:—

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

"Hilda," said Lord Dayne, "my mother erected this. I brought you here by her wish. Tell me now, have you one cloud in your sky?"

"No, none," she replied, "and her beautiful face to the clear morning sky. 'Heaven is good to me. I will try to deserve it.'"

"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 future that lay before LADY HURST'S WARD."

ORIVING BABIES. Are not naturally cross and peevish. It is their way of protesting against insufficient nourishment.

The man who makes a great deal of you often 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.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

We have all strength enough to endure the roughest of our people.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be imperfect or seriously disordered without the effects of such derangement becoming visible on the countenance.

It is a wise and thoughtful dispensation of Providence that when one suffers loss of mind he is the last to mind the loss.

Dyspepsia 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.

"I 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 Nordbrock & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and you will find it one of the best preparations for such complaints.

The West Chester News suggests that a man can hardly trust a signal service report that predicts 'calm weather' when he has to hold on his hat with two hands while he reads it.

She returned in a moment, followed by the pre-bound and then Godfrey. The dog made straight for the fire and lay down before it, keeping his sharp muzzle pointed upon the table and its occupants.

"Marion!" she said, commandingly. The student in the window seat laid down her book and rose obediently. Godfrey and Gertrude exchanged glances. The promise of beauty Marion possessed it, and in no stunted shape.

No one spoke. Gertrude ate with her eyes fixed upon the clock. Godfrey supported his head with one hand, and appeared to have forgotten every one's existence. His grand-aunt appeared to be absorbed in her breakfast, but she was watching every stir.

It was the likeness of the young people's father, a handsome officer in regiments. Marion and Godfrey's eyes were in shape and color exactly like those of the picture, only for the moment seeming softer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT. We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit in their markets.

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."

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' educate.

202.—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.

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 reply me, my scholar friend, and I'll show you he had it.

204.—A SEVERE TRIAL. Those who endure the torturing pang of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagar's Yellow Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify.

205.—ANSWERS. 190.—Echo. 191.—Eight, light, right, right, right, right, right, eight, eight, right, right.

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 on getting around the fourth corner.

193.—The total distance in feet being 186,490. 194.—Double eagle. 195.—H R A T A R A L E D D R A L E D D T E M E R S A D D E R S

196.—Phylactery. 197.—Oit-herp. "Is there anything more dreadful than dyspepsia, doctor?" asked Mr. Brandread. "There is," interrupted Mrs. B. "What is it?" inquired the doctor. "The man who has it," said Mrs. B.

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, On my soft and fleecy head, Like the nimbus-pictured deers.

199.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA. [Each blank is to be filled with the word corresponding to the figures of the same couplet.] Sixty letters will show to you A proverb that is very true.

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WHY?

WHY do I have this drowsy, lifeless feeling? WHY do I have Backache? WHY Neuralgia and Rheumatism? WHY show Scrofulous taint and Erysipelas how itself?

BECAUSE your blood is filled with Poison, which must be Completely Eradicated before you can regain health. You must go to the root of the matter. Put the Kidneys—the great and only blood purifying organs—in complete order, which is complete health, and with

Warner's Safe Cure

and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS your Cure is Certain. WHY do we know this? BECAUSE tens of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the world have voluntarily written us to this effect.

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 Cured Millions, and which will cure you if you will give it a chance?

All of Warner's preparations are Purely Vegetable. They are made on honor. They are lime-ried. They are No New Discovery, Untried and Worthless; on the contrary, they have stood the test—they have proved their superiority. They stand alone in pre-eminence merit, and YOU KNOW IT.

FASHION NOTES. The daisy has gone out of fashion—more the pity—but boxes, mosses, hyacinths, roses and carnations are worn in great numbers on ball dresses.

New lace pins are quite large, and simulate perfectly, in size and appearance, and glancing blossom, two or three sweep-like flowers, or a half-lion rosette.

A handsome design in recent bottles is a flat crystal flask, having a stopper of royal blue enamel, upon which are forget-me-nots with tiny diamond centres.

Narrow colored ribbons, with pique edges, are worn flat, in rows, upon the pretty girdling cholis and mousseline de laine. Narrow more ribbons are used in the manner to trim plain cashmere.

For the ornamentation of bill gowns a velvet leaf has been brought out, the veining 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 fold of soft lace, arranged in such miniature folds as to give the effect of intricate feathers, than which nothing is more becoming.

An empire dress of black net has gold embroidery and spangles covering the front, while the back is of black net with black graduated dots in stripes upward from the foot; the half-long, round short waist has the net lapped in front 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 picturesque, but less effective, made up with black pearls and the filaments of the flower composed of tiny, glittering althysers.

Some of the new polonaises have a Vandyke panel falling loose at the left, the ending in a handsome and elegant. Gathered fichus are arranged on one side, with sleeves to match, in thin transparent materials, and lovely 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 silk.

The 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 if they had just been gathered, small bunches standing up loosely, the stems being tied with grasses, or with small, white, sweet peas, wild hyacinths, bluebells, even flowers and dandelions are what find most favor.

FOUR MEN IN A RUBBER WORKS 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 sts., yesterday, and carried away \$75,000 in cash. They were George G. 2,335; 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 was paid at New Orleans, and thence forwarded to this city by the Adams Express.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Telegraph, April 25.

THE LATE C. H. CROSEN. The funeral of the late Charles H. Croesen 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 carried in a costly metal-lined ebony 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 Church, where the Rev. Father James Callaghan performed solemn requiem Mass, after which the cortege returned and proceeded to Cote des Nations Cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Samuel Conlon, T. McIntyre, D. McIntyre, T. Fogarty, E. Irwin and Louis Payette. The chief mourners were Messrs. G. W. Croesen, 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. E. White, Ald. O'Donnell, Ald. Tansey, Messrs. James McCready, J. Guest, E. Elliott, C. Murphy, B. Taney, M. Kenny, M. P. Lavery, F. E. McCaffrey, P. Crosby, H. Dunn, M. Uly, P. O'Reilly, J. Warrington, W. Harper, John McIntyre, W. H. Arnot, J. J. Arnot, and many others.

DIED. DENNISON.—At Cockburn, on the 27th of May, 1888, of a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the will of God, Anna, aged 52 years, daughter of the late Peter O'Reilly, and wife of James Dennison. May her soul rest in peace!

"PURGATORY BULLETS."

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken-up" appearance generally. "Be jabbers!" he yelled, "I'm all wrong entirely. I want some stuff to straighten me out. Some of them 'Purgatory Bullets' will fix me, I'm thinking. What d'ye say for them?" "What do you mean?" asked the clerk. "Purgatory Bullets, or, or something like that, they call them," replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and bad stomach, and the devil knows what all." The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Sigmoid, 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. Farmers know well enough that a grain of wheat planted in good, rich soil will bring forth a multitude of grains, but it seldom happens that a dollar planted even in the purest of fertilizers will produce as rich a harvest as that reaped by a Washingtonian the other day. A Star reporter happened yesterday to meet Mr. J. W. Yates at his sales stables, 612 G. street, and while there some inquiry was made as to his good fortune in securing a prize of \$15,000 from the Louisiana Lottery, and the question 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 went to the street, and in the twinkling of an eye I met a fellow whom I knew with some lottery tickets to sell. I buy one occasionally, and so, happening to think of the dollar, which was as good as won, I told him to give me a ticket. He pulled one from a bundle, and I paid him for it and put it in my pocket. The drawing, I believe, took place on the 8th of this month, and when the paper came out with the lots in my hand, I glanced at them, but without thinking of my ticket. In fact I was looking for news from the Pimlico races, with an idea that perhaps I might have won \$10 for one of the races. Of course I saw that the ticket numbered 35,315, which was at the head of the list, and I drew the capital prize of \$15,000. I did not believe 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 the whole story."—Washington (D.C.) Star, May 23.

The trouble with the average husband is that he knows his wife knows he isn't too big a man as he wants the world to think he is.

SHALL WOMEN BE ALLOWED TO VOTE?

The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it. Many of the softer souls could vote intelligently, and many would vote as the husbands did, and give up to thought the merits of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unqualified for the cure of leucorrhoea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness, and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See Guarantees 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 Kiefer 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' Electric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

"Did 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 slant roof."

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pain may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

What is the distance from the surface of the sea to the deepest part thereof? Only a stone's throw.

Snartweed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best popcorn plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Zackabee Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

In the West. She: Did you ever see a finer sunset than this? In the East? He: No; the sun never sets in the East.

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Paine's Celery Compound. For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged. Cures Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood. AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely on the Bowels. AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases. Recommended by professional and business men. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Montreal, P. Q.

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IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICE:
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
761 Craig Street, Montreal,

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 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 Senate.

For a wonder knightships have been bestowed in Canada without hitting the politicians. 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 Ontario, 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 conceived in a spirit of revenge 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 ounce 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 Fry'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 sits up Joe Chamberlain with frank shrewdness in Truth. He says: The fact is that the value of statements depends upon their following. Lord Harrington has a considerable following, but Mr. Chamberlain 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 we are going to settle the Irish question—it is by doing justice to the Irish people, it is by 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 this issue, in order that our readers may know exactly the character of the proposed legislation on a matter that vitally affects them. It is a good bill and will no doubt become law.

How thoroughly in accord with the common ideas of the day is the story of the importation of the bones of British soldiers, who fall in the Soudan, to England for fertilizing 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 a keen notion of the fitness of things as the Aberdeen skip-

per. Well, perhaps after all, it is better that the bones of the poor soldiers should enrich their native soil than when on the sands of Egypt! This is a practical age! Vice 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.

At 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 now be beautifully in order.

How justice is dispensed with by the Ottawa Government when a partisan is concerned, has been well illustrated in the case of Shannon, assistant postmaster at Kingston, caught stealing money from letters. First he 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 for 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 most beloved. But—

OTTAWA TELEGRAM: say Mr. Chapleau is disgusted in Sir John's 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 snags 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 SUFFRAGISTS in the States are making a strong fight to have their principle 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 after reconstruction, it is the weakest ministry since confederation. Dewdney and young Tupper have no following or standing in the country; Foster is only a make-shift; Pope is 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 universities. 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 paper. As a profession, however, journalism needs development. No man should be eligible for an editorship 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 host of less eminent literary men failed as editors, the ordinary ruck of mankind had better stick by the counter and workshop. Editors are born to newspapers, not made by colleges.

OPPOSERS of Mr. Cleveland will make a killing mistake if they should, as reported from Washington, inaugurate a campaign 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 marries to certain defeat. Mr. Cleveland is not an ideal President, and in some respects he is deficient in American spirit; but he must be judged as a public man by his public record. Private slander is a weapon which only the vilest of men employ to ruin an opponent. Sometimes when immorality is openly practiced by men in high positions, exposure may be necessary in the interests of public morals; but experience has shown that men take very little notice of such charges. They recognize the implication that if they did no one would be safe. Therefore the rule holds good: Go for a man on public grounds, but leave his private concerns alone. The home circle, its joys, its sorrows, the skeleton proverbially hidden in the closet of every house, are, by tacit consent of all men endowed with feeling, self-respect and generosity,

passed over in silence. ONLY AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL WILL ASSAIL ANOTHER MAN'S 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 author, and become a potent instrument in Mr. Cleveland's favor during the Presidential 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 earnestly hope that so serious a mistake will not be made. Not that we object to a Protestant, but because we maintain 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 English-speaking Protestants. Why should there not 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 avoided. 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 upon. 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, and found it was a very nice box which contained it, and which must have cost considerable, set it up myself, and it was soon at work. When the bill came there was a discount of 50 per cent, and I paid for the same article, with the addition of the box which we utilized in a way that housekeepers use, thirty-five 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 make 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 Canada.

DURING the coming summer the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity will conduct a vigorous campaign throughout the country. At Toronto a handbook has just been issued 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 Shaw, 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 Gordon, 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. Campbell, the well-known lumberman, with the lumber interests; Mr. S. H. Jones, 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-General 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 accommodate 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, however, 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 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 oysters, making roast meat of the suitable parts, stewed 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 ecstasies over such a phenomenon, and I wonder only at one thing, that the public authority does not make it a regular course of proceeding. We share the Indian half-breed 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 know how she can bear to hear of this unpun-

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 a joke for serious treatment. John Norquay, who is out of a job, should be sent on a lecturing tour through Italy to enlighten editors on the true condition of the Winnipegera.

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 version of the Rescript. He writes: "It was never intended for general publication, but was 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 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 people have spent the winter in Rome. What is Atlantic has been actively brought into operation, and men and women of high station in life have been caselessly at work in every station of Roman society, both ecclesiastic and lay, giving their version of the Irish question. This 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 were given us to penetrate into the Secret Archives of the Holy Office, we might stand ghastr at the piles upon piles of comments as to the 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 YELLOW FLOOD.

On a recent occasion we referred incidentally to the danger threatening Western civilization through the swarming of the Mongolian hordes. 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 Wolesey, who, like Gordon, has campaigned in China, is very much of his way of thinking. The Chinese are, he says, beginning to move. They are physically superb. Their numbers are as the sand upon the seashore. Death for them has no terrors, nor do they take any account of time. The great ease, which has sent forth many human floods for the devastation of the west, is once more about to vomit forth a deluge which will engulf the world. The Russians are already uneasy at the rising flood of yellow humanity on their Asiatic borders. They may stem it for a time, but the Chinese, disciplined, sober, insuperable, will in the end overwhelm them, as their forefathers were overwhelmed by the Tartars in the middle ages.

Although somewhat startling, this view has strong evidence in its favor. The flood of yellow 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 Magellan to meet the Caucasian wave from Europe and finally overcome it by sheer weight of incalculable numbers.

This is no fanciful 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 immigration, 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 alliance 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 1855, 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 major general of volunteers. At the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862, commanding a division of the Army of the Cumberland, he saved the army from disastrous defeat by his stubborn resistance. In April, 1864, Grant placed him in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and a few months later gave him a separate command in the Shenandoah valley. Here it was that he made his reputation 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 Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek disastrously defeated the Confederate General and henceforth freed the valley from his raids. The following spring he again joined the army of the Potomac, and at Five 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 Appomattox, where Lee laid down his arms. Such in briefest outline is the career of one who

stands unique among American soldiers. He was the thunderbolt of the Union army. He possessed all the brilliant dash of Murray, combined 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 he 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 honesty, executive ability, singleness of purpose 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 highest office. He had no political ambition or taste. He was content with his responsible position as general in chief. His reputation is a military one. He was a soldier from first 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 the rights of labor look upon the conflict in Ireland as the vortex of the modern universal movement. Tenant right there has, by sympathy, developed into human right wherever labor is struggling for freedom from the oppression of aristocracy, capitalism, landlordism, monopoly and fiscal injustice. Men everywhere take sides on the Irish question 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 workingmen down and feed their un-Christian idleness and luxury with the proceeds of his toil, on the pretence of ownership of the God-given elements of nature, cheer and uphold the hideous mockery of constitutional government conducted by Lord Salisbury. With these go the army of tuft-hunters, nobles and hee-lers, who imagine they make somebody of themselves by wearing the livery of aristocrats and plutocrats, who pat them on the back and despise them.

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 in the recent address of the Nonconformist clergymen of England to Mr. Gladstone. These clergymen represent that powerful section of the British public which is composed of the respectable middle class; guardians they may truly be called of the religion, liberty and law of Protestant England. These Englishmen, earnest, thinking, reading, conscientious men, deeply attached to the traditional ideas of British constitutional freedom, are the backbone of the party of which Mr. Gladstone is the honored leader. They recognize the justice of the Irish demand and see in the laws for the suppression of popular rights in 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 England.

The address, which was signed by the ministers of almost all the non-conformist 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 Canada, are inclined to regard the Irish question as "a nuisance." It would be hard to find a nobler or better worded 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 Ireland by the removal of the differences which for centuries have separated 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 hold to be as much in harmony with the teachings of Christianity as it is worthy of the loftiest 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, which we see in you, and we are proud to bear witness to the confidence of the nation in your wisdom and conscience of the nation on this subject. We congratulate you on the measure of success you have already achieved, and we look forward with confidence to the full triumph of that policy of justice with which your name will always be so honorably associated. We hold that the administration of the Crimes Act has fully justified the contention of yourself and those who acted with you, that it was a 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 the peril of constitutional liberty in England as well as in Ireland. We consider that the policy which the Government has pursued, in treating its political opponents as felons, displays a spirit unworthy of the rulers of free people, inconsistent with the best traditions of our public life, and calculated to exasperate the Irish people. We are convinced that such a 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 difficulty 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 feeling of sympathy between 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 to give voice to the conscience of the English

people! The cause to which Mr. Gladstone has devoted the concluding years of his noble life is declared to be "in harmony with the teachings of Christianity," "worthy of the loftiest patriotism," and "a work of righteousness 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 human endurance, but words like these, coming from the source they do, give certain hope of a glorious triumph in the future. A cause so 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 Merlot Government of late concerning the representation of the Protestant minority in the cabinet, and Mr. Merlot himself has, on several occasions, expressed his desire to meet the wishes of that minority if the Protestants will only be kind enough to elect a Liberal representative.

This 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. Merlot desires to act fairly with all sections of the people none but unreasonable partisans will deny, but we think there is one minority which is not represented as it ought to be in accordance with its numbers, its wealth and its influence. We 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 influence felt in elections, but in two ridings only can they control the returns—one at Montreal, the other at Quebec. In voting strength, however, they are about equal to the Protestant minority, according to the census of 1881. Nevertheless we find there 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 Irish minority is entitled, and would have if they were "hived" as the Protestants are, the greater is the reason why they should 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 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 Irish 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. Merlot 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 acknowledgment. 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. Merlot 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 people of the province, more particularly of Montreal, who have given the party now in power a consistent, generous support.

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 ruthless 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 Duke of Norfolk, had sermons preached 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 Plan of Campaign, furnished him with a theme which evidently

act in eruption all the slumbering volcanoes of his soul. If the same amount of fire and zeal were devoted to the apostleship of holy charity, Father Bridgett should prove an Irish missionary. He did not think less than the Pope. He did not think the Inquisition had gone far enough. "For my part," he screamed, "I would communicate anyone who, after this Rescript, dared to take part in the Plan of Campaign or boycotting. And in his exaltation he seemed to see with holy satisfaction the soul of his wicked brother already within the snaring jaws of hell—banished, cursed, ananizing victim of the Church's awful boycotting decrees. Above his head was a figure of the Church's founder hanging from the tree upon which he died for love of all on the earth. Behind him was the tabernacle, where the Miracles of Love and Mercy had just been consummated. Happily, the Inquisition is, as yet, more merciful than Father Bridgett. Can one fathom the malevolent insolence of this—this ex-chaplain of the Duke of Norfolk setting his English priests to preach consermons 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 pieces all the Lord's enemies. The typical English Catholic believes in their 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 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 Adrian, handing them over Ireland for conquest and conversion."

Conduct and language such as is here reported 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 been engaged nothing has been harder to bear than this.

But there is some consolation in the reflection that, as the State priests under the Government of England do not represent or 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, which aimed to make the priests subservient to the Government. Of all the priests who accepted the patronage and pay of the Government only two are left. These *The Universe* compares to "the two thieves who kept 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 other specimens of the curial tribe, and what is left of them now is like the Adullamite party which Mr. Bright in his best days 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 peevishness in not providing a proper escort for the old colors of the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment on the occasion of their transfer to a final resting place in the library of Parliament. 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 honor paid in the motherland and in the States to "the rags 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 impertinent 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 carrying them into a permanent abiding place in a second-hand way. It would have been so easy to make a pleasant little stir 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 Canadian. There are only a few of them. They are not, as a rule, men able to do much time or money for any purpose,

but probably two or three hundred dollars invested in railway passes by the government would have brought most of them here, and they would have afforded the nucleus for 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. 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 hawk, the obliging party to a damaged reputation, can all be provided for by ministers of the Crown, but the soldiers of the 100th, 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 Gibraltar, of the plague at Malta, or those who went down in shipwreck at sea? Who to-day can tell the pathetic story of "The Desolate Orphans," or relate the romance of the 100th? Outside the Porte des Bombers, 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. In the paltry need of passing praise to be withheld from them, because 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 the unreturning. As for the survivors, they may be worn by storm and sun, little inclined to glorify the past, yet they hope that the spirit which animated their youth will ever inspire their countrymen, while the neglect they suffer should be a warning to future generations of Canadian boys not to fling away their youth, to be relegated at last to neglect and oblivion like the men and the colors of the 100th.

LITERARY REVIEW.

**THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.**

Despite the fire, the June issue of the *American Magazine* is an exceptionally brilliant number. The illustrations and letter-press are excellent, and the contents varied and entertaining. Among the notable features is an interesting and finely illustrated paper on "Our Defences from an Army Standpoint," by Gen. O. O. Howard; Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan contributes a graceful article on "The Art of Entertaining," a subject 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 Zittala Cooke with the text for a pretty poem, "June," "Barbados, the Elbow Island," is described in an illustrated paper by 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. Joel Benton has resurrected some charming verses of Coleridge that do not appear 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 poetic descriptions of "Boy Life on the Prairie," dealing with the time between Hay and Grass. Other poems are "The Sky and the Wood," by Geo. W. Bungay, and "Evening," by Clarence H. Umer. In this instalment of "Two Coronets," May Agnes Tinker 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 Ella W. Peattie; "In His Own Country," by Marsh Ellis Ryan, and "From Out the Pines," by B. Werdan. The department under the general caption of "Our Cabinet" are unusually full and interesting. Dr. W. F. Hutchinson speaks of "Summer Exercises 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 Porifero" this month is devoted to a humorous sketch entitled "Doctors Tuttle and Cox."

**THE SHEEP.** A practical treatise on the raising of sheep in Canada by Mr. Eugene Casgrain, member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Second edition, illustrated by 22 engravings, revised, corrected and enlarged by the author, with an introduction by Mr. J. O. Chapais, special officer of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Montreal: Eugene Senecal & Son, publishers, No. 20 St. Vincent street, 1888.

We are in receipt of the above work of 72 pages, from the publishing house of Messrs. Senecal & Son, Montreal. It is a practical treatise on the raising of sheep in Canada, and will fill a long-felt want experienced by Canadian agriculturists. The treatise of Mr. Cas-

grain should, therefore, find numerous readers among that class, the more so as the work is written in 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 diseases of sheep, and the fourth, of the maladies of wool-bearing animals. The work is prefaced by an introduction from Mr. J. O. Chapais, of the *Journal d'Agriculture Illustré*, on the role that the bovine race play in rural 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 Reading Library" has reached us, and it tells us behind the charming volumes that have preceded 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 unconnected with each other, and told in Mr. Shorthouse's characteristic manner. The titles are: I. "A Teacher of the Violin." II. "The Marquis Jeanne Hyscinthe de St. Pelaye." III. "The Baroness Helena Von Sarrstedt." IV. "Ellie," a story of a boy and girl. V. An Apologue.

**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 Robertson's exquisite miniature portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The opening article, "The Conquest of the Mayas," is the third in Alice D. Le Plouguez's graphic historical sketches of Yucatan, and is illustrated from photographs made by the author while residing in that country. The second article, "The Military Career of General George Izard," by Dr. G. E. Manigault, of Charleston, 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 Fortson. This comes personal recollections of the late General, by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman; "Incidents in the Life of John Hancock," as related by his wife, from the diary of General William H. Sumner, and contributed by James W. Gerard; a continuation of the extracts from "An Englishman's Pocket-Note-Book in 1828," telling what the writer saw and did in his tour of duty in the West Indies; an account of his last Western trip, by Judge William A. Wood; "Historic and Social Jottings," containing interesting items about Sir Joshua Reynolds and his rivals, Gainsborough and Romney, the Dakota Indians, and Dr. and Mrs. Le Plouguez's thrilling adventures in Yucatan. Note, queries, replies, anecdotes and all the minor departments of the school of the Editor, the "Editorial Correspondence," 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 contents of this magazine for the current month will ensure an eager and interested perusal from all lovers of literature, and all the minor departments of the school of the Editor, the "Editorial Correspondence," edited by Martha J. Lamb, 743 Broadway, New York.

In the July number of *The Catholic World* will appear the first of a short series of articles, entitled "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule," by the distinguished English convert Mr. Orby Shipley. The writer establishes the justice of the Irish claim on the principles of Catholic equity.

In addition to the usual fiction the same number will contain a highly interesting story illustrative of life in New Mexico.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.**

The June number of this leading American 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 Englishman'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 are of greater practical interest, as they relate to matters of life and progress. Thomas A. Edison enlightens us concerning the "Electricity of the Future," and "Fingergals" sheds light on "Fetters in the Campaign" for the presidency of the United States; R. W. Stoddard discusses "Mathew Arnold's Poet," 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: "Virginia in the Supreme Court," "The 'Cuckoo' of 'Possible Friends,'" "Neglected Children," by A. D. Vinton; "Ghosts, Dreams and Hypnotism," by C. L. Norton; "Philological Curiosities," by E. M. Day; "Theatrical Caprices," by Margaret Cogelin; "Who are the Culprits," by Henry Milrose; "Personality of Teachers," by B. E. Mann; "Flexible Majorities," by A. G. Johnston; "The Political Situation," by J. 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 title of "The Good Shepherd in Underground Rome." There is an interesting sketch of a wild but polished convert-girl who was the first to begin the celebration of the month of June in honor of the Sacred Heart. The American 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 "Illustrated Varieties," the *Messenger* has a highly interesting account of the history of the devotion in China, especially in connection with the issue of the Chinese edition. There is also an article on "St. Aloysius and the Sacred Heart," with a full-page engraving of the painting of the Sacred Heart, by an artist of the school of Overbeck. The poems are by Joseph E. Barnaby and Miss Eleanor O. Donohue, with a touching "Priest's Last Wish" from a famous missionary. This number certainly strives hard to be worthy of the Month of the Sacred Heart, and it announces an important two-hundredth anniversary for the 2nd of July.

**THE LATE HON. JAMES FERRIER.**

Ron. 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 2, 1800. He received a rudimentary education in one of the parish schools for which the Northern Kingdoms 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 (converted 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 next year (1837) he, in partnership with Austin O'Neil and Albert Ferrier, opened the Montreal branch of the Bank of British North America, and continued that time; fifty years ago, he continued to be a member of the Canadian directorate

of that institution. He became a member of the City Corporation in 1841, Mayor in 1847, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th 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, 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 Senate of Canada, and in the same year was appointed member for Victoria in the Legislative Council of this Province. Mr. Ferrier was a Conservative in politics. Though educated as a Presbyterian, he appears to have connected himself with the Catholic church shortly after he came to Canada. For many years he was superintendent of the St. James street church Sunday school, and has been President of the Montreal B.B. society, of the Quebec Temperance League, and of the Montreal and Lachine Sabbath 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 Victoria 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—Important Debate About Administration of Justice in Montreal—New Magistrates to be Appointed to Preside over the Circuit Court—Messrs. Mercier and Tallon and the New Court House—A Budget of News from the Legislative Halls.**

[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 a few members were absent, and the members of the Cabinet and Ministers 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 of the Opposition. 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 all in his power, together with Senator Fortin, to induce the Dominion Government to help this institution, which, it is claimed, renders valuable services to those who intend going in for a sailor life. It is practically a training school for our navy, as Mr. Mercier very properly held, should be looked after by the Dominion as well as the Province, which also receives a subsidy from the province, though, strange enough to say, its majority is not allowed within the walls. This question interested more particularly 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 his explanation of the bill, attending the administration 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 overcrowded with work. Many cases were allowed to stand for months and months, much to the detriment of the public interest. 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, and said he had done all in his power to remedy the evil by trying to move the Dominion Government to do so at the appointment of judges was concerned. He made a remark *passant* to the effect that if Mr. Tallon was really appointed he would like to see him ascend the Bench. This brought Mr. Tallon to his feet with the remark, "I am not appointed, and I am not anxious to be either." Then Mr. Mercier and Mr. Tallon both gave their views on the Court House question. Mr. Tallon said he was willing to stand by the Government to induce the Dominion authorities to appoint the judges in question. Mr. David's idea in bringing the matter up was to secure an expression of opinion. I have been informed that Attorney-General Turcotte will introduce a bill providing for the appointment of two magistrates to Montreal, and to preside over the Circuit Court, so as to relieve the Superior Court judges to a certain extent, and to enable them to dispose of the business of the higher courts. No doubt this move will give satisfaction to the bench, bar and public. As to the Court House scheme, nothing is decided, though opinion here seems to be in favor of overhauling the present building by extension on the St. Gabriel church site. As it has been completed that a new building opposite the Court House would cost over \$150,000 the idea has been abandoned for the present.

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**

The annual reports of the St. Joseph and St. Pierre societies of Montreal were laid on the table by the Speaker.

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

**PRESENTATION OF BILLS.**

Bill intitled: "An act to amend section 351 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada."—Mr. LeBlanc.

Bill intitled: "An act to amend article 2157 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada."—Mr. Carlier.

Bill intitled: "An act to render valid certain non-contentious proceedings on which the stamp required by law were not affixed by the late P. de Beauregard."—Mr. Bisson.

Bill intitled: "An act respecting butter and cheese factories."—Hon. Mr. Mercier.

Bill intitled: "An act to protect horses from glanders and farcy."—Mr. Robidoux.

**THE NABEVA, N.H., CONVENTION.**

On the calling of the orders of the day this afternoon, the Premier moved a resolution, seconded by Hon. L. O. Tallon, leader of the Opposition, appointing Messrs. L. O. David and Faucher de Saint-Maurice to officially represent 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 present. 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 French Canadians of the United States. Messrs. Faucher and David returned thanks for the honor done them in eloquent terms.

**PRIVATE BILLS.**

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the committee on Private Bills:—

Bill (No. 64) to further amend the Act of the former Province of Canada, 12 Victoria, chapter 148.—Mr. David.

Bill (No. 48) to incorporate "L'Union des Tailleurs de Cuir de Quebec."—Honorable Mr. Bisson.

Bill (No. 98) to authorize the Royal Electric

Company to borrow money and issue debentures.—Mr. Beyer.

Bill (No. 94) to authorize the sale of certain immovables substituted in favor of the children of Louis Arthur Zouique Poullet.—Mr. Dechene (L'Isle).

**QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.**

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice.—Has the Government received the following petition from the French Canadians of Lowell, Massachusetts? If so, what does it intend to do in the matter? To the Honorable Members of the Executive Council 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 comply with the conditions of the present law respecting the Ottawa Valley; and, consequently, by their petition, suggest that the law be amended with respect to the undersigned, and that they be no longer obliged to 'ships at thirty cents per acre, payable in 'payment, when the location ticket is granted; that ten acres be put under cultivation within four years from the date of the location ticket; that a house, at least sixteen feet by twenty be put up on said lot within four years from the date of the location ticket; that the lot before the expiration of the four years, from the date of the location ticket; such exemption to apply only to 'French-Canadian settlers,' residing in the United States. In default of the settler fulfilling the aforesaid conditions, he, as well as his heirs and assigns, shall be obliged to 'the said lot as regards ownership, buildings, clearings and cultivations, without any claim against the government. But if such settler, being a subject of Her Majesty, and residing in the United States, at the time his location ticket is issued, goes to reside upon the lot within four years after having fulfilled 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 taken up.

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 expenses, salary, &c., incurred for the services of that gentleman in connection with such inquiries?

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 the superintendents of colonization 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 30 days service in connection with the BONAVENTURE.

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).—Is the Government aware that a magistrate was brought from Quebec to Bonaventure to swear in the peace? If so, what was the amount of travelling and other expenses caused by the swearing in of Mr. Chrysostomus Langelier as a justice of the peace?

Mr. Mercier.—Yes, Mr. Storey, Clerk of the Peace, was sent from Quebec to swear in Mr. Langelier. The amount received by the latter was \$500.

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 Bonaventure?

Mr. Mercier replied, giving details showing the 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 Messrs. James Robertson, Frs. Giroux and Jean Lebovrie, and also the amount of the expenses of the bailiff summoned with the subpoenas?

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 subpoenas upon the witnesses for the Crown summoned to appear in Quebec in the prosecutions against Messrs. Frs. Giroux and James Robertson, superintendents of colonization works? If so, what is the amount of all the expenses, travelling expenses, &c., of such bailiff or bailiffs for going to the County of Bonaventure to serve such subpoenas?

Mr. Mercier.—Yes; a constable of the Provincial Police was sent down for that purpose. The sum paid him for expenses was \$23.19 in each case.

Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).—What is the amount of the travelling expenses, &c., of all the witnesses summoned by the Crown to appear in Quebec in the prosecutions against Messrs. Frs. Giroux and Jas. Robertson, superintendents 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 to \$184.

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 of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 31st May, 1886, for copies of the last report on Canada and the Province of Quebec, to the Hon. 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 Government intend to repeal the Civil Service Examination Act?

Mr. Mercier.—No, on the contrary the act will be enforced and orders have been lately given to that effect.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice.—Does the Government intend to amend section 5 of the act 40 Victoria, chapter 7, so as to apply, not only to the money for agricultural societies a sufficient amount to subsidize an agricultural station for the Province of Quebec?

Mr. Mercier.—The Legislature of Quebec passed a bill during last session dealing with this matter.

Mr. Blais.—What is the amount of the teachers' salaries and superannuation fund, the number of teachers receiving a pension, and the total amount of the pensions paid since January, 1887?

Mr. Gagnon.—The amount of the fund is \$159,626.61, the number of teachers 133, 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 of the Government.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice.—Does the Government of the Province of Quebec intend to take part in the approaching universal exhibition to be held in Paris, either officially or by paying the expenses or a portion of the expenses of exhibitors from the 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 having been made for help to this Government.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice.—Does the Government intend to carry out the conclusion of the minutes of a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, held at Montreal on the 24th March, 1888, by passing an act to that effect.

**Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Health, 1888:—**

Resolved:—That the practice of allowing ice of inferior quality to be collected for refrigerating purposes is a danger to public 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 be used for the public for water for refrigeration, is condemned 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 streams, rivers or lakes which are sufficiently pure to prevent any danger of contamination (such as drains, refuse from factories, &c.) so that the ice may be quite pure. That water which cannot be drunk in Summer is equally unfit to be taken in the form of ice in winter.

Certified, 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. LeBlanc.—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 all sources of contamination (such as drains, refuse from factories, &c.) 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 building?

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 1st of February, 1887? If so, at whose request was it increased, and why was it granted?

Mr. Turcotte.—Mr. Hamilton's salary has been increased to \$1,400 because Mr. Schiller was not replaced, and also because, since Mr. Beaumont left the office, he is the only English-speaking employed in the office and fills a responsible position.

Honorable Mr. Flynn.—Does the Government intend to submit this session for the consideration of this House, a Bill to extend the electoral franchise?

Mr. Mercier.—No, not this session.

Mr. LeBlanc.—Has the Government or any of its members been informed by Mr. L. O. David, member for Montreal East, or by any other person, that Edward Turcotte, deputy prothonotary and clerk of the Montreal Court House, had caused to attend his office for some time past? 2. That he has not returned thereto? 3. That during such time he worked in connection with the election in the county of Laval?

Mr. Mercier.—He, 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'Isle).—How much has Hon. Mr. Turcotte received from Government for salary during the time he acted, *ad interim*, as 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 this motion he held that the school was a very valuable service to the country, and he hoped that the Government would continue its subsidy, though admitting that the Dominion Government should take this school under its control.

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

**MONTEAL 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 appointment of two additional judges in Montreal, and took occasion to bring the Dominion Government forward having submitted to the constitutionally 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 19,000 cases had been brought before the Circuit Court alone in Montreal, some change must be made. The Government had given a new Court House but as yet had come 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 Motte's building on the facade of the City Hall, which would improve the accommodation in the present Court House. It would be in favor of appointing two new judges for the Circuit Court at \$9,000 per annum. This was, of course, merely a project, but he would like to hear from other members of the House.

Mr. Tallon was not favorable to a new building, as the process could not afford the amount which would be required. With regard to the *Motter* building, it was altogether unfit and unsuitable for the purpose mentioned by the Premier.

Mr. Mercier asked Mr. Tallon if he did not believe that the Dominion Government could have made an still better made to the Montreal Court House. It would be in favor of appointing two new judges for the Circuit Court at \$9,000 per annum. This was, of course, merely a project, but he would like to hear from other members of the House.

Mr. Tallon 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 facade of the City Hall, which would be quite sufficient for the present.

Mr. David followed and insisted upon something being done.

After some further discussion the motion dropped.

**MONTEAL COURT HOUSE.**

Mr. LeBlanc moved for an order of the House for copies of the contracts entered into by the present Government with certain tradesmen 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 against the Government, and of the claims 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 against the Government, and of the claims 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 against the Government, and of the claims made and still being made to the Montreal Court House; 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RECONCILIATION.

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 Committee, 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 of almost all the Nonconformist churches in the kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, mounted the platform about a quarter-past 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. Gausson, M.P., Mr. Healy Stewart, M.P., Mr. B. 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 Hughes, &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 principles; but they were far more proud of their principles lived for ever. (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. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers said they were faithful to the principles their fathers handed down of equal right and liberty. And, because they were so, they were there that day to do honour to the man who, through evil report and through good report, had for more than half a century borne 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 REPLY. 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 Mr. Rogers delivered. I feel, indeed, that the warm and too generous description of me, and of my political life ought to have on the one side a humbling, and, 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 promise.

WE ARE HERE ON POLITICAL GROUNDS to discuss a political matter, and I will begin by reminding you that there has been an anxious and most reasonable desire on this side of St. George's Channel that the session of Parliament which is now in 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 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 commendation, 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 grievous oppression which, as we think, she is undergoing, have refrained from anything like persistency in what may have been an unreasonable 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 can only 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 portion of the public. I do not mean the financial scheme of the year, but the financial scheme for what is called the Conversion of the National Debt—a very good piece of work, which we have been most ready and desirous to promote and advance. With regard to the other financial operations, I cannot bestow on them the same unqualified praise, and it would be premature to speak at the present time of what the operations of the session will at the close of it prove to have

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 absolute 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 upon discussions of every English question is to treat that question that there should be no risk run of the frightful calamity of the introduction of a Government that might give Home Rule to Ireland. (Cheers.) To illustrate what I have said, I dare say you are aware that there has passed through the House of Commons, notwithstanding resistance 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 motion might have meant the introduction of a Government prepared to grant Home Rule to Ireland; so that we had to submit to injustice 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 arrangements 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 impolitic duty on wine, which in its results will be most dangerous, as tending to disturb our commercial relations with a neighbour—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; and 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 mention two of them. I think you will agree with me that one of the very first—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 detail of police administration according to the law of the legal security of person and of property. (Cheers.) I have no doubt we shall raise that question in the House of Commons, and most probably we shall be beaten. And why will Englishmen have to submit to have their police partly controlled by nominated persons? 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—al though, I have no doubt, with good intentions—(laughter)—have made a great mistake. (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 publicans, compassion or equity will induce you to adopt any practical measure to any man. But I speak of the creation of a statutory right of an estate in the licenses only subject to the forfeiture upon contingencies which occasionally may happen. An estate in the license is proposed to create a vested interest. (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 to what are my opinions. (Cheers.) But I am perfectly certain of this, that if it is decided it will not be so decided on the merits of the case. The liquor question and the temperance question in England will be ruled according to what the Government chooses to exact and require, for fear an Administration should come in that will give Home Rule to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) That is one of the cases in which truth is a great deal

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, and I have pointed out the cases in the future tense, and in a few weeks you will have an opportunity of judging whether I am guilty of exaggeration or not. (Cheers.) So, gentlemen, the relations of the English and Irish question, for the claim reasonably made by the people and plainly countenanced 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 Dissident Liberalism, 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 Ministry that would grant to Ireland the right of self-government. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am going to say of the majority of the House of Commons, without in the slightest degree impugning their personal good faith or questioning their right to a free judgment, at least equal to that I claim for

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

FORGOTTEN 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 people. (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 them. We know they do not represent the 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 taken place since the beginning of last year show that they do not represent the present mind of the people of England. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But I am not going to dwell upon that. I am act anticipating their fate at the general election, which they 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 individual who will determine the issue. (Loud cheers.) And as to the question of their five years or any number of years, I have always said this, and it is my conscientious belief, that this country, the England, is so strong, humanly speaking, the can, as she has seen many instances before, so persist for many years in a course of wrong, or 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 of the session; they are in better hands than our; and I am content to await the judgment which will be given by the superior authority upon the issue of this great question. But what I say of myself, that the sentiment of the country is adverse to the actual policy, but that they have abandoned and forfeited all the pledges of the Irish party upon which they were chosen. The majority 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 beheld him,

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, adhered precisely and verbally to the pledge he gave at the election, and in 1886 after the election, when he engaged that never was given to England and Scotland in the matter of local government should be as 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 actually 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 Scotland. 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 Dublin; that there should be, and will be, a generous administration of equal laws and equal institutions for Ireland. I am obliged to read to you words spoken by Lord Hartington and quoted by Lord Spencer, declaring that under the new policy Ireland shall have

NO LOCAL GOVERNMENT—shall have no remedy for her present scandalous injustice but municipalities which neither England nor Scotland would accept, until she 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 the 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 constituents sent them back to power, was

UNTRUE, UNSOUND, EMPTY AND FALSE pretence. (Cheers.) 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 no exceptional state of crime. 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, destitute, feeble population of Ireland have been able to make good their ground in the slightest degree against the domineering power of the landlords of the State west, and of England at their back. (Cheers.) But there has not been an increase of crime. In the quarter ending 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 put 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 estate 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 tenants such a 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 very day do accept, terms far worse." (Cheers and laughter.) The efforts made for their collection in Ireland under Lord Spencer is

well known. We have not repeated of them. We thought them our duty. We are

NO FRIENDS 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 appearance 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 Carnarvon called their national aspirations. (Cheers.) 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 extensive rights, 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 House of Commons. Well, you will say nothing can be more deplorable than their position. We have large, solid majorities opposed to us on every imaginable question, especially and with absolute certainty 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 regard to the end position of the minority, I think the comfort for 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 Ireland as limiting and restraining the reign of evil. You may, perhaps, remember some words—they are so short they easily 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 ink label from Australia, addressed to me by the name of "Remember Mitchellstown." The writer assured me that many thousands of these were worn by the population among which he lived. You will recollect the case. I will be extremely brief in referring to it, but it is too important to let it drop. Proceeding, the right hon. 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 Mitchellstowns; 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 the letter of the law were broken. That practice ought to be put an end to. Of the more recent practices, they had heard how the courts of appeal, appointed for the 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. (Loud cheers and more.) 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 law.

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 liberties 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 Campaign. The Government had tampered with legality in Ireland by making the law odious to their people. They allowed evictions, and by refusing reasonable demands in 1886 they were responsible for the Plan of Campaign. In everything the object of the Government seemed to be to insult and exasperate and degrade the people of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Government did not wish 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, forthwith, they would go to Ireland and preach law and order. Mr. Gladstone then said he addressed the assembly as Nonconformists because of their historic traditions and respect for the principles of

LIBERTY AND OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW. He wanted to see a spirit of obedience to law which never could be generated by coercion, which was the child of freedom, the malady 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 Nonconformists 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 endeavor to secure justice to Ireland. All they want is to bring home to the upright mind of Englishmen the proof of the facts as they stand in order to induce them to amend the errors which have so longun happily

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 contain, and in some degree redress the sad and terrible errors of the past. (Loud 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, C., B. & Q. R. R., from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, S. Paul, Minneapolis, and resorts West and Northwest. The "Burlington" is the only line running sleeping cars from Chicago to Denver without change. It is the only line by which you can go from Chicago to Denver and be out one night on the road. It is the picturesque line "fast trains" to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Cheyenne and Denver. Fine Government Lands are located on its new lines in Nebraska. 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'l Pass. 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 illustrated book about Colorado and the Garden of the Gods. 44-36-20

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 Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at a meeting held in Clonilla College on Wednesday, and ordered to be published:—

"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 the long run."

"2. Even this very day we have had from our Holy Father the Pope direct and unequivocal assurances of his deep and paternal interest in the temporal welfare of our country, and that, so far from intending by this decree to injure 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 success."

"With these facts thus clearly before us, apart altogether from his numerous titles to our filial affection and respect, we must warn our people against the use of any hasty or irreverent language with reference to the Sovereign Pontiff or any of the Sacred Congregations of Rome, which he usually issues his decrees to the faithful."

"While expressing our deep 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 people that the Roman Pontiff has an inalienable and divine right to speak with authority on all questions appertaining to faith and morals."

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

COMPLETE RECONCILIATION EFFECTED. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says:—The affair is at an end, for the Pope never intended to interfere with political action or to demand a full and complete renunciation of the Roman Pontiff has an inalienable and divine right to speak with authority on all questions appertaining to faith and morals."

Many causes have co-operated to bring about the revolt which has lately been seen in Ireland, 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 no only for their damned souls." Over and over again the Papacy has exerted a moderating influence—successfully in the main—upon Irish revolutionary movements; but because of this success there has grown up a sort of stationary 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 oppose vigorously any popular movement, or when they made the attempt were beaten. They only preserved a nominal authority by crushing 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 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.

ANNUAL PASTORAL VISITS.

Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, will to-morrow commence his annual pastoral visits throughout his diocese as follows: St. Pierre of Sorel, 1st to 3rd June; St. Joseph of Sorel, 3rd, 4th and 5th; St. Ann's of Sorel, 5th to 7th; St. Joseph, 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. Hilare, 21st to 23th; St. Mathias, 23rd to 25th; Notre Dame du Riboulet, 25th to 27th; St. Michel of Rougemont, 27th and 28th July; St. Jean Baptiste, 28th and 29th July; St. Jean Baptiste, 29th to 31st July; St. Magdelaine, 31st to 1st August; St. Magdelaine, 1st to 3rd August; La Presentation, 3rd to 5th August; Notre Dame du St. Roaire, 5th to 7th August.

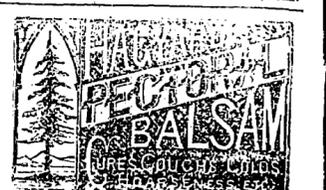
NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$40,000. 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 First Wednesday of Every Month.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 15 St. James Street.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT, DURING ITS NEXT SESSION, the Parliament of the Province of Quebec will be held at the Hotel de Ville, in the city of Quebec, in the month of July, in the year 1888. It will be permitted to practice the profession of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in the said Province. Montreal, May 12th, 1888. DAVID, DENNIS & GERRAIS, Solicitors for Petitioners, 1008 Notre Dame Street.

OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U.S.A. 100 Spring Street, New York City. Prices, 200 Styles cards each. CLINTON BROS. 24-13. Clintontville, Conn.



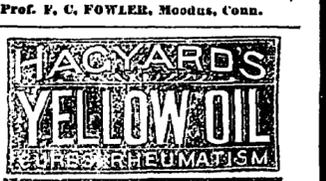
NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT, among other amendments mentioned in the previous notice of demand of amendments, "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal" will present during its next Session, the Parliament of the Province, for being authorized to issue hypothecary bonds for the purpose of erecting a National Building. Montreal, 12th May, 1888. DAVID, DENNIS & GERRAIS, Collectors for Petitioners, 1008 Notre Dame Street.

\$5 to \$8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE. Write for particulars. BREWSTER'S SAVTRY BROS. Holders of Hol'y M'nb. 143-G.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NEURALGIC CURE. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Cure cure for Nerve Affections, Palsy, Epilepsy, etc. Dr. KLINE, 881 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Beware of Imitating Frauds. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

TO WEAK MEN.

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasteful weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (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, Modoux, Conn.



MACGARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purge. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHES. 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 bowels and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured one 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 bowels and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured one 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 bowels and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured one 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 bowels and regulate the bowels. 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THE FISHERY TREATY

DISCUSSED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

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.

Senator Frye said the question before the Senate was not a trifling one. It involved the dignity and honor of the great republic and the rights of citizens. The question was whether the United States should be protected against injustice and wrong and outrage inflicted by a neighboring nation, emboldened by its power beyond the seas.

Fortune's Favorites. Those who court fortune—those who are always looking out for and investigating the opportunities that are offered. Send your name to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

DON'T EAT ICE CREAM.

BOB BURDETTE TELLS WHY YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD REFRAIN.

And Tells Some Anecdotes that have a Moral—Some Instances of Indulgence in the Beverage, and the Results—The Old Man's Slumber Song—Short and Sweet—Eternal Fitness—Enough is 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 time.

On an unlucky day last summer, an innocent young friend of mine began to eat ice cream 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, abraded the skin on both his shins, and running a fever.

Another friend ate ice cream with his young comrades every summer for three years. After eating it about two months he noticed that his boots began to run over at the heel.

Another instance I may cite is a young girl of very prepossessing personal appearance and engaging manners, while employed in the family of an acquaintance of ours as governess, became addicted to the ice cream habit.

A single teaspoonful of ice cream dropped upon the tongue of a rattlesnake will kill the man that drops it as quick as the rattlesnake can get a crack at him.

THE OLD MAN'S SLUMBER SONG. "Grands," said Teddy, as the old gentleman woke up from a loud snoring at dinner nap.

"SOOTY TUCH." "To the victors," remarked the g. n. gleman in the opposition, firing a peach-blow into a ratification meeting of the triumphant party.

SHORT AND SWEET. "Mr. Boozie," said the pleasant faced landlady of the Tanner House, as the young gentleman came down for breakfast at eleven o'clock.

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

ENOUGH IS AS GOOD AS A FEAST. What is the bored of trade, Angela? Well, we should say the man who gets home with his new horse, and finds that he has no rig, no harness, no harness, no harness, and no harness.

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'.

MAN'S INEQUANTY TO MAN. "I hate that man!" exclaimed Mrs. Uppercase, "I'd like to make his life miserable!"

SERVED HIM RIGHT. "Toothy victor belong the spoils," remarked the dentist, as he drew out a human jaw too fat gone to fill.

WORDS KIND AND TRUE. Mr. John H. Carter, of Corbetton, Ont., writes as follows: "Hagyard's Yellow Oil has stood the test, often when all others failed.

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

BILIOUSNESS. "I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdock Blood Bitters."

It seems absurd to speak of blood as a favourite colour, and yet everybody has heard of blood.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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

DREAMS OF CHILDHOOD. Oh, why am I gloomy to-night, While dreaming of days that are gone;

DEAR MOTHER, I'M DREAMING OF THEE, And those happy days without care;

THE CHILD IS NO LONGER A CHILD (Though the seasons seem still the same), And to-night, with heart passion wild,

THE POPE'S LATEST POLICY. Rome, May 31.—It is announced here that the Pope will send a friendly and comforting letter to the Irish Bishops.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. A peasant has just died in Austria-Hungary who was 142 years of age.

THE ARIZONA HOWLER announces that it will soon publish a thrilling story of life on the plains, entitled, "The Old Girl," by the old boy.

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

EVERY ONE 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 chess-terminus, the sheik (king) is dying.

AN EAST WAREHAM fisherman recently caught at the Agawam River weir, between sunrise and sunset, with a dip net, 50,000 herring, 220 barrel, worth \$4 a barrel in the Boston market as bait for deep sea fishing.

HARMONY, Maine, is excited over the report that Chesley Dean, who quit Harmony forty-seven years ago, and has never been heard of since, had recently died in Texas, leaving \$1,000,000 worth of property.

PRESIDENT ADAMS, of Cornell University, and President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, are said to be the only two college presidents who play tennis.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM is about to issue the first part of the series of fac-simile reproductions of some of the best of the drawings by old masters in its collection.

STEPHEN MILLS, 75 years old, blind of one eye, infirm, and a parish charge, who had never before been charged with any crime, was sent to jail for seven days by an English magistrate, in default of 17 shillings fine, because he had been seen with a no, hating the furze on a common, searching for a rabbit.

MORAL COURAGE IN DAILY LIFE.—Have the courage to tell a man who refuses to credit him. Have the courage to tell a man who refuses to lend him your money.

Both white and colored dress goods can be so washed that they will never shrink. If, however, we want our underwear, we should wash it from overlapping each other, and we must not rub it with anything, or on anything.

THREE BOTTLES CURE CATARRH. Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSSER, the famous mesmerist, of Hildesheim, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered from a chronic catarrh of the nose."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. HESLING, Esq., 205 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years."

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bell of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc.

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

CARDS 24 SAMPLES FREE. White-Dove and Fanny White-Dove, and large list of Catalogue of Beautiful Cards, etc.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawing is held quarterly every three months (March, June, September and December).

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

TERMINAL PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$50,000. 100 Prizes of \$250 approximating to \$25,000.

REMEMBER. That the presence of General in charge of the drawing, and Early, who are in charge of the drawing, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity.

FINE BUGGIES. R. J. Latham, Montreal. 92 McGill St.

PHINOTONS, Village and Road Carts, Gladstones, Jump Seat Buries, &c.

NICE! GOOD! CHEAP! GRATIFUL—COMFORTING.

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

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

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. It effectually rubs down the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, etc.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 535 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1s 3d, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 36s, each, and by all medical vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, either by letter or personally between their ours at 535 Oxford Street.

THE DUPLEX CORSET. Double Bone, Steel, and Sewed. These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips break and yet the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made.

WANTED—Able and responsible men to represent the Wanzler Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions.

THE STEAMERS of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on FRIDAY, 11th inst. at daylight for QUEENSTOWN, and from Queenstown at 9 a.m. on board and on to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebec. Sardinian, May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 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