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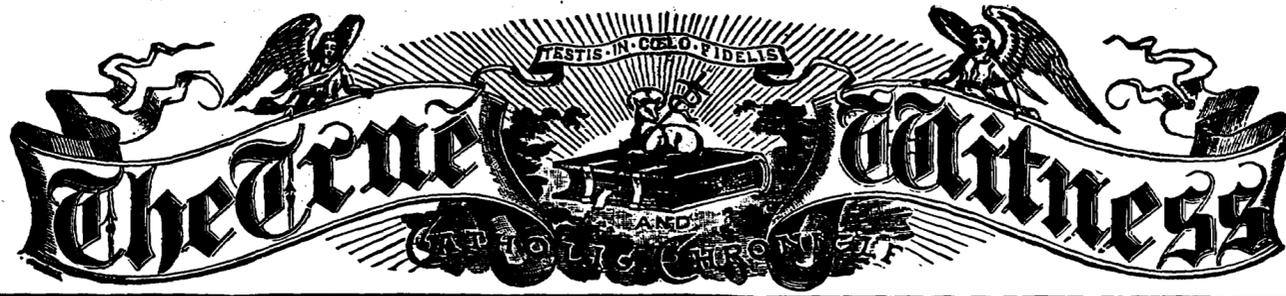
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"Mind moves matter." Therefore, exercise your mind to advertise so as to stir the gray matter of the brains of the people and affect the Senate books.



If you have something that the people need 'advertise with courage and faith,' and the people at home and abroad will respond to your profit.

LADIES OF ST. ANN'S

HOLD THEIR ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND SUMMARY OF REV. FATHER STRUBBE'S ELOQUENT SERMON—A MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

(By our own special Correspondent.)

With the earliest gleams of Spring sunshine comes the thought to many minds of a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre...

There is nothing feverish or fluctuating in this wide-spread interest in the renowned place...

For fourteen consecutive years the parishioners of St. Ann have made an annual visit to the sanctified spot...

Saturday, July 11, was the date set apart for the pilgrimage of this year...

Down the broad bosom of old St. Lawrence, past wooded isles and pasture lands...

The tinkling of a bell calls the voyagers from their contemplation of natural beauty to that of divine...

Shortly after supper had been served, the pilgrims assembled for evening prayers and sermon...

Rev. Father Strubbe addressed the English as follows, taking for his text, John xvi., 23: Amen, Amen, I say unto you: If you ask the Father anything in my name, He will give it to you.

The Church teaches us that we have a King higher, more powerful and more generous than earth has ever known...

And the following reply was received: "Religion is not the issue. I am a Methodist and have always been one; always will be."

ticular time of their existence? These He has raised up for our sanctification, aiding us, as they do, by example and intercession.

Let us, then, come to this kind and indulgent patroness with our wants, remembering the words of our King, coming down to us through the ages with that solemn pronouncement: "Amen, Amen, I say to you: If you ask the Father anything in My name, He will give it you."

Rev. Father Allard, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers at Beaupre, addressed the French pilgrims.

Arrived at Ste. Anne de Beaupre the pilgrims formed in procession, and carrying the precious relic enclosed in a golden bust of the venerable saint...

With delightful weather, marred only by a storm of short duration, the homeward trip was made...

CANDIDATE BLAND'S CATHOLIC WIFE.

A STIRRING INCIDENT OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—BLAND'S MANLY STAND.

[Standard and Times.]

One of the incidents of the Democratic Convention is the story that Allen W. Thurman declared that the Democrats cannot afford to have the cry raised against them that they are "going to erect a Catholic altar in the White House."

Thurman is further quoted as saying: "Of course such a cry would be ridiculous, but it would prove harmful to our chances, and that is what we have to consider."

Bland was telegraphed by his friends and the following reply was received: "Religion is not the issue. I am a Methodist and have always been one; always will be."

When this message from the big Missouriian spread through Bland headquarters it was applauded as characteristic of the man.

The appearance of Theodorick Bland, the twenty-year-old son of "Silver Dick," at headquarters aroused considerable enthusiasm.

brother of the Laclede county silver leader. These relatives were not there particularly to defend candidate Bland, but they did so incidentally.

"Father has attended Catholic services once in a great while, but his Methodism is ironclad. He was one of the trustees of the Methodist Church in Lebanon for some years.

MR. GLADSTONE, THE POPE, AND ANGLICAN ORDERS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A NON-CONFORMIST CLERGYMAN.

The Press Association of London, Eng., says the following correspondence has passed between Mr. Gladstone and the Rev. Walter Wynn, Baptist Minister, of Mount Zion Baptist Chapel, Early-in-Craven:

"Early-in-Craven, June 19th, '96.

"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone:

"HONORED SIR—Every thoughtful man will have read your letter on the validity of Anglican Orders with profound interest. As a mental achievement at your age I should think it stands unrivalled."

"WALTER WYNN, Baptist Minister."

"Hawarden, June 22, 1896.

"REV AND DEAR SIR—The tone of your kind letter commands my sympathy. But I do not yet comprehend the mental process by which my paper has been alarming to any one."

"Of course such a cry would be ridiculous, but it would prove harmful to our chances, and that is what we have to consider. I have spoken to many members of the Ohio delegation, and I find that they coincide exactly with my views on this proposition."

"Rev. W. Wynn."

PASTEUR'S LAST HOURS.

Referring to Pasteur's closing hours, the Dublin Freeman says:

"The accounts to hand of the last hours of Pasteur are very touching. This brilliant genius died, as he had lived, a pious, devout and practical Catholic."

The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, at Verona and Richard streets, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

AN ANGLICAN MINISTER

DELIVERS A REMARKABLE SERMON

ON THE QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS—THE DANGER OF CO-EDUCATION—THE CATHOLIC CONVENTS RECEIVE A BRIEF NOTICE.

The first session of the incorporated Anglican Synod of the diocese of Ottawa began in Ottawa on Tuesday of last week.

Archdeacon Lauder preached the opening sermon, and dealt in a remarkable manner with education and religious instruction.

Let us express ourselves clearly and distinctly upon this subject. The mixing up of the boys and girls as at present is an ill advised method, and is apt to destroy the modesty of girls and in many cases lead to the destruction of the women.

In this, the first Synod of Ottawa, let us express ourselves clearly and distinctly upon this subject.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

On Saturday evening last the first function in connection with the Catholic Summer School of America was held at Blue Point, Plattsburg, in the charming grounds of the school.

The weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club, on Thursday last, was a great success. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided, and there was a very large attendance.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Alderman E. Reynolds and Mr. P. Kirwin, of Quebec; Messrs. T. N. Smith, M. Birmingham and R. Keys, of this city, left last evening as representatives of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to attend the national convention of the order, which convened in Detroit, Mich., yesterday, and will remain in session till the end of the week.

FUNERAL OF LORD CLONMELL.

Last week the remains of the Earl of Clonmell were removed from Bishops-court for interment in the Maullins Cemetery, Naas. The cortege was a very large one, and was representative of all classes.

A CONVERTED "PRIEST-EATER."

Another of the most violent "priest-eaters" has followed the example of all such cowards and when he fell sick has turned monk.

THE SACRED HEART REVIEW SAYS:

If you are going to enjoy a vacation during the next five weeks, Plattsburgh, where the Catholic Summer School will be in session, is an ideal place in which to spend it.

PIGRIMAGE, DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

The 6th annual pilgrimage of the Archdiocese of Kingston, under the distinguished auspices of His Grace Archbishop Gonyea, will take place on Tuesday, July 22nd.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

St. Ferdinand, MEGANTIC Co., June 13, 1896.—A very imposing ceremony took place in the church here on Sunday, which was the blessing of a large painting of St. Anthony of Padua.

FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN

APPOINTED A PROFESSOR OF ST. MARY'S, BALTIMORE.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW UNIVERSITY AT YONKERS, N. Y., BY THE ORDER OF ST. SULLIVAN, TO TAKE PLACE AUGUST 15.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice of France, whose chief aim for many decades has been, and still is, the education and formation of the Catholic clergy, will inaugurate with befitting ceremonies, on August 15th, at Yonkers, in the State of New York, a place about ten miles distant from the great American metropolis, another branch, which will be known as the Royal Seminary of New York.

These masters of Theology, Philosophy, Canon Law and Sacred Scriptures had to be, as a matter of course, selected from the ranks of the professors of the principal seminaries in the United States and Canada, which are under the immediate direction of the Society of St. Sulpice.

The vacancies thus created had to be filled by other professors, and while the Irish Catholics of this city are always deeply interested in the success and prosperity of all Catholic institutions, especially those which are administered by the Order of St. Sulpice, there is, however, a special significance associated with the opening of the new Seminary, because it takes from their midst one of the most zealous and talented priests attached to St. Patrick's Church, Father James Callaghan, who has been named by the Very Rev. Superior General, Father Caplan, to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Sacred Scriptures in St. Mary's College of Baltimore.

There is no doubt that Father Callaghan will perform the duties of his new and important office with all that earnestness and ability which he has so well and so judiciously demonstrated during the many years of his residence in this, his native city.

marvellously inspired was the Catholic religion when it instituted the Sacrament of Penance and the absolution that follows as a consequence! I wish we had in our code, or rather in our customs, an institution that could be compared to the Sacrament of Penance. Lay society is less powerful than the Catholic priest."—Exchange.

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The staff of professors for this new educational establishment will be composed of the Fathers of the Order and a few others of merit, which will be selected by His Grace Archbishop Corrigan.

These masters of Theology, Philosophy, Canon Law and Sacred Scriptures had to be, as a matter of course, selected from the ranks of the professors of the principal seminaries in the United States and Canada, which are under the immediate direction of the Society of St. Sulpice.

The vacancies thus created had to be filled by other professors, and while the Irish Catholics of this city are always deeply interested in the success and prosperity of all Catholic institutions, especially those which are administered by the Order of St. Sulpice, there is, however, a special significance associated with the opening of the new Seminary, because it takes from their midst one of the most zealous and talented priests attached to St. Patrick's Church, Father James Callaghan, who has been named by the Very Rev. Superior General, Father Caplan, to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Sacred Scriptures in St. Mary's College of Baltimore.

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Father Callaghan was associated with the late Father Hogan, in St. Ann's parish for three years. Afterwards he moved to St. Patrick's where he has devoted fifteen years to the exercise of his holy calling.

The chief labor of the beloved Father, during the years of his association with the latter parish, was in the direction of propagating Christian truth and Christian virtue, particularly amongst young men, whose spiritual and temporal interests he expressed with a devotedness seldom equalled.

Father Callaghan also contributed in a great degree towards the development of many other societies in the parish, notably among the number the Children of Mary, which now has 400 members. The Rosary Society, with its splendid roll of 100 members, bears testimony to the monumental energy which he has displayed.

During the last two years Father Callaghan has evinced a warm interest in the success of that estimable educational establishment under the supervision of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, and known as St. Urbain's Academy.

The Catholic people, young and old, of all parishes in this city, will feel the loss which the removal of the esteemed priest will create; but there is certainly much consolation in the thought that Father Callaghan will be absent only for a short period, and that in going to cross the border line he will, we hope, have an opportunity to enjoy a well earned rest, and secure that vigor of mind, spiritually and intellectually, which will enable him on his return to accomplish even greater deeds in the noble cause of the salvation of souls.

Father James Callaghan is a brother of Fathers Martin and Luke Callaghan, the former noted for his zeal and great success in the field of controversy, while the latter, the youngest of the brothers, recently carried off many honors in Rome.

MRS. O'BRIEN'S SUCCESS.

HER NAME AND MR. SHUMAN'S WOULD HAVE TAKEN HER THROUGH ANY BARRIER.

The Boston Herald says a good story is going the rounds that Mrs. John Boyle O'Reilly, being anxious to bid farewell to her friend, Mr. A. Shuman, who was on board the Servia, attempted to go up the gang plank.

She was stopped by a policeman, with the remark that there were too many on board already, the Servia being overcrowded, and that she could not possibly be allowed to go up.

She replied, "My name is Mrs. John Boyle O'Reilly, and I wish to see my friend, Mr. A. Shuman, whom I must say 'good-by' to, and, therefore, I must get aboard."

To this the officer replied: "Madam, with two such names, you ought to get into heaven. You may go up."

IRRIGATION CANAL.

A Wisconsin land improvement company, with a main irrigation canal 20 feet wide and 6 feet deep, has reclaimed twenty-five square miles of good farming land in the Muskegon lake region.

RECORD OF A CENTURY!

The First Instalment of the Draft Report on the Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Facts and Figures Marshallled with a Degree of Cleverness and Precision Seldom Equalled, but never Surpassed.

A Story of Injustice Towards Ireland told in Calm, Logical and Convincing Language—The Financial Arrangements, which at the Union were given with Absolute Assurance, Openly and Flagrantly Violated—A New Phase of Irish History.

THE following is the full text of that portion of the Draft Report of Messrs. Blake, Slatery and Sexton, dealing with the Past Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland:—

The History of the Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland at and After the Legislative Union.

IRISH TAXATION BEFORE THE UNION.

Certain facts in the history of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland are so extraordinary that they challenge attention whenever the subject is reviewed. Indeed, they suggest that the explanation must be, as the facts themselves apparently are, unique in the annals of the movement of populations and scarcely paralleled in the records of public finance.

IRISH EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION FORCED UP 1794-1800.

When the Constitution of 1782 was established, and during the next 10 years, the taxation of Ireland did not exceed a million per annum. It was adequate to the defrayal of her expenditure, for her public debt of about two millions remained without material alteration from the opening of the period till its close. But only seven years after the conclusion of this period—at the passing of the Act of Union—the taxation of Ireland had increased from one million to 2½ millions per annum, her expenditure had grown from 1 million to 7 millions per annum, her debt had multiplied from 2 to 28 millions, her debt charge from a hundred thousand to a million and a quarter per annum—a sum about equal to what her whole taxation, indeed, her entire expenditure, had amounted to seven years before.

RATES PER HEAD BEFORE AND AT THE UNION.

The Irish revenue was levied, it may be said, entirely on consumption. In a population approximating to 5 millions, it represented a rate per head of about 4s in the earlier period (1782-1795), and at 10s at the passing of the Act of Union. At the same period the taxation of Great Britain, levied not wholly, as in Ireland, on consumption, but only to the extent of two thirds, was, in round numbers, 30 millions. Her population being then 10 millions, the rate per head per annum was 3s, or six times the corresponding rate for Ireland.

Declarations of British and Irish Ministers.

MR. PITT ON RELATIVE CAPACITY.

In 1785 Mr. Pitt, in the debate in the British House of Commons on the resolutions as to commercial intercourse with Ireland, being encountered by the argument that free trade would enable Ireland to compete with Great Britain, disclaimed the idea that a poor country, merely because she enjoyed some comparative exemption from taxes, was therefore able to cope with a rich and powerful country. He affirmed that the smallest burden on a poor country, when compared with the burden of a rich one, was to be considered as "by no means in proportion with their several abilities." "For if one country," he said, "exceeded another in wealth, population and established commerce, in a proportion of two to one, he was nearly convinced that that country would be able to bear ten times the burdens that the other would be equal to."

MR. PITT ON THE PROPOSAL OF UNION.

When Mr. Pitt, as British Prime Minister, introduced the project of the Legislative Union in 1793, he assured the House that the British Government did not seek the Union "from a pecuniary motive." The measure "must infuse a large portion of wealth into Ireland," and "supply its want of industry and capital." The zeal, the spirit, and the liberal and enlarged policy of Great Britain gave ample proof that there was no ground for the apprehension that she would "tax Ireland more heavily," when Ireland became associated with her; and no foundation for the idea that Ireland would be subjected to "an increase of taxes" and "a load of bad debt." The contribution to be imposed on Ireland would not be greater "than the necessary amount of its own present necessary expenses as a separate Kingdom." And in the following year Mr. Pitt declared to the House that, under the act of Union, when passed, Ireland would "continue to contribute in its accustomed proportion."

LORD CASTLEREAGH ON THE BILL.

The Irish Secretary, Lord Castlereagh, uttered similar declarations to the Irish House of Commons, and gave corresponding pledges. In his speech of the 5th February, 1800, introducing the articles of the Treaty, he said, "If any sacrifice be made it will not be on the part of Ireland, but upon the part of Great Britain." The settlement was offered, he declared, not upon the mercenary principle that Ireland would sacrifice what was essential to her happiness to any pecuniary consideration; not as a bribe, but as a settlement of advantage to Ireland.

WHAT IRELAND WOULD SAVE BY THE UNION.

The Secretary dwelt upon the liberality, nay, even the generosity, of the terms. Referring to the expenditure of Great Britain and of Ireland for the preceding year (1799), he declared that Ireland would have saved a million in that year if she had been united with Great

Britain on the terms proposed in the Bill of Union. So long as the war should last, and Ireland continued separate, it was not possible to suppose that her expenses could be reduced. "Therefore," the Minister urged, "we shall in future expend more in time of war by one million a year than if we were united with Great Britain." In time of peace—if the Union were not carried—the expenditure of Ireland, at the lowest computation, would, he affirmed, be close upon three millions a year; but it was not possible to suppose that the permanent yield of the revenue would be more than £2,300,000 per annum, hence there would be an annual deficiency of £600,000. But, in the event of a Union, the quota of Ireland towards joint expenditure, together with her separate debt charge, would not amount to 2½ millions a year. The Minister summed up in express and precise terms the financial gains which he warranted the adoption of his proposal to secure to Ireland. "The future charge of our war expenses will be diminished by a million a year, and we shall be able to support our peace expenditure with a very slight addition to the present taxes." The produce of all taxes in the preceding year he stated at only £1,850,000 and the permanent yield of the Irish revenue he put at a maximum of £2,300,000. Summed up, the engagement of the Minister was that Ireland, under the Union, would not incur a greater annual expenditure than 4½ millions in time of war, and £2,400,000 in time of peace, being a million less in the former case and half a million less in the latter, than if his proposal were rejected.

Financial Effect of the Union on Ireland, 1801-1804.

SIXTEEN YEARS—1801-17—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF THE UNION FINANCIAL PROVISIONS—INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The financial system primarily enacted, namely, that of separate charges for pre-union debts and contribution, in the ratio of 15 parts for Great Britain to two parts for Ireland, to all other expenditure, was nominally applied for 16 years, but it was not administered during any part of the time in accordance with the Treaty and Acts of Union. In those 16 years (1801-17), the taxation of Ireland rose from 2½ millions in 1801-2 (a sum exceeding by £200,000 Lord Castlereagh's estimate of the reasonable maximum yield of Irish taxation) to over 6 millions in 1815-16, and the average taxation for the entire period was nearly 4½ millions per annum.

MULTIPLICATION OF DEBT—OF DEBT CHARGE.

Mr. Pitt guaranteed Ireland against "a load of debt," but to her pre-union debt of 28 millions in those 16 years 113 millions were added. The annual charge for Irish debt, which was a million and a quarter at the Union, had mounted in 1816 to 6½ millions, being a million and a half in excess of the whole tax revenue of Ireland, though that revenue was now forced up by incessant increase of taxes to nearly treble what Lord Castlereagh had fixed as the heaviest burden that could be reasonably imposed on Ireland by taxation.

RATE PER HEAD QUOTED IN 20 YEARS.

The rate per head of taxation, which had been 4s to 5s 20 years before, and 10s at the Union, was a £1 in 1816. Ireland, both in war and peace, was officially assured of saving and profit by the Union scheme of finance, but in 16 years it had dragged her down to so low a position that not only was she unable to provide from her more than doubled revenue any part of five millions a year, the average charge upon her for joint expenditure, but money had to be borrowed to make up the amount of her separate charge for debt, which even her inflated revenue had now become inadequate to defray.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AFTER 1816.

After 1816, when the system of contribution by quota was discontinued, the expenditure of the United Kingdom (which corresponded with the sum of the separate and joint expenditures of the two countries under the system of separate exchequers), of course, diminished greatly, the war being at an end. The average expenditure for the 16 years succeeding the Union had been 9½ millions. The maximum was 130 millions in 1815. In 1819-20 expenditure had fallen to 74 millions; by 1825 to 60 millions; in 1834-5 to 48 millions, and in 1839-40 it stood at 53 millions, at about which level it remained till the time of the Crimean War. For about a third of a century, therefore, after the abolition of the quota system, expenditure was less than half what it had been in the later years of the great war, and not very much more than half what had

been the average annual expenditure during the period of that protracted struggle.

DUTY NO RELIEF TO IRELAND—COURSE OF BRITISH AND IRISH TAXATION.

But neither the adoption of common taxes in 1817, nor the great reduction of expenditure from that time forward, brought Ireland any relief from her burden. The gross taxation levied in Ireland for the 16 years, 1801-17, had amounted to 70 millions, an average charge of 4½ millions per annum.

SIXTEEN YEARS, 1818 TO 1833.

The net receipts of revenue collected in Ireland during the next 16 years (1818-1833) amounted to 75 millions. After the abolition of separate customs establishments in 1824, the duties collected in each of the countries no longer corresponded with the actual consumption in each, because duty was paid, to a certain extent, in each country on goods eventually consumed in the other. The Treasury have made elaborate and intricate calculations, with the object of estimating, for each decennial year, from 1820 to 1830, the amount of what they term the "true" revenue of Ireland; that is to say, the revenue which includes, as duties on commodities, not the amount of such duties collected in Ireland, but the amount of such duties paid in respect of commodities actually consumed in Ireland.

"TRUE" REVENUE.

Taking these calculations and estimates as the only material of the kind available for the present purpose, and applying the Treasury adjustment to the decennial years 1820 and 1830, and averages to the other years between 1818 and 1833, the result is that the revenue collected in Ireland during those 16 years of peace, amounting, as stated above, to 75 millions, is increased to a "true" net revenue of 82 millions, or over 5 millions a year, as compared with a total average revenue from taxes of 4½ millions, and a gross average revenue, from all sources, of 4½ millions, during the preceding 16 years of war. The annual average expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland, together, had been 9½ millions during the earlier period, and had reached 120 to 130 millions during its closing years. The corresponding expenditure of the United Kingdom during the later period fell rapidly to 75, to 80, and even to 50 millions; and the burden of Great Britain, the wealthy partner, increasing in riches, was correspondingly lightened. The average British revenue of 58 millions from 1801 to 1817 fell to an average of 51 millions from 1818 to 1833, but the Irish average of 4½ millions in the former period was still further forced up to over 5 millions in the latter, although the expenditure to be defrayed was so greatly diminished, and although the failure of the later increases of taxes in Ireland, as contrasted with their ample yield in Great Britain, had made it manifest that the war burden of 4½ millions was as severe upon the poorer country as that of 58 millions had been easily borne by the expanding resources of the richer.

SIXTEEN YEARS, 1834-49, EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

In the next period of 16 years (1834-1849), marked towards its close in Ireland by the loss of the British market for cereals through Corn Law Repeal, the failure of the potato crop, the consequent great famine, and the beginning of an unparalleled emigration, the expenditure of the United Kingdom, about 50 to 55 millions a year, was lower upon the whole than it had been in the previous period. Again, the British burden, which had averaged 58 millions in the first period, and 51 in the second, was reduced to 48 in this third period; whilst the Irish average of 4½ millions in the war period (when expenditure averaged 90 millions a year) which had been driven up to about 5 millions per annum between 1818 and 1833, now stood (according to Treasury computations) at £5,200,000, from 1834 to 1849, within which period Ireland, passing through the severest ordeal recorded in modern history, was nevertheless obliged to submit to increasing pressure of taxation.

SIXTEEN YEARS, 1850-65, EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

In the next term of 16 years (1850-1865), Ireland, recovering slowly from the effects of the famine, lost one-third of her population, and had a difficult struggle with the changed conditions of industry resulting from the repeal of the Corn Laws, whilst Great Britain continued to make uninterrupted progress in population, and still more rapid advance in wealth. In this period Ireland was subjected to income tax, and her spirit duty was quadrupled. The additional burden thus imposed amounted to about 2 millions of pounds per annum. The expenditure of the United Kingdom increased from between 50 and 55 millions to between 55 and 70 millions. The average revenue of Great Britain increased from 48 to 59 millions, and that of Ireland was augmented, in the same proportion, from £5,200,000 to £6,400,000. The average revenue of Great Britain was no more than it had been at the opening of the century (in the period of the French war), but the average revenue of Ireland, then short of five millions, was now greater by one-third, and this heavier charge had to be borne by a diminished population out of narrowing means. The average rate per head of gross revenue in Great Britain which had been about 45 at the Union, and 45 in the French war period, was now only about £2 10s, whilst the Irish rate, 4s before the Union, 10s at the Union, and about 15s during the post Union war, was now about £1 5s. The extent to which pressure was lightened, in process of time, on the people of Great Britain, and continually made severer on the people of Ireland, is exhibited in a statement of Sir Edward Hamilton (Vol. II, App. p. 191), showing that the rate per head of all taxes on commodities fell in Great Britain between 1820 and 1860 from £2 8s 7d to £1 11s 7d, but rose in Ireland within the same forty years from 11s to £1 0s 7d. The wealthier country was taxed less and less as it became more wealthy; the poorer country was burdened more and more as its poverty increased.

SIXTEEN YEARS EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

From 1866 to 1881—the next sixteen-year period—the expenditure of the

United Kingdom further increased from between 55 and 70 millions to between 70 and 84 millions; the average revenue of Great Britain from 59 to 68 millions; and the average revenue of Ireland from £6,400,000 to 7½ millions. The inequality of pressure, as between Great Britain and Ireland, continued still further to increase, for, as Sir Edward Hamilton shows, the gross rate per head in Great Britain between 1860 and 1880 fell from £2 10s 0d to £2, whilst that of Ireland remained practically unchanged; and the British rate per head of taxes on consumption fell from £1 11s 7d to £1 3s 7d, whilst the Irish rate remained substantially unaltered.

1882-94—EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

In the final period, from 1882 to the present time, the expenditure of the United Kingdom has increased from between 70 and 84 millions to between 84 and 100 millions. These vast figures once more irresistibly suggest that no fixed proportion of liability for an ever-increasing expenditure can equitably protect the stagnant income and attenuated surplus of Ireland, unless governed by the qualifying provision that no more than a certain annual sum should under any conditions be exacted. The increase of expenditure in this and preceding periods was chiefly met by increase of post office and other non-tax revenue. The average revenue of Great Britain (down to 1893-4) increased to 84 millions, from 68 in the preceding period; and the average revenue of Ireland from 7½ to 7½ millions. The growth of British revenue represents but an insignificant fraction of the increment of British wealth and income, for in the last 30 years or so the income of Great Britain, from both capital and wages, has approximately doubled; but in Ireland the very small apparent increase in the income tax assessment represents no real advance, when the unrevised valuation of land and the recent great increase of absenteeism are taken into account, whilst the same period has witnessed a vast decline in agricultural values, and a consequent disastrous loss of income to the mass of the Irish people, now, however, reduced in number to about one-half of the total of 50 years ago.

1801-1894—PLEDGES AND RESULTS COMPARED.

The framers and promoters of the Treaty and Acts of Union, Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh, took credit for their proposal as one of self-sacrifice on the part of Great Britain, and of great and certain advantage to Ireland. It was guaranteed to infuse much wealth into Ireland, but the poverty of Ireland has undoubtedly increased. The want of industry and capital was to be supplied by the Union; but under the Union capital has diminished, and industrial activity has calamitously declined. Ireland was to save a million a year in war, and half a million a year in peace, but during the time of war (the first 16 years of the century) her taxation was doubled, her expenditure was more than doubled, and in the 50 years that have since elapsed, a period of almost uninterrupted peace, the scale of her taxation has never been diminished, but, on the contrary, has been increased continually down to the present day, and, in the latest period, has reached the highest point. The Union was warranted at least as an absolute assurance against increase of debt and augmentation of taxes, but in sixteen years it multiplied the Irish debt five-fold and in 96 years it has pressed up the pre-Union maximum of 2½ millions, which Lord Castlereagh considered the reasonable limit, to nearly 7 millions a year, the pressure continuing without cessation, in peace as well as in war, in famine as in plenty, whether expenditure rose or fell, and whilst population diminished even more than in the time when it increased. Ireland, under the Union, was only to be taxed in its accustomed proportion. The British taxpayer in 1800 paid £3 per head, the Irish taxpayer, 10s. The rate per head of the British taxpayer is now only £2 4s 10d, nearly one-third less than at the date of the Union, though the wealth of Britain is at least five times as great; and the rate per head of the Irish taxpayer is now £1 8s 10d, nearly treble the former amount, though Irish resources never expanded after the Union, and in the last half century have certainly materially declined.

IRISH REVENUES IN THE PRESENT CENTURY—DECLINE OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY FROM THE PERIOD OF THE UNION.

The capital and income of Ireland undoubtedly increased in the last 20 years of the last century, for there was a remarkable development at that time (as testified by Lord Clare) of her manufactures, her commerce, and her trade. But nothing appears to indicate any later expansion of the elements of wealth in Ireland. There is evidence, on the contrary, as already noted, that her capital was much larger about the opening of the century than it is at the present time. This observation accords with well-known facts, for the Irish export trade, which, about the close of the last century, was of considerable extent and value, soon after ceased to exist. The manufacturing industries, at one time thriving in various forms, not only in the chief centres of population, but in the smaller towns and villages; and also the domestic industries diffused amongst the rural population, declined and disappeared with the advance of organization in the industrial development of Great Britain.

INCREASE OF POPULATION TILL 1845.

Till close upon the middle of the century, precisely, till 1845 the year of the beginning of the famine, the population of Ireland continued to increase almost as rapidly as that of Great Britain. The respective numbers were 5 millions and 10 millions in 1800, 8½ millions and 20 millions in 1845. But the increase of population in Ireland, from 1800 to 1845, was accompanied, not by an increase, but by a diminution of the sources of income; manufacturing industry, trade, and commerce, having failed, and agricultural resources being necessarily limited, at all periods, by the extent and quality of the soil.

UNPARALLELED FALL IN POPULATION SINCE 1845.

Since the middle of the century the population has declined from 8½ millions to 4½ millions, a fall unparalleled in the

history of modern civilization. This decline, beginning in a flight from famine, has continued to the present day, owing to the economic revolution, resulting from the repeal of the Corn Laws, which by greatly limiting agricultural employment also greatly reduced the means of subsistence for the people; and in Ireland this result, in the harshness of its operation, has not been mitigated by increase of any non-agricultural resource. The reduction of the population of Ireland has proceeded concurrently with a diminution of means which is scarcely less remarkable than the exodus itself.

GREAT FALL IN AGRICULTURAL VALUES IN THE LAST FORTY YEARS—NO COUNTER-BALANCING RESOURCES IN IRELAND.

This latter fact is exhibited in the statement with regard to the values of output of Irish agriculture for certain periods presented to the Commission, in connection with his evidence, by the Registrar General for Ireland. Criticism as to the basis of calculation does not affect the comparative value of calculations for different periods made upon the same basis. The statement in question shows that the annual value of crops, of stock, and of the products of stock, fell off approximately between the quinquennial period 1851-5, and the quinquennial period of 1884-8 from 72 millions to 54 millions per annum; a decrease of not less than 18 millions, or one-fourth of the entire total. It is admitted, and is proved by its course of prices, and by the recent fixing of rents, that there has been a further considerable decline in value since the latter of these quinquennial periods. Three or four non-agricultural industries developed in recent times—shipbuilding and the manufacture of linen, spirits and beer—do not afford employment except in Belfast to any appreciable fraction of the people. No general resource whatever exist to counterbalance, or even to mitigate the disastrous decline in agricultural value.

GROWTH OF BRITISH POPULATION.

Whilst the population of Ireland since 1845 has fallen away from 8½ millions to 4½ millions, and is thus at the end of the century half a million less than it was at the beginning, the population of Great Britain in the same period has gone on increasing from 20 millions to 35 millions (as compared with 10 millions at the date of the Union), so that the British people have nearly quadrupled in number, whilst the Irish people have actually diminished by half a million in the course of the last 100 years.

MORE RAPID GROWTH OF BRITISH WEALTH.

The growth of the British people has been exceeded throughout the century by the growth of their capital and income. In the present generation the increase of the British population has been about one-third. The British gross assessment to income tax has more than doubled. The whole British income has also approximately doubled within the same period. The increase in real average wages has very remarkably kept pace with the increase in real average income, and thus it is made manifest that the marvelous development of British property has been generally diffused throughout the whole community of Great Britain.

RELATIVE TAXATION PER HEAD AT THE SEVERAL PERIODS.

But so contrary in Great Britain and Ireland respectively has been the proportion of taxation during the century to the state of resources in the several periods that the British rate of taxation per head, which at the Union, as has been shown, was £3, and during the succeeding war reached an average of close upon £5 per annum, is now but £2 4s 10d, whilst the Irish rate per head, which from 1820 to 1793 was about 4s, at the Union 10s, and during the post Union war on the average 14s 6d, is now no less than £1 8s 10d.

Even these remarkable figures do not disclose the full extent of the excessive pressure of burden on the great mass of Irish as compared with British taxpayers. The course of fiscal reform, which has placed nearly half the British burden on property, has still left the Irish consumers of commodities—that is, the Irish people at large—to pay more than three-fourths of the whole revenue. Taxes on property being proportioned alike in each country to the value of the property, or amount of the income may for the moment be put aside. Taking the taxes on commodities, which alone directly affect the masses of the people, it is found that the British rate per head, which 70 years ago was £2 8s 7d, is now but £1 4s 1d, whilst the Irish rate per head has gone up in the same period from 1s to £1 2s. To this result has worked out the system of "indiscriminate taxation" imposed by "equal rates." Since the close of the French war the burden has been reduced by one-half for the British taxpayer, but for the Irish taxpayer the weight of it has been doubled, notwithstanding the pledges of ministers, in urging the Bill of Union, that Great Britain would make a sacrifice; that Ireland would secure advantage; that her taxes would not increase; that 2½ millions would be the maximum of her peace taxation; that her burden would not exceed the amount of her own necessary expenses at that time, and that she would never be called upon to pay beyond her "accustomed proportion."

PITT'S DICTUM.

The manifest justice of the principle that two countries of different wealth are not equally burdened if they are taxed in the same proportion to the whole of their incomes was frankly admitted by Mr. Pitt in his speech of 1785, already quoted in this report. His mode of expressing the principle was that if one country has double the wealth, population, and commerce of another, the former can bear nearly ten times as great a burden as can be borne by the latter. The evident meaning is that what people require to barely sustain life should not be reckoned in estimating their capacity to bear taxation, and that a people twice as rich as another may have ten times as much left over when both have provided the simple necessities of life, and therefore may have ten times as large a fund out of which to provide a revenue for the State. The poorer people must spend upon necessities nearly the whole of their income; the richer may have the bulk of their income to spare, and it is

the degree of pressure upon what can be spared that indicates the equity or injustice of taxation.

ITS APPLICATION.

At the period of the Union, Great Britain had doubled the population of Ireland, far more than doubled the wealth, and many times as much commerce. It follows that her relative ability at that time as compared with Ireland was much more than ten to one. A million formed a larger part of the narrow Irish margin than 10 millions did of the British surplus, and between 1801 and 1817 it was made manifest, and was fully acknowledged, that Ireland could not possibly raise one million for every ten millions easily yielded by Great Britain. Every new increase of tax in Great Britain brought in much more than was expected by official experts, but many of the increases in Ireland returned nothing, and some of them caused a loss by reducing the yield of revenue below the level at which it stood before they were imposed. There could be no doubt the burden of Great Britain was exceeded by her taxable capacity, and, on the contrary, that the taxable capacity of Ireland was exceeded by her burden.

IRISH INCOME AND TAXATION AT AND SINCE THE UNION.

As the population of Ireland was greater before and at the Union than it is at the present day, and as that larger population possessed the same natural resources as those existing now, and also enjoyed the profits and wages derived from extensive manufactures and considerable foreign trade which have long since vanished out of existence, the inference to be drawn is that the income of Ireland was probably not less at the period of the Union than it has been in later times. But the taxation extracted from Ireland has increased from a million under the Irish Parliament, in the era of peace, from 2½ millions, under the pressure of war and martial law, before the Union; from 4½ millions in war times, after the Union; to about 7 millions now; and these successive great increases have been abstracted from an income which cannot have improved much in the first half of the century, and has certainly fallen off greatly in the second, and from a surplus, which, having regard to the inelasticity of income, at the best of times, must have become more meagre as the advance of civilization has made larger demands in respect of the necessities of life. Lord Castlereagh's maximum of 2½ millions has been trebled; a smaller population have to pay the treble sum; their resources have diminished since the days of Lord Castlereagh; and the march of civilization, whilst it has not given them more to earn, has left them less to spare.

BRITISH INCOME AND COMPARATIVE TAXATION AT AND SINCE THE UNION.

It is admitted that in Great Britain the increase of population since the Union—from 10 to 35 millions (between treble and quadruple)—has been much exceeded by the increase of wealth in all its forms, of capital, income, and wages. The annual wealth of Great Britain at the lowest estimate is now 1,400 millions. As her wealth has increased even more rapidly than her people, her income at the Union cannot have been as much as one-fourth of her present income; not more at the utmost than 300 millions. Upon this basis it would appear that just before the Union Great Britain paid in taxes, two shillings for every pound of her income, and now pays about one shilling in the pound. Ireland before the Union was much more lightly taxed than Great Britain, and the Union, so its promoters declared, was enacted for her advantage, and to guard her against increase of burden, but, as the Union has been employed by the Imperial Parliament, every pound of income earned in Ireland pays twice as much in taxes as a pound of British income. To judge of the full extent of the inequality of exaction, surplus, not income, must be regarded. Of every pound of Irish surplus, about 10 shillings are taken in taxes, whilst of every pound of British surplus not quite two shillings are demanded by the State.

Modes of Increase on Irish Taxation BEFORE THE UNION.

It is desirable now to indicate the methods by which Irish taxation has been increased from a million in the time of Grattan's Parliament to about seven millions (as computed by the Treasury) at the present day:—

FROM 1793 TO 1800.

The British Government practically dictated the increased expenditure in Ireland after 1793, when the war with France began. The Irish ministers were, in fact, the nominees, and, in reality, the colleagues of the British, and held their offices independently of the will of the Irish House of Commons, and even of its existence. War, insurrection, military occupation and martial law were the elements of the situation, and the Irish Parliament probably considered that it had no option, but was obliged to vote whatever the British Government, through its Ministers in Ireland, demanded. Taxation was forced up from a million to two and a half millions, and expenditure in more than double that amount in the years before the Union. Sir Edward Hamilton calculates that the extra military expenditure charged against Ireland in sixteen millions—ten millions for the war with France and six millions for the insurrection and its sequel. It can scarcely be contained in a few lines, but the prosecution of the war with France, the suppression of the insurrection, or the maintenance of military occupation and martial law during the passing of the Bill of Union, represented an interest exclusively Irish; but only by this contention could the charge upon Ireland of the whole expenditure incurred there, by the will of the British Government, for those purposes, be justified or explained. The purposes, one and all, were primarily and mainly British, yet the whole of the extra charge, including not only the 10 millions expended by reason of the war with France, but also the temporary charge for the insurrection, and for the vast force maintained in Ireland during the passing of the Union, was unwarrantably reckoned by Lord Castlereagh

when fixing Ireland's future permanent proportion of taxation upon the basis of the ratio between British and Irish expenditure in the seven preceding years.

Basis of the Union Scheme of Taxation.
THE PROPORTION NOW MEASURED—IRISH TEMPORARY CHARGES INCLUDED—BRITISH DEBT CHARGES LEFT OUT.

In the Union scheme the taxation to be paid by Ireland and Great Britain respectively was measured, not by the proportion between their past taxation, which might have offered some guidance as to their relative capacity; nor yet by the proportion between their whole past expenditures, which might have afforded a tolerably accurate measure of probable future liability. It was unjustly measured by a comparison between a fraction of British expenditure, the average annual debt charge of fifteen millions being omitted, and the whole expenditure imposed upon Ireland during the seven years, including so much of the cost of the British war with France as happened to be incurred in Ireland, and the purely temporary charge of 10 millions for the insurrection and the augmentation of military force whilst the Parliament was occupied in dealing with the Act of Union. The omission of the British debt charge from a calculation made avowedly on a war footing produced a fallacious proportion. The Irish proportion, too, was rendered higher by striking an average between the peace and war proportions of past expenditure, and, as these related to very different amounts of money, the process was inadmissible, and the consequence of it flagrantly unjust to Ireland. The debt charge should have been included in the calculation made on the basis of war expenditure, because borrowing is necessitated by war, and Ireland was to be liable, to the extent of the proportion for all new debt created after the Union, as well as for expenditure met by taxation. Neither should the debt charge have been omitted from the calculation founded on peace expenditure, because in peace the debts incurred in time of war must be redeemed. The pre-union debt charges were no doubt excluded from the quota system, but it was only by including them in fixing the measure of the proportion of past expenditure that the true measure of contribution in "the accustomed proportion" to future expenditure, which would include all future debt, could be reasonably and justly determined. What Lord Castlereagh compared were not the totals, but parts, and misleadingly disproportionate parts, of the past expenditures of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE PROPORTION DELUSIVE.

The result was a mere delusion. It fixed the proportion at 2 for Ireland to 15 for Great Britain, or 1 to 7.5; but if the debt charges had been included so as to institute a real comparison, it would have been manifest that the proportion of past expenditures was not 1 to 7.5, but 1 to 14, and if Irish temporary charges for the insurrection, and during the period from the insurrection to the passing of the Act of Union, had been omitted, as they certainly should have been omitted, the proportion of 1 to 13 would have resulted. That was the proportion declared to be just by the peers who opposed the bill, and it was probably about the true proportion of Irish relative capacity, having regard to the actual amount of expenditure at the period of the Union. The true proportion for Ireland would necessarily diminish as soon as expenditure rose beyond a certain height, for Ireland's income was so limited, and her surplus was consequently so small, that when taxation passed a certain level her capacity became simply nil in respect of any further increase of burden.

FUTILE TESTS.

As for the so-called tests of trade and consumption applied by Lord Castlereagh, the figures he used were never submitted to examination, never supported by particulars, and they are not confirmed by any available records. They shed no light whatever upon the only real question, the question of relative resources, and it is unnecessary to insist upon the futility of the plea that a total external trade of 10 millions a year was any proof that Ireland could fairly be made liable for an average yearly expenditure of 10 millions, as she was from 1801 to 1817; or that consumption of certain commodities to the value of 5 millions annually (at a time when an enormous standing army was maintained in the country) could be taken as evidence of ability to pay an average of 5 millions a year, as Ireland was obliged to do by virtue of the Act of Union.

NO MAXIMUM LIMIT—USE OF THE DEBT TO ABOLISH THE QUOTA SYSTEM.

The fallacious proportion arrived at by a process so unfair was not governed by any provision, such as the case required, to fix a maximum limit to the annual taxation of Ireland, so as to guard her limited surplus against being abstracted by any great increase of expenditure. Under a system so inflexible, the result was, that as the war continued, and expenditure rose to double and treble, the pre-union charge, Irish taxation, though forced up from Lord Castlereagh's maximum, 2½ millions, to an average of 4½ millions per annum, so far failed to defray the quota that 75 millions sterling were borrowed in the 16 years of the separate exchequers, and the debt of 114 millions consequently incurred supplied a lever which was used against the provisions of the Treaty and Acts of Union, to substitute indiscriminate taxation of Ireland for contribution by a quota, subject to periodical alteration.

QUOTA SYSTEM ABOLISHED WHEN PEACE AND EXPENDITURE WOULD HAVE BROUGHT RELIEF.

This substitution was transacted at a time, when, peace being established the expenditure of the United Kingdom, which had reached 120 millions a year, was about to fall to half that sum. The amount of the quota would be proportionately diminished. Borrowing was no longer required; taxation was presently to be reduced by many millions a year; and, in 1820, at the end of four years only, Ireland could have demanded a revision of the proportion, and would

have been entitled to relief from the charge for the post-union debt on the grounds that her relative capacity had been vastly exaggerated in the Union quota, and that both her relative and her absolute capacity had been unfairly strained by the actual taxation since 1801.

Union Provisions as to the Pre-Union Debts.

PROPORTION OF PRE-UNION DEBTS ONLY TO BEAR UPON QUOTA.

From the condition of affairs in 1800, from the words of Lord Castlereagh, and from the express provisions of the Treaty and Acts of Union, it is clear that only the amount remaining of the debt of each country, incurred before the Union, was to be reckoned at any time in determining whether the proportion of the debts had become such that taxation by equal rates might be imposed, according to the terms of the Statute. Peace was regarded as certain; and no doubt was entertained that the consequent reduction of expenditure would set free the British Income tax (then yielding £5,000,000 a year) to be applied in rapid reduction of the British debt. With the aid of so great an annual fund the debt might easily be reduced by one half before the time for the first revision of the taxation scheme, at the end of 20 years. It would then stand in about the proportion of 15 to 2 to the pre-Union debt of Ireland, and common taxes might be levied without violation of the Treaty.

LORD CASTLEREAGH'S DECLARATION ON THE SUBJECT.

Lord Castlereagh declared in the plainest terms in his speech of 1800 on the articles of the Treaty, that common taxation could not take place till the taxes of Great Britain were reduced by the amount of 10 millions a year. He had just stated that the debt charge of Great Britain was 20 millions a year, and that of Ireland £1,300,000. "Common taxes," he went on, "are not to take place till either the past and separate debts of both countries shall be liquidated, or till they shall become to each other in the proportion of their contributions—that is, in the ratio of 15 to 2." Then, contemplating the last-mentioned event, he added, "before this can take place" (before the debts could come into the ratio of 15 to 2) "the taxes of Great Britain must be reduced by the amount of 10 millions a year; so that it was only by reduction of the event was to be accomplished; only by such a reduction as by clearing away one-half of the British debt charge of 20 millions per annum would thereby bring down the pre-Union British debt of 440 millions to half that amount, or practically in the ratio of 16 to 2 to the pre-Union Irish debt of 28 millions. Of the Irish debt no reduction was expected, because it was judged, and said, that the quota, even on a peace footing, would be more than enough to exhaust the revenues of Ireland.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

The financial article (Article 7) of the Act of Union, when read with the attention which the subject requires, is found to be as definite in its meaning as the language of Lord Castlereagh. It provided that the charge for the pre-Union debt of each country should continue to be a separate charge, unless and until those debts came into the ratio of 15 to 2. On the other hand, when once, by the passing of the Act, the United Kingdom came into existence, all money borrowed for its service should constitute joint debt, and the charge for this debt should be borne as joint expenditure in the ratio of 15 to 2, unless in any year the two countries provided sinking funds on different scales (which did not happen), or unless (which did happen) one country raised less than her share in any year, by taxes, and, therefore, had to borrow more than her share, in order to make up the balance of her quota. In this event so much of the debt as fell within the ratio of 15 to 2 was to be joint debt, and no part of it was ever to become the subject of a separate charge; but the amount of debt incurred by either country in excess of her due share within the limit of the ratio was to go to separate charge, even (let it be noted) after the pre-Union debts had arrived at the prescribed ratio, and the system of common taxation had consequently come into force.

This is quite coherent, and certainly not hard to understand. What the framers of it anticipated, looking forward to a time of peace, evidently was that, in the event of borrowing by the United Kingdom, Ireland, with her revenue already fully mortgaged, would have to borrow more than her fixed proportion, while Great Britain could use her large resources to bring about amalgamation by rapid reduction of her pre-Union debt. It was expected that reduction would be so soon accomplished as to lead to amalgamation before the time appointed for the first revision of the quota. The desired amalgamation being deemed secure, without reference to any but pre-Union debts, the promoters of the Act had no objection to treat debt arising after the Union as joint debt within the limit of the ratio; but they took care to provide that any excess in Irish borrowing, which, as they anticipated, would be the necessary result of short payments by taxation, should be borne by Ireland only, and should continue to be borne by her alone, even after proportions and quotas had been abolished, and when common taxes defrayed all other expenditure, including the charge for both the pre-Union debts. What came to pass was that Great Britain, through the renewal and protraction of the war, was not only prevented from redeeming enough of her pre-Union debt within the first 20 years, but was obliged to borrow year by year, so heavily, that the way to amalgamation by reduction of the pre-Union debt, in conformity with the Act, was permanently closed, there being no prospect of revenue available for the purpose.

Violations of the Debt Provisions.

This unlooked for development led to a series of contraventions of the express directions of the Treaty and Acts of Union. In order that the nature and scope of these infractions of Treaty obligations and breaches of the Statute may be clearly apprehended, it appears to be expedient to set forth the agree-

ment made, and provision enacted, in regard to each particular, and, in direct comparison with what was thus stipulated, to state what was actually done by the Imperial administrators and interpreters of the law.

The Treaty stipulated, and the Statutes enacted as follows:—

1. All money raised after the Union, by loan, for the service of the United Kingdom were to be treated as a joint debt, save in two specified exceptional cases, namely:—In the event of different sinking fund provisions by the two countries, of or borrowing by either in excess of the fixed proportion.

2. In either of these two excepted cases, a specified part of the debt was to be kept distinct from all the rest, and the charge for such part to be separately borne.

3. Such part (but only such part) of any loan was to remain separate, till extinguished; and it was expressly provided that, even in the event of the establishment of common taxes (as a consequence of the pre-Union debts coming into the ratio of 15 to 2), the charge for such part of any loan was still to be separately borne.

4. All debts created after the Union being defined as joint debt under the general rule, or, so far as the proviso applied, being marked as separate debt, to remain separate till extinguished; it necessarily follows that the ratio of the pre-Union debts alone was to resolve the question of abolishing the quota system.

5. The charge for joint debt after the Union was to be a part of the joint expenditure of the United Kingdom.

6. If the pre-Union debts came into the ratio of 15 to 2, then (subject to certain conditions to be observed by Parliament) the system of contribution by fixed proportions might be superseded by that of equal taxes imposed on the same articles.

7. The first Parliamentary condition was, that it should appear to Parliament that the respective circumstances of the two countries admitted of their contributing indiscriminately to the future expenditure of the United Kingdom.

8. Parliament never made this declaration. The Act of 1816 (56 Geo. 3, c. 98) authorized no change in the system of taxes by which revenue was raised. It only directed that all revenues of Great Britain and Ireland should be paid into one general fund, out of which all charges of the United Kingdom were to be defrayed.

By omission, or by commission, the covenants of the Treaty of Union, one and all, concerning both past and future debts, were broken. If they had all been duly observed, the observance of them would not have cast

any charge beyond the amount determined by the ratio as her share. The root of the far-reaching series of illegalities was in the breach of the covenant concerning joint debt after the Union. If the course prescribed had been adopted, by treating as joint debt the whole of the British borrowing, together with so much of the Irish borrowing as bore to it the proportion of 2 to 15; and if the excess balance of Irish borrowing had been made separate debt of Ireland, the charge upon Great Britain and Ireland respectively for debt incurred after the Union, would no doubt have been the same as it actually was under the system unwarrantably adopted.

INVALIDITY OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM.

The Select Committee of 1812 endeavoured, upon this plea, to excuse what had been done, but the most material question had not arisen in 1812, nor did it arise until 1816. The separate debts unwarrantably created since the Union by division of joint debt, were then added to the debt of each country incurred before the Union, and it was held that by this unauthorised process, the condition of the Treaty of Union as to the ratio of debt required to legalise common taxes was fulfilled. The proportional system was thereupon discontinued. The right of periodical revision was thenceforth ignored. Ireland has since then been held bound to submit to the system of equal taxes. But if the bulk of the debt contracted after the Union had been duly treated as joint debt, in compliance with the covenant of the treaty; if, as the treaty required, the pre-Union debts alone had been reckoned in computing the ratio of debts with a view to amalgamation of taxes; then it could not have been suggested that Ireland should be indiscriminately taxed, or that her right of periodical revision could be taken away. The respective debts at the time of the Union were 446 millions and 28 millions. The respective amounts of debt redeemed in the sixteen years were 326 millions and 27 millions. The balances of pre-Union debt remaining in 1816, were therefore 120 millions of British debt and one million of Irish. The ratio of these balances was far remote from that of 15 to 2, and consequently the substitution of common taxes for proportional contribution, and the suppression of Ireland's Treaty right to revision of the quota at specified periods, were unconstitutional and illegal, and, judged by the Treaty and Acts of Union, they were and they remain invalid. It was by such unwarrantable means that the system of revision, proclaimed in 1800 to be an invaluable and all-sufficient protection to Ireland, was got rid of before it could be once applied. "Ireland," said Lord Castlereagh in 1800, "has by these means (the revision at given periods) the utmost possible security that she cannot be taxed beyond the measure of her comparative ability." But, at the approach of the first occasion when this "utmost possible security" might have been put to the test, the security itself was abolished.

That the discontinuance of the proportional system of taxation should have been made to depend, not on equality between the taxable capacity of the two countries, but on the ratio existing between their debts, without any regard to the proportion between their taxable capacities, is perhaps the most eccentric feature of the Union scheme of finance. "If neither kingdom," said Lord Castlereagh (speaking on the Bill of Union), "had any separate debts, or if their debts were in proportion to their ability, then the entire expenditure would be made common." So that if there had been no debts in 1800 the promoters of the Union would have taken it as a matter of course, though the fact was notoriously the contrary, that the relative capacity of Great Britain and Ireland were the same, and that common taxes might be imposed. As debts existed, however, the relative capacity of the countries should be measured, being measured, in the peculiar mode elsewhere described, it was found to differ from the proportion existing between the debts. Hence the fixed ratio of 15 to 2 was instituted for general expenditure. But when it was held that the debts of the two countries had come into the same ratio as the general taxable capacity of the countries, then the quota was forthwith to be abolished, although the fact that it had now become the proportion of debt charge as well as of all other expenditure, so far from being an intelligible cause for abolishing the proportional system, was an additional reason and the conclusive and final one, for continuing it in operation.

Had there been a revision, as provided, in 1820, it would have been in avoidance regarding the unprecedented amount of expenditure to which the proportion had been applied. It would have been necessary to set Ireland free from the debt charged against her since the Union, and to fix a maximum annual sum as the limit of her future contribution. The proportion of 2 to 15 was very excessive, no matter how moderate the expenditure to which it had relation, but when it came to be applied to an outlay treble as great, on the average, as had to be defrayed even in the seven years of war and insurrection before the Union, it imposed upon Ireland a crushing burden of taxation, and rendered the additional charge for debt absurd.

Extraordinary war taxes were levied in Great Britain, and they are sometimes referred to as if to indicate that Great Britain was more heavily taxed than Ireland. But the Select Committee of 1815 found that the permanent taxation of Ireland had increased since the Union, in the ratio of 23 to 10, whilst the permanent taxation of Great Britain, including these extraordinary war taxes, had increased in the same time in the ratio of no more than 2½ to 10. The Select Committee of 1811 had reported heavy falls in Irish revenue in several periods since the Union, caused by a great diminution in the yield of Customs and Excise, concurrently with the doubling and trebling of the most important rates of duty. Under one head, they observed that the yield had gone down to one-fifth of what its amount had been two years before at a lower rate.

Sir Edward Hamilton thinks the inference to be fairly drawn from these facts is that the increase of taxes must have trenchoned so seriously on the means

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of subsistence of the Irish people as to obliged them to abandon, in a great degree, taxed articles, of common consumption. He quotes McCulloch, who he regards as a considerable economic authority; and McCulloch's judgment on the taxation of Ireland in the period of the separate exchequers is that it affords a very striking instance of the impotency of taxation to produce revenue when carried beyond a certain extent. McCulloch came to the conclusion that certain additional taxes imposed in Ireland between 1807 and 1816 ought to have produced about 2½ millions, but he observes that a comparison of the receipts of 1807 with those of 1817 showed the taxes in question had proved entirely unproductive. Sir Edward Hamilton, whilst he observes that he cannot identify the figures on which this conclusion is founded, does not think there is much doubt that the taxes did not produce anything like what they were expected to produce. "They were expected to produce," Sir Edward Hamilton adds, "according to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day, about 2½ millions altogether, and I think that the outside sum they produced was a million and a half."

The opinion of Sir Edward Hamilton himself is that the mass of the Irish people were taxed in that period as heavily as they could bear, and the only reason why he does not say that "the last straw" was laid on Ireland is because there was no Irish income tax in the period under review. He thinks that if this tax had been imposed it might have brought in, at the close of the war, about two-thirds of a million. But Lord Clare, the Irish Lord Chancellor, the ablest supporter of the Union, said, in a speech in the Irish House of Lords, in 1806, when the burden of Irish Customs and excise was much less than half what it had become before the close of the war, that if recourse were had to a land tax, or an income tax, or both, the apprehended deficit would only be increased, "for either tax would inevitably diminish in a great proportion your customs and excise." It may be observed that Lord Clare, who, like Lord Castlereagh, had access to every source of official information, was in practical agreement with the Secretary as to what the resources of the country could afford. Lord Castlereagh did not think it possible that a yield of 2½ millions could be maintained, but supposed that the revenues might produce a permanent sum of £2,300,000; while Lord Clare said—"I consider it a sanguine calculation that the produce of our revenues is to continue at 2½ millions."

But when revenue was forced up, by incessant increases in the rates of taxes imposed on the consumption of the people, from two and a half millions to three, to four, to five, eventually to six millions per annum, it is easy to understand that the taxes generally must have reached the point when increases of rates did something more than fail to yield a return—when it actually caused a loss. It is also easy to realize that a proportion which made Ireland liable for more than double the annual amount extracted, even by this taxation, was out of all possible relation to her means, and that the debt charged upon her, in addition to such oppressive taxes, was wholly an inadmissible burden.

The Select Committee of 1864 had it proved to them by Mr. Chisholm, chief clerk of the Exchequer, that all the increases in the rates of taxes in Ireland, during the sixteen years of the separate exchequers, which were estimated to yield 54 millions of revenue, yielded only 25 millions, little more than one-third, whilst the increases in Great Britain during the same period were estimated to yield 286 millions, and actually did produce 351 millions, one-fourth more than had been anticipated. Such a contrast is cogent evidence as to relative capacity at that time. When British revenue could yield with such ease and buoyancy, in the sixteen years of the separate exchequers, nearly three-fourths of the whole British liability, or 927 millions out of 1,300, there can be no doubt that the 78

millions raised with so much difficulty and hardship in Ireland were a heavier charge upon her slender means than the whole British liability of 1,300 millions would have been on the varied and expanding resources of Great Britain.

It is said that the hardship to Ireland was caused by the expense of a costly and protracted war. It was caused by applying a proportion, extensive in itself, and unjustly founded upon inadmissible data, to the cost of that great war. It is true that the duration and cost of the war was not foreseen, but this is not a good defence to make for the harsh treatment of Ireland. When it became a parent, as it did soon after the Union, that the burden upon Ireland was excessive and far beyond her utmost means, the Imperial Parliament, instead of waiting so many years, and then making Ireland liable to indiscriminate taxation in disregard to the Treaty of Union, should have interposed at once, and fixed the contribution of Ireland according to the real measure of her relative capacity, having regard to the amount of expenditure required.

UNEQUAL TAXATION AGGRAVATED BY "EQUAL RATES OF TAXES."

Whatever might have been the financial consequences to Ireland to continuing the application of the quota system during the last 80 years, with a possible revision at the end of every seven years, and with clearer guidance and better standards available as time went on, it is manifest that the adoption of the system of "equal taxes on the same articles in each country," so far as relieving Ireland of any part of the excessive burden imposed upon her by the quota, during the first 16 years of the quota, has, on the contrary, continually added to that inequitable burden.

The Policy of Remission of Taxes.

It has already been pointed out that the ample yield, far exceeding the estimates of official experts, returned by increases of British taxation during the French war, contrasted with the almost total failure of some increases in Ireland, and the absolute failure of others, to provide any increment of revenue, demonstrated beyond question that the taxation of that period was easily borne in Great Britain, and severely felt in Ireland. Yet, when, in 1816, on the restoration of peace, expenditure was diminished, for the next 30 years, by an average of some 30 millions a year; and great reductions in taxation were consequently effected, the remissions by which these reductions came into operation were granted, in the main, to Great Britain, and not to Ireland, regardless of the fact that Great Britain had proved well able to bear the taxes at their maximum, whilst Ireland had broken down in the effort, and was obliged to suffer actual privation.

[Continued on sixth page.]

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896

A CHARITY THAT DID NOT FAIL.

The impressive ceremony of which the Grey Nunnery was recently the scene when six novices pronounced their final vows and were admitted as members of the community, suggests a retrospect of more than ordinary interest. On the 7th of October next year it will be just a century and a half since the community founded by Madame D'Youville took possession of its first home. The present generation has been noted for its centennials, every multiple and aliquot part of a hundred—from 10 to 100—have furnished occasion for a more or less imposing celebration. Of such observances of anniversaries our own country has had its share and so has Montreal. There is, therefore, no lack of precedent for marking with white so significant a date as the 150th birthday of an institution so dear to Montrealers. Opportunely, as it is preparation for the event, an admirable biography of the Foundress, prepared at the request of the Reverend Sisters and printed at their press, has just made its appearance. The author, the Reverend D. S. Ramsay, late Rector of St. Bede's, South Shields, and Rural Dean of St. Aidan's, has done credit to himself in honoring one who was not the least worthy of the *servantes de Dieu en Canada*. This is not the first life of Madame D'Youville that has been composed. Her son, the Abbé DuRoi, and the Abbé Satin, P.S.S., long chaplain to the Grey Nuns, discharged a like task, or rather labor of love. But their writings have remained in manuscript. The Abbé Failon, P.S.S., that most laborious member of an order fruitful in good works, wrote a biography of characteristic merit, and that volume Abbé Ramsay would have simply translated, had it not been the desire of the Reverend Sisters that he should re-write it in his own way. He refers there who seek information as to Madame D'Youville's Breton ancestry to the monograph of the Count de Pally, printed at Rennes in 1894.

So much being premised, we proceed to lay before our readers a brief outline of Abbé Ramsay's fascinating narrative. Mary Margaret Dufrost de Lajemmerais (also written Lagesmerais) was the daughter of a Breton gentleman, who, after serving in the navy, was in 1687 transferred to a regiment then engaged in a campaign against the formidable Iroquois. In the first year of the 18th century, having won some distinction as a soldier, he married Mary, daughter of René Gauthier de Varennes (afterwards Governor of Three Rivers), and his wife, a daughter of Pierre Boucher de Boucherville. Eight years later he died, leaving his widow and six children but slenderly provided for. Of his three sons, two entered the priesthood; the third, a soldier like his father, died of hardship in the winter of 1535, at Fort Maurepas, on Lake Winnipeg. Mary Louise, one of the daughters, became the wife of Ignace Gamelin—being thus connected with the family of another foundress; while another, who married Pierre Gamelin-Mangras, was the great-grandmother of the late Archbishop Taché. The third daughter was designed by Providence for a work that was to live after her and to compensate by its character and success for many trials borne with exemplary resignation and fortitude. Educated at the Ursuline Convent of Quebec, where her gentleness, devotion and superior intel-

ligence had won the sympathy of her teachers and all who came in contact with her, Marie Marguerite, while still young, became a real comfort to her widowed mother, whom she aided not a little in the task of bringing up the younger children. Nor was her good influence confined to her own household. Her graces of mind and person won esteem and affection and made piety attractive to people of the world. It was in the nature of things that such a young lady should win admirers, and modest though she was, like other young people, she was pleased with such attentions. In 1772 (her mother having meanwhile married, in second nuptials, an Irish gentleman named Sullivan) Marie Marguerite was united in wedlock to M. François M. d'Youville. As to outward advantages, the union promised happiness, for M. d'Youville was possessed of considerable means. But there were drawbacks, and Madame d'Youville had ample occasion for the exercise of patience. It was, however, a severe shock to her when her husband succumbed to an illness of a few days at the early age of thirty-one. Other cares now super-vened, for she found herself burdened with debt, so that she had to undertake the charge of educating her two surviving children (both of whom entered the church) with sadly straitened resources.

It was, says her biographer, in the midst of this desolation and poverty, to which she was reduced by God's will, that Mde. d'Youville was apprised of her vocation as if by Divine inspiration. Her director, M. deLecocq, said one day to her: "Child, be consoled, for God calls you to a great work and to raise up a falling house." That work was the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, since called the Grey Nuns; the falling house, the General Hospital of Ville Marie, now Montreal. The hearing of those words, which were seed sown on good soil, marked a new and fruitful stage in Madame d'Youville's career. Asking God's assistance on her project, she started a small business which so far prospered that she was able to clear off her late husband's debts, without at the same time neglecting the education of her boys. Her spare time she gave to the poor and infirm. In 1738 M. Lecocq died, having been her spiritual director for seven years, and she chose as his successor, M. Normand du Faradeu, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, rector of Notre Dame and Vicar-General. M. du Faradeu followed M. Lecocq's example in urging Madame d'Youville to take charge of the General Hospital. This institution, founded in 1694, by Messrs. Charon, Le Ber and Fredin, devout laymen, had, through mismanagement, sunk to a condition virtually moribund. At her director's advice, in order to fit her for the work, she, with some associates, rented a house and took charge of some poor people. On entering this abode of charity, they knelt at a statuette of Our Lady (still a cherished relic in the Grey Nunnery) and asked the protection of the Blessed Mother on their work. Her Companions were Miles. Cuson, Thaurin and Demers. The years immediately following were years of persecution, bereavement (Mlle. Cuson dying in February, 1741) and disaster, their house being destroyed by fire, January 30, 1745. Over the embers the associates devoted themselves to a common life of holiness and self-renunciation. Even this act failed to silence their calumniators, and M. Bigot showed a marked hostility.

Notwithstanding these trials, which form one of the strangest chapters in Montreal's institutional history, Madame D'Youville was, as already mentioned, put in possession of the General Hospital on the 7th of October, 1747, and finally the King's letters patent of June 3, 1753, granted her and her companions all the rights and privileges accorded to the Hospitalier Brothers by the like instrument of April, 15, 1694. The hospital was then enlarged, the church, with a sanctuary added, being made the centre of the structure, and thenceforward the blessing of God was made more and more manifest on Madame D'Youville and her work. It also gained in ever increasing measure the good will of the people and the *Demoiselles de la Charité*, in their simple but becoming garb, were regarded with affection and gratitude whenever they appeared on their errands of mercy. Even M. Bigot changed his tone, but his friendship was even less desirable than his enmity, for he cheated the Sisters as he cheated everyone else.

The Foundress of the Grey Nunnery survived the conquest nearly twelve years, dying on the 23rd of December, 1771. There is a great deal that is of very real interest in the history of the institution, from the settlement already mentioned, until her death, while an Appendix contributed by one of the Reverend Sisters deals vividly with later events of deep significance in its subsequent annals. To these we hope to refer on another occasion. Meanwhile, we may say that to all who read it a right little volume, so creditably printed and so tastefully illustrated, must prove at once instructive and edifying, while incidentally it brings before the mind many striking traits of M. nt-

real society in the closing years of the Old Régime, as well as in those which followed the conquest.

THE CAUSE OF THE EVIL.

There are so many points on which we differ, by the whole firmament, from Prof. Goldwin Smith, that our agreement with him on any single item is exception enough to be regarded as noteworthy. In last week's issue we published some comments that he wrote on the Woman question, suggested by the decision of the Oxford authorities on the admission of ladies to degrees. Prof. Smith thinks that if the young women of England must have University degrees, their best plan would be to agitate for a university of their own. Although he opposes the attempt to give women equal rights in an institution never intended for them, Prof. Smith admits that the movement is the least alarming feature in the general revolt of women against what he hitherto considered the limitations and safeguards of their sex. This revolt has taken the form of "a sudden passion for what have hitherto been made employments, male practices, male pleasures, male resorts and even male habits of dress." And associated with their new vogue is an open avowal of impatience of the burdens of wifehood and maternity. Prof. Smith finds a parallel for this phase of the New Woman movement in the manners of the pampered women of the Roman Empire, and of certain developments of court life in medieval England. Prof. Smith concludes his criticism by observing that ladies cannot expect to have both equality and knowledge to fight with man for place and power, and at the same time to appeal triumphantly to his chivalry.

Dr. Goldwin Smith is certainly right when he characterizes the desire to adorn her mind with the gains of knowledge or even to win the letters that bear witness to a certain standard of intellectual advancement as the least harmful of the New Woman's aspirations. But he has not dealt quite fairly with another question. That there are women who, by innate learning, or long reflection, or strong religious influences, are led to devote their best energies, not to the cares of motherhood, but to some form of service to humanity equally blessed, if conscientiously undertaken in obedience to the divine call, most of our readers will agree. In all ages there have been women of peculiar gifts—some possessed of a wondrous enthusiasm which enabled them to control the minds of others; some endowed with rare organizing and administrative powers; some exercising influence by the lofty purity of their character, or by a patient devotion that won the most obdurate; others imbued from on high with a clearness of insight that put them on a par with the ancient prophets, and others, again, born to command, to rule communities, or nations, or empires. Such women are the special blessing of no one section of the human race, of no single century, or class of society or profession of faith. There have been such women, of mental power and moral conviction and strength of purpose, ranging from the "clever woman of the family" to the prophetess, the heroine, the saint. Confining ourselves to the lower levels of this elevated region of human endowment and endeavor—that is, to such women as we have all opportunities for coming in contact with some time or other in our lives, and of whom we have frequently read in books, can we doubt that Providence has given them to mankind for special lines of work, or that, in the more conspicuous instances, their work has been revealed and allotted to them? For examples of such women, we need not pass the bounds of our own country and its history. Madame de la Peltrie, the Venerable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, Mlle. Mance, the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeois, Madame D'Youville, Mademoiselle Le Ber and many others who labored with them and succeeded to their legacy of good works, belong to the grand roll of honor. Some of these holy women were sublimely tried in the furnace of affliction before they received or, at least, before they recognized the call to the higher life. It was in the designs of Providence that they should enter on their missions with that ripe experience which should enable them to be wise counsellors to those who accept the invitation to follow in their paths. To others the compelling voice came in their prime, and with the summons sufficient illumination was vouchsafed to direct their steps aright in the way in which they were to go.

Now, the point to which we would call attention—and it is a point for which Catholics cannot be sufficiently thankful—is this: That there is no form of well doing in which women can worthily devote themselves for which the wisdom of the Church has not made provision. And it is just here that Protestantism—regarded simply as an organization for the attainment of certain ends—has, more or less, lamentably failed.

A Protestant historian, Lord Macaulay, in one of his most famous essays (the review of L. Ranke's work on the Popes),

long since drew attention to this fact. Why are the schism and multiplication of Protestant sects constantly going on, so that in the British Isles alone, not to speak of the continent of Europe and the United States, there are more than three hundred registered denominations? There is hardly a recognized truth of the Church's creed which has not formed the basis for one or more sects—some tenaciously holding to what others deny. Yet while the zeal of those sects is thus consuming each other, the Protestant system has no direction for individual souls yearning to consecrate themselves to the great task of prayer, to the divine work of mercy, to the relief of the poor, the solace of the distressed, the nursing of the sick, the saving of the imperilled, the instruction of the ignorant. It is to this want of provision for certain aspirations and energies—especially of the more richly endowed womanly natures—that the vague unrest and often sadly misdirected zeal of the modern Woman Movement are largely due. For, as we need hardly inform our readers it is not among Catholics that the exaggerations and anomalies that Prof. Goldwin Smith denounces are to be found. In the Church there is room for the fruitful expansion of all the Christian virtues. Catholic education lays due stress on the duties of the wife and the mother, and keeps them in the faithful discharge of every obligation. But for women whose hearts are drawn toward another altar of joyous sacrifice either for constant prayer and meditation or for the relief of any of the myriad forms of human misery, or for the reclaiming of those who have sadly strayed from the paths of virtue, or for the training up of the young in all that is good and true and becoming—for these the Church has open doors within which they may stand in true humility, live in simple obedience and walk in love and patience, thus daily advancing in the spirit and obtaining great favor with God."

THE IRISH MUSICAL FEIS.

Some years ago, while Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill was under discussion, and the name of the new legislative body to be created by the bill was being considered, some English member proposed that it should be known by its Irish name. This suggestion, which was meant to cause amusement, would, in the normal state of things, have been a matter of course, and the ancient *Féis Teambhrach*, or Assembly of Tara, would have been revived in the modern institution. The consummation has, however, only been postponed, and meanwhile the harp of Tara is to be unbound and to "give all its chords to light, freedom and song." Nor is it without significance that the projected festival is to bear the old historic name. It will thus be a forecast of another National Feis which will, in the fullest sense, fulfil the aspirations of the Irish people. A recent writer says that the change which has come over the musical spirit of Ireland is one of the saddest signs that her modern condition affords. It would, indeed, be inexpressibly sad if there were no hope that the national pulse would ever again beat proudly in recognition of the old familiar airs associated with so much sorrow, so much joy, so much enthusiasm. But happily that hope is not yet dead. The awaking of national sentiment to which we have already referred as including in its range of revival the language of our forefathers is not indifferent to one of the main triumphs of Ireland's genius and achievement, her wondrous musical inspiration. Experts may deal with the technique of Irish music, and doubtless at the coming *féis* there will be no lack of learned theory to account for its controlling power over all the springs of emotion, but what makes it dear to the general heart of the Irish race is that it is so full of associations with the past, every note becoming a living memory, as if some ghostly presence of old times had brought us a message. This is, of course, more evident in some strains than in others. There are airs that appeal to the feet rather than to the heart, though they, too, bring up images of old-time rapture, of the loves of those that sleep in old abbey grave yards, and whose brightness had dimmed long before we were born.

One writer has, indeed, contrasted the more joyous character of the Erse music with the sombre nature of the Welsh. "The pure Gael," says Prof. Morley, "now represented by the Irish and Scotch—was, at his best, an artist. He had a sense of literature, he had active and bold imagination, joy in bright color, skill in music, touches of a keen sense of honor in most savage tunes, and in religion, fervent and self-sacrificing zeal. In the Cymry—now represented by the Celts of Wales—there was the same artist nature. By natural difference, and partly, no doubt, because their first known poets learned in suffering what they taught in song, the oldest Cymric music comes to us, not like the music of the Irish harp, in throbbings of a pleasant tunelessness, but as a wail that beats again, again and again, some iterated burden on the ear." There is, no doubt, some truth in the foregoing remark, in so far as the Irish nature is

more elastic than the Welsh and has the happy faculty—imparted, it would seem by Providence, in compensation for much misery—of quickly recovering its tone and thus shaking off griefs and wrongs that would bow others to the dust and make life unendurable. But Mr. Morley is strangely wrong when he takes this gaiety of temper as a proof that the Irish Celt has not suffered as much as his Cymric kinsman, or that he is wanting in depth of feeling. The very persistence of Irish national sentiment, in spite of all obstacles or allurements, and the fact that it flourishes as freely and strongly in exile as on the "old sod," to which the exile ever affectionately turns, contradicts such a conclusion.

Nor is Irish music always gay. It is not gay music that brings the tears to one's eyes, as many a simple Irish air does. "The plaintive melodies of Carolan," wrote Moore, nearly a century ago, "take us back to the times in which he lived, when our poor countrymen were driven to worship God in caves, or to quit forever the land of their birth (like the bird that abandons the nest which human touch has violated); and in many a song do we hear the last farewell of the exile, mingling regret for the ties he leaves at home with sanguine expectations of the honors that await him abroad—such honors as were won on the field of Fontenoy, where the valor of Irish Catholics turned the fortune of the day in favor of the French, and extorted from George II. the memorable exclamation, 'Cured be the laws which deprive me of such subjects!'"

Nor! the Irish are neither empty-headed nor shallow-hearted, and if they can change with an ease which surprises their stolid Saxon fellow-countrymen from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," it is owing to a blessed gift of temperament and not to any inferiority of spiritual endowment. Nor, by the same token, do we believe that the old songs and airs that have done so much to sustain that temperament under so many harsh trials, have been forgotten by the Irish people. It is not among the Irish alone that the torrent of new fashions in music, as in everything else, has swept aside what was loved and venerated by our fathers. But the very fickleness of fashion inspires the hope that the degrading thrall of the music-hall will be short-lived even with the votaries of *la mode*, and that the National *Féis* will give such an impulse to the study of Irish music that the waves of enthusiasm will not only sweep the baptismal effluvia over the Irish race but overflow the Saxon borderland till England too has caught the inspiration of our grand old music. And if we believe some English historians, it will not be the first time that the Celt taught the Saxon an art higher than his own. Mr. Fergusson, the historian of architecture, thinks that "it is not too much to assert that without his intervention we should not have in modern times a church worthy of admiration or a statue we could look at without shame." And a more recent writer, a glorious Celt herself, Fiona Macleod, says that the inheritance of the Gael is "the beauty of the world, the pathos of life, the gloom, the fatalism, the spiritual glamour," and these qualities assuredly are of the very essence of poetry and song, of that music which appeals to the inmost soul. Let us heartily hope that the coming national *Féis* may produce such an awakening of what is worthiest in the old Erse music that every Irish heart may be aroused and gladdened and inspired.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

We reproduce, from the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, a portion of the report on the "Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland since the days of the Union," which has been prepared by a committee composed of Messrs. Sexton, Blake and Slatery, and which was submitted to the Royal Commission appointed to deal with the matter. It is a splendid retrospect of the essential features of the financial relations which have subsisted between these countries during a period of almost a century, as well as a striking and remarkable epoch marker in regard to the shameful manipulation of the financial affairs to the detriment of poor, weak Ireland. Contrary to all past custom, the report is couched in language both calm and convincing, and is a unique document in consequence of the masterful marshalling of facts and figures evinced by its able compilers. The report will be read in this New World by countless thousands of people regardless of nationality, and to all those who do not claim to be of Irish birth or extraction, and who have never taken the trouble to scan the pages of Irish history, it will serve to awaken in their minds and hearts a newer and more worthy opinion of our people and do much to remove the prejudice which has long existed in certain circles, and bring light to many minds obscured by error.

DESPITE the outbursts of eloquence of American orators, and the glowing periods of American newspaper writers, that the system of education in vogue in the United States is non-sectarian, we now

and again come across little paragraphs such as the following, taken from an American exchange, which serves to show the unrecurrent of opposition which is at work against Catholicism in that land of the free:

"Commencement exercises of the Pasadena High School were held on June 13, at the First Congregational Church, and the baccalaureate address was by the pastor, Rev. H. W. Lathe, who sermonized on 'What Religion Has to do with Education.' At Monrovia, Glendora, and other places, the public school closing exercises were held in Methodist churches, and in many other towns of the Southern part of the State the anomaly was repeated under the auspices of some other denomination. Evidently this is what is meant by 'non-sectarian' schools."

"At Riverside a spirited debate was occasioned by the sectarian character of the exercises. Father McCarthy, of St. Francis de Sales Church, presented in a public letter the insult which had been offered to the Catholic Church as well as the violation of the non-sectarian character of the public schools. He contended boldly that the public schools were non-sectarian and that bigotry should have no place in the exercises. Seeing the many signs of interference by the preachers we should like to know who are the enemies of the public schools?"

IRISH SOCIETIES

Meet to Appoint Delegates to the Dublin Convention but Arrive at No Decision—Meeting Adjourned to 23rd July.

At the invitation of the St. Patrick's Society, a meeting of the representatives of the various Irish societies of Montreal was held on Monday night in the St. Patrick's hall, McGill street. The following delegates were present: St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, Mr. Sharkey and John Wall; Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, Ald. T. Kinsella and D. O'Neill; St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, W. Walsh and J. Brady; Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association, Mr. A. Phelan and W. J. Hinchey; St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Ed. Quinn and H. P. Sullivan; St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, J. Lynch and J. Burns; Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, George Clarke and Denis Barry; No. 2, Mr. Lynch and Lawrence Breen; No. 3, B. Wall and Mr. Brogan; No. 4, H. Kearns and P. J. Tully. There were also in attendance about fifteen members of the St. Patrick's Society who were not delegates.

Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.L.A., called the meeting to order at 9 p.m., briefly stating the purpose of the gathering and the object of the great Irish National Convention to be held in Dublin early in September, to which it was proposed to send representatives from the Irish people of Canada's metropolis. The object of the Convention, which had its inception with His Grace Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, is to cement the Irish party together in a bond of unity, that the cause of the Old Land may in the future be fought in the British House of Commons with that unanimity of purpose and true effectiveness which marked the Irish campaign under the leadership of the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

After Dr. Guerin had been unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. M. A. Phelan secretary, the question arose as to the right of the gentlemen non-delegates present taking part in the discussion.

The delegates magnanimously decided that all present should be given a voice in the meeting.

Mr. W. D. Burns suggested that a mass meeting of the Irish citizens of this city should be convened to select delegates to the Dublin convention. However, the opinion prevailed that every Irishman should belong to some National society and that the common end in view, the selection of men to fitly represent Montreal in Dublin, could be attained more satisfactorily in their election by duly authorized delegates from the various National Societies and Associations.

There was considerable discussion, during which it developed that the majority of the delegates present had no definite instructions and no alternative but to report back to their societies.

Under these circumstances, it was ultimately decided, on motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Breen, that the meeting should adjourn until Thursday, July 23rd, when the delegates to the Irish National Convention will be regularly appointed.

PERSONAL.

Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, is in town, a guest at the Hall.

Fathers McCallen and Fahy, of St. Patrick's, have gone on their usual annual vacation.

Mr. P. J. Carroll, of the Traders' Bank, St. Mary's, Ont., is the guest of Mr. M. Charles Foley, No. 2 Durocher Street.

Mr. G. T. Fulford, of the well-known firm Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont., manufacturers of Pink Pills and other proprietary medicines, is registered at the Windsor.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CABINET OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, July 14.—This afternoon at three o'clock, before Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Hon. A. S. Hardy was sworn in as Prime Minister of Ontario in succession to Sir Oliver Mowat.

Mr. W. D. Balfour, Speaker in the Legislature, steps into the vacancy in the Cabinet, which is as follows:

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. J. M. Gibson.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. W. D. Balfour.
Provincial Treasurer—Hon. Richard Harcourt.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. John Dryden.
Minister of Education—Hon. G. W. Ross.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. Wm. Hart.
Minister without portfolio—Hon. Mr. Bronson.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The annual pilgrimage to Bodestown, to the grave of Ireland's great hero, Wolfe Tone, took place last week.

An exchange says that every luxury will be found in that paradise for the new woman, the Woman's Hotel, in New York.

The Cobden Club has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption within the British Isles of the principles of free trade.

The smoking car is the only open car in New York, and the fair ladies of that metropolis are pretty mad because they are not allowed to ride on it.

The wedding of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark has finally been fixed for July 2nd. The Queen will attend the ceremony.

Quebec is going to have an electric tramway system. It is to be hoped for the sake of the convenience of strangers that the route will include the Mountain Hill.

Candidates for the position of Inspector of Catholic Schools, under the administration of the Commissioners, will be examined at the Laval Normal School on August 26.

Sister Marie Chantel, a French nun, who had been Superior of the Sisters of the Hospice-Generale of Tours since 1869, has been made Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, a unique distinction for a woman.

The following despatch appeared in an evening paper:

Mr. Frank J. Hart, Montreal, has been gazetted by the Quebec Government as a member again of the Catholic School Board of that city.

The Catholic Journal of Memphis, Tenn., says:

"For the next few weeks the fellow who likes a paper without any politics in it would better patronize some good brand of fly paper."

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer and member of parliament for North Lambeth, who has been ill for several weeks with gastritis, suffered a relapse last week, and is now lying in a critical condition.

ALL honor to Congressman Bland for his noble answer and tender tribute to his wife. He reflects in the highest degree a true Democrat whose convictions are not enslaved by the ordinary and lowly exigencies of modern politics.

The "New Sunday" is the latest fad which certain ministers of the Gospel, in the ranks of our separated brethren, are now toying with, in order to banish what one of these faddists called "The idol to which so many human beings have been sacrificed."

That the movement to extend the franchise to women is gaining ground in England is evidenced by the fact that the petition for suffrage in 1867 numbered but 1493; on May 19, 1896, there were 257,000 names signed to a special appeal laid in Westminster Hall.

MR. LAURIER'S fondness for the advice of local premiers has given opportunity for promotion in two known provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick. That vacant portfolio of the "Interior" may give him another chance to make it three, and take in Manitoba.

THE movement to erect a statue in the Chelsea Public Library, England, to the memory of the Blessed Thomas More, is assuming definite shape. The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Lord Chief Justice and many others are among the leaders interested in the noble undertaking.

PREMIER-ELECT LAURIER now stands confronted with an opportunity, such as the one which Shakespeare described as occurring in every man's life. It remains to be seen if he can see the flood, and ride on it to victory, by maintaining the Liberal party in the cosy recesses of the Ministerial benches for a decade.

BISHOP POTTER has been acting as arbitrator in a wage dispute between an association of New York lithographing firms and their employees. His decision, just rendered, favors the employees at the essential points, which were the abolition of piece-work and the establishment of a minimum wage of \$18 a week, it being conceded, however, that less than \$18 shall be paid when it shall be established by a joint committee that the value of an artisan's work is less.

VERY REV. CANON O'HANLON presented the eighth volume of his "Lives of

Irish Saints" to Mr. Gladstone, and the latter sent a letter of acknowledgment, in which he says: "I thank you much for your kindness, and I sincerely hope that the Ireland of the future may emulate the Ireland of the distant past in all that belongs to national eminence, not least, therefore, in the production of character marked like those whom you commemorate by special nearness to the image of God."

It is always a pleasing task for us to announce the progress of one of our own nationalities. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a report of an interesting ceremony which took place at St. Ferdinand, Megantic Co. In it our correspondent pays a very high tribute to Miss O'Ryan, of Quebec, a very clever young artist who has just captured the gold medal for painting, at the Cooper Institute, New York, and who has recently painted a beautiful picture of St. Anthony of Padua for the Church at St. Ferdinand.

AN exchange says: A man has just died in New York because he gave his seat in a street car to a lady. The excessive heat and having to stand in a cramped position are supposed to have caused heart failure, and so this victim of gallantry will be a terrible warning to all those gentlemen who feel compelled to shield themselves behind their newspapers while the women hang to the straps.

THE latest crime with which the people of this Province are charged is an ignorance of the value and necessity of caring for the teeth. An exchange says:

It is not generally known to the public, but it is an indisputable fact, that in no part of the Dominion is there more neglect of the human teeth, and more ignorance of their functional importance, than in the country districts of the Province of Quebec.

It is a refreshing respite from the old cry of slavery to priestcraft.

THE Catholic Standard and Times, in referring to the Bland incident at the Chicago Convention, says:

We are glad to notice that the reported attempt of some politicians from Ohio to make capital out of the religion of Congressman Bland's wife and children has met with signal failure in the Chicago convention. The accused man denies the charge, but some one made it. We are not, of course, interested in the success of any aspirant to nomination for the Presidency, or in his fate at the polls, but we rejoice to find the A.P.A. scare at naught and the man against whom it was used propounding the soundest principles of Americanism or religious equality before the Constitution.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD

EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, member elect for Winnipeg, visited this city last week, and a reporter of an evening paper asked him during the course of an interview, if he was still of the opinion that the Manitoba school question should be settled by the local authority.

The answer was "Unquestionably." "And do you think it will be settled by such authority?"

"Well, we do not know what Mr. Laurier has to propose. It is possible that his plan might be acted upon. Mr. Greenway is willing to settle, but he is not willing to make such a settlement as would eliminate the national school principle. The constitutionality of this principle has been affirmed by the Privy Council, which sets forth that the new law is admirably constructed for the purpose in view, while it is admitted at the same time that in its operation it creates a grievance, for which a constitutional remedy can be found. It is possible that Mr. Greenway would accept as a basis of settlement the establishing of Catholic schools in those districts which a certain number of Roman Catholic children would be found—say, in Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie—giving them Catholic teachers, while at the same time keeping them under government inspection; or, as an alternative to the separate building, providing rooms for the Catholic children in which their religion could be taught. Such a settlement would also involve some modifications in the teaching of history all over the province, but this could be easily brought about. 'All history, you know,' said Mr. Macdonald, with an arch look, 'is not quite authentic. Sometimes it is more in the nature of a romance. Lord Macaulay, for instance, was a master of style, but it is conceded he made his facts bend to his prepossessions. It is literature, it is splendid; but it is more romance than anything else. Well, history could be agreed upon. There is no insuperable difficulty there. It is possible that if a general election had not been coming on, a settlement might have been effected upon some such lines. I do not blame Mr. Greenway that he remembered that this election was coming on, with possible favorable results to his party. At any rate, from what I know of the people, I am convinced that the great majority are in favor of national schools, while willing that there should be some reasonable compromise. The settlement should be local, but it must be understood that while Mr. Greenway is willing to make such settlement, he will not give up—and he is not called upon to give up—by the judgment—the national school principle."

EGGS IN THE ARTS.

Calico print works use 40,000,000 dozen eggs per year, wine clarifiers use 10,000,000 dozen, photographers and other industries use many millions, and these demands increase more rapidly than table demands.—Germantown Telegraph.

THE NEW MINISTRY

Sworn in on Monday—Bye-Elections Fixed for August—Greenway on His Way to Ottawa

The Laurier Administration took office on Monday. The portfolios have been allotted as follows:—

WILFRID LAURIER, Premier and President of the Council.
SIR OLIVER MOWAT, Minister of Justice.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
L. H. DAVIES, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

W. PATTERSON, Controller of Customs.
SIR HENRY JOLY DE LOTBINEIRE, Controller of Inland Revenue.

W. S. FIELDING, Minister of Finance.
W. MULLOCK, Postmaster-General.
DR. BORDEN, Minister of Militia.
J. I. TARTÉ, Minister of Public Works.
SYDNEY A. FISHER, Minister of Agriculture.

R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.
A. G. BLAIR, Minister of Railways and Canals.

Messrs. R. R. DOBELL, and C. A. GEORFRIER, Ministers without portfolios.

C. FITZPATRICK, Solicitor General. The portfolio of the Interior has not been allotted, but will, it is expected, be filled later on by a Western man, probably Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba. The name of Hon. David Mills does not appear among the list of successful competitors. He has been promised the very first vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. J. D. Edgar will be Speaker of the House of Commons, with Mr. L. P. Brodeur for Deputy Speaker, and Senator Pelletier will be the presiding officer of the Senate.

Parliament was formally prorogued till August 19th, when it will meet for the despatch of business. There will forthwith be bye-elections in the constituencies vacated by acceptance of office, and seats will be obtained for Mr. Paterson in Ontario, Mr. Blair in New Brunswick, Mr. Fielding in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Tarte in Quebec. Of the sixteen members of the new Administration fourteen will have seats in the House of Commons and two in the Senate. Five of the Laurier Cabinet are ex-Premiers of the Provinces. The representation by Provinces is as follows:—

Ontario—Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright, W. Patterson, W. Mullock, R. W. Scott—5.
Quebec—Wilfrid Laurier, J. Israel Tarte, Sir Henri Joly, C. A. Geoffrier, R. R. Dobell, Sydney Fitzpatrick—7.
Nova Scotia—W. S. Fielding and Dr. Borden—2.
New Brunswick—A. G. Blair, 1.
Prince Edward Island—L. H. Davies, 1.

The salaries part of the new administration commands a great deal of legal talent, and the average age of those who compose it is a little over 55 years, as the following will show.—W. Laurier, lawyer, 55 years of age; Sir Oliver Mowat, lawyer, 76; Sir Richard Cartwright, financier, 61; L. H. Davies, lawyer, 64; Wm. Patterson, biscuit manufacturer, 57; Sir Henry Joly, lawyer, 67; W. S. Fielding, journalist, 48; Wm. Mullock, lawyer, 53; Dr. Borden, physician, 49; J. I. Tarte, notary and journalist, 47; Sydney A. Fisher, gentleman farmer, 49; R. W. Scott, lawyer, 71; A. G. Blair, lawyer, 52; Charles Fitzpatrick, lawyer, 43.

There are five Catholics in the administration, Messrs. Laurier, Tarte, Geoffrier, Scott and Fitzpatrick. The allotment of portfolios by provinces is as follows:—
Ontario—Post Office, Justice, Trade and Commerce, State and Customs.
Quebec—Public Works, Privy Council, Inland Revenue and Agriculture.
Nova Scotia—Finance and Militia.
New Brunswick—Railways and Canals.
Prince Edward Island—Marine and Fisheries.

At a meeting of the Cabinet an Order-in-Council was passed appointing returning officers for the bye-elections of Ministers. The nominations will take place on the 30th of July and the elections a week later.

A despatch has been received from Winnipeg that Mr. Greenway quietly left for Ottawa on Saturday, and the knowledge creates a flutter in local political circles, as many appear to be of opinion that Mr. Greenway will be the Minister of Interior in the Laurier Cabinet.

The announcement of the appointment of the Hon. R. W. Scott, as Secretary of State, has seemingly awakened the ire of a number of our people in this city.

A prominent Irish Catholic, who is in the confidence of a number of these politicians, informed the TRUE WITNESS, yesterday afternoon, that there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing in the ranks of the Irish people who supported Laurier, because Mr. Scott was chosen to fill a Cabinet office in place of Mr. C. R. Devlin.

Another well known worker of the Reform party was heard to express his disapproval of the action of Mr. Laurier in choosing Mr. Devlin for the spirited manner in which he acted during the division on the Remedial Bill, whilst an old and experienced business man, who happened to join the party while the discussion was going on, said that it was a kind of parish politics to view the recent appointments that way. He said that the Hon. Mr. Scott, while not having the privilege of being born on the Old Sod, was nevertheless a staunch supporter of everything in connection with the prosperity of Ireland, and was a zealous and earnest Catholic, who would do full justice to the people he was specially chosen to represent in the new administration.

POPULATION OF WINNIPEG.

Dominion census returns of the city of Winnipeg, just completed, show a most gratifying increase in the population of the Capital of the Prairie Province. Statistician Johnson's staff have made totals which show that in the year of grace 1896 the population of Winnipeg

is 31,649, or an increase of 6010 since 1891. The population of Winnipeg in 1881 was 7985, in 1886 20,238, in 1891 25,639. If Winnipeg continues to increase as she has done during the ten years, it will not be long before she will be in the very front rank of Canadian cities. The result of the census for Manitoba will not be known for some days. The object in taking the census is for the readjustment of the Federal subsidy, as provided by statute. Manitoba will receive an increased subsidy of 80 cents per head on the basis of the recent enumeration.

honors in 1881. He then entered the Union College of Law of Chicago in 1883. While there he was recognized as a man of unusual ability. He was very popular, always ready to enter into an argument with any of his classmates, and as a debater he excelled. During his school course he was a student in the law office of Lyman Trumbull.

A MODERN VENDETTA.

A CURIOUS QUARREL BETWEEN THE FAMILIES OF TWO INDIANA FARMERS.

A singular vendetta exists between the families of two farmers living near Clear Creek, Ind. A few days ago Julia, the ten-year-old daughter of William Austin, stole some apples from the orchard of Henry Williams, hooking them with a stick through the fence which separated the two farms. Williams saw the act, and asked the child to come to the house, saying he would give her some apples. When he got her into his house he took her down stairs to the cellar and told her it was apple twigs that he was going to give her, and producing an old-fashioned birch he administered a whipping that sent the child howling back to her parents. Mrs. Austin was greatly enraged, but said nothing. She waited for her opportunity. Next day she saw Mary Williams, a girl of sixteen, passing, and invited her in. The instant she was inside the door Mr. and Mrs. Austin seized her. They bound her hand and foot and gagged her, and then with great deliberation inflicted a most painful whipping with a snake whip, and having released her, the girl returned to her parents smarting and bleeding. Austin and Williams now swear they will shoot each other at sight.

A TYRANNICAL LANDLORD.

The London correspondent of the Independent writes:—"Mr. Hayden has given notice of a question which reveals a most cruel instance of landlord tyranny which even Ireland can furnish, and at the same time a most extraordinary example of pluck and heroic perseverance on the part of a hunted ex-tenant and his family to act up to the advice of Barnell to the farmers to 'keep a firm grip of their holdings.' The landlord who will get this unenviable notoriety in the House is Mr. John C. Murphy, of Nons, and the unfortunate tenant is John Higgins, of Connemara, Lisacul, County Roscommon. Mr. Hayden's question sets out that Higgins, who was evicted for non-payment of a rack rent, retook possession of his home, and for this he was repeatedly imprisoned four times, his wife eight times, their son, aged fourteen, twice, and that recently the family, including a daughter of tender years, was served with no less than thirteen summonses, and still they hold the farm. Manifestly these Higginses are made of great stuff, and one such fighting family in each parish of Ireland would quickly settle the Irish land question.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DECORATION DAY IN KILKENNY.

On Sunday the graves of the men who died and dared for Ireland were decorated in a fitting manner by the Nationalists of Kilkenny. The combined committees of the Workingmen's Club and Confederation Club had charge of the arrangements, and in their patriotic haste nothing was left undone to make the celebration worthy of the occasion. The graves visited were those of men

3RD CLASS.—Eddie Prescott, prize, and medal for good conduct; Herbert McShane, prize, and medal for diligence and good conduct; Eddie Hailey, Willie Loye, James MacPherson, James Dodd and George Beatty received prizes and medals for good conduct; Eddie Whelan, John Ward, Thomas McCarthy, prizes.

4TH CLASS.—James Prendergast, James Golden, prizes and medals; Clarence Whelan, Eddie Gallagher, George MacPherson, James Delaney, Willie Richmond, Percy Gallagher, Mattie Wall, Eddie Wall, Thomas Scollard, Frank Duffy, John McGowan, Willie Brothers, Charlie McGowan, Willie Scollard, Montague McGowan, Thomas Hatch, Harry Gallagher, Willie McBrien, Willie Feeley, Eric Wren, Percy Ferguson, Willie Durkin, Peter Golden and Richard Ward, prizes.

The teachers and pupils owe much gratitude to Mr. P. S. Murphy for all the medals awarded, as well as for many other donations received during the year.

Mr. F. McCabe is also entitled to many thanks for his beautiful volume.

BRYAN NOMINATED

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

William J. Bryan, the young ex-member of the House from Nebraska, nominated for President by the Democrats, is now only 36 years old, a year older than the age required by the constitution for eligibility to the office. If elected, he will be the youngest President the White House has ever known.

His public record begins with the 52d Congress, when he was elected by a division in the ranks of his opponents in the year of the great reaction against the McKinley law. If he should become President, it would be the McKinley law and the policy of the Reed Congress which made him possible. Nothing else would have permitted the election of a Democrat in the 1st district of Nebraska in November of 1890.

"The young Cicero of the House," as he is called, was born in Salem, Missouri county, Ill., March 19, 1860. His early education was obtained in the public schools, which he attended until he was 15 years of age. In 1875 he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, and there prepared for Illinois College, from which he graduated with the highest

prominently identified with the Fenian movement in 1867. Wreaths were placed on the graves of John Hattigan, the foreman of the "Irish People"; Mr. John Kavanagh, and also on the grave of Charles J. Kickham, at Mullinahone.

PLACE OF PUNISHMENT.

At a recent meeting of a board of prison commissioners the following suggestions were made:—"That the prisoners in the jail be locked in their cells as much as possible, that their food be diminished in quantity and quality, and that a minister of the Gospel should be employed, or otherwise obtained, to hold frequent and protracted discourses in the jail; and all with a view of making the prison a place of punishment."—Green Bag.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Great JULY Cheap Sale OF WASH GOODS.

The Choicest Stock to Select From.

- 50 Patterns in Choice Dress Muslins, Broaden Muslins in all the latest colors, Organza Muslins, Pointed Muslins, Plain and Colored Spot Muslins, &c. Regular value of this lot 25c, 30c and 35c. Our July Cheap Sale Price for choice of our stock only. 15 cents per yard.
- 50 Pieces Fine Gingham in stripes of all colors, Fancy Checks and Tartan Plaids. This quality never sold less than 25c. Our July Cheap Sale Price only. 12 1/2 cents per yard.
- Handsome Dresden Capes, all the latest designs and colors, the finest French make, never sold less than 50c. Our July Cheap Sale Price only. 15 cents per yard.
- Fancy Dress Linens in stripes and fancy patterns, cheap at 25c. Our July Cheap Sale Price only. 10 and 12c per yard.
- French Printed Percales, full yard wide, fast colors, cheap at 25c. Our July Cheap Sale Price only. 15 cents per yard.
- 50 Yards Choice Crinkled Gingham, about 25 patterns, fast colors, all new colors and patterns. This lot worth 25c and 30c. Choose during our July Cheap Sale only. 6 1/2 cents per yard.
- 100 Yards Fine Colored Broaden Muslins, assorted bars and patterns, all new colors, all new designs. This quality cannot be bought less than 12 or 15c. Our July Cheap Sale Price only. 6 1/2 cents per yard.
- 50 Colored Satin Bonnets, the latest novelty, new designs, cheap at 25c. Our July Cheap Sale Price only. 12 1/2 cents per yard.
- 500 Yards White Dress Muslins, in lots of all sizes, staple and fine designs. Our July Cheap Sale Price from 12 cents per yard.
- 100 Embroidered Muslin Skirt Patterns, colors, Black, Edoles, and Gold. Regular price \$3.00, choice while they last at 50 cents per pattern.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 3833.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

Closes at 7 p.m. Open at 7 a.m.

THE SOUND OF THE HAMMER

Is heard from morn till night in our stores, as our packers are driving the nails home into package after package of our Fine Groceries, destined for

The Cruise, the Camp or the Home.

Many of our leading customers are now simmering by Mountain, Stream or Sea; still we have to keep feeding them while they are away. Then there is the great army of Montrealers compelled for one reason or another to remain at home during the dog days, and our delivery wagons are kept busy running from one end of the Island to the other delivering our Fine Goods, so that we have no reason to complain, and we are not grumbling at the state of business.

Fine goods tell the tale—honest, clean and appetizing. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

GOOD BEER.

The season is now on when there is no beverage as refreshing as a bottle of Good Beer.

BEADLESTON & WOERZ IMPERIAL BEER, In white glass Tivoli bottles. \$1.65 per dozen pints. \$15.00 per case of 10 dozen pints.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE LAGER, Quarts, \$2.50 per dozen. \$14.00 per case of 6 dozen quarts. Pints, \$1.50 per dozen. \$14.00 per case of 10 dozen pints.

IMPORTED GERMAN BEERS.

Dortmund Beer, Bremen Beer, Elberfeld Beer, From Three of the Leading German Breweries.

THE KAISER BEER—From the German Empire Brewery, Bremen. The Kaiser Beer, in cases containing 4 dozen quarts, \$2.50 per dozen, or \$9 per case of 4 dozen quarts. The Kaiser Beer, in cases containing 8 dozen pints, \$1.50 per dozen, or \$11 per case of 8 dozen pints.

THE PILSENER GERMAN BEER—From the Kupper Brewery, Elberfeld, Germany. Kupper's Pilsener Beer, in cases of 4 dozen quarts, \$2.50 per dozen, or \$9 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Kupper's Pilsener Beer, in cases of 6 dozen pints, \$1.50 per dozen, or \$3 per case of 6 dozen pints.

THE PHENIX DORTMUND BEER In pints only, 6 dozen cases. \$2 per dozen, or \$10.50 per case of 6 dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

Record of a Century

A Story of Injustice Towards Ireland.

BRITISH TAXES REMITTED; IRISH TAXES INCREASED.

The policy of remission was mainly applied, as a general rule, to taxes levied only in Great Britain. This method of utilizing the advantage gained by the cessation of war, had the effect, not only of lightening the charge upon Great Britain, but necessarily also of increasing the proportion of revenue raised from Ireland. Concurrently with the policy of reducing and remitting taxes imposed upon Great Britain alone, the policy of increasing Irish taxes to the point of equality with the rates levied in Great Britain, was steadily pursued from 1816, till the process was practically completed. Whilst 16 millions a year of purely British taxes were swept away, the Irish duties on tea and tobacco were quickly raised to the British rates; the stamp duties were next dealt with in like manner; and finally, when the depopulation of Ireland, consequent on the famine and the influence of the repeal of the Corn Laws on agriculture, was proceeding at a rate which unmistakably indicated the existence of extreme poverty, indeed the prevailing want of means of bare subsistence—at least £2,000,000 a year were added to the already excessive Irish burden by the imposition of the income tax in 1853, and the quadrupling of the spirit duty between 1853 and 1860. The effect upon a greatly reduced and ever diminishing population was to nearly double the rate per head of taxation in a decade.

CONDITIONS OF TREATY DISREGARDED.

And as, in 1816, the abolition of the proportional system, and the initiation of the system of equal taxes, were effected, without the investigation, required by the Treaty of Union, into the question whether the circumstances of the two countries admitted of indiscriminate taxation; so, likewise, during the period from 1816 to 1853, when the system of equal taxes was pressed against Ireland to the extreme limit, there never was any enquiry by Parliament whether "circumstances demanded," according to the further condition set out in the Treaty of Union, that Ireland should be granted "particular exemptions or abatements." The provisions of the Union which bore heavily upon Ireland have been carried into full effect, and those stipulations which, if they had been observed, might have afforded her protection, have been either directly broken or ignored.

BRITISH TAXES NOT IMPOSED IN IRELAND.

The taxes still imposed in Great Britain only, now yield about 4 millions a year. If they were also imposed in Ireland, the produce of them would not exceed one-sixth of a million, and the levy might diminish the yield under other heads of the revenue. The existence of these few minor British taxes is sometimes cited as evidence that Ireland is allowed an advantage, but whilst the fact that they do not exist bears upon the right of Ireland, under the Treaty of Union, to "such particular exemptions and abatements" from British taxes "as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand," the amount in question, so far as concerns Ireland, is so trifling, in comparison with the amount in excess of her capacity, at present extracted from her by the system of "equal taxes," that it does not appreciably affect the equity of the case. If the remaining purely British taxes were extended to Ireland, the amount of excessive taxation is already so great, that such an addition would scarcely perceptibly increase it.

EFFECT OF REMISSION OF TAXES ON BRITISH PROSPERITY.

The policy of remission was directed, from the outset, not only to the special advantage of the British, as distinguished from the Irish taxpayer, but also to the particular benefit of British industry and trade; and when the development of industries in Great Britain, and the accompanying great increase of population, had arrived at such a point that it appeared to be desirable to obtain from abroad, at the cheapest possible prices, raw material for British manufactures, and food for the rapidly multiplying masses of the industrial population, a few years sufficed for Parliament to abolish all taxation on raw material, and to reduce and eventually remit taxation on the import of corn, live stock, meat, and almost all important articles of food. The imposition of heavy taxes, in the previous generation, to prosecute to its close the war with France, had laid the foundation of the industrial and commercial pre-eminence of Great Britain. The remission of taxes on raw material and food now gave a powerful impulse to that latest and most remarkable development of the prosperity of Great Britain, which is proved by the marvellous increase of capital, income and wages within the last 40 years.

CONTRARY EFFECT IN IRELAND.

But the policy which so signally benefited Great Britain inflicted upon Ireland a loss of the greatest magnitude, the effects of which continue to be felt. The French war had imposed upon Ireland, in proportion to her means, a heavier burden than on Great Britain; it had not brought to Ireland, as it had to Great Britain, any indirect advantage. On the contrary, the period witnessed a decline of manufacturing industry in Ireland as remarkable as its development of the sister country. The consequence of the scale of war expenditure was that Ireland was deprived of the Treaty rights of proportional taxation and periodical revision. When the war had come to an end, not only was Ireland inequity excluded from relief by the continued imposition of the war scale of taxation (and its subsequent increase), but the remissions granted to Great Britain were skillfully so devised as, while they relieved the British taxpayer, to secure a vast increase of British manufactures.

a great extension of British trade, higher profits for capital, larger wages for labour, and cheaper food for the industrial masses.

DIMINUTION OF INCOME AND POPULATION

The Irish taxpayer was not relieved, but burdened more and more. Ireland had no manufactures to be fostered by remission of the taxes on raw materials. Her income consisted, as it now does, and probably always will, substantially of the profits derived from the sale of that part of her agricultural and pastoral produce not reserved for home consumption. To a population mainly agricultural—regarded as consumers—the remission of taxes on imported food was of infinitely less importance than to an industrial community. Regarded as producers, their main source of income was the British market for Irish grain and live stock. The repeal of the Corn Laws destroyed the market for rich grain in Great Britain. The remission of taxes on the import of live stock reduced the advantage which Ireland had previously possessed, but did not destroy the market. Immediately consequent upon these great economical changes, the export of grain from Ireland ceased; land was thrown out of cultivation, tillage gave way to pasture; employment diminished to such an extent that a large part of the population could no longer earn the necessaries of life; emigration became the sole resource; and in 50 years this emigration from Ireland has reduced the population of the country by one-half and reducing also, to some such extent, the amount of labor employed in production, has vastly diminished the taxable capacity of the country, more particularly its capacity to yield revenue under a system of taxes which, being imposed upon consumption, are levied, in effect, on population.

New Taxation.

NEW TAXATION CONSEQUENT UPON REMISSIONS.

The full development of the policy of remission of taxes on food and the raw materials of manufacture, which had conferred incalculable advantage on Great Britain, but inflicted irreparable damage on the staple industry—almost the sole industry—of Ireland, rendered it necessary that the revenue surrendered by the State should be made good from other sources of taxation. It might have been expected that Great Britain, which had profited so vastly by remission, would furnish out of her gains the percentage required to refill the public purse, and that Ireland, recovering from the famine, impoverished by the new economic conditions which the policy of remission had directly produced, engaged in an absolute struggle for life, and, throughout the ordeal, taxed upon the new scale, which had remained unabated since the period of the quota, at least would not be called upon to pay for a policy disastrous to her interests, as if it had brought her some advantage.

EXCESSIVE PRESSURE OF NEW TAXES ON IRELAND.

But since 1853, the income tax (then declared to be temporary, and only for a brief time), has been levied upon Ireland; and between 1853 and 1860, the quadrupling of the spirit duty singled out a commodity of specially Irish manufacture and consumption, and imposed upon it a rate of taxation several times as heavy as that applied to beer, the commodity most nearly corresponding to it in the consumption of Great Britain. The selection of the spirit duty for this purpose has put Ireland under a particular contribution of proportionately double the amount of the contribution for beer in Great Britain; also double the proportional rate of the whole contribution of Ireland to the Imperial revenue, excessive as that rate is shown to be. This discloses one of the most remarkable results of the system of "equal taxes." The imposition of income tax and the quadrupling of the spirit duties increased the Irish revenue by above two millions a year; this increase is levied still; and consequently the present taxation of Ireland is equal to the amount imposed on a larger population, with more varied resources, under the pressure of the great war with France, together with 2 millions a year imposed towards making good the loss caused by remission of taxes, which benefited British industry and trade even more than they injured Ireland.

Ireland Made Subservient.

Mr. Pitt, in his famous speech of 1785, declared that Ireland had been "made completely subservient to the interest and opulence of Great Britain," and he added the comment that such a system, "however necessary it might be to the partial benefit of districts in Britain, promoted not the real prosperity and strength of the Empire." When that speech was delivered the taxation of Ireland, under her domestic Legislature, was a very small fraction, certainly not one-fiftieth, of her income; it was only a small part of even her surplus income; it was scarcely more than one-twentieth of the taxation of Great Britain; and much less than one-twentieth was the proportion between the respective expenditures. Now, after a century, the taxation of Ireland under the Imperial Parliament amounts to seven or eight times the former sum; it is about one-tenth of Ireland's income; it consumes one-half her surplus; whilst Great Britain, of her income, pays only one-twentieth, and of her surplus, not one-tenth. The British consumer, whose taxable capacity has multiplied since the Union, pays just half as much in taxes on the average as he did after the close of the great war, on a footing of peace expenditure. The Irish consumer, whose taxable capacity has certainly been shrinking since the famine now pays "the average about double what he paid, even when the great war put so intense a pressure upon taxation.

IRELAND MADE SUBSERVIENT TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

This is the result of the withdrawal from Ireland, upon an unfounded plea, of even the scanty measure of protection guaranteed by the Treaty of Union. It is the consequence of the rigid application of the fallacious doctrine of "equal rates of taxes" to Great Britain and Ireland, on the amazing assumption that taxable capacity is the same

in Great Britain, unquestionably the wealthiest country in the world, and in Ireland, probably the poorest. Ireland is still, in the language of Mr. Pitt, "made completely subservient to the interest and opulence of Great Britain," and it remains quite as true in 1896 as it was in 1785, that such a policy, however expedient it may be deemed for the partial benefit of the districts in Britain, or for the benefit of Britain as a whole, cannot eventually promote the real prosperity and strength of the British Empire.

Irish Taxation—Excess Since 1861.

EXCESS OF IRISH TAXATION SINCE THE UNION.

Having regard to the relative taxable capacity of Ireland (1) at the period of the Union, and (2) at the present time; also to the continual increase of British population and more rapid multiplication of British wealth contrasted with the decline of Irish manufacture and trade after the Union, and the great reduction of Irish population and agricultural income since the famine. It does not appear that Ireland's fair proportion of Imperial revenue levied since the Union amounted to more at the utmost than an average of 3 millions per annum, or a total up to 1894 of about 280 millions. The revenue actually raised in Ireland during the period of the separate exchequers and "contributed" by Ireland from 1816 to 1894 (according to Treasury computations) has amounted to about 570 millions, or an average approximately of 6 millions a year.

Treasury Computations of Irish Revenue

IRISH REVENUE AS COLLECTED AND AS "CONTRIBUTED."

For the purpose of this report use has been made of the Treasury computations, made with the object of correcting the amounts of revenue collected in Ireland, so as to afford an estimate of the amounts which, according to the Treasury view, have been "contributed by Ireland." The difference between "revenue collected" and "revenue contributed" is substantially the difference between the amount of duties on commodities collected in Ireland without regard to the place of their consumption and the amount of such duties on commodities consumed in Ireland without regard to the place of collection of the duty. Till the unification of the Customs in 1824 there was no occasion for adjustment, and taking the whole period since the gross amount of Irish revenue is not materially affected, because down to 1870 additions, very large at the beginning, and gradually diminishing to zero, have been made to the revenue as collected, whilst since 1870 deductions have been made increasing rapidly in amount; and the total of the additions in the earlier period is nearly balanced by the total of the deductions in the later.

GREAT DIMINUTION OF CURRENT IRISH REVENUE BY TREASURY ADJUSTMENTS.

But in relation to the present time, and still more in relation to the future, this question of adjustment becomes of the first importance, for the annual deduction made by the Treasury from Irish revenue, amounting in 1870 to £100,000, now exceeds 2 millions. The revenue collected in Ireland in the year 1894-5 was 93 millions; the revenue "contributed" by Ireland according to the Treasury was only 71 millions. The great bulk of this difference is attributed to the amount of excise duty paid in Ireland on spirits consumed in Great Britain, and it is stated that accuracy in the apportionment of the proceeds of this duty is assured by the permit system. Errors of great magnitude, however, have been discovered twice in recent years. The only other commodity subject to the permit system is unmanufactured tobacco. The estimate for manufactured tobacco has been made in three methods, presenting widely different results; and that now put forward rests upon answers given by some manufacturers to questions addressed to them by Inland Revenue Department. For all the other taxed commodities the Treasury estimate of what Ireland pays in, virtue of her actual consumption is either founded on population simply or on statistics obtained from carriers several years ago, and covering only a period of four months. No systematic inquiry into this question of the difference between "collected" and "contributed" Irish revenue was attempted by the Commission. It would have delayed indefinitely the main investigation, and could only have been conducted through the agency of a staff of experts with access to various records and accounts. The Treasury estimates and statements in reference to them are given in Sir Edward Hamilton's Memorandum and other papers contained in the Appendices, but no opinion can be offered upon these calculations without a detailed inquiry; and it is evident that statistics for one period of four months applied to several years, conjectures founded on population, and processes shown to be liable to great error, cannot be relied upon in determining any issue of practical importance affected by the actual gross amount of the annual revenue of Ireland.

It must be observed in this connection that Mr. Gladstone, in moving the Irish Government Bill in 1886, declared it would be equitable and just, considering past relations, to give credit to Ireland for the total amount of her revenue as collected. This total is now reduced, as has been stated, by about two millions a year, the difference between collected and contributed revenue according to the Treasury. The past relations, alluded to by Mr. Gladstone, appear to have subjected Ireland since the Legislative Union to a burden of three millions a year, an average excess of the amount which would have been her fair proportion according to the measure of the relative capacity of Ireland and Great Britain.

PERFECT WISDOM

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds up the true foundation—pure blood. HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

LUBY'S

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP, KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL, IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR, RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING, IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET, IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR, DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.

R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

The Pope and the Sailors.

Reports from Rome inform us that during the first week of June the British Naval Squadron on the Mediterranean station put into the port of Civita Vecchia, which, in former times used to be the naval port of Rome. About a thousand of the officers and men of the squadron got "shore leave" for three days, and during that period the streets of Rome were crowded with sailors wearing the British uniform. Some few hundred of these—nearly all Irish—officers and men—expressed their desire to see the Pope, and manifest their respect and regard for the Head of the Church. The Holy Father willingly acceded to the request, and considerably consented to admit them to the Mass he celebrated on Sunday, June 14. In order to afford them an opportunity of seeing him, he celebrated Mass in the Sistine Chapel at 8 in the morning. Six hundred sailors, of whom 400 were Catholics, were admitted to his Mass. They were accompanied by a large number of officers. A special train conveyed them from Civita Vecchia to Rome on Sunday morning early. There were some fifty officers along, the whole being under command of Captain Grant. On arrival at the Trastevere railway station in Rome, they were received by a deputation of the Roman Committee, which, under the presidency of Monsignor Stonor, had organized the affair. Coffee was served out to the men, and they then set out for the Bronze Gate. Here the Swiss Guard were on duty and presented arms, the British sailors saluting in response. The front places in the Sistine Chapel were reserved for the British officers, and behind them was an array of benches for the men. The galleries at the back were filled with spectators. Near the altar were the English prelate, Monsignor Stonor, O'Callaghan, and Stanley, and the Rectors of the English, Scotch and Irish colleges.

The Pope entered the chapel at twenty minutes past eight, borne on the Sedia Gestatoria, from which, with uplifted hand, he gave his blessing to the kneeling congregation. His Holiness, who looked wonderfully well in health, then knelt at the Faldistoria while Mass was being celebrated by Mgr. Mazzolini. When the service was over the Pope seated himself on a chair in front of the altar and held a reception, all the officers in turn being presented to His Holiness, and also the daughter of the British Admiral, Miss Seymour. His Holiness, rising, then pronounced in strong voice the Apostolic Benediction. The Pontiff afterwards entered the Sedia Gestatoria prior to leaving the chapel. Thereupon ensued a most striking scene. The whole congregation rose and broke forth into prolonged cheers.

HOT WEATHER COMFORT AND HEALTH.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Life Happy and Enjoyable.

The hurry, worry, bustle and excitement of modern life in business circles and society, is producing untold misery in our midst. We see the results in nervousness, prostration, insomnia, mental depression and dyspepsia. These troubles are developed to an alarming extent during the intolerable heat of summer. It is then that thousands are thrown on beds of sickness and suffering. For the benefit of such as are now suffering, we confidently recommend Paine's Celery Compound as an unailing and sure health-giver. It strengthens the nervous system, quickly purifies the blood, and gives that sweet and regular sleep that conduces to permanent health. When dyspepsia is the bane of life, Paine's Celery Compound strengthens the stomach, and acts as a tonic and stimulant to all the organs of digestion. The great medicine gives clearness of brain and intellect; it gives that vim, snap and energy of disposition that is required in the workshop, office, countinghouse, and in the home circle. It makes the weak strong, by bracing up unstrung nerves, building up flesh, bone and muscle. When Paine's Celery Compound is used in summer, every trace of disease is banished, and every prevailing pestilence and plague is avoided.

DO YOU DYE COTTON AND MIXED GOODS?

The only household dyes that make perfect, bright and unfading colors in dyeing Cottons and Mixed Goods, are the Diamond Dyes. These popular dyes give colors that will not wash out with soap or fade in sunlight. Many of the "Diamond" Cotton dyes are patented, and cannot possibly be used by other dye manufacturers, so if you want satisfactory dyes for Cotton goods of any kind, or for any description of Mixed or Union goods, be sure to ask for the Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods. Refuse all cheap and worthless imitations.

AN OLD STORY.

The following schedule of misfortune was found in the victim's boot:—I married a widow who had a grown up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterwards my wife had a son—he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, i. e., my step-daughter, had also a son; he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at once. And as the father, I was my own grandfather. I could not stand it any longer.

The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$1 to \$5000. Tickets 25 cts. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000. Tickets 10 cents.

VERDI'S GENEROSITY.

Verdi, the Italian composer, has made more money than many votaries of the divine art of music, but he has disposed of his gold in a noble and generous manner, which ought to put to shame the miserly wretches whose only joy is to gloat over their treasure. These curmudgeons look at their amassed coins and feel an intense gratification in cyphering up their store. Their narrow hearts have no capacity for expansion. The bitter pang they can experience is to notice or anticipate any diminution in their gains. They begrudge to let those who help to make them wealthy have any share in their acquisition, and yet a day comes and they die unlamented, and their riches go to furnish empty memorials or some spendthrift successor with the means to squander it on foolish living. Now, the Italian has gone on another tack. He has left £100,000 to the founding of a house of repose for aged and destitute musicians and the operatic librettists in Milan. More, he has promised three times the amount, £300,000, for the completion and endowment of the institution, and to the same pious object the residue of his estate will be devoted, after the death of Madame Verdi, should she survive him. Thus he is sure of being affectionately remembered by his countrymen, who will have the compiler of sweet sounds recalled to them by other reminders than his music.

MANNERISM IN SPEECH.

There are little mannerisms of speech which belong to certain parts of the country, and are caught up unconsciously by young people, so that when they go away from home those who meet them have little difficulty in deciding from what point they started. For instance, of a young girl drops her final 'g', and says 'mornin', evenin', greetin', meetin', comin', and goin', I know where she comes from. I have visited in a place or two where the sweet-voiced people nearly all cut off their final 'g'. And if she rolls her 'r's, and says the words that have 'r' in them with a burr, I recall a journey I made one summer, and I remember numbers of nice girls who all paid the compliment of twisting it lovingly around their tongues as they used it. A girl who says down for down and caw for cow labels hers if as plainly as if she labeled a trunk, and so does a girl whose vowel sounds are all matters of conscience to that degree that she speaks as if she were mentally spelling her words.—Harper's Weekly.

What is the article that removes dandruff, keeps the scalp cool, clean, and pure, changes grey hair to its original color and gives all kinds of hair a charming gloss and brightness? Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer it is now confessed is the great remedy. Try it and prove it. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts. for a large bottle.

The following schedule of misfortune was found in the victim's boot:—I married a widow who had a grown up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterwards my wife had a son—he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, i. e., my step-daughter, had also a son; he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at once. And as the father, I was my own grandfather. I could not stand it any longer.

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A SON IN THE PENITENTIARY.

[From the Washington Star.]
"Epigrammatic sentences are interesting, but there is such a thing as being too strongly epigrammatic," said R. F. Barnett of Louisville. "I was going into Louisville from Memphis. On the train was a white-haired old lady, with whom chance drew me into conversation. We became quite friendly, and she told me that she was going to visit her son, whom she had not seen for two or three years. He had written a few weeks before, asking her to visit him at Louisville, naming a certain hotel. She arranged her affairs as quickly as possible and went. At the station she was greatly disappointed not to meet her son, and I accompanied her to the hotel. The clerk had not seen him, but gave me a letter for the lady. As soon as she read the first line she fainted, and I hurriedly sent for a physician, picking up the letter. The first paragraph was:—'My Dear Mother,—I am now in the penitentiary.' I was shocked, but read further. The next paragraph said:—'I have a good position with the contractors, and it is impossible to get away. Come on to Frankfort. I have already rented a house for us to live in.' It took us three hours to bring the mother to consciousness."

In Holland more women than men die of popplexy.
India has 131,600 lepers; the Sandwich Islands, 1,800.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN
PAIN-KILLER
KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT
Family Medicine of the Age.
Taken Internally, It Cures
Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures
Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—Solely owing to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its tangible effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Glenmont Dispensary.

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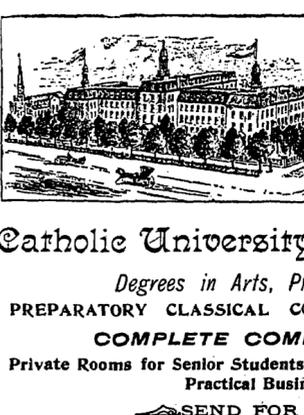
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SEND FOR CALENDAR.



FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

WOMEN AND LIFE INSURANCE.

"Women seem to have a rooted dislike to insuring their lives." This was the assertion of one of a new firm of women "insurance brokers," to a Philadelphia Times writer, who have established themselves in the hope of educating the sex to the demands of modern civilization in this respect.

"Why will not women insure?" "If it is a married woman she will say: 'Why should I pay money for another woman to enjoy after I am gone?'"

"There, again, the single women has plenty of reason for refusing to insure, and most of them valid. She says that she cannot afford to, for one thing; then she will ask why she should insure her life and pay out money annually, when she has no children to enjoy the money she may leave."

"Yes; but they go to men to do it. I suppose there must be about \$2,000,000 invested by the rich women in life insurance policies. Your rich woman knows the value of insurance, and she does not hesitate to take any means to add to her wealth, even if she must die to do it."

THE BABY'S CRY.

The meaning of the cry of the baby is a study which will be taken up by some young physicians who will make a specialty of children's diseases.

"Mothers can aid immeasurably, if they will," said one of the young doctors. "I was called in the other day by a mother to prescribe for 'something dreadful' that she was convinced her child was suffering from, and found it to be too warm clothing and so only discomfort. In the nurse's eyes, the only remedy for any indicated discomfort on the part of a child is the bottle."

"It is the nurse or the mother, whichever is the constant caretaker of an infant, who can learn if she will to distinguish the little shades of meaning in a young child's cry."

"This mother found that the little wail of agony rung in her ears, too, for when several years after, another child suffered from the same disease, its first cry, quickly identified by the unforgetting mother, sent a hurry call to the physician's office."

PERFECTION IN HATRED.

The Albany Argus tells of a woman whose hatred for men was so intense that she refused to accept a legacy left her by a male relative.

STRANGE SOURCE OF NERVOUS MALADIES.

A somewhat heroic French scientist is credited with having boldly declared that a large number of nervous maladies from which girls at the present day suffer are to be attributed to playing the piano.

disorders, while those who do not begin till later there are only 100 per 1000 among those who have never worked it; the violin is also proved to be equally injurious. The remedy suggested is that children should not be permitted to study either instrument before the age of 16, at least, or in case of delicate constitutions, not till a still later age.

THE JULY BABIES.

The man born in July is bold, and of strong mind. He will be eloquent, and if he studies music or literature will make himself a great name. Hasty, proud, abusive, miserly; these will be his defects. He will have a fair number of friends, and will betray them, but his many transactions will enable him to form new acquaintances. He will live to be ninety-four.

The woman born in July will be very beautiful, courageous and virtuous. She will be pleasant in her manner of speaking, and will frequently resort to fibbing. She will be irritable, loved, and sought after. She will also be rich and amiable. She will go to various countries, where she will be adored by the young men. Her husband will be young but unfaithful. She will live to be seventy-seven. These are the true and credible fortunes of July babies.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

Constantly the statement is made that New York society women "make up" their faces for dinners and balls as carefully as actresses do. Mrs. John Sherwood's remark on this point is interesting. "I know of but two women moving in the best society," she said in an interview once, "who use rouge. Cosmetics are abhorred by those who observe form, and are detested in every shape. The object of those who aspire to wield power among the upper ten thousand is to accentuate the difference between themselves and the questionably just as far as possible, and the truly highbred woman would sooner look positively ugly than have any doubts raised as to the genuineness of her skin, lip tints, or sheen of hair."

A missionary at Uganda, referring to the women recently sent out to that post by the Church Missionary Society, says: "Their arrival caused great joy to the natives, especially to the women, and no small amount of comment. The waists of the English ladies attracted great attention. The natives instantly gave the ladies the name of 'slender-middled.' The king asked various cool questions—how old they were, etc., and they told him. He then said, on noticing their ample sleeves, that they must put all their food up their sleeves, as it evidently did not go inside."

The report that the Grecian waist measure is coming into fashion will be received with great delight, no doubt, by the energetic advocates of dress reform, and the fact that Parisian dress makers are going to adopt the generous waist proportions of the Venus of Milo and Diana as the correct standard of size certainly gives an encouraging prospect for their cause as well as a promised cure for red noses and contracted chests.

If a half ounce of orris root is broken into small pieces and placed into a bottle with two ounces of alcohol, and a few drops then be placed on a handkerchief, it will give the odor of the fresh violet. The mixture should be tightly corked and allowed to stand several days, being shaken before using.

THE FACE IN THE MIRROR.

The incident embodied in the following lines is said to have led to the religious vocation of one of the first and most devoted Mothers of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in France.

The brilliant ball is over, The guests and minstrels gone— Within her own fair bower, The maiden stands alone.

Her robe of satin trailing, Resplendent in the light; The golden curls half veiling, The lovely face from sight.

She stands,—(fresh roses falling From sparkling porte bouquet), With downcast eyes, recalling The dance and banquet gay.

Then draws the night-lamp nearer, Little high her jewelled arms, And in the shining mirror, Begins to view her charms.

O strange, mysterious image! She sees,—what sees she there? Her own sweet, rosy visage, Bright eyes, and sunny hair?

Ah, no! the glass before her Grows dim, as if with tears, And from its depths (O horror!) A bleeding face appears!

A face divinely tender, Whose brow a crown adorns; Not rich with gilded splendor, But rough with cruel thorns!

The temples bruised and bleeding, The sad and hollow eyes, The white lips mutely pleading, Before her, shuddering rise!

"Oh! pardon, Jesus, pardon!" She weeping kneels to say; And ruds her glittering garments, And casts her gems away.

"O bleeding Face! this favor Shall not in vain be shown; Henceforth my heart, sweet Saviour, Is Thine and Thine alone!"

E. C. D., in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

SERVANT GIRLS IN AUSTRALIA.

Some revolutionary suggestions in regard to domestic servants, says Pearson's Weekly, are being discussed in Australia. It is proposed to call them "household employes." They will eat in the dining room, either with the family or by themselves. They will be at the beck and call of the mistress. There will be two shifts of employes, one to work from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., and the other from 2 p.m. to 8 or 9 p.m., so that

Best for Wash Day For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best USE SURPRISE SOAP Best for Every Day For every use about the house Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself.

they may have the afternoons and evenings off every alternate week. It is believed that the expenses of the household would not be increased by adopting this step, as domestic service under this new condition of affairs would be rendered so attractive that servants would be obtainable at half the present wages, and sweating in factories would be largely diminished by reducing the number of applicants.

THE LATE M. JULES SIMON.

[Catholic Times.] Very few, even among the most sanguine Catholics, had the courage to believe it possible that when M. Jules Simon departed this life his body would be carried into a Paris church, and the Bishops, Cabinet Ministers, ambassadors, and representatives of public bodies, together with many other persons of note, would be gathered together there around a towering catafalque ablaze with tapers while Mass was being said for the repose of his soul. M. Jules Simon had stood for so many years outside the pale of Christianity, and appeared so firmly fixed in his "philosophy," that according to human reasoning it seemed almost certain that he would die consistently with the ideas and opinions which he had professed during the greater part of his life.

A man who has lived as Jules Simon did, in the full light of publicity, cannot die privately—the public may be said to be present at his last moments. He feels that the stare of the world is fixed upon him, and that its ears are open to all his words. All that is human in him urges him to die so that those who have admired him hitherto may continue to admire him after he is gone. To break away at last from the reasoning which has been intimately associated with his life and work seems a terrible wrench. Moreover, if he does this, he is well aware that it will be said that his intellect failed as he grew weaker in body, and the pride of mind revolts at such a supposition. And yet those who noted for the last ten years or more the increasingly Christian and Catholic tone of Jules Simon's writings ought not, perhaps, to have felt such surprise when they heard that he had asked for the last Sacraments, and had returned to the faith in which he was educated. At no time was he an atheist or an adversary of religion. He believed in a personal God to Whom all men are responsible, and in the immortality of the soul. But early in life he fell under the influence of St. Simonism, which regards all religious doctrines and dogmas, however useful they may be for the purpose of discipline, as human inventions. Nevertheless, the strong spirituality of the man became more evident as he grew older, and of late years, while discussing questions affecting Catholic interests, his arguments and manner of expressing himself were such that persons not familiar with his past life and real opinions would not have suspected that he was anything else but a fervent Catholic. He was the most powerful advocate whom the Catholics had in the Senate during the great debates on anti-religious measures in the 'eighties.

He was a generous and eloquent champion of the persecuted religious Orders, and he brought all his talent to bear in opposing the separation of elementary education and religion. He was an adversary of M. Naquet's Divorce Bill, which, however, became law. In short, the services which he rendered to the cause of religion and the Church make a long and brilliant list. As a writer in a Catholic paper here expresses it:—"God owed to this soul, that loved liberty and was ever seeking for truth, the sublime reward of eternal light at his supreme hour. Our two last great men celebrated, the one in science, the other in philosophy—Pasteur and Simon—died Christians full of faith in the God of goodness and mercy." The fact that Jules Simon died completely reconciled to the Catholic faith could not fail to have a great influence in France, where people are swayed by example more readily perhaps than elsewhere. It was the philosophical writer and moralist both deep and brilliant no less than the Republican statesman of unassailable probity that the Government honored with a National funeral. Not since G. uod's body was carried there had there been such an imposing funeral at the Madeleine. The man who had died almost poor, writing past eighty years of age to live no less than when he was thirty or forty years younger, drew around his coffin all that is most representative in Paris of the intellectual and governing forces of the world. The Mass was celebrated by the Curé of the Madeleine, the Abbé Hertzog—the same who administered the last sacraments to Jules Simon.

COAL DEPOSITS

SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN ALGOMA. Toronto, July 10.—A short time ago Prof. Mickle, of the Toronto School of Science, went to the Algoma District, being sent there by a syndicate to investigate rumors that there was coal in the Algoma District. His labors are now

A COMFORT SOMETIMES.

When health is far gone in Consumption, then sometime only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health.

HEARTLESS GIRL.

"Proud beauty," said he, striking an attitude he had learned by constant attendance at the 10, 20, 30 drama—"proud beauty, I go from here to the river, where I shall end my sorrows by jumping in."

nearly at an end, and as a result, an extensive coal deposit has been discovered which will materially affect not only the district in which it is located, but also the whole country. The discovery of coal in Algoma means the utilization of the iron in the district, which now can be worked to advantage, whereas it was formerly difficult to make profitable use of the iron resources of the district while coal had to be imported from a distance. Prof. Mickle's work has been thorough and exact, and there is no doubt but that he has made a valuable discovery. The exact location of the mines cannot be definitely stated at present, but it may be said that the coal district is situated within 30 miles of Sudbury and at a convenient distance from the line of the Canadian Pacific. The quality of the coal is described as fair class; of a nature well suited for the requirements of the iron industry, which may now be expected to boom in Algoma. The coal deposit covers a rather extensive region and there is no reason for doubting but that it will prove very abundant. The syndicate for which Prof. Mickle has been conducting his investigation is composed of well-known gentlemen residing in Toronto, Ottawa, Buffalo and Sudbury. The discovery is regarded by those who know about it as being one of the most important of many years. Further information regarding the matter is expected to reach the city in a day or two. For the present the gentlemen composing the syndicate do not care that their names should be made public.

A FEAT OF PENMANSHIP.

MORE THAN 7000 WORDS ON ONE POSTAL CARD.

[San Francisco Bulletin.] Walter D. Wellman, a bookkeeper in the employ of Anspacher Bros., the commission merchants, has performed the remarkable feat of writing in long hand 7068 words on an ordinary postal card. About two months ago M. C. F. Grincourt, a Frenchman, succeeded in writing 5474 words in French on a postal card. Mr. Grincourt's feat made a great sensation, and his postal card was for a long time on exhibition at the Examiner office. An account given in the columns of the Examiner represented this as the finest and closest writing ever accomplished.

But Mr. Wellman has far excelled the Frenchman, not only in the number of words he has succeeded in getting upon the postal card, but in the length of the words he used also. M. Grincourt copied a portion of one of Victor Hugo's novels, in which the words were notoriously short. Mr. Wellman copied eight columns of the Bulletin, selected from three distinct articles, so that he could not be accused of copying from one writer whose vocabulary consisted chiefly of short words. There were 110 lines on M. Grincourt's postal card, and 154 on Mr. Wellman's.

Mr. Wellman also asserts that he had plenty of room to spare and could easily have gotten in 8,500 words. He worked on it for fifteen days at odd moments, when he could escape from his business duties. He says he could have accomplished it in six hours of steady work. He wrote it at the pace of fifty words a minute, while his pace in writing the ordinary size is from thirty-five to forty a minute.

The postal card can easily be read with a glass, and a person with a good eye can read it without the help of a glass. A fellow-clerk of Mr. Wellman easily read the postal with his naked eye, but begged off from all postals being written in this fashion.

The 7068 words are written with an ordinary steel pen in violet ink. The ink is a mere matter of chance, and has nothing to do with the fineness of the work.

Mr. Wellman has never done any work of this kind before. His only practice was in writing the Lord's Prayer. Without the slightest difficulty he accomplished the feat of writing these seventy-two words in a space no larger than a gold quarter of a dollar.

A PLACE FOR BACHELORS.

Housekeeping at Bulwago must be rather expensive at present. Reports just to hand state the price of milk at 36¢ per gallon, and many other provisions, the supply of which is affected by the cattle plague and the native outbreak at proportionally high rates. Notwithstanding this, at least one young Afrikander couple in the larger here entered upon the responsibilities of marriage. A dozen babies have been born during the same period within the fortified area.

ARTEMUS WARD'S COURTSHIP.

"'Twas a calm still night in June. All nature was hushed and Mary zeller disturbed the screen silens. It set with Betsy Jane on the fence of her father's pasture. We'd been romping threw the woods, killin' flours and driving the woodchuck from his Native Lair (so to speak) with long sticks.

"Wall, we got thar on the fence, a swingin' our feet two and fro, blushin' as red as the Baldinsville school house when it was first painted, and lookin' very simple I make no doubt. My left arm was ockepied in ballinain' myself on the fence, while my rite was woundid invinly round her waste. I cleared my throat and tremblin'ly sed:

"'Betsy, you're a gazelle.' "I thought that air was putty fine. I waited to see what effect it would hav upon her. It evidently didn't fete her, for she up and sed:

"'You're a sheep.' "Sed I, 'Betsy, I think very muchly of you.' "I don't believe a word you say—so there, now cum'" with which observashun she hitched away from me.

"I wish thar was winders to my sole," sed I, "so that you could see some of my feelings. There's fire enuff in here," sed I, striking my buzzam with my fist, "to bile all the corn beef and turnips in the naberhood."

"She bowed her head down and commenced enavin' the strings of her sun bonnet. "An' could you know the sleepin' nite I wery threw on your account, how vitchel was seized to be attraction to me, and how my limbs has shrunk up, you couldn't down me. Cause on this wastin' form and these here sunken cheeks—

"I should have continued on in this strain probably for some time, but I unfortunately lost my ballunse and fell over into the pasture ker smash, tearin' my close and severely damagin' myself generally. Betsy Jane sprung to my assistance in double quick time and dragged me 4th. Then drawin' herself up to her full hite, she sed:

"I won't listen to your noncents no longer. Jes say rite strate out what you're drivin' at. If you mean gettin' hitched, I'm in."

"I considered that air enuff for all practical purposes, and we proceeded immediately to the parson's and was made I that very nite."

NERVOUSNESS AND PHYSICAL INJURIES.

A certain proportion of the cases of nervous disease which the physician sees are due to physical injury. If a man be hit on the head with a club, the inevitable result, if the blow be hard enough, will be a break of the skull, bleeding from the torn vessels beneath and crushing of the substance of the brain itself. If the blow be lighter, the injury may still be injured, but the injury will be less severe. A blow upon the back may break the spine and seriously injure the spinal cord. The injury may be slight, merely a pressure upon a single nerve for a few hours, yet that may cause trouble for weeks. Between these two extremes the nervous system may suffer to almost any degree from injury. In none of these cases need there be any previous nervous weakness or overstrain. The effect is purely physical. If, therefore, we note in the neighborhood of Donnybrook fair a great increase in nervous diseases, such increase may be due, not to the greater demand which the conditions of modern life make upon the human brain, but to the shillalah.—Dr. Philip C. Knapp in Century.

PORTRAIT OF ALFONSO XIII.

The Pope has just added another to the collection of portraits of distinguished persons which he possesses. This is a portrait of the young King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, which the Queen Regent of Spain has sent to Leo XIII, who is godfather to the King. It has just been presented to the Pope by the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Senor Merry del Val. It is a life-size portrait inclosed in an elaborately wrought frame. The Pope received this gift with great satisfaction, and expressed his intention of having it hung in his private study. The tenth birthday of the young king was celebrated in Rome on Sunday, 17th May, with special festivities at both the embassies, that is to the Pope and king, and at the national church of the Spaniards, S. Maria di Monserrato. The Pope, it is reported, is about to appoint Cardinal Gotti to the position left vacant by the death of Cardinal Galimberti in the pontifical commission for the union of the churches.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PREPARATIONS.

Of biographies of Mr. Gladstone there are already an incredible number in the course of preparation. The official story of the statesman's life will be made easy for whoever undertakes it, by the fact that the ex-premier has, throughout his life, carefully sorted and arranged his correspondence with a view to its ultimate publication. He has selected altogether 60,000 letters for preservation, and has constructed a special fireproof room in which they are carefully stored and ticketed.

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember HOOD'S Cures.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. OPENED JUNE 1st. The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada. Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach Bathing. The use of boats, bath houses, tennis courts and pool tables free to guests. Abenakis most Spring Water certain Cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, &c. MINERAL WATER DATHS: The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer "Berthier" leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY 8-10 p.m. for Abenakis Springs, connecting at Sorel with steamer "Sorel" arriving at the Springs at 7 a.m. Parties coming to Montreal by rail of steamers can connect with steamer "Berthier" for the Springs as stated above. Also parties coming to Sorel by rail or boat, can connect with steamer "Sorel" for the Springs, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 a.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m. Send for Circulars. Rates reasonable. RUFUS G. KIMPLIN, Proprietor. For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, No. 118 St. James Street, Montreal. 44-13

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CARBOQUININE HAIR TONIC. IT CLEANS THE HAIR REMOVES DANDRUFF, GIVES STRENGTH AND VIGOR TO THE ROOTS, THUS PROMOTING A HEALTHY GROWTH. PREPARED AT Westmount Medical Hall, Cor. Atwater Ave & St. Antoine St. MONTREAL. 45-11

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS. BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE.

CONVEYING WORDS OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED.

HAD SUFFERED FROM HEART TROUBLE AND LIVER COMPLAINT, WHICH WRECKED HER NERVOUS SYSTEM—IS NOW AS WELL AS EVER.

From the Carleton Place Herald.

Truth, it is said, is sometimes stranger than fiction, and in no way has this phrase been better exemplified than in the plain unvarnished statement of Mrs. W. H. Edwards, of Carleton Place, to a reporter of the Herald a few weeks ago. Mrs. Edwards is well known in this town, having lived here for nearly twenty-five years. The story she related we will give in her own words. She said: "In July of 1894 I was taken ill with fever, caused by blood poisoning, and laid hovering between life and death for eight weeks. After the doctor had succeeded in breaking up the fever, my heart began to trouble me, jaundice and liver complaint also set in. I could not sleep and my nerves were terribly unstrung. During my illness, after the fever left me, I was attended by no less than three doctors, but their medicine seemed of no avail as I lay for months in a terribly emaciated condition and never expected to be around again. This state of affairs lasted until about Christmas, when a friend suggested to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband procured a few boxes and I then began their use although with but little confidence in them. By the time I had used three boxes I began to feel a little better and began to get my appetite. This encouraged me to persevere in the use of the pills, and I still continued to improve. I began to sleep well, my heart ceased to bother me and my nervous system which had received such a fierce shock was again fully restored. My liver trouble also disappeared, in fact I became almost a new creature. I now feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have used in all eight boxes and still continue to take an occasional pill if I feel any way depressed. Yes, she said, I am thankful to think that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because I believe no other medicine could have effected such a cure in me and have so effectually built me up. I am perfectly willing that this simple statement of mine should be published, and hope some poor suffering creature may see it and be restored to health as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it out of the system, curing when other medicines fail. Most of the ills afflicting mankind are due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and for all these Pink Pills are a specific which speedily restore the sufferer to health. These pills are never sold in any form except in the company's boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are counterfeits, and should always be refused. Get the genuine and be made well.

The Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—There seems to be no let up to the weak feeling in the market for cattle, and prices scored another decline to-day of 1c to 1c per lb., which makes a drop of 1c to 2c in the last two weeks. The supplies were heavy, and this coupled with very hot weather caused trade to be very bad and sales were exceedingly slow. Best light States and Canadian sold at 8c to 9c, while heavy beasts were unquotable and almost impossible to cash. On the other hand the market for sheep was firmer and the inside figure shows an advance of 1c as compared with last week, choice stock selling at 11 1/2c to 12c.

A private cable received from Liverpool stated that the market was demoralized and quoted choice Canadian and Americans at 8c to 9c.

Another private cable from Liverpool also quoted best American and Canadian cattle at 8c to 9c, and stated that the prospects for sheep were bad, quoting best at 11c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows:—Really choice cattle were scarce at Deptford to-day. The supplies consisted of 1,277 States cattle, 692 Canadian and 410 South American. Small prime States cattle sold rather dearer; also did the best Canadian, but South American did not sell so well, as the assortment was inferior. Choice States cattle made 4 1/2c to 5d; heavy and middling qualities, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; Canadian, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; South American, 3d to 3 1/2c. The sheep supplies consisted of 2,016 clipped sheep from South America, which sold rather better at 5 1/2c.

MONTREAL, July 14.—The cable advices to-day were perhaps the most deplorable ones ever received in the history of the Canadian live stock export trade, owing to the fact that they recorded another decline of 1c to 1c per lb. in prices for choice cattle, which makes a drop of 1c to 2c in the past two weeks, and are now probably lower than ever known before. At this date last year choice cattle in Liverpool were selling at 11c to 11 1/2c, or 2c to 3 1/2c per lb. higher than what they realized to-day, and even at the above prices some very heavy losses were made, but, of course, shippers paid considerably more money for their stock in the country as compared with what they are paying to-day, however, a shipper stated that he lost \$10 per head, and, at the same time, said that was nothing compared with what others were dropping. The season, so far, is, without a doubt, the worst on record, and the prospects for any improvement in the near future are poor. In regard to sheep, cables were conflicting and very far apart in prices. Some of them reported the trade firmer, while others said the prospects were bad. The exports last week were 3,844 cattle and 1,810 sheep, as against 3,323 cattle and 3,952 sheep for the same week last year. The trade in cattle to-day for export account was very slow, and 3 1/2c was the top price paid for really choice steers, while at country points shippers are paying 8 1/2c to 9c for stall-fed stock.

The sheep trade is dull, and it is likely to continue so without prices improve abroad. In regard to ocean freight rates there is an easier feeling in the market, but no actual change has taken place, although some shippers state that in the face of a decline of 1c to 2c per lb. in the price of cattle that they do not see anything to warrant such high rates that are now ruling. All the freight for this week has been engaged at 40s to 45s, and the estimated shipments of cattle are 4,200 head.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, this morning, the receipts of cattle were large, including fifteen cars for local use. The demand for cattle from local buyers was limited, owing to the very warm weather, and, in consequence, trade in this line was dull and few sales were made. Owing to the very discouraging cable advices from Glasgow and London at the latter end of last week, and the fact that these two market places were glutted with stock, which depressed values very much, consequently the demand here to-day for export stock was limited, and only a few sales were made. The tone of the market on the whole was easier in sympathy with the recent weakness in the Toronto market, and prices were lower. Export cattle sold at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and butchers' stock at 2c to 3c per lb. live weight. The weak feeling in the market for live hogs continues, and prices have scored a further decline of 1 1/2c to 2c per 100 lbs. The receipts to-day were light, there being only 300 on the market, for which the demand was slow and 3 1/2c was the very outside figure for choice lots, and as low as 3c was accepted for culls.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir Market were 550 cattle, 200 sheep, 300 lambs and 300 calves. Owing to the extreme heat which prevailed and the fact that butchers bought pretty freely last week, the attendance was not as large as usual, and as the demand from shippers was of a very limited character the market on the whole was dull and considerable was left unsold. A few very choice steers and heifers sold at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and other sales were made at prices ranging from 2c to 3c per lb. live weight. Sheep also met with a slow sale and prices were easier at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. The demand for lambs was good, and as the supply was just about equal to the demand prices were firm at \$2 to \$3.50 each, as to size and quality. Calves were little inquired for and prices ruled lower at from \$1 to \$7 each, according to quality.

The Produce Markets.

The cheese market continues dull and is extremely difficult to quote in the absence of extensive transactions. Offers of outside lots of Western were made to-day at 7c, and this is certainly an extreme figure, while Quebec makes range from 6c to 6 1/2c.

The butter market is quiet and demand is hardly sufficient to develop any distinct tendency. Shippers are buyers at 10c to 10 1/2c.

There was no change in the situation of the egg market. The demand was better to-day for small lots and a fair trade was done on the basis of 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c for choice candled stock, and 8c to 8 1/2c for culls per dozen.

The market for beans was dull, and prices are nominally unchanged at 70c to 75c in ear lots, and at 80c to 90c in a jobbing way.

The receipts of new potatoes are liberal, for which the demand is good, and sales were made freely at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 14.—At our Cheese Board to-day 33 factories offered 2,087 white and 605 colored. Following are the sales:—Thos. Watkins, 60 white at 6 1/2c; Wm. Cook, 50 colored at 6-13-16c; J. K. McCargar & Co., 215 colored at 6c; Hodgson Bros., 100 white at 6 1/2c; Morden Bird, 60 white at 6 1/2c; and 5 white at 6-11-16c.

INGERSOLL, Ont., July 14.—Offerings 4,147 boxes balance June make. Sales, 510 at 6c. Balance holding for same price. Market quiet.

Prisoner (desirous of flattering the Court). I think that there is a fine expression in your honour's face. Judge (urbanely): So there is, and the fine is forty shillings and costs.

Thompson's

Pure Bedding
445 St. James Street.
INSTITUTIONS SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL RATES, WITH COMBINATION IRON BEDS, MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS.

SEND FOR PRICES.
The Thompson Mattress Co.
22-2



A Summer Sail

In Ladies' Shoes is a pleasant voyage afoot. For the pleasure it affords, there is no sail like our sails. Crowds are enjoying it, and securing the PRETTIEST, COOLEST and BEST FITTING Summer Shoes now manufactured, at prices which buyers find it a pleasure to pay. For HOUSE OR STREET WEAR, PLEASURE, or EVERYDAY practical purposes, WALKING, RIDING OR DRIVING, we supply the ideal shoes demanded by fashion and the dictates of individual taste. Ladies, whoever claims your hands, by all means surrender your feet to our shoes.

Ronayne Bros.,
2027 Notre Dame Street.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
Felt Like Flying. 1
BLAINE, N. Y., Jan. 1894.
I couldn't sleep nights and was so nervous that I felt like flying day and night; when I closed my eyes it seemed as if my eyeballs were fairly dancing to get out of my head; my mind ran from one thing to another, so that I began to think I had no mind. When I had taken Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic only two weeks I felt like a new man, and now consider myself cured. Have recommended the Tonic to others, and I always had the desired effect.
W. H. STERLING.
A Minister's Experience.
CAPAC, MICH., Jan. 1894.
On account of my vocation and sickness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and sleeplessness, and often severe headaches. Since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I am entirely free from above troubles.
REV. F. LOEB.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle of any of our medicines, free of charge, to those who send for it. This remedy was prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1854, and is now under his direction by the
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin Street.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$12.50 per Bottle for \$14.
For sale in Montreal by LAVOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. McGALE, 212 1/2 Notre Dame Street.

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Accountant and Commissioner
INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.
Money to Lend!
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WHEN IN DOUBT

REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY
GO TO **BISHOP'S**
169 St. James St.

Polished Hardwood Refrigerators from \$8.50 to \$32.50, and 10 per cent Discount for Cash.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS also very Cheap at
L. J. A. SURVEYOR,
6 St. Lawrence Street.

HOG CHOLERA IN GLENGARRY

The prompt action of Mr. A. G. McBean, the proprietor of Thornhill Farm, Lancaster, in killing his herd of some two hundred hogs, among whom hog cholera had made its appearance, cannot be too highly commended. A short time ago Mr. McBean purchased 200 hogs in Western Ontario and brought them to Lancaster to fatten for market. They soon began to show signs of disease, and as the local veterinary was unable to check its progress, Dr. Baker, the Dominion Government veterinary officer at Montreal, was sent for, and at once pronounced the disease hog cholera. He recommended the slaughter of the remainder of the herd, 53 having already died, and on his report the Dominion Government advised to that effect, and the hogs were killed. Sixty were found to be more or less affected by the disease. Every possible means was taken to prevent the spread of contagion. The hogs pens were burned, the fences fumigated, and no crop will be taken from the field for four years. Mr. McBean will receive from the Government one-third of the value of all the hogs that were affected with the disease and two-thirds of the value of those that were not.

ONE OF THE DEPARTMENTS

In which Startling Reductions have been made For Our July Sale.

White and Ecru Lace Curtains, hand-some design, taped edges, regular 65c. During our July Sale, 40c pair.
Special Patterns in Fine Art Muslin, 40 inches wide, regular 55c. During our July Sale, 18c.
Tinsel Japanese Crepe Cloth, in assorted colors, regular 75c. During our July Sale, 17c yard.
60 Felt Table Covers, embroidered silk floor, 8-4 size, regular \$3.25. During our July Sale, \$1.75.

Similar reductions are made in our 43 Departments during July.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
YOUR MONEY BACK IF GOODS NOT SATISFACTORY.

HAMILTON'S
St. Catherine and Peel Streets, Montreal.

BICYCLES,
SOILED AND SLIGHTLY USED.
\$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00.
NEW—\$50.00, \$60.00, \$70.00, \$80.00.
Just what others ask \$100.00 for.
You can't mistake this is the place to buy.

Family Carriages.
\$75.00, \$80.00, \$90.00, \$100.00 to \$250.00.
Express Waggon.
\$40.00, \$50.00, \$60.00. Very Heavy, \$100.00.
Carts.
\$16.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00.

Farm Implements
MOWERS. . . . \$36.00.
RAKES. . . . 16.00.
REAPERS. . . . 50.00.

Every man his own agent. Send your Cash and Order and save all Discounts and Commissions.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Assets Exceed . . . Investments in Canada:
Forty Million Dollars. . . . \$1,783,487.83.
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WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.
Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.?
Read what the

DOCTORS
SAY

And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.
"I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR for affections of the throat and lungs and that I am perfectly satisfied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory organs."
V. J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V. C. M. Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.
"I can recommend PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, the composition of which has been made known to me, as an excellent remedy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bronchitis or Colds with no fever."
L. J. V. CLAUDEAU, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.
"I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public."
Z. LAROCHE, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.
"excellent remedy for Lung Affections in general."
N. FAPARD, M. D. Prof of chemistry at Local University Montreal, March 27th 1889.
"I have used your ELIXIR and find it excellent for BRONCHITIS, DISEASES. I intend employing it in my practice in preference to all other preparations, because it always gives perfect satisfaction."
DR. J. ETHIER, L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889.
"I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public."
Z. LAROCHE, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.
Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonies from well known physicians.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

P. A. MILLOY, 10 lbs.
Is all You Need WITH OUR NEW Refrigerators!
You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap.
G. W. REED, 785 Craig St. We have a few odd sizes that we are selling from \$4.00 up.

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Leave Windsor Street Station for
Boston, 9:00 a.m.; 8:30 p.m.
Portland, 9:00 a.m.; 18:20 p.m.
New York, 9:10 a.m.; 8:25 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, 8:20 a.m.; 8:00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8:30 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:50 a.m.
St. Anne's, Vancouver, etc.—8:30 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 1:15 p.m.; 5:15 p.m.; 6:15 p.m.; 9:00 p.m.
St. Johns—8:00 a.m.; 4:05 p.m.; 8:20 p.m.; 18:40 p.m.
Newport—9 a.m.; 4:05 p.m.; 8:20 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 18:40 p.m.
Sherbrooke—4:05 p.m. and 18:40 p.m.
Beauharnois and Valleyfield, 8:10 a.m.; 11 a.m.; 8:25 p.m.; 7:10 p.m.
Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 11:30 p.m.; 5:15 p.m.; 6:15 p.m.
Leave Dalhousie Square Station for
Quebec, 8:10 a.m.; 8:30 p.m.; 8:30 p.m.; 8:30 p.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Trois Rivières, 5:15 p.m.
Ottawa, Lacute, 8:30 a.m.; 6:05 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5:30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 5:30 a.m.; 8:15 a.m.; 5:30 p.m.
St. Agathe and Val-des-Roches, 5:30 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; Saturday, 1:45 p.m.; instead of 3 p.m.
Ideally except Saturdays. Run daily, Sunday included. Other train, week days only unless shown. 5 Parlor and sleeping cars, 1 Saturday only. \$5 Sunday only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday.
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applications for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Irberville, Rousses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.
Moonlight Excursions
Through Lake St. Louis.
The above can now be arranged for with societies, clubs, military and other organizations.
The Trip is as follows:
Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about 8 p.m., twenty minutes' ride to Lac Beauport, where the Duchess of York, a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying capacity of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight sail through Lake St. Louis, and return to Lac Beauport in time to reach Montreal by special train at 10 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be run on application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired.
For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 128 St. James Street, or to J. O. Pense, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.