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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 47.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.

PRICE. -FIVE CENTS

# DEATH LURKS IN A PAGE.

Dr. Talmage on the Evils of Our Corrupt Literature.

One of the wan's of the cities of this country is a great bonfire of bad books and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze two hundred feet high. Alany of the publishing houses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of model. publishing nouses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of goods. Bring forth the insufferable trash and put it into the fire, and let it be known in the presence of God and aagele and men that you are going to rid your homes of the overtopping and underlying arree of profligate literature. curse of profligate literature.

#### GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The printing press is the mightiest agency on earth for good and for evil. The minister of the Gospel, standing in the pulpit, has a responsible position; but I do not think it is as responsible as the position of an editor or a publisher.

dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their son's are being tossed over into a lost territy—an avalanche of horor and despair. The —an avaisance of horror and despair. The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by the thousands, but this modern pest has already shovelled its millions into the charnel house of the morally dead.

WORKS OF FICTION. Standing, as we do, chin deep in fictibious literature, the question that young people are asking is, "Shall we read novels:" I reply, there are novels that are pure, good, Christian, elevating to the heart and ennobling to the life. But I have further to say that ninety-nine out of the one hundred novels in this city are baleful and destructive to the last degree. A pure work of fiction is history and poetry combined. It is a history of round us, with the luceness and the assumed the control of the contr round us, with the hoeses and the assume names of poetry. The world can never pay the debt which it owes to such fictitious writers as Hawthorne and McKenzie, and Landon and Hunt, and Arthur and Maxion Harland. The follies of high life were never better exposed than by Miss Edgeworth. The memories of the past were never more fathfully portrayed than in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. Cooper's novels are healthfully redolent with the breath of the seaweed and the air of the American of the seawed and the air of the American forest. Charles Kingsley has smitten the morbidity of the world, and led a great many to appreciate the poetry of sound health, strong muscles and fresh air. Thackeray did a grand work in corresturing the pretenders to gentility and high blood. Dickens has built his own monument in his books, which are a plea for the poor and the anatherm of injustice.

USE AND ABUSE. Now, I say, broks like these, read at right times, and read in right proportion with other books, cannot help but be annobing and purify-ing; but, alse! for the loothsome and impure literature that has come upon this country in the shape of nevels, like a freshet overflowing all the banks of decency and common sense. They are coming from some of the most celebrated publish ng houses of the country. They are coming with the recommendation of some of coming with the recommendation of some of our religious newspapers. They lie on your centre-table to curse your children and blast with their infernal fires generations yet unborn. You find these books in the desk of the school miss, in the trunk of the young man, in the steamboat cabin, on the table of the hotel reception room. You see a light in your child's room late at night. You suddenly go in and say: "What are you reading?" "A book." You look at it; are you reading?" "A book." You look at it; it is a bad book. "Where did you get it?" Alas, there are always those abroad who would be abroad who like to loan your son or daughter a bad book. Everywhere, everywhere, an unclean kterature.
I charge upon it the destruction of ten thousand

FALSE PICTURES OF LIFE. I charge you, in the first place, to stand aloof from all books that give false pictures of life. Life is neither a tragedy nor a farce. Men are not all knaves or heroes. Women are neither angels nor furies. And yet, if you de-pended upon much of the liturature of the day, get the idea that life, instead of you would get the idea that life, instead of being something earnest, someting practical, is being something earniest, something practical, is a fittul and fantastic and extravagant thing. How poorly prepared are the young man and woman for the duties of to-day who spent last night wading through brilliant passages descrip night wading through brilliant passages descriptive of magnificent knavery and wickedness! The man will be looking all day long for his heroine, in the tin-shop, by the forze, in the counting room, and he will not find her, and he will be dissatisfied. A man who gives himself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be nerveless, inane and a nuisance. He will be fit neither for the shop, nor the store, nor the field A woman who gives herself up to the field. A woman who gives herself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be unfitted for the duties of wife, mother, sister, daughter. The carpet that was plain before will be plainer after having wandered through a romance all night long in teaselated halls of castles. And your industrious companion will be more unattractive than ever, now that you have walked in the romance through parks with plumed princesses, or lounged in the arbor with the polished desperado.

DANGEROUS BOOKS. Again, abstain from all those books which, Again, abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things, have also an admixture of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which stuck to you? The bad! The heart of most people is like a sieve, which lets the small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the cinders. In a menagerie in New York a man put his arm through a black leopard's cage. The animal's hide looked so sleek and aman put his arm through a black leopard as cage. The animal's hide looked so sleek and bright and beautiful. He just stroked it once. The mouster seized him, and he drew forth a hand torn, mangled and bleeding. Oh, touch not evil, even with the faintest stroke! Though it may be glossy and beautiful touch it not, lest you pull forth your soul torn and bleeding, under the clutch of the black leopard.

## BOOKS THAT CORRUPT.

Again I charge you to stand off from all those books which corrupt the imagination and in-amethe passions. I do not refer now to that kind of a book which the villain has under his coat waiting for the school to get out, and then, ooking both ways, to see that there is no police-man around the block, offers the book to your on on his way home. I do not speak of that kind of literature; but that which evades the law and comes out in polished style, cause she is you and with acute plot sounds the tocsin that before you did.

rouses up the baser passions of the soul. To day, under the nostries of this land, there is a fetid, re-king, unwashed literature, enough to poison all the fountains of public virtue, and smits your as us and daughters as with the wing of a destroying ange, and it is time that the ministers of the Gospel blew the trumpet and ra lied the forces of right ousness, all armed to this great battle against a depraved literature. Ab tain from these books which are apologetic of crime. It is a sad thing that some of the best and most beautiful bookbin erv and some of the finest rhetoric have been brought to make sin attractive.

MORAL STRYCHNINE. There is one other thing I shall say this morning before I leave you, whether you want to hear it or not. Toat is, what I consider the lescivious pictorial literature of the day as the most tremendous for ruin. These death war-rants of the soul are at every corner of the streets. They smite the vision of the young man with pollution. Many a young man buyshe position; but I do not think it is as responsible as the position of an editor or a publisher.

GREAT SCOURGE.

The greatest blessing that ever came to this nation is that of an elevated literature, and the greatest scourge has been that of unclean literature. The last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill ineane anylums, and penitentiaries, and almshouses, and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in adders for your pocket! Patronize no news adders for your pocket! Patronize no news stand that keeps them! Have your rooms bright with good engravings, but for the coutrageous pictorials have not one wall, not one bureau, not one pocket, A man is no better than the company he loves to look at. If your eyes are not pure, your heart cannot be. Cherish good books and newspapers. Beware of bad

#### VENERABLE J. B. DE LA SALLE.

The Archbishop of Paris has announced that on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee, Lee XIII. would canonize the Venerable J. B. de la Salle. Apropos of this fact by way of history we may appropriately say that as Our Lord chose the eve of His death to leave ungrateful men the most wonderful token of His charity, by inmost wonderful token of His charity, by instituting the B.essed Eucharist, it would seem that he wished, on the eve of the bloody cutrages that the 17th century was preparing for Him, one proof more of his paternal sol-citude. There was questions in those trying times a lithere is to-day, of saving childhood, of making up to the rising generations for the inability of the perversity of preparity. And behold! God leads fouth from parents. And behold! God leads forth from the treasure-house of His mercy one of those the treasure-house of His mercy one of those rare men destined to procure the salvation of peoples and the edification of the Church. This man was Abbé de La Salle, so justly called the friend and benefactor of children. Born at Rheims on the 30th April, 1651, from his earliest years he gave sure signs that he was born for virtue. He was later appointed Canon for Rhimes and sent to the seminary of Saint Sulpice, Paris, to make his theological studies. Having completed them and received Hely Orders, his mission in the world soon discovered itself to him—the foundation and perfection of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The Institute, like all good works that men do here below, lived after the Venerable de La Salle, and was approved by B nedict XIII., in 1725, six years after its founder's holy death. God has indeed blessed this Order. It counts more than three hundred establishments and two thousand Brothers in France, Italy, Belgium and even outside Europe, giving to-day a gratuitous and Christian education to more than a hundred and forty thousand children of its work in the United States, suff-

cient to say that it is an essential factor in the solution of Catholic education. So constant are the demands made on the institute that it no longer is able to meet them. We pray God to influence the minds and fill the hearts of young men to enter this particular and most meritorious portion of His vineyard. Never, in fact, can this Order be esteemed as

much as it deserves. This we say by way of no fulsome flattery For the Brothers as we meet them in our schools are the instruments of the goodness of God in the salvation of the poorest and most abandoned children. God wishes that all men should come to a knowledge of religion. But how, especially in these evil times, can children of the poor acquire this knowledge, if there are no Christian and gratuitous schools in which the truths of religion are taught? The brothers supply for the deficiencies of fathers and mothers in the Christian instruction of their children. The poor, employed as they necessarily are in laboring for the support of their families, have neither the time nor the means to instruct their children. How kind, then, is it of Providence to give poor, abandoned children, parents according to grace, who make up for the most important duties of parents according to nature! The Brothers are therefore the apostles and guardian angels of youth. Most fitting then in this jubilee year that their venerable founder be placed upon our altars, and ere its close all Catholics be able to invoke his intercession and say Holy John Baptiste de la Salle, pray for us.

## SOME ADVICE TO WIVES.

Remember that you are married to a man and not to a god; be prepared for imperfec-

Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman;" if you were not he would not care about you. Once in a while let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no par-

ticular loss to you.

Be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances, but do try; recasonabl women are rare-be rare.

Remember that servants are made of the same material as you are; a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials. pernaps, out the same in essentials.

Try and forget yourself; as to your husband, forget that you married him, and remember that he married you; he will then probably do the

Let him read the newspaper at breakfast-table; it is unsociable, but, then, it is only a trifle, after all, and he likes it.

Let him know more than you do once in

awhile; it keeps up his self-respect, and you will be none the worse for admitting that you are not actually infallible.

Read something in the papers besides fashion

notes and society columns; have some know ledge of what is going on in foreign countries. Be a companion to your husband if he is a wise man; and if he is not, try to make him become your companion. Raise his standard, do not let him lower yours. Respect your husband's relations, especially

his mother—she is not the less his mother because she is your mother-in-law; she loved him

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 365 Catholic churches in Rome-one for every day in the year.

The Polish Catholics of Webster, Mass., are ouilding themselves a church. The Vatican is about to send several German

missionaries to Africa in conjunction with the German African Society.

The whole number of Papes, from St. Peter to Leo XIII., is 258. Of these 82 are venerated as saints, 33 having been martyred. King Humbert has decorated the Archbishor of Milan, and his action is recarded as indi

cating his desire to conciliate the lope. The Mic Mac Indians still sing the Gregorian Masses taught them centuries ago by Jesuit

The Right Rev. Bishop Flasch, La Crosse Wis., gave the white veil to 38 candidates of the school of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, last week.

On the 5th inst., Most Rev. Archbishop Feel an, assisted by a number of clergymen, desicated the new church at Wilmington, Ill.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, was tendered a grand reception by the Catholics of that city on his return from Europe recently. The total amount collected for the new Catholic University at Washington to date is \$750,-000. Work upon the buildings will be commenced in a few weaks.

Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf, rector of the Church of the Ga'e of Heaven, South Boston, celebrated on Sunday the eighteenth anniver-sary of his ordination to the Catholic priest-

A religious, Sister Mary Innis, of Pittsburgh. Pa., has given her inherited fortune of £120,000 for the purpose of erecting an Industrial Home r grown-up girls out of employment.

Within the last ten years the Catholics of France, unaided by the State, have established five good theological schools—viz: at Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Lyons and Angers.

Moritz Moses, a Jew, was baptized last week in the Catholic faith by Rev. P. Decker, of Mil-waukee, at St. Anthony's Church. His father is a rabbi at Gelheim, Bavaria. The Archbishop of Boston, with his secretary.

the Rev. John Gray, are in Rome; and the Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y. with the Rev. S. DePaum, and the Rev. G. Normandeau are likewise in the Eternal City. The next total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on August 19th, will be observed on be haif of the Royal Astronomical Society by the

Rev. Father Perry, S.J., and Dr. Copeland, at Professor Bredichin's observatory, East of Moscow. The Sisters of St. Dominic, of Brooklyn, have commenced the building of a convent on Shelton avenue, in the village of Jamaica. The building will be of wood, two stories in height and will cost \$8,000. It will be ready for occupancy about September 1st.

The Princess Maria, eldest daughter of the Prince of Loewenstein, has just taken her solemn yows in the Monastery of the Benedictine Nuns at Solesmes. In a few days, the eldest daughter, Princess Agnes Theresa, will

enter the same monastery as a postulant. Leo XIII. has increased the number of mempers of the Accademia del Nuovi Lincei from bers of the Accademia der Nuovi Inites from thirty to forty, and has abolished the rule which obliged members to reside in Rome. Canon Carnoy, Professor of Biology in the University at Louvain, is one of the new mem-

A host of well-wishers will rejoice to hear that the eminent Catholic-American historian, Dr. Richard H. Clarke, had the happiness, on last Wednesday, of giving his daughter to religion, in one of the strictest and most beautiful of all our wildrows orders the Sisters of St. ful of all our religious orders, the Sisters of St. Dominic, of Newark, engaged in the Perpetual adoration of the Most Holy Eucharist.

Schumacher, the explorer of Palestine, has discovered the entire site of Herod's city of Tiberits. He has traced the wall of the city for a distance of three miles along Lake Tiberia. The ruins of an acropolis and of Herod's palace have also been outlined. The excavations prove that in the time of Christ, Tiberia must have been a great and magnificent city.

Up to the present time the sum received from the Ecclesiastical Seminaries in all parts of the world for the Papal Jubilee amounts to 22,450,42 lire. The Voce della Verita and other journals state that the Holy Father has desired that in the larger seminaries in America the study of Hebrew be made obligatory, as it was made last year for the Seminary of Maynooth, Ireland

The illustrious scientist, Father Secchi, of the Picus Schools, director of the Ximenian Obser vatory of Florence, in which post he succeeded the illustrious astronomer, Father Antonelli, o the same religious society, died early this month in that city, aged 65 years. He was the inventor of numerous valuable astronomical in struments, and was an unquestioned authority in meteorology and seismology.

His Holiness has authorized the Roman So ciety for the Encouragement of Fine Arts to coin a medal in memory of the approaching Vatican Exhibition. On one side will be the portrait of Leo XIII., while on the other the figure of religion crowning the arts. The periodical of the exhibition will be printed by the Signori Vercellini and illustrated by the pontifical engraver, Professor Gustave Bianchi.

An Eastern contemporary puts this question to Catholic mothers, and we repeat it for the consideration of many Catholic mothers on this Coast:—What sort of wives or mothers will girls make whose hightest ambition is to attract attention in public places? Consult the police and divorce court records for an answer. A girl brought up with no restraint to her ac-tions soon tires of domestic ties and duties, and is apt to turn out a disgrace to herself and her

We learn that there have been a large number of important conversions to the Catholic Church lately in Germany. Fraulein von Hillern, a well-known writer, has been received recently by the Archbishop of Friburg, and Baron von Lossberg, the nephew of a distinguished General, by the Bishop of Fulda. Moreover, two Protestant pastors have abjured their hereey at Mainz, and then entered the Seminary at Eichstadt, in order to prepare for the priesthood.

The monastry of the Escurial, Spain, pre-The monastry of the Escurial, Spain, presented a brilliant aspect during the first week of May, when the Augustine Friars celebrated the fiftieth centenary of their patron Saint, with religious, literary and musical festivals, attended by many prelates, clearned divines, monks of other Orders, and hyleaders of the Catholic party. Sermons were delivered by famous preachers, and the music of Hadyn and Mozart was given with fine effect. Every night the laymen and churchmen were the guests of McCormick; 1st year, Ed. Rowap.

the friars. After dining in the refrectory they sallied out to see the electric light cast its grare over the sombre monastery of Philip II. with its gardens and wild background of rocky sierras. Thousands of the inh bitants of Madrid and peasants from the neighboring districts flocked to witness the scene.

The following occurrence shows how a very simple precaution may prove of immense advantage to pastors and sacristans. At St. Mary's vantage to pastors and sacristans. At St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, a little while ago, a young man attended the services, and remained in the church when every one had gone, lying down under one of the pews. He rilled the poor box and attempted to secure the gold wassels from the tabernacle, but in stepping on the mat in front of the altar he rang the electric bell in the room of Father McDermott. The priest notified the police, who arrested the thief. This is a very simple plan to foil church robbers and it should be generally adopted. shoud be generally adopted.

Archbishop McGettigan, Primate of all Ireland, has at last come out in a strong protest against the Coercion Bill and English misrule in Ireland. The Archbishop was supposed to be in strong sympathy with the English Government and indifferent to the efforts and struggles of the Irish people for Home Rule. But at last the great Prelate shows that his sympathics are with his suffering people, and that he can be depe ided upon whenever it is necessary to rebuke English oppression and misrule. This is a great victory for Home Rule, and the Irish people may now rest assured that their chief Bishop is with them in their struggle for political emancina tion

#### A SUDDEN CALL.

VICAR-GENERAL POWER, OF HALIFAX, DIES SUD-DENLY FROM HEART DISEASE.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 21.—A gloom was cost over the city to-day by the news of the sudden death of Very Rev. Monsignor Power. He has been suffering from heart disease for some months. He rose at 6 o'clock, performed a marriage service at 7, breakfasted, went down town, got shaved, returned to the glebe house, lay down and was dead in a few minutes. He priests. Telegrams of condolence have been received from the eccl-sissitics of the provinces and Bishop McDonald, of Harbor Grace, nearly all of whom will attend the funeral. The deceused was 59, universally popular, and had several times been administrator of the diocese.

#### VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

The following is the list of prize winners at the Ville Marie Convent. Distribution took place yesterday. Graduating courses:—The following young ladies received diplomas: Misses P. Décare, O'Brien, R. Décary, Montreal; Modgdon, Boston; Hainnult, Beauharnois; Cuddy, Montreal; McElroy, Oneida; Garvan, Hartford; Hedge, Montreal; Rich, Colorado; McKibbon, Ontario; Furcelle, Boston; O'Connor, Ontario; Ferguson, Manchester; Macdonald, Judah, Montreal.

A gold medal for religious instruction, presented by the Rev. J. N. Maréchal, Notre Dame de Grace, was awarded to Miss Cuddy. A gold medal for mathemacics, presented by Mr. Garvan, of Hartford, was awarded to Miss McKibbon. A medal for elocution, presented by a friend of education, was awarded to Miss Rich. A gold medal for phonography, presented by Mr. J. McElhone, of Washington, was awarded to Miss Purcelle. The medal presented by His Excellency, the Governor-General of the Dominion was awarded to Miss Hainault. A gold medal for composition, presented by Mr. F. Judah, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss

A gold medal for composition, presented by Mr. F. Judah, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss McElroy. A medal for universal history, pre-sented by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, was awarded to Miss Hodgdon. A gold medal, "Savoir Faire, presented by the Rev. Mother Superior-General of the Conp. N. D., was awarded to Miss O'Connor. A gold medal for economy and industry, presented by a friend of the institution, was awarded to Miss friend of the institution, was awarded to Miss Judah. A superb volume, prize for culinary art, presented by Rev. P. Dowd, P.P. St. Patrick's, was awarded to Miss O'Brien. A gold medal for domestic economy, presented by Mrs. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss Rose Alba Decary. A microscope, prize for natural history, presented by Mr. Ed. Murphy, of Montreal, was awarded to Miss O'Brien. A gold medal, "Comitates Palma," presented by the Rev. S. Colin, S.S., was awarded to Miss P. Decarie. The Countess de Beaujeu's gold medal, for proficiency in French conversation, was awarded to Miss Agnes conversation, was awarded to Miss Agnes Garvan. Several magnificent volumes, presented by the Rev. M. Sentenne, P.P. Notre Dame, were given as prizes for different branches.

# DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The honors for the scholastic year just ending were conferred on the pupils of the above well known institution on the 22nd instant. The large hall of the college was filled to its utmost capacity by the parents and friends of the stu dents and a large number of clergymen. denois and instrumental, was discoursed during the entertainment and deservedly appreciated. But the pieces de resistance of the day were two orations delivered in French and English by Mr. Fermet and Mr. J. D. McGee, respectively. We congratulate these young gentlemen on the splendid success which attended their efforts and anticipate for them a brilliant future. Following will be found the names of the prize winners and medalists, giving only the first and second of each class: giving only the first and second of each class;— French classical course, rhetoric, gold medalist, N. Garceau, St. Cesaire, P.Q.; honorable mention, J. Brazeau, belles-lettres; silver medal, Mr. Levasseur, McLeod, N.W.T.; honorable mention, J. A. Maynard, versifica-tion; silver medal, Z. Decary; method, Mr. A. Verdon and E. Roy; elements and syntax, A. Redeur and T. Leclaire. Brodeur and L. Leclaire.

Commercial course, 3rd year—Silver medal, J. Gagnon; honorable mention, A. Lacasse; 2nd year, J. Gagnon and G. Chartier; 3rd year, H. Boissonnault and Z. Delorme.

English classical course, rhetoric-F. Mc Garry, gold medal; belles-lettres, silver medal, A. Harwood, Vaudreuil, P.Q.; honorable mention, C. A. Little, versification; (prosody class), silver medal, J. Mechan, Troy, N.Y.; syntax, J. Murphy and J. Mully; elements, Alf. Boyle and R. Harwood.

NEAR THE SHORE. With the rush of the river, cold and deep,
Where the sob of the waves, like a soul oppressed

By the haunting thoughts that never sleep
When vales eternal bring unrest,
With the wandering winds that rustle by
To kiss the foam on the willing oar, A ghost steals in 'twist you and I, Chill as the mists on yonder shore.

Here in this light your eyes look dim, Once their light was a guiding star; Now, the chant of the Vesper hymn, Greets no burning orh afar, Only the broadening, deepening rays, That dye the waves on the dripping oar, When evening shades the trodden ways, And love and life are near the shore.

Over the hills of beauty flit, Come, from the rest of timeless day,
Here by the grim old boatman sit,
He rowed you once while the dawn was gray
Come, while the moonbeams from above Show aching voids unseen before, Light depths unfilled by human love,

Where faith must guide when near the shor Back from the world sounds greet the ear, Like mystic bells that mariners hear Where phantom ships are on the wave, Here while the earth is gliding by, With every stroke of the silent oar,

Chilled by a ghost 'twixt you and I,
Seems love and life when near the shore. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

#### POWDERLY ON LIQUOR.

Powderly in a recent speech said: "Now, word about the great curse of the laboring man-strong drink. Had I 10,000,000 tongnes, and a throat for each tongne, I would say to each man, woman and child here to-night: Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid helt. (Tremendous applicase.) It sears the conscience, it destroys everything it touches, it reaches into the family circle and takes the wife you have sworn to protect and drags her down from her pinnacle of purity into that house from which no decent woman ever goes alive. (Applause.) It induces the father to take the furniture from his house, exchange it for money at the pawn snop, and spend the proceeds in rum. It damns everything it touches. I have seen it every city east of the Mississippi, and 1 know that the most damning curse to the laborer is that which gurgles from the neck of the bottles. (Cheers.) had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperate, honest, earnest men than at the lead of an organization of 12,000,000 drinkers, whether moderate or any other kind.

#### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN THINKS THE CRIMES

ACT WILL SUPPRESS IT. DUBLIN, June 21.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League, held in this city to-day, the Lord Mayor, T. D. Sullivan, M. P. and editor of the Nation, made a speech. He said that he believed that they were on the eve of witnessing the suppression of the League under the operation of the Coercion act; but the analysis of the found but the parliamentary party would still be found acting for the League and could not be suppressed.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN SUITS DILLON. Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo, in the course of a short speech, said that there were some Irishmen who did not think the "plan of campaign" advanced enough. It was advanced enough for him (Dillon), and he, for one, would not advise any further advance merely to to suit the malicious convenience of the coercion government.

READY TO MEET THE ACT. Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P. and secretary of the league, in his address referred to the general idea prevailing that the league should issue a manifesto directing the people how to meet the enforcement of the coercion measures. They were, he said, prepared to meet the Coercion act inch by inch, but he did not consider it wise at this early stage to tell their opponents ust how they were going to fight the act.

## THINGS WELL TO KNOW AND DO.

Hot sunshine will remove scorch. The best liquid for cleaning old brass is a olution of oxalic acid.

Kerosene applied to unused stoves will keep them from rusting.

A damp cloth dipped in common soda will brighten tinware easily.

To clean knives, cut a small potato, dip it in brickdust and rub them.

Grease may be removed from silk by applying nagnesia to the wrong side.

New iron should be gradually heated at first, it will not be so likely to crack

Paint splashes may be removed from window pains by a very hot solution of soda, using a soft Mildewed linen may be restored by scaping

the spots, and while wet cover them with pow dered chalk. To extract paint from clothing: Saturate the

with spirits of turpentine, let it remain several hours, then rub it and it will drop off. Javalle water is indispensable in laundry work; dip any stains in it for a moment, then in boiling water, and they will disappear. If any yellowness remains, bleach.

Boiling water made strong with ammonia and applied with a whisk broom, cleans willow chairs admirably. Soap should never be used, as it turns them yellow. Ammonia greatly lessens the work of cleaning

kitchen utensils, and of washing windows. Rubbing a Brussels carpet with strong ammonia water will brighten it, and remove stains. Lamp burners that have become dim and

sticky, can be renovated by boiling them in strong soda water, using a tin tomato can for this purpose; then scour the burners with sapolio and they will be as good as new.

Copperas dissolved in boiling water will instantly cleanse iron sinks and drains. A few drops of spirits of turpentine mixed with stoveblacking lessens labor, and adds polish. Kero-sens in cooked starch (a teaspoonful to a quart), will prevent clothes sticking to the irons, and gives a g.oss; the scent evaporates in the drying. (Powdered borax is good, if one decidedly objects to the smell of kerosene.)—Good Houseeeping.

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been peck-

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT,

A Spirited Debate on the Crimes Bill-Morley's Amendment Against Perpetual Coercion Negatived-The Grand Old Man Speaks.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Com-mons to-night Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, said the order in which the Queen received the Ambassadors and Envoys on the occasion of her Jubilee was devoid of special significance. The Papal Envoy was received somewhat earlier than some of the others. The audiences appeared in the Court Circular in the order in which they were held. The mission of the Papal Envoy was confined to offering congratulations to the

W. H. Smith, replying to Mr. Johnston, M.P. for South Beliast, said that no proposal to establish diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican had ever been contemplated, nor had any such proposal been made to or by the Government.

Mr. Smith announced that the Government intended to proceed with the Crimes bill until

it passed the report stage.

Mr. Robertson (Liberal) moved that a new clause be added to the bill proposing that the act could be repealed by an order in council. This, he said, would prevent the House of Lords keeping the act on the statute book in defiance, possibly, of the wishes of the House of Commons.

Mr. Ballour opposed the new clause urging that the control of the House of Commons was carefully preserved in the Bill, and that any ministry could prevent its operation. The proposed clause was rejected.

Mr. Morley moved that the duration of the act to be limited to three years. It was the first time, he said, that any Government had the shameful courage to propose perpetual coercion. In any exceptional mutila-tion of civil rights, particularly in so grave and serious a mutilation as the present bill contemplated, the Government ought to be compelled from time to time, at tolerably short intervals, to examine whether the circumstances still justified the existence of such exceptional legislation. The bill turned into offences acts which were not now considered offences. He quoted returns of agrarian crimes, and urged that the figures showed there was the smallest possible necessity for the Bill. He protested against a permanence, which implied a permanence of the evils against which the bill was

Sir R. Webster, Attorney-General, opposed Mr. Morley's motion. He said that although it was true that provious bills were of restricted duration, no previous measure had contained the same safeguards and the same powers of parliamentary revision.

Mr. Gladstone urged that the special character of the bill was a reason for limiting its duration. Its enactment as a permanent measure would aggravate existing evils and intensify that alienation and estrangement from the law wherein lay the fundamental evil of Ireland's social condition. A list of precedents unusually long and authoritative, justified the opposition to bills of a general character which placed the Legislative power in the hands of the executive. The invariable rule had been to limit the duration of such laws. The present bill created new crimes and the Government was handing over the people's right to be dealt with silently and secretly at the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Balfour said that precedents showed that temporary bills were fallacious, and experience demanded the adoption of permanent measures.

Sir W. Lawson, Radical, supporting the amendment, said it was an honor to Amreica to send money to those who were fighting for the freedom of Ireland. Mr. Redmond also spoke in support of the

amendment, and the division was then taken, when the amendment was rejected by a vote of 180 to 118. Mr. Chance, Nationalist, moved that a

new clause be edded, providing that the proceedings in certain criminal trials be reported by shorthand writers. Mr. Holmes opposed the motion, which was

rejected by a vote of 196 to 135.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

THE HEROIC CONDUCT OF MARY WAKEFIELD, ONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE CHAMPLAIN DISASTER. CHICAGO, June 24.—Schooner Racine. the

crew of which rescued the survivors of the Champlain disaster, arrived here last evening. At the time the Chamrain caught fire the Racin was lying alongside a pier six miles from Charlevoix. Captain Hanson woke up, saw the burning steamer, and sent a part of his crow in a yawl to rescue the perishing passengers. With the reperishing passengers. With the remainder of his crew he ran down the beach to an old fish-boat, launched it and started for the wreck. The boat had not been used for a long time and leaked. When about half way out to the Champlain Captain Hanson came across a young woman who was swimming towards the shere with a child. This was Miss Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix. She had immed everyboard from the steere mith the internal everyboard from the steere mith the s jumped overboard from the steamer with the six-year-old child of Capt. Kehoe clasped in her arms. Grasping a broken fender, she clung to it, and, seizing the clothing of the child in her teeth, she bravely struck out for the shore. Captain Hanson says she for the shore. Captain Hanson says she is the pluckiest woman he over saw in his life. When he started to take her and the child into his boat she told him to hurry away to others as she could take care of herself. She reached the shore in safety, and when another of the ship-wrecked passengers was taken from the boat in an almst frozen condition, she took off her flamel and ownier and wayned it around him. flannel underskirt and wrapped it around him. When Captain Hanson reached the wreck, the yawl of the Racine had picked up fifteen persons. He saved six more and seventeen persons. The saved hix more and seven-teen others floated ashore by the aid of planks and life preservers. Among the bodies picked up by Captain Hanson was that of Mrs. E. C. Smith. In speaking of Capt. Kence, Captain Hanson said he never knew what courage in a man meant till he witnessed the heroic fortitude displayed by the brave commander of the

nate him.

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"I don't like the way she talks about you," went on 'lij, jadigananiy. "She always be for individually in the glass when five size like it is a continue she in the state of the size of wyn, but of course you saw plenty of he cousin Giles in the village."

I felt my cheeks burn at this unwarrantable accusation, but Jill begged me not to disturb myself.

"She won't make those zort of speeches to me again," she said, calmly. "She had a piece of my mind then that will last her for a

long time."
"I hope you were not rude, Jill?" "Oh, no! I only flaw into a passion, and asked her how she dared to imply such a thing ?-that my cousin Ursula was the best and the dearest woman in the world, and that no one else could hold a candle to her.

Ursula care for gentlemen's society!' I exclaimed: 'why, at Hyde Park Gate we never could get her to remain in the drawing-room when those stupid officers were there : she never would talk to any of them, except old Colonel Trevanion, who is nearly blind! You do not understand Ursula: she is a perfect saint : she is the simplest, most unselfish. grandest-hearted creature; and you make out that she is a silly flirt like Sara' And then I had to hold my tongue, though I was as red as a turkey-cock, for there was Mr. Hamilton staring at us both, and asking if I were in my senses, and why I was quarrelling about my consin, for of course my voice was as gruff and cross as possible."

"Oh, Jill !" I exclaimed, much distressed. "how could you say such absurd things? you know I never liked you to talk in this exaggerated fashion. A saint, indeed? A pretty sort of saint Mr. Hamilton must think me!" for it nettled me to think that he had felt stronger." over heard Jill's ridiculous nonsense.

he said this about quarrelling, Miss Darrell gave him one of her sweet smiles.

" 1 ansense, Giles, as though I mind what this dear foolish child say; she is indulging about Eric?" in a panegyric on her cousin's virtues, because I said she was a little masculine and strong-minded and rather looked down upon us poor women. I have pressed her over and over again to spend an evening with us, but she always puts us off. I am afraid we Gladwyn ladies are not to her taste.'

aton will not leave her, you may be sure of that.' And then Mr. Hamilton said to me must not listen to them; they are all so hard misunderstand Etta. I assure you we all they have accused nim falsely. Eric never think most highly of your cousin, and she took that check." will always be a welcome guest here, and I hope you will induce her to come soon.' dare to say another word."

Very nice, Jill; but indeed I do not want to hear any more of Miss Darrell's speeches." And I got up hastily and opened lieve anything. And yet she was right, the piano to put a stop to the conversation. Mr. Hamilton had a way with him that in-Jill was always pleased when I would sing fluenced people strongly; he could speak to her, but somehow my voice was not quite In order that evening.

by asking me if I knew that Miss Hamilton are easily silenced and subjugated by a strong was going to Bournemouth for the rest of the masculine will. It is difficult to assert a

Mrs. Maberley has invited her, and Mr. nant force. met since Christmas. Could you go this will listen to anything you have to say." afternoon? Miss Darrell will be out.

I considered for a moment, and then said ebbed back into her face. yes, I would certainly go up to Gladwyn. It Hamilton was going away; we had not ex- other things are wearing me out. Etta is not changed a word since that Sunday evening, | so far wrong, after all. My patients had engrossed my time, but trembled. "Ursula, you are a nurse; you hardly my thoughts. Poor Elspeth was go about comforting sick bodies and sick slowly dying, and I had to be constartly with minds. If I am ill,—one must be ill someher. Marshall had not yet resumed work, times,—will you promise to come and take out he was in poor spirits from the loss of care of me, in spite of all Etta may do or his wife, and could hardly be a comfort to say?" the poor creature. I put off my visit to I hesitated for a moment, for it seemed to Phobe until the evening, and walked up to me impossible to give an unconditional pro-Gladwyn with Jiil; she and Lady Betty were | mise, but she continued, reproachfully, "You going for a walk, and were to have tea with | cannot have the heart to refuse! I wanted the Maberley's. I learned afterwards that to ask you this before. You would not Mr. Tudor met thom quite axidentally about surely, leave me to cat out my heart in this three miles from Heathfield, and had accom- loneliness! If you knew what it is to have panied them to Maplehurst, where he made himself so pleasant to the old lady that he would be more merciful and comforting. I was pressed to remain. Oh, Mr. Tudor, I know I am expressing myself far too strongly, am afraid you are not quite so artless us you look! I began to wish Aunt Philippa would

I found Miss Hamilton alone, and she seemed very glad to see me: her fair face quite flushed with pleasure when she saw me enter the drawing-room.

"I was afraid it was some stupid visitor." she said, frankly, "when I heard the door-bell ring. Did it trouble you to come? How tired you look! there, you shall take Giles's chair," putting me with gentle force in a big blue-velvet chair that always atood by the fire; and then she took off my wraps and unfastened my gloves, and made me feel how

glad she was to wait on me.
"You are going away," I said, rather lugubriously, for I felt all at once how I should miss her. She looked a little better and brighter. I thought, or was it only temporary excitement! abe returned, seriously, but not

"Yes," she returned, seriously, but not sadly. "I think it will be better. I am almost glad to go away, except that I shall not see you," tooking at me affectionately. 'On, if you wish to go," for I was so re-

lieved to hear her say this. "It is not that I wish it, exactly, but that I feel it will be better : things are so uncomfortable just now, more than usual, I think. Etta seems always worrying herself and me; sometimes I fancy that she wants to get rid of me, and that I am too troublesome," with a faint smile. "She worries about my health and want of spirits. I suppose I am rather a depressing element in the house, and, as I get rather tired of all this fuss, I think it will

he better to leave it behind for a little." "That sounds as though you were driven away from home, Miss Hamilton. "Miss Hamilton!" reproachfully; "the la naughty, Ursula. I do not call you Mis-

Garaton. "Gladys, then."

"Perhaps my restlessness is driving me away," she returned, sadly. "I do feel so restless without my work. I never minded Etta's fussiness so much. I dare say she means it kindly, but it harasses me. I am one of those reserved people who do not find it easy to talk of their feelings, bodily or mental, except to a chosen few. You are

He went to Torquay to see an invalid not expect him back until the end of next

"Yes, I know," she returned, in a low voice; "but we shall be at Bournemouth before them. Will you bid him good-by for me, Ursula, and say that I hope his visit has rested and refreshed him? He was not very well, you told me."

"No, but he is better now: he writes very cheerfully. Gladys, when you come back you will be stronger, I hope. I really do hope you will resume your work then; it will be far better for you to do so."

"You cannot judge," she said, gently. I am afraid that I shall be unable to do that." And somehow her manner closed the subject; but I was determined to make her speak on another subject.

"I want to tell you something that I think you ought to know, I began, rather ab-"Mrs. Maberley spoke to me about ruptly. your brother Eric.'
"Ursula!"

"I could not let you go away and not know this: it did not seem honest. It has troubled me a great deal. Mrs. Maberley would tell me, and she told it so nicely: and Mr. Hamilton is aware that I know, and I am afraid he is not pleased about it." She put up her hands to her face for a mo ment, with a gesture full of distress.

"I meant to tell you myself," she said, in a stifled voice, "but not now; not until I

"And now you will not have that pain "Wait a moment till I have finished: you are not too saintly to be cross sometimes. I think you ought to be relieved that some one else has told me." But she will tell him that, if you like, Well, when "How do I know what they said? And Giles is aware of it, you say. Oh, Ursula, for pity's sake, tell me, has he talked to you

"No, no, not in the way you mean: he only said that we must not judge or misjudge other people. He seemed atraid that I should

misjudge him." "Oh, I am thankful to know that. I could not bear to have the poor boy discussed must answer me. Think what a comfort between you two. Giles would have made "Don't be silly, Etta. Have I not told you believe everything, he has such a way you poor old Elspeth is dying?—Miss Gar. with him, and you would not know any bet-" vou in quite a nice way, -ch, I did not dislike on my poor darling. Faulty as he was, he him so much that evening, -'I dare say you was innocent of the crime laid to his charge;

I could see she was strongly agitated. Her delicate throat swelled with emotion, Wasn't it nice of him? Dour Etta did not and she took hold of my hands and held them tightly, and her large blue-gray eyes were fixed on my tace with such a beseeching expression that I could have promised to bewith a power and authority that seemed to dominate one in spite of one's self. It has The next day Jill surprised me very much always appeared to me that we poor women timid individuality in the presence of a reg-

I answered her as cently as I they are going early next week. She wants "Dear Gladys, you will make yourself ill. to see you, Ursula; she says you have not Will it give you any relief to speak out? I

She drew a deep breath, and the color

"Perhaps it may be a relief: I am weary made me feel a little dull to think Miss of silence, -of trying to bear it alone; and And then she stopbut I had thought of her so much since then. | ped, and looked at me wistfully, and her lips

Etta with one at such times! an east wind but all this excites me. Do promise me this, Uraula. Giles will not hinder you coming : he appreciates you thoroughly: it will only

be Etta who may try to oppose you."
Gladys was right; I had not the heart to refuse : so I gave her the required promise, and she grew calmed at once.

"Now that is settled, I can breathe more freely," she said, presently. "I am afraid I am growing fanciful, but lately I have had such a horror of being ill. Giles would be kind, I know,—he is always kind in illness,— but he lets Etta influence him. Ursula, she influenced him and turned him against my poor boy; with all Giles's faults,-and he can be very bard and stern and unforgiving, -I am sure that of his own accord he would never have been so harsh to Eric," "But Mrs. Maberley told me that Miss

Darrell took your brother Eric's part." "Yes, I know, she believes in Etta, and so does Giles; but she is not true; she has a dangerous way of implying blame when she is apparently praising a person: have you never noticed this? Giles was always more angry with Eric after Etta had been into the study to intercede for him. If she would only have let him alone; but that is not Etta's way; she must make or mar people's

lives.' There was a concentrated bitterness in Gladys's voice, and her face grew stern. "There was no love between them. Eric detested Etta, and on her side I know she disliked him. Eric never would tell me the reason; he was always hinting that he had found her out and that she knew it. and that in consequence she wanted to get rid of him; but I thought it was all tancy on the poor

wish I had not laughed now, for there was doubtless truth in what he said.' "You were very fond of him, Gladys?" I asked, softly, and as I spoke her face changed, and its expression grew soft and loving in a moment.

boy's part, and I used to laugh at him. I

"Love him! he was everything to me; he was my twin you know, -and so beautiful. Oh, 1 never saw a man's face so beautiful as his; he had such bright ways, too, and such

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

THE MYSTERY AT GLADWYN. Just then Leah entered the room to replenish the fire, and Gladys dropped my hand hastily and took up a screen.

"When my brother comes in we will have tea, Leah," she said, quickly. "Where is Thornton, that he does not come in to do this?"

"I was passing through the hall, and I thought I would have a look at the fire, ma'am," observed Leah, as she stooped to throw on a log. As she did so, I saw her take a furtive look at us both, it gave me an unpleasant feeling,—and a moment after-wards she said, in a soft, civil voice,—

"There is no reason why Thornton should not bring tea now, if you ike, ma'am. Maeter never cares to be waited for, and most likely he will be late this afternoon. I can walk home with Miss Garston when she is ready I am sure my mistress would spare

me."
"We will see about that presently, Leah when I went Thornton I will ring for him. Gladys spoke somewhat haughtily, and Leah left the room without another word; but I was sorry and troubled in my hoart to see Gladys motion me to be silent, and then go quickly to the door and open it and stand there for a moment. Her color was a little heightened when she came back to her seat.

"She has gone now, but we must be eare-ful and not speak loudly. I hate myself for being so suspicious, but I have found out that some of our conversations have been re tailed to Etta, I am afraid Leah listens at the door. She came in just now to interrupt our talk: it is Thornton's place to put coals on the drawing-room fire.' I felt an uncomfortable sensation creeping

over me. "Do you think she even heard us just

20W ?" "I fear so; and now Etta will know we have been talking about Eric. Oh, I am glad I am going away! it gets too unbear-able. Ursula, I shall write to you, and you your letters will be to me : I shall be able to depend on what you say. Lady Betty is so carelese, she knows what Etta is, and yet she will leave her letters about, and more than once they have not reached me. I am afraid that Leah is a little unscrupulous in such

matters. I was aghast as I listened to her, but she changed the subject quickly.

"What were we talking about? Oh, said Giles was hard; and so he was; but Eric

was faulty too.
"He was very idle; he would not work, and he thought of nothing but his painting. Giles always says I encouraged him in his idleness; but this is hardly the truth. I used to try and coax him to open his books, but he had got his craze for painting, and he spent hours at his easel. I thought it was a great pity that Giles forced him to take un aw: if he had talent it was surely hetter for him to be an artist; but Giles and Etta persisted in ignoring his telent. They called his pictures daubs, and ridiculed his artistic notions."

"Do you really believe that he would hav worked successfully as an artist?"

"It is difficult for me to judge. Eric was so young, and had had little training, and then he only painted in a desultory way: as I have told you, he was very idle. I think if Giles had been more fatherly with him, and had remonstrated with him more gently, and showed him the sense and fitness of things, Eric would have been reasonable; but Etta made so much mischief between them that things only got worse and worse. Eric was extravagant; he never managed money well, and he got into debt, and that made Giles furious, and when Eric lost his temper-for he was very hot and soon got into a passion—Giles's coolness and hard sneering speeches nearly drove Eric wild. He came to me one day in the garden looking as white as a sheet, that was the day before the check was missed -and told me, in a conscience-stricken voice, that it was all up between him and Glies, he had got into a passion and struck

Giles across the face.
"I don't know why he did not knock me down, cried the poor lad. 'I deserved it, for I saw him wince with the pain; but he only took me by the shoulder-you know how strong Giles is -and turned me out of the room without saying a word, and there was the mark of my hand across his cheek. feel like Cain, I do indeed, Gladys, "For he that hateth his brother is a murderer;" and I hate Giles." And the poor boy—he was only twenty, Ursula—put his head down on my shoulder and sobbed like a child. If only Giles could have seen him then !" "Do you know what passed between

them ?" "Yes: I heard a little from both of them Some of Eric's bills had been opened accidentally by Giles. Etta had told Giles that they were his, and he had called Eric to account. And then it seems that Eric's affairs were mixed up with another young man's, Edgar Brown, a very wild young fellow, with whom Giles had forbidden Eric to associate. They had been school-fellows, and Giles knew his father, Dr. Brown, and disliked him much and it seems that Eric had promised to break

with him, and had not kept his promise; and

when Giles called him mean and dishonor-

able, Eric had forgotten himself, and struck

Glles.
"'It is all over between us, I tell you,
"Glles 'Glles Gladys,' the poor boy kept saying. 'Giles says he shall take me away from Oxford, and I am to be put in an attorney's office: he declares I shall ruin him. I cannot stop here to be tormented and bullied, and I will never go near old Armstrong; why, the life would be worse than a convict's. I shall just go and enlist, and then there is a chance of get-ting rid of this miserable life. But I did not take much notice of this speech, for I knew Erichad no wish to enter the army; and certainly he would never do such a rash thing as enlist: he always declared he would as soon be a shoeblack. What, does that look mean. Ursula?" for I was glancing uneasily at the

into a whisper.

bappy, and once he put down his head apply his arms and grouned. It was just blen that it had been a sight movement outside the down and opened it just in time to see Usah gliding round the corner. Ursula, the had heard every word test my poor boy had said, and it is leave a widence that has helped to a miniit is Lean's evidence that has helped to crimi-

nate him."
""Yes, I see. But did you not put your brother on his guard?"
"No," she returned, sadly, "I made the grievous mistake of keeping Leah's eavesdropping to myself. I thought Eric had enough to trouble him without adding to his discomfort. I would give much now to have

done otherwise. "I stayed up late with him, and did not leave him until he had promised to go to bed. Giles was still in the study when I went to my room, but he came up shortly afterwards, for I could hear his footsteps distinctly passing my cor. He must have passed Leab in the passage, for I heard him say, 'You are up late to-night, Leab, but her answer escaned me.

"I can tell you no more on my own evidence; but Eric's account, which I believe as sorely as I am holding your hand now, is this:

"He heard Giles come up to bed, and a sudden impulse prompted him to go down to under strong excitement. I saw it afterwards, and felt that it had better not have been written. Among other things, he informed Giles that he would sooner destroy himself than go into Armstrong's office, and that he (Giles) had made his life so bitter to him that he thought he might as well do it : ch, Ursula, of course it was wrong of him, but indeed he had had terrible provocation. He made up his mind to put this letter on Gilea's deak before he slept; so he slipped off but for Mr. Cunliffe. his boots, that I might not hear him pass my might have some difficulty with the fasten-| believe that Eric was guilty either of die ings, for he had heard Giles put up the chain To his great surprise, the door was ajar, and when he put down the candle on the table be had a passing fancy that the thick curtains that were drawn over one of the windows moved slightly, as though from a draught of air. He blamed himself afterwards that he had not gone up to the window and examined it, but in his perturbed mood he did not take much notice; but he was certainly startled when he turned round to see Leah, in her dark dressing gown, standing in the threshold There was something in her expression that

made him feel uneasy. "'I thought it was thieves,' she said, and now she looked not at him, but across at the curtain. 'What are you doing with master's papers, Mr. Eric?'

' Mind your own business,' returned Eric, candlestick and marched off.'

"And he left that woman in possession?" "Yes," returned Gladys, in a peculiar tone, and then she hurried on: "The next morning Giles missed a check for a large amount that he had received the previous night and placed in one of the compartments of his desk, and in its place he found Eric's letter. Do you notice the discrepancy here? Eric vowed to me that he had placed the letter on the desk. that he never dreamt of opening it, that he always believed Giles kept it locked, that if Giles had been careless and left the key in it he knew nothing about it. His business to the study was to put his letter where Giles would be likely to find it on entering the room. Ursula, how did that letter get into the desk?

"We were all summoned to the study when the check was missed. Etta fetched me. She said very little, and looked unusually pale. Giles was in a terrible state of anger, she informed me, and Leah was speaking to him.

"Alas ! she had been speaking to some purpose. I found Eric almost dumb with fury. Giles had refused to believe his asser tion of innocence, and he had no proof Leah's statement had been overwhelming, and bore the outward stamp of veracity.

"She told her master that thinking she heard a noise, and being fearful of thieves, she had crept down in her dressing-gown to the study, and, to her horror, had seen Mr. Eric with his hand in his brother's desk, and she could take her oath that he put some paper or other in his pocket. She had not liked to disturb her master, not knowing that there was money in the case.

"Ursula, I cannot tell you any more that passed. That woman had effectually blackened my poor boy's honor. No one believed his word, though he swore that he was inno cent. I heard high-words pass between the brothers. I know Giles called Eric a liar and a thief, and Eric rushed at him like a madman, and then I fainted. When I re-covered I found Lady Betty crying over me and Leah rubbing my hands. No one else was there. Eric had dashed up to his room, and Giles and Etta were in the drawing-room. I told Leah to go out of my sight, for I hated her; and I felt I did hate her. And when she left us alone I managed, with Lady Betty's help, to crawl up to Eric's room. But, though we heard him raging about it, he would not admit us. So I went and lay down on my bed and slept from sheer grief and exhaustion.
"When I woke from that stupor,—for it

was more stupor than sleep,-it was late in the afternoon. I shall always believe the wine Leah gave me was drugged. How I wish I had dashed the glass away from my lips! But I was weak, and she had com-

pelled me to drink it.

"Lady Betty was still sitting by me. She seemed half frightened by my long sleep.
She said Erio had come in and had kissed me, but very lightly, so as not to disturb me. And she thought there were tears in his eyes as he went out. Ursula, I have never seen him since. He left the house almost imme-diately afterwards, but no one saw him go. By some strange oversight, Giles's telegram to the London bank to stop the check did not reach them in time. And yet Etta went herdoor. Was it my fancy, or did I really hear self to the telegraph office. As you may have the faint rustle of a dress on the tessellated perhaps heard, a tall fair young man, with a pavement of the hall? In another moment light moustache, cashed the check early in Gladys understood, and her voice dropped into a whisper. "Come closer to me. I mean to tell you here. I am quite aware that it was possible all in spite of them. I will be as quick as I for Eric after leaving our house to be in Lon-

3 10 money

and retused to can be when the at last opened on the falling the door I saw that his table was strewn with who presented that check. The clerational lamp-light, her eyes were fixed on the falling papers, and a letter directed to Giles lay he his check and a slight cut, though he was described to the sound of the sou

onld only be on the spot to clear up the mystery; for there is a mystery about the check. But I have syorn never to close the threshold of Gladwyn sta'n until this insult is wiped out and Giles believes in my impocence. If we never meet again, my sweet sister, you will know I loved you as well as I could fove anything; but I was never good and unselish, like you, And I fear I cares for greatly fear—that I shall never weather of you. through this.' That was all. The letter

ended abruptly.
"The following afternoon a messenger from the Ship asked to see Mr. Hamilton; and after Giles had been closeted with him for a few minutes he came out, looking white and scared, with Eric's watch and scarf in his hands. The man had told him the young gentleman had gone out and had not returned. and they had been found on the brach, at the extreme end of Heve, and they feared some-thing had happened to him. He had ordered dinner at a certain time, but he had not made his appearance. The next morning they had reports in the town that caused them to institute inquiries. A letter in the pocket of the coat, directed to Eric Hamilton, Gladwyp. Heathfield, enabled them to communicate with his relatives. And they had lost no time in doing so. I never saw Giles : o the study and place his letter on Giles's desk. | terribly upset. He looked as though he had It was a very wild, foolieh letter, written received a blow. He went to Brighton at once, and afterwards to London, and employed every means to set our fears at rest, for a horrible suspicion that he had really made away with himself was in all our

minds. "I was far too ill to notice all that went on. A fever seemed about me, and I could not eat or sleep. I think I should have done neither, that my poor brain must have given way under the shock of my apprehensions,

"He was a true friend, -a good Samaritan. door, and crept down to the study. He had He bound up my wounds and poured in oil his chamber candlestick, as he feared that he and wine of divinest charity. He did not honesty or self-destruction. In his own mind and belt. All our doors on that floor have he was inclined to believe that he wished us chains and bells; it is one of Giles's fads. to think him dead. It was all a mystery; but we must wait and pray; and in time h managed to instil a faint hope into my mind that this might be so.

"Etta was rather kind to me just then. She looked ill and worried, and seemed taken up with Giles. It was well that he should have some one to look after his comforts, for there was a breach between us that seemed as though it would never be healed. I saw that he was irritable and miserable, - shat the thought of Eric robbed him of all neace. watching him with a queer look in her eyes. But I could make no effort to console him, for I felt as though my heartwas breaking. -' And here she hid her face in her hands, and I could see she was weeping, and I begged her earnestly to say no more, that I quite understood, and she might be sure of my sympathy with her and Eric. She kissed me gratefully, and said, "Yes, I know. I

sulkily: 'do you think I am going to account to you for my actions?' And he took up his understand why I am so grateful to Mr. Cunliffe, why I am so sorry"—and here her lips quivered—"if I disappoint him. I feel as though he has given me back Eric from the dead. It is true I doubt cometimes, when I am ill or gloomy, but generally may faith is strong enough to withstand Etta's incredulity.'
"Does Miss Darrell believe that he is

"Yes; and she is so angry if any one doubts the fact. I don't know why she hates the poor boy so: even Mr. Cunliffe has zeproved her for want of charity. I think she fears Mr. Cunliffe more than any one, even

Giles: she is always so careful what she says before him." "Gladys. I think I hear your brother's voice in the hall, and your cheeks are quite wet: he will wonder what we have been

talking abou'." "I will ring for Thornton, and the too. he shall find me clearing the table. Don't offer to help me, Ursula." And I sat still obediently, watching her slow, graceful movements about the room in the Erelight : her fair hair shone like a halo (figold, and the dark ruby gown she wore gathered richer and deeper tints. That beautiful, sad face, bow

Pakould miss it! It was some little time before Mr. Hamilton entered the room. Thornton had lighted tne candles and arranged the tea-tray, and Gladys had placed herself at the table.

He testified no surprise at seeing me, but walked to the fire, after greeting me, and warmed himself.

"They told me you were here," he said, abruptly: "I was at the cottage just now. Have you not had your tea? Why, it is quite late, Gladys, and I want to take Miss Garston away."

"Is there anything the matter, Mr. Hamilton?" for I was beginning to underetand his manner better now.

"Oh, I have some business for you, that is all, -another patient; but I will not tell you about it yet: you must have a good meal before you go out into the cold. I shall ring the bell for some more bread-and-butter; I know you dined early; and this hot cake will do you no good." And, as I saw he meant to be obeyed, I tried to do justice to the delicious brown bread and butter; bat our conversation had taken away my appetite.

He stood over me rather, like a sentinel until I had finished.

"Now, then, I may as well tell you. Susan Locks is ill,—scute pneumonia. I have just been down to see her, and I am afraid it is a sharp attack. Well, if you are ready, we may as well be going; the neighbor who is with her seems a poor sort of body. They sent for you, but Mrs. Barton said you were wish Elspeth, and when Kitty went there you were nowhere to be found.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

WEEPING MAY ENDURE FOR A BIGHT. I could not suppress an exclamation when Mr. Hamilton mentioned the name.
Susan Looke! Poor, simple, loving hearted

Susan! What would become of Phobe if she Mr. Hamilton seemed to read my thoughts.

"Yes," he said, looking at me attentively,
"I knew you would be sorry; Miss Looke was a great favorite of yours. Poor woman? it is a sad business. I am atraid she is very ill: they ought to have sent for me before. Now, if you are ready, we will start at once.

"1 will not keep you another minute. Good by, Ursula." And Gladys kissed me, and quietly followed us to the door. It was his; he had such bright ways, too, and such all in spite of them. I was a ringing laugh,—I wake up sometimes and can, or Giles will be here."

don, at the time mentioned, but no one can showing fast, and the ground was already the Holy-Viatioum with much devotion, and at showing fast, and the fallen flakes. Mr. Hamilton last expired happily in the arms of Maryone,—perhaps not the only one."

and light footstep springing up the stairs; was that day. He seemed nearly beside him
"Edgar Brown is tall and fair, and there write with the tallen nakes. Mr. manuscon page expersor mapper."

"Of course not," for she hesitated. "You but it is only a part of my dream." She self: nothing I could say seemed to give him 'are plenty of young men answering to that put up his umbrella, and stood waiting for Reservations and stood waiting

me under the shrubs, but a sudden impulse made me linger.

Gladys was still standing in the porch; her fair hair shone like a halo in the soft

shall miss you so.

"It is nice to hear that," she returned, gently. "I shall remember those words, Ursula. Write to me often; your letters will be my only comfort. There, Giles is looking impatients do not keep him waiting, dear." And she drew back, and a moment after-wards I heard the deor shut behind us.

If the milton did not speak as I joined him, and thought that our wolk would be a silent ones until he said, presently, in rather

but I pretended to misunderstand him, and he went co.-"You have won my sister's hear3. Glades

cares for few people, but she seems very fond "The feeling is reciprocated, I can assure you."

"I am glad to know that," he returned, heartily. "I only wish you could teach Gladys to be like other girls; she is too young and too pretty to take such grave views of life; it is unnatural at her age. One disappointment, however bitter, ought not to cloud her waole existence. Try to make her see things in a more reasonable light. Gladys is an good as gold. Of course I know that she is a fine creature; but it is not like a Christian to moorn over the inevitable in this undisciplined way."

He spoke with great feeling, and with a gentleness that supprised mer. I felt sure then of his affection for his young sister ; I wished Gladys could have heard him speak in this fatherly manner. But, in spite of my sympathy, it was difficult for me answer him. I felt that this was a subject that I could not discuss with Mr. Hamilton, and yet he seemed to wish me to speak.

"You must give her time to recover herself," I said, rather lamely. "Gisdys is very sensitive; she is more delicately organized than most people; her leelings are unusually deep. She has had a severe shock; it will

not be easy to comfort her."
"No, I suppose not," with a sigh; "her faith has suffered sh'pwreck; but you must try to win her back to peace. Oh, you have much to do at Gladwyn, as well as other places. I want you to feel at home with us, Miss Garston. Some of us have cor faults, we want knowing; but you must try and like us better, and then you will not find us ungrateful."

He stopped rather abruptly, as though he expected an answer, but I only stammered out that he was very kind, and that I hoped when Gladys returned from Bournemouth that I should often see her.

"Ob, to be sure," he beturned, hastily. "I forgot that her absence would make a difference. You do not like peor Etta: I have noticed that. Well, perhaps she is a little fussy and managing; but she is a kind-hearted creature, and very good to us all. I do not know what I should have done without her; my sisters do not understand me, they are never at their ease with me. I feel this a trouble; I want to be good to them; but there always seems a barrier that one cannot break down. I suppose," with intense bitterness, "they lay the blame of that poor boy's death at my door, as though I would not give my right hand to have him back again."

"Ob, no, Mr. Hamilton," I exclaimed, shocked to hear him speak in this way, "things are not so bad as that. I know Gladys would be more to you if she could."

But he turned upon me almost fiercely.
"Do not tell me that," he said, harshly, "for E cannot believe you. Cladys cared more for Eric's little finger than the whole of us put together; she looks upon me as his destroyer, as a hard taskmaster who cp-pressed him and drove him out of his home. Oh, you want to contradict me; you would tell me how gentle Gladys is, and how sub-missive. No, she is never angry, but her looks and words are cold as this frozen snow; she has not kassed me of her own accord since Eric left us. I sometimes think it is painful for her to live under my roof."

"Mr. Hamilton !" "Well, what now?" in the same repellent

tone. "You are wrong; you are unjust. Gladys does not feel like that; she has tried to for give you in her heart for any past mistake; she sees you regret much that has passed and she is no longer bitter against you. I wish you would believe this. I wish you could understand that she, too, longs to break down the barrier. Perhaps I cught not to say it, but I think Miss Darrell keeps you apart from your sisters."

"What, Etta!" in an astonished tone. "Why, she is always making excuses for Glady's coldness. Come, bliss Garston, I cannot have you misunderstand my poor little consin in this way. You have no idea how faithful and devoted she is. She has actually refused a most advantageous cher of marriage to remain with us. She told me this in confidence; the girla do not know it: perhaps I aught not to have repeated it; but you undervalue Etta. Few women would sacrifice themselves so entirely for their belongings.

"No, indeed," was my reply to this; but I secretly marvelled at this piece of intelligence, and there was no time to ask any questions, for we had reached the cottage, and the next minute I was standing by Susan Locke's bedside.

There was no need to tell me that poor Susan was in danger; the inflammation ran high; the flushed face, the difficult breathing, the strength and fulness of the rapid pulse, filled me with grave forebodings. Mr. Hamilton remained with me some time, and when he took his leave he promised-to come again as early as possible in the morning.

#### (To be Continued.) D

A DEATH-BED CONTRAST.

The pastor of a certain place went to assist at the death-bed of a rich man, who was dying in a splendid house, and a multitude of relations and servants surrounded his bed. But among these, the priest saw a number of devils in the shape of hounds who waited to seize upon his shape of hounds who waited to seize upon his soul, and who actually did so; for he died in sin. At the same time the priest was sent for by a poor woman who was dying, and who desired the Last Sacraments. Not being able to leave the dying rich man, whose soul was in so much need of assistance, he sent another priest to her, who accordingly went, carrying with him the Blessad Sacrament. He found in the dwelling of that sold more and account the same action are released. good woman no servants, no retinue, no splendid furniture, for she was very poor, and had only a little straw to lie on. But what does he see? He sees in that apartment a great light, and near the bed of the dying woman was Mary, the Mother of God, who was consoling her, and, with a cloth, wiping the sweat from her brow. The priest seeing the Blessed Virgin, had not the courage to enter, but she made a sign to! him to approach. He ientered, and Mary pointed to a seat that he might sit down and hear, the confession of her servant. The good woman no servante; no retinue; no splendie and hear, the confession of her servant. The 192042 103043

# DOMESTIC READING.

at About the Fair Daughters of Eve, With Recy Notes on the Latest Styles in Feminine Attire.

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"No one," said an active and sensible woman "No one, and seem seem seem of woman on fidence the other day, "no one knows how gly one's rooms really are except one's self." In this aphorism lies the whole secret of good In this approximates are whose secret of good house furnishing and home making. It is an house secret of skillfully hiding defects in architecture and making the most of such architecture

architecture and making the most of such architecture and possess.

This is intrinsically offered for the lively intuitions of women. Few of the arts—or tuitions for that matter—lend themselves more giences for that matter—lend themselves more easantly or in a more varied manner to furnishing our living places.

been conceded in a mild domestic his has been touch as a means of livelihood, always, but as a means of livelihood, fact should be accepted. For a truth, fact so of its branches, this has alsome of its distinction, this has al-eady been proved, but several phases of the ork yet remain practically disregarded by nmen, which, considered as either delightful men, which, consider a silver a congress of the many in-ady or profitable employment, offer many in-mements as suitable channels for their time

and intelligence.

It is a pity that there is this neglect, since
It is a pity that there is this neglect, since
It is a pity that there is this neglect, since
this realm is indeed wide, and it is feared that
many in search of a suitable and lucrative use
for their time, and sometimes capital, go much
forther afield and fore worse than would be the
forther afield and consideration given to this orther auto-ass were more consideration given to this prac-

ose were more considering the art more æsthet cally. accomplishment it adorns all-approan accomplishment it actives all—appro-matelythe palace and the humblest home; and hase who, by natural intuitions or by their those who, by natural intuitions or by their personal application are by these means enabled to light up the surroundings of themselves and others owe no small gratitude to a knowledge which permits them to accomp ish really a great tel at a not burd a some cost of time, patience,

money.
It is, perhaps, the better plan to give the few hints we possess for the benefit of the porkers, for the latter reason, than to dilate at eater length upon the money-making side of is employment, although there are many deis employment, although there are many de-ightful highs to be thrown out regarding that hase of the question. For when women broughly take hold of furnishing as a lucrare employment we will hear no more twaddle out the soullessness of upholstering and up-

Asit is, each may raise her home into an atsphere above stiff, formal creations-into one lieery restfu ness.

For the newer features : first, square rooms

aturally, the chimney corner is first thought In modern houses they are uniquely tioned in halls or reception rooms, but when find them in the middle of a blank wall exand them in the dilection it is we must plan diag on either side, thus it is we must plan draw them out until these blank spaces are verted into nooks of more or less roominess hen we may bet up in them our penates of oks on shelves, bric-a-brac in cabinets, or

ables for games or writing.

The fire-place itself needs much consideration It is most often a sore trial to housekeepers when it is a receptacle for real flames; dust and when it is a receptacie for real names; dust and smoke are tantalizing. In city houses they are most often given up to bright and warm gas free, anything but wholesome or tidy.

Hardwood mantels are still the proper thing,

Hardwood mantels are still the proper thing, but when an old tombstone marble one is inflicted upon you, paint it either black or its traction of the first paint it either black or its traction of the first paint it either black or its traction of the first paint its process. Rolegate to the "rags, iron, stores man" all the ornate elaborations of casting, and procure, to the limit of your pocketbook, brass facings and bright til-s, brass andirons and fenders and a rich colored rug, and you have a spot a sanctimonious pharisee might say his

excuse for elaborate drapings of embroidery rich brocades, in silks or velvets. The corrs formed by such an arrangement are often ten up to low-cushioned, long eats, running mg the side of the wall, a: the ends of which e placed pedestals for holding jars of tall

vers, vases or statues. The spot recently occupied by the sideboard now, in artistic houses, pre-empted by the de old-fashioned in-topped chest of drawers, of dark oak or ablogany, or yet walnut or cherry, with four or te shelves above, running up the wall to a eight in proportion to the height of the room. hese shelves offer a capacious and suitable hese for the display of china or glass, inter-tersed with choice trays, silver and what not, high are never quite at home anywhere in the

ouse save the dining-room.

In addition to the fragment potpourri jars, are adding to the collection in our parlor abinets hand painted ginger jars. Pretty bows handsome ribbons are tied attistically around em in most instances.

Another novelty, in houses where everything exhibited regardless of expense, are footstools f real Russia leather ornamented with brass wil heads and unique brass bands in filigree These may be copied by handy women esigns. These may be copied by handy women much less expensive material.

A fashion which seems to have come to stay

the introduction of lamps-tiny fairy lamps, sine introduction of imps—tiny fairy imps, seful student's lamps in glass and bronze, and tately astral lamps in the most elaborate de-igns of the Roccoo period.

They certainly are an improvement over the

ripping candles of a season since, yet unless bey are most particularly and properly taken are of they have their disagreeable features

We are able to give our readers six rules for their care, which we are sure every careful tousewife will gladly paste up for future refer-

l. Let the wick always touch the bottom of he lamp, and trim the top square and even, atting off the corners. In student lamps rub of the crusts on the wicks and never cut them 2. Fill lamps within half an inch of the top too full the oil runs out, and especially then lighted, greasing everything that touches

3. In lighting, turn the wick up slowly, that imney may heat gradually, and thus not

4. Keep the wick turned high enough to burn reely. If too low, a poisonous and explosive

5. A free draught is as necessary with a lamp sa fire, so keep all parts free from dirt. S. Wash chimneys in hot suds and polish them with old newspapers.
In using student lamps never let the oil accusulate in the cup below the wick, but pour it

must least once a week. Let everything used but lamps—rags, scissors, or extra wicks—be pt in a small box together, an empty match being best. Burn lamp rags every few weeks. allowed to be filled with oil, spontaneous mustion often takes place, many fires having

en caused in this way.

In the way of window draperies, lace and ram colored grenadine, edged with lace, are at most popular for inner curtains, while plush ambrequins remains in vogue as the hand-

They are fest comed invariably with heavy cords and tassels instead of brass chains, and it would them that the popular poles and rings have had Peir day. Light carved cornices now most fre-mently surmount the whole. It is probable bey will in time supersede the long light rods and return to their former pre-eminence.

## FABRICS AND LASHIONS.

"days of old" needlework in all its variefrom the plainest sewing to the most elabo-smbroidering and I lace making, was the i pleasure and occupation of women "of lity." To-day, a really accomplished needleman is rarely to be found; although most dies have, during the day, more or less time which they are left without other employ-

in needlework may devoted in embellishing

to the content of the handkerchief cases, card and match receivers, and similar pretty articles can be produced during leisure hours, and if wrought with deli-cacy and taste they greatly add to the appear-

ande of a room.

A very handsome pair of window lambrequins The plush is cut deep, and squarely at each end, but is alashed so as to form a triangle in the center. Sprays of roses, with leaves, are embroidered on the ends, and along the edge chenille pendants are hing, while bows of ribbon here and there add to the effect.

Dainty hadkerchief cases can be formed of card-board covered with satin, on which handpainted or embroidered designs have been wrought. On the inside the satin is quilted

Tailor-made dresses are now as popular as they were last fall. They are more elaborately trimmed for summer wear than they have pre-viourly been seen. They are fash oned in lightweight materials and lined with twilled On these dress s the fournure is completed by the introduction of two skirt steels beneath the drapery, and higher up than has previously been the case. Where a bustle is worn, it is very light affair, and not at all uncomfortable

A very attractive evening costume (which I may as well describe, for there are a few more nights of dancing left before the out of town exedus occurs), recently noticed, was in cream satin, made with wide wing draperies, which left exposed a front panel on the skirt, elaborately worked with pearl beads. On the pointed bodice a diamond shaped plastron of lace joined the V of the corange at the top, and the point of the garment at the lower end. The corange opening was edged with lace, which also formed the short sleeves. On the shoulders knots of tea-roses were placed, and a cluster of the same flowers was negligently placed at the waist.

The lady was a brunette.

It was formerly believed the most perfect taste for a bridal costume to be made severely plain and simple, both as to pattern and mater ial. Whi'e satin was usually employed with lace trimmings. The wedding toilet of the present season, however, exhibits faille as the leading fabric, but this material is only used in conjunction with brocaded velvets or plushes and similar goods, so adding to the costliness and magnificence of the dress. The flowers for the occasion are orange-blossoms, but instead of a bouquet the bride must carry her prayer book in her hand, in order to conform to an English custom that has come into vogue on this side of the ocean. The tulle veil is worn in preference to one of lace, formercheery restfu ness.

For the newer features: first, square rooms to a matter of individual taste; with a trained to obstinately rectangular into an apartment train behind, but it should always leave the face exposed. It is quite a prevalent fashion to be married in one's travelling dress, which is more convenient when the wedding tour begins imme-

diately after the ceremony.

The very brightest and prettiest ginghams, in many-hued stripes, and all kinds of light summer fabrics, in figures, in figures and stripes, or plain colors, are seen for children's dresses and the Liliputians will be a gayly dressed I gion desired the coming seems if the conjuder force. during the coming season, if one can judge from the models and materials shown stready.

One dress for a little girl of eight years is in a light-brown sage, trimmed with dark-red velvet facings, collar and cuffs, and with a cushmere vest in light blue. The skirt is plaided, made on the bias, and laid in very broad box plaits.

This dress can, of course, be developed in more expensive materials for wear upon special ocasions. As described, it will do excellently ss a school costume, and for wear at home dur ing the afternoon. Fancy basques for wear at home are seen with loose gathered or plated vests of soft mate-

rial. So ne of these basques have broad rever

of striped silk, which give them a bizarre and jaunty appearance. A handsome demi-toilet in blue faille, almost of the tint termed ciel blue, was trimmed in a an upright plane is now stationed so as to beculiar manner with bronze passementeris, then exposes its back, which to hide has given beneath the arms and meeting a shoulders, beneath the arms and meeting as the leggment of the state of the beneath the arms, and, meeting on the back, formed an inverted V, reaching to the collar. which was also of the passementerie Bows of dark blue ribon decorated the front of the dress, which was made with very, short dividing front draperies, carried back so as to drape over the hips. On one side of the skirt, bands of the bronze bead work were laid horizontally, disappearing beneath the black draperies.

# NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints. cholera morbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhea, dysentery and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

#### KISSING IN AMERICAN BOARDING HOUSES.

An amusing divorce suit is reported in the New York papers, which throws a light upon the kissing in American boarding houses. Mr. Pye sought a divorce from Mrs. Pye, on the ground that all the boarders in the house where the pair lived had drifted into the habit of kissing Mrs. Pye. Here is a Mr. Dempsey's evidence:—
"Did you ever see Tompson kiss Mrs.

"Lots of times; and when I did not see him I heard him. There was a plaintive sobbing gurgle about it that reminded me of the exhaust of a bath tub; it could be heard

all over the house." "When did Tompson kiss Mrs. Pye !" "Whenever he had a chance. The only time that he did not kiss her was when he

was not there." "Who did kiss her then?"

"I did ; I liked her myself." "Did not Mr. Pye object?"
"Why should he? I don't object to his kissing her; there was nothing objectionable

about it; it was a friendly salutation." "How did you come to kiss Mrs. Pye?" "I put my arms round her neck, and kissed her in the usual way."

"Did she ask you to do so?" "Well, I noticed that no matter how many times she and Tompson kissed before he went out, she never got enough to last until he came book, for as he opened the door they were at it again; so, when he was away, kissed her more as a matter of accommoda

tion than anything else."
"Where was Mr. Pje!"

## "Oh, he was nowhere in particular."

ASTONISHING SUCCESS It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consuptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it were sold has year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

HAM CROQUETTES.—Take one quarter of a pound of grated ham and mix with it two ounces of mashed potatoes; add the mince, season with a little pepper; a very little stock, a little powdered sweet herbs and chopped paraley, until quite hot; then add, off the fire, the yolks of two eggs; lay the minos on a plate to cool; make it into croquettes; roll them then in eggs The employment to which taste and industry and then in browned bread-crumbs and fry in hot lard; serve with fried paraley

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

To keep highly-polished brass obsolutely bright and free from termishing, thinly coat with a varnish of bleached shellac and alcohol. To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar-paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection.

A sponge dipped in turpentine and placed i the drawer were furs, &c. are kept will kill insects in a short time. The furs should be combed afterwards.

One half ounce of camphor dissolved in one

pound of melted lard, the scum removed, and a little graphite mixed with it, is said to be excellent to keep tools from rusting, Silver spoons that have become discolored from contact with cooked eggs may be easily brightened by rubbing with common salt. A lump of gum camphor in the closet where the

silver or plated ware in kept will do much toward preventing tarnish. When washing windows, dissolve a little washing sods in the water if the glass is very dim and dirty with smoke or dirt; do not let it run on the sash, but wash each pane with an old flannel; dry quickly with a soft towel; polish with a chamois skin.

A method of clarifying water has been devised by Prof. Debroslavine, of St. Petersburg. He uses first a solution of perchloride of iron, and follows that with a solution of carbonate of soda. The quantities are said to be three grains of the perchlor de of iron and four grains

of the soda crystals per gallon of water. Chocolate cream may be made by mixing oneonocolate cream may be made by mixing one-half cup of cream with two cups of powdered white augar; boil and stir for five minutes; set the dish into one of cold water, and stir the syrup until it becomes hard. Melt one-fourth of a cake of chocolate by placing it on a ten-kettle, and roll the sugars in the melted choco-

To cure round shoulders, practice the follow ing exercise several times a day:—Hold the arms out at full length in front of the budy, the hands touching each other; then throw the the backs of the hands touch each other b-hind the back of the body. You should also procure a pair of dumb-bells (a light pair to begin with), and go through the same exercise. Perform the exercise as rapidly as possible, and, with perceptible.

BROWN BREAD.—This receipt for brown bread will make a good-sized loaf:—Two cup-of yellow Indian meal, one cup of rye flour, one cup of wholemeal flour, one cup of treacle, three teaspoonsful of baking powder, and enough milk to make a stiff batter. Pour into a buttered mould and steam three hours and a half. When done, brown in the oven.

To CLEAN CARPETS.-Sprinkle the carpet with tea leaves; sweep well, then use soap and water for the grease and dirt spots; this treshens up old carpets wonderfully. Rub the wet spots dry with a clean cloth. In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and torn to pieces. The paper collects the dust but does not soil the carpet.

SOIM SCONES.—One pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, buttermilk. Put the flour in a basin with the salt, carbonate of soda and tartaric, mixed well together. Make it all into a soft paste with buttermilk, sprinkle plenty of flour in a bake-board, and turn the paste out on it. Roll it less than half an inch thick, and cut with a lid or round cuter; have a griddle or hot plate, on which place the cones, and bake for five minutes.

How to Cook POTATOES.-Wash and pee your potatoes, cut them in half, and reject ali that are not perfectly sound. Put them into a saucepan, and cover with milk, to which one-fourth its bulk in water has been added. Let them simmer till quite soft, pass through a sieve, and return to the milk, stirring in a wellbeaten egg. Season with sait and pepper, and a tiny pinch of herbs, adding a tablespoonful of the clear liquor from tinned tomatoes, or the juice of a beetroot, whichever is preferred. Put lato a well greased dish, and bake in a quick even till a firm, brown crust forms on the top. Thea garnish with parsley, and serve hot.

# HOW A COLORED MAIL CARRIER GOT

tional Bank of this city.—4tchison, (Kas.) Champion, May 3.

The exercises of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about 30 years after date.

PALE. WOEREGONE INVALIDS suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is deprayed, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood, and expels impurities from the system.

Professor Gray, of Harvard College, and Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, have had honorary degrees conferred upon them by Cambridge University.

Mr. T. C. Wells, chemist and druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspettic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and

happiness. A narrow-minded man mostly gets more credit for honesty than he deserves. The tairness which compels attention to every argument of every side presents the appearance weakness, and sometimes even of falseness.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Extermina tor will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it

does not please you. When a Chinaman desires a visitor to dine with him, he does not ask him to do so; but, when he does not wish him to stay, he says, "Oh, please stay and dine with me!" The visitor will then know he is not wanted.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Creditors have better memories than debtors and creditors are a superstitious sect, great obervers of set days and times.

There is no Evaporation or Deterioration in there is no Evaporation or Deterioration in strength about Dr. Thomas'n Eclectric Oil. The ingredients of this incomparable anti-rheumat c and throat and lung remedy are not volatile, but fixed, pure and imperishable, Pain, lameness and stiffness are relieved by it, and it may be used with equal benefit externally and mternally.

You cannot do wrong without suffering wrong. Treat men as pawns and ninepins, and you shall suffer as well as they.—Emerson.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale; which it richly marits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it must to calm the paint of a bgoken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved from paint.

In spring a young man's faucy lightly turns to thoughts of new clothes. Many are shut out where tailors do not trust,

# USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

MUTTON STEW.-Take a knuckle of mutton

all over in it, add salt, pepper, onions, carrots and herbs, with some wine; cover very tightly and cook two hours and a quarter. Shake the pot frequently so that the liver will not stick to the bottom. Half an hour before removing the pot from the range add some carrots ent int.

spoonful of butter, one of flour, one of lemon juice, one wineglass of wine and the yolks of two eggs. Fry the onion a light brown in the butter; stir in the parsley and a cupful of stock; add the flour, then the beef, pepper and sat. Simmer for a few moments, remove from the fire and add the yolks of the eggs and the

HAMBURG STEAKS .- Scrape the lean meat frow the sinews of a rumpsteak; season it with salt and pepper and form it into flat, round cakes; mince an onion and fry it brown in butter; then fry the steaks in this until they are a delicate brown and sales and sales are a sales and sales are a sales and sales are a sales are sales and sales are sales are sales and sales are sale ter; then fry the stelks in this until they are a delicate brown in color. They may be rare or well done, according to taste. Gravy or sauce piquante is served with them. This sauce is easily made. Put into the pan in which the steaks were cooked one tablespoonful of minced paraley, half a saltspoonful of black pepper, a little salt, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and a cut of broth or stock; simmer for a few mincup of broth or stock; simmer for a few min utes, strain and serve with the steak.

CHEAM CARE. - Take one cup or powdered sugar and one cup of sifted flour, in which has been mixed a large tenspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Mix with three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, and three tables nonrulas of milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Bake in two layers. To make the cream for filling, put one pint of milk on the tire, and when it bolls stir in one tables poonful of corn starch that has been mixed smooth in a little gold milk, two engreend whether the cold milks two engreends. tittle cold milk, two eggs and two-thirds of a cup of powdered sugar; let it boil for two or three minutes, when it is cool flavor it with vani la.

DELICATE CAKE .- Three-quarters of a cup of butter beaten to a cream, with two cupfuls of powdered sugar; three cups of flour sifted, with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of essence of almonds and the whites of six eggs that have been beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in flat tins and cover with icing when cold cover with icing when cold.

PLAIN CAKE. - Take half a cup of butter, one PLAIN CAKE.—Take half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of bakung-powder; beat the eggs very light, the whites and yelks together; put in about two table-spoonfuls of caraway seed. If this is eaten when it is fresh it is were wise and cannot be when it is fresh it is very nice, and cannot be distinguished from a more expensive cake.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi-tive temedy for the above named disease. By

its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have be a permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any or your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto. send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of

32-- L

## THE CIDER CURSE.

About the ugliest, sourcest drunkard on the globe, is the cider drunkard. He does not need to visit saloons, his saloon is down cellar; and he drinks and guzzles, and scolds and swears, until he makes his home a hell and life a burden to all around him. There are some who object HOW A COLORED MAIL CARRIER GOT

\$5,000.

An Atchison (Kas.) colored mail-carrier, A.
L. Robb, says in the following account: I have

gin, rum, lager beer and all these other intoximy mind that I would buy a ticket. For seven consecutive months I invested one dollar a month as regularly as the mouth came, and up to April I drew a blank. I concluded to go one dollar more, and I was going to quit. I s nt my dollar as before, to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and received tacket number \$23,899, and found that I had done to go one dollar man puts a barrel of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar; he drinks a glass of sweet eider into cellar. one donar more, and I was going to quit. I amount an puts a parrel of sweet cider into his a timy dollar as before, to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and received taket number he takes another and that is sweeter; he keeps 23,899, and found that I had drawn a prize of \$\frac{1}{2}\$,000 and I deposited it in the Exchange Na. and the last glass is the sweetest of all, and then he is ready to tap a new barrel. You can no more tell when sweet cider becomes sour, than you can tell when a boy becomes a man, or when a pig becomes a hog. The man who commences with sweet cider is likely to proceed to sour cider, and finish off with rum, gin, brandy, whisky, and all the catalogue of alco holic poisons which ruin mankind and desplate the world. Boys, let cider alone!

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidate for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Antiand lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and mazically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchibis, in-flammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palat-able that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its

# WOMEN WHO WORKED.

Lucy Larcom was a mill hand. Adelaide Neilson began life as a child's nurse. Charlotte Cushman was the daughter of poor

Anna Dickinson began life as a school teacher. Sarah Bernhardt was a dressmaker's appren

tice; so was Matilda Heron.

The most reno wned woman who sprang from the lowliest estate was Jeanne d'Arc, who fed

swine. Adelaide Phillips, the singer, now dead, was a very poor girl, and so was Sarah Jewett, the actress.

Maud Granger, with the gold-brown eyes and

shapely form, first earned her livelihood by run

shapely form, first earned her livelihood by running a sewing machine.

Nell Gwynn sold oranges in the streets and theatres. From the pit, while vending her wares, she took a fancy for the stage.

It has been ventilated by a contemporary that the least enterprising editor commonly knows enough, if he wishes a graphic report of some "social event," to send a woman. She will penetrate closed walls through a smaller cranny then any man see more after the cots. ib least enterprising editor commonly knows it is a divergent to make it known to his suffering enough, if he wishes a graphic report of some "social event," to send a woman. She will penetrate closed walls through a smaller cranny than any man, see more after she gets there, and bring out her booty in better condition. It does not follow that she likes this aspect of her work; but peop'e naturally come to take a pride in whatever they do well, even if its beginning were distanteful.

It is a duty to make it known to his suffering fallows. Actuated by this motive and a desire for relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, work; but peop'e naturally come to take a pride in whatever they do well, even if its beginning were distanteful.

ginnings were distasteful.

CATARRH IS NOT A BLOOD DISEASE No matter what parts it may finally affect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the

MUTTON STEW.—Take a knuckle of mutton, cover it with barley, a few capers, some fine cut onions and thin slices of turnips; season with pepper and salt, let it steam or simmer gently for one hour and a half, and then have ready melted butter and pour over, allowing it again to steam or simmer for twenty minutes. A very rich gravy will have collected and the meat will be at tender as a spring chicken.

Smothered Liver.—Lard a calf's liver with strips of pork, brown nearly a quarter of a pound of butter in a stewing-pan, roll the liver and over in it, add salt, popper, onions, carrots and regarded as wholly irreclaimable. In the and regarded as wholly irreclaimable. In the and regarded as wholly irreclaimable. In the the bottom. Half an hour before removing the pot from the range add some carrots cut into long, square strips and a few little onions. Serve with liquid and vegetables poured over as a sauce.

Stry MADE FROM COLD BEEF.—One pound of cold beef cut in dice, one tablespoonful of minced onion, and one of parsley, one table-spoonful of butter, one of flour, one of lemon juice, one wineglass of wine and the yolks of the national worship of the Virgin. Arthur Howard Noli describes the founding of the worship, and the magnificence of the buildings, and shrine, the magnificence of the buildings, and stripe them to the less refined but perhaps more amusing society gathered at the table of a New York boarding house. The Rev. S. W. Culver, President of Bishop College (Marshall, Texas), gives an interesting account of colored schools in the south-west. Guadalupe, Mexico, is the site of the c llegiate church—nearly the same as a cathedral city—for the national worship of the Virgin. Arthur Howard Noli describes the founding of the shrine, the magnificence of the buildings, and shrine, the magnificence of the buildings, and the peculiar ceremonies that takes place during the annual fiest. An illustrated article on Literary Life in Philadelphia, by Moses P. Handy (Editor of The Daily News of that city), gives several brief sketches of men and women famous in the world of letters. A promising field of industry for women, in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, is the subject of an article by George R. Knapp, presenting some instances, in detail, of remarkable success. Book auctions and bibliomaniacs are skeetched by rk. Lee Farnell : Longfellow's home, by Clai borne Addison Young; and a wilderness in Vermont by F. Blanchard. There are three completed stories in this number: "Mrs. completed stories in this number: "Mrs. Hardy's Eucounter with a Ghost," by Sarah Marshall Hayden; "The Dominant," by Arthur Dudley Vinton; and "A Sudden Disappearance," by William O. Stoddard. Edna Dean Proctor offers a graceful tribute in verse to "The Lady of the White House." Henry W. Austin preserves "The Legend of Crystall Spring" (Medford, Mass., 1675) in an illustrated poem of considerable length. Shorter poems are contributed by Laura F. Hinsdale, F. W. Clarke and others. The Supplement contains the short essays of "The American Pulpit," letters to the editor on "Timoly Topics," and an illustrated "Portfolio," of humorous anecdotes.

A UNIQUE WORK ON CANADIAN TOPICS. Mr. Erastus Wiman, President of the Canadian Club, writes to the editor of this paper as follows:—"It is the intention of certain members of the Canadian Club, in New York, to issue, in the torm of a beautiful book, the papers which have been delivered before the club during the past winter by prominent parties, together with those which are to be delivered during the remainder of the club during the remainder of the control of the club during the remainder of the control of the club during the remainder of the control of the club during the remainder of the control of the club during the remainder of the control of the club during the control of the club during the control of the club during senson. "These inpers will include a speech on 'Commercial Union,' by the Hon, Benjamin Butterworth, member of Congress, who is said to be one of the most elequent men of that body. A remarkable product on by Prof Goldwin Smith of The Schian in the Anglo Saxon Racc.' A paper by Dr. Grant, of the Queen's University, on 'Canada First.' One by J. W. Bengough, editor of Toronto Grip.
By Mr. Le Moine, of Quebec, on
'The Heroines of New France.' By
J. A. Fraser, 'An Artist's Experience
in the Canadian Rockies" By Edmund Collins, on 'The Future of Canada.' By Professor ina, on 'The Future of Canada.' By Protessor G. D. Roberts, of Kings College. By Geo. Stewart, jr., of Quebec. By the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, on 'The Canadian North-West.' By John McDougell, on 'The Minerals of Canada.' And by the Editor, C. M. Pairchild, jr., on 'The History of the Canadian Club.' The work will also include extracts from the speeches work will also include extracts from the speeches and letters of the President. The book is to be issued in beautiful style at \$1 per copy. A great many Canadians will doubtless desire to possess themselves of this rare compilation. and, by purchasing copies, indicate the interest which is manifested throughout Canada in the attempt of the Canadian Club to lay before Americans the countries, advantages, and attractions of their native country. Parties desirous of obtaining copies can do so by an closing the price of the book to James Ross, Canadian Club, 12 East 29th street. New York.

The July number of "Godey's Lady's Book gives every evidence of new proprietorship in the new design for the cover, and a more varied and attractive table of contents. The arrangement has been changed, new departments added and original designs furnished which will greatly add to the household value and attractiveness of this periodical. Mrs. Croly makes her bow on the front page, and the literary contents are far above the average. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Miss Marian C. L. Reeves, Miss Kate Sanborn, Clinton Scollard, Sallie Bridges Stebbins, Alice King Hamilton, Augusta de Bubna and other well known writers being among the contributors. Address, Croly Publishing Company, Box H. H., Phila-

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. R. S. McCombs, Philabelphia, Pa., says "I have used it in nervous dyspensia with success. It is a good nervous tonic."

## STOP!

Stop shirking your duties.
Stop neglecting to return borrowed books.
Stop indulging in more than one hundred pounds of self-conceit to the square inch.

Stop supposing that the world could not get along pretty well without you. Stop looking at the dark side of life. Stop fooking away to fault-finding.
Stop furnishing your friends with the minute particulars of your bodily ailments.

Stop taking pessimistic views of men, things, and the theory of the universe.

Stop working too hard. Stop working not hard enough.
Stop writing to famous people for their auto-

zraphs. Stop procrastinating. Stop procrasunating.

Stop sending to newspapers "something I've just dashed off and haven't stopped to correct."

Stop telling a busy man, "I know you're busy, so I'll only keep you a minute," as a prejude to an hour and a half's attempt to talk his arm off.

is arm off.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt in his duty to make it known to his suffering follows.

#### PLUCKY IRISH GIRLS. At one of the Bodyke evictions the police,

armed with staves and rifles, amid the execra-tions of the populace outside, rushed into the house first and the deputy-sheriff and the bailiffs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this direful disease. It begins in a followed. A scuffle went or inside for a few neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages. Not a snuff nor a liquid.

| There is no mystery about the deputy-sheriff and in scale went or inside for a few minutes, and Colonel Turner ordered that every one found in the house should be arrested, and Francis Macnamara, as well as his cousin, Johanna Kender and the deputy-sheriff and in side for a few minutes, and Colonel Turner ordered that every one found in the house should be arrested, and Francis Macnamara, and the prisoner's sisters, Ann Macnamara and Bridget Macnamara, as well as his cousin, Johanna Kender and the deputy-sheriff and in side for a few minutes, and Colonel Turner ordered that every one found in the house should be arrested, and Francis Macnamara, as well as his cousin, Johanna Kender and the deputy-sheriff and the deputy-sheriff and in side for a few minutes, and Colonel Turner ordered that every one found in the house should be arrested, and Francis Macnamara, as well as his cousin, Johanna Kender and the deputy-sheriff and the dep Mme. Antoinette, the oratorio singer, is a descendant of Prespendary John Bradford, of St. Paul's Tordon, who was burned at the signal for a wild and frantic burst of the signal for a wild and fran

women. The male prisoner was remanded in custody to the next Tulla Petty Sessious, and he was marched about all day in charge of an escort of police and military until the expedition left in the afternoon on its return journey to Fort Anne. The magistrate subsequently informed the Press representatives that the girls accused the police of attacking them with very great violence. Subsequently Mr. Davitt came up and warmly congratulated the girls on the pluck and heroism with which they had defended their home; he also shook hands with young Macmamara and said though he slept in jail to-night his manly stand and his action that day would not be forgotten by his countrymen outside. Turning so the young girls, he added, "Ireland will never be a nation of cowards while we have young women like you at Bodyke." Meanwhile the bailiffs had flung out whatever furniture the tenant had left in the house. The second and concluding eviction for the day was that of Henry Murphy. The tenant has a wife and family of six young children. The house, like the last one, was barricaded with timber and bushes. The bailiffs, however, effected an entrance through the end wall, and under cover cf two umbrellas they escaped the contents of several cans containing boiling meal which were poured on them. When the opraining was made several cans containing boiling meal which were poured on them. When the opining was made through the wall the police were again the first to rush in. The young children and their mother sat by the house on the hill slope, and when some water was offered by the po ice for them to drink, Mr. Davitt said it was better not to use it as the water might be poisoned. A chair for M.s. Murphy to be seated on was handed up by Police-Sergeant Dowling, who has made himself consultances in the senitance given to the shelfspicuous in the assistance given to the sheriff's bailiffs, but Mr Davitt kicked back the chair in question, amid the cheers of the crowd and Lud grouns for the constabulary, who were assailed with the new epithet of "Stirabout men." Mr. Davitt stated to those around that Dowling had threatened to cut the hand off a girl at Micaamara's house.

#### A LIVING MIRACLE.

"My infant daughter was taken ill with cholora infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Vm. McWilliams would not allow her head to be lifted when he haptized her, she was so weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living mirac'e, hale and hearty. Since that time (7 years) our house has never been without that remedy."

From statement of George Johnston, Harwood, Ont.

#### BEWARE OF THE RETRIBUTION.

Young men, you who can assume such nice company manners, but who spend much of your time in the saloon and the still viter debauches that tell upon your morals, your frame, your face and ordinary speech, will you please, as Catholic, remember that every act of your life has to be atoned for, if not here, then, sail more polgnantly when your souls shall have passed

posgnantly when your souls shall have passed into eternity.

You are wiser than your fathers, you spurn your mothers, your homes are too tame for you. The day may come when you too will feel the parent's heart, then your thanklessness will come back to you that keen anguish which arises when the heart can say: "All this and more I too have done." You cannot hug to your breast the consolation of those who in turn fulfilled their duties. You were found wanting in the days duties. You were found wanting in the days of your youth and retribution has come.

Oh, you may laugh such a threat to scorn now, but you little know what that retribution means. means.
You will say, "youth must have its follies."
Youth need never have, should never have sinful and vicious follies. There is plenty of healthy, manful sumsement in this wide world, honest, peasurable and even exciting recreations in life, but they should ever be ligit, and never partake

of disgnating and deprayed indulgence.
This wisdom that you assume to yourselves. this superiority that you arrogate over your elders and superiors, and those in authority, is the stamp of a folly that as ill becomes your years and experiences as it illomens the security

and happiness of your future.

But, if you step from folly to crime, remem ber that in soul and mind and body there may come a retribution to you even on this earth, that fearful as are the horrors of the damned. you might feel ready to admit not only that there is a hell for sin, but that sometimes that

hell reaches us even in life. Beware of your vigor, when it leads you only to decrepitude. Bustrong, but in mind or body et that strength be used only for the right.

Holloway's Pills and Ointrient,-Same compations tend to the development of certain dis-cases, and those who toil as miners are peculiarly liable to rheumatism, lumbage, and other allied complaints. In the gold fields and copper mines Holloway a remedies have been largely patronized by the workers to their very great advantage and they can be confidently recommended as invaluable remedies for inward congestions, spasms and cramps in the bowels, and all those conditions of the lungs and liver to which those who work underground or in impure atmospheres are so peculiarly liable. For cuts, bruises, pners are so becamery motor. For cate, brusses, sprains and stiffened joints, the action of Holloway's Ciument is eminently healing and scothing, and a supply should always be at hand in case o need.

MIRACULOUS.
"My Miraculous Core was that I had but fered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B.B.P., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Mary's, Ont.

IRISH NOTES. THE BISPOPS DENOUNCE COERCION-THE MAYOR OF CORK SUSPENDED—A FENIAN BAN-QUET—IRELAND AND THE JU-BILKE.

DUBLIN, June 23 .- The annual meeting of

Catholic archbishops and bishops was held at Maynooth College to-day. Archbishop Walsh presided. A resolution was passed again denouncing the coercion measure before l'arliament. CORK, June 23.—In consequence of the action

of the Mayor of Cork in hoisting a black flag on the occasion of the jubice, and because of his having shown favor to Nationalists, Mr. Plunkett, the divisional magistrate, has sus-pended him, and has ordered that only a resi-dent paid magistrate shall try priseners. Paris, June 23.-The Intranspoant reports

that a Fenian banquet was held in Belleville, a suburb of Paris, on the 21st inst. Fifty menibers of the brotherhood were present. Mesers. Casey, Blake, Mahoney and Sullivan made speeches vowing vengeance against England for the wrongs she has made Ireland suffer.

DUBLIN, June 23 .- United Ireland says :-"Ireland is the only civilized country in the world which did not share in the jubilee celebration. They stood sternly and sorrowfully aloof. Ireland's place ought to have been bealoof. Ireland's place ought to have been beside England at the throne. Irish blood and brain helped to build the Empue. Poverty, misery and slavery are her reward. She shared England's labors, but she may not have her triumphs. England's joy is for fifty years of liberty, prosperity and progress. The Irish grief and wrath are for fifty years of misery. famine and oppression. England is cumb red by the struggles of a sullen captive, when she might purchase by justice the aid and comfort of a friend."

A MAN'S WIFE SHOULD always be the same. especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and used Carter's Iron Pills, shown cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands may so too!

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is, by exercise and abstinence, to live as if he were761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. 

TO ADVERTISERS.

Hmited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts a spplication. Advertisements for Teachers, information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to acced 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, eaths and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adversing medium in Canada.

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ETNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, DR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF BUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 29, 1887

THE Jubilee of His Holmess Pope Leo XIII. will be celebrated on the last day of the present year at Rome and all over the world.

HON. ME. MERCIER has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the President of the Republic of France.

KING OTHO of Bavaria has followed the fate of his unhappy brother and predecessor and gone hopelessly insane. When will the people learn to dispense with government by hereditary madmen?

Russia is still advancing on Afghanistan. Soon her armies will be looking down from the mountains with longing eyes on the rich plains of India. A report, however, comes from a British source to-day that the Afghan rebellion will soon collapse.

HERE's a Jubilee verse :--When the great sun acts in glory furl'd; Tis grand to think, as we watch his face, If he never sets on the English world, He never can set on the Irish race.;

THE Washington Government, Sir John said in the House the other day, is favorable to an extension of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. If this be so why has this Government not moved in the matter? And why did Sir John so recently declare his disbelief in, I ten months ending on the 1st of May, 1887, and opposition to, unrestricted reciprocity?

LANSDOWNE is going to the Bay Chaleur after which he is announced to take up his residence at the citidel of Quebec. That will be a safe retreat for His Ex., so long as he keeps within the walls. From that lefty elevation he may gaze eastward along the St. Lawrence and reflect on that-

"Demonic exploiting of dying tenants, whence Arose the frightful Landowno postilence."

SOME half dozen mossback Tories met in the Tower room at Ottawa vesterday to settle the fate of the British Empire on Imperial Federation lines. Dalton McCarthy filled the chair, and J. Burr Plumb did most of the talking. No more important meeting has been held since the famous assembly of the three tailors of Tooley

SENDING the Queen's grandsons to Ireland to give eclat to the Jubilee of Evictoria was In keeping with the execrable bad taste of English Toryism. There were flunkies enough from the Castle to give 'he boys a show of welcome. But just imagine what slaves they must have been who addressed the princelings of Vatten in these terms :- "We welcome the grandsons of Her Majesty the Queen under whom Ireland has enjoyed the pleasings of just laws, true liberty and constitutional government."

"Then who's the wretch that basely spurns The ties of country, kindred, friends-That barters every noble aim For sordid views, for private ends? One slave alone on earth you'll find, Through Nature's universal span, No lost to virtue, dead to shame, The Anti-Irish Irishman.

THE cable informs us that Davitt, Dillon, O'Brien, Sexton and Parnell are all marked for arrest as soon as the Bloody Balfour Bill passes its final stages. And so the Tory Government are preparing to imitate a procedure which has invariably led to the downfall of all previous ministries who attempted it. To arrest the chosen, trusted leaders of the Irish nation for being true to the people who elected them, is British freedom, is it?

Just as we expected, Lansdowne's chromo on the Court House was badly wrecked on the night of the illuminations. It looked woful enough as the artist left it, but, after other artists had added a few ground tints and torn the nether garments, it was a sad though not unappropriats picture of what the evictor of Luggacurran would be if he got his deserts.

THE Quebec Telegraph suggests, if Lansdowne be given a ducal title, that it ought to be Duke

distinction at Court, May it please your Grace. His Grace the Duke of Luggacurran would sound well! But then of course it wouldn't be English, you know."

A FAMILIAR figure in the House of Commons has been removed by the death of Mr. S. X. Cimon, M.P., for Charlevoix. Nominally a Conservative, he had long ceased to act with the party led by Sir Jonn Macdonald. Never a loud politician, but always in his place, his independence was ever to be relied on. He was a representative French Canadian of the old school, whose place will not easily be filled.

HON. WILFRED LAURIER has accepted the leadership of the Liberal party, which was tendered him by the representatives of the party in Parliament. Mr. Laurier is respected and esteemed by both parties in the House, and is generally recognized as a born leader of men. He possesses the energy, tact and foresight necessary to a leader, and will find in Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hon. A. G. Jones and Hon. L. Davies, lieutenants who are eminently calculated to assist him in carrying the Reform banner to victory.

DR. JAMES A. GRANT, of Ottawa, has had a Sir affixed to his name-ostensibly for services rendered to medical science. We have no appreciation of such distinctions. We believe them no mark of honor-but if Her Majesty or her representatives had really desired to point out ability and skill in medical science and devoted labor and intelligence in the interesta of humanity, instead of recognizing toad-eating and tuft-hunting, they would not have passed over such noble sons of Æsculapius as our distinguished fellow citizens, Drs. Fenwick, Hingston and Howard. Dr. Grant, like McSyco-I therefore far better than Nihilism and should phant, knows how to "boo."

| '   | HERE is a tabulated statement of the most      |
|-----|--|
| :   | conspicuous "benefits" derived by Ireland from |
|     | the reign of Queen Victoria :-                 |
| ŧ   | Died of famine                                 |
| -   | Evicted  |
| 1   | Expatriated                                    |
| 1   | Emigrants who died of ship fever 57,000        |
| ı   | Imprisoned under coercion acts, over 8,000     |
| 3   | Butchered in suppressing public meet-          |
|     | ings 3,000                                     |
|     | Coercion acts                                  |
| . I | Executed for resisting tyranny 75              |
|     | Died in English dungeons                       |
|     | Newspapers suppressed                          |
|     |  |

LANSDOWNE will, it is said, leave Ottawa mmediately for New Brunswick, on a fishing excursion. He ought to take Moore's poems with him, if he is not, as he should be, familiar with that poet's writings. Any way here are a couple of verses for him to get by heart :-

To work a country's ruin, - to behold The strong, the weak, the infant and the old, Porish beneath the legal parchment's scroll, Their lurid homes heating his loathsome soul: This is his triumph, this the joy accurst, That ranks him among demons, all but first.

This gives the victim, that by order dies, Blighted and lost, a glory in his eyes, A light like that with which hell-fire illumes, The ghastly writhing wretch whom it consumes

A PARLIAMENTARY return just published shows that Intercolonial Railway management has been anything but a success. \$337,986. In the same months last year the deficit was \$196,000. Mr. J. H. Pope is the minister responsible for this management. The road, of course, was never a paying concern, and probably never will be, since this same gentleman is building, with the aid of Government subsidies, a road across the State of Maine, which will practically kill the traffic now enoyed by the Intercolonial.

THE whole hierarchy of Ireland, assembled at Maynooth, have added their solemn protest against the Crimes Bill to the protest of Ireland, America and Canada. This bill, justly regarded as the crowning infamy of the century, will go into operation. The singular calmness with which the people, whose liberties it is designed to destroy, regard its application, is a bad sign for the coercionists. Beyond doubt there are hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who have set their teeth hard, and when the instruments of the vile law enforce its provisions we may evpect what always happens under tyranny. Secret societies will take the place of the open proceedings of the National League. and tribunals beyond the reach of British law will decide the fate of those who enforce it-Ireland, now crimeless, will be filled with funeral processions. Landlords, agents and bailiffs will again be in season.

ABOUT the grossest piece of vanity and vandalism yet perpetrated on that much bedeviled country, the Canadian Northwest, is the proposition to "extinguish the Indian titles" to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and substitute for them the names of Sir John's cabinet ministers. Thus for the antique and appropriate | down designations bestowed by the Indians we are to have Mount Macdonald! Mount Langevin! Mount Pope! Mount Thompson! (with a p, ye gods), and O, horror of horrors ! Mount Tupper . With these preposterous names painted on their fronts the mountains will be truly sublime, and a wonder that will attract admiring travellers from every land under the sun.

A RETURN has been presented to Parliament showing the number of peerages, steps in the peerage and baronetcies which have been conferred by the several Governments who have held office in England from 1830 to the pres ent year. When one remembers the opposition which most Liberal measures have met in the House of Lords, it is strange to find that the Liberal Governments have added to the Upper Chamber a far greater number of members than the Conservative. Yet such is the case. During the fifty-seven years with which the little summary referred to deals, Liberal Premiers have added 201 votes to the House of Lords, while the Conservaties have of Luggacurran, and adds:—"It would serve to only added 92. It was Mr. Gladstone who city, like two others he could mention, enjoyed perpetuate the outrages which perhaps more changed Lord Ripon's title from that of Earl to an enviable reputation for crime of this kind,

the case of His Grace of Westminster.

NEW YORK STATE, in spite of considerable extravagance, is fast getting rid of its public debt. On the 1st of July a lot of State bonds; part of the canal debt, bearing six per cent interest, will fall due, to the amount of \$1,562. 900 : and another lot, issued in part payment for the awards for Nisgara Park lands and bearing two and one-half per cent. interest, to the amount of \$100,000. It is announced that these all will be paid at maturity, without seeking or permitting a renewal of any part of them. Their payment will reduce the State debt to less then eight million dollars. This is an excellent exhibit, but that part of Canada which has been governed by the Liberals can show a better. The Province of Ontario has no public debt whatever and rejoices in a surplus of seven millions of dollars.

According to statements in the American press the anti-poverty movement is becoming a tremendous power. It appears to have gathered under its banners and welded into a common purpose hitherto most antagonistic elements, from Dr. McGlynn, who avows himself a unchangeable Catholic, to Atheistic Nihilists, who believe in nothing. The name of the movement explains all. A scheme which proposes to abolish poverty is the most attractive that poor humanity could contemplate. Of course it is evident that this is the object sought by all c'asses of social reformers, and we ought to be thankful to Dr. McGlynn for having taught the root and branch revolutionists that there is a pleasanter and safer way for reconstructing society than by dynamite and the destruction of all existing institutions. Anti-poverty is not be too severely condemned.

A DESPATHC from Rome says:-"Mgr. Perisco and Mgr. Gualdi have left for Ireland on the mission entrusted to them by the Pope. They are instructed to make a personal obser vation and prepare a report on the political and social condition of the Irish people." This would seem to indicate that the pro-English party at Rome has succeeded in casting doubt on the credibility of the Irish hierarchy. and have secured a mission apart from the Nationalist clergy. This, if so, is a great, a profound mistake. What can two Italian gentlemen obtain in the way of information concerning Irish affairs more than the bishops and priests of Ireland can give the Vatican any day from the abundance of their knowledge and experience? A despatch this afternoon says the mission is only an indication of the Pope's good will towards England.

ENGLISH newspapers are quite outspoken with regard to the boasted loyalty of Canadians. The Overland Mail contrasts the fulsome address to the Queen, passed by the Dominion Parliament, with the resolution against the Crimes Bill, and the imposition of prohibitory duties on British iron goods. It then goes on to remar**k** :---

"The value of these fustian performances is correctly appreciated by the Home population. Probably no congratulations from any part of the empire will be received with less reciprocal sensibility than those of the Dominion Parliament. Its recent action has disgusted the English commercial classes, and thown a damper on the enthusiasm of those who are agitating in is by no means disposed to have both pockets picked by the same operator."

Canadian "lovalty" is beginning to be understood and estimated at its proper worth in

DURING the Whitsuntide recess, we learn from Irish papers received by last mail, many public demonstrations were held throughout Dublin constituents at Swords, and gave them the consoling results of his experience among the people of Great Britain. He was able to assure his audience of his belief that, no matter what may be the evil designs of the Irish landlords' allies in Great Britain, the hearts of the English people are on the side of justice. Mr. Davitt followed, reiterating the sentiments and declarations of his Bodyke speech; but pointing out that his references to England were not to the whole English people, but to the English aristocracy." This is the true position. Irishmen have no quarrel with Englishmen, but they are most determinedly hostile to that section or ruin through paths of infamy. The Tory oligarchy are doing their best to imitate Pitt. "the bottomless Pitt," as O'Connell styled bim. but they will find, as he found, that the Irish spirit is unconquerable.

COMMENTING on the Ship Laborers' Bill the

Ottawa Journal observes :-"Mr. Thompson's bill dealing with the ship laborers' difficulty in Quebec, which have resulted in ruining the business formerly transacted at that port, aims at labor organizations in general. What may be necessary to put down the Quebec troubles is possibly not required for the whole country. But Mr. Thompson, whose legal and judicial eminence make his opinion valuable, says that the labor order will not be affected by the bill as long as their operations are not unlawful. His willingness to alter the measure so as to make perfectly clear what the bill does aim at is quite reasonable and fair. the bill does aim at is quite reasonable and fair. What does look suspicious is that members like Mr. Curran, of Montreal, Mr. Wilson, of Elgin, and Mr. Denison, of Toronto, should have so violently attacked the bill, while the leaders on both sides did not interfere until Sir John moved the adjournment of the debate. The members alluded to have many Knights of Labor in their constituencies. There's the rub. The ments of the bill were not so much considered as the opinions of the labor voters. Any The merits of the bill were not so much considered as the opinions of the labor voters. Any class, nationality, or religion, which combines to oppose a measure can bring Parliament to time in quicker order than any amount of argument or justice could do."

WHILE the British Parliament is forging coercion chains for virtuous Ireland, crime and vice run rampant in England. At the Manchester Assize Mr. Justice Will stated that life in parts of Manchester was as unsafe and as uncertain as among a race of savages. That

Gladatone is the only living statesmen who has On the same day another English Judge, Mr. conferred the title of Doke, the instance being Justice Grantham, presided at the Leeds Assize. Referring to a wife-murder case, he said that it brought to light a state of existence among people that few even of those who were accustomed to deal with them could have be lieved possible. That man after man could have stood up to confess to such disgusting conduct was almost incredible. They might search the records of our country or any other civilized State and find no parallel; indeed, he doubted whether barbarians would have been guilty of such conduct. Lord Salisbury and his associates can find enough to occupy the attention of the House of Commons in dealing with the internal affairs of England without asking it to make laws for Ireland. Let Ireland govern herself, and let England pay some attention stubbornly consistent in opposition to every to the state of society described by the English judge whom we have quoted.

> JOHN DILLON'S plan of resistance to the infamous Coercion Act has been published in outline as follows :--

> 1. That an indefinite organization, without meetings and without officers, be carried on in every parish, the present league treasurer accepting such funds as should be sent to him and transmitting them to Mr. Paraell by pri-

2. That any person who should supply infor mation, assist the working of the act, or yield to the pressure of the secret inquiry under it be resarded as "a virtual informer, unfit to associate with Irish Nationalists."

3. That imprisonment under the act be re garded as an honor, that those who suffer the same be elected to such positions of trust in the gift of the prople as may become vacant, and that their neighbors "perform for their families whatever work their holdings may require dur-ing the term of incarceration, while out of any funds at the disposal of the parish, supplied from any source, the families of the impoverished be succored."

4. Where it can be done without technical violation of the law the people of each parish in most provided the parish is most provided the parish in most provided the people of each parish in most provided the people of each parish in most provided the people of the parish in most people of the parish in most people of the parish in most people of the parish supplied from any source, the parish supplied from any source, the parish supplied from any source, the families of the parish, supplied from any source, the families of the impoverishment people of the parish supplied from any source, the families of the impoverishment people of the parish supplied from any source, the families of the impoverishment people of the parish supplied from any source, the families of the impoverishment people of the parish supplied from any source, the families of the parish supplied from any source people of the parish supplied from any source people of the parish supplied from any source people of the parish supplied from any supplied f

shall assemble in mass-meeting as often as possible to vindicate whatever constitutional rights are left.'

5. That "the young men of each parish" carry out the whole plan on the mere suggestion of the leaders of the people in the House of Commons or from the English platform.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL and his Orange friends. and the Unionist and Tories are losing their mental equilibrium, because they know that Home Rule must come and that the minority can no longer dominate the majority. In every civilized and rightly-governed land the majority rules, and the minority are content to accept a proportionate share of administration. In Ireland the bigots have, so far, reversed the condition under which Providence has ordained that civilized society should exist. They are fighting against natural justice and they cannot heavens. Home Rule will, before many years. be an accomplished fact. The Catholic majority will rule, and it will rule with toleration and wisdom. The enthusiastic reception given to Professor Galbraith, a sound Protestant, at the meeting held in the new Leinster Hall. Dublin. was convincing testimony that an Irish Catholic audience is tree from bigotry, and the wellchosen and sincere words in which the Archbishop of Dublin referred to the Professor. prove that, though a zealous prelate of the Catholic Church, His Grace is telerant to his heart's core.

An evening contemporary, who has had jubilee on the brain for weeks past, enthused strain :--

dresses and the presence of kings and nobles and notable men was the fervent loyalty of the people who crowded the streets and covered the houses along the line of the procession."

Turning to the telegraphic columns of the same paper, we read:-

"The crowds were astonishing smaller than had been anticipated. Indeed, except in half a dozen central spots, where the crush was terrible public demonstrations were held throughout for some time, and the police and soldiers were related to protest against coercion. The Dublin at their wit's end in the struggle with the Nation says:—"Mr. Clancy met his North people, it was possible to make one's way from Dublin constituents at Swords, and gave them once to use my police pass in order to get about. All the columns of accounts this morning about the continuous thunder of applause are purely imaginative. From a collation of accounts by people stationed at different points, the fact is clear that the applause was very infrequent and not very loud. The first half of the procession passed the end of Northumberland avenue, where I first saw it, without a single cheer.

Evidently our "loyal" friend had not read bis own despatches before he wrote, or he would not have made himself ridiculous by contradicting so well known and reliable a correspondent as Mr. Norman who wrote of what he saw with his own eyes. This jubilee business has been class which at present is leading the nation to loverdone to a nauseating extent. But this exuberant verdency of our city contemporary is the worst vet.

> New York papers contain accounts of a fea ture in the jubiles celebration at that city which was as singular as it was appropriate. This extraordinary event was the celebration of a solemn requiem Mass in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, of which Rev. John Larkin is rector. This Mass, it was set forth, was celebrated "for the repose of the souls of the million and a half of people who lost their lives through eviction, hunger and British brutality during Queen Victoria's fifty years of misrule." The church was crowded, and the altar and candlesticks were draped in purple instead of the customary black, under a recent decree of the Propaganda. The catafalque in the centre aisle, however, was covered with a black pall. Father Larkin was celebrant of the Mass, with Father Dougherty deacon and Father Kenny sub-deacon. Schmidt's requiem Mass was chanted by the choir. At the conclusion of the Mass, Father Larkin delivered an address that brought tears to hundreds of his hearers, on the miseries and persecutions of the Irish people during the past half century.

> After the ceremonies Father Larkin stepped to the front of the altar, and in a firm voice esid:-

"While the English subjects of Queen Vic toria are celebrating the fittieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, it strikes me as peculiarly appropriate that we Irishmen and sons of Irishmen should honor the memory of those who have perished by the injustice and tyranny of the Queen and her government dur-

tyranny of the queen and her government dur-ing the last half century.

"The terrible indictments of the events of Irish history under the reign of Queen Victoria, and of her indifference to the sufferings of the

customs that caused them, will be a bloody blot. No people have a more lively sense of their own on the pages that will tell the story of her interests, none, are more tenacious of their sceptred sway, which would otherwise be one of rights, and when they move solidly, as a vey are

speaker concluded, "are now retting on the ocean bed and in the Potter's fields of seaboard cities who were driven from their, homes, to fill nameless graves by the cruelties of the English At all littles at the control of the state between

By the death of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, the Dominion loses & Tory, in comparison with whom the antedehavians were parvenu upstarts of 'yesterday. We are not unmindful of the Latin proverb which admonishes us to speak only good of the dead; but we believe the deceased Judge would take our remark as a well-deserved compliment to a career principle of modern freedom. All who were not Tories he would take sincere pleasure in sentencing to be hanged, if the law allowed him. In his estimation, a Reformer must be a criminal or a fool, and, in either case, the sooner he was put out of the way of Joing mischief the better. His faith, however, was not in the right divine of the Crown, so much as in the right divine of the Tory party. His motto was not-"The king can do no wrong," but, "The Tory party can do no wrong." This idea he exemplified through his political life, and carried with the obstinacy of his unreconstructed nature to the bench. His decisions in election cases that came before him are monuments of partizan reasoning. As a private gentleman his character was unimpeachable, but so one-sided was his nature by hereditary instinct and prejudice of education, that his presence on the bench was a decided meance to popular liberty. Therefore, while regret as his death is a natural feeling among his friends and his party, there are many who do not mourn as if they were beyond the reach of consolation.

#### THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

When, as will be seen by our Quebec special, a journal so wedded to the Conservative cause as the Chronicle of that city, admits the ability and success of the Mercier Government and compliments Mr. McShane for his attention to the wishes of the Protestant minority, the public may rest assured that miristers must have deserved and well earned so marked a recognition of their efforts to administer the affairs of the province in a spirit of fair play to all classes. In Mr. Mercier the public recognize a statesman of great tact and determination, one who is not to be easily turned aside from the lines he has laid down, and whose generous impartiality in dealing with the various elementa prevail. As sure as the sun shines in the of our population is the best guarantee of the Mr. Philp. Whatever progress England has peaceful, orderly progress of the province under his management.

The same may be said of his able colleague Mr. McShane. Although he is supposed to more particularly represent the Irish Catholic element, he has made it a duty in the administration of the important departments over which he presides, to give every possible encourgement to the Protestant people. If he could be ascused of partiality, it would be that he has stretched his prerogative in order to convince the community that those opposed to him in religion, and to a considerable extent in politics, need have no appre hension that their interests or claims would editorially recently in the following perferved be neglected. While constant in his care The working expenses of the road for the probably find when they come to press their detenments ending on the 1st of May, 1887, amounted to \$2,471,418, while the receipts service that an English Ministry prefers deeds to words, and practical loyalty to gush, while it pressive than costly decorations and jewelled to words, and practical loyalty to gush, while it pressive than costly decorations and jewelled to words, and practical loyalty to gush, while it pressive than costly decorations and jewelled to words, and practical loyalty to gush, while it pressive than costly decorations and jewelled to words. that his own people shall have no cause of government that meets all the wants of the people, and, while scalously guarding the interests of the whole, is careful that no section shall have reason to suspect partiality or injustice. Under these auspices we look with confidence to the future.

## THE BANK OF TORYISM.

It is not needed that Goldwin Smith or any other man should state in set phrases that the policy of the Canadian Government has broken down, and that, if commercial disaster is to be averted, a radical change must take place. It is well, however, that those who have the ear of the British public should disabuse it of the idea, so sedulously promoted by the rump of Tory flunkeyism in Canada, that this country has no aspirations above colonialism. It is well also that the Canadian press-the Canada First Canadian press-should persistenly, woice the growing sentiment of our people in favor of closer friendship with our American neighbors and relations.

Whilst our farmers were reasonably prosper ous, they were content to accept the order of things without complaint, but the time-has come when they are called upon to sacrifice themselves to an idea which the men who are now loudest shouting loyalty taught them to repudiate and despise. If the dominant party in Canada found reason to object to an extension of their loyalty to the manufacturers of Great Britain. while prepared, as they hypocritically said, to spend their last shilling and shed their last drop of blood in defence of their Queen, how can they find fault with the great mass of Canadian producers when they refuse fealty to the rings and monopolists of the Dominion and proclaim with equal fervor their devotion to the empire.

Liberty and Property are the foundations of the Canadian state. In unrestricted reciprocity lies the only present hope of preserving the first and saving the second from destruction An economical necessity has anisen which must be met. The resolutions adopted all over the country and published every day show how strong and deep is the movement for continental harmony in matters of trade. But the bane of Toryian displays itself in opposition to the will of the people in such organs as the Kazoot of this city and Toronto. The clique who have usurped the functions of Government by fraud and ar amassing millions out of the revenues and resources of the country are content with things as they are. Well they may, They care not for the masses who are struggling hand to mouth, nor for the vast agricultural in. terests decaying under an unnatural fiscal system. But the farmers of Canada are not a class perperuate the courages which perhaps more changed Lord Ripon's title from that of Marquis, and curiously enough Mr. and elsewhere he had met with nothing like it. people, and even her advocacy of the laws and to be trifled with, nor hambourled by false cries. Ontario farmers may rightly be considered

giory and great fame. The bones of hundreds of thousands, the impying now, all obstacles that go down berights, and when they move solidly, as they are fore them. Tory sm must go with the current or be swamped. Already old party barriers are giving way. New combinations, for the achievement of higher purposes than party has ever yet dared to contemplate, are forming. New men are coming to the front. The govern. ment of the country is clearly out of sympathy with the changed order. Its. leader belongs to the past, its members are the accidents of combinations which have ceased to regulate the popular will. These may resist what they cannot, control for a brief space of time, but it is plain that men will not sit idle with folded hands and see their property fall into ruin their labor grow every season less productive and their demands left unheaded, without making an effort to avert the calamities which these condivions are sure to bring about.

#### JUBILEE CANT.

In Monday's Herald there appears a report of a special jubilee service held in the St. James Street Methodist Church, in which we read that the Rev. J. Philp, M.A., preached a powerful sermon on "The Queen : Fifty Years of Frogress." He began by saying :--

"The advancement of the past fifty years was so marvelous and strauge that the history of its success and glory might be traced in the motto, 'Heaven's light has been our guide.'"

This sort of cant is nauseating beyond endurance. The same sort of pulpiteering was heard in the days of that "petticoated Archangel," Queen Elizabeth. The audacity of claiming special Providence as co-conspirator with Kings, Queens and Czarinas is a very old andiblasphe. mous form of loyalty. Byron puts it in one of his best stanzas thus :--

"Glory to God and to the Empress!" (Powers Eternal! Such names mingled! What a fato is ours.)

But if this period of fifty years has been one of such wonderful progress by the same process of reasoning which attributes all honor and glory to Queen Victoria, we must also attribute to her the wars, famines, pestilenges, that have desolated many parts of her dominions, as well as the vice, misery and degradation of which Tennyson, the court poet sings in his "Sixty Years After," where he describes-

"The incestuous warrens of the (English) poor." It may suit the purposes, of smug adulators to glorify a system in which they have a recog nized status; but the greatest lights of British politics and literature paint a different picture. The vast upheaval of social forces all over the world gives the lie to such sermons as that of achieved in this half century has been purely material: it has been owing to science and mechanism, with which royalty had as much to do as the man in the moon. Amid all the splendor which our Rev. friend discovers about the throne and person of the sovereign has he no recollection of the people, or must we turn to a greater preacher than he, Canon Kingsley, and read :-

"In the season of shame and sadness In the dark and dreary day, When scrofula, gout and madness Are enting your race away; When the cily and mealy-mouthed rector Lets your souls-rot asleep to the grave. Then in God will be found a protector

Of the freeman you fancied your slave." While a sycophantic pulpitand a flunkey press are booming this jubilee business, there are many earnest minds busy in contemplating what must be the result of the clashing of the social forces represented at one extreme by an Thus the Province may fairly be other by the hopelessly degraded, povertycongratulated on having at last obtained a stricken masses of laboring poor. To the one is given the preaching of state-paid prelates in Westminster Abbey, to the other the evangel of Nihilism in the shims. While, between the two, we find the preachers to the respectables uniting together in chaotic muddle mystical moonshine with the cant of Darwinism and the annunciation of the Power and Potency of matter, as governed by the laws of Evolution. Such is the view we obtain of the Victorian era as presented to our gaze in the life and literature of the British people.

Is there much for congratulation here? Remember the picture is by no unfriendly hands. We can show from the leading periodicals and the works of the first, most patriotic Englishmen, that the England of Victoria is an awful study of human misery, full of danger in the present and certain of a fearful future. The cause is not difficult to find The people have been neglected. The Crown, the aristocracy the Church, have been too busy looking after their several interests, privileges, enjoyments, to care or heed the movement-which found utterance at last in 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London."

But now that this Jubilee intoxication has subsided, leteus hope there will be a return to sobriety and reason. It is all very well to glorify the greatness of the Empire on which the sun never sets, but unless some effort is made to redeem the people from their miseries, those who with full stomachs and fine clothes are loudest in their adulations may find before Victoria ceases to reign that there are powers to be reckoned with which never heed the pulpit and are not to be softened by flattery.

## UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

A few days before Parliament prerogued Dr. Platt, M.P. for Prince Edward County, Ont., placed a notice of motion on the Commons papers which reads as follows :--

1. That the admission of all products and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada into the markets of the United States free of import the markets of the United States, free or imput-duty, and the like concession by the Dominion of Canada to the products and manufactures of the United States, would afford an amicable settlement of the present contriversy and ex-isting commercial difficulties, benefit the most important industries of Canada, promote har-mony and cement the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

between the two countries.

2. That it is the duty of the Government of Canada to anticipate the result of the agitation now going on in both countries by preparing (by the appointment of commission or otherwise) for the negotiation of a Treaty of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, based upon broad and comprehensive principles and without prejudice to the political relationship at present existing between Canada and the British Empire.

In this motion we have a pretty accurate reflection of the great, popular movement now taking place throughout the country

The state of the s

The artificial barrier between this country and its great natural market cannot be defended, and must soon cease to be effective. The interests of the people on both sides of the line are identical, and the mere political sentiment, which demands for its indulgence the sacrifice of great material interests, has hecome too attenuated to stand the strain of natural progress. Unrestricted Reciprocity is, therefore, the burning question of the day, and is bound to be solved in the direction pointed out by nature and necessity.

The arguments here stated are strongly confirmed by the resolution adopted by the Farmers' Institute of the west riding of Northumberland as follows :-

"That to remove misconception it is desirable that this institute should place on record its belief that the farmers of this upon their capital nor earned more than laborers' wages."

#### THE JUBILEE IN IRELAND.

Our despatches relate how the people in many parts of Ireland yesterday hoisted black flags and in other ways signified their lack of enthusiasm in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. This is not astonishing. As well might the people of Poland, or the people of Alsace-Lorraine, be expected to rejoice on the anniversary of the destruction of their liberties, as the Irish on an occasion which has for them nothing but the bitterest recollections of coercion, famine and eviction. We can, however, imagine with what joy all the hills and valleys of the old land would have been filled were Gladat ne, not Salisbury, at the helm of state; and if, instead of the present bill for the perpetual enslavement of Ireland, there had been a wise and friendly measure of Home

Against the Queen, although she has never shown any love for Ireland, there is no ill-will aming the Irish. They fully appreciate the fact that, except for the brief space when Mr-Gladstone advised the restoration of the Irish Parliament, Her Majesty has been surrounded by hereditary, implacable enemies of Ireland. They likewise take account of the fact that a great and growing party in Great Britain sympathise with them, and has adopted "Justice Ireland" as a leading plank in its platform. It was not disloyalty, therefore, which prompted the heisting of the black fage. It was simply a mode of expression adopted to let the world and the Tory Ministry know how bitterly resented is a policy adopted or the destruction of Irish liberty and the extermination of the Irish people.

But it is evident that Ireland is England's weakness, and must so continue till the full status of the unconquerable island is acknowledged. The underlying motives of Tory misgovernment are plainly on the surface, and they show how great must be the advance either of Tory intelligence or Radical unfluence before they can be overcome. These motives are four-

1. Aristocratic fear of disturbing the existing eystem of land tenure, in which class power and privilege are entrenched and buttressed with. entail and primogeniture. The destruction of Irish landlordism being regarded as precurring the downfall of the English land system, as the disestablishment of the Irish Church was regarded as the forerunner of English disestabl lishment.

2. Religious prejudice. Not that the Tories re anti-Catholic in a bigoted sense, for the Catholics of England are among the oldest and ighest Tory connections, but through a dread that were Catholic Ireland to become a power in he government of the country she might modify traditional policy of Protestant ascendancy at come, and give the Vatican an undue influence a shaping the foreign relations of the empire.

3. Fear of commercial and manufacturing rairy, by which Ireland would adversely affect English trade, and, from her natural advantages of position, resources and industrial population, ecome wealthy, powerful and aggressive.

4. Dread of Irish alliances with foreign lowers for Irish purposes, apart from Imperial sterests.

For such powerful motives as these, taking leir source from fear and touching the mainprings of all human, not to mention political, ction, show how deep the roots of English prejudice against Irish emancipation are fixed a the hearts of the aristocratic rulers of Engand. But to the democracy these considerations have no terror. In these days the economic laws are recognized as of over-mastering otency in comparison with schemes of Politicians for the preservation of class iterests, religious peculiarities, or comercial considerations. Anyone who looks the map must admit that the position the British Isles has irrevocably fixed the cessity of their unity. But that unity to be ingdoms can be poor, oppressed, discontented, ithout inflicting some portion of its misforunes on the others and weakening them to the the session just ended. asct extent of its own weakness. The test of

and the mail and for the

the most Conservative class in Canada yet applied to the proletariat or those who have vented than that which we now enjoy. The the mose that the new movement takes nothing. The more prosperity is diffused against foreign aggression. A free prosperous country is a country of contented and, therefore, of a loyal people. Here we have the solution of the Irish problem. It is thus that, Mr. Gladstone proposes to solve it, and the English masses are being rapidly educated in this direclarged such the chanced prices, because the tion. The Irish cause is in fact the cause for which the Democracy everywhere is contending. It is opposed to the death by the British oligarchy, because its triumph would advance to an extent which they are terrified to contemplate that revolution in Government by which the people would become supreme over an aristocracy who have stolen the King's prerogative in their name and use it for their enslavement.

We thus recognize in the Crimes Bill only retrogression of aristocracy. The people of the British Isles are advancing steadily and through much suffering towards a higher status than they ever occupied. The great obstacles in their way are institutions which belong to the feudal ages and the hoary vested wrong by which they are surrounded and sustained. But intelligence ripens rapidly in these days, and we see in the violent folly of Salisbury's policy towards Ireland a greater help towards the ultimate victory of the masses over the classes than if he had adopted the course advocated by Mr. Gladstone. Discontented Ireland is the ally of discontented England, and the greater the forces of discontent the more quickly will they become strong for the destruction of the causes

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL AND

The people of Montreal, and indeed of the whole country interested in the navigation of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, will learn with regret that the Government have not seen their way to relieve the city and harbor of Montreal of the very onerous and rather unjust burden imposed by the debt for the deepening of the channel between here and Quebec. In moving the resolution for granting an additional sum to complete the work now in progress, Sir Charles Tupper said "the amount that has already been authorized for the deepening of the River St. Lawrence is \$2,680,000, and the amount asked in the resolution will make the total sum \$3,005,000. There has been expended to date \$2,253,504." In the debate which followed, Sir Charles ex-

plained that while asking for this advance, as

all other advances have been asked, for the purpose of completing this work, the interest on the money was regularly paid by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal from the revenue received from charges collected in the port, and, that when this work was completed, that would be the appropriate time to submit the larger question of making the navigation of the St. Lawrence free and the port of Montreal a free prt. This is a very different result from what we were led to expect by the recent utterances of Sir Donald Smith. The disappointment to shippers and merchan's will be very great, inasmuch as the ress mableness of the demand for the removal of restrictions which are doing so much to hamper the trade of this, the greatest Canadian seaport, is admitted on all sides. The Government is actuated mainly, no doubt, in declining to act in the direction desired, by want of money, but when we reflect that from fifteen to twenty millions were freely promised for railway works in Nova Scotia when a general election was pending, it appears very like begging the question for Sir Charles to advance the paltry excuse he did for not assuming the channel debt. This is of vastly more consequence than any mere provincial subsidy, because it is in the interest of that vast continental trade, the natural highway of which is down the St. Lawrence. The object desired is to place Montreal in a posi ion to compete with the great An erican seaports, and thus increase the direct commerce of cur own country. The fact that th's port is clo.ed by winter for a considerable portion of the year renders a liberal policy all the more necessary But the truth is that the Ministry has been too intent on securing parliamentary support to give proper attention to this great practical question. Vast sums have been wasted in the construction of works and buildings of doubtful utility in all sorts of out-of-the way places; ministers and members of parliament have enriched themselves and their friends with railway subsidies. but a work which of national importance is allowed to burden and hamper the most important business in the country, for no obvious reason save that it is of\_too general utility to benefit party purposes.

But the admissions made by the Minister of Finance lead us to hope that a more statesmanlike policy will be adopted, should the Government succeed in retaining its majority. Be that as it may, we are quite convinced that a change of Ministers at Ottawa would be more likely to utmost under the highest and best auspices lead to a reversal of the policy announced by Sir Charles Tupper than the confirmation of the present men in offices, whose energies are expended less for the general good than for the advantage of themselves and their party.

# THE SESSION.

If we cannot congratulate the country on the character or amount of legislative work performed at Ottawa this year, we can, at least, give thanks that the show has been closed for the present. To say that this parliament truly represents the people of Canada would be a very clumsy joke. The majority for the ministry was obtained by frauds sufficient to bring representative institutions into contempt; therefore, to pretend that public sentiment has in any way been expressed by the speeches or regislation of ministers would be useless. Had there been no gerrymander, no revising barrister, no partisan returning officer, no bribery, no intimidation of workingmen, a very different story would be told to-day. But if Canadians voted to their religion we would heartly will submit to the subversion of their liberties erfect requires equality. No one of the three by an unprincipled combination, they must the facts? At the very Synod to which endure such exhibitions of political roguery as the article quoted alludes (vide the reports) disgraced the proceedings of parliament during | the Rev. Mr. Firench stated that a personal

But there may be some consolation in the ree weakest link. The prosperity, wealth, pro- ever. We still retain the forms of parliamentary erty of individuals in a state are always justly government, although we think a more simple but that he did not even attend church. garded as guarantees of peace and good order, and less expensive system for registering the de Bishop Bond was in the chair when this movement as one of the surest signs of its om whence arises the term dangerous classes crees of a despotic First Minister could be in- statement was made. Some discussion arose coming success. 

dictatorship, which is practically the govern. it is from them the benefits may have among a people, the greater is the certainty of ment of the Dominion, ought to be stripped of their being patriotic, law-abiding and united its parliamentary pretences, and the majority could do no better the next time they get together than pass an act of indemnity to the effect that whatever Sir John Macdonald has done, or may do, is and shall be legal and have the binding effect of law. Such would only be simply doing at one stroke what they have been doing in a roundabout manner all along. Time was when no ministry dare appropriate public money without the consent of Parliament previously obtained, but Sir John Macdonald helped himself to millions even while the session was in progress without justification save the formality of the Governor-General's warrant. How true is the saying of Sir George Cartier-"The Governor in council is a great institution."

Throughout the session the subserviency of the majority was severely tested and nobly did one incident in the evolution of democracy and | it stand the strain. In the Queen's County case, than which no more insolent attack was ever made on the dignity and prerogative of Parliament, the majority practically declared themselves creatures on the suffrage of any knave whom the Government might choose to appoint a returning officer. No more slavish abdication of principle, law and parliamentary independence was ever witnessed. Old-fashioned ideas of public honor and respect for the verities of statecraft appear to have ceased to animate the conduct of a party which, under its present leader, has shown itself ready for all sacrifices save the sacrifice of place. Sir John may squander millions without so much as asking by your leave, Sir Charles may impose duties that deliver the country bound hand and foot to rings and monopolies, Pope and Langevin may subsidise themselves to their heart's content, and the faithful majority, by the grace of the Revising Barrister, is ready to vote that all was right, proper, perfectly honorable and houest! To such abject servility has parliament been reduced that no one would be surprised at anything, however outrageous, it might do in obedience to a corrupt and corrupting administration.

No wonder Mr. Blake retired sick and disgusted from a Parliament where honor and nonesty are no longer retpected, and where the independence of members can be at all times guaged by the value in patronage or pelf which ministers may put upon their heads. But, per. haps, it is all for the best that matters should run their course. The roaring farce of pompous imitations of the forms by which popular rights are supposed to be guarded has been played. The actors have retired from the scene, the curtain has been rung down, the lights extinguished, while

"Old politicians chew on wisdom past, and totter on in business to the last."

# "MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION."

A singularly suggestive leading article apnears in the esteemed Kazoot of this morning tyled "Missions and Civilization," Founded on some remarks at the recent Auglican Diocesan Synod, it is an appeal, a wail and a prophecy. The appeal is for increased zeal and contributions to Home Missions; the wail is over the gradual disappearance of the English speaking Protestants of the Eastern Townships before the advancing settlement of French-Canadians; and the prophecy is that the Protestants, left uncored for in mat-

"Godless, rt.de and ignorant." The picture thus presented is a very touching one. The appeal for more zealous action no concern. But as to the migratory movement, we may observe that it is quitenstural, and only another instance of the survival of the fittest. The French are superseding the English in the Townships, because it is their natural habitat. also because they are a frugal, prolific race, and because the great West and the United States offer a wider, more inviting field for the enterprise of the Protestant English than they can find at home. It does not the French Canadians improving their condition and becoming owners of the soil. Their improvement does not involve the decadence of the people they are supplanting. On the contrary, it is well known that those who are leaving the Townships do so to better their have done before them. The process is can only see in it a cause for sorrow, others of a different way of thinking may find in it a reason for rejoicing. This. contemporary advocates a form of religious instruction which has been tested to the available for the propagation of Protestantism in England. "If religion,' says our mentor, "is the zealous handmaid of the "best civilization—as all Christians believe "-then it should be promoted and sustained "with earnestness and liberality. The "future of Canada depends on the foundation now laid in the North and Northwest. If the pioneers are left without religious ministrations and their children allowed to grow up godless and rude and ignorant, can we look for fruits worthy of a civilized and Christian community? It is, in fact, the duty not merely of the church member, but of the citizen who loves his country, to give these home missions a loyal and generous support."

This is a touching appeal, and if the teach ing advocated had resulted where it has been tried in securing for England Christians defriend of his, or lay member of the Synod, he strength of nations, as of chains, lies in flection that this sort of thing cannot last for having qualms of conscience, had informed him that he was not only not a communicant,

on it, but the subject was allowed to drop, and nothing further appears to have been said or done regarding it. Now, does it not seem strange indeed that in the Synod itself, where appeals were made on behalf of Home Missions, a heathen like Mr. Ffrench's friend should have a voice and a vote, right in the heart of Anglican evangelization? Or was this singular individual something like Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was accused in a like assembly of never having been baptised, and who with rare but corrosive humor assured his accusers that he knew, for his mother told him, that he had not only been baptised but vaccinated! Doubtless His Grace intended in this way to rebuke the pharisaical spirit of those who sought to test his Christianity on rumor and at the same time give them a in a surgical operation than in a ceremonial of good wheat?

Anglican methods, is "the handmaid of civilization," how does it come that Christianity has been abandened altogether where that teaching has reached its greatest perfection?

Miss Knatchbull-Huggesen, an English lady who has achieved first rank among writers on social and economical questions, stated not long ago that at the Bible, the Word of God. How do they would feed in wretter the Bible in the Word of God, in wretter the Word of God. teaching has reached its greatest perfection? tions, stated not long ago that at Newnham College, Cambridge, the highest establishment of female learning in England, all the lady graduates were either Positivists or Agnostics. The ladies educated at this college are the cream of English Protestant intelligence, and this is the result of that system of teaching which our contemporary calls upon its readers to support and maintain. A still greater authority, Mr. Gladstone, in Juventus Mundi, compares the Protestantism of England with the religion of the Greeks at a period when he said that "religion had become the jest of philosophers and men of the world, the tool of priests and the bug. bear of the vulger."

With testimony like this as to what modern Protestantism is, how can we regard its propagation with anything but alarm, And when in our own land we see Auglican bishops and clergymen of other Protestant sects advocating violence and breathing the utmost fury of fanaticism that language was capable of uttering, is it possible for any one who really believes that "Christianity is the hand maid of civilization" to look upon the spread of so pernicious a system without the deepest apprehension. The fact, however, appears to be that modern Protestantism has drifted into Agnosticism, and is quite prepared to allow the widest latitude in doctrine and conduct. so long as the forms are complied with.

### CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Hanson Dorsey in a beautiful series of elegantly printed and bound volumes. It is not Catholic literature of America owes much of its achievements. In her particular line as a ters of religious instruction, will become story writer she excels the ordinary novelist by immeasurable degrees, for she finds and, perhaps, thrice that amount; yet the enough in the passions and follies of human apostacy of his fellow countrymen, which he nature for winning the attention and touchand support is a matter with which we have | ing the hearts of her readers without indulging in those wild excursions into regions of extravagant pruriency. Grace of sentiment. purity of thought and diction are her chief characteristics. In these days young people and old folks, too, will read novels. The love of the marvellous, the desire to getaway from the hum-drum affairs of everyday life, urge them to fly to romance for relief. It is, therefore, a wise provision that works like those of Mrs. Dorsey should be available. Any of the therefore strike us as a thing to regret that series will afford delightful reading, and we this change is taking place. We are glad to see | would advise those who are making up their library for seaside or country amusement to secure these stories by Mrs. Dorsey. The volumes before us are entitled "Adrift." "The Heiress of Lurrigmona," " Beth's Promise," "Ada's Trust," "Warp and Woof," "Palms," " The Old House in Glencondition, as their friends and neighbors aran." Most of these have appeared in the Ave Maria magazine. Good books are the a natural one, and if the Kazoot most lasting and perfect friends. They are ever at command and never offended at strength of the ashes of tow, and their work neglect. They are always ready to soothe, amuse, instruct. The following letters will point is worth considering, inasmuch as our convey better than we can the high character of Mrs. Dorsey's works:

Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, Dear Madam :-Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has shown his high appreciation of your services to Catholic literature by bestowing on yourself and your works his Apostolic Benediction, and to the benediction of the Holy Father I most cordially add my best blessing.

I would be pleased to see the project carried out, and would recommend the books warmly to our institutions, and aubscribe to two copies at least.

JAMES GIBBONS, Abp. of Baltimore.

† S. V. RYAN. Bp. of Buffalo.

WE heartily echo this from the Baltimore Catholic Mirror:-"That Mgr. McManus may be preserved for many years of usefulness in the field which his apostolic labors have made to bloom with a thousand evidences of the good works of his hands, will be a prayer fervently breathed upon the lips | this class conversant with the history of his services to the cause of religion in Baltimore."

SATURDAY'S "GRIP" is the best number of that most popular of Canadian periodicals, re-echo the sentiment. But what are Three cartoons are devoted to the great movement for Unrestricted Reciprocity, all of them presenting in a forcible manner the wisdom and necessity of sweeping away the barbaric customs line between this country and the United States. Grip siways echoes the prevailing sentiment of the people. We. therefore, hall his advocacy of the new

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—Happening to read in the Star of June
11th a summary of the evening sederunt of the
French Canadian Evangelization Society, the
following reflections occurred to me. If you following reflections occurred to me. If you think them worthy of a place in your column they are at your service.

The report was presented by the Rev. Dr

Mac Vicar, and commences as follows:— The board call special attention to the fact that re-

cent and current events show the urgent necessity of prosecuting the work of French evange. lization on a much larger scale than hereto-fore. Romanism is undeniably strengthening itself in many ways and becoming alarmingly aggressive on this continent," &c. Allow me to ask, in the first place; who are supposed? The this French evangelization business? The Roman Catholic clergy never solicited their assistance or co-operation. Their flocks composed but one fold, under one shepherd, as our Lord prayed them to become. "Be you one, as the Father and I are one." Who is it, I ask again. who comes to sow the seeds of dispnion in this hint that his Protestantism took more stock like a thief in the night to sow cockle in the field bbservance,

But if Christian teaching, as pursued by
Anglican methods, is "the handmaid of civilization," how does it come that Christianity

The Rev. Dr. MacVicar and the F. C. E. Society. It is written without a preacher, and how can he preach unless he be sent?"

The Rev. Dr. MacVicar and the F. C. E. Society. They are like the followed by the door, but over the fence? It is the Rev. Dr. MacVicar and the F. C. E. Society. They are like the followed by the followed wheat: ciety are not sent. They are like the false teachers described by the prophet: -"I have know that the Bible is the Word of God, in preference to the Koran of the Mahomtean of the Vedas of the Buddhist? In both the latter are excellent precepts of morality. But, as I remarked above, they do not know their message. If it were divine, it would always and everywhere be the same, as it is in the Catholic Church. But being of human origin, the mere result of private judgment, it must, and does, continually vary. As a natural conand does, continually vary. As a haural con-sequence, we have a perfect babel of sects— Presbyterians. Old and New Lights, Baptists, Hard and Soft Shell Unitarians, Universalists, Quakers, Methodists of different types, Salvationists, etc., ad infinitum; and it is to promote these bastard forms of Christianity throughout the world, (for God cannot be their father,—He is one and truth is one), that hundreds of thou sands, nay millions, of dollars are annually subscribed by a generous British and American public. The sum devoted this year for in oculating French Canadians with the virus of religious discord is not less than \$43,256 being \$1,000 in excess of preceding year's receipts,"—inclusive, I suppose, of the magnam mous Chin'quy's promissory (?) note of \$50. ceints. I have already mentioned the name of Dr. MacVicar; but I feel inclined to think there must be two reverend gentlemen of that name. Three years ago-it may be four-Rev. Mr.

MacVicar No. 1 congratulated the French Evangelization society in the following terms That whereas, 40 years ago there was not a a single Protestant French Canadian in Lower Canada; they numbered at the present day 30,000. Rev. Dr. MacVicar No. 2 reduces that number considerably. The following is his report:—"The reports of the preaching stations show that 238 members wer received during the year, with few exceptions, on profession of faith. There are under the control of the board, twenty-five churches and seventyeight mission stations, with a Sabhath attendance of 2,650 and 1,368 church members. From this statement, it appears, in the first place, that the increase during the past three or four years, has been steadily and alarmingly downwards; secondly, that the average congregation at each of the twenty-five churches and

Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, seventy-eight stations is, respectively, 106 and 16. It is not my intention to question the reverend gentlemen's figures. I will have just issued the works of Mrs. Anna merely state that I never observed more than twenty to issue from Russell Hall at the necessary for us to introduce a writer of so close of Sunday morning service, and seldom well carned a fame and splendid telents to above six. Thus, upon reviewing the operations readers of The Post. To her prolific pen the of the French Evangelization Society du ing the period of half a century, we may well exclaim with the Latin post: Parturiunt moutes, mascetur ridiculus mus.

Chiniquy offered to do the work thoroughly for \$30,000. Most probably he received that, is further off than ever. It is then not unreason able on the part of Rev. MacVicar No. 2 to express alarm at the "ever increasing strength of Romanism: its array of bishops, archbishops and cardinals, and army of pricets, nuns and friers," armed all points to defend their flocks from the raven ous wolves who would rob them of their faith And what do these self-sent apostles pretend to give their victims in return for the loss of faith and the loving authoritative voice of the church? An emasculated Bible and a bundle of tracts, One would naturally suppose that after a century's abortive Protestant missionary efforts in all parts of the world to convert the heathen by the distribution of Bibles and a lavish expenditure of untold millions of gold, they would at least have had the good sense to refrain from preverting those who already professed their belief in one God, one faith, one baptism, and who, in accordance with the prayer of Our Lord, lived happy and secure in the one fold under the one shepperd. It is not necessary to be a prophet to foretell the collapse of al efarious schemes. It has already been foretold by the prophet Isaias, chap. 1, v. 30-31, when describing the faith of those who prefer their own idols, their own divices and concerts to the true worship of the true God. "They shall be like an oak with the leaves falling of and as a garden without water; their strength -their silver and gold-their hibles and tracts, their soup-their flour and pork-shall be as the as a spirk '

A. G. G. LETTER FROM KINGSTON.

To the Editor of THE POST: SIR,—The tourist or traveller who contemplates visiting the beautiful scenery of the Thourand Islands, or even passing through them, cannot do much better than to call and spend at least a short time in the thriving and p.cturesque village of Gananoque, whose natural facilities as a manufacturing location, as well as its attractions as a pleasure resort, are unrivalled in Ontario. This place, which was first settled by United Empire Loyalists from the States, still retains much of the conservatism and thrift of that class to which its founders belong. The excellent water power furnished by the Gananoque River has been extensively taken advantage of for manufacturing purposes, and in this respect the efforts of the settlers have been largely accelerated by American capitalists from the other side of the St. Lawrence.

For every one already here there are ample facilities, and for a dozen more. During the summer season the number of visitors to the magnificent scenery of the surrounding islands is very large, and many of them camp for months at a time, making Gananoque the source of supplies; and s of business could be largely augmented by the erection of a first-class summer hotel of countless numbers of Catholics who are of extensive proportions, which might doubtless be made a paying enterprise. The Catholics of this mission number about 1,000 persons. St. John's Church, which is in charge of the Rev. Father Hogan, has done service for nearly half a century. It is still quite presentable and was considered in its time to be one of the architectural features of the place. It is, however, inadequate to present requirements and a new church and separate school building are to be erected shortly. Among the landmarks of the congregation who have resided here during a quarter of a century may be mentioned Mr. Matthew Chevers, the courteous and gentle-manly churchwarden, also Messra. L. O'Neil and Brophy. The Post has numerous readers in this locality, but should have a great many more. Visitors to the village will find mine host McCarney, of the "Provincial," a genial landlord and his house good a place to put up at:
Gringari.

THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE -OF THE-

Icish Catholic Parishioners of St Ann's Parish, Montreal. TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. with the sauction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Rev. Rodemptorist Fathers,

SATURDAY, 9th July, 1887. The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the consist, will leave the Richelleu Company's wharf at 5.39 pm. are steamer and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Ste. Anne.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC.

Tickets-Adults, 82.00; Children, \$1.90; Tickets—Agrits, \$2.00; Unlighted, \$2.00;
Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management, and also in the Saaristy of St. Ann's Church.
The plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, corner Young and Ottawa str ots, on SunDAY, the 18th June, from 2 to 5 p.m.; and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings thereafter from 7-80 to 8.30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be secured.

Applications by mail from country districts for Tickets and Statorooms addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 2096, will be attended to. T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

BRITISH LION VS. ROMAN LION

To the Editor of THE POST:

Queen Victoria represents, or is the person meant by the term British Lion.
Pope Leo may with propriety be denominated the Roman Lion.
The Queen rules over one-fifth the population of the globe.
The Pope counts one-fifth the population of the globe as his faithful subjects.

the globe as his faithful subjects.

The Queen is a temporal sovereign.
The Pope is the highest spiritual ruler. The Queen has jurisdiction over the body.

The Pope has the guidance of souls.

The Queen represents the weaker or gentler The Pope personifies man-the lord of crea-

tion.

The Queen enforces her laws by physical The l'ope uses moral weapons.

The Cope uses moras weapons.

The Queen's arms are physical.

The Pope's are intellectual and moral.

The Queen wears the title of "D.F."

The Pope is the true Defender of the Faith,

and will defend it with his very life,

The Queen has been 50 years upon the throne.

The Pope has spent 50 years in the Sacer-

doce.
The Queen demands and expects her subjects to love their country and the royal family.

The Pope inculcates the love of God, and the love of our neighbors for His sake.

POLITICAL. (From the Ouebee Chronicle of June 25.)

Whatever faults the Local Government may have, certainly its members cannot be charged with having ignored the old country element in the distribution of any patronage which may the distribution of any patronage which may have taken place. Protestantism, in its broadest sense of the term, sent no out and out supporters to the side of Mr. Mercier. True, it elected Dr. Cameron, but Dr. Cameron though an old time Liberal threw over the traces just before dissolution, on the Riel question, and the Nationalists had no love for him. Moreover, he coquetted with the Conservatives and though the affection to the conservatives of the conservatives. him. Moreover, he coquetted with the Con-servatives, and though his affections returned to his early friends at the last, he did enough, from a political point of view, to put himself outside of the golden pale, for a time at least. The Hon. David A. Ross joined the ministry on the change of Government, and nominally repre-sents the Protestants in the Cabinet to-day. sents the Protestants in the Cabinet to-day. But it is a satisfactory point to notice that Mr. Mercier has done a good deal, since his advent to power, in the way of conciliation. He has not given everything to his French-Canadian friends, though, we suppose, the temptation to do so may have been very strong. By his side, in the way of a mentor, let us suppose,—for we know nothing personally in regard to the matter,—has been the Hon. James McShane, an Irish Roman Catholic, and the staunch friend of the old county element, whether Protestant or the old country element, whether Protestant or Catholic. Mr. McShane entered the Cabinet. it may be admitted, under the onus of a certain projudice. He was known to be a thorough-going man of the people, and a Roman Catholic from conviction and training. As a Cabinet Minister, however, he developed the possession of remarkable qualities. He soon proved his capacity for hard work, and he has certainly administered the important department under his charge with zeal and real business ability. As far as we can see, he has given fair play all round. He is open-handed and liberal in his dealings with real in his dealings with men, and we should think that Mr. Mercier had in him a strong lieutenant. In his support of his chief, he has yielded to no man, so far as we may judge from appearances, and Irish Catholicism has in him a warm and persistent friend. This is not the view of any one man. It seems to be general. The Commissioner of Public works must be credited with a sincere desire always to help his friends, and if it happens, now and then, that he is mable to do all that is asked of him, the fault is scarcely his. We do not, for one moment, doubt that he has failed to keep his point upon his colleagues. Those who know him intimately say that he does more than one man's work in this respect, and perhaps we ought not to doubt the statement.
His speech at St. Hyacinthe proved that he was not loth to speak freely his mind, irrespective of the time and place. He has always been a devout Liberal in politics, and a stausch party man. But he is certainly stronger than his party, for Montreal Centre, which returns him to Parliament, is a strong which returns him to Parliament, is a strong Conservative constituency and yet it elects year after year, the "People's Jinnuy," and shows by its action that it is proud of its choice. Mr. McShane's principal vice is that he is too open. He speaks as he thinks. But no one doubts his honesty of purpose, his sincerity of mind, or his perfect fearlessness of action. He must be taken as he is a real man of the nearly. is, a real man of the people. From the people, in this are of the growth of radical and democratic ideas, he has just become the legitimate development. Too much in the way of higher statesmanship cannot be expected of him. He probably makes no claim in that direction. But he can claim to be an off-hand politician of excellent business and executive capacity, a man of ideas and of action and strictly honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men. Men of his stamp are as much needed in a Government these days as men of a more showy sort. He has a field in which he was a structured with street and though which he may operate with success, and though the Chronicle is not an ardent supporter of the Government of which he is a member, it has no hesitancy in thus expressing its opinion of Mr. James McShane and the work which he has so

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE. That humor which jokes of things which other men and women deem sacred is not the gentle-ness of good conduct or the wisdom of good thought. Folly wears its cap so that it may be a fair mark for ridicule, and shakes its bells to attract attention; but the humblest prayer is entitled to respect, be it ever so absurd in its expression, and the Church should have only the unsandaled steps and the reverent head. It takes a boor to tread cruelly upon human suffer-ing, and a jackass to loosen the sod and browse contentedly upon the shrubbery of the grave; and as between a man who loves a joke for its wit and the one who has regard for brutality and meanness there can be but one proper

far done. In the selection of the personnel of the his Cabinet, certainly the Premier has displayed

very good judgment.

# JUBILEE DAY.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION IN LON-

The Queen's Trip to Westminster Abbey-She is Accorded an Enthustastic Res ception all along the Route, and Returns Thanks to Her Poo-Royal Procession 2 h 7 3 321 tare

LONDON, June 21.-The first day of the lifty LONDON, June 21.—The hear day of the inty-first year of the reign of Queen Mictaillower Great Britain and her extensive empire opened, with perfect summer weather in Tolkron. A lovelier day could not have been desired for the celebration of Her Majatty's Jubilee. The sun shone bright, the sir was clear, and not very warm, and a gentle breeze blew steadily. The crowds scattered over the city are unprecedented in numbers and area. in numbers and size. Thousands of people, who yesterday selected locations along the route of to-day's procession in order to retain them occupied them all the night, and many used camp stools or improvised rests to enable them to withstand the long and tiresome occupation. to withstand the long and thresome occupation. A steady stream of carriages and pedestrians poured constantly all night until dawn through the city from all directions towards the west end. At 5 o'clock this morning every point of vantage along the streets composing the royal procession's route was secured. A 9 o'clock the line of route was on each side a compact mass of people. Everybody, despite the discomfort of the crowding, manufested the utmost good humor. IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The scene at Westminster abbey was most brilliant. Every seat was filled and every person present was a distinguished person. When their identities were enumerated, it seemed as if every locality the world over had sent one or more of its representative persons to do honor to England's Queen on Britain's greatest holiday. There never probably in greatest holiday. There never probably in modern times assembled under one roof an audience so well and so brilliantly arrayed. Every man present entitled to wear a uniform or decoration had such on. When this audience was all seated the scene psesented was incomparable. When the sun shone bright y through the noble stained glass windows of the Abbey its rays fell upon a magnificent sight, and the picture was indescribble. The audience, banked up as it was in the church, was anything but sombre. For a while when all was seated there was quiet, but this was only temporary and lasted only long enough to enable the people to locate one another. Then there was the life of recognition and of gossip, and was the fite of recognition and of gessip, and it graduated rapidly into a noisy hum. This was startling to a person who entered suddenly, considering the place and who were buried there, but the stranger was soon fascinated and soon became all dead to what had struck him as desecration. Busy and interested as were the people making this irreverent con-gregation some personages entered the Abbey eminent enough to compel general attention and recognition. When the Marquis of Salis-bury, the Queen's Prime Minister, entered and proceeded to the place set apart for him, he was cheered. When Mr. Gladstone was observed quietly edging his way to his seat he was also cheered. THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The line of the procession from Buckingham palace to Westminster Abbey was as follows: From the Palace portals along Constitution hill, Piccadilly, Regent street, Waterloo place, Pall Mall East, Cockspur street, Northumberland avenue, Thames embankment, Bridge treet the Abbert The line of parts street to the Abbey. The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition six hundred boys from the naval training ships were drawn up at the base of the Nelson monument. In addition to the military, many thousands of po-lice, mounted and on foot, were on duty, under the command of Sir Charles Warren. The military force was under the command of Gen, Gipps and Col. Stirling, of the Coldstream Guards. The particular feature at the Buck-inghom palace was that the two services was ingham palace was that the two services were equally honored, the Guards lining one side of the roadway of Buckingham palace gates, and on the other side the blue jackets were posted. The same services were also represented in like manner at the entrance to Westminster Abbey. The first of the royal procession was composed of the Indian princes and a few minor German

## THE QUEEN'S WELCOME.

Punctually at 11,45 a.m. the Queen, in an open carriage, emerged from the palace gates. At the sight of her, thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accom-At the sight of her, thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accompanied by the music of the many military bands stationed in front of the palace. The Queen did not wear her state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight ponies. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, her sons, the Crown Prince Imperial of Germany, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Battenberg, her sons-in-law, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, Prince Albert of Edinburgh and Prince William of Prussia, her grandsons, all rode in full uniform beside the Queen's coach as a body guard. When the people at the palace gates had shouted themselves hearse, cheering for the Queen, they continued to cry out "Long life to the Prince and Princess of Wales." The Queen, as she left the palace, seemed to be in excellent spirits, and she uniled and bowed graciously to the people on every side. The Queen's carriage was a large one of chocolate color, wheels of red, and the royal arms in gold emblazened upon the panels. Red morocco harness was used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue rib bons. All the servants were state liveries of scarlet and gold. The other carr ages containing members of the royal family were of a gorgeous character, horsed with four bays each and all open. The procession proceeded at a smart walking pace into Constitution Hill and then slowly made its way until the Wellington arch was reached where the first introduction to the London streets ensued. Emerging from Wellington arch the first to great the Queen were the convalescent patients and others at the hospital which was packed from base to roof seets. tal, which was packed from base to roof, seats having been erected for many thousands over the rooms of the hospital. 'On reaching Piccadily the Queen was seen to look up at Apsley House as she passed the mansions of her intimate friends, she glanced somewhat hastily at their abodes, more especially when passing the Duke of Cambridge's, Baron Rothschild's, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and John Bright's old apart-It was not until Devonshire house was ments. It was not until Devonsoire nouse was reached that the Queen began to realize the grand preparations that had been made to greet her. Here the Marquis of Hartington has a spacious gallery erected, from which many hundreds of gaily dressed ladies waved their hand-kerchiefs and cheered the Queen. Facing Devonshire house, at the Bath hotel, another gigantic beath had been areated, and from this point to booth had been erected, and from this point to Westminster abbey every point of vantage had been seized by contractors for seats. Shop fronts and first floors rented at from £20 to £60, and in and first noors rented at from £20 to £60, and in some cases even more. The front of the Burlington arcade, the Royal Academy, the Egyptian hall, St. James parish church, where 1,000 children were seated and sang "God Save the Queen," and the Museum of Geology, were all packed with humanity. A MEMORABLE SIGHT.

On reaching Regent Circus, where six main streets converge, the sight was a memorable one, the streets being all splendidly decorated with flowers, flags, evergreess, etc. The imposing building of Swan & Edgar's great drapers store, the County Fire office, the Cafe Monico, the London Pavilion, and the world-famed Criterion restaurant were one sea of heads, Many of the shops hereabouts had their fronts removed and elegant boudoirs formed in their places. The procession, as seen from the Duke of York's column, passing down the hill from the circus to Pall Mall East, was a remarks ble sight. The shouts of the mob-were loudy heard from the top of the column as one yest roar. Many American ladies and gentlemen had secured seats at

the palatial establishment of Howell & James in Waterloo place and joined the enthusiasm as keenly as the Britishers. Passing around Pall Mall. East a large gallery was erected in the colonnade of Her Majesty's Opera house, where 1,500 chairs, let at from 8 to 5 guineas each, were rall filled at the Waterloo House in Cockaput atreet. Tratifalgar Square was now reached, and everywhere one looked nothing but heads were to be viewed. The crowd was tremendous, and completely eclipsed anything that has assembled at political gatherings of recent years. The steps and the palatial establishment of Howell & James The crowd was trementure at political gatherings of recent years. The steps and lions of the Nelson column were packed with people, whilst the roofs and steps of St. Martin's church and the steps of the National tin's church and the steps of the National trees are packed with a dense mob. After crossing Trafalgar Square, where the police had great difficulty in keeping the people back, at the procession gradually approached Northumberland Avenue, which, on its south west side, is mainly covered with two gigantic hotels, viz., the Hotel Victoria and the Hotel Metropole. These, as well as the newly crected Constitutional club, were packed. On reaching the Thames embankment the procession had to make a sharp detour. From the New National Liberal club to St. Stephens' club the enthusiasm was indescribable. The mob clambered up the Liberal club to St. Stephens' club the enthusiasm was indescribable. The mob clambered up the trees, some of which got badly injured. All along the embankment, where not occupied by public gardens, seats had been erected. On turning into Bridge street, around St. Stephen's club, Her Majesty obtained a full view of the Abbey and the preparations which had been made in Parliament square. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed which had been made in Pavliament square. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed by the lofty grand stand called St. Margaret's, the seats of which were sold for five guiness each. Another bluck of seats accommodated 1,400 people. All around the square, and even across the river at St. Thomas Hospital windows were crowded with a living mass. On the procession nearing the Abbey, the troops saluted, guns fired, the bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and flags were run up, the cheering being continued until the Queen had passed into the west door. After passing had passed into the west door. After passing through the vestibule Her Majesty was con-ducted to the grand dais under the lantern tower. THE SERVICE IN THE ABBEY.

Inside the Abbey the picture was one of sur-assing beauty. The lords and ladies had

passing beauty. The lords and ladies had arrived early. Many of them confessed that they had not breakfasted and exchanged sandwiches and wines. On the entrance of the Queen the scene was simply dazzling. The ladies displayed their jewels, which flashed and reflashed as they reflected the rays of the sunbeams. When the Queen reached the dais she looked very pale and somewhat fatigued, but she soon recovered and wore a bright and composed countenance throughout the sermon in her honor. She was surrounded by thirty members of the Royal family. In the Abbey three tier of galleries with seats were erected, seating about 10,000 persons. The peers and their wives were seated in the seath transport the ambases dors and in the south transept, the ambassadors and diplomatic corps right and left of the peers, members of the House of Commons in the north transept, while the seats for members of the reigning families of Europe, etc., were within the communion rails. All the great learned so-cieties and corporations were represented, whilst the notables of law, science, art and agriculture and workingmen's representatives from all parts of the kingdom had seats duly allotted to them. When the services, which were conducted according to the programme, were completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed her hand. Then, on their arising, she kissed their cheeks in return. The princesses were the next to go through this ceremony. The Queen kissed some of the latter twice, especially the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice. This was followed by a general hand shaking among the royalties and the nobility. The Queen bestowed two resounding smacks upon the lips of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The princesses all wore bright dresses. One of the features of the services was the performances of the choir and organ which was very fine. The effect of the music was enchanting and at times most thrilling.

AFTER THE SERVICE.

During the performance of "Athalie," the Queen took her departure, returning to Buckingham palace by the same route as she took just half a century ago. The return was by the following route: Via Parliament street, Whitehall, Cockspur street, Pall Mall, St. James street, Piccadily, Constitution hill awaited the return of the cortege and repeated the demonstrations which greeted the pageant on its way to the Abbey. The Queen on her arrival at the palace seemed fairly overcome by the loyalty displayed by her subjects. As the day wore on the breeze died cut, and the afternoon was hot and stifling. There were several cases of suns roke, and a number of persons were crushed and injured in the throng, among them several of the police. With these exceptions, however, everything passed off without a hitch.

LORD LORNE'S MISHAF.

While the procession was on its way to the Abbey, just as the escort of princes about the royal carriage was ascending Constitution hill, the horse on which the Marquis of Lorne rode became restive and reared so that the Marquis was thrown to the ground. The Queen stopped her carriage to enquire about him, and when she found he was unhurt she continued her journey. The marquis procured another horse and pro-seeded by a shorter route to the Abbey.

## IN CANADA.

BROCKUILLE, Ont., June 20.—The Counties Council for Leeds and Grenville met here this afternoon (the date could not be changed be cause action had to be taken on a certain bylaw.) Immediately after organizing, the council passed the following resolution: Mr. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Saunders,
That this council hall with joy the jubilee of the accession to power of our b-loved Queen; that we, with all her loyal subjects throughout the globe, again renew our fealty and devotion to her Crown and person, and trust that she may be long spared to rule over us.

This resolution was carried by a standing

vote, immediately after which the whole council joined in singing the national anthem.

IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Halifax, N.S., June 21.—The Jubilee cele-bration here was not the success anticipated. Elaborate arragements were originally male by the Citizens' Committee on the basis of \$5,000 expenditure. A row ensued with the City Council about finances and the Citizens' Com-City mittee resigned and threw the whole thing upon the council. This broke the back of interest in the celebration and one half of the community evinced a masterly want of interest. The festival was inangurated last night by a grand ball in aid of the Art school, which was a grent success. This morning opened gloriously. Business was entirely suspended. The business centre of the city was decorated. There were early morning salutes. The British vectors was applied in the salutes. salutes. The British veterons marched in pro-cession. Five thousand school children and ten thousand adult spectators gathered on the citadel hill, bearing gorgeous banners, flags, etc., sang patriotic songs and were addressed by Flov. Richey. About 11 o'clock the news spread like wildfire that Monsignor Power had dropped dead and cast a groom over the entire population, as Father Power was as well known and as popular among Protestants as Catholics. At noon there was a review of the Imperial troops and militia by General Lord Alexander Russell. Five thousand people attended the horse races this afternoon, which was keenly contested. About 3 o'clock dense fog began to envelope the harbor and city and continued all the afternoon and evening. The heavy mist was as bad as a rain storm, but notwithstanding this nearly 5,000 people flocked to the public gardens, which were gorgeously illuminated with thousands of colored lamps, electric lights, etc. Two bands discoursed choice music. The log prevented a successful display of fireworks. The illumination of the men-slaver works. The illumination of the men-of-war ships was postponed till to-morrow night for the same reason. Royal salutes were fired

from the Citadel, forts and warships, at various hours of the day, and the hooming of cannon,

together with the rumbling rattle of muskerry, gave things a decidedly warlike appearance,

The theatres and places of amusement were crowded. To morrow there will be a naval It is not true, as stated in a local paper on attack of the harbor by a supposed hostile Saturday, that fresh ejectments have been fleet and defence by torpedoes, together with sports, military tournament, set. Picton celebrated the day in grand style with a gathering of children, sports, torchlight procession, etc.

IN GOTHAM

New York, June 21.—The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee by the British residents of this city and vicinity to-day was an immense success. from every point of view. The Metropolitan Opera house was packed with enthusiastic Opera house was packed with enthusiastic observers, of the nestival, including delegates from Philadelphia, Paterson, N.J., and Ansonia, Conn. Erastus Wiman presided, and after prayer made an address, indulging in the most loyal sentiments from a British point of view, and putting in a good word for his commercial union agitation.

After a time musical resformance, he a choir of good word for his commercial union agitation.
After a fine musical performance, by a choir of 300 voices, Hon. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, made an enthuiastic speech, and pointed out the great regard felt for the Queen by the great mass of the American people. An address of congratulation to Her Majesty was moved by Mr. H. W. O. Edge, president of the St. George's Society, and seconded by Mr. James R. Cuming, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who pronounced himself an Irishman and a strong home ruler, but nevertheless paid the highest compliments to Her Majesty, and deemed it an honor to be presentlon an occasion so glorious in her carrer. Mayor Hewitt, of New York, also made a speech. The Jubilee ode by Robert C. Winthrop was then read by F. Hopkinson Smith, both author and reader Hopkinson Smith, both author and reader being direct descendants of signers of the Declaration of American Independence. The proceedings closed with Weber's splendid Jubilee overture, at the conclusion of which was "God Save the Queen," the whole audience rising en masse and joining in the singing. At the close three tremendous cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen. It is estimated that at least 8,000 people were present. In the afternoon a mammoth pic-nic, with British and American sports and games, at Erastina, Staten Island, was attended by 18,000 people, ten thousand of whom were given a free The celebration concluded with one of the finest displays of fireworks ever seen in this vicinity, and the whole may be put down as an unqualified success.

IN TEXAS. On Sunday the Jubilee was celebrated in Dallas, Texas, by a service in the First Congregational Church, when the Rev. C. I. Schofield delivered a sermon on "The Year of Jubilee has Come," to which all British residents were invited, the concluding hymn being "God Save the Queen." A special programme was prepared for the occasion, upon which British and American emblems held equal place.

Where there is yot shame there may in time be amendment.

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a great deal of patience.

#### A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M.D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B. B. B. : "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry.'

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS.

#### THE AGENT DISCOMFITTED.

The chief topic in Luggacurran at present is Mr. Townsend Trench's visit to the village last Thursday. Starting on a bicycle from Cosby Hall, he arrived at the rent office about noon. But what must have been his disgust and disappointment at finding but one tenant—a boy-

cott from Boley—awaiting him.

"Eh, Hutchins," he asks, "where are the tenants? Where are the Barrow House men? Have they, too, joined the wicked conspiracy?" Did I not authorise, and in fact command. to announce to tenants willing to pay that I should be prepared to take anything at present, and give plenty of time to pay the rest? "I apprehend you must not have discharged your duty properly. I must go and see some of those tenants myself. Come along with me, Hutchins."

so saying t nearest tenant who happened to be at home. Mr. Trench, all smiles, saluted him, makes many kind inquiries after the other members of the household, denounces and compassionates in turn the unfortunate Campaigners, and finally

turn the untortunate Campa:gners, and finally introduces the question of rent.

The tenant expresses himself unable at present to pay his rent. "You would not take it, sir, when we were all able and willing to pay you. Now, it is in the 'war chest' beyond our reach." "Well, then," sa'd Mr. Trench, "promise to pay me a little when you cap, and that will do southly well."

equally well."
"No, replied the tenant, I don't like making a promise which I could neither honestly nor honorably fulfil. The times are very dull. My land is nearly all a mountain. I'd be just as well, if not better off, to be evicted; for then I'd be receiving a decent allowance out of the war chest' to live on." "Really, Hutchins, this is too bad; it is truly provoking. This man has evidently been

led astray. There is, I fancy, no use in my going to see any more of these stubborn, stiffnecked tenants. '
Mr. Trench, forthwith, returns to the village:

meets there a very old man, an evicted cam-paigner, whom, much to the surprise and disgust of the brave veteran, he grasps warmly by the hand. He protests before high Heaven that he (Mr. Trench) is in no way accountable for this unhappy state of things, and fervently prays that an era of peace may soon dawn over the village.

The pious hypocrite then takes his exit, not, however, until he had paid his best respects to the priests.
"Why don't you shoot me?" said Trench to

another of the evicted tenants.
"Well," said the tenant, "I never dreamed of doing that. I have no gun, and even if I had, it wouldn't be fashionable now to do anything of the kind.

Two of Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran ten ants who have lately distinguished themselves in the eyes of their landlord, by their manly and independent conduct, have been presented, I am informed on the best authority, by Hutchins, on the part of the agent, with a few pots of evergreens, a symbol of love and esteem entertained for them by his Lordship.—Leinster Leader, June 11th.

## THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS.

The evicted tenants and laborers on the Lansdowne property at Luggacurran are now in receipt of weekly grants out of the Anti-Eviction Fund that has been collected. It is stated that some of the tenants not yet evicted, and who up to this wavered about joining the Plan of Campaign adopted on the estate, have since paid their rents into the war chest. The non-evicted paign adopted on the estate, have since paid their rents into the war chest. The non-evicted tensuits were noticed to attend at the estate office on the 2nd June to pay their rents. On Thurs-day Mr. Townsend Trench, the agent, attended, but, it is needless to say, the tenants did not pay, asking a reduction of 30 per cent on lease-hold, and 20 per cent. on judicial holdings, and stipulating for the re-admission into possession of all the evicted, and the extension of the same reductions to them, which conditions were refused by the agent, who stated he had no power to accept them, and the tenants left in a body. On Friday 120 head of cattle arrived at Luggaon reliay 120 head of cattle arrived as Lugga-curran from Killayney, and are grazing on the evicted farms, where there are now over 700 head of cattle. Mr. J. W. Dunne, one of the first of the tenants evicted, has been served with a writ for possession of the lands of Guileen, and Miss Kilbride, who has for some time past been living in a house on the Guileen farm, has also been served with a writ. These, it will be remembered, are the lands in respect of which it was sought to make Mr. Dunne a bankrupt. The police who are on protection duty have been boycotted for, as alleged, "sharing with the boycotted emergency men, or selling to them

Old John Bull, when he used to go to school. Many a licking from the master he got; He wasn't very bright, but tried to do what's

right,
For the small boys 'gainst the big he always fought.

At length he graduated and was fairly edu-

cated, Erstwhile a famous merchant he became; His ships ploughed every ceean, which caused much commotion

'Mongst fellows who'd not prospered quite the

His younger brother Pat, who was never worth

As every one in the country round there knows; a rap, But Pat is rather bright, ever ready for a fight,

No matter whether with a friend or foe. Pat is augry, nevertheless, at his brother John's

success,
Very much to the surprise of you and me,
And wants to leave the firm, quite reckless of

Such a step as that would surely prove to be.

Pat, me boy, be aisy, or folks 'ill think you crazy, Stick to your brother John as long as ye can;

He] has faults, no doubt, like others, remember ye are brothers,
Give up your foolish moonlight tricks and campaign plan.

The firm, you know, besides, has connections world wide, Australia, India, China, Afric and Canada, I

So you better stop your fun, sow your wild oats and be done,
Sing "God save Ireland," but don't forget
"God save the Queen."

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhœa to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints.

ENGLISHWOMEN'S ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PARTY.

The following is the address lately presented to Mr. Parnell and the Irish party by Mrs. Josephine Butler, signed by 700 representative Englishwomen :-

We, the undersigned (1) Desire to protest in the most emphatic manner against the Coercion Act, by which the present Government aims at depriving of the safeguards of liberty and the power of combination a people constitutionally striving for the right of self-government.

(2). We believe that that Act is directed against the organizations which have been the self-government against the organizations which have been the

sole resource remaining to a suffering people, in opposing the misgovernment of which they just-ly complain, and to which they have been sub-jected since the Union of 1800, brought about

without their consent.
(3) We desire to express a fervent hope that the knowledge which the people of Ireland now have of the widely extended sympathy with them and their cause which is felt by the people

oppressed classes—especially of women— we have had an experience which greatly intensifies and deepens our sympathy with the people of Ireland; and further to attest God the weakest become strong, and that for those who strive for justice the longest and darkest conflict will as surely end in victory as day follows night.

# BUSINESS MEN AND DEFAULTERS.

TORINTO, June 23.—It appears that James A. L. Wilson, the defaulting treasurer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., Philadelphis, whose extradition is now being sought, was a partner in the firm of Clement & Cc., patent agents, Wellington street East. His arrest as a forger and defaulter was a great surprise to his fellow partners. It has come to light that Henry V. Lesley, Wilson's self-confessed partner in guilt, was a member of the paper bag manufacturing firm of Laughton, Rand & Co., which commenced business on Church street about a year ago and was considered to be, until Lesley's disappearance two weeks ago, in a flourishing condition. The firm consisted of Walter E. Laughton, a well known citizen, and Harbert Rand, who turns out to be Honer V. Herbert Rand, who turns out to be Henry Lesley, the self-confessed forger. Rand, alias Lesley, was looked upon as the moneyed member of the firm and gave out to mercantile agency reporters that he had estates in Pennsylvania and was worth \$75,000. It was not until to-day that creditors of Laughton, Rand & Co. discovered that Rand & Leslie were one and the same person. They held a meeting and de-termined to wind up the business. Liabilities are placed at \$20,000, with assets not jet known.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887. T. Milburn & Co.,
Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B.
Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop.

Sold seven bottles to day. Yours truly. C. The above sample is but one of hundreds of milar expressions regarding the popularity of

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND FARMERS ON COMMERCIAL UNION.

COBOURG, Ont., June 22.—About 100 farmers attended a meeting of the Farmers Institute of the West Riding of Northumberland, held here to-day. Mr. Justus Mallory was in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Holdsworth, seconded by

Mr. Russell,
That this institute cordially supports the resolution passed by the Central Farmers' institute at their meeting on the 29th April last in favor of unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States

Moved by Mr. Thos, Staales and seconded by Mr. Caleb Mallory, Whereas, the railroads of the Dominion have

been heavily subsidized with public money, upon which the country is now paying interest, and whereas, notwithstauding this, they carry foreign produce at much lower rates than they do our, thus reducing the value of our produce; therefore, resolved, as the railroads of the United States are now required to charge according to distance carried, to publish their tariff of rates and to allow no rebates, this institution requests the Dominion Parliament to intervene in the same manner to protect our nteresta.

On motion it was further resolved: That to remove misconception it is desirable that this institute should place on record its belief that the farmers of this riding are making more than 1 per cent, on their canital.

A WOMAN WHO IS WEAK, NERVOUS and sleep less, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pilli equalize the circulation, remove nervous-ness, and give strength and rest.

### PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Governor-General's Speech From the Throne.

OTTAWA, June 23.—The following is the Governor General's speech from the Throne delivered this afternoon on the occasion of proro gation :-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to convey to you my appre-ciation of the diligence and earnestness which you have shown in the performance of your important duties.

THE JUBILEE.

I thank you in the Queen's name for the cordial and affectionate congratulations you have offered to Her Majesty on the completion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her happy reign. I have taken care to transmit your loyal address to be laid at the foot of the throne. THE TARIFF.

The readjustment of the tariff for the purpose of further developing our home industries upon the principles which have been received with such marked acceptance by the people of Canada, will, it is confidently expected, in an especial manner, encourage the working of our vast mines of iron and coal, and promote the production within our coan country of all the production within our own country of all the more important iron manufactures.

THE NEW DEPARTMENTS. The establishment of the new department of trade and commerce, under the supervision of a responsible minister, and the measures you have passed for the better organization of the other departments of Government, will, I trust, tend to aid in the extension of our home and foreign trade, as well as to improve the efficiency of the public service.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

The numerous acts relating to railway and other industrial enterprises, to which I have given Her Majesty's assent, indicate a steady growth in the national progress of the Dominion, and your liberal appropriation for the con-struction of the Sault Sta. Marie canal ensures the completion of our great system of inland navigation at an early period. Our agricultural population will, I am sure, learn with much pleasure of the provisions you have made for the maintenance of the experimental farm in this vicinity and the establishment of auxiliary stations in the several provinces.

THE SUPPLIES. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the provision you have made for the requirements of the public service. I shall see that it is applied

with due regard to economy. FAREWELL.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I trust that under the blessing of Almighty God the present promise of an abundant harvest may be fully realized, and that when we meet again I shall be able to congratulate you on a still further increase in the general prosperity of the country. Meanwhile, I bid you farewell.

The reading concluded, a salute of artillery announced that the first session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada was ended.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

GLASS PIPES.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not been successful produced, it has been predicted by several large glass manufacturers that it will not be long before some method of cast-ing these pipes successfully and cheaply will be devised. Made similar in form to our cust-iron them and their cause which is felt by the people of England, will enable them to hold on with courage and faith, and to possess their souls in patience a little longer believing that the day is not far off when they and we will rejoice to gether over the triumphant issue of the present struggle.

(4). As women (and as yet unen ranchised), we desire to assure the leaders of the cause of justice to Ireland, that in our past and present political conflicts on behalf of certain oppressed classes—especially of women—

dicted by several large glass manufacturers that it will not be long before some method of casting these pipes successfully and cheaply will be devised. Made similar in form to our cast-iron pipes, with some suitable device for a joint, and of a malleable glass, they would form a water tion. Strong, tough, smooth and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost everywhere, it is not without the range of probability, says a writer in the American Engincer, that whenever a large quantity of pipe is to be that whenever a large quantity of pipe is to be used in any one locality a furnace will be erected and the pipes made where they are to be used.

In a pamphlet issued lately by the U.S. Hydrographic Office, Lieutenant Underwood says that mineral oils are not so effective for use at sea as vegetable or animal. A comparatively small amount of the right kind of oil, say two quarts per hour, properly used, is sufficient, he asserts, to prevent much damage both to vessels and to small boats in heavy seas. The greatest result from oil is obtained in deep water. In a surf, or where water is breaking on a bar, the effect is not so certain; but even in this case oil may be of benefit, and its use is recommended by Lieut. Underwood. He advises that when an attempt is about to be made , to board a wreck, the approaching vessel should use the oil after running as close as possible under the lee of the wreck. The wreck will soon drift into the oil, and then a boat may be sent alongside of her.

SHOULD WE EAT SALT OR NOT? The practice of salt-eating, says Dr. Allinson in the Weekly Times and Echo, is a widespread one. No doubt, first started as an accident or peculiar taste, it spread, and is now kept up like many other evil things, because it has the sanction of usage and antiquity. The habit of eating salt is not natural, as anyone may judge for himself if he will only give it up for a time, and then try to take it again. Animals in a natural condition will not usually eat salt, nor natural condition will not usually enter sure, now will the untutored savage. Civilized man has accustomed himself to eating salt, but he is no better for so doing, but, on the contrary, is injured by it. My objections contrary, is injured by it. My objections to salt are that it is a mineral, and therefore should never be used. Man is not fitted for absorbing mineral matter, and if he takes such material, either as salt or in the form of medicine, he must do himself barm. The only way that man may take common salt or mineral matter is when it forms an actual part of the food that he eats. In other words, the fruits, grains and vegetables contain all the fruits, grains and vegetables contain all the salts necessary for our systems, and if we add more we do wrong and injure our selves. The fact that salt is found in all our tissues and fluids is no argument, for most of it got there because it was added to the food. Again, if no salt were eaten, and yet it was found in our systems, we should know it was got from our food and kept. should know it was got from our food, and kept there by the body for its own purposes. You might as well argue that because ashes were found in the fireplace, that, therefore, the fire must be fed with ashes, as that because sait is found in the tissues, that, therefore, you must eat sait. Persons who eat brown bread must eat sait. Persons who eat brown bread, green vegetab'es, salads, and fruits, obtain all the sait required by the system from those foods. A human being has no more right to eat common sait than he has to eat phosphate of lime, iron, manganese, or any other mineral. The blood and tissues contain all these saits in solution, but that fact does not make it a necessity for the formula of the contractors will character the contractors will be contracted by the system of the contractors will be contracted by the contractors wi

WHERE WASHINGTON IS BURIED.

sity for us to eat them. Our system will abstract all it requires if we will only give it proper foods, such as I before named.

Washington, June 21.—The Mount Vernon estate, where the remains of Washington lie entombed, has been enlarged by the addition of a tract of 33d acres on the northern side near the old Washington mansion. It was secured through the generosity of Jay Gould. While on his way up the Potomac from Fortress Monroe recently in his yacht, Mr. Gould stopped at Mount Vernon and was shown around the grounds. He expressed great interest in the place and the admirable manner in which it is cared for. In the course of conversation, the superintendent remarked that the tract in quessuperprendent remarked that the true in question was much needed to protect the property from encroachment. Mr. Gould immediately authorized the purchase of the land lat his expense, and it has been bought and turned over to the Mount Vernon regents.

# NATIONAL LOTTERY

# COLONIZATION

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED-NESDAY of each month.

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE

# \$60,000.00.

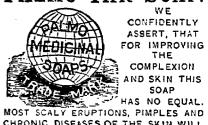
First Series. - - - - \$1.00

Send for catalogues containing list of prizes, to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVRE,

19 St. James Street. MONTREAL,

# PALMO-TAR SOAP.



CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL.



# CURE

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equality valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and confidence of the stomach, stimulate the liver and confidence with the liver and th

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them wil. And bese little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five so is 51. Sold by druggists everywhere, or east by man. by druggists everywhere, or each by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' 'Pain Killer" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

# POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION Imparts a brilliant transparency to the akin. Re-Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Romoves all pimples, freekler and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts in stamps by J. A. POZZONI. St. Louis, Ec.

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY allen's lung balsam 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely libustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes of perpis. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 2b cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

# NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because it is agreeable to take-TT OURES LIVER COMPLAINT. HI BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 250. PER SCTTLS.

THOMAS S. CLEARY IN DUBLIN "NATION." Bad luck to your fumblin', the Lodges are

Bad luck wyour ramonn, one Louges are grumblin',
To think you'd go wastin' your powdher and hall; How can ye delight in that blank sort of fightin, Or what kind of shot have ye out there at all? Or what knows story go rob of its glory?
Oh, would ye our story go rob of its glory?
Would ye the Grand Arch of its laurels de-

To say that all you men can't massacre two men. Possy that six you mon can a manager a two men, But had luck to yourselves " they get back

Ob, 'twas we cut the capers whin tould by the papers
The two bloody fools had walked into your jaw, thin our opinion your Christian

Dominion
Would vindicate Holy Religion and Law.
An 'twas only to rayson this Jubilee sayson
To think for the cause you'd successfully

Twas a poor case to hiss them, and thin to go miss them—
Sweet bad luck to yourselves "if they get back alive"

Oh, thunder an ages ! the blood in us rages, Oh, thunder an ages the blood in us rages,
You'd not even ready a cross-beam and rope,
Where like dogs you could sling 'em or pit
where you'd fling 'em, where you a ming em, With a kick and a curse down to "Hell with

the Pope."
" hoy" in our Castle, from Chief Sec. to vassal, Would, you knew very well, at the murder Every

Yet ye bungle the play and ye let him away— Well, bad luck to yourselves " if they get back alive." You'd give up drum and fife and take hould of the knite
If your "ardor" like ours was well up to the

Though it got a good fillip from Bazenall Why don't ye like him thry "stab in the

Then there's Balfour's new carman, the valiant King-Harman-That's a lad this' an Act could a coach-an'-Shure he bid ye not triffe, but finger the

rifle— Broad bad luck to yourselves "if they get b.ck alive. Oh, 'tis holy and grateful that those who are

To our "hupper suckles" should die in their sins, An' tho' Christ didn't tache it, nor Paul didn't

Shure the pasters know best where religion begins.
Does Trench know the Gospel? Is Kane's voice

Must another King Billy to save us arrive? No! Hanna will bless ye and Lausdowne caress So bad luck to yourselves "if they come back alive."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sorghum makes an excellent fodder, either when fed green or cut and cu ed like common torn and then feed out as wanted.

Pull the collars away from the shoulders while resting the horses in the field, so that the air can pass freely between them.

As soon as flowers fade cut away the unsightly remains unless seeds are wanted, when only the few that may be needed should be

The delicate fine flavor of the onion is said to be the best when first pulled and while it still has a green neck. When fully ripened it loses this fine flavor.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed than at any other Never allow weeds to go to seed, especially in the garden.

A good deal of time and labor is wasted by planting a veral varieties of the same fruit or vegetable, when, for all practical purposes, one or two would answer as well. .

Do not let the strawberries mat too thickly in the rows. It is better to have the space between the rows cultivated, and manure worked in, so as to benefit the crop for next season. Cut away the runners if they become too

To have a fine turf the grass should be sufficiently vigorous to require mowing at least ence a week. To mow often and leave the clippings a week. To mow often and leave the clippings is better than to let grass get so large that it must be raked up and removed. Remove all perennial we ds by the roots.

Young ducks should be marketed when they weigh about three pounds apiece, and may be sold either alive or dressed, the best prices being obtained for the dressed carcasses. The best time for selling young ducks is in June and and July; they should be plump and fat.

If ribbon or other ornamental beds are to be planted in the lawn, do it at once; simple de-signs are more easily kept in order than the elaborate; when the plants begin to grow keep them of the proper height by pinching, and keep the lines between the kinds distinct, by cutting away the side branches.

The time for putting in turnips will soon be here and the ground should be made ready now. Get it as fine as a seed bed, use plenty of wellrotted manure and use new crop seed. A crop of turnips can be grown at a very low cost and will be found of great advantage next winter.
The rutabagas are the best for stock purposes.
To those who may not be familiar with collie dogs it may be stated that they will not drive

sheep or cattle unless first trained to do so though the supposition on the part of some is that such dogs perform the work by natural in stinct. They are more easily taught to drive stock than any other breed of dogs, but they will not do so unle s taught. Hungarian grass and millet are two grass

crops that are grown in summer, the seed being sometimes sown as late as July, but June is better should a rain occur. The Hungarian grass affords several cuttings during the same season and is excellent for horses when cured. Millet grows very tail, makes a heavy crop, but is mowed only once. Both crops need rich soil, but can be grown on sandy soil if it be properly manured.

manured.

Over a quarter of a century ago the Manetti was the great stock on which to graft roses in America. Almost every rose was grafted on it. At that time the English grafted them on the dog rose or briar, as they termed it. There came a revulsion in America. No one would buy a rose grafted on this stock. England took hold as we discarded them, and millions were grafted on Manettis there. Now they are beginning to discard as we did and are going back Sinning to discard as we did and are going back to the brian again.

Remember that the digestive organs of horses work are not so responsive as when idle ecurrence of colic and other ailments incident to horses in the season of work is usually trace able to the lack of time given for digestion. The stomach is in no condition to receive food imme-diately after severe exertion, hence the necessity of a short season of rest before giving a borse any food. A little care in the matter of watering and feeding horses will prevent much sick ness and consequent loss.

GLADSTONE TO AMERICA. WASHINGTON, June 20.—P. C. MacCourt, of also city, has received a letter from Mr. W. E. dadstone in response to a note urging him to isit this country. In his reply Mr. Gladstone says: "My age, as well as my engagements, preclude my visiting America, but I never lose an opportunity (and I found an excellent one at partment of Agriculture.

and the pr

# A SESSION'S WORK.

The Acis Passed by Parliament During the Last Session.

The following are the acts assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Gover-An act to amend the act respecting public

An act to amend the act respecting offences against public morals and public convenience. An act respecting public stores.

An act respecting the Ontario Sault Ste.

An act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. An act respecting the Rocky Mountains Park

of Canada. An act respecting the representation of the North-West Territories in the Senate of Canada. An act to incorporate the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

An act to amend the Penitentiary act.

An act to ameed the act to incorporate the Hamilt n, Guelph & Buffalo Railway Company, and to change the name of the Company to the "Hamilton Central Railway Company."
An act to incorporate the Collingwood General and Marine Hospital.

An act to amend the act respecting sick and

distressed mariners.
An act to amend the law respecting procedure in criminal cases. An act to amend the act respecting canned goods.

An act respecting the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

An act to incorporate the Halifax & West

India Steamship Company (limited)

An act to incorporate the Equity Insurance Company.

An act further to amend the act incorporat-

ing the Western Assurance Company and other ing the western Assurance Company and other acts affecting the same.
An act respecting the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company.
An act to authorize the Grange trust (limited)

to wind up its affairs. An act to incorporate the Caradian Horse

Insurance Company.

An act to enable the Freehold Land & Sav. ings Company to extend their business and for other purposes. An act to incorporate the Guarantee & Pen-

sion Fund Society of the Dominion Bank. An act to authorize and provide for the winding up of the Pictou Bank. An act respecting the conveyance of liquors on board Her Majesty's ships in Canadian

An act to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections act.

An act respecting the Edmonton and Sas-

katchewan Land company (limited).

An act to amend the North-West Territories An act to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Bridge company.

An act to incorporate the Kingston, Smith's Falls and O tawa Railway company.

An act to incorporate the Oshawa Railway and Navigation company.

An act respecting the Midland Railway of

Canada. An act respecting the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway company. An act to incorporate the Prescott County Kailway company.

An act to incorporate the Niagara Falls Bridge company,
An act to incorporate the Massawippi Junction Railway company.

An act to incorporate the Canada Accident

Assurance Company.

An act to i company.

Railway Company. An act to incorpora'e the Londonderry Iron

Company.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Alberta & Athabaska Railway Company. An act to incorporate the Kincardine & Tees

water Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Goderich & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company.
An act to revive and amend the act to incorporate the "St. Gabriel Levee & Railway Com-

pany.

An act respecting the defacing of conterfeit notes and the use of initations of notes. An act to smend the act respecting the Department of Finance and the Treasury Board An act to provide for the payment of a of Can da have voted the supplies required to yearly allowance to Godefroi Laylolette, late enable the Government to defray the expenses warden of the St. Vincent de Paul peniten.

An act to incorporate the Cobourg, Blairton & Marmora Railway & Mining Company.

An act respecting the Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railway Company,
An act to incorporate the Dominion Old Pipe Line & Manufacturing Company.

An act to reduce the stock of the Ontario

and Qu'Appelle Land Company (limited), and for other purposes. An act respecting the Atlantic & Nothwest

Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Teeswater & Inverhuron Railway Company.

An act to enable the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company to extend their business

and for other purposes. An act to incorporate the Berlin and Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company.

An act to confirm and amend the charter of incorporation of the Temisconata Railway Com-

An act to incorporate the South Norfolk Rail-

way Company.
An act to incorporate the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An act to interperate the Empire Printing &

Publishing Company (limited).

An act to incorporate the Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Company (limited).

An act further to amend the act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

An act to revive and amend the charter of the

Quebec and James Bay Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and com-pleting the railway of the said company.

An act respecting the Department of Trade

An act to incorporate the Manufacturers'
Accident Insurance Company.
An act respecting the Waterloo & Magog
Railway Company. and Commerce.

An act respecting the Primitive Methodist Colonization Company (limited,) An act respecting the New Brunswick Railway Company.

way Company.

An act to incorporate the Imperial Trusts
Company of Canada.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Eric Railway

Company. An act to amend "The Government Railway's act.' An act to amend "The Railways act." An act for the relief of Marie Louise Noel. An act for the relief of Fanny Margaret Rid-

An act for the relief of John Monteith. An act to incorporate the Canadian Power

An act respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
An act respecting the Guelph Junction Rail-

An act to amend an act of the present session intituled : An act to enable the Freshold Loan and Savings Company to extend their business,

and for other purposes.

An act to amend "The speedy trials act," chapter 175 of the revised statutes.

An act to enable the St. Martin's & Upham Railway Company to sell its railway and pro-

An act to amend the acts relating to the Har-bor Commissioners of Montreal. An act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, and to remove doubts as to the right of certain persons to vote at elections of members An act to amend the act respecting the De-

strengthen the union of our countries by giving weight to the judgment of America on the great [10]. It is great) Irish question."

Description of Agriculture.

An act to provide for an additional subsidy to the province of Prince Edward Island.

An act respecting the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company

An act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. An act: respecting the Oxford Junction and New Glasgow branch of the Intercolonial Rail-

way. An act to an end the Dominion Lands act. An act to provide for advances to be made by the Government of Canada to the Fredericton

& St. Mary's Railway Bridge company. An act to amend the General Inspection act. An act, in addition to the Revised Statutes, chapter 6, respecting representation in the House of Commons.

An act to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An act respect-

ing the publication of the Statutes."

An act to amend chapter 138 of the revised

statutes, respecting the judges of provincial courts. An act to amend the revised statutes, chapter 9, respecting the expropriation of lands. An act to confer certain powers on boards of

trade as to the licensing of weighers.

An act to authorize the advance of further sums for completing the graving dock and the improvements in the harbor of Quebec. An act respecting the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building society and Savings

furd. An act respecting the Manitoba & North western Railway Company of Canada.
An act to incorporate the Quebec Bridge

Company,
An act to amend the ac's incorporating and relating to the British-Canadian Loan and Investment company (limited),

An act to amend the act of the present session

entitled "An act to incorporate the Kincardine & Teeswater Railway Company."

An act to incorporate the Royal Victoria

An act to incorporate the Hereford Branch Ralway Company.

An act to revive and amend the act incorporating the "Anglo Canadian Bank."

An act respecting the Western Counties

Railway Company.

Au act for the relief of William Arthur Lavell. An act for granting certain powers to the

Canada Atlantic Steamship Company (limited).

An act to make provision for the appointment of a Solicitor-General. An act to confirm a certain agreement be tween Her Majesty and the Western Couping Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An act relating to the improvement of the

River St. Lawrence.

An act to amend "An act to authorize the grant of certain subsidies in land for the construction of the railways therein mentioned. An act to amend the act incorporating the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company.

An act to amend the Indian act.
An act to amend the act respecting the duties

of Customs officers.

An act to amend the Immigration act. An act to further amend the act incorporating the Canada Atlantic Railway Company. An act to consolidate and amend the acts re-lating to the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Rail way and Steamship Company, and to change the names thereof.

the names thereof.

An act to amend "The Surreme and Exchequer Courts act," and to make better provision for the trial of claims against the An act to amend the revised statutes, chapter

51, respecting real property in the Territories.
An act to amend "The Chinese Immigration An act to enable the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company to extend their business

and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Susan Ash. An act to amend the revised statutes, chapter 5, respecting the electoral franchise.

An act respecting the Council of the Northwest Territories.

An act to amend the revised statutes, chapter

173, respecting threats, intimidation and other An act to authorize the grant of certain subsidies in land for the construction of the rail-

ways therein named.

An act to empower the employes of incorporated companies to establish pension fund

An act to amend "The Companies Act." An act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned. THE SUPPLY BULL.

Commons addressed His Excellency the Gover nor General as follows:—

\*\*Total please Your Excellency, the Common the required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the public service. In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency the following bill: "An act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1887, and the 30th June, 1888, and for other purposes relating to the public service," to which bill Legement's request Your Excel-

Then the Hon, the Speaker of the House of

to which bill I earnestly request Your Excellency's assent.

To this bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words,
"In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor-General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this

APES AS WORKERS.

It was reported by telegraph the other day (says the New York Sun) that Mr. Parkes, a farmer at Kingston, in Kentucky, had succeeded in training seven large monkeys or apes to work in his hemp fields, and to break and prepare in his hemp fields, and to break and prepare the hemp for market. Mr. Parkes, according to the despatch, found that they do the work more rapidly and better than the negroes, and at one-quarter the cost. The apes, it is said, were tent to him by a brother in Africa, who had seen them put to similar uses there, and Mr. Parkes it as the lastified with the results of his experiis so well satisfied with the results of his experiment that he has, ordered ten more of the animals. Whether this particular story be true or false, there is no doubt that the more doelle and intelligent of apes have been instructed to perform work very like that to which Mr. Parkes is said to have trained his seven monkeys after four months of patient tuition. Mme. Clemence Royer, in a recent article in the Revue Scientifique on the month fourlies of monleys, shows that they mental faculties of monkeys, shows that they are well adapted for some kinds of domestic offices, and acquit themselves gracefully in them, and she cites cases where they have been made exceedingly useful in field and other work. Pyrard, the French traveller of two centuries ago, says that in his time the colonists of Sierra Leone employed chimpanzees in carrying water and beating of mortars; and Breton has, in his Chinese pictures, a representation of monkeys gathering tea leaves on the tops of one of the steep ridges of Chansung. The ancient Egyptians, too, obtained considerable services from the cynocephalus, or variety of baboon, an animal so remarkable for its intelligence that it animal so remarkable for its intelligence that it was selected by them as the symbol of intellect. Buffon describes a female chimpenzee at Loango which could make the beds, sweep the house, and help turn the spit. Houzeau expresses the opinion that these female monkeys would make excellent nurses for children, their milk being exceedingly rich in butter. Mine. Royer, therefore, comes to the conclusion that a time is coming when these races, bred by man, will render great when these races, oren by man, will render great services in daily life and industry, and will con-tribute to the general progress." There is nothing in such a prediction, she continues, which does not rest on scientific premises, and nothing to laugh at, after the manner of the smart young men who are now getting up funny articles on Mr. Parkes' experiment.

A SOLEMN MASS

FOR 1,500,000 BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO HAVE PER ISHED FROM HUNGER AND EVICTION.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special]—Although yesterday was the day set apert for the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubiles all did not

cente, 87th street and Broadway, at 10 -o'clock, by Rev. Father J. Larkin, pastor of the parish.
All persons were invited to attend and offer up their prayer in union with the Holy Sacrific for the victims of British brutality.

A reporter asked Father Larkin if this was not rather extraordinary.
"Yesterday was an extraordinary day," he

DR. McGLYNN'S CASE. New York, June 21.—The forty days granted to Rev. Father McGlynn by the Pope, during which to appear at Rome and answer for his failure to obey the order of January 17, summoning him to Rome, will expire on July 2. Disobedience of this final order will be followed by his excommunication. It is now contain Dr. by his excommunication. It is new certain Dr. McGlynn will drobey.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000 "We do hereby certify that wes upervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this crificate, with fao similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

I. Theowegar jommissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drau. in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented a our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisie la Nat'l Bank, PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. RALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature or Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A 1 1870.

made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lattery over voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Mouthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIV

FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, July 12, 1887-206th Monthly Drawing CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

| ter n                                      | otice Tickets<br>Halves, 85; Fi | are Tel<br>Mhs. 82 ; | ı Dollara<br>Tenths, \$ | on)y.    |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| LIST OF PRIZES.                            |                                 |                      |                         |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| t  | CAPITAL PRIZE                   | E OF S               | 150,000                 | 8150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ī  | GRAND PRIZE                     |                      | 50,000                  | 50,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| ī  | GRAND PRIZE                     | 0 <b>F</b>           | 20,000                  | 20,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 5  | LARGE PRIZES                    | 0F                   | 10.000                  | 20,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | LARGE PRIZES                    | o <b>F</b>           | 5.000                   | 20,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20   | PRIZES OF                       |                      | 1,000                   | 20,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50   | do                              |                      | 500                     | 25,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100  | do                              |                      | 300                     | 30,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200  | do                              |                      | 200,111                 | 40,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500  | do                              |                      | 100                     | 60,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000                                      | do                              |                      | 50                      | 50,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES.                      |                                 |                      |                         |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 Approximation Prizes of \$300 \$30,000 |                                 |                      |                         |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100  | Whbinymenne                     | 111203 01            | 200                     | 20,000   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100  | 44                              |                      | 100                     | 30,000   |  |  |  |  |  |

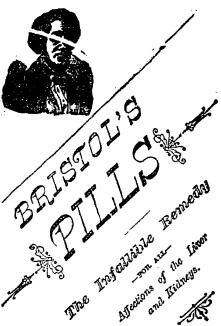
2.179 Prizes, amounting to...... \$535,000 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to Approximation for faces to claims standard in made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

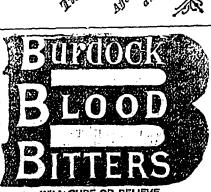
For further information write clearly, giving full address. FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK New Orleans La. REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Incharge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

GENERAL TRICKS IN A PRIZE STATE OF THE PRIZE STATES AND THE PRIZE BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS OF New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, boware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.





BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY. FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE. **40 YTICSA** ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM. DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE.

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Holly Mich

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank

HEALTH FOR ALL

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailment incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds! Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Golds, an ven Asthma, For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has been kn · n to fail

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi cine vendors throughout the civilized world. N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

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Cars, Pullman Palace Sleep-Cars, Pullman Palace Sleep-ing Gars, Modern Coaches, Sure connections in Union Depots at its terminal points, with trains from and to the East, West, North and South, Cheapiest: Bast and Quichest Raute from Chizago, Peoria or St. Louis to

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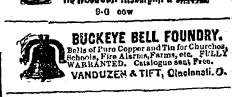
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When lary three do not mean merely to step them for a time and their have them return soulin. I mean a radical mer. I have made the disease of FITS, FITLEPSY of PALL, NO SHEAN-PSSA HIE-dong stury. I wan rant my remery of time the worst cases. Because others they radical time for a reation and in the receiving a cure, Sent at one for a reation and in the bottle of my bindible remerly, the appear and bottonics. It coast you not bing for a trial, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.



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

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187--- Summer Arrangements---1887

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

Vessels. Tonnage.

Building, Lt. W.H. Smith, RNR Capt. J. Ritchie, " Hugh Wylie. Numidian . . . . . 6,190 Parisian 5,400 Sardinian 4.650 Polynesian .....4,100 Sarmatian ....3,600 Hugh Wylie.

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Acadian......1,350 " F. McGrath. THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Mon-treal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

Parisian, Wednesday, June 22 | Thursday, June 28 | Thursday, June 28 | Thursday, June 28 | Thursday, June 29 | Thursday, July 17 | Thursday, July 17 | Thursday, July 18 | Thursday, July 19 | Thursday, July 28 | Thursday, July Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montres, titer 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's saling.

salling.

\*Those steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

\*Those steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabip,

\$60, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from

Quebec, \$20. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Stoutreal Extra Service, sailing from liverpool and Quebec on FRIPAYS, and calling at Berry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

railing.

\*Those steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
Rates of passage from Montrea or Quebec: Cabin, 250,
\$60 and \$70 (according to accommodation); intermediate, \$30; Steorage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Hallfax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:— FROM HALIPAX.

Nova Scotian. June 20
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Caspian. July 4
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Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:—
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$0.00. The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service are intended to be desputched as follows, from Boston for Giasgow direct: FROM BOSTON. 

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirous of bringing their friend from America can obtain Passage Certificates at

lowest rates. An experienced Su zeon carried on each vessel.

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Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpooland Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canaha and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mont-real, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Mentreal. For, Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Haire: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Beens, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behner, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Taonto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN,

4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 3, .



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS: Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

OF HOUSEHOLD USE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose o RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark,

ckage,

A solemn requiem Mass, for the repose of the souls of the 1,500,000 persons who have perished in her kingdom during her fifty years of misrule, was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Inno

WILL OURE OR RELIEVE.

THE STOMACH OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. 7. MILBURN CO., Proprietors, Toronto-

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal, Superior Court, Dame Margaret
Jano McArthur, of the City and District of Montreal,
wife of Millton Pennington, of the same place, trader,
and duly authorized eleter of justice, Plaintiff, vs. the
said Millton Pennington, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property has this day
been instituted against the said Defendant.
REEE, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN.
Montreal, 20th June, 1887.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMGOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

\$5 to \$8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE BERWEIR'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO.

AURIGNOSTICITADOS M

THE LARGEST DEMONSTRATION EVER HELD BY THE NA-TIONAL LEAGUE.

Very Significant Utterances-"No Need of Telling You Not to Teatify" Exin's Celebration—The Two Jubilee Presents Which Were Given to the Mational League. [1] ....

DUBLIN, June 22.—The Jubiles was best celebrated here by a grand meeting of the National League. Never before has there been such a large attendance. Lord Mayor Sullivan presided. Mr. Harrington, on behalf of William O'Brien, apologized for the absence of the latter, in consequence of the fatigue brought on by his journey and the necessity for rest imposed by medical advice. He would read, he said, a letter sent by Mr. Eugens Kelly, of New York, to Mr. Parnell, dated June 7, enclosing \$25,000.

WISE SUGGESTIONS. Lord Mayor Sullivan's address was filled with wise suggestions. Among other things he

said:—
I suppose we may all regard this as a Jubilee meeting. We are not without getting a Jubilee present—the Coercion bill. We have received, however, another and a very handsome Jubilee present to-day from our friends in America, whom we most heartily and sincerely thank.
I had an invitation to be present elsewhere as Lord Mayor of Dublin, but I preferred to be where I am—among my own people and doing

where I am—among my own people and doing my humble best to stand by them and share whatever trouble, risk or sacrifice might be be-

To-day about the streets of Dublin we see To-day about the streets of Dublin we see bunting waving in the breeze, but there is also another flag waving to-day in Ireland, which may not be visible to the naked eye, but is floating proudly over the Irish people and nation, and that is the flag of the "plan of campaign" campaign."

WOULD ENHANCE THE ILLUMINATIONS. In London there is a display of fireworks, but it seems to me that there is another exhib tion of light and flame which, if reproduced in or agat and name which, it reproduced in that city, would add interest to the occasion, and that would be, it in Piccadilly Circus a representation had been got up of the flaming cabins in Glenbeigh. There are coming also, near London, military manceuvres, reviews, sham fights and so forth. In like manreviews, snam ngitts and so lotth. In like man-ner it would add much to the scene in London if a representation were got up of the siege of Bodyke. I am proud of the fight that was made there for houses and in self-defence. I rejoice at the fact that it required the presence of a small army in order to carry out those evictions. I hope that for the future, in all the parts of Ireland where villages or numbers of people are to be evicted, affairs will also be so arranged that the presence of a small army shall be necessary in order to get those people

OPPOSED TO COLLISION WITH ARMED FORCE. Gentlemen, I am decidedly against any foolish collision with the armed forces of the Crown. I think it would be highly improper to resort to so foolish a proceeding; but, on the other hand, I am in favor, decidedly, of offering resistance on those occasions and of making those operations so difficult that it will be order to preserve the peace, that the British Government be compelled to go to the trouble

and expense of bringing down to those scenes a large force of military. I do not think it would be creditable to our people if on the raising of the little finger of a bailiff they were to walk with heads down out of their homes.

out of their homes.

THINGS ARE CHANGING. Time was when that order of things did exist and when people without any show of resistance and nothing but tears in their eyes walked out of their little cabins at the bidding of evictors, almost uncomplainingly, to drift into workhouses or die by the roadside. But if the order of things that took place in Bodyke had been acted on in those days we would have had a very different tale to tell to-day in Ireland. There would not have been so many clearances, so many little villages swept off and so many fields added to other fields to make huge grazing grounds for cattle and sheep.

ONE KIND OF RESIFTANCE CONDEMNED.

One thing more, in order to make my position perfectly clear. Anything in the nature of what we consider an outrage it is our duty, as well as our interest to condemn. But, gentle well as our interest to condemn. But, gentlemen, resistance is one thing, even if it were carried to an extreme. Still, manly resistance in the open day English and Irish people understand, but what neither English nor right minded Irish people can understand is a mean and cowardly midnight outrage.

The applause was here vivid. Resuming, the Lord Mayor said:—

LET THEM DO THEIR BEST.

We face the future with a brave, stout heart We tell the government to do their best with their new Coercion Act. If they endeavor to suppress the National League—well, we know the history of our country. Such proceedings will never be achieved. The object of the Coercion Bill is to put down free speech, free writing, and any combination among tenants against rackrenting and oppression; but I say we are resolved to do our best to make sure that all those things shall, aye, shall go on in Ireland despite the Coercion Act.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

And if all other organizations are to be persecuted and supressed there is one great organiza-tion which will be ready to take their places, and that is the organization of the Irish Parlia-mentary party. Let us see how the British Government proposes to deal with such anlorganization. On Jubilee day, at this crisis and this moment, we pledge ourselves anew to the Irish National cause and declare our readiness and National cause and declare our results and determination to stand by that cause, depite whatever this tyrannical Tory Government may have in store for us.

EFFECT PRODUCED BY TOTAL SPEECH. When Lord Mayor Sullivan, without passion,

but with a face as pale, Conbtless, as once was that of Henry or Otis or Sam Adams, in 1776, in America, pronour ced this epilogue, many applauded and the faces of most of those who remained silent became studies in the resolution that fisshed from their eyes or was unmistak-ably man rested by the nervous foldings of their hands and arms. His speech would be a good piece, for Irish boys to speak at school. APPEAR DILLON.

Then stillness passed for an instant over the Then stillness passed for an instant over the assemblage of two hundred delegates, until Mr. Dillon, pale but cool, arose. He gave a succinct sketch of the workings of the "plan of campaign;" how it prevented landlords from recouping their expenses and costs of evictions, as used to be the case, and how it secured to the evicted support without public charity or absolute penury, as formerly was the case; how the "plan" was, in fact, practically evicting landlords from the enjoyment of their land.

WILL MEET IT INCH BY INCH. Next Mr. Harrington said :-

, I am asked from America and everywhere what we are going to do against this Coercion bill. There is a general impression that we ought to issue a manifesto to the Irish people directing them how they are to meet the bill. I wish to point out to my friends that we are perfectly prepared to meet the act inch by inch, but—[here he spoke with marked deliberation] —we do not by any means consider it the wisest course thus early in the struggle to tell our opponents how we are going to light it. A SIGNIFICANT ASSERTION.

Some think it would be wise to issue a call to the Irish people to give no evidence at any mecret enquires under the act. You-maydepend—upon—it—there—is—no—need—of—isauing—any—such—advice,—he said, with a pause between each word.

The applanse and shouts which greeted these

import can be better imagined than

Parnell and Eugene Kelly, the League ad These utterances deserve marked attention

because it is well understood that Messa. Sullivan, Dillon and Harrington, although speaking for themselves, spoke what the caucus of Iriah members of Parliament had considered and agreed upon, with the approbation of the Gladstoneites, in Parliament.—N. Y. Herald.

COMMERCIAL UNION DISCUSSED BY THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE AND APPROVED BY TWO MORE FAR-

MERS' INSTITUTES. TORONTO. June 14.—At a meeting of the TORONTO, June 14.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to night the discussion on commercial union was resumed. The meeting was very largely attended, and at different points during the progress of the discussion excitement ran high. Many speeches were made, and finally the meeting adjourned till thel 6th without any action being taken. The speakers seemed to be alternately for and against comparing union.

mercial union.

Bayssers, Ont., June 14.—A meeting of the BRUSSELS, Ont., June 14.—A meeting of the East Huron Farmers' Institute was held in the Town Hall here on Tuesday, and was attended by a goodly number. Mr. Uriah McFadden, president occupied the chair, and in a speech at the opening explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the questions that came before the Central Farmers' institute last spring, the principal one being commercial union with the United States. Short addresses were given by Messrs. S. Black, George Hood, Thomas Strachan, Wm. Bishop, Robert McMillan, W. H. Kerr, Robert Douglas, M. F. McLean, F. S. Scott, John McRay, Wm Michie and others. After a long and in Win Michie and others. After a long and interesting discussion on the subject it was moved

by George Hood, seconded by Robert Douglas,
"That in the opinion of this institute a removal of all the restrictions between the Dominion of Canada and the United States is desirable, either by a reciprocity treaty or otherwise as may be agreed upon by the respective countries, and that the Dominion Government be memorialized to promote the objects of this

Carried unanimously by a standing vote. The secretary was instructed to forward copies of the resolution to Dr. McDonald, M.P. for East Huron, and to the Central Farmers' In-

stitute.
It was moved by H. Forsyth, seconded by A Gardner,—
That it is the opinion of this meeting that the

tarriff and classification of the rail roads as they now exist are prejudicial to the interests of the farmers of this country, and that there should be an independent commission appointed by the Government to regulate these tariffs.

The meeting was brought to a close after s

number of new members were enrolled.
St. George, June 14.—A large meeting of farmers and business men, under the auspices of the Farmers Institute of North Brant, yesterday, passed a resolution in favor of unre-stricted reciprocity with the United States or of discrimination by Great Britain in favor of the colonies.

JUST THINK OF IT, LADIES!

Not only every conceivable coloring for textile fabrics but wood stains, shoe dressing, laundry blue, liquid art colors, can be made at a nominal cost from Diamond Dyes. 32 beautiful Colors, each 10 cents, by mail, or at your druggists. -

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

ONTARIO'S CLAIM MAINTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT

OTTAWA, June 21.—Outside of politics the chief topic of interest has been the judgment of the Supreme Court in case of the St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company v. the Queen. As is well known, the case involves the dispute between the Dominion and Ontario Governments respecting the owner-ship of lands, timber and minerals in territory awarded to the province. The Ontario Court of Appeal gave judgment unanimously in favor of Ontario, and from this decision an appeal was entered, the Dominion Government, as vendors of the timber to the appellant company, gustanteeing to defray the company's cost. To-cay the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in favor of Ontario was maintained by the Supreme Court, with costs against the Dominion. Chief Justice Ritchie expressed a strong opinion in favor of Ontario's claim, as did also Justices Fournier, Henry and Taschereau.

Her Majesty the Queen, under whom Ire-Chicago corner there has sprung up a better export demand and some large sales have been favor of Ontario's claim, as did also Justices fournier, Henry and Taschereau.

Her Majesty the Queen, under whom Ire-Chicago corner there has sprung up a better export demand and some large sales have been made in the West and Northwest for shipment from the West and Northwest for shipment in the West

JUSTICE STRONG'S DISSENTING OPINION. Justices Strong and Gwynne, the two Ontario judges, dissented on the ground that the Indian title could only be extinguished by the Dominion Government and that it had been acquired by them. Mr. Justice Strong's deliverance was a very able one, his chief contention being that the Indians were under the protection of the Dominion authorities, and it would be absurd to suppose that their lands should not be under Dominion control, as the fund from which the Indians were to be supported could not be assumed to belong to one authority and the control of the Indians to another.

AN APPRAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL. Mr. McCarthy, who has argued the case for the company before all the courts, says that it would be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

OTHER JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Judgments on the following appeals were also rendered by the Suprema Court:—
Central Vermont Railway Company vs. Town of St. Johns.—Appeal allowed with costs, Justices Framer and Taschereau dissenting. Plumb v. Steinoff.—In this case the appeal was diamissed, Justices Strong and Taschereau

dissonting.

Grand Trunk Company v. Beckett.—Appeal dismissed without costs, Chief Justice Ritchie and Justices Fournier and Henry being in favor dismissing the appeal, while Justices Strong, Taschereau and Gwynne were for allowing it.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 21.-[Special.]-In the House of Lords last evening Lord Leamington stated that he would ask the Government when they would issue the correspondence between the English and Canadian Governments relative to the proposed increase of tariffs on iron imported into Canada.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Goschen to-day in reference to the Canadian route to the east, not in the interest of Canada alone, but of trade and the defence of the empire. Mr. Goschen's reply was satisfactory. He said the Government would do all they could to provide an alternative route and the decision would be an alternative route and the decision would be announced in about a fortnight. He stated the Peninsular and Oriental contract did not prevent the Government making other contracts which the country seemed to favor.

The debate on the India and China contract

is adjourned for a week.

The special jubilee extra of the Gazette was published yesterday. It announces that Dr. James Alexander Grant, M.D., of Ottawa, has been made a companion of St. Michael and St.

RIOT AT CORK.

CORK, June 21.-A mob to-night attacked the office of the Constitution, a Conservative newspaper, and smashed the windows in the building. A body of police hurried to the scene and through their ranks, injuring several of the officers. The police then made another charge

was injured. In several towns in Ireland the Nationalists to-day hoisted black flags. In Then, with cheers for Gladstone, O'Brien, leach instance the police tore them down.

A SENSATION IN LONDON.

Goldwin Smith's Answer to the " Standard -He Advocates Free Trade Beiween Canada and the United States-The Protective Policy Declared a Failure-Both Parties Support the Canadian Pacific Route to the East.

LONDON, June 24.—Professor Goldwin Smith publishes a long letter in to-day's Standard on the Canadian iron duties and commercial union with the United States. His communication has created a great sensation amongst the mem bers of the House of Commons who understand the question, and several of them have promised to supply the Toronto Mail with their views on this question. Mr. Smith's letter is in reply to the Standard's leader cabled some days ago. He says, though not an Imperialist, he would forfeit all he possesses rather than vote for what he believed to be injurious to England, but he is thoroughly convinced that the opening of free trade between Canada and the United States not only would do England no harm, but would in the end certainly redound to her ad-

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF CANADA IS A DEAD FAILURE. This declaration is arousing public attention here, and the question is certain to be discussed in the Commons.

vantage.

The debate on the India and China contract has been adjourned till Thursday, and the contract was not adopted as cabled; but it is certain to be approved of. The feeling in the lobby is that the Government must enter into negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Railway in addition to the proposed mail route. Both political parties strongly support the Canadian route and object to the India and Canadian route and object to the India and China contract being made for ten years. Fears is expressed that the Canadian route may fall into the hands of some foreign power; and the commercial bodies of England, recognizing this possibility, are urging the members of parliament to obtain a concession from the Government in favor of the Canadian route. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the late Postmaster General, favors a reconsideration of the question, and Admiral Commercil, from practical experience, recognizes the great benefits in the event of war of the Canadian Pacific route.

The St. James Gazette, the Government organ, advocates the new line of communication with the east, which would enable England to get in the thin end of the wedge of competition WET NURSES

are no longer the fathion. There is hardly an instance in which an infant deprived of its own mother's milk will not thrive better upon Lactated Food than by having a wet nurse. It should always be tried briore resorting to any other method.

DUBLIN DOES'NT ENTHUSE

interest in the event. A military escort and a number of Crown officials and prominent people awaited the arrival of the princes at Kingatown. Several steamers went down the bay to meet and escort the royal boat. The princes arrived at the appointed time. and were received with great enthusiasm. The Marquis of Londonderry met them, and the Town Commissioners presented them with an address. Upon their arrival in Dublin they were presented with an address of welcome by Conservative citizens. One of the sentiments expressed in this address was as follows: "We welcome the grandsons of dress, and then he and his brother with their party proceeded to the Vice-Regal lodge. During the journey through the streets there was much cheering by the crowds, cries of "Coercion" and cheering for Parnell.

With its July issue the prosperous Magazine of American History begins its eighteenth volume. Its contents are more than ever attractive this month. A superb portrait of Henry Laurens, the South Carolina states. man of the Revolution, graces the opening page, accommanied by a realistic and engaging sketch of "Henry Laurens in the London Tower," from the Editor. General Arthur F. Devereaux follows with a spirited and thrilling account of "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg," in the defence of which he participated. Mr. Justin Winsor, the accom-plished Boston historian, contributes a timely and most valuable paper on "The Manu-script Sources of American History," which he points out the conspicuous collections extant—a paper which no student can afford to miss. General P. St. George Cook, U.S.A., A.M., writes an interesting historic chapter on one of his early exploits in the South-West in 1843, entitled "One Day's Work of a Captain of Dragoons." John M. Bishop discourses authoritatively on the United States Mail Service," giving some choice bits of information in its checkered history. No article in this number, however, will be read with more profit and genuine entertainment than Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart's "Biography of a River and Harbor Bill," a fragment of contemporary history, and yet a legitimate field for inquiry into past politics: Dr. Hart traces the beginning and course of this particular bill as a biologist St. George Cook, U.S.A., A.M., writes an past politics: Dr. Hart traces the beginning and course of this particular bill as a biologist would study the life-history of a tad-pole, throwing a strong side-light upon the methods of Congress. George E. Foster gives the history of "Journalism Among the Cherokee Indians," a carefully written paper on a theme very little known to the reading public. William D. Kelley, Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, James E. Deane, Walter Booth Adams, and others, contribute short papers. A new department appears, called "Historic and Social Jotings," which promises to be an agreeable feature of this admirably conducted publication. All the departments are well filled. The July is a substantial and charming number. Price. \$5 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, N.Y. City.

Onions for Nervous Prostration.—Those who are in the habit of indulging in raw onions may be consoled for the mature and able bodied odor which wraps them as in a veil, and causes men, women and children to flee from their malodorous vicinity, by the fact that onions are the best nervine known. No medicine is really officers. The police then made another charge the dest nervine known.

To instruct the laterally on the mob with drawn staves, which they used so efficacious in cases of nervous prostration, with good effect and succeeded in dispersing them. DUBLIN, June 21.—A fight occurred in Cork to-day between Loyalists and Nationalists during the military review held in honor of the jubiles. The Nationalists paraded past the reviewing ground, carrying black flags. This aggreed the Loyalists, and they attacked the Home Rulers. During the fight that ensued shots were fired from both sides, but no one was injured. In several towns in Ireland the Nationalists to day. ever, eschew his usual diet, as the germs of disease are present in the onion, and contagion to \$4.90 per 100 pounds for first pots. can easily results-Globe-Democrat.

WIVES FOR A MISSIONARY. KING MTESA PROPOSES A NOVEL SCHEME TO · SUPPLY HIM WITH FOOD.

About five years ago Mr. Felkin, one of the Uganda missionavies, complained to: Mtesa that His Majesty had not kept the missionary larder well stocked, as he had agreed, and the missionaries were actually suffering for food. A happy thought struck the King. He gave an order to an attendant, and in a few minutes in the standard women warms may be a sufficient and strucks. to an attendant, and in a new minutes eighteen buxom young women came marching in with big baskets of banants on their heads. "Take these women for your wives," said Mtess. "They will dig in your garden, raise your food and cook it. Take them and don't bother me any more. Send me the other men and I will give them wives, too. Now, take your women and go." Mtess was greatly enresed when the poor missionary yengreatly enraged when the poor missionary ventured to protest against boing married in this wholesale fashion. He told Mr. Felkin that he and his fellows might shift for themselves. They had a hard time of it unt l the King long after became better natured.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

ENGLISH GLORY AND SHAME.

Under the guise of a commemoration of the end of the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, England is celebrating the magnifi-cent national intellect and wealth and power cent national intellect and wealth and power to-day in Westminster Abbey. But there is something higher and worthier than the mere possession of these which England cannot celebrate. That is, their employment in the spirit of the Christianity which she professes. Every quarter of the globe bears witness that she has used them with savage rapacity. Even to children of her own household she is a small mather. As account the thousands of them Even to children of her own household she is a cruel mother. As against the thousands of them in this city and throughout this continent who will re-echo the celebration at Westminster, there are millions—refugees from her religious and political persecutions—who curse her with passionate hatred and exult in the hope of misfortunes to befal her. No nation on the globe has fewer genuine friends.—W. Y. Tele-

### COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business is about the same as reported a week ago, though slightly on the increase. Remittances are coming in fairly well, although merchants say there is plenty of room for improve ment.

FLOUR GRAIN &c.

Flour.—There has been a slight easing off in values during the past week, holders having found it imperative to reduce former cost in order to transact business. In Manitobs strong flour there have been transactions at \$4.25 to \$4.35, and a car lot of superior has been sold at DUBLIN DOES'NT ENTHUSE

OVER THE ROYAL VISIT—BUSINESS NOT SUSPENDED—CRIES OF "COERCION" AND
CHERRS FUR PARNELL—AN
ABSURD ADDRESS.

DUBLIN, June 27.—Business was conducted to-day as usual, and Dublin did not seem to take much of a holiday over the arrival of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. The corporation council held aloot from participation in the celebration. There was, however, a sufficient display of bunting in the streets and of bustle among the Loyalists to indicate that there was public interest in the event. A military escort and a number of Crown officials and prominent people awaited the arrival of the princes at Kirstern Lawrence and Corp.

St. 33, sint a tak to to define at \$4.05. It is stated, however, that the sale at \$4 was for old ground, and we quote \$3.95 to \$4.10 for fresh ground. We quote: — Patent \$4.15 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.77; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.40; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.55; Superfine, \$3.45 to \$3.55; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.80 to \$1.90; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in bags (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.60; \$4, smaller lots selling at \$4.05. It is stated,

OATMEAL.—Business has covered the usual dimensions during the week, with sales of two car lots being mentioned at \$3.85. Car lots are quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.95 per bbl, and jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65, Bran, &c.—There is a quiet market for bran and prices have dropped fully 50c per ton since our last report, sales on track having been made at \$14 per ton, one lot being reported at \$13.50. at \$14 per ton, one lot being reported at \$13.50. Smaller lots \$14.50 to \$15.00. Shorts, \$15.00 to

\$15,50. Wheat.—As a result of the collapse of the nominal as follows :- Canada red and winter wheat. 85c to 87c; do. apring, 85c to 87c Manitoba hard wheat is quoted at 89c to 91c. CORN.—Corn for through shipment is quoted on the basis of 47c in bond here.

PEAS.—As Toronto buyers have been filling their orders lately in this market, it is presumed that stocks are pretity well depleted in Ontario.
We quote prices 67c to 674c affoat.
OATS.—The last sale reported was a lot of
16,000 bushels at 25c affoat. The market still

keeps very disappointing owing to the unfavor able markets abroad. BARLEY .- Malting barley quiet at 50c to 55c; feed do. at 45c.
BUCKWHEAT. — The demand is slack, and

prices rule at 40c to 43c per 48 lbs., last sales at MALT.—Trade quiet at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for

SEEDS.—Seeds are still quiet. Canadian is quoted at \$2.75 and American at \$2.50. Red clover seed is nominal at \$5 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, RTC.-Dealers report a very quiet week in pork, the tone of the market being easier. Western lard in pails have sold at 9gc, and Canadian at 9c to 9gc. In smoked meats there has been a limited business. Bacon

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Business remains in much the same position as reported last week, the principal trading being on local account. The ordinary trading being on local account. The ordinary Western is quoted at 14c, but fine selections are quoted at 14c to 15c. Fine Eastern Townships have been sold to the local trade at 16c, holders asking 17c for choice tubs, which, however, is difficult to get. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, 17c to 19c; Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 13c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades, 8c to 11c. Sc to 11c.

Cheese.—The market has declined fully 1c

per lb, since our last report, on both sides of the Atlantic. At Napanee and Madoc sales were made at 8c to 8gc for white, and 8gc to 8gc for colored. The market at the moment appears to be a little puzzling to those who are not in the present deal.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs-A better enquiry has set in this week and a fair amount of business has been effected at 13c to 184c for good stock. Sales have been

nade at 13c to-day. Honey—The demand keeps slow, and we repeat last week's quotations, as follows:— Comb in 2 lb boxes, 12c to 14c, and at 10c to 12c in 6 lb boxes. Strained honey 8c to 11c as to quality.
MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The market i

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUF.—Ine market is quiet, a few lots of syrup being worked off at 60c in tins, and at 4c to 6c per lb in wood. Sugar dull at 7½ to 8½c per lb.

Hors—Advices from the hop section reported the vines in excellent condition, with the promise of a large yield.

ABHES.—The market remains quiet at \$4,70

FRUITS. &c.

APPLES.—Old apples are quoted at \$4 to \$5

TIME APPLES.—Sales of good fruit have taken place at \$2 to \$4 per doz as to quality.

LEMONS.—Demand continues very fair, with business at \$5 to \$4 per box for good to choice fruit, and \$1,50 to \$2 for inferior. A lot of about 500 boxes was sold at \$1.75.

ORANGES—The demand holds good, or Jers from

the country having come in fairly well during the week, and sales are reported at \$3.50 to \$4 per box for good to choice fruit, common selling at \$2 to \$3.

at \$2 to \$3.
STRAWBERRIES.—The receipts during the past few days have shown a large increase and prices have fallen to 7c to 8c per quart for choice near-by fruit, but far Western fruit have sold as

low as 4 to 5c.

Cherries — Several lots of good cherries were sold at \$1.25 per basket for Canadian.

Bananas.—Sales of reds have transpired at \$1.50 to \$2, and yellow Jamaica at \$1.75 to \$2.50 as t size of bunch. TOMATOES.—The market is quiet and steady

at \$5 to \$5.50 per crate, Cucumbers.—Market steady at \$4 to \$4.50 per crate.

Brans.—A few sales of small parcels have been made at \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bushel, the latter figure being for a lot of hand picked.

Car lots are quoted at 90c to \$1.10 as to quality

and lccation STRING BEANS.-Last sales were made at \$3 per crate. GREEN PEAS.-Peas in pod are commencing

to come in and are selling at \$2.50 to \$3 per POTATOES.—New potatoes have been received from New York and were sold at \$8 per bbl.
Old potatoes are quiet and easier at 75c to 80c
per hag in round lots and at 80c to 50c for small

lots.

CABBAGE.—A moderately fair enquiry is reported at \$4 per bbl.
Onions.—Bermuda onions are steady and are selling at \$1.50 per crate.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—California peaches ar-

rived this week and were sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per box, and plums are expected in to-day and will probably sell at \$4 to \$4.50 per box.

Cocoanurs.—Sales at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS

Sugar, &c.—The market for refined is firm at 6gc to 6gc for granulated, and 5c to 5gc for yellows. Raw sugar, 4c to 5gc as to quality and quantity. Barbadoes molasses steady at 29c to SOC. FRESH FISH.—Fresh mackerel, \$5.50 to \$6,00

per 100 fish. Fresh haddock, \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Fresh salmon has sold at 9c to 9hc.

SALT FISH.—The chief business is in dry cod,

sales being made at \$4.00 per quintal, and we quote \$3.75 as to quality.

FISH OIL.—There is no change in this market, steam refined seal oil remaining steady at 46c to 48c. God oil continues dull, and prices are nominal at 34c to 36c for Newfoundland, 32c to 36c for Cappe and 30c to 23c for Newfoundland, 32c to 32c for Cappe and 30c to 23c for Newfoundland.

33c for Gaspe, and 30c to 32c for Nova Scotia Cod liver oil, 70c to 75c. SOFT COAL.—The market is steady, and we quote prices firm at \$3.10 for cargo lots of Cape Breton and at \$3.20 to \$3.25 for lots exship.

BIRTH.

COUGHLIN.-At 67 Montmorenci street, on the 20th inst., the wife of C. Coughlin of a son. LUKEMAN.-At 381 Hermine street, on the 24th instant, the wife of Richard Lukeman of a 149 2

KERRIN.—At 106 St. Famille street, June 12th, the wife of Hugh F. Kerrin of a daughson.

DIED. EMBLEM.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Winifred Gleeson, aged 24 years, beloved wife

BUSSIERE,—At St. Henri, on 20th inst., William Ernest, infant son of F. A. Bussiere, merchant tailor. 146-1 ELLIOTT.—At St. Henri. on the 21st inst., May aged 2 years, eldest and beloved daughter of William Elliott.

ABBEY.-In this city, on the 21st instant, Thomas, aged 33 years, eldest son of James

MAHONEY.—In this city, on Saturday, the 25th inst., Eather Agnes, aged 11 months and 18 days, only child of Denis Mahoney. MURPHY.—At Quebec, on the 23rd instant, John Murphy, culler, aged 56 years, a native of Abbeliex, Queen's County, Ireland. 150

HOCTOR.—In this city, on the 25th instant, John Alfred, aged 13 days, infant son of Daniel

MOORE.—In this city, on Sunday, the 26th inst., John Moore, aged 90 years, native of County Kerry Ireland. GRANT.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Maria Grant, aged 1 year, 8 months and 1' days, youngest daughter of Alex. Grant, jr.

REGAN.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Catherine Mahoney, native of County Cork, Ireland, widow of the late Jeremiah Regan. DUFF- In this city, on the 24th inst., James P., aged 6 months and 2 days, only and be-leved son of James Duff.

REILLY.-At St. Henri, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, Henry Joseph, aged 4 years and 7 months, youngest and beloved son of Edward Reilly.

LANE.-At Quebec, on Monday, the 2043 nstant, Elizabeth Mangan, widow of the late Thomas Lane, and mother of J. B. Lane and Frank Lane, of this city. 145 2 DOOLAN.-In this city, on Saturday, the

25th inst., Catherine Doolan, beloved wife of Peter Delaney, aged 77 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

Professor Bolton expresses the opinion that the crowning glory of modern chemistry is the power of producing in the laboratory, from in-organic matter, substances identical with those existing in the vegetable and animal kingdoms—it being known now that the same chemical laws rule animate and inanimate nature, and that any definite compound produced in the former can be prepared by synthesis as soon as its chemical constitution has been made out.

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It has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods falled. FOR INFANTS, of any age, it may be used with confidence, as a safe and complete substitute for mother's milk.

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Don't waste time in going from store to store but come direct to headquarters for all your To S. CARSLEY'S.

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The fact that our trade has kept increasing ever since beginning business, and is increasing faster than ever this season, is, we consider positive proof that we give good value, and sell goods that give general satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY.

LARGE PURCHASE

Just purchased a wholesale stock of White and Colored Oriental Laces at so much in the dollar. All will be marked off and ready for sale to-morrow S. CARSLEY.

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> LACE SALE

Attend our special sale of White and Colord Oriental Laces, now going on. S. CARSLEY,

LACE SALE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2688.
Dame Anveile Laforce, of the City and District of Monreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to properly against her husband, Roger Dandurand, hold keeper, of the same place.

J. A. ST. JULIEN,
Attorney for Plainting
Montreal, 16th June, 1887.

CATARRH CREAM BALN IS WORTH CATA CURES COLLAR COLLAR REAL REAL COLLAR REAL COLLAR REAL COLLAR REAL REAL COLLAR REAL COLLAR REAL COLLAR REAL CO **SIOOO** TO ANY MAN Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH.

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY A Heautiful Imported Birthday Card and to any baby whose mother will send util names of two or more other bables, and the parents' addresses Also a handsome In mond Dye Sample Card to the mother much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Oe., Montreel.

THE CROPS.

WINNIPEC, Man., June 25.—The first of bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Asculture shows an increase in the wheat a over that of last year of 47,693 acres, while area over that of cats and barley show deers of 5,854 and 13,455 acres respectively. The condition of the crops is most favorable. area sown to wheat in 1886 was \$80,231 and to oats, 159,450 acres; to barley, 69,305 acres

There is a community of Finlander Klikatat County, Washington Territory, they are a most industrious folk. When is a new addition to the community from land the settlers gather together, and in a days build a house and fence a farm for There is no season in which they are idle. ing the run of salmon they work at the cannand fish wheels. When winter comes they in the timber, cutting rails, posts and fuel.