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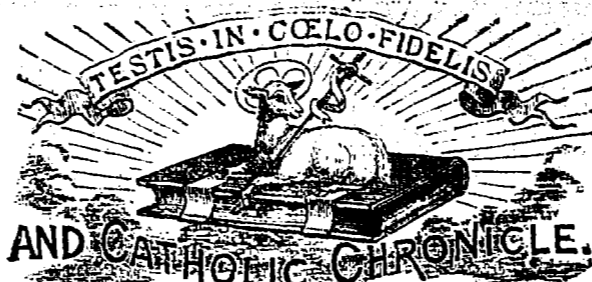
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PASSED AWAY.

THE GREAT CHIEF NO MORE.

Sir John Macdonald Dies on Saturday Night

AFTER A PROLONGED BATTLE WITH DEATH.

His End Peaceful, Calm and Painless—He Sank Like a Little Child to Sleep—General Mourning.

Early on Saturday last it became known that the end of Sir John's life was only a matter of a few hours, and the medical men ceased to issue any more bulletins. Anxiety was intense throughout the day. At 9 o'clock Dr. Powell noticed a change in the Premier's condition. The great statesman had lain in a comatose condition for the last 24 hours, with no change of position and an irregular respiration that ran from 50 to 60 per minute. At 9 o'clock the respiration suddenly dropped, became perfectly regular and normal, if anything a little slow, and so remained. Peacefully the great founder of the Dominion slept on, but his barque was floating out from the river of life into that broad sea of eternity whose further shore no mortal has come back to tell of. At 9 o'clock Sir John's breathing became easy and regular. The struggle was ended. At 10.20 Mr. Joseph Pope came out at the gateway. The crowd parted and he emerged from the grounds. "The Premier is dead," he said, and then walked hurriedly across to the C.P.R. telegraph tent, whence a moment later the news was flashed all over the world.

The end came peacefully and painlessly, and quietly. From 9 o'clock until 10.15 the great leader seemed as though enjoying quiet repose. Then he stopped breathing. There was no struggle at the end. Sir John simply ceased to live. There were at the time in the room surrounding the death bed: Lady Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macdonald, the Premier's grandson; Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Lady Macdonald's niece; Miss Margorie Stewart, a distant relative of Sir John; Hon. Dowdney and Mrs. Dewdney; Mr. Joseph Pope, the Premier's private secretary; Mr. Fred White, comptroller of the Mounted Police; Mr. George Sparks, a distant relative; Dr. Powell, the physician in attendance, and Mr. Ben Chilton, for many years Sir John's personal attendant.

The Premier drew his last breath at 10.15. Let no one attempt to pierce further into the privacy of that death stricken chamber or to measure the grief of that noble woman, Sir John's great heiress in life, his constant attendant in sickness, his companion to the brink of the grave.

A RETROSPECT.

The father of Sir John A. Macdonald was born in the parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire. Having removed to Glasgow, he married Helen Shaw, of Badenoch, Invernesshire. The issue of the union consisted of three sons and two daughters. John Alexander, the second son, was born in George street, Glasgow, on the 11th January, in the year 1815. The two brothers died young—the elder, William, in Glasgow; the younger, James, in Upper Canada. The elder of the sisters Margaret became the wife of Professor Williamson, of Queen's university, Kingston; the younger, Louisa, never married. Mr. Hugh Macdonald had first chosen Kingston for his home, but after four years, he moved thence to Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte. John was, however, left in Kingston to complete his education in the Royal Grammar school, of which Dr. Wilson, a Fellow of Cambridge university, was at that time head master. Later Mr. George Baxter succeeded to the rectorship, and the bright young Scotch lad, who had already given indications of the bent of his ambition, studied under both these gentlemen. Those who know him in those years of promise have described him as a boy of "a very intelligent and pleasing face, strange, fuzzy-looking hair, that curled in a dark mass, and a striking nose." What those lineaments became in later years when the Kingston High school boy had become one of the first statesmen of his age in either hemisphere there are few persons in Canada who have not opportunity of knowing. The face, figure, gait and manner of the great Premier had long before become (like his name) as familiar as household words to every boy and girl in the Dominion. His personality was as striking a one as ever attracted public interest. The clear-cut features were full of power; the eyes, bright and expressive, betraying under currents of humor and of humor's reflex, pathos. The lips were strangely eloquent even in silence, and were quick with meaning, though what emotion they could reveal was well kept in command. There was a

wondrous individuality in the face, and wondrous also was its owner's faculty for individualizing—a faculty rarely developed in this master and

MANAGER OF MEN.

intellect of the practical statesman, who deals with realities and looks upon his fellowmen as the most essential and inevitable of the facts which he has to marshal, is not unlike that of the general who calculates the effects of collision between antagonistic masses of men. The forces ranged against each other in both cases are human, but the statesman's is the more complex problem. It is not surprising to learn, then, that the youthful John A. Macdonald manifested more than ordinary talent for mathematics, and, when strangers visited the High school was invariably called upon to demonstrate what was to be done and proved. His neat penmanship and well kept copy-books were also the subject of admiration on public examination days. Mathematics may be considered the deed to logic, and the study of law is supposed to demand logical training. It was, at an early stage in his son's scholastic career, determined by Mr. Hugh Macdonald that he should enter the legal profession. In his sixteenth year John A. Macdonald was articled in the office of Mr. George Mackenzie. There, as at school, he applied himself to his duties with exemplary devotion, so as to win from his master the praise of most diligent of students. Being in due time admitted to the Bar, he opened an office in Kingston. He attended closely to his business, and soon gained the respect and confidence of the community.

The time was now approaching when Mr. John A. Macdonald should enlarge sphere of his duties and interests. He had, unthinkingly of the important changes that had taken place in the political situation of his province. After the recall of Sir Francis Bond Head, whose tenacity and self-confidence were only surpassed by his want of tact, Sir George Arthur bore sway in a sort of second regne militaire which closed the half century of oligarchy and discontent inaugurated in 1791. Lord Durham's mission and Report prepared the way for the union and

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Poulet Thomson (Lord Sydenham) was sent out to put the Union constitution into operation. The new legislature was composed of anomalous and conflicting elements. We have so long been accustomed to the presence of members from all the provinces in the House of Commons that we can but faintly realize the state of things that prevailed when the Union act went into force. It was doubtful whether the experiment would succeed at all. Some of the more pessimistic objectors foretold an immediate deadlock. According to Sir Francis Hincks there were five or six parties in the House, with their respective leaders and their lieutenants. On one point, however, all professed to be agreed—that the new parliament was to be based on a larger responsibility to the people of the Premier and his colleagues that either province had as yet had any experience of. As to the kind and degree of that responsibility, and as to its liability to be controlled by the Queen's representative there was considerable difference of opinion, and it was not for some years that the interpretation of the constitution on its present basis was formally and finally reached. Nevertheless before Lord Sydenham's melancholy death the new regime had passed through more than one critical test, so that by the time that Mr. John A. Macdonald had resolved to enter into public life what might be called a *modus vivendi* had been arrived at, which though liable (as during Lord Metcalfe's administration) to be impaired by temporary misunderstandings, was never entirely destroyed. The second general election under the union in 1844 is one of the most memorable party struggles in the annals of Canada. Into its details we cannot enter now. Suffice it to say that among the new personnel that it introduced into Canadian parliamentary life by far the most enduring interest attached to the young Kingston barrister whose previous career has just been faintly outlined. "He gained his election by a sweeping majority over his opponent," Mr. Manahan, and from that memorable day till the equally and sad memorable hour which deprived the Dominion of his services, he was one of Canada's representative men; for many years the synonym

ADMITTER OF HER DESTINIES.

The Government which was then conducting the affairs of United Canada is known in history as the Draper-Viger cabinet—a cabinet the formation of which (and especially M. Viger's share in it) gave rise to considerable controversy. The other members were the Hon. Messrs. James Smith, D. J. Papineau, William Morris, and Dominick (afterwards Sir Dominick) Daly. There were some remarkable men in the assembly of that time, besides those just mentioned. Noteworthy among these were the Hon. (afterwards Sir) L. H. Lafontaine, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the Hon. (afterwards Sir) Allan Napier McNab, who was Speaker; the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, the Hon. P. J. G. Chauveau, the Hon. (afterwards Judge) L. T. Drummond, the Hon. afterwards Lieut.-Governor) Cauchon, and others no less distinguished. A few, such as Mr. (afterwards the Hon. Sir) Francis Hincks, had temporarily disappeared. Among these representatives of the people the young member for Kingston took his place with quiet dignity, without assumption yet without any noticeable lack of confidence. Before the close of the year 1844 he was a member of the Standing Orders committee. He was not fond of airing his opinions, but whenever he spoke he commanded attention. One who was present when he made his first speech writes

that "as he stood up to reply to the contents of the Opposition, he addressed the House with as much ease as if speaking there was nothing new to him. He had an air of confidence and was as truly master of his subject as if he had been Prime Minister. Every eye was upon the young member as he spoke, and as I saw the respectful attention that was paid to him, I felt proud of Kingston." The history of the Liberal-Conservative party begins with the Hon. (afterwards Right Hon. Sir) John Macdonald's assumption of the office of Attorney-General for Canada West on the formation of the condition of 1854. The Governor created by that coalition was the McNab-Morin Ministry—"the

FIRST LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

Ministry formed in Canada, the combination in which were fused the staid and respectable sentiment of the province and the liberalized and broadened form of Conservative opinion. With this coalition disappeared from the stage the

Donald's ministerial career began in 1847, only three years after his election to the Legislature. His first portfolio was that of Receiver-General in the Sherwood-Daly Cabinet. He had for colleagues, besides the provincial leaders already designated, the Hon. Messrs. W. Cayley, W. Morris, J. H. Cameron, Wm. Bagley, D. B. Papineau and Peter McGill. It has been remarked that the young statesman did not often claim the attention of the Assembly during those early years though then, as afterwards, he redeemed by his votes his engagements to his constituents, and that it was not till Canadian Conservatism had been liberalized by the alliance of 1854 that he found himself in a congenial atmosphere—an atmosphere suited to the progressive patriotism, with which it was his pride to have identified the name of Conservative. This view is in accord with that which regards his first ten years of political life as an apprenticeship for the great work which (with

Parliament was sitting at Quebec in the summer of 1864 that the events came to pass which furnished the occasion for the first practical steps towards the solution of the problem. The McDonald-Dorion ministry (itself the result of a sweeping reorganization of the McDonald-Scottie cabinet) had failed to retain the confidence of the country, and having no working majority, had resigned soon after the meeting of Parliament in February, 1864. After Mr. Blair had vainly tried to form a ministry, Sir E. P. Tache undertook the task, with the Hon. John A. Macdonald as leader of the Upper Canada section. The other holders of offices were Messrs. Cartier, Galt, Chapais, McGee, Langevin, Campbell, Buchanan, Foley, Simpson and Cookburn. On the 15th of June, 1864, after routine business had been concluded, the Hon. Mr. Galt, minister of Finance, moved that the Speaker (Mr. Wallbridge) should leave the chair in order that the House might go into committee of supply. The Hon.

Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, G. E. Cartier, E. P. Tache, George Brown, A. T. Galt, A. Campbell, W. Macdougall, T. D. McGee, H. L. Langevin, Mowat, Cookburn and Chapais; New Brunswick by Messrs. Tilley, Johnson, Chandler, Gray, Mitchell, Fisher and Stevens; Nova Scotia by Messrs. Tupper, Kenny, Dickey, Archibald and McCully; Prince Edward Island by Messrs. Gray, Palmer, Pope, Coles, A. A. Macdonald, Hawland and Wholan, and Newfoundland by Messrs. Carter and Shea. Many of these names are now familiar to the people, not of the colonies, but of a great portion of the British Empire. "The time, the men, the circumstances," writes the historian of Confederation, the Hon. J. H. Gray, were peculiar. The place of meeting was

ONE OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Beneath the shadow of Cape Diamond, on the ruins of the old castle of St. Louis, with the broad St. Lawrence stretching away in front, the Plains of Abraham, in sight, and the St. Charles winding its silvery course through scenes replete with the memories of old France, where scarce a century ago the Fleur de Lys and the Cross of St. George had waved in deadly strife, now stood the descendants of those gallant races, the Saxon and the Gaul, hand in hand, with a common country and a common cause. Met with the full sanction of their Sovereign and the Imperial Government, attended by the representatives and ministers of the Crown, sent from the parliaments chosen by the people, they were called upon to lay in peace the foundations of a state that was to take its place beside the Republic which, wrenched from the parent land in strife, had laid the foundations of its greatness with the sword and baptised its power in blood."

THE GOAL IN VIEW.

After seven days of deliberation a plan was agreed upon. The conference was made the occasion of unbounded hospitality on the part of the grand old city and its sisters on the Upper St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and the Lakes. The strife of party was for a time forgotten in the enthusiasm of a great common nationhood and of allegiance to a common principle. The sore question of representation by population would now be settled by the plan of provincial sovereignty for local interests and a basis of old Quebec would furnish the central and determining figure. On the 3rd of February, 1865, the Canadian Legislature met (third session of the eighth Union Parliament) to pass the resolutions adopted at the conference. The debates that followed (which have been published in a quarto volume of over 1,000 pages) embraced every detail of the great scheme and must be diligently studied by those who would understand the circumstances, the antagonisms, the points of agreement, the hopes and the fears, the firmness of conviction and the statesmanlike forbearance of Canada's representatives in the closing years

OF THE UNION REGIME.

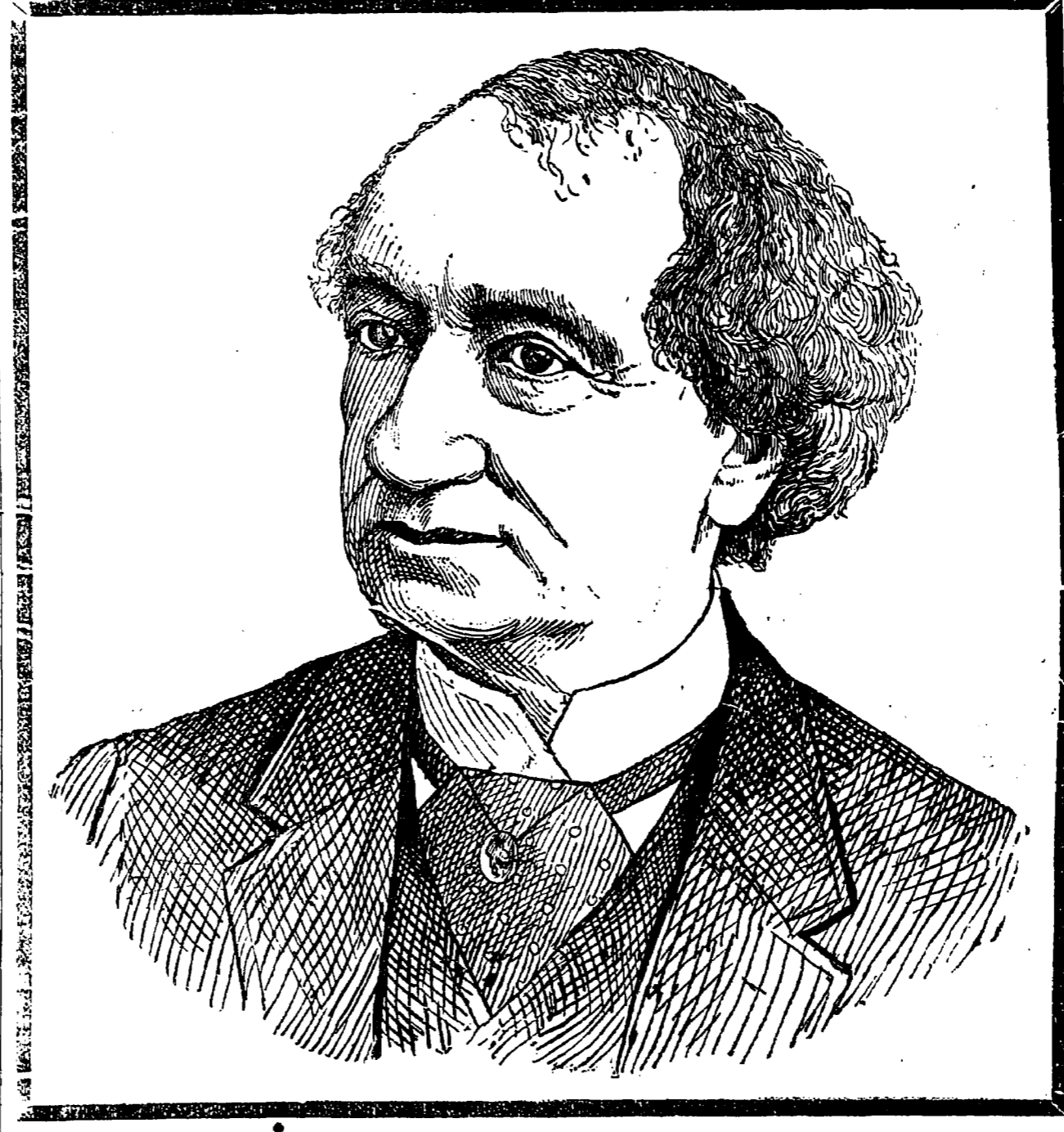
No person can read the patriotic utterances, the skillful arguments in many instances presented with logical clearness and well sustained eloquence, of that historic volume, and conclude that the union of the Canadas was a failure. When one contemplates the chaos of conflict into which it was devised to introduce order and fruitful co-operation, and turns from that spectacle to the deliberations of its representative men in that final parliament, it must be conceded that notwithstanding acknowledged drawbacks the regime which brought the public men of Upper and Lower Canada into partnership in the interests of their common country was a fitting prelude to the grander union of all the provinces in a great Dominion stretching from ocean to ocean.

Before the British North America act went into operation, the leader who had presented the resolutions in the Upper House was removed by death. As the Legislature was to meet in a few days it was essential that his successor should be appointed without delay. The distinction pertained of right to the Hon. John A. Macdonald, but Mr. Brown insisted that the head of the coalition Government should not be a party leader. He suggested the selection of some gentleman of good standing in the Legislative council to which the late Premier had belonged, and the choice fell upon Sir N. F. Belleau. The Attorney-General (West) was still, however, the master mind in the Cabinet, and virtually prime minister. That his supremacy before the object of the coalition was accomplished can hardly be doubted. The final session of the Parliament of the Union met on the 8th of June, 1865, and resolutions were passed defining the share of the Canadas in the new constitution. In November the Canadian delegates went to England to unite with those of the Lower provinces in formulating and completing the federal scheme. When on the 4th of December, they assembled in Westminster Palace, the Hon. John A. Macdonald was

UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

In the highest sense, indeed, he was the head of the delegation, though it comprised men who would have made a name in any community. On the 5th of February, 1867, the scheme in the form of a bill, was introduced into the Imperial Parliament; on the 25th of March it received the Royal assent. On the 22nd of May a royal proclamation was issued giving effect to the British North America Act, which, with the supplementary acts, is regarded as the constitution of the Dominion; and on the 1st of July it came into force in the federated provinces.

From that date Sir John A. Macdonald has been (save for the interval covered by the Mackenzie administration) Prime Minister of the Dominion. (Continued on 6th page.)



historic Reform party, the apostate Reformers, or Grits, only remaining. Strictly speaking, we have no Reformers now; and those who call themselves such are the descendants of the bailed Grits who set up a cry of rage when Liberal and Conservative sank a few imaginary differences, and blended into a party liberal enough to keep abreast of public opinion and conservative enough not to run into excess." The Hon. Robert Baldwin, in a letter to the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, gave his approval to the coalition. "The Government of the country," he wrote, "must be carried on. It ought to be carried on with vigor. If that can be done in no other way than by mutual concessions and a coalition of parties, they become necessary. * * * I add without reserve that, in my opinion, you appear to have acted in this matter with judgment and discretion in the interest at once of your party and your country. At that time two leading questions awaited settlement—the Clergy Reserves and the Seigneurial Tenure. There were other important issues, but these were paramount in their demand on the attention of statesmen. The Liberal-Conservative Government disposed of both. Others succeeded them—the Separate School question, the question of representation by population. When this last was being agitated, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, in a speech which forecast his later policy, said that the only available remedy for the unsatisfactory state of things complained of was a federation of all the provinces. Ten years intervened between the formation of the Liberal-Conservative coalition and the

with whose name that of Sir John Macdonald was long fruitfully associated, Sir George E. Cartier, Bart. The change in the character and mutual attitude of parties brought about by the coalition of 1854 became more pronounced and fixed after Mr. Cartier's assumption of office in January, 1855. The late Chief Justice Dorion at that time led the Liberal opposition. On the 24th of May, 1855, the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet was formed with Messrs. Macdonald and Cartier as Attorney-Generals for Western and Eastern Canada respectively. On the 26th of November, 1857, the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry was formed, and for four years, interrupted only by the two days' administration of the Brown-Dorion Government, these chosen representatives of two provinces and races continued to control the affairs of the country. The Macdonald-Cartier Government had been defeated on the question of the Capital by a vote of 64 to 50. But Messrs. Brown and Dorion were almost immediately defeated by a direct vote of non-confidence of 71 to 31. The Cartier-Macdonald administration made the first attempt at a practical solution of the question of provincial representation by a federal union, but the mission of Messrs. Cartier, Galt and Rose proved premature. On the 21st May, 1862, Mr. Cartier resigned on the defeat of his Militia bill. The Liberal-Conservatives had then been in power for nearly eight years. The McDonald-Dorion administration, which

CAME INTO POWER

on the defeat of the Cartier-Macdonald ministry lasted till 1864, when it was succeeded by the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet, which developed into the Tache-Macdonald-Brown coalition and the Confederation period. Though the idea of confederation had been heard of for many years previous it was, however, while the Union

the aid of trusty and devoted colleagues and supporters) he was able to accomplish for his country. In the McNab-Morin Cabinet (which after construction was known as the McNab-Tache Government) he held the important position of Attorney-General. The succession of M. Tache (afterwards Sir Etienne P. Tache) to M. Morin's place was signalled by the entrance into office

OF A STATESMAN

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WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

After a prolonged discussion in the course of which the (then Mr. Macdonald) announced that they would stand or fall together, the vote was taken, 60 to 58 the Ministry being thus in a minority of two. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald then moved the adjournment of the House, and next day he stated that, after the adverse vote, it was advisable to communicate with His Excellency. The Hon. J. S. Macdonald asked for information as to the Government's intentions, but the Hon. George Brown thought that they should have time for deliberation. What followed is well known. Correspondence between the Tache-Macdonald ministry and the leaders of the Opposition led to interviews which resulted in a coalition. Then came the Quebec conference, and out of the conference grew Confederation.

On the 1st of September, 1864, delegates appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had met at Charlottetown to discuss the project of a federal union of the Maritime Provinces. At this conference the coalition Government of the Canadas had asked to be represented. The delegates were Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, George Brown, A. T. Galt, T. D. McGee, H. L. Langevin, W. Macdougall and Alexander Campbell. After they had expressed their views—of which Mr. Macdonald was the leading spokesman—the smaller scheme was merged in the larger and a meeting of delegates from all the provinces was fixed to take place at Quebec on the 10th of October following. The Canadas were represented at the Quebec conference by the Hon.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

A CHAT ABOUT THIS FAMOUS ISLAND

Early Barbarities—A Hardy Race—The Irish Settlers and Their Traditions—The Fisheries.

Although England's oldest colonial possession, Newfoundland is in some ways a very young colony, as for upwards of two centuries stringent laws were enacted to prevent permanent settlements from being made on the island.

Some years previously the French had established a settlement on the beautiful bay of Placentia, and to this day portions of land there are held under a grant from Louis XIV., the deed with his signature being carefully treasured by a family living in the picturesque little town.

or church in the colony; those who migrated from England had never seen a clergyman since leaving their native land; those born in Newfoundland had never seen one in their lives.

and retain much of the warm-heartedness of their ancestry; but the hard life and different surroundings have some-what modified the buoyant and "happy-go-lucky" Irish nature, and made them graver, less excitable, possibly more reliable than their brethren in the old country.

of their motherland, and it is interesting to find the superstitions of Mayo or Galway cropping up in this far-off island; such, for instance, as the "fear-gurtha," or hungry-grass, which is said to render it dangerous to traverse the hills of Erris or Tyrarley, in the west of Ireland, unless one has taken the precaution to put a cold potato or two or a piece of bread in one's pocket.

to the repulsive mutes and mourning coaches of the city undertakers. The idea of the longest road being the one that a funeral ought to go survives in Newfoundland also. A somewhat comical instance took place not long ago.

across the Atlantic have carried the ancient custom with them, and on the eve of Midsummer's Day the hills and cliffs shutting in the picturesque harbor of St. John's are aglow with fires now kindled in honor of the Christian saint.

ashore seven or eight miles over the ice on men's backs. The centre of Newfoundland is, to a great extent, terra incognita, except to a few trappers and sportsmen and the indefatigable head of the Newfoundland geological survey.

a delicate film of ice. Should the day be sunshiny, the effect is lovely in the extreme, but fatal to the trees, whose branches are often broken by the weight of their crystal load.

As most people have their unpleasant moods, so most countries have their unpleasant time, and in Newfoundland the spring is extremely disagreeable and trying.

How gladly the poor, frozen-in dwellers in the out-harbour must emerge from their isolation and return to their wonted occupation of fishing!

PICTURESQUE SIGHT

to see the shores of the various bays thronged with an eager crowd lading the glittering mass of little silver fish, about the size of sprats, into carts and baskets.

The icebergs are of all sizes, from a mile long downwards. In shape, too, they vary greatly, the very big ones resembling alabaster islands, others recalling pyramids and pinacles.

Advertisement for 'The D.L. Emulsion of God Liver Oil'. Includes text: 'Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters...' and 'The Quebec Loan.'

autumn there is first-rate grouse-shooting, and cariboo deer are found in abundance in the interior. To appreciate St. John's, the capital city, it should be seen in winter, when snow is piled five feet in the streets, and icicles from six feet to six inches long hang in a glittering fringe from eaves and waterpots.

St. John's boasts two fine rinks and several large assembly halls, all built of wood. Churches are numerous. Socially, St. John's is gayest during the winter. The people are fond of music, and devote themselves to it with enthusiasm.

SOUND ADVICE.

The Duties of Catholic Papers in regard to News-Gathering. At the recent convention of Catholic Editors at New York, Mr. O'Brien, the editor of the Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, delivered an address upon "The News Columns of the Catholic Press."

THE PRIESTS AND LOCAL NEWS.

Another part of the news sheet is the local column. This department is the most important part of the paper, and yet we find it very difficult to secure news of our respective churches until it has been peddled through the columns of the daily press for a whole week.

Health in Herbs.

Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the secretions, purifies the blood and renovates and strengthens the entire system.

The Quebec Loan.

QUEBEC, June 4.—Le Canadian says "Contrary to the rumors which have been circulated lately, we are informed from reliable sources that Hon. Mr. Mercier has succeeded in raising the \$10,000,000 loan and that he embarked yesterday with his colleague, Hon. M. Sheehy, for Canada."

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BURDOCK. Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD. CURES DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

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P. N.Y. CO. PIANO CO. This Company still leads in fine American PIANOS and ORGANS. Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00.

WANTED, A good Salesman in every County in Canada, to take orders for our Publications and Office Specialties.

ELECTRICITY - IS THE Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases.

PRECIOUS RELICS

Preserved in the Austrian Royal Treasury House.

Among the relics preserved at Vienna among the treasures of the House of Hapsburg is a piece of the holy cross, which is supposed to be only by itself preserved at Rome. Its length is ten inches, with a breadth of two and one-half inches. In many places splinters have been cut out by the pious, who have considered every thing fair when it came to a question of salvation. In 1855 it was set in a silver cross, forming the vertical part, and is thus preserved from those who might desire a small portion as a memento. There is also a piece of the holy table cloth, which is a small piece of linen of irregular form and which decked the table at the last supper. A cross and some ornaments in the Oriental style are sewed on it. This relic is encased in a box of silver, enriched with pearls and precious stones and adorned with handsomely modelled sculptures, among which the figures of St. Lawrence and St. Scaedius are the most noticeable. On the back of the box the last supper is beautifully engraved with the date 1518. Next come three links of the iron chain by which the Apostles Peter, Paul and John were fettered. A golden scroll is attached to each by a slight gold chain. These relics are to be preserved in a golden casket splendidly engraved with pictures of the fettered Apostles. On the front is engraved the delivery of the three links by Pope Urban V. to the Emperor Charles IV. (the relic hunter), with the following inscription:

Pope Urbanus Quintus.
Karolus Quartus. Imperator.

The next relic is a piece of the holy spon which Jesus used when he washed the feet of His Apostles. This also is covered with Oriental ornaments. The sponger receptacle is an exact duplicate of the one previously described with the exception of the engraving on the back, which represents the washing of the feet. Both of these relics were mentioned in the will of Otto IV., in 1218, and were held to be of incalculable value at that time. Then comes a chip of the manger in which Christ, which is a fragment of the manger in which

CHRIST was born.

It is enclosed in a golden shrine eighteen inches long, covered with pearls and uncut precious stones and an antique intaglio which bears the name of the artist, Antimios. The first mention made of this relic is in an inventory of the Emperor Sigismund in the year 1453. The attention is next attracted by a bone from the arm of St. Anne, set in a casing of gold, open on one side. On the reverse is the following inscription:

Isid Est Brachium
Sanctae Annae Matris Beatae
Mariae.

There is a silver casket alongside in which to place it. A tooth of St. John the Baptist, set in gold and suspended in a vessel of rock-crystal forming a pyx, is one of the strange relics. It has been handed down from Otto the Great and was mounted in its present style in 1432. Under it, on a silver scroll, is this inscription:

Dens De Merito
S. Johannis Baptistae Superantimo.

Last but not least is a reliquary containing some earth wetted with the blood of St. Stephen. This relic is traced back to the Emperor Charlemagne. During the coronation ceremonies this has always been placed on the altar set apart for the insignia, and shown to the newly-crowned Emperor for the purpose of recalling to his mind the virtues of the departed saint. The front of the reliquary is set with polished precious stones of immense value. The lateral partitions are wrought in bas-relief on plates of gold in the form of medallions encircled by pearls. One of the designs represents a fisherman, another a man on horseback, a third an angel with out-stretched wings, with a sword in his right hand and a bow and arrows in his left. Over the head and on each side of the angel, who is intended to represent the spirit of vengeance, is the sentence, "Mali Vindicta." The ornamentation is the work of about the year 1500.

The wealth of the Vanderbilts, Gould, and Astors combined could not purchase the smallest of them, and they are likely to remain in the imperial treasury of the house of Austria, as long as the Empire continues, as objects which the pious pilgrims will travel many hundred miles to visit.

Two Years Ago.

Two years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my ankle, having used B. B. B. for bad blood I procured a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Ointment. After using 3 bottles and 3 boxes I was completely cured. Mrs. William V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

Reciprocal Trade Conference.

TORONTO, June 4.—Commenting on the reciprocity correspondence laid before Parliament yesterday, the *Empire* says: "It appears from this fresh batch of official information that the course and conduct of the Dominion Government is completely vindicated in the face of opposition attacks. The record shows that the suggestion to discuss reciprocity first emanated from Washington, as the Empire several months ago declared it did. It shows, in the next place, that the reception of our delegates in Washington lately was of the most cordial description, despite opposition mischief-making to the contrary. It shows also that a telegram was sent, as announced at the time, from Washington to Ottawa notifying our delegates of the postponement of the negotiations, but reaching there too late to prevent their departure. In fact the correspondence is a plain and straightforward narrative of a perfectly sincere attempt to negotiate a reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the States, of a nature honorable to both.

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As the question is still pending, a discussion of its merits need not be gone into, but it will be seen from Mr. Blaine's letter to Sir Julian Paunceforte that the fixing of the date for beginning the conference on October 12 opens the door to the possibility of a fair and mutually advantageous treaty being the final outcome.

A Serious Fire.

Mr. James Murphy, of Dublin, writes that a fire broke out in Westmoreland street on the 10th ult., beside the offices of the *Irish Times*. The houses here are very high, some five or six stories, and as the firemen were bringing those in danger from the top windows the fire escape broke in two, precipitating all to the flags. Two of the firemen died today and a number of persons are in the hospital despaired of. Curiously enough, some years ago, at the other side of the street, a house likewise took fire, and the fire escape on that occasion proved too short, or out of order, and five persons standing at the upper windows awaiting relief were seen by helpless thousands of spectators to fall back into the flames, and so were burned to death. Dublin is quite excited over this second failure today, and as the houses in nearly all the streets of Dublin are five stories high, and any one of them may at any moment take fire, a sense of danger and insecurity is brought home to every one. The old charge that the corporation is more given to discussing politics than looking after the business proper of the city, is being again brought forward. The accusation receives the more point, in that the members of the corporate body are in a large degree publicans, very few, or none at all, of the leading merchants and citizens of Dublin condescending to rank among the city fathers, which, by the way, is, for many reasons, a grave misfortune.

OBITUARY.

James McGill, Esq.
Among the many old residents of Huntingdon County, who have within the last few years gone to their last resting place, none is more deeply regretted than James McGill, Esq., who departed this life on Monday, the 18th May, at the ripe old age of 76 years. Mr. McGill was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country when quite young. He always resided in the locality in which he died, having engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He was ever a fervent Catholic and supporter of the Catholic press, but while attending to his religious duties he never obtruded his religious views on others. He lived in the midst of a Protestant community and some idea of the respect and esteem in which he was held may be formed from his funeral cortege of 120 carriages. Mr. McGill was a good, kind neighbor; his cheerful, pleasant and generous hand shall not soon be forgotten. His spacious residence has ever been the welcome haven for many a poor and weary traveler. In fact, it might be termed an orphan's home, for many a poor little orphan found a truly devoted parent in James McGill. Mr. McGill was the father of twelve children, ten of whom with his devoted spouse, remain to mourn his loss. His fourth son, P. G. McGill, M.D., a late graduate of Victoria University, is now a practicing physician in New York State. Kind reader remember the deceased in your prayers. —R.I.P.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Katie Buckley of Chemung street and hasten to tender our sympathy to her beloved relatives. She was verging on her sixteenth year. She has caused in her family circle a great blank which will be long felt. She had won the esteem of all who knew her by quiet and retiring habits, by the gentleness of her manner and the staidness of her disposition. She passed for one of the most exemplary pupils attending St. Patrick's Parochial Catechism. She suffered no loss by dying. She thus exchanged this earth for a fairer and brighter sky, and for a more congenial atmosphere. She gladly made God the sacrifice of her life and is reaping the golden reward due to her fidelity in His service.
"In thy home cloudless be each brow,
There let the grave no shadow cast
When we are pure as thou art now,
The fairest day is still the last."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Greeks and Catholics Riot at Jerusalem.

LONDON, June 4.—A despatch from Constantinople reports a serious riot at Jerusalem between Catholics and Greeks. The Turkish troops intervened, killing several and wounding a large number. The French ambassador at Constantinople sent a strong protest to the Porte against the action of the Turkish troops.

The Irish Party Split.

DUBLIN, June 4.—In an interview on Irish affairs to-day the *Most Rev. Thos. Croke, D.D.*, Archbishop of Cashel, declared that many of the Irish members of the House of Commons were desirous of settling the troubles existing in the Nationalist party by forming a union of the factions and selecting John Dillon as their leader. The Archbishop said Mr. O'Brien supported Justin McCarthy as the leader of the party.

The Situation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, son of the late proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* and a young gentleman who has just recently come of age, has been negotiating for some time past to effect a conciliation between the opposing factions here. Mr. Gray, if he was not before aware of the fate of "those who in others' quarrels interpose," is pretty well aware of it now. As soon as his laudable endeavors leaked into publicity, he was scolded at and flouted on all sides, his proceedings treated as "baby" efforts, and his letters ironically referred to as "quite nice letters, indeed." Poor Mr. Gray, who had nothing but the best intentions urging him on, has been treated with such sarcasm, derision and contempt, that he has given up his benevolent work and betaken himself to the continent. In truth, there is

no wish on either side for a make up of the split, nor is conciliation or compromise possible, much less probable. The supporters of Mr. Parnell will not bear of his retirement, his opponents will not tolerate his leadership for a second, so that until the general election determines the matter no closing up of the cleavage is possible.

AN OFFICIAL TOUR.

The Vice Roy in Ireland Makes a Tour.
The *New York Tablet* says.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland concluded his tour in the South and South-West of Ireland. The journey was undertaken, says the *Freeman*, ostensibly for the purpose of examining into the distressed and idling work, but in truth, indeed, did his Excellency take to make himself acquainted with either one or the other. Accompanied by a party of magistrates and hangers-on of the Castle, Lord Zetland skipped along from Cork to Baltimore, and thence by easy, pleasant stages, on the Irish hunting car, from Bantry to Glengarriff, Killarney, Kenmare, Waterville, Valentia Island, and on, via Linnrick, to Ennis and Galway, and thence back to the Viceregal Lodge. At different points on the tour the Lord Lieutenant and his party were respectfully received, and his Excellency evidently enjoyed the charming scenery of woodland and bay through which he passed. But the real distress he saw not, nor did he go in the way of seeing it. Care was taken to bring under his notice the want of harbors for the fishermen on the coast, and his Excellency gave tentative promises that the needs of the people in that respect would be attended to some day. A visit was made to the Convent of the Poor Clares at Kenmare, and Lord Zetland had an opportunity of seeing the eternal economy of the community and of learning something of the good work which the Sisters are doing in their cloistered home. He purchased some of the delicate and beautiful lace fabrics which the nuns teach the young women of the neighborhood to make, and on the whole he was surprised and deeply impressed by what he saw there. Lord Zetland visited the Atlantic cable stations at Waterville and on Valentia Island, and then drove to Cahirciveen and through the wild region of Glenbeigh to Killorgan, where the grievances of the local laborers were brought under his notice by the parish priest, Father Lawlor. His Excellency expressed himself as well pleased with his trip.

During his journey an incident occurred at the relief works at Delrinconrri, situated midway between Glengarriff and Adrigole, which has its instructive as well as humorous side; Mr. Mulhall, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, with intent to show that the men on the works were fairly paid, took his paybook from a constabulary overseer and glanced over the items. He soon came to the item, "Three and sixpence per day." "That's very good pay," said Mr. Mulhall to those present. "The man is in receipt of three and six per day." Turning to the constable he asked, "Who is he?" The policeman, who appeared rather astonished, hastily glanced at his book and at once replied, "He's a horse." Amidst the laughter which followed, Mr. Mulhall's investigation came abruptly to an end. The incident indicates the farmers whose horses are employed on the relief works; for the miserable wages of seven shillings a week, which the laborer receives is altogether inadequate to maintain themselves and their distressed families.

A Naval Battle.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The World has received from the seat of war in Chili, giving details of a terrible battle on the 24th of April between the cruiser *Magalhaes* and the Government flotilla composed of the torpedo boats *Admiral Lynch* and *Admiral Condel*, assisted by the torpedo boats *Zeugante* and *Aldea* in the bay of Chamaral. The Government flotilla made the attack, but was driven off after a hot engagement, in which it had 22 killed and 60 wounded. A torpedo aimed at the *Magalhaes* had its course diverted by a cannon ball, and it exploded beneath the British barque *Bertha*, killing two of her men. The barque *Sun* and the British barques *Allen* and *Albatross* were also injured during the fight. The *Huascar*, which was erroneously reported sunk, was at Iquique when last heard from getting ready to go on a trip of destruction with the corvette *O'Higgins*. The next move the revolutionary party, in view of recent events will be to either push forward and attack Valparaiso by land and sea, or else bend the efforts of the fleet to the sinking of one or more of the Government torpedo gunboats. Both are difficult, but as matters stand now the Chilean war must be decided by one bloody engagement between the fleets or by the capture of Valparaiso. Arbitration and peace are out of the question. *Balmaceda* is determined to win, and will continue fighting until the rebels capture the city of San Domingo.

Drowned.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ont, June 5.—The two sons of Hiram Wiser, aged respectively 4 and 6 years, went out of the house after dinner and their conclusion they had gone to the to the shingle mill at Fawn Lake where their father was working. On the father returning at six o'clock without the boys a general search was made, when they were both found drowned at the foot of the falls in the creek between Doe Lake of Muskoka township and Fawn Lake of Draper Township.

The Crimes Act.

LONDON, June 3.—In a speech here today Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said the conditions now prevailing in Ireland showed the benefits which had accrued to the country through the enforcement of the Crimes Act. This act had so well fulfilled the object the Government had in view when it was adopted by Parliament that crime had decreased to such an extent that it was now justifiable to suspend the operation of the act everywhere in Ireland with the exception of a few places where the ashes of the flame of campaign still smouldered. The Government would shortly issue a proclamation suspending the act throughout

the country except where it was deemed advisable to enforce it for a time longer to better prevent lawlessness. Mr. Balfour said Ireland urgently needed Imperial law and Imperial credit.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A Patriotic Reminiscence.

A recent meeting of the Catholic Historical Society, New York, held in La Salle Institute, brought out an audience of representative Catholics to listen to papers. One of Cardinal Gibbons, describing his labors as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, read by the Rev. James J. Dougherty; the other was Father Walters' story of Mrs. Suratt's alleged share in the killing of Abraham Lincoln. The unfortunate woman was a member of Father Walters' church, and sent for him when she was imprisoned. Father Walters believed her innocent, and tried to see President Johnson to intercede for her, but failed to obtain an audience. In his paper, which was read by Charles W. Sloan, a nephew of the late Charles O'Connor, Father Walters said that if the reprieve had been granted, Mrs. Suratt's innocence could have been proved. Archbishop Corrigan made an address in which he declared his belief in Mrs. Suratt's innocence.

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HAIR PROMOTER
The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.
The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* is a cool and refreshing lotion; it is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children.
This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.
The *AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER* is warranted on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.
Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.
S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor,
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INVALIDS, DYSPEPTICS AND THE DEBILITATED WILL GAIN Strength, Nourishment, Stimulus BY TAKING JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.
An Easily Digested Food.
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MURRAY & LANMAN'S
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STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.
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On St. Monique st., near the Windsor.
Gentlemen's hours:— 6 to 8 A.M.; receive up to 8. 2 to 9 P.M.
Ladies' hours:— 10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon.
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A safe, easy and effectual cure for disorders of the Bowels and Stomach, for both children and adults, promptly relieving DIARRHEA, COLIC, MORBID AND DYSENTERY, also COLIC, WIND, and painful purging of the Bowels. Price 25 cents. Be sure and get that prepared by
C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
Corner Bleury and Dorchester Streets. For sale by all Druggists.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3 1/2%) for the current half year has been declared on the Paid-up Stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the bank in this city on and after
MONDAY, The First Day of June Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of May next, both days inclusive.
Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the said bank will take place at the Head Office of that institution in Montreal on
TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at Noon.
By order of the Board of Directors,
U. GAHAND, Cashier.
Montreal, 22nd April, 1891. 44-4

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half year ending 30th June next, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd July next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
H. BARREAU, Manager.
Montreal, 30th May, 1891. 46-3

INVALIDS, DYSPEPTICS AND THE DEBILITATED WILL GAIN Strength, Nourishment, Stimulus BY TAKING JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.
An Easily Digested Food.
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Tuning and Repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also tuning by the year.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.
SEAL TENDERS addressed to "The Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary" will be received until SATURDAY, the 5th of June instant (1891), from parties desirous of contracting for supplying that institution for one year, from the first day of July, 1891, with the articles comprised in the following classes:
1. Dry Goods.
2. Flour, best Canadian Strong Bakers, inspected in barrel.
3. Hard and Soft Coal.
4. Groceries and Coal Oil.
5. Potatoes—Straw, Bran, Peas and Oats.
6. Fresh meat (Beef and Mutton).
7. Salt Pork, "Kee," inspected.
8. Drugs and Medicines.
9. Leather and Findings.
10. Hardware.
11. Firewood.
Not less than one of the foregoing classes in its entirety shall form the subject of a tender; but several classes may be included in one tender.
All articles to be of the best quality. Samples of articles comprised in the 1st and 9th classes to be furnished by the Institution and the 4th by the tenderer, at the same time with the tenders.
The signatures of at least two responsible parties willing to become sureties in the event of the tender being accepted are required to subscribe to it before it is accepted.
Any tender not in the prescribed form will be rejected.
All information respecting the details of the above supplies, together with blank forms of tenders and copies of specifications and conditions, and also samples, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
The printed forms and specifications will require to be filled up in detail, extending being carried out and additions completed, and signed by the party or parties tendering.
The coal and wood to be delivered in the Penitentiary yard.
A cheque made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, and marked "Good" by the bank upon which it is drawn, must accompany each tender and will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. Cheques of unsuccessful tenders will be returned.
TEL. OUMET, Warden.
St. Vincent de Paul, June 3rd, 1891. 46-3

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2 Drawings Every Month! 2 On first and third Wednesday.
Prizes Value, \$52,740.00.
All Prizes Drawn at each Drawing.

NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is \$15,000.
TICKET, . . . \$1.00
For \$1.00 you can draw.....\$15,000
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 1,250
For \$1.00 you can draw..... 500
There is also a great many prizes of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars.
Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one; and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891

CABINET makers are very plentiful just now, but they would show more good feeling and good sense were they to make less noise in the performance of their gratuitous labors. This appears all the more reasonable from the evident fact that none of them seem to be fitted by nature, education or experience for the task they have undertaken.

ONE hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the fund for a memorial to the late John Boyle O'Reilly. Men and woman of all classes, many creeds, and not a few nationalities have contributed to it. The spontaneous earnestness of the response to the call for funds proves the abiding popularity of the poet and patriot. Americans honor themselves in honoring John Boyle O'Reilly.

AN Ontario school mistress the other day was found guilty of "assault and battery" for inflicting corporal punishment on a boy from which he died. A case analogous was tried in Michigan about the same time, when the judge, in defiance of the teachings of Solomon that "Corporal punishment is an outrage which should not be tolerated in a civilized state." The jury agreed with the judge, and found the teacher guilty. These decisions are in line with modern ideas of humanitarianism. Nevertheless it is held by nearly all teachers that nothing but a wholesome terror of the rod will keep a certain sort of pupils in order. The best way to regard this matter is to apply the question to one's own personal experiences did beating us when we were children really make us better? Some will say that the floggings they got in their youth did them good. Others will say the reverse. But the weight of testimony is with those who hold that the law of correction should be founded on kindness. The best example that occurs at the moment is the Hindoo system of taming elephants. Infinite patience joined with perfect love only can conquer in the truest and best way. As the homely proverb has it, "You can catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar."

For many years the question of Canadian copyright has been discussed in and out of parliament with a freedom and copiousness which leave nothing much to be said on the subject. Still, the principle involved is so important that the revival of the discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the spirit it awakened, show that public opinion has matured with regard to it. In the framing of the Act of Confederation the question was left in doubt, but successive English Ministries have held that the Canadian Parliament has no constitutional power to pass a Copyright Act. On the other hand Canada is rapidly establishing a literature of her own and her scholars and writers demand the same protection for their productions as that enjoyed by foreign authors in their own countries. It has always been a very difficult matter to make laws for the regulation of the "Republic of Letters," but at all times it has been conceded that an author has a right in his works which should not be invaded. The shameful piratings of popular or famous works in America has long been a reproach to publishers who had more enterprise than honesty. It is time, however, that the question was settled on the fair basis contained in the Dominion Act. Were the matter pressed properly there can be little fear that the bill will be disallowed.

If the reports of the treatment of Russian Jews in London be true, these unhappy refugees have found task-masters more cruel in men of their own race in England than they had to serve in Russia. It appears that a regular slave market in all but name is held every Sunday in the east end of London, where there is a vast colony of Polish, German and Russian Jews. The new arrivals, who have no knowledge of English or the English language and no resources, are taken in hand by men who feed and shelter them till the sale. They are ranged in rows against the wall and regularly sold when they sign, in return for the sum paid by the buyer, long en-

gagements as workmen or servants in consideration of certain wages, food and lodging. The amount paid for them varies from ten to fifteen dollars, and their wages from fifty to seventy-five cents per week. Their food is described as horrible and so is their lodging. They suffer cold, heat, vermin and work from early morning to late in the evening under a system of "sweating" that beggars description. They remain slaves, says the report, working for nothing, to the great profit of their masters, depriving other men of work, especially English workmen. A still darker story is told of the way the Russian Jewish girls are sold into the most abominable kind of slavery. As might be expected, the publication of this report, has aroused intense indignation, not only among workingmen, but among people of the higher ranks, and it is likely that an organized effort will be made to put a stop to this new system of white slavery.

THE English have recently been spending enormous sums for the purpose of making a canal which will enable ships of a light draught to reach Manchester. As the great port of Liverpool is within a stone's throw, comparatively speaking, the object of the outlay is not very clear. It is said the canal was built for the purpose of taking revenge on the railways, which charge oppressive freight rates, sometimes as great from Liverpool to Montreal as those from America to England by water. But, if this is the case, the "canal," unless it enables the ocean monster of modern days to reach the great home of free trade superstition, will not do very much to remedy the evil. Small steamers, such as will be able to pass the canal, will not pay on long ocean voyages, and the transfer of freight to barges or smaller vessels at Liverpool will cause too much delay and expense. But this idea of inland navigation, notwithstanding the deplorable showing made by modern canals on this continent and in Europe alike, seems to have a great attraction for contractors and sentimentalists. In France there seems to be those who think that because the Seine is a river that, therefore, it ought to be able to do as much for Paris as the Thames for London, the Elbe for Hamburg, or the Mersey for Liverpool. We are informed by the press that

One hundred millions have been expended in deepening the Seine between Paris and Rouen, so as to allow vessels of 600 or 700 tons to reach Paris. The depth between Havre and Rouen is 18 feet, but the depth of 10 feet between Rouen and Paris is sufficient for the coasting trade. A French engineer has devised an apparatus, enabling 1000-ton vessels to come up to Paris with the present depth of water. A Paris Navigation Company has been formed which intends to build, chiefly in England, thirty or forty vessels of 600, 700, and 1000 tons, plying between Bordeaux and London, Southampton, Liverpool, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Naples, Cadix, Lisbon, Tunis and Algeria, West Africa, and Paris.

The scheme is a pretty one, but there is a kind of fixed rule, as to the cost of each ton on a steamer traversing the ocean, which makes it highly improbable that these ship canals will be of greater benefit to the country they traverse and the city they reach than the Erie or the Rideau. And yet in spite of experience and demonstrated facts there are those who are now projecting absurd and wild canal schemes in Canada.

THE PROTESTANT BREAK UP.

Never since the beginning of the great Protestant revolt against the Church, have the many sects into which that revolt split up and divided, presented a more truly deplorable spectacle to the devout, believing mind. There is hardly one of these sects but is having a trial of some of its leading ministers on charges of heresy, or some other equally flagrant violation of their established creeds. This state of things is most strongly apparent in the United States, and the free and easy style in which the secular press comment on the trials, the doctrines disputed and the whole Protestant "Scheme of Salvation," would be amusing were the questions at issue not of the deepest moment.

One paper observes that trials of ministers for being dissatisfied with the formal, iron-bound creeds, constructed by men in an ignorant, fanatical age, are out of place these enlightened, progressive times. Clergymen who have thought for themselves have their followers in the ranks of the laity, which shows a considerable number among educated, thoughtful Protestants who can no longer accept the creeds of their churches with full belief. Two weeks ago we instanced the case of Dr. Briggs as showing how Calvinism is hopelessly upset. Since then we have seen it stated, on the authority of a Presbyterian minister, that Col. Bob Ingersoll has given the doctrines of Calvin their death blow, even more effectively than Robert Burns had done in his day. A religion that could be overturned by the whimsical jibes of a graceless Freethinker, must have been pretty well advanced in the process of decomposition before he began his assaults.

After this exposure of the Calvinistic Church sinking into the quicksands of

Atheism, we are prepared for other like proofs of the decay of Protestantism. Indeed, it seems as if the time predicted long ago had come at last when the whole Protestant system would crumble into ruin. Church tribunals may crush such men as Dr. Briggs, but they cannot crush the spirit he represents. Let him pass, however, for the present that we may take a glance at a rather more picturesque case in the Anglican church of the adjoining republic.

The Rev. Dr. Brooks, a highly respected clergyman in the Anglican sect, was chosen to fill the vacancy of Bishop of Massachusetts. Immediately his fitness for the position was challenged, probably by his rivals in the race for the chair. It was charged against him that he had taken part in religious exercises with ministers outside of his own communion, and that he is understood to be lax in his adherence to "distinctive church principles." The character of these charges go to show that not only is each of the sects warring among its own members, but also that all are at war with each other. Such is the state of Christian love and fellowship produced by Protestantism among its most pious and devoted adherents!

But there is something suggestive in the charge against Dr. Brooks associating with outsiders, in face of the fact that the Anglicans have been holding out proffers and conditions of reconciliation and unity between themselves and other professed Christian bodies. Everybody has read about the movement known as "Christian Unity." Four years ago the "House of Bishops" for the United States laid down four propositions to be accepted by the ministers and people of all other Christian denominations. The first two were the acceptance of the Bible and the two sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion. The other two were the acceptance of the Nicene creed and the dogma of the transmission of the divine mission to teach the word of Christ. A meeting of English bishops endorsed these propositions, but down to the present time not one outsider has deigned to notice, let alone accept, proposals by which the Anglican Church hoped to swallow the whole Protestant world at one gulp, so to speak.

But the absurdity of the Anglican position with relation to apostolic succession is evident from the fact that the most learned and able of Anglican bishops, from Hooker to Whately, taught and held that no Anglican bishop could trace his succession from any one of the apostles.

It is probable, however, that Dr. Brooks will have to retire from the contest. He is not up to the standard of Anglican orthodoxy, as Dr. Briggs is beyond that of the Calvinists. There have been other famous trials and quarrels among the sects in the United States, not less notable than those we have chosen for sample cases. But what we have written will give a tolerably fair idea of the present aspects of Protestantism. One half, or thereabouts, appear to be hardening into a sort of fetish worship, while all the rest are drifting into the fashionable Agnosticism, while from the ranks of both many of the best and most devout are constantly seeking refuge in the embrace fold of the Catholic Church.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

One of the last utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald was the vindication of Sir Charles Tupper, who came to Canada during the recent elections at the request of the late premier, and threw himself into the fray with great energy. The leader of the Opposition made an attack upon the High Commissioner and proposed a vote of censure on that officer. The debate, which was long and acrimonious, ended on Saturday morning, the Government being sustained in their advocacy of Sir Charles Tupper by a majority of 21, and several members of the party absent. The Government majority, as we predicted all along, is about 30.

The Tarte-McGreevy committee drags slowly along. The results so far have been most disappointing to those engaged in pushing the charges. Bundles of letters and documents have been filed before the commission, all apparently signifying very little. Mr. Tarte proposed if a committee of enquiry were granted him to prove his charges in a few hours by documentary evidence which he said, he held in his possession. He has totally failed so far to make out a case at all. Mr. O. E. Murphy, his principal witness, and Mr. Robert McGreevy having been flatly contradicted by the two Messrs. Connolly. It is not surprising that Mr. Tarte should have sought by all means to avoid a trial for libel before a court of justice as he did at the last assizes in Quebec. Any judge would have made short work of the business which a wrangling committee of the House allows to be prolonged interminably. If Mr. Tarte can prove his case let him do so at once or declare that he has been imposed upon by a set of scoundrels.

During the past week the prohibition resolutions have made no progress.

From a statement made by Sir John Thompson it is likely that the new Government will have a definite policy on the subject. Parliament ought to sink party spirit in dealing with the question and adopt some means of testing the true feelings of the people on the subject. The fanatics are opposed to all concessions even as regards compensation should the measure carry. The advocates of an impracticable measure such as prohibition should not be expected to be reasonable, but the majority of the House on both sides, must be anxious for a practicable solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Charlton, M.P., in his speech on the motion of Mr. Laurier, sought to explain his utterances regarding the impossibility of the success of the Liberal party owing to its being led by a French Canadian Catholic, and being controlled by such machine politicians as Mr. Edgar. The attempt was a wretched failure. Mr. Laurier will certainly not feel obliged to the member who insulted him, and as for Mr. Edgar, the wound must rankle after Mr. Charlton's speech more intensely than before.

It always affords us pleasure to note the appearance of a new light on the parliamentary scene. Mr. Gillies of Richmond, N.S., delivered his maiden speech last week, and at once stamped himself as a debater of the first-class. Mr. Gillies is a Scotch Catholic, highly esteemed in Cape Breton, and we wish him a long and successful career.

Before the next number of THE TRUE WITNESS shall have reached its readers a new cabinet will have been formed with, we trust, a policy strictly Canadian as its guiding star. Let us cultivate peace, amity and commercial relations with our neighbors, but above all, our Government should not lose sight of the fact that Canada has a destiny of her own.

PATER PATRIÆ.

Sir John A. Macdonald is no more. He no longer controls the destiny of Canada. Death, the stern reaper, has claimed him and a feeling of intense grief spreads the land. All animosities are hushed, and but one voice is heard, that of admiration for his great services, his eminent patriotism, his generous heart and brilliant abilities. He was the father of the great Canadian Confederation. He watched by its cradle and lived to see it attain its majority. His life will be a lesson for statesmen in the future of this country. By a course, which but few could have traced, scarcely any but himself could have followed, he consolidated the most conflicting element. In his Cabinet the Saxon and the Celt sat together in harmonious working. The French-Canadian looked to him as the fount of his race, the representatives of the Orange and the Green labored in unison, for Canada's welfare, under his guidance, and now that he is no more, even the men who fought him most bitterly shed a tear over the loss of the greatest statesman Canada has yet seen. No history of the last forty years of Canadian progress can be written without the name of Sir John Macdonald appearing on every page. He was the friend of the Empire, whose honor he always sought to promote, and the Father of his country, as Canadians now proclaim. Heaven grant that the work of which he laid the foundation may never be destroyed by designing knaves, but find its consummation in the united efforts of a patriotic Canadian people.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND MR. PARNELL.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, who has been spending several months at Rome, recently let that city to return to Ireland. Before his departure he had an interview with the correspondent of the Boston Pilot, in which he discussed, at considerable length, the situation in Ireland and, more particularly, the attitude of the Catholic Hierarchy towards Mr. Parnell. The question of the delay on the part of the Bishops to pronounce upon the question has been so often brought forward that it may be well to reproduce the remarks of His Grace on that branch of the subject. He said:

"Yes, they keep on saying that there is no question of morality involved. If there were, they say, the bishops would have spoken earlier than they did. Now the truth is, that if we had taken public action in the matter at any earlier stage, some of those very gentlemen who now try to make capital out of the fact that we avoided all pre-emptive, and kept silent so long as the talk of dis-charge of the duties of our office let it possible for us to do so, would have jumped at the opportunity of assailing us on a charge of acting with unseemly haste. You understand, of course, that this question of date has no possible bearing upon the case. They have introduced it to draw off attention from the real issue. Every one who knows what a moral question is, knows that it would be a moral question even if no episcopal declaration ever were issued in reference to it. But besides all this, there is the plain matter of fact. They find it convenient to ignore the fully detailed statement that was made by one of the bishops, myself, making it plain beyond all possibility of question that we should have shown a

deplorable forgetfulness of the responsibility of our office if we had moved in the matter earlier than we did. It was said recently, and well said, by a speaker at a public meeting, that the silence of the bishops, up to the time when it was no longer possible for us to keep silent, was an affectionate silence. It was that, indeed; but it also was something more. It was a silence demanded of us by common prudence, common charity, and common justice. Until Mr. Parnell had had an opportunity which every one would recognize as a fair opportunity of asserting his innocence, supposing him to be in a position to assert it, we were bound to await the issue of that opportunity. We did so. Mr. Parnell had that opportunity, then, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, the day of his re-election to the chairmanship of the Irish party, but no vindication, no assertion of his innocence, came from him, no such repudiation of the infamies with which he was charged, as had come from him in the House of Commons in 1887, when he found himself charged with the authorship of the letter forged by Richard Pigott."

"Up to that point, Your Grace, I believe, had every confidence that Mr. Parnell was in a position to clear himself in this case as he had done in the case of the forged letters?"

"I had, at all events, a strong hope that he would be able to do so. I had put faith, and I think not unreasonably, in his personal assurance reported to me by Mr. Davitt. But I had also other grounds. A number of detailed statements, all tending in the same direction, some of them, I may say, of a highly sensational character. I did not altogether lose faith in these even for some days after Mr. Parnell's re-election, not indeed until the following Saturday. I had the best of reasons for losing faith in them then."

St. Patrick's Choir.

Prof. Fowler entertained the members of St. Patrick's choir at his residence on Wednesday night. The young ladies who so ably assisted in the choir at the devotional exercises during the month of May were also present.

New Bishops.

ROME, June 5.—At a public consistory, held in the Vatican yesterday, His Holiness the Pope created Monsignor Rotelli and Ruscha Cardinals. His Holiness also nominated fifty bishops, including four Americans. Monsignor Scanwell, Bishop of Omaha; Monsignor Kitzer, Bishop of Milwaukee; Monsignor Durien, Bishop of New Westminster, Canada, and Monsignor O'Connor, Bishop of London Ontario.

Canada's Peer.

A private cablegram announces that the new title to be assumed by the Canadian peer will be Lord Mount-Stephen. The title is said to be given to commemorate the great work with which he has been associated. Mount Stephen is the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, and was called after the first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway by Major Rogers, the explorer and discoverer of the pass through the mountains.

Mr. Mercier.

The Rome correspondence of the Western Watchman says:—Monsieur Mercier, the premier of Quebec, and seven deputies from Canada, was received by the Holy Father before the public audience. Rumor says they are in Europe to negotiate a loan, but their visit to the Vatican was simply inspired by devotion and love. Canada is a faithful daughter of the Church, and Rome recognizes her as a Catholic outpost of immense value.

A Presbytery Robbed.

During last Sunday night, a man entered the presbytery of St. Apollinaire, gaining entrance by the cellar and raising a trans-door, which opened into the house of a boy who was sleeping on it rolling off without awakening or making any noise. The thief then got into the Cure's room, but in opening the safe made a noise with the lock and the Cure waking up and seizing a revolver which happened to be near-by, the unknown made off with only a few dollars and some papers.

Adulteration of Drugs.

The Department of Inland Revenue has published a bulletin giving results which has been obtained by Mr. Franklin T. Harrison, official analyst for the district of Windsor, in the examination of certain samples of spirit of nitrous ether and diluted hydrocyanic acid which were submitted to him for examination. These results are on the whole confirmed by the reports of Dr. J. Baker Edwards, official analyst at Montreal, who examined the same samples. From the particulars given it appears that these drugs are sometimes sold in a deteriorated condition, and that some of the samples may be described as adulterated within the meaning of the act respecting the adulteration of food, drugs and fertilizers. The whole of the samples referred to were collected in Montreal, but Mr. Macfarlane thinks it is quite likely that about the same state of affairs exists in other cities of the Dominion.

The Census Taking in Montreal.

The census taking in Montreal is now almost completed. The Eastern and Western divisions have both been gone over, and in the Centre there but two books to be completed. The commissioners express the hope that any families which have been overlooked or which have any complaints to make will communicate with them without delay. It is generally conceded that the census thus taken under the Dominion census will prove a great disappointment to the citizens generally, and will fall short of the census taken by the corporation and by Messrs. Lovell & Sons by many thousands. This is explained by the system followed in the case of servant girls in the city, but whose families reside in the country, such persons being enumerated along with their families and not in Montreal.

The Robbers of 1837.

The St. Jean Baptiste society have fixed upon Sunday the 14th as the day on which the demonstration is to take place

in Cote des Neiges cemetery at the monument of the victims of the '37 Rebellion founder of the society. Each monument is to be completely covered with flowers, crosses and wreaths which the society are collecting are of colored metal, so that when once placed in position they may remain for several years. They are being contributed by the Local Government clubs, all branches of the St. Jean Baptiste society, and the various Catholic and benevolent societies throughout the province. A choir of 500 voices is being got together to sing the "Libera," and among those who will be present will be some of the men who took part in the engagements of St. Charles, St. Eustache, St. Denis, etc.

A Strang Story.

The following is from L'Etendard:—"A politician who has just come Quebec brings us very strange news concerning a transaction into which the Government has entered in reference to the Baie des Chaleurs railway. He states that, in spite of the personal repugnance of the Hon. Mr. Garneau and of a marked hesitation on the part of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, three letters of credit have issued for a very large sum of money, and these documents have been presented for discount at several financial houses, where they have been partially refused. We have received some more information of a precise character on the subject; but as we do not desire to be unjust, we merely publish the news in order to afford the ministerial organ an opportunity of making the public acquainted with the facts of the case. If our information is proved to be incorrect we shall lose no time in saying so."

La Grippe.

The Marine Department has received a detailed report from Dr. McPherson, of North Sydney, C. B., who was sent to render assistance to the sufferers from la grippe on St. Paul's island, Gulf of St. Lawrence. The doctor says that on his arrival he found Mr. Campbell superintendent of the light station, and the chief engineer suffering from pneumonia, and nearly every person on the island had been affected with influenza. Besides this, many children were suffering from diphtheria or whooping cough, and in some instances both. Dr. McPherson left his assistant, Mr. McKay, on the island. La grippe is also epidemic at Magdalen Island. Hundreds of people are sick and the curing factories have had to be closed, as there is no one to run them.

An Optimist.

In a speech at London on Wednesday Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the conditions now prevailing in Ireland showed the benefits which had accrued to the country through the enforcement of the Crime Act. This act had so well fulfilled the object the Government had in view when it was adopted by Parliament that crime had decreased to such an extent that it was now justifiable to suspend the operation of the Act everywhere in Ireland with the exception of a few places where the ashes of the plan of campaign still smoldered. The Government would shortly issue a proclamation suspending the Act throughout the country except where it was deemed advisable to enforce it for a time longer to better prevent lawlessness. Mr. Balfour said Ireland urgently needed Imperial laws and Imperial credit.

The Runaway Caught.

LAQUÉ, Chili, June 4.—The steamship Etata arrived here this morning from Tocopelo, and has been delivered over to the American warship now here with all the arms she took from San Diego, consisting of 5,000 rifles. Admiral McCann is expected to send the Etata back to the United States, probably under convoy of one of his cruisers, as soon as she can coal and prepare for the return trip. She will be delivered to the United States court officers at San Diego and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the unlawful departure of the steamship, and the responsible parties will, if they appear, also be called upon to answer the additional charge of contempt of court.

Davitt's Paper Suspends.

LONDON, June 6.—The circulation of the Labor World, established last year by Michael Davitt and which has just officially stopped publication, has been rapidly declining since the first "burst" of its early success. The Labor World started with a phenomenal sale of 150,000 copies, but each impression was overshadowed, according to the criticisms of its surviving contemporaries, with Irish matters, while labor matters were not referred to in a prominent manner, consequently the Labor World languished and died.

New Songs.—I fine Irish songs—McManus and his spike tailed coat, Teaching McFadden to waltz and the famous Maggie Morphy's House, Patrick Michael McNally, 3 fine darkey songs—Meet me at the golden gate, Hitch on dem golden wings, Dars a lock on chicken coop door. Some "racy Music Hall songs—Same thing over again, He's gone away all on the quiet. Some beautiful sentimental songs, viz, tell me Sweetheart and Come Silver Moon both by C. A. White. The Memory of a Kiss, by Francu. She didn't know what to say, a very cute song, style of No Sir by C. A. White. Reuben Glue, a great character song. All of above are 10c each, or 12c mail.

New Piano Pieces.—Song that reached my heart, new and lovely arrangement by the famous Holst composer of Verra, Ilma and Dianna Waltzes and the same price as each, viz 20c. La Reine des Amazons by same composer, a magnificent piece 20c. Another of Keller's lively easy marches, The Soldiers' Joy Marches 10c. Valley and Rivulet a moderately difficult and fine Polka, 10c. de Leon at one-fourth regular prices viz 10c. Most people know the famous piece Sous les Magnolies and Love's Reply Schottische by the celebrated F. T. Baker and equal to any of our compositions, 10c each. W. STREET 29 Bierry Street.

HYMN TO THE TRUE SHEPHERD.

"I have gone astray like a sheep that is lost: Lord, seek thy creature."—Is. cxlii, 176.

Wilt thou not, my shepherd true, Spare thy sheep? in mercy spare me! Wilt thou not, as Shepherds do, In thine arms rejoicing bear me; Bear me where all troubles cease, Home to folds of joy and peace?

See how I have gone astray, How earth's labyrinths oft mislead me; Bring me back into the way In thine own green pastures feed me; Gather me within thy fold, Where thy lambs thy light behold.

With thy flock I long to be, With thy flock, to whom 'tis given Safe to feed, and praising thee, Roam the happy fields of Heaven: Free from fear of sinful stain They can never stray again.

Lord, I am here sore beset, Fears at every step confound me; Let my foes have spread their net, And with craft and might surround me: Such their snares on every side Safe thy sheep can ne'er abide.

Jesus, Lord! my Shepherd true, Oh! from wolves thy sheep deliver; Help, as Shepherds wont to do; From their jaws preserve me ever: Bid thy trembling wanderer come To his everlasting home.

The Mystery of Killard.

CHAPTER XVII.

A DRIVE TO CLONMORE.

After the burial of David Lane matters went on at Killard in their ordinary course.

Tom took up his residence on the Bishop's Island, having given no further account of the last days of his friend than that he had been commissioned to hold the place until the young man's return, and then deliver it up to the rightful heir.

He had never alluded to the instructions received from the dying man respecting the hearth-stone; indeed he would freely have confronted any fate rather than break his promise.

The singular friendship between the man now dead and Tom had often formed a subject of wonder and speculation to the villagers; but Lane had been guided wisely in the choice of a friend.

Tom was one of those half-witted beings—who though possessing a mind weak in all its manifestations—labored under but one delusion. He firmly believed that the spirit of his dead grandmother took a deliberate and an inexhaustible delight in directing the elements to afflict him.

He was not as sharp as the other people of Killard, but he was as intelligent, outside of his hallucination, as a negro. The quality which had caused Lane to select him was the almost utter absence of curiosity in his nature.

When he wasn't eating or drinking, or sleeping, or engaged in buying for the people of Killard, or answering questions, he spoke very little and seemed content either to enjoy the sunshine or the heat of his own sensations.

He needed mental excitement he always found it in the subject of the imaginary injuries inflicted upon him by the spirit of his fears.

To roast potatoes given him by one at the fire of another was sufficient occupation for him a whole evening. He took only a dull interest in the personalities of those around him.

They were people with names, to be found in certain places, and some treated him more kindly and gave him more food than others; beyond this he felt little concerned in them.

If commissions were entrusted to him he executed them with the minutest accuracy; if anything prevented him from carrying out to the letter his instructions, he displayed no invention, but left the thing undone.

With respect to the family of the Bishop's Island, a different feeling had existed. In some strange roundabout way, utterly inexplicable to himself, he had recognized in the Laues being separated from the rest of mankind, as he felt himself to be.

They lived outside the limits of the mainland, and outside the affection of their neighbors. This David Lane and he had both been boys together, and they had both been afflicted; David Lane by the want of hearing and speech, he by the malignity of the she-wolf.

There was no one else in Killard dumb like Lane, no one else persecuted like himself. Out of this feeling and close association had sprung an attachment of spaniel-like fidelity.

In Lane he recognized a twin-brother in affliction. Neither was like other men, and both were much together. He would have freely given his life for his friend's sake.

On Lane's side the case had been different. He, a bold daring man, the centre of a secret which all were curious to learn and which he was resolved to retain, living in such severe isolation, had necessity for some one upon whom he could rely upon exercising no aggressive curiosity, and who should at the same time be useful to him.

He had wanted the fool for vulgar material purposes, no more. But as time had gone on he felt towards Tom a sentiment as closely allied to friendship as could exist in his stunted soul.

All the love of his nature had been centred and lost in the boy. And once remorse for the boy's expulsion came upon him, the love came back, but not the object of it; and this love had bitten into his nature, devouring, not nourishing him.

Some time after Tom had taken up his abode on the Island, Christopher Cahill came early one morning, and as soon as Tom was stirring, called to him, got him to stand on the edge of the precipice and speak. But for all practical purposes he might have saved his breath.

Tom did not seem to care in the least for the society of the other, and nothing could induce him to divulge the simplest fact in connection with the place. Cahill asked some questions about how and when he might see Tom in Killard or Clonmore, but in matters regarding his trust Tom was exceedingly acute, and he answered that whenever he went to either place he did not give the front-door or back-door key of the Island to any one; but that there were two good sized bulldogs always there when he was away, and that they were very fond of the calves and throats of stray calves.

As a matter of precaution Tom had added two ferocious bulldogs to his establishment almost immediately after Lane's death.

Cahill retired, discomfited and dispirited. Ever since the evening when Edward Martin had visited the Island and he sat in the chimney-corner pleading to Mary, he had never been inside the door of Martin's house. He did not think Mary had told of his prayers; but he felt quite certain he had gone to far to renew his visits without danger of disclosure, and Edward Martin was the last man in all Killard to allow anything like interference with John's sweetheart, while John himself was away. The girl had given her word, the fisherman and his wife had consented, and Cahill believed that no man of Martin's straightforward character would allow anything now to intervene between the two except their joint wills.

But he had often come to the village and hung about, and now and then exchanged a few words with Mary in the same strange pleading tone employed in the chimney-place; but the words themselves were always common-place, having no reference whatever to the subject nearest his heart.

The girl's eyes were now fully opened to the extent of his sufferings, but what could she do for him? If she was civil and tarted when they met, it only made matters worse; it was so hard to see his eyes begging for a little more of her presence, to hear the deep pathos shaking his voice, and yet deny him so small a favor as a few words of civil common-place. It would be unkind to be rude to him; to him who had never done her the least harm; to him who had brought Mr. Heywood to Killard and introduced her to the old man; to him whom she, through no fault of her own, had caused so much pain and disappointment.

So she always made him kindly answers, and showed, by her eyes, that she pitied him; thus the trouble in his heart grew worse and worse, and his life became a round of vacant days, and his nights seasons of unavailing sorrow.

Cahill's attempt to get some news out of Tom respecting the Island had been only an attempt to re-arouse the interest he had once felt in that place and its history, that he might put it in competition with the hopeless longing now wasting his days. For a great span of his life he had but one absorbing idea—the secret of the Bishop's Island; and so accustomed had he become to dealing with but one idea, that now he found impossible to interpose anything between that girl and his hungry heart. He knew it would be best for him to avoid her; but what was knowledge and reason in such an untutored being as he? He did not pause to think if he were hoping for anything, or what it was he hoped for. He had only the one sovereign thought—that he'd give life and soul for the smiles of this fisherman's daughter, and that he could not banish her from his mind.

One bright, breezy, sunny April day, when round white clouds shone like satin in the sky, and larks were singing, and daisies showed their heads here and there, even on the impenetrable surface of the downs, Mary Martin put on her linen bonnet, a shawl of fine red wool, and going down to the village took her seat on an outside car, bespoken for the occasion. It was not often that the daughter of Killard drove to Clonmore in such state; a cart with a board across, upholstered with an empty sack, and some fresh straw spread on the bottom, was usually considered rather a stylish conveyance. But then Mary was an heiress with an independent fortune, and Edward Martin the richest fisherman in the village.

Mary Martin was going to Clonmore to give an agreeable surprise. No one had appointed to meet her there, and she had business of no kind to transact. She was simply driving over to Clonmore to give an agreeable surprise.

Her face showed how pleasant her mission must have been to her, for it was lighted up now with a quick bright smile, as she turned her head around and let her eyes wander through the sunlight air blowing inland over the downs, now with motionless features sat placidly contemplating some creation of the imagination.

It was a day made of bright things for bright thinking. The soft blue sky, the soft white clouds, the soft green turf, the soft fresh breeze, full of sweetness from the cool ocean, all lightened the heart and drove the blood swiftly through the veins. Somehow, although there were many clouds in the sky, they kept away from the sun, and the radiance never left the land all the way.

But before half the distance between Killard and Clonmore had been mastered the radiance suddenly departed from Mary Martin's face; for just as she reached the fifth mile-stone, a man sitting by the side of the road beckoned the woman to draw up, and Christopher Cahill came to her and shook her hand and spoke to her. He told her he had wandered out on a walk, had seen her coming along the road and thought he'd just stop the horse to bid her good-morning. He thought in his heart he had never seen Mary Martin looking so lovely.

She was glad to see him and hoped he was well. Not particularly well; in fact, he had found the few miles rather tiring and had sat down to rest.

What was the matter with him? Nothing of any consequence, she hoped.

Well, of late, he had felt rather queer, but he did not know exactly what was the matter with him. He had sat down to rest and was thinking of getting back, but felt a little tired still.

She looked at the man more closely and perceived that he was not quite as full-colored or stout as usual. Still she did not like to make the offer he would, she knew, be only too ready to accept. So she said:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Key Stone.

Regular action of the bowels is the keystone of health. The B.M.H. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc.

Miss F. Williams, 345 Bloor Street, Toronto, writes: "I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and pain in the head with great success. Improved from the second dose."

An elevator is a sort of hand-me-down affair.

A lazy man has to work hard to find an easy place.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THOUGHT OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one Family. Dr. L. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of this now celebrated remedy for the common ills of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; for more than forty years I have used it in my family. I say unhesitatingly that it is one of the best and safest remedies that can be found, used internally or externally, in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, toothache, headache, sprains, bruises, burns, etc. It is sold by all druggists, and is also sold by mail. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail, 60 cents. Sold by Dr. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Every Mother.

Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for her children. It is the best remedy for all the ills of childhood. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail, 60 cents. Sold by Dr. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in all Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

The "Nation."

The Nation newspaper, started in Dublin in the early forties by Charles Gavan Duffy, previously nominal proprietor and editor of the Belfast Vindicator, and published at twelve cents, now enters on a new career at the reduced price of two cents. An aged elm-tree is pointed out in Phoenix Park, Dublin, bearing four D's carved in the bark. It is related that the first thought of starting the Nation arose among a company of gentlemen who were strolling through the Park on a Sunday afternoon after a visit which they had paid to the Strawberry Beds. They sat down under the elm-tree, and began to debate the question of the newspaper which subsequently flashed over Ireland with the brilliancy of a meteor, and became the greatest power for political and historical education which Irishmen ever possessed.

One of the gentlemen quickly carved a D in the elm, another of the gentlemen followed the example of his companion, then there was a laugh, and the remaining two gentlemen also carved a D each. The little meeting was composed of Duffy, Davis, Doherty, and Dillon. After the retirement of Duffy, the Nation might be said to have also retired. For many years past it continued to languish, and rather lazily until now it seems to have taken on a new lease of life, and bids fair to outrival many of its contemporaries.

The New Air Ship.

The new air ship travels 200 miles an hour, good time, but none too quick if one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-removing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back, neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

Converts to and From the Church.

As for three hundred years in English-speaking countries Catholics and Protestants have been arrayed like two armies set in array, we may naturally, as in all human affairs, expect to see some pass from one to the other: some who, while still apparently true to their colors, really give strength to the enemy. There is one remarkable feature about these conversions, and that is, that those who, led by conviction, bravely avow their faith in the unpopular creed of the Catholic Church, are, as a rule, men and women of blameless lives, of untarnished reputation, of great learning and sturdy; those who leave the Catholic Church for one in better estimation with the unthinking masses are, too often persons of questionable morality, of vacillating and inconsistent character, frivolous and superficial. The converts of the Catholic Church from the ranks of Protestantism are men who can be advanced to high dignities and show by their lives and their labors for good that the choice has been well made. Cardinal Manning, Newman, Romebros; Archbishop Bishops Bayley, Wood; Bishops Wadhams, Ross, Cairns, Young; priests like Hooker, Gutzlin, Stone, laymen in editorial chairs like Brownson, McMaster, are proofs of the merit and ability of the men who embraced the Catholic faith. But, though Protestantism welcomes those who leave the Catholic Church, and ascribes to them it is only to do the vilest work, that of reviling and misrepresenting the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. But their utter worthlessness is seen in the fact that no Protestant denomination has ever raised one of them to the episcopate or to the presidency of a college, or confided to anyone of them the management of any of their Church papers. To lure them out of the Catholic Church seems the sole aim; then they have no further use for them, except to assign them to the lowest position and set them to do the most degrading work in order to preclude their return to the Church, so far as human ingenuity can.—Catholic News.

Lots of Gold.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 4.—J. E. Rothwell, member of a large gold mining firm in the Deadwood, Dakota, is here. He has made a dying trip through the Delora gold region, north of Madoc, and is of the opinion the show of mineral there far surpasses that of the best in Dakota, and is more easily purified, only milling and washing being necessary while in Dakota a special process is used at a greater cost. With enterprise and capital he thinks that the Delora mines could be worked to great advantage and profit, but at present the owners will neither sell their property nor work it.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness, or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable—small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Pensioners should make good actors simply because they draw well.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Drawings in JUNE, 1891:—3rd and 17th June. \$134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket, - - - \$1.00 11 Tickets for - - - \$10.00 Ask for Circulars.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations.

CATARH and GOLD IN HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief. Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. 2 to 4 BOTTLES unlocks all secretions of the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy and all diseases that cause Bad Blood.

GARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1345. Patent 1905. Orders given prompt attention.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Mantels, Grates. TILES OF ALL KINDS. For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY, ALTARS. EDWARD EARL & CO., Rear 60 Bleury Street, - Montreal. Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &C.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a deliciously 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 until 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.) Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON & GLASGOW.

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building.) Engraving for all Illustrative and Advertising Purposes, superior to any other process, and at low price. Orders respectfully solicited. Established 1850. Federal Telephone 587.

French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Corner of MT. CARMEL.)

Registry Office for Servants. MRS. DALTON'S, 18 Latour Street. Employment furnished for first-class help. ROOMS to RENT. 25-17-90.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all delicate work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service, Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone 272. GROSS, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS B. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HAMMOCK AND PILLOW. A hammock that will outwear any of the cheaper ones sold in the stores and that is also much more roomy and comfortable, can easily be made at home. Such a hammock is made of stout linen canvas. It is 6 feet long and 2 1/2 wide. The sides are hemmed, and the ends are securely bound with fine, strong canvas. It is trimmed along each side with a strip of canvas, cut into squares, every other one being cut out, and bound with blue worsted braid. A few long irregular stitches are worked in each square with Germantown yarn. Three pieces of rope, each four feet long, are passed through a strong iron ring; each end of the rope is then securely fastened at equal distances along one end of the canvas. The other end is finished in the same manner. The hammock is now ready to be put up between two trees by passing ropes through the rings. Where one is not so fortunate as to have two trees in just the right position, a post securely planted may take the place of one tree. A very necessary addition to the comfort of a rest in a hammock is a pillow. One of the best shapes is a long, round pillow. The cover should be of cloth, which will admit of frequent laundering. It is made in a straight length for a depth of six inches with some plain cloth. They are gathered and tied with a ribbon. This is kept in place by a safety-pin under the bow. The pillow tick is made of unbleached muslin, and filled with the coolest materials to stuff a pillow with. Paper that has been printed on should not be used, but old letters, envelopes, margins of newspapers all answer nicely. The smaller of the bits of paper, the softer and pleasanter the pillow.



A Call for Pearlina brings the best washing compound in the world, and the original one—all others are imitations. It costs no more than common soap. It does more than soap's work, and half of your own besides. Anything that needs cleaning can be washed with it—without scouring, rubbing and scrubbing, and with absolute safety. Make its acquaintance; millions of women call it their best friend. Every grocer keeps it, because he has constant calls for it.

Revenue of imitations, 132 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

CAUTION. Relative to poisonous baking powders again, observe that the Scientific American recently published a list of ninety-five baking-powders including the Royal (which is claimed by its manufacturers to be absolutely pure), every one of which contained either alum or ammonia. Ammonia, as well as alum, is harmful, and should never be used, in any form, in connection with foods. The Minnesota State Legislature has recently passed a law requiring that all baking powders containing alum shall be labeled. "This baking-powder contains alum." Everybody ought to know that alum is a poisonous substance, and is productive of serious diseases when used in the form of baking powder. Nearly all baking-powders now selling in the market contain alum or ammonia. To detect alum in bread, an exchange says: "macerate in three or four tablespoonfuls of water a half slice of bread. Strain off the water, and add to it twenty drops of a strong solution of logwood. Then add a large teaspoonful of a strong solution of carbonate of ammonium. If alum be present the mixture will be changed from pink to a lavender-blue. This test will discover a grain of alum in a pound of bread.

A SUGGESTED CURE. Campher in various forms is frequently recommended for cold in the head. The following method of application is suggested in a Swiss pharmaceutical journal, and certainly has the merit of simplification. A jug is half filled with boiling water, into which a teaspoonful of well powdered campher is thrown. A funnel-shaped paper cup is then placed on top of the jug and a hole torn in it just fitting the nose. The campherized steam inhaled through the nose for 10 or 12 minutes, the inhalation being repeated, if required, every hour or five hours. If the patient resolutely persists with the inhalation, in spite of its unpleasantness, it is said that three repetitions will always effect a cure, however severe a cold may be.

SALMON SALAD. Set a can of salmon in a kettle of boiling water, let boil twenty minutes, take up of the can and put in a deep dish, pour off the juice or oil, put a few cloves in and around it, sprinkle salt and pepper over, cover with cold vinegar, and let it stand a day, take it from the vinegar and lay it on a platter. Prepare a dressing as follows: Beat the yolks of two raw eggs with the yolks of two eggs boiled hard and mashed fine as possible; add gradually a table-spoon mustard, three of melted butter, or the best of salad oil, a little salt and pepper (either black or cayenne), and vinegar to taste. Beat the mixture a long time (some persons like the addition of lemon juice and a little brown sugar); cover the salmon thickly with a part of the dressing, cut up very small the crisp inside leaves of lettuce, put in the remainder of the mixture, and pour over with two or three larger pieces placed around the salmon and serve.

HAG. Yel. Oil. This stands for Hagedard's Yellow Oil, the best and promptest cure for all pain from the simplest sprain to the racking torture of rheumatism. A never-failing remedy for croup, sore throat, and pain in the chest.

Weak Woman. The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptible than men to those numerous ills which spring from lack of harmony in the system. The nervous system gives way, sick headache is frequent the appetite is lost, and other ailments peculiar to the sex cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for such cases and has received the most gratifying praise for the relief it has afforded thousands of women who very existence before taking it was only misery. It strengthens the nerves, cures sick headache and indigestion, purifies and vitalizes the blood, and gives regular and healthy action to every organ in the body.

DoCobain's Hypocritical Excuse. LONDON, June 3.—Edward DoCobain, representative in the House of Commons for East Belfast, who fled the jurisdiction of the English courts to avoid the service of a summons issued against him for nameless crimes, has refused to meet his accusers. In a letter to the electoral committee of East Belfast DoCobain says: "I do not feel that the Lord points out to me as the path of my duty that I should meet my accusers and imperil my life and liberty by swearing against a large number of perjured ruffians. God's guidance does not require that I should make such a sacrifice."

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

NAPOLEON'S LAST CHARGE.

Sending a force to beat back Bulow, Napoleon prepared for one of those thunderbolts which so often had saved him at the last moment. He formed his Imperial Guard into two columns at the bottom of the declivity of La Belle Alliance, and supporting them by four battalions of the Old Guard, and putting Ney at their head, ordered him to break the British squares. That splendid body of men, the French Guards, rushed forward, for the last time, with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and Buonaparte rode at their head as well as Ney, as far as the farm of La Haye Sainte. There the great Corsican, who had told his army on joining it in this last campaign that he and they must now conquer or die, declined the death by suddenly wheeling his horse aside, and there remaining, still and stiff as a statue of stone, watching the last grand venture. The British right at this moment was wheeling towards Buonaparte's position, so that his Guards were received by a simultaneous fire in front and in the flank. The British soldiers advanced from both sides, as if to close round the French, and poured in one incessant fire, each man independently loading and discharging his piece as fast as he could. The French Guards endeavoured to deploy that they might renew the charge, but under so terrible a fire they found it impossible: they staggered, broke, and melted into a confused mass. As they rolled wildly down the hill, the battalions of the Old Guard tried to check the pursuing British; but at this moment Wellington, who had Maitland's and Adams's brigades of Guards lying on their faces behind the ridge on which he stood, gave the command to charge, and, rushing down the hill, they swept the Old Guard before them. On seeing this, Buonaparte exclaimed, "They are mingled together! All is lost for the present!" and rode from the field. The battle was won. But at the same moment Wellington ordered the advance of the whole line, and the French, quitting every point of their position, began a hasty and confused retreat from the field. Buonaparte, in his bulletin of June 21st, found a reason for this utter defeat in a panic fear that suddenly seized the army, through some evil-disposed person raising the cry of "Suave qui puer!" But Ney denied, in his letter to the Duke of Otranto, that any such cry was raised. Another statement made very confidently in Paris was, that the Old Guard, being summoned to surrender, replied, "The Guard dies, but never surrenders"—a circumstance which never took place, though the Guards fought with the utmost bravery.

NATIONAL GREETINGS.

"How can you?" That's Swedish. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "Go with God, senor?" That's Spanish. "How do you live on?" That's Russian. "How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian. "How do you have yourself?" That's Polish. "How do you find yourself?" That's German. "Thank God how are you?" That's Arabian. "May thy shadow never grow less?" That's Persian. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you do?" That's English and American. "Be under the guard of God?" That's Ottoman. "How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese. "How is your grandmother's daughter?" That's English, you know.

A WARNING TO GIRLS.

A little girl in Washington died recently from over exertion in jumping the rope. She had "kept up" eighty times; that night she died. Jumping the rope is a harmless amusement for little girls, if not carried too far; but it is always liable to the danger of over exertion for an emulation or rivalry is aroused, and the thoughtless little folks try to tire each other down, and though it is very rare that this imprudence terminates so sadly as in the case of Nettie Williams, still there is no doubt that serious injuries sometimes result. A rhythmic jolting up and down is the severest strain that can be brought to bear on anything. Ice that will bear twenty boys who stand still may be broken by one who springs up and down in rhythmic and measured time. The trotting of a single horse across a bridge in a severer strain than ten times the dead weight of the horse and wagon. It is because rhythmic motion strikes a series of blows. It must be remembered that some of the internal organs are suspended in positions by very delicate and fragile membranes. Sudden and violent jolts or shocks sometimes tear these membranes with most deplorable consequences. But a regularly recurring vertical motion like skipping the rope may bring upon them a strain as severe as a very violent shock or strain. The effect may not at once be apparent; but the child may never have its health again. We should be sorry to think, however, that the natural romps and games of little girls could be attended with danger. Animal spirits and the love of running and leaping were given

to insure that they might be induced to take sufficient exercise to secure physical development. The prettiest sight in the world is a group of little girls at play. Yet great care should be taken that their games should be healthful in their motions.

A FROZEN SHIP.

One evening in the middle of August, 1775, Capt. Warren, the master of a Greenland whale ship, found himself becalmed amongst an immense number of icebergs in about 77 degrees N. latitude. There were of immense height and wedged together, and a succession of snow-covered peaks appeared behind them as far as the eye could reach, showing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter. Captain Warren did not feel altogether satisfied with his situation, but there being no wind, he could not move, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe so long as the bergs kept their situation. One night after a violent storm, the captain found that his ship had sustained no serious injury, and that the accumulated icebergs had become disarranged and separated, and that a kind of canal had formed, through which his ship could pass. After he had proceeded a few miles a ship made its appearance about mid-day. The sun shone brightly at the time. At first the bergs prevented the captain from seeing much of her but her masts, but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind, and then grounded and remained motionless. The captain's curiosity was so much excited that he immediately jumped into a boat with several of the crew and rowed toward her. On approaching her he observed that she was considerably weather-beaten, and not a soul appeared on deck, which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He then hailed her crew several times, but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board an open port hole caught his eye, and on looking into it he perceived a man reclining back in a chair with writing materials on a table before him, but feebleness of the light made everything indistinct.

The party went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway, after a few moments' pause they descended to the cabins. They first came to the apartments which Captain Warren had viewed through the port hole. A tennor seized him as he entered it. Its inmate still retained the same position and was insensible of the entrance of strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould had covered his cheeks and forehead, and veiled his open eyeballs. He had a pen in his hand, and the log book lay in front of him. The last sentence in its unfinished page ran thus:—

"November 14, 1762. We have now been enclosed in the ice seven years. The fire went out yesterday, and the master has been many days trying to rekindle it, but without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief."

Capt. Warren hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin the first object that attracted his attention was the dead body of a woman reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her face retained the freshness of life, but the contraction of her limbs showed that her form was inanimate. Seated on the floor was the corpse of a young man holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him. In the forward part of the ship some sailors were found dead in their berths, and the body of a boy crouched at the bottom of the gangway stairs.

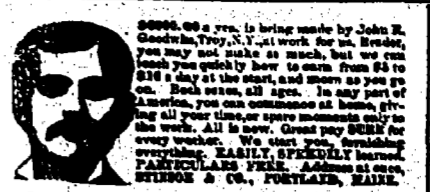
Neither fuel nor food could be found anywhere, and the captain was prevented by the superstitious prejudices of his seamen from examining the vessel as minutely as he could wish. He, therefore, carried away the log book, returned to his own ship, and steered to the southward, deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the dangers of navigating the Polar seas. On returning to England he made inquiries respecting vessels that had disappeared, and by comparing results with the documents he ascertained the name and history of the frozen ship, and found she had been there thirteen years previous to the time of his discovering her.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The ills of life are increased tenfold by the mode of life so many have to lead; most especially is this the case amongst the toilers in our factories and huge work-hops of the manufacturing districts, whose digestions become impaired and nervous system debilitated by the protracted confinement and enforced deprivation of healthy out-of-door exercise. The factory workers may almost be said to have diseases of their own, readily amenable, however, to treatment if not allowed to proceed unchecked. Holloway's Pills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver and stomach complaints, as they act surely but gently, regulating the secretions without weakening the nerves or interfering with the daily work.

Should a mustard plaster be classed among drawing materials?

A man never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without security.

When is iron the most ironical? When it's a railing.



PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.



INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, THE FRENCH MADE A PART OF THE PRESENT STATE CONSTITUTION, IN 1870, BY AN OVER-VOLUNTARY RESOLUTION.

ITS GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS ARE MADE SEMI-ANNUALLY (JUNE and DECEMBER), and its GRAND SINGLE DRAWING IS AWARDS ARE GIVEN IN EACH OF THE OTHER SEVENTH MONTHS OF THE YEAR, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

ATTENDED AS FOLLOWS: A do hereby certify that we have examined and approved for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in our own hands control the Drawings, the prizes, and the sales of the tickets, and we are authorized to certify to our certificates with the signatures of our signatures attached to the advertisements.

MAMVOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, June 10, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

- 1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 \$600,000
2 PRIZES OF 200,000 400,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 100,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 5,000
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 50,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 25,000
10 PRIZES OF 500 5,000
25 PRIZES OF 200 5,000
100 PRIZES OF 100 10,000
100 PRIZES OF 50 5,000
100 PRIZES OF 25 2,500
APPROXIMATE PRIZES:
50 Prizes of \$1,000 \$100,000
100 " " " " " " 100,000
50 " " " " " " 50,000
TWO HUNDRED TERMINALS 20,000
1,000 Prizes of 200 200,000
3,141 Prizes, amounting to \$2,189,600
Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.
Club rates, 65 fractions tickets at \$1, for \$50.
PRICIAL BATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
IMPORTANT.
Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we accept Express charges on all tickets, and will pay for all charges to correspondents.
Address: PAUL CORRAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Give full address and make signature plain.
Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express Company for sending correspondence and sending Lists of Prizes, until the courts shall decide OUR RIGHTS as a STATE INSTITUTION. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver a ORDINARY letters (address to 11-11 Conrad, but will not deliver REGISTERED letters to him.
Official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all local Agents, after every drawing to any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CHARGE.
ATTENTION.—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company which will remain in force under any circumstances UNTIL 1855.
The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority, in each house to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1891 until 1895.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

THE St. James Hat Store. SILK AND FELT HATS. Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low. INSPECTION INVITED. ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street.

STORAGE. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods. Warehouse and office William and Queen streets, Bonf No. 72, Telephone 81.

CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS of Societies also General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

Montreal Roofing Company. GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS. ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED. Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latona Street and Birby Lane. Telephone—Bell, 180; Federal 108. Post Office Box 258.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES HEARN and HARRISON 140 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. 1891—SEASON—1891. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: TO QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and OAN-AD will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m. TO TONONTO—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily: Sundays excepted, at 8 p.m. from Lachine at 12:30 p.m., from Colons Landing at 6:30 p.m. TO THE BAGUENAY—New leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and from St. Jerome to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon. TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 11 p.m. TO CHAMBLEE—Every Tuesday and Friday at 11 p.m. TO HOUCHEVILLE, VALENCE, VERCHERES and BUCKLEY FIELDS—Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 2:30 p.m. Saturdays at 2:30 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 3:30 a.m. Last trip 8:30 p.m. See times table. TO LA FORTIÉ—From Montreal from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From La Prairie—5:30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. On Saturdays and holidays, from La Prairie, 7:35 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. TO COLTONS—Commencing Saturday, May 10th, by Steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2:30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sunday at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur returning same evening at about 8 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel. ALEX. McLEOD, JULIEN CHABOT, Traffic Manager, General Manager.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzon's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc. IRON FOUNDRY CORNER OF Maisonneuve and Lagache streets.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and set men wonderfully by acting on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY and Bowels, driving out poisons, and clearing the great WATERS PIPES OF LIFE. They are recommended as a never-failing remedy for all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments, and are adapted to all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as well into meat, it cures SCURVY, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glancian Swellings, Blisters, Pustules, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 535, QUEEN STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in nearly every language. The Pills are also sold in bottles at 1/6 and 3/6. The Pills and Ointment are recommended in Ottawa, Quebec, and throughout the British Provinces, and they keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Hairbrush, Toothbrushes, Etc. Importers and Manufacturers, 754 Craig Street, (opposite The True Witness Office.) Telephone 108.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. STRIKES THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE. Is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instantaneous relief from the severest pain. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER. In Canadian Cholera and Bowel Complaints its effect is magical. It cures in a very short time. THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE.

LEO XIII.

A SKETCH OF THE HOLY FATHER

In One of the Leading London Magazines—His Overpowering Influence and Presence.

The Review of Reviews for June contains a very interesting account of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., written for that paper by a journalist of Rome who is privileged to have constant access to the presence of the Holy Father. The editor states that the Holy Father regards the publication with a lively interest. The article is entitled, "The Pope from an Inside Point of View."

Leo XIII. has just entered his 81st year. His thin and angular features, his alabaster complexion, the trembling of his hands, his bowed form, the almost dispassionate aspect of his entire figure would mark him as a man on the threshold of extreme old age. But when he speaks and becomes animated this impression immediately vanishes, and one feels that there is still beneath this fragile envelope a powerful life, and that the blade is infinitely superior to the sheath that covers it.

At eleven o'clock he gives his attention to general business, and receives successively his Secretary of State, the ambassadors, and the secretaries of the various congregations, who, like the ambassadors attached to the Holy See, have each their special day reception. Leo XIII. insists on having a clear statement made to him of all matters that

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the most praiseworthy respect. Leo XIII. has the generous ambition of providing a political treasure by slowly accumulating capital which it will be only possible to alienate under extraordinary circumstances.

Leo XIII. loves and understands his century. It is for this reason that he has been able to act upon it to a high degree. Nothing in this century is strange to him. It is in his Encyclical letters, he has sounded all its weaknesses, he has understood all its needs, and all its healthy aspirations.

He has seized and discerned in all its consequences and ramifications the capital fact of the nineteenth century—the rising of the democracy. He may fear the excesses or approve the mistakes of the new power; he does not condemn them in any of their legitimate manifestations.

Of the press, this incomparable lever, the power of which cannot be exaggerated, he understands the necessity and the strength. Leo XIII. is an assiduous reader of newspapers and reviews, and has particular organs which he subsidizes. At the commencement of his Pontificate it was the *Aurora*, now it is (so it is said) the *Moniteur de Rome*.

As regards the United States, it has no sincerer friend or more profound admirer than Leo XIII. Rome, June 2.—The Pope has charged Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, to ask Cardinal Manning to bring about if possible an augmentation of the contributions to Peter's Pence from Great Britain.

A Murderer Executed. LONDON, June 9.—Narcisse Laroque was hanged here this morning for the murder in October last of the two little McGonigle girls on a lonely road in Russell county. Death resulted from strangulation.

IN THE GARDENS. and often amuse himself in letting it feed from his hand. One of his favorite pastimes is the *rococo*, a sort of a net trap for catching small birds.

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FATHER TONIC. A Perfect Success. The Rev. A. Antonio of Refugio, Tex., writes: As long as I am able to judge, I think Pastor Koehn's Nerve Tonic is a perfect success for any one who suffers from a most painful nervousness as I did. I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic.

THE FARM. SOME CHEESEMAKING NOTES. One of Canada's most important industries is that of an Official Note. A cheese factory's reputation is largely determined by the quality of its August, September and October output.

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COLIC, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COLIC.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. "How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You, Thank Who?" "Why the inventor of SCOTT'S EMULSION. Which cured me of CONSUMPTION." Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

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temptation to "even up" by the addition of water, or to "even down" by the removal of the cream. You will be doing the community moral service, as well as the cheese scme good, by reminding the patrons that the Dominion Act of last Session is in force, and will be enforced against all discovered delinquents.

When the evenings are cool and the milk needs ripening, don't fail to leave it in the vat until it reaches the proper state of maturity before the zennet is added. Use enough rennet to coagulate mature milk, to a state fit for cutting, in forty minutes when set at 86 degrees Fahr. Dilute the extract to the extent of one part of water for every part of milk, and then mix it thoroughly by vigorous rapid stirring.

MAKING THE CURD. When the evenings are cool and the milk needs ripening, don't fail to leave it in the vat until it reaches the proper state of maturity before the zennet is added. Use enough rennet to coagulate mature milk, to a state fit for cutting, in forty minutes when set at 86 degrees Fahr.

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S. Carsley's Column. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. A FEW LINES!! FANCY DIAGONAL DRESS GOODS, 91c per yard. FANCY DOTTED DRESS GOODS, 92c per yard.

S. Carsley's Column. Beautiful Raw Silk Materials. 40 in. wide, 75c per yard. BEIGES. 40 INCHES WIDE—40 INCHES.

S. Carsley's Column. Navy, Cream, White, etc., etc., Seaside Serge, extra wide, 34c a yard. ALL-WOOL COSTUME TWEED. ALL-WOOL COSTUME TWEED. ALL-WOOL COSTUME TWEED.

S. Carsley's Column. BLACK DRESS GOODS. Just opened, a new lot of Black Dress materials, French fabric, all extraordinary good value. BLACK WOOL GRENADINES.

S. Carsley's Column. TWO WEEKS ONLY!! Beginning SATURDAY MORNING, June 6th. Closing SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20th. GRAND MANTLE SALE!

S. Carsley's Column. GRAND CLEARING SALE. SUMMER MANTLES. This Grand Cheap Sale of MANTLES, DOLMANS and JACKETS will begin on SATURDAY MORNING, June 6th, and continue until SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20th.

S. Carsley's Column. PARTICULARS. Every DOLMAN in the store will be reduced in price and marked in plain figures. Every BEADED and LACE CAPE in the store will be reduced in price and marked in plain figures.

S. Carsley's Column. EVERY COLORED and black JACKET in the store will be reduced in price and marked in plain figures. COME! COME! COME!

S. Carsley's Column. AND COME AT ONCE, PLEASE, TO THE GRAND CHEAP SALE. DOLMANS, JACKETS, CAPES, ULSTERS, PELERINES, MANTLES, AT S. CARSLY.

S. Carsley's Column. ALSO MANTLE CLOTHS!! At the present time our stock of BLACK and COLORED MANTLE cloths is composed of the PRETTIEST GOODS ever shown in this Dominion.

S. Carsley's Column. NOTE!! Every piece of MANTLE and COSTUME CLOTH in the store is reduced in price for two weeks. S. CARSLY.

S. Carsley's Column. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal. S. Carsley's Column.