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VOL. LXI., NO. 46.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 10, 1891,

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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.

Farly 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 medical men ceased to issue any more bulletins. Anxiety was intense through-ent the day. At 9 o'clock. Dr. Powell noticed a change in the Premier's condi-tion. The great statesman had lain in a comat-se 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 farther 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.

helpmeet in life, his constant attendant insickness, his companion to the brink

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, Invernessshire. 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 first chose Kingston for his home, but after four years, he moved thence to at that time head master. Later Mr. George Baxter succeeded to the rectorthip, and the bright young Scotch lad, who had already given indications of the bent of his ambition, studied under both taese gentlemen. Those who know him ments 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 famillar 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

THE GREAT CHIEF NO MORE, 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 ful 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 exanination days Mathematics may be considered the deed to logic, and the study of law is supposed.

FEST LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

Ministry formed in Canada, the combination and well 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 go into committee of supply. The Hon. 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 continued the respect a and soon gained the respect and confidence of the community.

dence of the community.

The time was now approaching when Mr. John A. Macdonald should enlarge sphere of his duties and interests. He had, unmindful of the important changes that had taken place in the political situation of his province. After the recall of Sir Francis Bond Head, whose temerity and self-confidence were only surpassed by his want of tact. Sir George Arthur here sway in a sort of second reane milibore sway in a sort of second regne milituire 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 constituwas sent out to put the Union constitu-tion 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 The end came peacefully, and painless-into force. It was doubtful whether the and quietly. From 9 o'clock until experiment would succeed at all. Some 19.15 the great leader seemed as though of the more pessimistic objectors forefold enjoying quiet repose. Then he stopped an immediate deadlock. According to breathing. There was no struggle at the Sir Francis Hineks there were five it not breathing. There was no struggle at the cad. Sir John simply ceased to live. There were at the time in the room surrounding the death hod: Lady Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald. Master John A. Macdonald, the Premier's grandson: Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Lady Macdonald's niece; Miss Marjorie Stewart, a distant relative of Sir John: Hon. Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney, Mr. Joseph Pope, the Premier's private secretary: Mr. Fred White, comptroller of Mr. Fred White, comptroller of sentative there was considerable differ the Mounted Police; Mr. George Sparks, adistant relative; Dr. Powell, the physi-years that the interpretation of the concian in attendance, and Mr. Ben Chilton, stitution on its present basis was formally for many years Sir John's personal at- and finally reached. Nevertheless before Lord Sydenham's melancholly death the The Premier drew his last breath at new regime had passed through more 19.15. Let no one attempt to pierce than one critical test, so that by the time further into the privacy of that death that Mr. John A. Macdonald had resolved stacken chamber or to measure the grief to enter into public life what might be of that noble woman, Sir John's great 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 op-ponent," 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 supreme

ARBITER OF HER DESTINIES. Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte. The Governmen which was then con-John was, however, left in Kingston to ducting the affairs of United Canada is complete his education in the Royal known in history as the Draper-Viger cabinent—a cabinet the formation of a Fellow of Cambridge university, was 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 in those years of promise have described of that time, besides those just menpleasing face, strange, fuzzy-looking hair, that curled in a dark mass, and a striking mose." What those lineaments became in lotan versions linear the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the Hon. (afterwards Sir) Allan Napier McNah. taine, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the Hon. (afterwards Sir) Allan Napier McNab, who was Speaker; the Hon. R. B. Sulliment the Hon. Ichn Sandfield Mandangki van, 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 the country was considerable, and a great any noticeable lack of confidence. Be deal was done in the carrying out of fore the close of the year 1844 he was a much needed improvements of value to fore the close of the year 1844 he was a

and as I saw the respectful attention that was paid to him, I felt proud of Kings-ton." The history of the Liberal-Conser-

vative party begins with the Hon. (afterwards Right Hon. Sir) John Macdonald's assumption of the office of Attorney-General for Canada West on the formasurprising to learn, then, that the youthernor created by that coalition was the McNab-Morin Ministry—"the

statesman did not often claim the attention of the Assembly during those early 1864. After Mr Blair had vainly tried to years (though then, as afterwards, he form a ministry, Sir E. P. Tache under redeemed by his votes his engagements to his constituents), and that it was not till Canadian Conservatism had been liberalized by the alliance Messas. Cartier, Galt, Chapais, McGee, of 1854 that he found himself in a configuration, Campbell, Buchanan, Foley,

wondrous helividuality in the face, and wondrous also was its owner's faculity for individualizing—a faculity rarely developed in this master and MANAGER OF MEN.

Intellect of the practical statesman, who deals with realities and looks upon his cellowmen as the most essential and meritable of the facts which he has to marshal, is not unlike that of the general marshal, is not unlike that the sound as as is and the decision to the Legislature. His firs the meeting of Parliament in February, took the task, with the Hon. John A. Macdonald as leader of the Upper Canada section. The other holders of offices were

Messrs J. A. Macdonald, G. E. Cartier, E. P. Tache, George Brown, A. T. Galt, Ar Campbell, W. MacDougall, T. D. McGee, H. L. Langevin, Mowat, Cockburn, and Chapais; New Brunswick by Messey 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, Poper Coles, A. A. Macdonald, Haviland and Whelan, and Newfoundland by Messri. 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 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 or 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 Sovieries and the Imperial Government. ereign and the Imperial Government, attended by the representatives and min-isters 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 sentation by population would now be settled by the plan of provincial sover-eignty for local interests and a basis of old Quebec would furnish the central and determining figure. On the 3rd of Feb-ruary, 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 ed 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 cir-cumstances, 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 cloquence, of that historic volume, and conclude that 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 deiberations 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

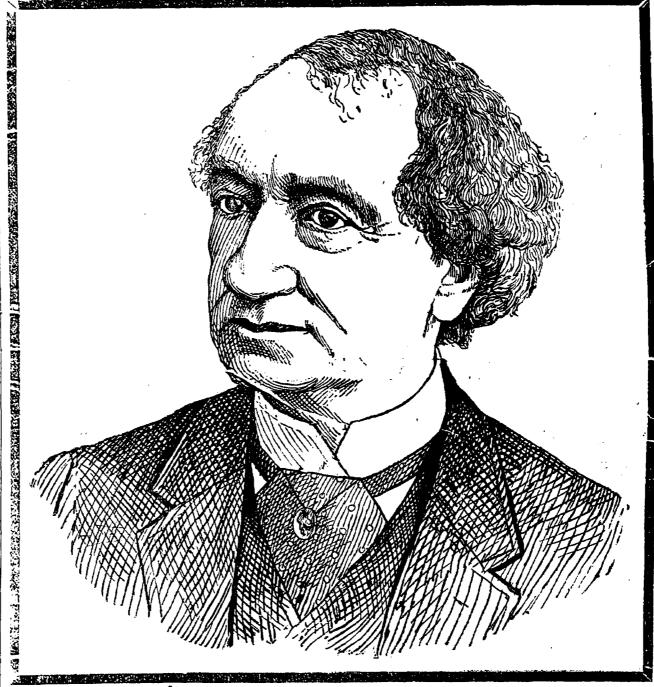
Before the British North America act

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 successorshould 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 gentlemen 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 miniscan hardly be doubted. The final session of the Parliament of the Union met on the 8th of June, 1866, 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 Wesminster 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 introduted into the Imperial Parliament; on the 29th of March it received the Royal assert. On the 22nd of May a royal proclametion was issued giving effect to the Britsupplementary 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 (Hrimes Minister of the Dominion. (Continued on 5th page)



formers, or Grits, only remaining. Strict ly speaking, we have no Reformers now; and those who call themselves such are the descendants of the bailled 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 The Hon. Robert Baldwin, in excess." 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. * * * 1 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 setttlement-the Clergy Reserves and the Seignorial Tenure. There were others important issues, but these were paramount in their demand on the attention of statesmen. The Liberal-Conservative Government dispoed 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 unsatis-factory state of things complained of was a federation of all the provinces. Ten years intervened between the forma-

tion of the Liberal-Conservative coalition and the FIRST FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The decade began with Lord Elgin's reciprocity treaty. It was a period in which not a little was accomplished in the way of institutional development the consolidation and extension of the municipal system, law reform and amendment of school legislation. The industrial and commercial progress of member of the Standing Orders committee. How largely this silence, and were quick with meaning, shough what emotion they could reveal was well kept in command. There was a

historic Reform party, the apostate Re- the aid of trusty and devoted colleagues (subsequently Chief Justice Sir) A. A. 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) that a financial commission had failed to M. Morin's place was signalized by the entrance into office

OF A STATESMAN

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 M. Cartier's assumption of office in January, 1855. The late Chief Justice ocsition. On the 24th of May, 1855, the Pache-Macdonald Cabinet was formed with Messis. Macdonald and Cartier as 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, M. 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 had expressed their views—of which Mr. succeeded by the Tache-Macdonald Cabi-Macdonald was the leading spokesman net, which developed into the Tache-

Dorion at once rose and having stated that a sum of \$100,000 advanced by the province in 1859 to redeem bonds of the city of Montreal, had really been given to the Grand Trunk Railway company without the authority of Parliament. to satisfy enquiry, said that it was a question whether the province should lose the money and on whom, in that case, the responsibility rested and by what steps the money could be recovered. He closed by moving, in amendment, that the Speaker do not leave the chair. The Hon. Mr. McDougall second the amendment, which the Government promply recognized as a resolution of

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Dorion at that time led the Liberal op- 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 Attorney-Generals for Western and Eastern Canada respectively. On the 26th of
two. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald then
moved the Adjournment of the House,
Ministry was formed, and for four years Ministry was formed, and for four years, and next day he stated that, after the interrupted only by the two days' ad- adverce vote, it was advisable to comministration of the Brown-Dorion Gov-criment, these chosen representatives of Hon. J. S. McDonald 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 Edwurd Island had met at Charlottetowr 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 r-presented. The delegates were Messrs J. A. Macdonald, George Brown, A. T. Galt, T. D. McGee, H. L. Laugevin, W. MacDougall and Alexander Campbell. After they the smaller scheme was merged in the

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A CHAT ABOUT THIS FAMOUS ISLAND

Early Barbarities-A Hardy Bace-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. Any sea captain leaving one of his crew there was liable to a heavy fine, and, with a view of preventing the for-mation of family ties in a land which England sought to keep merely as a fishing station, women were strictly forbidden to go out to it. It is true that colonization had been attempted in the troublous days of Charles I. and during the Protectorate, but all such efforts had failed, and, once the fishing season had passed, the island was left to desolation, save for a few hundred Indians in the interior, a handful of men left to take care of boats and fishing-gear, and a sprinkling of ne'er do-weels who dared not return to Europe. It is generally easier to make laws than enforce them, and in spite of regulations to the contrary population began to accumulate on the island; but there was no law, no rnle, save that of the fishing admiral, as the first sea captain who arrived at a port was termed during the ensuing fishing season. In 1670 an attempt was made to break up such settlements as existed by driving all such settlers six miles inland; any one refusing to comply was "to be driven out of the country." For two years misery and outrages reigned in the island, till at length a Mr. Downing, one of the residents, obtained an order from Charles II. preventing further persecution of those already though immigration was still strictly forbidden. Petitions were sent home by the settlers that a governor might be sent out to them, but the shipowners and others engaged in the bank tishery opposed the request, and at their

IT WAS REJECTED.

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 French neighbors were a source of constant annoyance to the English, and hostilities between the two were frequent, and were carried on with the utmost ferocity. In 1696 a French force landed from Cape Breton, attacked, and, after a resistance of three days, captured the town of St. John's. On this occasion they distinguished themselves by scalping alive an unfortunate man whom they had made prisoner, by name William Drew, and in this condition they sent him into the fort to assure his countrymen that they would all be served in like manner unless they forthwith surrendered. This was no solitary instance of savage barbarity on the part of the French, as the war in North America furnished many illustrations of a civilized nation descending to the level of the aborigines. The habit of employing Indian auxiliaries, from which neither side was clear, had a demoralizing influence on their employers. English scalps were presented as trophies to the viceroy of New France by the chiefs of the Abenaquis, and the annual register of 1753 states that on the capture of St. John's Island Lord Rollo found the house of the French governor decorated with the governor had been sent out and a few magistrates had been appointed, in distant ports—"out-harbors," as they are there termed-little law was known save that administered by fishing admirals. and the island was in a state little better than barbarism. As late as 1765 there

NOT A SINGLE SCHOOL or church in the colony; those who migrated from England had never seen a olergyman since leaving their native land; those born in Newfoundland had never seen one in their lives. The history of the island in those days is deplorable. Oppression, violence, debauchery and profanity were well-nigh universal. A clergyman of the name of Jackson had been sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as early as 1705; he received a stipend of £50 a year, and £30 for his voyage. However, he was unable, single-handed, to do much to improve a demoralized population scattered over a country nearly as large as England, without roads or any regular means of communication; and he seems before long to have resigned a task that was, under the circumstances, hopeless. It is impossible in a short paper to trace the influences that led to the passingsway of the old state of things and the dawn of better days in the colony; but suffice it to say that the opening of the present century saw a great change in Newfoundland. The people, formerly negligent of all forms of religion, became scrupulous in attention to their religious duties; schools were established wherever practicable; churches of various denominations arose on all sides; and a general improvement in morals and manners were everywhere apparent. Accustomed for reveral generations to a daily hand-to-hand fight against the perils of the deep," storms, cold, and fare of the hardest, the Newfoundlanders are a hardy race. Large-boned and powerfully built, they are a clear case of the "survival of the fittest," delicate children rarely being able to battle up to manhood against the severity of the climate. In manner they are taciturn and homely, with a substratum of genuine kindliness and sturdy self-reliance. A large percentage of the islanders are

OF IRISH DESCENT,

and retain much of the warm-heartedness of their ancestry; but the hard life oring is very fine. and different surroundings have some-what modified the buoyant and "happycountry. Still, however, they treasure each stick and stone uncovered with the traditions and many of the customs snow, is seen coated and sparkling with

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 Tyrawley, 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. Woe betide the man who steps on the hungry-grass without being provided with something to eat; he falls faint from hunger, and speedily expires if he cannot get some food, though few grains of oatmeal or some crumbs of bread, if within reach, would save his life. The "fear-gurthm" is said to grow

in some parts of the peninsula of Avalon, in Newloundland, and the people, when starting on a journey, take precautions to save themselves should they be un-fortunate enough to trample on it.

In Ireland it is considered unlucky, or, it any rate, disrespectful, to carry a corpse to the grave by the shortest road. Sometimes, when the grave is dug, be-fore being deposited in the ground the coffin is carried three times round the enclosure of the graveyard. In a wild listrict in the west of Ireland I once passed a ruined chapel, where two men were carefully, though not without difficulty, carrying a coffin on their shoulders, over the hillocks and heaps of stones that marked the resting place of genera-tions of Celts. The rest of the people had gone, the grave was open, but they remained to pay the last tribute of respect to their dead relative, as their fathers and forefathers had done from generation to generation. It struck me as a touching and simple ceremony, consecrated by centuries, and

A PLEASING CONTRAST

to the repulsive mutes and mourning coaches of the city undertakers. The dea 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. A poor old woman lay dying, and sent for a priest well known and greatly respected in St. lohn's. The woman had always been extremely poor and lived on the verge of want, but she confided to her priest that for years she had been putting away money, which she had saved in order that it might be spent on giving her a fine funeral. She wished to go to the grave "with two horses under her." This money she now entrusted to the priest, and, having thus relieved her Louis XIV., the deed with his signature mind, she sank back. The good father, being carefully treasured by a family living in the picturesque little town. Their go, when the old dame once more opened he eyes and exclaiming, "Mind, father, the round of the town," gave up the ghost. On Candlemas Day the Roman Catholics used to crowd the chapels to receive a few drops on their hats and clothes from the blessed candles, and a piece was carried home and kept to preserve the house from evil spirits. This in days gone by, as every one knows, was recognized all over Europe as a remedy against such undesirable visitors Those who have travelled in the west of Ireland, if they happen to have been out late on the eve of St. John's Day, must have observed bonfires burning on the hillsides and at the cross-roads. The Baal-tinne, now called St. John's fires, have been burnt in Ireland on that mysterious night since the days when the Celts were pagans. And the Irish

> SOUGHT A NEW HOME across the Atlantic have carried the an-

cient custom with them, and on the eve f Midsummer's Day the hills and cliffs shutting in the picturesque harbor of St. feet long, which are occasionally taken John's are aglow with fires now kindled in the nets or cast ashore by the waves, in honor of the Christian saint. The has not been as yet ascertained. It is a isolation of life in the distant parts of grand spectacle in July and August to French governor decorated with the scalps of Englishmen who had been slain by the Indians. Even after Newfound and had been recognized as something and had been recognized as something they existed, snow and ice would render they existed, snow and ice would render they existed snow and ice would render to the first their even after the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the light cliffs overs about their work than to have a whole sometime of seeing two lines in the daily papers about their work than to have a whole sometime of seeing two lines in the daily papers about their work than to have a whole sometime of seeing two lines in the daily papers about their work than to have a whole sometime of seeing two lines in the daily papers about their work than to have a whole sometime of seeing two lines in the daily papers about their work than to have a whole sometime of seeing two lines in the daily papers about their work than to have a whole see the huge icebergs slowly salling along the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coast, or aground in shallower water near the rocks. Sometimes as far as the coas more than a mere fishing-nation, when a them impassible. Out to sea stretches a vast icy pavement, through which it is often impossible for even a steamer to in it. The effect of icebergs with a fore-ram its way. So all the long winter ground of fir-trees and larehes is particu-ic documents are given by the clergy months the little hamlets lie surrounded larly by the great snow blanket, and cut off from communication from all mankind save those who inhabit their little settlement. Should the store of provisions run low, the situation is perilous, for there is no possibility of getting supplies unless a "lead" opens in the ice and allows a steamer to get along the coast; or, if she be not ice-bound at too great a distance, perhaps some of the men go out over the frozensea to meet the vessel. and carry home food to their families. Should the ship fail to come, the people are sometimes driven to eat their dogs, of which several are usually kept in order to draw home wood from the forests on steds. So great is the difficulty of communication during winter that a clergyman relates that on one occasion as near to the capital as Trinity Bay forty shillings had been demanded, and twenty-five were actually paid, for the conveyance of a single letter overland to the city by a cross-country guide. While the coast is ice-bound the direct steamers from England do not touch at Newfoundland, but the mails are brought up from Halifax in a small wooden steamer, ex pressly built for facing theice; but even this vessel cannot always manage to get l m, and mails

HAVE TO BE CARRIED

ashore seven or eight miles over the ice on men's backs. The centre of Newfoundland is, to a great extent, terca incognita, except to a few trappers and sportsmen and the indefatigable head of the Newfoundland geological survey Great lakes, larger than any in the Unit ed Kingdom, with the exception of Lough Neagh; solemn pine forests; vast tracts of moorband, or barrens, as they are locally termed, where feed herds of cari-beo deer; rapid rivers and streams innumerable, lie neglected and uninhabited, though rich mines are contained in many of the hills, and good soil in many of the valleys, more certain of rewarling toil expended on it. Much of the scenery is very striking and beautiful, and in the summer and autumn, when the barrens are bright with azaleas, kalmias, blue irises, golden-rod, and the brilliant crimson leaves of the whortleberries, the col-

A very beautiful, but fatal, phenomwhat modified the buoyant and "happygo-lucky" Irish nature, and made them
graver, less excitable, possibly more relikely then their brothers in the old them. The province of the control of the cont liable than their brethren in the old day, the next morning every branch

branches are often broken by the weight of their crystal load. In France, Germany, and even in Italy, a similar phenomenon occurs. In France it is known as "verglas," in Germany as "glatteis," and in Italy as "verde ghiaccio." In the latter country its occurrence is disastrous to the olive-trees and brings despair to their owners. In 1820 it wrought

SUCH WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION in some places that the Grand Duke of Tuscany, out of pity for the distress of the peasantry, remitted taxation to the amount of over six thousand pounds. The beautiful silver thaw is not so much dreaded in Newfoundland, though sometimes cruel enough, as the unhappy grouse find, which during severe snowstorms at night allow the snow to drift over them and no doubt congratulate themselves on the nice warm nest they have found below it. But sometimes after the storm the silver thaw sets in, the incrustation becomes too thick for the poor birds to break through in the mornng, and great numbers perish in their rozen eage.

As most people have their unpleasant noods, so most countries have their nupleasant time, and in Newfoundland the pring is extremely disagreeable and try-The ice and snow are melting; so skating and sleighing are at an end, but the deep slush renders walking a penonce, and great drifts block up the roads every now and then, so that driving is an impossibility. It is a blessing when the sight of women and children dotted over the fields tells one that summer is nigh at hand. They are looking for the young shoots of dandelion, which are taken to market and find a ready sale, as early potatoes and spring lettuce do at

How gladly the poor, frozen-in dwellers in the out-harbors must emerge from their isolation and return to their wonted occupation of fishing! Fishing is the staff of life in Newfoundland, and cod is the only denizen of the deep acknowledged as fish in the island. In conversation with a fisherman one day we inquired if he had had luck so far that year. "I've taken a sight o' salmon,' was his answer, "but no fish yet this season." When the capelin strike the coast, it is a gay and

PICTURESQUE SIGHT to see the shores of the various bays thronged with an eager crowd ladling the glittering mass of little silver fish, about the size of sprats, into carts and baskets. The sea is alive with capelin swarming in headlong haste and heedlessness to the destruction that awaits them on land. Whence they come and whither they go is unknown. Possibly they resolve on committing suicide on the first land they encounter, rather than fall into the jaws of the relentless whales that follow in their wake. In such massess are they taken that they are used to manure the land, no method having yet been found of preserving them with any success. They are a very delicate fish to eat and a bait irresistible to cod. When the capelin have disappeared, their place as bait is supplied by herrings, and after these arrive the squid. The latter are in great shoals, and the individuals measure about six inches when the shoals are first seen, and have attained to almost a foot and a half in length when, like the capelin, they disappear and are seen no more. Whether indivi-duals survive, some of which develop into the large cuttle tish, with arms sixteen

SINGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL.

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 pinnacles. Sometimes a and now and then a polar bear has found its way to Newfoundland on one of these icy rafts.

The country parts of Newfoundland ought to be visited in summer. The dora is varied and beautiful; butterflies and moths of great beauty are plentiful, swallow-tails and Camberwell beauties, o rare in England, being there comparatively common; and the fly-fishing, both for salmon and trout, is excellent. In

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a delicate film of ice. Should the day be autumn there is first-rate grouse-shootsunshiny, the effect is lovely in the exing, and cariboo deer are found in abuntreme, but fatal to the trees, whose dance 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 waterspouts. The town is well situated on a steep declivity over hanging the fine harbor. Most of the streets are exceedingly steep, and, in spite of police regulations to the con-trary, there is hardly one down which a string of delighted youngsters does not continually come tobogganing. Those who can afford it are provided with 'coasters," but when these are not to be had a tea-tray is not a bad substitute, and is often used for the purpose. Sleighs, the horses covered with bells and the occupants with furs, glide pleasantly along, till a "guich" in the road almost dislocates the necks of those who sit in the sleigh. Every now and then comes a little sledge, sometimes drawn by a tiny cur; sometimes a pair of dogs are in the traces, possibly a large black one and a small tan mongrel; and, wherever circumstances admit, boys and girls are skating in the gutters. As with the toboggans, so with the skates: the well-to-do have "acmes" or English skates; "johnnies" improvise them out of the backs of blacking-brushes. The meat exposed in the butcher's shops is all frozen; so are the cabbages, which, by-the-by, are also sold by the butchers. Frozen hares, frozen grouse, and occasionally frozen earibon venison are also offered for sale.

St. John's boasts two fine rinks and several large assembly halls, all built of wood. Churches are numerous. Social-St. John's is gayest during the winter. The people are fond of music. and devote themselves to it with enthusiasm. The educated classes are fond of society, hospitable, warm-hearted, anxiplease and be pleased, and ever ready with their purses and time to aid any good work. There is considerable theatrical talent in the place; so, what with plays, operettas, bazaars, ice carnivals, concerts, balls, moonlight toboggan parties, skating and sleighing, the inhabitants have not a bad time of it, let the winter be as severe as it may .-- Lady Blake in North American Review.

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 news columns of the Catholic press are of as much importance as the editorial, and the average reader does not care so much about editorials as he does about the news pages, and no doubt, would discontinue his subscription if it was not there. It is much more difficult to secure a competent news editor than an editorial writer. The news editor is hard to substitute, but the editorial writer is not. If the editor takes a trip to Europe, which I often do myseif, the news editor can write the editorials, but if the news editor goes to Paris for a few months it is impossible to have his position faithfully filled. In regard to our contributors I must say that their material when it is good is very good, but when it is bad it is horrible.

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 the news of our respective churches until it has been peddled through the columns hanging the sea, every bay and cove in column in the Catholic press, for the sight has one or more icebergs anchored reason, as they say, that it has a larger for publication in the daily press when they should first be given to Catholic papers and let the daily press copy. This is a serious setback, and yet I see no way at present ont of the difficulty. We cannot now compete with them, but if the clergy would give such important becuments to us for publication, it would ascade is seen pouring from their tops, help us on the way to a great extent. In order that the Catholic journal shall become powerful, it must keep up with the times. We are forging ahead, and time will put us in our proper sphere. We must use the spirit of independence. and criticise in a judicious, fair and manly way. Give honest criticism of Catholic work and value it for what it is worth. By doing this, better work will be accomplished, and Catholic writers be

Health in Herbs.

valued for what they are worth."

Health-giving herbs, backs, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the secretions, purifies the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price \$1 a bottle, six for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose

The Queber 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., Shehyn, for Canada.

Everything can be forgiven easier than seltishness.

The Pope Makes His WIII.

Rome, June 3 .- The Pope, in order to provide against all possible contingencies, has just concluded a definitive will. His Holiness bequeathes all his personal property to the Holy See.

Winter Sports.

The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis. etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough

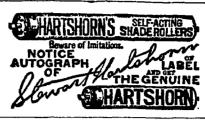
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May 12th, 1891.

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239 p m. St. Johns, Sherbrooke, 900 a m., 400 p m *8.30 p m. Winchester, *9.20 a m. 5 l5 p m, + *8.45 p m. Newport, *9.60 a m, 5 l5 p m, +*8 l5 p m. Halifax, N S, St. John, N B, etc. , ** 30 p m.

Dathousic Square Station for Outhouse Square Station for Quebec, \$25 a m, (*33) p m, Sundays only) and *1000 p m. Joffette, \$1, Felix, \$1, Gabriel, etc, 545 p m, Ottawa, \$50 a m, 440 p m, \$840 p m, Winnipeg and Vancouver \$40 p m, \$1, Lin, \$1, Eustache 530 p m, \$1, Jerome, \$50 a m, 550 p m, \$1, Rose and \$1. Therese, \$50 a m, 450 p m, 140 p m, 550 p m, 620 p m,—Sadurday 150 p m instead of 500 p m.

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\$60.000 <u>@</u> By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bank of La-Jon and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds is quarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Fublica

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3 Prizes of \$100.
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541 Prizes of 50.
554 Prizes of 20. \$60,000 10,000 2,000 3,000 3,000 4,000 10,000

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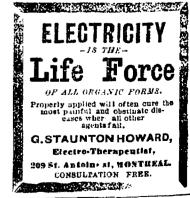
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PRECIOUS RELICS

Preserved in the Austrian Royal Treasure House.

Among the relies preserved at Vienna among the treasures of the House of Hajshare is a piece of the holy cross, Halshare is a piece of the noiveross, which is surpassed in size only by that preserved at Rome. Its length is ten preserved at breadth of two and onemeles, with a present of two and one-half inches. In many places splinters have been entropy by the pious, who considered everything but when it came down to a question of salvation. In 1355 down to a question of strategy. In 1999 it was set in a silver cross, forming the it was see in and is thus preserved from rerical part, and is thus preserved from remeat parts and desire a small portion as a memento. There is also a piece of the holy table cloth, which is a small piere of linen of irregular form and piece of fines of arregular form and which decked the table at the last supper. A cross and some ornaments in the Oriental style are sewed on it. This the Oriental style are sewed on it. This relic is encased in a toyx of silver, enched with nearls and precious stones and adorned with handsomely-modelled ma audities among which the figures of St. Lawrence and St. Schaedus are the most noticeable. On the back of the most noticeator. On the back of the pyx the last support is beautifully ergraved with the date 151s. Next come three links of the iron chain by which three mass of the front chain by which the Apostles Peter, Paul and John were fettered. A golden scroll is attached to each by a slight gold chain. These each of the preserved in a golden easier splendidy engraved with pictures easket spienning engineer with pictures of the fettered Apostics. On the front is engaved the delivery of the three links by Pope Urban V. to the Emperor charles IV. (the relic hunter), with the follow inscription:

> Papa Urbanis Quintus. Karolus Quartus. Imperator.

The next relic is a piece of the holy spron which desus used when he washed the feet of His apostles. This also is of coarse linen and, like the table cloth, covered with Oriental ornaments. The shrine or 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 let. Both of these relies were mentional in the will of Otho IV., in 1218, and were held to be of inestimable value at that time. Then comes a chip of the amager of Christ, which is a fragment of ne manger in which

CHRIST WAS BORN.

li is enclosed in a golden shrine eighteen notics long, covered with pearls and unout precious stones and an antique intagilo which bears the name of the artist. Antimaxo. The first mention made of this relicis in an inventory of the Em-teror Sigismund in the year 1453. The attention is next attracted by a bone nom the arm of St. Anne, set in a casing of one gold, open on one side. On the teverse is the following inscription:

Istud Est Brachium Sanctae Annane Matris Beatac 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 relies. It has been handed down from Otho the Great and was mounted in its present style in 1432. Under it, on a silver scroll, is this inscription: -

Dens De Mento , Johannis Baptistae Supertantino;

Last but not least is a reliquity 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 spart 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 outstretched wings, with a sword in his right hand and a bow and arrows in his lefe. Over the head and on each side of the angel, who is intended to represent the spirit of vengeance, is the sentence, "Malis 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 haid 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

As the question is still pending, a discusference on October 12 opens the door to come.

A Serious Fire.

Mr. James Murphy, of Dublin, writes that a fire broke out in Westmoreland street on the 16th 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 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 te discussing politics than looking after the business proper of the city, is being taken to be sawn of the city that the real distress be sawn of nor did he go in the way of seeing it. Care was taken to be sawn to be sa again brought forward. The accusation receives the more poiet, in that the members of the corporate body are in a large degree publicans, very tew, 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 McGHl, 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 tervent 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 126 carriages. Mr. McGill was a good, kind neighbor; his cheerful, pleasant joke and generous hand shall not soon beforgotten. His spacious residence has ever been the welcome haven for many a poor and weary traveller, in fact, it might be termed an orphan's home, form many a poor little orphan found a truly devoted parent in James McGill. Mr. McGill was the father of tweive children, ton 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 practising physician in New York State. Kind reader remember the degrand of the product of the pr Kind reader remember the deceased in your prayers.—R.I.P.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Katic Buckley of Chenneville 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 New York, June 3.—The World has esteem of all who knew her by quiet and judvices from the sout of war in Chili, retiring habits, by the gentleness of her giving details of a terrible battle on the manner and the suavity of her disposi- 24th of April between the cruiser Magetion. She passed for one of the most [has and the Government flotilla comevemplary pupils attending St. Parick's pised of the torpedo boats Admiral Parochial Cateenism. She suffered no loss by dying. She thus exchanged this earth for a fairer and brighter sky, and in the buy of Chanaral. The Governfor a more congenial atmosphere. She ment flotil a made the attack, but was gladly made God the sterifice of her driven off after a hot engagement, in life and is reaping the golden reward which it had 22 killed and 60 wounded. life and is reaping the golden reward due to her tidelity in His service.

In thy home cloudless be each brow, There let the grave no shadow cast When one is pure as thou art now, The fairest day is still the last."

Will be found an excellent remedy for ick 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 Constantino ple sent a strong protest to the Porte against the action of the Turkish troops

The Irish Party Split.

DUBLIX. 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 memlers of the House of Commons were distrous of settling the troubles existing in the Nationalist party by forming a union of the factions and selecting John Dillon as their leader. The archbishp said Wm. O'Brien supported Justin McCarthy as the leader of the party.

The Situation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 20.-Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, completely vindicated in the face of son of the late proprietor of the Free-Opposition attacks. The record shows man's Journal and a young gentleman that the suggestion to discuss reciprocity who has just recently come of age, has first emanated from Washington, as the been negotiating for some time past to list emanuted 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 ammounced at the time, from Washington to Ottawa notifying our delegates of the postponement of the negotiations. but reaching. ment of the negotiations, but reaching.
there too late to prevent their departure
In fact the correspondent him departure
In fact the correspondent him and the postpone

"baby" enorts, and the selected from the fact of the negotiations, and the selected from the fact of In fact the correspondence is a plain and but the best intentions urging him on,

no wish on either side for a make up of the country except where it was deemed sion of its merits need not be gone into, but it will be seen from Mr. Blaine's letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote that the fixing of the date for beginning the conformant of the spin of his retirement, his opponents will not hear of his retirement, which is opponents will not laws and Imperial credit. tolerate his leadership for a second, so the possibility of a fair and mutually advantageous treaty being the final outcleavage 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 distress and the relief work, but scant trouble, indeed, did his Exceltency take to make himself acquaintel with either one or the other. Accompanied by a party of magistrates and hangen-on of the Castle, Lord Zetland skipped along from Cork to Baltimore, and thence by easy, pleasant stages, on the Irish jaunting car, from Bantry to Glengariffe, Killarney, Kenmare, Water-ville, Valentia Island, and on, via Limerick, 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. joyed the charming scenery of woodland and bay through which he passed. But taken to bring under his notice the want of harbors for the lishermen 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 Kennure, and Lord Zetland had an opportunity of seeing the eternal economy of the community and of learning some-thing 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 neighbor-hood to make, and on the whole he was surprisep 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 Killorglin, 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

During his journey an incident occurred at the relief works at Delrincorrin, situated midway between Glengariffe and Adrigoole 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 The policeman, who appeared rafarmers whose horses are employed on them as those who really profit by the relief works; for the miserable wages of seven shiftings a week, which the laborer receives is altogether inadequate to maintain themselves and their distresed families.

A Naval Battle.

A torpedo aimed at the Magelans had its course diverted by a cannon ball, and it exploded beneath the British barque Bertha, killing two of her men. The barque sank, 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 re-cent 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 lifficult, but as mutters stand now the Chilian 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.

Bracenringe, Ont, June 5.—The two sons of Hiram Wiser, aged respectively 4 and 6 years, went out of the house after dinner and their concluded 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.

to such an extent that it was now justihable to suspend the operation of the act everywhere in Ireland with the exception straightforward narrative of a perfectly has been treated with such sarcasm, desincere attempt to negotiate a reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the States, of a nature honorable to both.

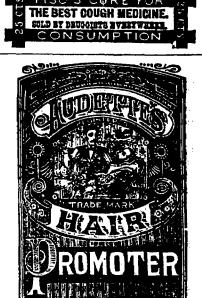
but the best intentions disagram, desincere stream and sarcasm, desincere attempt to negotiate a reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the States, of a nature honorable to both.

but the best intentions disagram, desincere where the ashes of the last of campaign still amoulaered. The Government would shortly issue a prostate a reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the States, of a nature honorable to both.

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 Paintul Reminiscence.

A recent meeting of the Cacholic His torical 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 Corolina, read by the Rev. James J. Dougherty; the other was Father Walters' story of Mrs. Surratt'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 iprisoned. Father Walter 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'Conor, Father Walter says that it the reprieve had been granted, Mrs. Surratt's nnocence could have been proved Archbishop Corrigan made an address it which he declared his belief in Mrs. Surmit's innocence.



PISO'S CURE FOR

Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the Scar and removes Dandry; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; 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 guaranteed on the best medical sutherities to is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

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Ladies' hours:—
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BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. [34] 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 insti-tution in Montreal on

TUESDAY, the 16th of June, at Noon. By order of the Board of Directors. U. GARAND, Cashler.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1891.

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 THURNDAY, the 2nd July next.

July next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th to the 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 30th May, 1891.

48-3

INVALIDS. DYSPEPTIGS AND THE DEBILITATED



WILL GAIN e Strength, Nourishment, Stimulus

THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.

An Easily Digested Food.

A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR.



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Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools
Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Tin.
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are invited to inspect our Model Dispensary, in which Physicians' Prescriptions are faithfully dispensed. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

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S. WALKER Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock,

1711 : Notre : Dame : Street, Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs.

FINE :-: DIAMONDS

set in Rings. Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scart Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Perby and Wedgewood Ware in great variety. Call and see. opposite Seminary Clock. 1711 Notre Dame street.

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Tuning and Repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also tuning by the year.

SEAL TENDERS addressed to "The Inspector of Pentientiaries, Department of Justice Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies, St. Vincent de Paul Penintentiary," will be received until SATURDY, the 20th of Juneinstant (1891), from parties desirous of contracting for supplying that institution for one year, from the first day of July, 1821, with the articles comprised in the following classes:

1. Dry Goods.
2. Flour, best Canadian Strong Bakers, inspected, in barrels.
3. Hard and Soft Coal.
4. Groseries and Coal Oil.
5. Forage—Straw, Bran, Peas and Oats.
6. Fresh meat (Beef and Mutton).
7. Sait Pork, "Mess," inspected.
8. Drugs and Medicines.
9. Leather and findings,
10. Hardware.

9. Leather and indings,
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 ten-

its entirety shall form the subject of a tender; der.
All articles to be of the best quality.
Samples of articles comprised in the 1st and 5th classes to be furnished by the Institution and the 4th by the tenderse, at the same time with the tenders.

The signatures of at least two responsible parties willing to become suraties in the event of the tender being accepted are required to subscribe to it before it be 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 fequire to be filled up in detail, extensions 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

ed by the party of peach to be delivered in the 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 forefield if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. Cheques of unauccessful tenderers will be returned.

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2 Drawings Every Month! 2

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NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is \$15,000.

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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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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

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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 seasonable 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 analagous was tried in Michigan about the same time, when the judge, in defiance of the teachings of Soloman 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 Hindoosystem of taming elephants. Infinite patience Algeria, West Africa, and Paris. joined with perfect love only can conquer in the truest and best way. As the is a kind of fixed rule, as to the cost of into a sort of fetich worship, while all the bitterly shed a tear over the loss of the the Church, and Rome recognizes her as homely proverb has it, "you can catch each ton on a steamer traversing the rest are drifting into the fashionable greatest statesman Canada has yet seen." a Catholic outpost of immense value. more thes with sugar than with vinegal

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 heresy, or some other equally flagrant | Government being sustained in their months at Rome, recently left that city her scholars and writers demand the violation of their established creeds. This advocacy of Sir Charles Tupper by a to return to Ireland. Before his deparsame protection for their productions as that en'oyed by foreign authors in their parent in the United States, and the free the party absent. The Government respondent of the Boston Pilot, in which own countries. It has always been a and easy style in which the secular press majority, as we predicted all along, is he discussed, at considerable length, the very difficult matter to make laws for comment on the trials, the doctrines dis- about 30. the regulation of the "Republic of puted and the whole Protestant Scheme Letters," but at all times it has been con- of Salvation," would be amusing were ceded that an author has a right in his the questions at issue not of the deepest slowly along. The results so far have question of the delay on the part of the the meaning of the act respecting the works which should not be invaded. The | moment. 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 of place these enlightened, progressive posed if a committee of enquiry were Yes, they keep on saying that there 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 taskmasters 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 England 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 his assaults. regulary sold when they sign, in return

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 remains laves, 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 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. ocean monster of modern days to reach the great home of free trade superstion long ocean voyages, and the transfer it ought to be able to do as much for Paris as the Thames for London, the Elbe for Hamburgh, or the Mersey for press that

One hundred millions have been exlepth 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 of the Calvinists. There have been other intends to build, chiefly in England, famous trials and quarrels among the thirty or forty vessels of 600, 700, and 000 tons, plying between Bordeaux and London, Southampton, Liverpool, Car- able than those we have chosen for diff, Newcastle, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Naples, Cadiz. Lisbon, Tunis and will give a tolerably fair idea of the pre-

The scheme is a pretty one, but there the city they reach than the Erie or the true fold of the Catholic Church. Rideau. And yet in spite of experience and demonstrated facts there are those who are now projecting absurd and wildcat canal schemes in Canada.

THE PROTESTANT BREAK UP.

have the many sects into which that revolt | into the fray with great energy. The split up and divided, presented a more leader of the Opposition made an attack truly deplorable spectacle to the devout, upon the High Commissioner and prothese sects but is having a trial of some | The debate, which was long and acrimon state of this things is most strongly ap- majority of 21, and several members of ture he had an interview with the cor-

process of decomposition before he began | scoundrels.

proofs of the decay of Protestantism. Thompson it is likely that the new Gov-Indeed, it seems as if the time predicted criment will have a definite policy on long ago had come at last when the the subject. Parliament ought to sink into ruin. Church tribunals may crush and adopt some means of testing the such men as Dr. Briggs, but they cannot true feelings of the people on the subject. crush the spirit he represents. Let him The fanatics are opposed to all concesmay take a glance at a rather more pictu- should the measure carry. The advoresque case in the Anglican church of cates of an impracticable measure such the adjoining republic.

ed clergyman in the Anglican sect, was | House on both sides, must be anxious for chosen to fill the vacancy of Bishop of a practicable solution of the difficulty. Massachussetts. Immediately his fitness are sold into the most abominable kind for the position was challanged, probably by his rivals in the race for the the motion of Mr. Laurier, sought to exhe had taken part in religious exercises possibility of the success of the Liberal lax in his adherence to "distinctive by such machine politicians as Mr. church principles." The character of Edgar. The attempt was a wretched each of the sects warring among its own feel obliged to the member who insulted Parnell was in a position to clear him-Christian love and fellowship produced more intensely than before. by Protestantism among its most pious and devoted adherents!

the Anglicans have been holding out speech last week, and at once stamped sometimes as great from Liverpool to proffers and conditions of reconcilement himself as a debater of the first-class Montreal as those from America to and unity betweed themselves and other Mr. Gillies is a Scotch Catholic, highly England by water. But, if this is the professed Christian bodies. Everybody esteemed in Cape Breton, and we wish case, the "canal," unless it enables the has read about the movement known as him a long and successful career. "Christian Unity." Four years ago the "House of Bishops" for the United States tion, will not do very much to remedy | laid down four propositions to be acceptthe evil. Small steamers, such as will ed by the ministers and people of all new cabinet will have been formed with. be able to pass the canal, will not pay other Christian denominations, The first two were the acceptance of the guiding star. Let us cultivate peace, of freight to barges or smaller vessels at Bible and the two sacraments of Baptism amity and commercial relations with our Liverpool will cause too much delay and and Holy Communion. The other two expense. But this idea of inland navi- were the acceptance of the Nicine creed ment should not lose sight of the fact gation, notwithstanding the deplorable and the dogma of the transmission of the that Canada has a destiny of herown. showing made by modern canals on this divine mission to teach the word of continent and in Europe alike, seems to | Christ. A meeting of English bishops have a great attraction for contractors endorsed these propositions, but down to and sentimentalists. In France there the present time not one outsider has seems to be those who think that be- deigned to notice, let alone accept, procause the Seine is a river that, therefore, posals by which the Anglican Church hoped to swallow the whole Protestant world at one gulp, so to speak.

But the absurdity of the Anglican posi-Liverpool. We are informed by the tion with relation to apostolic succession is evident from the fact that the most of 600 or 700 tons to reach Paris. The his succession from any one of the

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 famous trials and quarrels among the sects in the United States, not less notsent aspects of Protestantism. One half. or there abouts, appear to be hardening ean, which makes it highly improbable Agnosticism, while from the ranks of

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

One of the last utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald was the vindication of Sir Never since the beginning of the great | during the recent elections at the request | but tind its consummation in the united Protestant revolt against the Church of the late premier, and threw himself efforts of a patriotic Canadian people. believing mind. There is hardly one of posed a vote of censure on that officer. of its leading ministers on charges of ous, ended on Saturday morning, the

The Tarte-McGreevy committee drags Hierarchy towards Mr. Parnell. The been most disappointing to those engag- Bishops to pronounce upon the question One paper observes that trials of minis- | ed in pushing the charges. Bundles of | has been so often brought forward that ters for being dissatisfied with the formal, letters and documents have been fyled it may be well to reproduce the remarks iron-bound creeds, constructed by men before the commission, all apparently of His Grace on that branch of the subin an ignorant, fanatical age, are out signifying very little. Mr. Tarte pro- ject. He said: times. Clergymen who have thought for granted him to prove his charges in a is no question of morality involved. It themselves have their followers in the few hours by documentary evidence there were, they say, the bishops would ranks of the laity, which shows a con- which, he said, he held in his possession. have spoken earlier than they did. Now siderable number among educated, He has totally failed so far to make out action in the matter at any earlier stage. thoughtful Protestants who can no longer a case at all, Mr. O. E. Murpny, his some of those very gentlemen who now accept the creeds of their churches with principal witness, and Mr. Robert Me- try to make capital out of the fact that full belief. Two weeks ago we instanced Greevy having been flatly contradicted we avoided all precipitancy, and kept the case of Dr. Briggs as showing how by the two Messrs. Connolly. It is not the duties of our office left it possible for Calvinism is hopelessly upset. Since surprising that Mr. Tarte should have us to do so, would have jumped at the then we have seen it stated, on the sought by all means to avoid a trial for opportunity of assailing us on a charge authority of a Presbyterian minister, libel before a court of justice as he did at that Col. Bob Ingersoll has given the the last assizes in Quebec. Any judge doctrines of Calvin their death blow, would have made short work of the even more effectively than Robert Burns. business which a wrangling committee of off attention from the real issue. Every had done in his day. A religion that the House allows to be prolonged intercould be overthrown by the whimsical minably. If Mr. Tarte can prove his jibes of a graceless Freethinker, must case let him do so at once or declare that have been pretty well advanced in the he has been imposed upon by a set of sides all this, there is the pain matter of

as prohibition should not be expected to The Rev. Dr. Brooks, a highly respect- be reasonable, but the majority of the

Mr. Charlton, M.P., in his speech on chair. It was charged against him that plain his utterances regarding the imwith ministers outside of his own com- party owing to its being led by a French munion, and that he is understood to be Canadian Catholic, and being controlled these charges go to show that not only is failure. Mr. Laurier will certainly not members, but also that all are at war thim, and as for Mr. Edgar, the wound self in this case as he had done in the with each other. Such is the state of must rankle after Mr. Charlton's speech

It always affords us pleasure to note But there is something suggestive in the appearance of a new light on the the charge against Dr. Brooks associating parliamentary scene. Mr. Gillies of with outsiders, in face of the fact that Richmond, N.S., delivered his maiden

> Before the next number of THE TRUE WITNESS shall have reached its readers a we trust, a policy strictly Canadian as its neighbors, but above all, our Govern-

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 o'erspreads the land. All animosities are husbed, and but one voice is heard, that of admiration for his great services, his eminent patriotism, his generous heart of the great Canadian Confederation. pended in deepening the Seine between from Hooker to Whately, taught and of the great Canadian Confederation. Paris and Rouen, so as to allow vessels held that no Anglican bishop could trace. 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 friend 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, No mistory of the last forty years of that these ship canals will be of greater both many of the best and most devout Canadian progress can be written withbenefit to the country they traverse and are constantly seeking refuge in the one out the name of Sir John Macdonald friend of the Empire, whose honor he claim. Heaven grant that the work of which he laid the foundation may Charles Tupper, who came to Canada never be destroyed by designing knaves.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND MR. PARNELL.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, who has been spending several situation in Ireland and, more particularly, the attitude of the Catholic

the truth is, that if we had taken public acting with unseemy baste. You understand, of course, that this question of date has no possible bearing upon the case. They have introduced it to draw one who knows what a moral question is, knows that it would be a moral question even it no episcopal declaration ever were issued in reference to it. But befact. They find it convenient to ignore the fully detailed statement that was made by one of the bishops, myself, After this exposure of the Calvinistic During the past week the prohibition making it plain beyond all possibility of

Atheism, we are prepared for other like From a statement made by Sir John 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 whole Protestant system would crumble party spirit in dealing with the question 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 compass, however, for the present that we sions even as regards compensation mon 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 be-

lieve, had every confidence that Mr. 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 unnaturally, n 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. had reached me from various quarters, some of them, I may say, of a highly sensational character. I did not alto-gether 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 Monsignori Rotelli and Ruscha Cardinals. His Holiness also nominated fifty bishops, including four Americans. Mousigner Scannel, Bishop of Omaha; Monsigner Katzer, Bishop of Milwaukee; Monsignor Durien, Bishop of New Westminster, Canada, and Monsigner O'Conner, Bishop of London On-

Canada's Peer.

A private cablegram announces that Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland the new title to be assumed by the said the conditions now prevailing in learned and able of Anglican bishops, and brilliant abilities. He was the father | Canadian peer will be Lord Mount- | Ireland showed the benefits which had stephen. The title is said to be given to accrued to the country through the encommemorate the great work with which forcement of the Crime Act. he has been associated. Mount Stephen had so well fulfiled the object the 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 moun-

Mr. Mercler.

The Rome correspondence of the Western Watchman says :-- Monsieur Mercier, the premier of Quebec, and seven deput es from Canada, was received by the Holy Father before the public audience, Rumor says they are in Eurepe to negotiate a loan, but their visit to the Vatican was simply inspired by devotion and even the men who fought him most love. Canada is a faithful daughter of

A Presbytery Robbed.

During last Sunday night, a man enout the name of Sir John Macdonald appearing on every page. He was the friend of the Received. He was the ing a trap-door, which opened into the United States, probably under convoy of house a boy who was sleeping on it rollalways sought to promote, and the Father of his country, as Canadians now pro-Care'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 the point where they were interrupted nucle off with only a few dollars and by the unlawful departure of the steamsome 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 by and diluted hydrocyanic acid which were submitted to him for examination. These results are on the whole confirmed of its early success. The Labor World by the reports of Dr. J. Baker Edwards, started with a phenominal sale of 150,000 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 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 winch have been overlooked or which have any complaints to make will communicate with them without delay. It is generally cone ded that the census thus taken under the Dominion census wid prove a great disappointment to the citizens generally, and will fall short of the consus taken by the corporation and by Messis. Lovell & Sons by many thouands. 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

The Rebels of 1837.

ed upon Sun by the 14th as the day on which the demonstration is to take and equal to any of our compositions, 10c each. W. STREET 29 Bleury. for the sum paid by the buyer, long en- Church sinking into the quicksands of resolutions have made no progress. question that we should have shown a which the demonstration is to take place | Street.

in Cote des Neiges cemetry at the monn, ment of the victims of the 37 Rebellion ment of the victims of the 37 Rebellion and at the monument of Duvernay, the founder of the society. Each monument is to be completely covered with flowers from summit to base. The flowers crosses and wreaths which the society could rectal and collecting are of colored metal and co are collecting are of colored metal, 80 that when once placed in position they may remain for several years. They are being contributed by the Local Government, the Cartier, National, Letellier and other 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. It our information is proved to be incorrect we shall lose no time in saying

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 suffers 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 tendent of the light station, and the chief er gineer 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 posistant. Mr. McKay, on the left his assistant. Mr. McKay, on the island. La grippe is also epidemic at Magdalen island. Hundreds of people are sick and the canning factories have had to be closed, as there is no one to run them.

An Optimist.

In a speech at London on Wednesday 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 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 laws and Imperial credit.

The Runaway Caught.

lovique, Chili, June 4.—The steamship Etata arrived here this morning from Tocopello, 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 one of his cruisers, as soon as she can States court officers at San Deigo and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at ship, 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 Michael Davitt and which has just officially stopped publication, has been rapidly declining since the first "burst" copies, but each impression was overdosed, 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

NEW SONGS .- 4 fine Irish songs-Mc-Manus and his spike tailed coat, Teaching McFadden to waltz and the famous Maggie Murphy's House, Patrick Michael McNally. 3 line 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. Memory of a Kiss, by Francu. She did'nt 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 11c mail.

New Piano pieces-Song that reached my heart, new and lovely arrangement by the famous Holst composer of Verra, Ilma and Diana Waltzes and the same price as each, viz 20c. La Reine des Amazons by same composer, a magnifi-cent piece 20c. Another of Keller's lively easy marches. The Soldiers joy Marches 10c. Valley and Rivulet a moderately difficult and fine Polka, 10c. 1". 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.

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PASSED AWAY

THE GREAT CHIEF NO MORE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Since Confederation the life of Sir John Macdonald is familiar to the greater part of those now living. At the second general election notwithstanding the mest tremeralous efforts on the part of his opponents headed by Mr. Brown, the Government was sustained. The first are years were notable ones. Buring their course the ourrent of public affair ras marked by the invasion of Canada by bands of Femian maranders and the Red River rebellion. In 1870 the Dommion was increased by the entrance into Confederation of the provinces of Manitoba and the North-West. Two years later British Columbia entered the Confederation being followed in 1873 by Prince Edward Island. During the years 1869 Sir John lay dangerously ill and it was feared that he would then the and he has prodicty stated that he felt sure that he ewed his life to the care bestowed him by Lady Macdonald a lady of the highest culture and possessing the noblest qualities. In 1871 St. John was charged by the Imperial Covernment to go as one of the High Commissioners to Washington to negotiate with Alabama claims and other matters. The Washington treaty was the result. In 1872 occurred the famous Pacific Scandal matter in which serious charges of corruption were hurled at the Premier. The late Mr. Huntingdon made charges and at a session of Parliament in the fall of 1873 a revolution of condens nation was before the chamber but the Government resigned. By the light of time and fury it is now clear that orn of narty the premier and his colleagues were not deserving of the storm of souse their op-ponents hurledest them. Sir John very well expressed the position of affairs when he choke as follows before resigning:-"I have fought the battle of confederation, the battle of union, the battle of the Description of Canada. I shrow myself upon this house; I throw myself apon the country; I throw myself upon posterity; and I believe that, notwithstanding the many failings in my life, I shall have the voice of the country, and this house, rellying around me. And, sir, I lam mistaken en that, I can confidentby appeal to a higher court—to the court of my own conscience, and to the court of posterity. I leave it with this house with every confidence. I am equal to either fortune. I can see past the deci-sion of this house, either for or against me; but whether it be for or againstone, I know-and it is no vain boast for me to say so, for even my enemies will admit that I am no boaster-that there does not exist in Carada a man who has giver more of his time, more of his heart, more of his wealth, or more of his intellect and power, such as they may be, for the good of this Dominion of

DARK DAYS.

A new government was formed, headed by the Ifon, Mr. Mackenzie. A general election was held and the new ministry sustained, and for five years held power. The times were bad, and Sir John saw that it would be a wise policy to appeal to the people with the promise of protection to the national industries, and on the expiration of the Parliament he was majority. At every subsequent election he has been returned to power. In 1885 the second North-West insurrection, led Riel, who was executed, occurred. tion during the last few years.

Messages of condolence have poured into Ortawa from all classes led by the Queen herself. The bishops of the proince of Ontario sent the following col- enlogies of the dead Canadian Premier.

We, the archbishops and bishops of the statesman, who has had the chief part Royal Orler of Isabella of Spain in lion in Manipur,

in advancing Canada to its present position of greatness among the nations, and whose political career, extending through nigh half a century, has been marked by conciliation in the midst of the strife of parties and by an unselfishness which no adversary has ever dared to question. Signed, John Walsh,

Archbishop of Toronto. JAS. VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston, Thos. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton. RICHARD A. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Peterboro'. D. O'CONNOR, Bishop of London.

ALEX, MACDONALD, Bishop of Alexander. St. Michael's Palace, June 8th, 1891.

The members of Commandary Roman Catholic union, Knights of St. John, now assembled, having learned of the death of your illustrious husband, Sir John Macdonald, desire to extend to you our profound sympathy in this your hour of sorrow and which cannot but be regarded as a national calamity.
Signed, F. Flood,

President.

THE END.

On the assembling of the House of Commons on Monday the senior Privy Councillor, Sir Hector Langevin, moved the adjournment after a brief and appro-priate speech being followed by the Hon. Mr. Laurier who made a magnificent culogy of the great deceased. In the Senate speeches were made by the Hon. Messrs. Abbott and Scott. The body of the deceased lay in state in the Senate, and on Wednesday the funeral took place in state. The following was the order of procession:

Squad of Dominion policemen abreast. Squad of Princess Louise Pragoon Guards, with an officer, riding eight abreast. Bands of G.F.G. and 43rd Battalion.

The officiating clergy, Rev. J. J. Bogart and Ven. Archdeacon Lauder. The undertakers.

The pall bearers, 12 or 14, and three or four conches. Six bearers.

Dominion Police.
The ear containing floral tributes.
The hearse, drawn by four horses. The mourners (two coaches). His Excellency the Governor-General and Staff.

Senior officers of Her Majesty's troops and senior naval officer's according

to seniority.
Lieut. Governor of Ontario, Lieut. Gov ermor of Quebec, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Lient Governor of New Brunswick. Lieut. Governors of other

provinces. Arcerbishops and bishops, according to seniority.
The members of the Cabinet, according

to seniority.

The speaker of the Senate Hon. A Laceste, Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie and the chief judges of the Courts of Law and Equity and according to seniority.

Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
General officer of Her Majesty's array, not being in chief command. Members of the Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Commons,

Hon. Peter White. the Americans in the matter of the Puisne judges of the Courts of Law and Fquity, according to seniority. Members of the House of Commons. Members of the Executive councils with

in the provinces. Speakers of Legislative Councils. Members of Legislative Councils. speakers of Legislative Assemblies. Members of Legislative Assemblies. La Lyre Canadien band.

The Consule of foreign powers. The denuty minist The Law societies. The Grand Trunk railway. The Canadian Pacific railway.

Officers of the Militia, the seniors going

The Mayor and corporation of the city of Other municipal isodies. Political clubs and deputations from

cities and towns. citizens.

The body was taken to Kingston, where it lay in state, and the burial will take place to-morrow at Cataraqui cemetery, where rest the father, mother, and sisters of the deceased.

BRITSH HONORS.

A private cable message announces that a request has been sent to the Dean of Westminister, Abbey, signed by all the leading Ministers of State, the leaders of both political parties in the Imperial Parliament, the Marquis of Lorne Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt. Hon. Charles C. Colby and others. The memorainlists pointed out that they desired to pay a last tribute of respect to one who has rendered so many services to the Dominion of Canada and the Empire in general, and asked that their petition be granted. The Dean promptly assented, and it was deeided that the service should be held on Friday morning next, when all the Imperial Cabinet ministers and members of Parliament who are able to attend will be present, together with all the Canedians and other colonists at present in London. It is expected that the service will be very grand and impressive, and returned to power with an overwhelming that the Dean himself will officiate. This ceremony is one accorded only to the foremost persons in public life.

Lord Salisbury paid a most graceful tribute to Sir John Maedonald in the The great work of the period, the Canada House of Lords on Monday evening. In Pacific Railway, was brought to completion design the course of his remarks, Lord Salisbury said that Sir John Macdonald was as great a constitutional statesman as any nation had over seen. Other members of the House of Lords followed in

Sir John Macdonald has received many ecclesiastical provinces of Toronto and honors, but none greater than he merited Kingston, unite in respectfully offering and none, perhaps, fully equal to the to your ladyship our heartfelt sympathy great position which he held in Canada in your bereavement and pray God to and the Empire of the Queen. Created sustain bereavement and pray God to and the Empire of Oxford in 1865, and sustain you in patient submission to His holy will and comfort you in this hour of poignant sorrow. In common with our follow sitted.

Subsequently an LLD of Queen's University, Kingston, and a D.C.L. of Trinity our follow sitted. our fellow-citizens of all classes, we mount for the loss our country sustains in the death of Sir John, the Father of Confederation. The wise and watchful statesman who have a substated by the statesman who have been statesman who have been statesman who have been supposed by the stat

January, 1872, and member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in July of the same year. Sir John became a Q.C. in 1846; sat for Kingston in the Canadian Assembly from November, 1844, until the union, and subsequently was returned to the Commons in 1867. 1872 and 1874. He was defeated at Kingston in 1878, and afterwards sat for Marquette Man., a short time, and for Victoria, B.C., from then to the election of 1882. He was elected in Carleton in 1882, and Kingston in 1887; and was returned by a great majority for his old-time constituency during the recent elec-

Sir John married in early life Miss Isabella Clark, who died in 1856, and by whom he had one son, the present Hugh J. Macdonald, M.P. for Winnipeg. He Jamaica, by whom he has one daughter. which he always seemed to be blessed, and it is very largely to her affectionate care and earnest attention that the precions life of our greatest statesman was so long preserved to the nation.

We speak in whispers and our eyes are dim, for all the land is shadowedo'er with gricf:

The nation bows as with single head bereft indeed before thy bier, oh chief.

t those alone who loved thee stand aghast and mourn thee as a father wise and great.

Opponents, sorrowing, see in thee at last the grandest pillar of our infant state. Oh, wise of counsel: oh, illustrious chief not the wide Empire knew an abler

Who will not whisper o'er thy silent form Sleep-sleep in peace, thy life work's grandly done.

Who will not whisper-now that pulseless heart—so great, so strong—has stilled its final moan;

The nation's love shall keep thy memory green, as storied urn or monumental stone : Oh, Statesman, wise! Oh, patroit firm and

true, who freely gave to commy first thy best-Thy manhood's strength—thy leve—thy green old age—till worn with serving

now thou takest thy cest. Who will not bow with sorrow o'er thy bier, and mourn thee as thy country greatest son?

will not own a prince in Esrael fell, when God decreed thy life's grand work was done? Oh, friend, beloved! Oh, father, wise and

great! Rest, Rest, for thou has acted well thy part; Sadly we write thy tear-stained epitaph: "Dead, Dead, yet living in his coun-

Edgar Judge.

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI

try's heart."

Celebrated at Cote St. Paul on Sunday-The Village Fixely Decorated.

The village of Cote St. Paul has been the scene of unusual activity during the last week. The woods in the immediate neighborhood have been stripped of hundreds of their young branches, and the streets have been decorated in a most elaborate manner. Along the two principal thoroughfares young trees have been erected. At this season of the year the village is generally attractive, but such was the amagnitude of Sunday's operations that no person can remember ever having eeen Cots St. Paul so claborately decorated. The occasion was the celebration of the feast of Cerpus Christi, who reject Christian revelation, while and there was not a single douse in the they cling to a helief in a personal self-route of the procession which had not existing God, similarly deny the mystery been decerated with pictures, flags, etc., of the Holy Trinity. Nevertheless, this while recross the strews at short distances dogma is clearly expressed in Scripture, were miscellaneous devices, mottoes and and in the constant uniform teaching of bunting, sappropriate to the day. Low Mass was said ten o'clock and in half an hour the procession started. The followas a red letter day by the Catholics of Cote St. Paul.

A Fatal Accident.

Father Lacense, a young priest from Salzburg, greatly beloved by his congre-gation, climbed last week a difficult mountain still covered with ice. The rone by which he was ded to his guide became detached. He neglected to tie it again, confident in his own skill and strength. As he was descending his foot edge of the precipice and disappeared over the edge into a tremendous erevice. A hundred men, headed by the guide, have been searching for the body, but have not succeeded in finding it.

Cannot have it.

Judge Bartlett rendered his decision in the suit brought by Wm. Lane O'Neill to enjoin Eugene Kelly, treasurer of the Irish eviction fund, from delivering the money into other hands than Parnell's. The judge rehearsed the facts in the case, told how the money was subscribed and reviewed the testimony of subscribers, who said the money was to go to the evicted tenantry and that no condition was made that it was to pass through Parnell's hands. The application for a preliminary injunction was denied, with \$10 costs.—N.Y. News.

St. Patrick's, Toronto.

The Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Toronto, was reopened last Sunday, after extensive repairs and improvements, with impos-ing ceremonies. We are compelled owing to pressure on our columns to hold over the report until next week.

SHORT SERMON.

Text:—"Going forth into the whole world, preach the Gespel to every creature, haplising them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—MATT. 28.

The Church celebrates to-day the feast of the Holy Trinity, the mystery of the infinitude of the eternal and omnipotent God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Some people find in this mystery a great difficulty, from the fact that it is so far beyond the comprehension of our human intelligence. To the mind right-ly formed there is no difficulty whatsoever. We know our God to be infinite, to be perfect in every respect. We know our intelligence to be almost infinitely imperfect. No man of sense would strive to sound the ocean with a string, and yet it would just as reasonable to do this as married secondly, in 1867, Miss Bernard, to hope that our poor understanding daughter of the Hon. T. J. Bernard, of could ever obtain a complete grasp of the mystery of the Divine Nature. It is, To Lady Macdonald Sir John owed therefore, it most natural, and a very much of that perrenial health with consoling fact, for us to find the teaching of Scripture and of the Church upon this subject of such a character. We rejoice in our heavenly Father's incomprehensibility. We know that when this life shall have been left behind, and the portals of eternity shall have opened for our entrance, many, perhaps all the other mysteries will disappear. But this will continue forever. And in its glory we will be bathed, whilst our Blessed Mother, and the angels, and the saints of all time, we sing the canticle that goes up forever before the throne of the Most High, "Holy, holy, Lord God of Armies, the heavens and the earth are full of Thy Glory. Hosanna in the Highest!

The dogma of the Holy Trinity obliges us to believe that there is one only God, the Father, the Ruler, the Creator of all things, our first beginning and our last end; that in this one only God, there are three divise persons really distinct from, and equal to each other, having but one and the same divine nature. God, the Son is God, the Holy Ghost is God. And yet they are not three Gods, but one God. The Father's Almighty, the Son is Almighty, the Holy

GHOST IS ALMIGHTY. And yet there not three Almighties, but one Almighty. Similarly, each is eternal, uncreated, everywhere present, all wise and all seeing. And yet, these three in nature are one. Against this fundamental degma of Catholic faith, there have been errors in all times. The early Guestics, of whom Simon the Magician was one, erred, making the Second Person of the Holy Trinity an angel of great power, glory and beauty, but inferior to the Father. There error was, after all, not so very different from that of the Arians who directly deried the divinity of Christ. This here y held great power for more than three hundred years, often raling the empire of this world, and sometimes menacing the kingdom of God, with number so large, that for the help of God's hand which had decreed that the truth should be preserved, the Catholic Church and Faith would have been destroyed. There were also among the Oriental Churches many errors against the divinity of the Holy Ghost, the Lord and the Life-giver. Indeed, the one point of faith, except the supremacy of the Roman Pontisf, which separates the Greek Schismatic Church to-day from the Catholic Church, is a question regarding this very caystery. They teach that the Holy Chest proceeds from the Father alone, and not from the Father and the Son. It is very subtle and abstruse question, which it is diffi-

cult to make clear, but which may be illustrated later on. The Unitarians, and all the deists or rationalists of our day; that is, all those

the CHURCH OF GOD. hour the procession started. The follow-ing was the order: First came the girls schools, as to whether the mystery of the from the convent under the supervision. Holy Trinity was known to the Hebrew of the Sisters. These were followed by the pupils of the Catholic school, behind common opinion seems to be that it was whom were the female members of the not clearly revealed in the Old Testscongregation. Then came the members of the Seciety St. Joseph, headed by their brass band. Following this society were the choristers, headed by Rev. Father Prevost, P.F. Last of all in the procession were the priests bearing the blessed sacrament. The number of persons in the procession exceeded one thousand, and June 7 1891, willloug be remembered and June 7 1891, willloug be remembered heavenly messengers, who is invariably addressed as "Lord" was the Eternal Word, the second person of the Biessed Trinity. But, almost certainly the clear knowledge of this great mystery and fact was reserved for the people who were to to come after Christ. With us, there is no doubt, no haze. We find a clear proof of this dogma in the words of our text whereby all Christians are ordered to be baptized to have their sins forgiven. to enter the Church of God, not in the name of Christ, nor of the Apostles, but slipped. He look vainly to his guide for help. In a moment he had rolled to the and of the Hory Ghost.

However, it is not for us to dive too deeply into the wondrous mystery which involves the divine nature. We will simply rejoice in the infinite grandeur and the wonderful incomprehensibility of our Father, our Lord and our God. The thought of His grandeur will make us love Mim more. It will cause us to realize more thoroughtly how completely we are the work of His hands; how in Him alone we live and move and have our being. It will give us courage it the battle of life, it will make easy our struggles after virtue. It will be our consoling thought at the moment of our death. It will constitute our joy and rapture for all eterpity.

The Papal Encyclical.

Archbishop Corrigan, on Sunday, preached a most learned sermon on the Encyclical, ending as follows; We con-clude then, with the Holy Father that this Socialist theory of common owner-ship must be entirely set aside, because it injures the very parties whom it is designed to benefit. It is repugnant to the natural rights of individuals. It prevents the duties of the State and disturbs the peace of families. When, then, there is question of aiding the masses, this first of all, must be laid down as a fundamental principle, that private property is to be

held inviolate.
In the fourth General Council of the Church, held at Chalcedon, the fervor of

dispute prevailed until the masterly etter of Pope Leo I. on the Mastery of the Word Made Flesh was read to the assembled Fathers. No sooner had they heard it than with one voice they cried out: "This is the faith to which we all adhere. Peter has spoken through Leo." St. Augustine, commenting on this episode, wrote the memorable words: 'Rome has spoken; the question is at an end. Oh, that the error that gave occasion to it, might also be ended! May God is His mercy grant that those who have gone astray heretofore on the question of private property, and have swerved from the commonly accepted teaching, may now, when the head of the Church has officially declared that doctrine, embrace it as docile children, and adhering to the true principles of theology, as well as of natural reason, find in them light and peace and salvation. Then, indeed, would the Gospel of this Sunday be happily accomplished in our favor, and there would be great joy before the angels of God on the return of the lost prodigal to the plenty and happiness of his Father's

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Of all paths a man could strike into, there is at any given moment, a best path for everyman; a thing which, here and now, it were of all things wisest for him to do; which, could he be but led or diven to do, he were then doing "like a man," as he phrase it. His success in such case, were complete, his felicity a maximum. This path, to find this path. and walk in it is the one thing needful for him.

Perhaps nothing so greatly tends to just thinking as the practice of suspend-ing the judgment until we have full means of testing it. This is often an irksome task. A state of uncertainty or suspense is so disagreeable to many persons that, to avoid it, they will hastily make up their minds on mooted points imagining that thus they have for ever settled the matter. Opinions thus formad have no value and can carry no weight.

Christianity is broad and comprehen sive, all other religions are local and na-tional in character. Like the air of heaven that reaches from the mountain tops to the depth of the valleys and purifies, so the religion of Christ purifies and perfects the hearts of all classes; of the rich and the poor alike. It teaches the employer to be just to his employes and the employed to give honest returns to his employer. Christ gave dignity to monest toil, for He Himfelf wielded a carpenter's tools, and the honest toiler, whether with hand or with brain, has become the most potent factor in civilization.—Cardinal Gibbons.

A blade of grass, which has spruug up amid the sands, bends towards the brook; and each wave it passes, shakes the blade of grass, which falls, and rises to fall once more. This blade of grass is a man, who is tossed about by billows of life, and who is, in turn, bowed down by trials, and raised again by hope. The blade of grass yields little by little to the wave, falling each time lower, rising each time less high. The wave draws it, tears it up at last, and bears it away. Thus man, that blade of grass, toils wearily until he suc-cumbe. That rapid water which is called time tosses him about, uproots him and hurries him on toward the ocean of dernity.-Albe Roux.

Mrs. Duncan Dying.

LOSTION, June 7.-Mrs. Duncan, who was recently murderously assaulted by her husband at Cettws-y-Coed, in Walcs,

When the Mosque of St. Sophia in Conand the building has been infected with the odor ever since.

Dyspepsia

Intence Suffering for 8 years - Resoved to Perfect Health.

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. Hessys: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weigh ing over 200 nounds. In that year an allment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 nounds, suffering burning

sensations in the stomach, ITENSE palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that

SarsapaIt had Suffering rilla, as the dyspensia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausen disappeared, and my entire system began to

tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Barsaparilla,"

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsa-parilla do not be induced to buy any other.

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Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell. Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



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pimples, blackheads, and not complemental defigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best
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Remington



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 228 St James street.

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Telophones, Bell 4188. Pederal 1200. Mention this Journal.

Quarantine.

QUEBEC, June 5 .- L'Evenement calls attention this evening to a very impor-tant matter, saying:—"The number of steamships and sailing vessels, detained it quarantine for cause, is far greater than is generally imagined, and yet the telegraphic reports posted up here, and there or printed in the newspapers regarding navigation, mention none of them. An exception to the rule, bowever, occurred the other day, and the name of the SS. "Brazilian" was reported as having been required to go into quarantine on account of smallpox on board. But, for one known, how many remain unknown? This is far from being satisfactory to the public, and it seems to us that the names of vessels having contagious diseases on board should be disclosed as soon as possible. The Ministers of Marine and Fisheries stantinoble was built, more than 1000 should and once give orders to this effect." The same paper is also very anxion mortar, mixed with a solution of musk, ous to know whether a record is anyand of Agriculture and Immigration where kept of the steamships and sailing vessels which touch bottom in the passage between Quebec and Montreal, and vice-versa, and calls upon the Quebec Port Warden for information on the sub-

Curlous Fanta.

A waterproof paper has lately been invented that will even stand boiling.

Metals are found to corrode much faster when galvanic connection than other-

A lady in Edinburgh experienced a

lurch in her carriage, and drove the hat-pin into her head with fatal consequ-A grain of fine sand will cover one of the minute scales of the human skin, yet each one of these scales covers from 800'

to 500 pores. Out of 600,000 applications for patents made during the past centuary, 385,000, or a little over 50 per cent., have been stred.

The roots of timothy grass have been traced to adopth of 2 1 3 feet, and slover 3 1 6 feet, in a hard clay soil suilable for makeing bricks.

The delicacy of the organs of smell peculair to the turkey, velture and carrion crow is something quite remarkable, they being able to scent their food for a distance of forty miles.

The agreeable odor of the soil, the "carthy smell," has been traced by M. Berthelot, the distinguished French chemest, is a minute trace of camphorate. ed body. He also concludes that the occasional presence of alcohol is due to exceptional cases of spontaneous fermentation of vegtebale matter.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

To the Education of the True witness.

The Reverend M. B. Pujos, a former and worthy citizen of Montreal, who devotes his priestly life in the Western Missions of Kansas, has been entrusted once more with the administration of his former Parish of Chetops, (State of Kansas,) which he had left in a so flour thing condition some two years are ishing condition some two years ago. I am happy to say that his return among his former friends and devoted flock was greeted with great enthusiasm and proofs of sincere affection for him who had so successfully raised their once almost in prevents urbs the there is his first amental is to be to be to be and full illustrated particulars.

I of the ervor of the content of the con HYMN TO THE TRUE SHEPHERD.

"I have gone astray like a sheep that is lost; Lord, seek thy creature,"—Ps. exiii, 176.

Wilt thou not, my shepherd true, Spire 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 off 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;
Lo! 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 l from wolves thy sheep deliver; Help, as Shepherds wont to do; From their jars preserve me ever: Bid thy trembling wanderer come To his everlasting home.

-Translated from the German of Angelus Scheffer).

The Mystery of Killard.

PART AL-THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER XVI. Continued.

The pain in his knee had increased greatly, and he slept no more that night. Next day the Fool came, and found David Lane much worse. His hand was hot and dry, his eyes fiery and reckless, his breathing quick and distressing. The deaf mute had smiled when he

saw Ton, beekoned him to him, stroked and patted and kissed his hand. Then Lane made signs that he wished to communicate something of the highest importance, which Tem was to reveal to no one but as Lane directed.

Might death seize Tom if he broke his

Tom nodded, in token he wished it

might.
Very good. If he, Lane, should die of this hurt, the Fool was to communicate the following to John Lane, and to no other living being, when John Lane returned.

He (Tom) was never himself to do any of the things prescribed for the son. Never. Might he die in the attempt, it he tried.

Well. He was to show that hearthstone there to the son, bid him lift it and take out a certain thing, or paper, at present concealed under it. The son was to look at that paper, and while he was so looking, Tom was to make the son stand exactly with his right toe on the edge of that hearthstone, just where the chip was that hearthstone, just where the chip was of the she-wolf. There was no one else cut. Then Tom was to fetch a mackerel. in Killard dumb like Laue, no one else and place it in the same had been supported by the control of the she-wolf. and place it in the son's hand with the persecuted like himself. Out of this tail towards the door and the head to feeling and close association had sprung

Might Tom be hanged by the neck and his body burned it he departed in the least trifle from his instructions, or the least trifle from his instructions, or betrayed a particle to any one, a particle terent. He, a bold daring man, the centre of a secret which all were curious

been loyal and true to him-the only had necessity for some one person whom man on whom he could implicitly rely. The could rely upon exercising no aggres-Further, the title deed of the Island was sive engiosity, and who should at the in that box there, and Tom was to keep same time be useful to him. He had it until the boy's return, and then give wanted the fool for vulgar material pur-

his friend.] Good. Now Tom-should be, Lane.

return, and then go. He would do so.

might bring trouble; but silver, in a bag, all for Tom himself.

should do messages to Cloumore, unless to stand on the edge of the precipice and he had money. This money and the speak. But for all practical purposes he hand lines would support him until the Bon's return.

Anyway Tom didn't want the money now, and Lane was not going to die, but t get well and hearty. Leave the money under the bed for the present.

Very well. But Tom must practise tooking the bridge, and followed him until he showed how he regained the Islan! when obliged to go ashore.

The next day Lane was still worse.

The ut had not healed. It looked fierce and angry. the limb much swollen, and he could not leave his bed.

keewing be could well afford it, Tom

og ested a doctor should be brought form Commore. But Lane got into a rig at the idea, and the rage made him worse; so Tom did not renew the sub-

The day following there was feeling of no kind in the whole limb, and in another day, David Lane, the deaf mute of t hop's Island, died.

T m went into the village wailing menting, and havins sent a man to more to get such things as were req ' of or the funeral of his dead friend, rned to the Island and watched by the corpse.

In due time the body was placed in a coffin and then the coffin, having been | Edward Martin was the last man in all pushed by faithful Tom into the network | Killard to allow anything like interfer-of Lane's bridge, was drawn ashore by ence with John's sweeneart, while John

si enation for the adopted father of Lane's joint wills.

son, and partly out of consideration for the son himself, and partly because death softens all hearts-no voice was raised against allowing the remains of this poor outcast of nature and alien in faithagainst letting the man who could not hear the Word in life, lie with those who had been formed with a hand of higher favor by the Almighty Maker of all.

CHAPTER XVII.

A DRIVE TO CLONMORE.

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

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 be-lieved that the spirit of his dead grandmother took a deliberate and an inexhaustible delight in directing the ele-ments to afflict him. On all other matter his reason, though feeble, was not positively diseas**ed.**

He was not as sharp as the other pecple 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 a friendly hearth, without caring to travel beyond the numediate limits of his own sensations. If 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 Tom promised by shaking both Lane's certain places, and some treated him hands and his own hand. more kindly and gave him more food than others; beyond this he felt little concerned in them.

If commissions were entrusted to him be 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 Lanes 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 been boys together, and they had both been afflicted: David Lane by the want of hearing and speech, he by the malignity wards the wall in front of him.

That was all. Tom would promise in Lane he recognized a twin-brother in this to his old friend, who was very ill, affliction. Neither was like other men, likely to die.

Good. The mute embraced his faith- to learn and which he was resolved to ful triend, the only man who had always retain, living in such severe isolation.

it to the boy.

Yes. [Tom had taken the deed out of the box, and restored it by direction of wards Tom a sentiment as closely allied the box and restored it by direction of wards Tom a sentiment as closely allied the box.] to triendship as could exist in his stunted soul. All the love of his nature had die—was to come and live on the Island. heen centred and lost in the boy. And and continue to live there until the son's once remotes for the boy's expulsion once remorse for the boy's expulsion came upon him, the love came back, but not the object of it; and this love had And here was money: not gold, which bitten into his nature, devouring, not nourishing him.

Some time after Tom had taken up his abode on the Island, Christopher Cahill Yes; he could not live on the Island came early one morning, and as soon as and do messages to Clonmore, and he Tom was stirring, called to him, got him

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 re garding his trust Tom was exceedingly acute, and he answered that whenever he went to cither 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 bull-dogs always there when he was away, and that they were very fond of the calves and throats o

stray callers. As a matter of precaution Tom had idded two ferocious bull-dogs to his stablishment almost immediately after

Lane's death.
Cabill retired, discomfited and dispirit-

Ever since the evening when Edward Martin had visited the island and he sat in the chimney corner pleading to Mary, we 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 no no of the vilage, and buried in a re-himself was away. The girl had given no ecorner of the churchyard where no her word, the fisherman and his wife other people of Killard lay.

Father Murtagh had said, when spoken no man of Martin's straightforward to, that they might do so if the village character would allow anything now to did not object; and—partly out of con- intervene between the two except their

But he had often come to the village and hing about, and now and then ex-changed a few words with Mary in the same strange pleading tone employed in the chimney-place; but the works them-selves 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? It she was civil and tarried 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 commonplace. 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 it he were hoping for anything, or what it was he hoped for. He had only the one sovereign thought that he'd give lite and soul for the smiles of this fisherman's daughter, and that he

could not banish her from his mind. One bright, breezy, sunshiny 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 inhospitable 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 sent 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 Cloumore 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 Commore to

give an agreeable surprise.

Her face showed how pleasant her misdon 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 sunlit air blowing inland over the downs, now with motionless features sat placifly contemplating some creation of the im-

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 swittly through the veins. Somehow, aithough there were versions, and that is, that those who, led many clouds to the sky, they kept away by conviction, bravely avow their faith from the sun, and the radiance never left (in the unpopular creed of the Catholic the land all the way.

Mary Martin's face; for just as she reached the fifth mile-stone a man sitting le the side of the road beckened the car man to draw up, and Christopher Cahill came to her and shook her hand and spoke to her. He told her he had wandered out for a walk. had seen her coming along the road and thought he'd just stop the horse to bid her good-morning, their labors for good that the choice has He thought in his heart he had never been well made. Cardina's Manning, seen Mary Mortir looking so loyely.

Newman. Rounechose: Archbishops She was glad to see him and hoped he

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 dency of a college, or confided to anywould, she knew, be only too ready to accept. So she said:

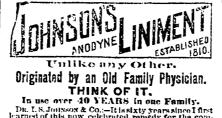
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Key Stone.

Regular action of the bowels in the keystone of health. The B.B.B. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc.
Miss F. Williams, 445 Bloor Street. Toronto, writes: "Have used your Bur-dock Blood Bitters for constipation and pain in the head with great success. I reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted improved from the second dose."

An elevator is a sort of hand-me-down

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



Uriginaled by an Uld Family Physician.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

Dr. I.S. Johnson's Co.:—Lissixty years since I first learned of this now celebrated remedy for the common life of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; for more than forty years I have used it in my family. I say tunasked by you'l regard it one of the best and safest remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases it is claimed to relieve or cure. O. H. INGALIS, Dea. 21 Baptist Ch., Bangor, Malno.

Every Mother Anodyne Liniment in the Sore Throat, Tonsillita, Coile, Cuis, Bruises, Oramps and Pains, Delays may cost a life. Relieves Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 booties, 42. Expresspaid, I.B. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.



RHEUMATISM, Meuralgia, 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 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Battimore, 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 eini-tree is pointed out

in Phonix Park, Dublic, 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 i 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, Dobeny, and Dillon. After the retirement of Duffy, the Nation might be said to have also retired. For many years past it continued todrag also rather lazily until now it seems to have taken on a new lease of me, and bids fair to outrival many of its contem-

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-so thing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for so e throat croup, colds, ricumatism, 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 Englishspeaking 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 con-Church, are, as a rule, men and women But before half the distance between 1 of blameless lives, of untarnished reputa-Killard and Cloumore had been master (tion, of great learning and sturdy; those ed the radiance suddenly departed from | who leave the Catholic Church for one in better estimation with the unthinking masses are too often persons of question able 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 Newman, Bounechose: Archbishops Bayley, Wood; Bishops Wadhams, Rose-crans, Young; priests like Hecker, Ga-litzin, 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 uses them, it is only to do the vitest work, that of reviling and misrepresenting the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. But their atter worthlessness in seen in the fact that no Protestant denomination has ever raised one of them to the espiscopate or to the presione 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.

> Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has merit.

> > 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 ow ers will neither sell their property nor work ii.

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

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

\$52,740.00. WORTH CAPITAL PRIZE

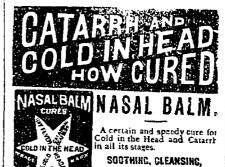
WORTH

Ticket, 11 Tickets for 810.00

\$15,000.00.

Ask for Circulars.

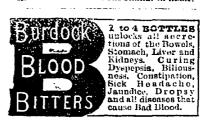
BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE stitche. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations.



start Rollef, Permanent Cure, Fallure Impossible. CATARRH Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarris, such as neadache, partial deafness, lessing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose not time in procuring a bottle of Nasat Ballm. Be tearned in time, neelected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consulaption and Cath. Nasat Ballm is at 1d by call druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of vice (to cents and 81 col by addressing

HEALING.

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, OFT. Beware of imitations similar in na



CARROLL BROS.,

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS.

Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Heating by Hot Water a Specialty.

795 CRAIG STREET Reli Telephone 1536.

Orders given prompt attention



FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS Are floriant to take. Contain their ore Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual listroyer of worms in Children or Adults

1 Prize worth \$15,000 \$15,000,00 \$15,0 Approximation Prizes. 100 100 100 999 999 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,000.00 5— 4,995.00 5— 4,995.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

LIST OF PRIZES:

Best Body Brussels Carpets.

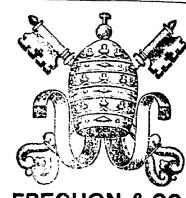
Since my anouncement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutten and fitters overrum with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

HARDWARE

HOUSE FURNISHING and BUILDING Hardway, lated-Ware, Cutlery, &c. Prices very low at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S, 6 St. Lawrence &



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

THES OF ALL KINDS

For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY, ALTARS

EDWARD EARL & CO., war on Bieury Street, - Montreal

Canada Glass Silvering and Bevelling Company, Importers of British and Foreign Prato Glass. Mant-

facturers of Mirrors and Bovelled Class of

rated or pollehed. Old mirrors resilvered. Dismond out Prate Glass for Vestibule Doors a specialty. 623 LAGAUCHETIERE STRIEF. Montreal, Bell Telephone 1390.

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 4() 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

GRATEFUI-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

EREAKFAST.

"By athorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digastion and natrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the Judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles 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 nitlk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London England



J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurant Ruilding.)

Engraving for al Himstrative and Adver-tising Purposes, sup-erior to any other Proceae, and as low me price. Orders respectively solicited.

Federal Telephone 587

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON

Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialities and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Corner of ST. GARRIEL.)

Registry Office for Servants MRS. DALTON'S, 18 Labour street. Employ MRS. DALTON'S, 18 Labour street.

ment furnished for first-class help. ROOMS to

PERSONAL.—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE
WORK in connection with burglaries, for geries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in oriminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building. Montreal. Office Telephone: 181. Building. Montreal Office Telephone: 181. GROSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS SECARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HAMMOCK AND PILLOW.

A hammock that will outwear any of the cheaper ones sold in the stores and the cheaper much more roomy and comthat is also indeed more roomy and co fortable, can easily be made at home. Such a hammock is made of stout linen canvas. It is 6 feet long and 21 wide. The sides are hemmed, and the ends are securely bound with fine, strong ends are secured, south the strong canyas. It is trimmed along each side with a strip of canvas, cut into squares, with a strip of carrier one being cut out, and bound every other one being cut out, and bound with blue worsted braid. A few long with old stitches are worked in each square with Germantown yarn. Three square riches 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 searely 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 chintz, which will admit of frequent

laundering. It is made in a straight piece the width of the goods. The ends

are lined for a depth of six luches with

are fined for a depth of six meties with some plain color. They are gathered and field 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 paper torn into small bits,

which is one of the coolest materials to

stuff a pillow with. Paper that has been printed on should not be used, but old

etters, envelopes, margins of newspapers

all answer nicely. The smaller of the bits of paper the softer and pleasanter the pillow .- MARGARET RYDER, in Country Gentleman. A CAUTION.

Relative to poisonous baking powders again, observe that the Scientific Ameriean recently published a list of ninetyfive 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 Minneseta State Legislature has recently passed a law requiring that all baking owders containing alum shall be label ed. "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 con-tain 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 car-bonate of ammonium. If alum be present the mixture will be changed from pink to a lavender-blue. This test will dis-cover a grain of alum in a pound of

A SUGGESTED CURE.

Camphor 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 with the inhalation, in spite of its un-pleasantness, 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 boilof 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 ay it on a platter. Prepare a dressing a 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 poor over with two or three larger pieces placed around the salmon

SALAD DRESSING.

The yolks of two eggs beaten thoroughly, one level tea-spoon salt, one of pepper, two of white sugar, two tea-spoons prepared mustard, one table-spoon butter; stir in the mixture four table-spoons best vinegar, put dressing into a bowl, set in a kettle of hot water and stir constantly till it thickens; set away, and when cool it is ready for use. This is sufficient for one quart tinely chopped cabbage and should be poured over white hot, and thoroughly mixed with the cabbage, which may then be placed upon a platter, formed into an oval mound and served cold.

PEA FRITTERS.

Cook a pint or three cups more peas than you need for dinner; mash white hot, sensoning with pepper, salt and butter; until morning; make a batter of two beaten eggs, a cup of milk, quarter of a teaspoon soda, half a teaspoon of cream tartar, and half a cup of flour Stir the peas into this, beating very hard, and cook as you would griddle cakes. Brain—Half pint of milk, quarter of a pound of flour, two eggs, half light tea-spoonful of sult, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and a teaspoonful of chopped barsley. Stir the milk gradually into the them in the batter, beating them well kills the pain.



A Call for Pearline 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.

Fry them by the tablespponful in

Reware of Imitations. 184 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

boiling drippings or a mixture of lard and butter. With an expenditure of sixty-live cents, or with wine seventylive cents, if you use wine for the stew, you have three dishes, sufficient for quite two days' dinner for six peole.

Everybody Knows That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close continement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrufula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is

Appeal.

On behalf of the Home for the aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 109 Forfar Street, Montreal, the following appeal is

This work of charity has been established in this city for the benefit of destitute and respectable persons of both sexes, if poor or infirm, of good moral character and over sixty year old; no distinction is made on account of creed or nationality. The Sisters have to provide for their inmates, a home for the rest of their lives, to feed and clothe them, to nurse them when in sickness. For this object they have no revenue; they receive no pension but depend entirely on the generosity of the benevolent, hence they go around themselves collecting, calling at simplification. A jug is half filled with houses, hotels, markets, etc. To them boiling water, into which a teaspoonful any kind of donation, money, old clothof well powdered campnor is thrown. A ling, remains of the tables, vegetables, funnel-shaped-paper cap is then placed etc., is welcome and called for when reon top of the jug and a hole torn in it quested. Over eighty old inmates are just fitting the nose. The camphorated now sheltered in a rented house 109 Forsteam if inhaled through the nose for 10 far Street; but many respectable and or 12 minutes, the inhalation being re- deserving applicants have to be refused peated, if required, every hour or five for want of room. The Little Sisters in unit hours. If the patient resolutely persists tend to build on the ground which they eaten your rice? have bought on Seigneur Street, near Dorchester, the first part of a Home, which, when, completed, will accomodate about 250 inmates. They make an urgent appeal to the well-known generosity of the good people of Montreal and Set a can of salmon in a kettle of boiling water, let boil twenty minutes, take
was of the can and put in a deep dish, pour
off the juice or oil, put a few cloves in
and around it, stripikle self and propose. behalf of their benefactors.

Hag. Yel. Oll.

This stands for Hagyard'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 nerves system gives way, sick headache is frequent the appetite is lost, and other ailment 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 whose very existence before taking it was only mis-ery. 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

Charms strike the sight but merit wins

DeCobain's Hypocritical Excuse.

LONDON, June 3.—Edward deCobain, 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 DeCobain 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."

flour and salt and the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, parsley and pepper, then the whites of the eggs. Drain all the salt and water from the brains, break them up thoroughly with a fork, and then put them in the batter, beating them well kills the pain.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

NAPOLEON'S LAST CHARGE.

Sending a force to beat back Bulow, Napoleon prepared for one of those thun-derbolts 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 for-ward, for the last time, with cries of "Vive PEmpereur!" 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 saide, 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, Buona-parte exclaimed, "They are mingled to-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 peut!" 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 Span-

" How do you live on? " That's Russian.

"How do you perspire?" That's 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 That's Chinese " How is your grandmother's daugh-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 ter minates 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 membrances. 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 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 degrees. with danger. Animal spirits and the love of running and leaping were given

Perry Davis?
PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally It acts quickly, affording almost instan

relief from the severest pain.

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 motione.

A FROZEN SHIP.

One evening in the middle of August, 1775, Capt. Warren, the master of a Greenland whale ship, found himself becamed armed and the same armed ar 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 serieus injury, and that the accumulated icebergs had become disarranged and separated, and that a kind of canal had been formed, through which his ship could pass. After he had proceeding 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 put 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 indestinct.

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 tremor 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 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

"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 attidude 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 e, and the captain was prevent ed by the superstitious prejudices of his seamen from examining the vessel as minutely as he could wish. He, there-tore, 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 workshops of the manufacturing districts, whose digestions become impaired and nervous system debiliated by the protracted confine-ment 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

Should a mustard plaster be classed among drawing materials?

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

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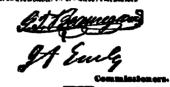
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Its CRAND EXTRAOSPENARY BEAVINGS also pines Semi-Annually (June and Semi-Annually (June and Semi-Annually (June and Semi-Annually this pines in each of the other on weaths of the very, and are att drawly public, at the Academy of Busic, New Streams, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY THART FOR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWINGS IND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES

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Japital Prize, \$600,000

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Spring Stock Now Complete,

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ing at 6.50 p.m.
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TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARRENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE LIBLE—Daily Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at

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To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesda, s. Teurathys and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30,8 a.m., 130 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 130 and 5.70 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5, 8, 12 noon, 4 and 5.15 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 915 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

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Hot Water Radiators. Penberthy Injectors. Hydrants of all Kinds,

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Househole Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life

These famous Pills purify the BLCOD and set mee wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMAUF, LIYER, KIONEY and HOWEL, giving one, energy and vigor to these great WAIN SPRING OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakmed. They are wonderfully fificacious as to all alimn uts incitamble to females of all ages and as a GENEFAL FAMILY MEDIO, SE, are observed.

Holloway's Gintment Its Scarching and Healing proporties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounder, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rabbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it came a burn reflect. Dipatheria, Broughtis, Coughe, Colde, and even A THMA. For Glandmar Swellings, Absenses:

Gout, Rhenmatism,
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never being
thown to feel.
The Pills and Gintment are manufactured only at

583 QXF-ED STREET. LOTHOR. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every

orvillated world, with directions for use in almost every innguage.

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TEO XIII

A SKETCH OF THE HOLY FATHER

In One of the Leading London Magazinos-ilis Overpowering influence and Presence.

The Review of Reviews for June containg a very interesting account of our Hoy Father Pepe Leo XIII., written for that paper by a journalist of Rome who is privileged to be a privileged to be a privileged to be a period of the privileged to be a period of the p 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 disphanons 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. His voice, especi-ally when he speaks in public, has retained its ring, alightly masal, by the way, and his eyes have lost none of their fire. Oh, the eyes of Leo XIII.! When once one has seen them they can

NEVER BE PORGOTTEN.

One would think they were two carbuncles or two black diamonds, so brilhant are they. They give an extraordinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing in their regard. One of the most striking things, when one meets the Holy Father for the first time, is the almost convulsive trembling of his hands. This is not a result of age, as is pretty gene-rally supposed, but the consequence of typhoid fever, from which he suffered at Perugia some twenty-five years ago. So great is this trembling that Lee XIII. can no longer write. When he is obliged to sign a document he holds the wrist of al: a leanness nourished by twenty years For thirteen years now he has been imprisoned in the narrow limits of the Vatican, with no other exercise than walking in a garden and a narrow park a few hundred yards square, and this ways been noted

FOR ITS INSALUBRITY.

daily, and of which he supports the principal weight. Is not a prodigious elasticity of temperament requisite in order to support without breaking down such a life at such an advanced age? Others have already perished under it. The Holy Father has seen four secretaries of state die at his side. One day most of the ecclesiastical dignitaries around him were ill. "It is only we young men who are not broken down,' exclaimed the Pope gayly. His career is not like that of most men, the product of hazard and of circumstances; it has young German Emperor knows some-about this. When he visited the Vatican he first dropped the valuable tabatiere that he proposed to present to the Pope, and meditating. At times and then he let fall his helmet that he him and he arouses his held in his left hand. He could scarcely dicates to him. His chief stammer out several incoherent words. An eye-witness assures me that he

TREMBLED LIKE A LEAF

ing who cannot even now conceal their antiquity has no greater connoisseur, emotion when they step into the private nor a finer or more deheate one, than room of the Pope, so majestically does Leo XIII. He is an artist, and has the he carry the sovereign dignity with culture and manner of one. The elegant which is invested.

The present Pope likes to question his visitors. Whenever he passes before a person in public audience he asks a numher of questions which vary seldom.

"Who are you? Are you married?

Have you any children? What is your profession?" etc. I was present at one of these interviews the other day. A young couple on their honeymoonthousands of them pass through Rome every year—knelt before his Holiness. To the inquiry, "What is your profession?" the young man replyed, "I am a doctor, Holy Father." In a few wellselected words the Pope proceeded to the Pontiff now reigning is the most outline the duties of his protession, reliterate and the most learned who has minding him that when he is called to ever been scated on the throne of St. the sick-bed he should think of the souls Peter. Leo XIII, is not only an a Iroit of those he cared for as well as their politician and a sagacious diplomat; he bodily westare—a little code of medicine is also on excellent administrator, a and morals, in fact abridged in several severe and sharp economist. He adphrases full of tact, good sense, and mod-ministers with scrupulous care the Poneration. The Holy Father has

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

After many years he can recall appearence to himself the name and of a person that he has seen but once in men have retained in the same degree ties. In spite of his eighty-one years no all the requirements of the ecclesiastical orous as twenty years ago.

Leo XIII, is undoubtedly the most oc-There is not a minute of the day weach of coffee and milk and a few biscotti, of work—and which greatly honors him—which his Holiness is particularly fond.

He then sets to work to examine does—ments, to study questions of policy, to draw up letters or encyclicques, etc., and lao XIII. administers finance inspires

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 ambassa-Congregations, who, like the ambassadors attached to the Holy See, have each their special day reception. Leo XIII. able sums in cash which he received on to him of all matters that

NEED HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION. No detail is too small for him to go into; he endeavors to go to the bottom of everything. Twice a week during the winter months, between twelve and one Clock, the public audiences take place. sight. Leo XIII. will certainly figure Fifty or sixty persons are grouped in a sight. Leo XIII. win certainly again amongst the great popes of history. As room, and kneel when the Holy Father he enjoys the admiration and the respect enters. He then passes before each of them, questions them separately, and gives his blessing. English and Ameri- him in the can Protestants are often in great number at these collective audiences. Leo XIII. makes no distinction between Christians of different confessions. With an exquisite tact he welcomes the Protestants with the same fatherly and affecthonate kindness as if they recognized Benoit XIV., the enlightened pope who his authority in religion. I have seen them moved to tears by the kindness shown by the Holy Father. A few days ago Col. Grant, United States Minister at Vienna, was received in private audience by Leo XIII. As he spoke neither degree. Nothing in this century is French nor Italian, he took an inter-preter with him. The Pope welcomed him in a latherly way, told him he had known personally his illustrious father, and spoke lengthily of the high qualities of the late American statesman. It was with a pleasant word for the United States that the Pope took leave of Mr. Gsant, who was

PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED

by his interview. At eleven o'clock the Pope takes a light broth, which keeps him going to dinner time. This, according to the old Roman custom, is at two o'clock in the afternoon. This repast is very simple; it consists invariably or boiled boiled meat, a reast dish, seasonable vegetables, and fruit for dessert. Every-thing like luxory is banished from his table, which cannot cost more than five francs a day. The doctors have ordered him to take Bordeaux wine, and the archhis right hand with his left had in order bishop of that city never fails to address to be able to trace letters that would other him barrels of the choicest brand. wise be unreadable, and even then each Traditional etiquette requires that at stroke is an infinity of tiny light zigzags. Rome the Pope shall eat alone, and it is The leanness of Leo XIII. is phenomenously when he is outside the Eternal City that he can have guests around his table of fasting and privation, and which gives If the weather is favorable, Leo XIII. him an almost incorporeal aspect. One takes a walk in the Vatican gardens and would say it was a shadow that passed. In spite of the apparent delicacy and in the little wooder, summer-house that in the little wooder, summer-house, that fragility of Leo XIII., he is gifted with has been built at the bottom of the garan extraordinary resisting force, which den. He likes to task to the gardeners, the most robust of men do not possess, and follows their work with the closest and follows their work with the closest attention. He interests himself also in the number of oranges that the garden produces, and the disposal that is made of them. At the moment of the jubilee, a few hundred yards square, and this Cardinal Lavigerie presented an African situated in a part of Rome that has algazelle to his Holiness, who had a place reserved for it

IN THE GARDEN

Add to that the enormous work which and often amuses himself in letting it the government of the Church gives him feed from his hand. One of his favorite pasitimes is the roccolo, a sort of a net trap for eatching small birds. This sport is common in Italy, and Leo XIII, is very fond of it, and when he has been very successful he sends to his cardinals or ecclesiastics of his household a dozen birds captured by him. This favor is greatly appreciated by those who receive it. After his walk his Holiness recuters his apartments at about six o'clock, and at once gives his private audiences in his

study or in his library.

Every day at about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, according to the unfolled itself with the slow gradation season, the Pope recites the Rosary with and the successive and harmonicus Mgr. Angeli, his private secretary, and developments of a work of art or nature. He has seldom been seen to laugh. This After the Rosary, Leo XIII. partakes of reserve, which is so natural in him, in | a light supper, composed of eggs. Vegeta creases the dignity of the tima. The bles, and fruit, and then enters his pri vate apartments. It is seldom until eleven oclock that he retires. His exin October, 1888, he was so disconcerted cossive necessive nervousies occasions on entering the Pope's apartment that him frequent sleeplessness; he then rises and walks about his room reading and meditating. At times an idea strikes him and he arouses his secretary and

INTELLECTUAL DISTRACTION is in the morning, when he turns to Latin verse, in which he excels and and I know ambassadors of long stand- which he lovingly tuens off. Classical Latinity, sometimes laborious and stormy, of his Encyclical letters and his speeches, show his attention and respect for style. Leo XIII, is a purist; he is rarely satisfied with what he writes. He crases, adds, and continually crases, until he has found the decisive expression. the word which remains. The Pope is an assiduous reader of Dante. He knows whole cantos by heart. A prelate assures me that he by chance recited some verses. The Pope took up the thread thereof, and unrolled it without interruption. Since Benoît XIV. -to whom Voltaire dedicated his "Mahomet"-the Pontiff now reigning is the most tifical fortune. The pence of St. Peter bring in about six or seven millions a

year. This is little to meet the INNUMERABLE SEEDS and ever-increasing requirements of the his life, perhaps in passing. Few old administration of the Church, but, thanks to the judicious employment of these the possession of their intellectual facui- revenues, the Pope succeeds in meeting symptoms of decrepitude are noticeable. ser ices. No one is more open-handed His intelligence is as prompt and vig- and generous than the Pope when it is a question of systaming some useful work or of succoring some great misfortune. cupied and the most active of a wereigns. Periodically he aids the propaganda with royal munificence; he has given half a has its purpose and its employment midion to the anti-slavery movement, ridigly fixed. As a rule, Leo XIII, gets and only lately be decided that the sums up at six o'clock and often at a stilearing offered to him on the occasion of his hour. At seven o'clock he celebrates Mass | jubilee should be dedicated to African in his private chapel, and listens to second missions for the abolition of slavery. His one—daction degrace. At eight o'clock entry into the Pontificate was marked he partikes of a light repast consisting by the execution of a grand artistic

the most praiseworthy respect. Leo XIII, has the generous ambition of providing a Postifical treasure by slowly accumulating capital which it will be insists on having a clear statement made | the occasion of his jubilee have permitted the formation of a first reserve fund; but Leo XIII, is bent on further increasing this, and it is principally to this end that all the economy and reforms accomplished of late years point. Some day the illustrious Pontiff will be blessed for his disinterestedness and foreof his century, posterity will not refuse to accord him its esteem, and will place

POSITION HE MERITS,

by the side of Innocent III., the pope of great and fertile initiative; of Nicholas V., the pope of the Renaissance, the founder of the Vatican library; and of ranks side by side with the greatest geniuses of his time.

Leo XIII, loves and understands his century. It is for this reason that he has been able to act upon it to a high strange to him. It in his Encyclical letters, he has sounded all its weaknesses, he has also understood all its needs and all its healtny aspirations.

He has seized and discerned in all its onsequences and ramifications the capital fact of the ninetcenth century-the rising of the democracy. He may fear the excesses or reprove the mistakes of the new power; he does not condemn them in any of their legitimate manifes-

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, has always had a weakness for jeurnalism, and has particular organs which he subsidizes. At the commencement of his Portificate it was the Ancora, now it is

mirer than Leo XIII.

Peter's Pence.

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. The Vatican commission which has been inquiring into the financial condition of the Papal house has found that the Peter's Pence is 10,000,000 francs short of the estimated amount. A committee of Cardinals is said to have discovered a deficit of 10,000,000 frames in the Peter's Pence aerount.

A Murderer Executed.

L'Outexat. June 15-Narcisse Larocque was hanged here this morning for the murder in October last of the two little McGonigle girl's on a lonely road in Rusself county. Death resulted from stran-gulation. The father of the murdered girls, James McGonigle, who was present at the execution, became so excited when the trap was spring that he could not control himself, but, jumping forward, seized one of the hand's of the swinging body and exclaimed "Satisfaction, satisfaction



CURE

SICK

Headacho, yet CARTERS LATTER LAVERS THE ARCHIVER THE ARCH

Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be sufficient to the contract of the contract

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

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

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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price,

"How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You," Thank Who?" Why the inventor of

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION." Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you

Gire thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned

cod liver oil. thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

thanks. That it is the best remedy 1. Consumption, Scrofulu, Bronchitis, Wasting Disreces, Coughs and Colds.

coor a support; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00, SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



The Rev. A. Antoine of Refusio, Tex., writes: As far as I am able to judge, I think Pastor Koenigs Nerre Tonic is a perfect success, for any one who suffered from a most painful nervousness at I did. I feel now like myseif again after taking the Tonic.

Cured Entirely. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1536.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1836.

i) the understaned, hereby state that my son bad spileptic fits over two years but was cared by Pastor Koenig's remedy—entirely. I make this statement out of gratitude.

522 Race Street. JOHN NUENLIZT.

The undersigned knowing the above named J. Nuenlizt's family, is fully convinced of the truth of above statement.

P. M. SCHAEFER.

Pastor of St. Franciscus Charch.

Our Paraphtet for subserts of horvons disseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kenig of Fort Wayne, Ind. for the past ten years, and is now propared under his direction by the

KOENIO MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price 81 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for #5.
In Montreal, by E. Leonard, Chemist

113 St. Lawrence street.

THE FARM.

SOME CHEESMAKING NOTES.

One of Canada's most Important Industries dealt with—An Official Note.

A cheese factory's reputation is largely determined by the quality of its August, September and October output. The beginning of August is a fit time for very cheese-maker who has had only partial success during the hot weather to redeem his reputation and that of his factory. A comparison of the prices realised for the summer cheese of Ontario with the figures reported from the United above 94 degrees. Frequent furnistates markets shows that Canadian ing and acration will facilitate the (so it is said) the Moniteur de Rome.

As regards the United States, it has no cheese are in demand at higher rates sincerer friend or more profound additional American cheese will sell for. That we have gained in reputation and in market favor with British importers and consumers is evident. That this advance and advantage are the results of the applied skill of less than half of our cheese mkers is well known to those who visit the factories and bandle their products. To reach and to speedily help those who work in cheese factories without any ambition or aspiration for improvement well-nigh impracticable. However, we desire to make helpful information not only attainable, but unavoidable to such.

In a short time there will be numerous cable orders from England, calling for "cool August choose." That brief des-cription implies a mild rich davor that may be preserved for the winter trade, a firm solid body "full of meatinees," fine outside finish with clean bright rinds free from cracks, and bandages fresh-looking ane not likely to appear mouldy. To help the cheese makers in manufact- end, then talk your factory up always uring a class of goods that may be and wherever you go, and get your satisfactorily shipped on such orders. I patrons to do likewise. In short, think call attention to some things, both outside and inside of the factories, which need their immediate and special per-

AROUND THE PREMISES. Insufficient or inefficient drainage acilities, unless enlarged or remedied. will show their worst effects, during this month. At the cost of only a few hours of labor and a few dollars of expense, the immediate vicinity of every factory can be kept free from noxious odors that arise from stagnant slop pools. The frequency hone. and foulness of these about the factories the permanent prosperity of our cheese manufacturing industry, but a disgrace to the men in charge of the factories. At factories from which whey is drawn back to the patrons' farms in waggons, the leaking and spilling near the whey tank impassible condition. A few loads of gravel will abate the unisance and leave the place fit for approach during the succeeding months when the roads be-

come bad. The shrinkage in the milk supply will eave a shortage in the whey tank. In i order that the whey may have more feed-ing value, the tank should be thoroughly releaned and washed at least once a week

At factories where hogs are fed, provisions should be made for supplying them with one feed a day of some green fodder, such as clover, oats, and retches, oats an t peas, or cornstalks. Salt should be fed liberally during this mouth.

IN THE MAKING-EOOM. This month seems the one when flies become most numerous and troublesome. Some afternoon after the cheese are inthe hoops, it will be a good plan to close up the making-room windows and doors, and to burn a small quantity of sulphur for the purpose of funigating the place. If a table-poonful of alcohol be mixed with the sulphur, it will burn more freely. Care must be taken to prevent the tumes from getting in the curing-room. The tins of the milk vats and the insides of the sinks should also be washed afterwards before they are used. All vats, presses and utensils should get a thorough quarterly-cleaning up early this month. Every cheese-maker should persistently light untidiness and filth in every form, and he ought to have a woman's passion for cleanliness and a similar antagonism

IN THE CURING-ROOM, There will be difficulty in curing the cheese made during July at a sufficiently low temperature. Ventilation of the room during the early mornings as well during the evenings and nights will be of benefit. Floors should be sprinkled with cold water morning, noon and evening. While the cheese are being turned on the shelves, there should be an abundant admission of light. August is the month when the "skippers" are of no damage. A plentiful shaking of fly powder in the

temptation to "even up" by the addition of water, or to "even down" by the re-moval of the cream. You will be doing the community moral service, as well as the cheese some good, by reminding the patrons that the Dominion Act of last Session is in force and will be enforced against all discovered delinquents. Patrons are more likely during this month than at other times to forget to provide salt for cows, and to neglect to supply an abundance of pure cold water. evenings are no excuse for the aeration. All milk should be most thoroughly aired immediately after it is strained The making of cheese for exhibitions is usually undertaken during the first two weeks in this month. Send a circular to every pathon, making mention of those matters that are referred to in this bulletin an inviting their co-operation, in order to aid you in the manufacture of cheese line enough for exhibition and prize taking. It some patrons pay no heed and no improvement results, don't get discouraged Keep right on insisting on a better state of things in their prac-

When the evenings are cool and the FRANCE CONTROL OF SAIL MILE SPUN Home SPU Use enough remnet to coagulate mature milk, to a state fit for cutting, in forty minutes when set at 85 degrees Fahr. Dilute the extract to the extent of one pailful of water for every vatful of milk, and then mix it thoroughly by vigorous rapid stirring. When you are troubled with gasay cursis, allow a development of acid, such as will be indicated by threads from the hot iron test a quarter of an inch long, before the removal of the whey. It is a good plan to run most of the whey off at an earlier stage, and to leave only enough whey on the curd to permit a free stirring of it. After the whey is drawn, air the cond thoroughty and make provision for keeping it warms When a curd sink is used, if it need to be to retain the heat, put the curd back into the vat, but let the temperature be kept development of acid, providing the temperature is maintained. After the should be stirred and aired for tifteen or twenty minutes, before the application of salt. From 2½ to 3† pounds of salt per thousands pounds of milk should be added to curds that are fairly well dried by the previous stirring. They should be put in the hoops within twenty minutes after the salt has been mixed in. Pressure should be applied very gradually. The choese should be bandaged neatly when they are turned in the hoops within two hours after they are put in the presses. The should again be turned in the hoops some time in the following morning. Where practicable, cheese should be pressed for at least twenty hours. Endeavour to get everyone who sends milk to your factory, or who is concerned in its management, to try to and prices will be found the lowest. bring it to the very front in point of reputation for the excellent quality of its product. Work conscirationsly for that and work to make your factory and its product worthy of a higher reputation, especially for August cheese.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but I ses History

The Behring Sen Closure Bill.

Lospos, June 6.--The bill to enable Her Majesty by order-in-conneil to tanke special provisions for prohibiting the catching of seals in Behring sea by Her Majesty's subjects during the period too often leave its vieinity in an almost named in the order passed the House of Lords to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.—The is no essential change to note. We quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat as before: No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat as before: No. 2 Manitoba hard. \$1.14 a\$1.16. No. 3, hard. \$1.04a\$1.06; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05a\$1.08; Corn, 76c, duty paid. Peas, \$10.05a\$1.08; Corn, 76c, duty paid. Peas, \$10.05a\$1.08; Corn, 76c, duty paid. Peas, \$10.05a\$1.08; Sec. 55c; Clare of a.75c. Feeding, 60c. a525c. Barley, malting, 70c. a75c. Feeding, 50c. a525c. Barley, malting, 70c. a75c. Feeding, 60c. a525c. Barley, malting, 70c. a75c. Feeding, 50c. a525c. Barley, malting, 70c. a75c. Feeding, 50c. a525c. gentral, \$1.00c. \$5.10c. a\$5.50c. Patent winter, \$5.50c. \$5.50c. straight roller, \$5.25c. a. \$5.50c. extra, \$1.00c. \$5.25c. a. \$5.50c. superfine, oags, \$2.20c. a. \$2.55c. extra, \$1.00c. superfine, \$1.00c. \$2.00c. \$2.00c. \$1.50c. superfine, 50c. \$2.00c. \$2.00c. \$2.00c. \$1.50c. \$1.00c. \$1.70c. \$1.7

Freed.—Unchanged, We quote to-day; Shorts firm, a) \$21; feed wheat, nominal, 75c; feeding barley, 5sc x 60c r bushel.

FARMERS MARKETS.

Grain.—Oats sell at from \$1.15\(\alpha\)\(\sigma\) 1.30; peas, been's \$1.50\(\alpha\)\(\sigma\) 1.50\(\alpha\)\(\sigma\) 1.50\(\alpha\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\) 1.50\(\alpha\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\) 1.50\(\alpha\)\(\sigma\)\

Live Stock.

A plentiful shaking of fly powder in the room before it is shut up for the day will destroy the cheese flies.

Cheese boxes should not be stored in the curing-room. The odor from the elm wood penetrates the cheese and effects their flavor.

Since the milk is richer and less in quantity, there will be an increased.

Live Stock.

There were large receipts of cattle for the week at these yards with a fair number of shippers and considerable trade in this class. There was no material change in values. For butchers the trade improved as the week advanced with a medium supply and a good demand, closing firm. There were small receipts of sheep and fambs, Hogs strong, each thigher, with lighter receipts. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 5 to 51; Cattle butchers, good, 4; to 5; Cattle butchers, good,

S. Carsley's Column.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT A FEW LINES!! FANCY DIAGONAL DRESS GOODS.

9½c per yaid, FANCY DOTTED DRESS GOODS, 910 per yard. FANCY CHECK DRESS GOODS, 91c.

per yard. Also all New Shades in Plain Dress Goods. S. CARSLEY.

9½c per yard-Only-9½c per yard.

Beautiful Raw Silk Materials. 46 in. wide, 75c per yard.

BEIGES.

40 INCHES WIDE-40 INCHES. FANCY CHECKED BEIGES, 17c yard, m a better state of things.

MAKING THE CRESES.

MAKING THE CRESES.

When the evenings are cool and the FANCY STRIPED SOLEIL, 85c yard.

When the evenings are cool and the FANCY CHECKED SOLEIL, 35c yard. HOME-SPUN Home-spun HOME-SPUN

FANCY STRIPED HOME-SPUN FANCY CHECKED HOME SPUN FANCY SPOTTED HOME SPUN All the latest shades and designe in

Plain and Fancy. 44 inches wide, 35c a yard. S. CARSLEY.

Navy, Cream, White, etc., etc., Seasida erge, extra wide, 34c a yard.

ALL-WOOL COSTUME TWEED ALL-WOOL COSTUME TWEED ALL-WOOL COSTUME TWEED

mudral patterns of all the latest designs. Dress lengths in Fancy Tweed for sumner wear, from \$2.65 to \$18.

In this line alone ladies will find one

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Just opened, a new lot of Black Dress naterials, French fabric, all extraordinary good value

BLACK WOOL GRENADING BLACK SILK and WoolGRENADINES, BLACK ALL-WOOL GRENADINES, BLACK ALL-SILK GRENADINES.

All the newest designs from 101c a yard upward. BLACK STRIPED CASHMERE, BLACK FIGURED CASHMERE

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA. All the above goods mentioned are ast newly received and we invite early

inspection. The assortment of DRESS GOODS now showing is the newest ever offered

> S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street.

TWO WEEKS ONLY!!

Beginning SATURDAY MORNING, June 6th. Closing SATURDAY NIGHT,

GRAND MANTLE SALE!

Having imported an extra large stock of FRENCH DOLMANS. FRENCH BEADED CAPES.

FRENCH PELERINES. FRENCH JACKETS. FRENCH LACE MATLES. For the present season and with & view of not keeping any over we have

decided to sell the balance now on hand at greatly reduced prices.

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. PARTICULARS.

Every DOLMAN in the store will be reduced in price and marked in plain. figures.

S. CARSLEY. Every BEADED and LACE CAPE in the store will be reduced in price and

S. CARSLEY. Every COLORED and black JACKET in the store will be reduced in price and

marked in plain figures.

marked in plain figures. S. CARSLEY.

> COME! COME COME! And come at once, please, to

THE GRAND CHEAP SALE DOLMANS, JACKETS, CAPES, ULSTERS, PELERINES, MANTLES,

At S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779