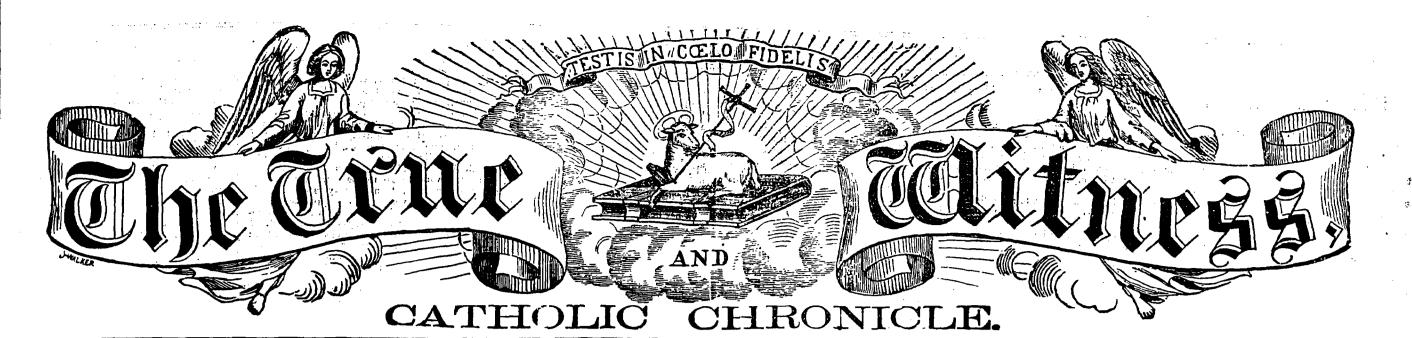
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22. 1887.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 365 Catholic Churches in Rome-

An Italian priest will be provided for Italian immigrants landing at Castle Garden, New York. one for every day in the year.

The new St. Hekwizes Polish church, Mil-waukee, Wis., will be ready for dedication in

August. The Catholic Hollanders of Grand Rapids, Mich. are building themselves a church at a cost of \$5,000.

Father Lambert, the auther of "Notes on Ingerroll." delivered the oration on Decoration Day at Waterloo, N.Y.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Katzer recently laid the carrer st ne of a new church for Polish Catho-lies near Shawano, Wis.

Miss Miriam Armstrong, the daughter of the famous preacher of Atlanta, Ga., was received into the Church last week.

King Humbert has decorated the Archbishop Aing faumeet has accorated the Archoishop of Milan, and his action is regarded as indicating his desire to concluste the Pope.

The whole number of Popes, from St. Peter to Leo XIII., is 255. Of these S2 are venerated saints, 33 having b en martyred.

On Sunday, May 15, in the Cathedral, Phila-delphis, Pa., Archbishop Ryan confirmed 499 persons-most of whom were children.

At St. Ann's Church for colored people, in Cincinnati, the Rev. Father F. X Weninger, S.J., haptized seven persons last week.

In the municipal election which took place at Genoa the Catholics were very successful, nearly all their candidates having been elected.

The rapid growth of the congregation of the Church of S.S. Peter and Paul, Reading, O., necessitates the enlargement of that church.

Archb shop Leroy, of New Orleans, accompanied by Father Alix, O.P., sailed from New York on the 28th uit., for France and Rome. Monsignor J. de Concilio, of St. Michael's. Jersey City, from being Chamberlain to the Pope, has been raised to the rank of Domestic

High Mass, attended by all the local clergy, was offered up in St. Joseph's church, Ottawa, for "the freedom of Ireland from the chains of

The Benedictine Nuns, of St. Joseph. Stearns Co., Minn., are going to build a brick school-house for the use of the 94 Indian girls under their charge.

The national church of St. Patrick in Rome is to be exected on the site of the ancient Orti istianti and where more recently stood the

C sthedral of Chihuahus, Mexico, which resulted in the killing of three children and two women, and the injuring of sixty persons. The panic was caused by some altar drapery catching fire from a candle. The first was so insignificant that hat the inmates not lest their presence of mind they could all have made their escape easily. The fright arose from the smoke and vapor.

• Revs. M. A. Walsh, N Cantwell, P. C. ('Reilly, B. Villager, Joseph Wirth, and John Fitzmaurice, of Philadelphia, were in the city of Scranton, Pa, on Monday, on their return from Carbondale, where they took the testimony of Rev. Father Carew in connection with the of Rev. Father Carew in connection with the proposed canonization of the late Bishop Neu-mann, of Philadelphia. Bishop: Neumann is buried at St. Peter's Church, 5th and Girard aves., Philadelphia. It is said that many people have been cured of bodily ailments by proping at his grave. The matter of his canonization has been under consideration for some time.—Catholic Record.

some time.—Catholic Record. The Kev. Thaddeus J. Butler succee's the late Father Waldron, as rector of St. John's Church, Chicago. Father But er is a native of Limerick, Ireland; an elumnus of the Propa-ganda, and has been, since his ordination, nearly 30 years ago, connected with the Arch-diocese of Ch cago. During the war he served as chaplain to the Irish Regiment, the 23rd Illinois, commanded by Colonel James A. Mulligan, also acting as brigade chaplain. He was captured with the regiment at the battle of Lexington, Mo., being slightly wounded. He has filled important city and country pastorates, is a good preacher, and is noted for his tenor is a good preacher, and is noted for his tenor voice, which was to much admired by Franz Abt that he dedicated three songs to him.

INTERESTING CATHOLIC STATISTICS. (From the Boston Pilot.)

Certain Catholic educational statistics, pub-lished for the first time in a charming bio-graphy just brought out by the Benziger Brothers of New York—the "Life of Mother St. John Fontborne," who revived the Sister hood of St. Joseph, in France, after the Revolution—will surprise and delight Ameri-can Catholics, the best informed of whom can hardly realize the magnitude of the work which is being quietly accomplished here by the various insti-tutes of teaching religi us. The one in ques-tion, the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, was intro-duced into America in 1836, by the Right Rev. Dr. Rosati, first Bishop of St. Louis, Mo. Its singular adaptab lity to the time and need has been proved by the extraordinary rapidity of its growth and extension over the United States and Canada. In number of nuns and pupils it far exceeds any other religious community of Certain Catholic educational statistics, pubfar exceeds any other religious community of

Sallastianti and where more recently stood the Villa Ludovisi. Mine. St. Gabriel (Miss Annie Darragh), Superior of the Academy of Notre Dame, Waterbury, Conn., since 1882, died May 2nd of paralysis of the brain. The Catholics of Pipe Creek, Kansas, number-ing twenty-two familes, having lately erected and fully paid for a neat little church, are now p'anning a school house. A total abstinence Society at South Bend, Ind, 1 set week voted \$200 as a donation to-wards the construction of the proposed new St. Patrick's Church at that place. A church is about to be built in Rome to commemorate the centerary of St. Louis Gonzage, and an sppeal is made to all the youths of the Catholic world in aid of its erection. The Rt. Rey. Bishop Horean has prochesed her great apostolate to the negroes. This noble community is becoming well known in New Eng-land, having been firmly established within the past fifteen years in the archdiocese of Boston and the dioceses of Springfield, Mass, and Burlington, Vt.

and patience, you have not ceased with watchful industry to calm proud and restless spirits, although they have not refrained from slanders and reproaches against you and this Apostolic

It is fitting then that you should be of good heart, and with unwavering firmness apply all It is fitting then that you should be of good heart, and with unwavering firmness apply all your strength to the work of the salvation of houls and in defending the sanctity of faith and be to regulate the system of study, to make discipline. Nevertheless, led by Christian charity, you will leave nothing untried that those who are deceived by this new doctrine, if they return to wiser coun-sels. We, however, will never permit any injury to your good name and dispity, much less to the authority of this Apostolic See, and we will not fail to make how to you through the congregation of the know to you through the congregation of the university is to be erected, We desire that university is to be erected, We desire that university is to be erected, We desire that those who to you through the congregation of the sets. and that the cueston be decided known to you through the congregation of the Propaganda, timely measures for the correction of the rebellion. Meanwhile, we earnestly pray the God of consolation that he will console you, Venerable Brother, tried by so many cares, and as a pledge of His divine favor, and a proof of an appeared of the setor. our special affection for you, we lovingly bestow upon you, the clergy, and the people committed to your care, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 4th day of May, 1887, in the tenth year of our Pontifi-

cate.

LEO, P.P., XIII.

PRAYER TO THE IMMACULATE.

Thrice holy Virgin, ere an angel's voice

Thrice holy Virgin, ere an angel's voice Announced thee blessed ! by the Godhead's choice; Immaculate ! by the Eternal Word, Mother of Jesus, Virgin spouse of God, We pray to thee, to pray for us to Him, For strong the prayer of her who knew not sin, Above the angels, scraphs, all give place To Mary's low, before the Throne of Grace. Lily of Paradise ! thy sacred bloom Untouch'd amid the blight of sinful doom : Thy seed. God's promise ! Boundless mercy

Thy seed, God's promise ! Boundless mercy given, To fallen man a Saviour, - Jesus, -heaven ;

Immaculate ! Thy seed the living bread ; Immaculate ! that "crushed the serpent" head :

Immaculate ! sweet Jesus' chosen home ; Immaculate ! the Incarnation's throne; Immaculate ! the Incarnation's throne; We pray to thee, the loved and chosen one, Blers'd sanctuary of heaven's only Son, Seraphic hosts with joy thy praises sing, Earth's humble Virgin, heaven's glorious

Queen ! Queen ? Oh : pray for us, while trembling we adore, God's holy word, His mercy, justice, power; Yet fearing sinners' prayers are weak to move, We ask thy voice, to plead with mother's love. Oh ! ask for us, blest Virgin, of thy Son, The grace of love to do His will alone; And with thus works the since for the breach And with thy strength the sinner'sfeeble breath, Imploring mercy at the hour of death.

THE FETE DIEU PROCESSION

HELD WITH GREAT SOLEMNITY AT THE WEST END. The West end of the city presented a solemu appen ance Sunday, owing to the holding of world. One of the greatest characteristics of the Fé e Dieu procession, which started from a standing protest against provincialism in reliving the world. Note gion. It is a pledge that what is spiritual truth for one section of the human race is spiritual for one section of the human race is spiritual truth for one section of the human race is spiritual truth for one section of the human race is spiritual truth for all. Can be human race is spiritual truth for all. James, Seigneurs, Notre Dame and Richmond streets to the church. Vicar-General Marchal, of the Archbishop's Palace, carried the Host and twenty-four congregations or societies GROUNDED ON CATHOLIC TRUTH, participated in the procession, which was the grandest over seen in that locality for many years past. The decorations throughout the entire route were on an extensive scale, and four arches were tracted at the corner of Luignan and Notre Dame, Aqueduct and Notre Dame, Seigneurs and St. Jamer, and Richmond and Notre Dame streets. Streamers, bannerettes and appropriate inscripti ns were also displayed from almost

your illustrious Republic. But in order that this noble institute may be happily established and conducted to ever increasing prosperity, it must remain under the authority and protection of all the Bishops of the country, in such a way that its whole administration shall be directed presented to this Apostolic See for its approval. But as to the choice of the city in which the University is to be erected. We desire that counsel be taken with all the Bishops of the United States, and that the question be decided after the opinion of all has been asked.

Go on therefore, Beloved Son, together with all Our other Venerable Brethren the Bishops of the United States, to carry to perfection with one mind what you have begun; and let not any one of you be deterred by any difficulty or labor, but let all take courage from the assured hope that they will receive an abundant return for their cares and solicitudes, having luid the fundations of an in titute destined to provide the Church with worthy ministers for the salvation of souls and the propagation of Religion, and to give to the Republic her best citizens. And we earnestly beseech Almighty God, that He would send forth upon you Wis-dom that sitteth by His throne, that she may direct the minds and hearts of you all; and as a pledge of the minds and neares of you are, and as a pledge of the divine gifts, and a mark of Our good will, We most lovingly bestow upon you, Our Beloved Son, and upon all Our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, and upon all others who will aid rou in this work by their liberality, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at Saint Peter's, this 10th day of April 1887, in the tenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., POPE.

A GRAND PROJECT.

The Proposed Catholic Conpress—Cardiual Manning's Iden—Great Concress of English-Speaking Catholic Constdered.

As Bishop Ireland said farewall to Europe. a As histop ireland said larewell to Furope, a friend asked, "When will you be back again?" "I'll be back, I hope," said he "with-in two years, when a great congress of English spesking Catholics will be held on your side of the Atlantic. This is a sub-ject in which His Engineence Cardinal Manning is deeply interested, and the hierarchy of America wish to work in concert with the Episcopacy of this island." We cannot say how beautily we hall such an encouraging sign of the future union and co-operation of Catholic reprewelfare of the people. sentatives of the various English-speaking nationalities. It opens up boundless possibilities of advantages for society and the civilized world. One of the greatest characteristics of the Church is its Catholicity. Its very name is a standing protest against provincialism in reli-

also been provided, and to its immess is un-doubtedly to be attributed much of the strength which has been manifested by the Catholic party. Austria has likewise its net-work of Catholic societies amongst the working popula-tion, and these are mindful of every phase of social life. Some devote themselves to the cause of education ; others to the advancement of Christian art ; others to the improvement of music ; and others to various forms of Church work. In fact, the

INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC MASSES

are closely studied in detail, and the members of the Church are taught to give one anoth cr, whenever possible, a helping hand. The leaders of the Catholic people in Italy are likewise earnestly engaged in the task of raising by every possible means, not only the spiritual, but the social condition of the masses, and one of the resolutions adopted at the recent Corgress at Lucca was that attention should be directed to the action of the ancient guilds, so that it may, as far as suitable to the circumstances of modern society, be revived. It is, there-fore, evident that the Catholics of the continent of Europe, in face of the requirements of the day and the perils which threaten society, are building a vast monument, the key-stone of which is self-help by mutual combination. The English speaking Catholics will not, we feel assured, allow themselves to be out-done in the struggle for progress, spiritual and material, by the Catholics of France, Germany or Italy.

THE TIME HAS. WE FEEL CONVINCED.

arrived for the realization of Cardinal Manning's project of an international congress of English speaking Catholics. We know that we are not too sauguing in counting upon the hearty co-operation of the masses of Catholics in the various countries wherein the English tongue is spoken. The universal feeling must, as we are certain, be that such a council of representative Catholics could not fail to be a focus of education and an agency for works of practical utility. There is in truth no department of Catholie lie which would not reap advantages from its deliberations and its actions. The congress would, it may be assumed, by divided into various sections in which all the leading subjects various sections in which all the leading subjects affecting the higher interests of the people-religious progress, labor and capital, education, temperance, thrift, music, art, and other mat-ters—would receive due consideration. New ideas would be suggested, and wise conclusions would inevitably flow from the interchange of opinion between men of matured judgment and varied experience. As the congress must of nece sity be no mere instrument of a party or clique, but a thoroughly representative body, perfect confidence would be felt in its de-cisions and proposals, and in combating those cisions and proposals, and in combating those who might oppose them there would be amongst Catholics unexampled unafinity throughout the English speaking world. The congress would, in a word, be an irresistible power for the quick-ening of spiritual life and the promotion of the

AFTER THE MISSION IN ST. PETERS CHURCH, PORTLAND.

Who, when the mission began Inspired our souls with holy zea

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

NOT A NATIONALIST VOTED. The Gladstonian Members of the Imperial Parliament Leave the House in a Body-

Saunderson Takes Healy's Sent-The Crimes Bill Debate a Historical Scene.

LONDON, June 17,-When the debate was reanmod on the Crimes Bill this evening, Fowler (Liberal) moved an amendment requiring that before the enforcing of clause six (which deals with the proclaming of dangerous associations) the consent of both Houses of Parliament he ob-tained. This, he said, was the most dangerous clause of the bill, and ought to be resisted to the uttermost. If there was a national danger demanding such exceptional powers, Parliament might he entrusted to confor the necessary au-

thority. Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment. Mr. Gladstone said the section of the House most responsible as guardians of Irish liberties most be Trish members. Was it henceforth to were the Irish members. Was it henceforth to be understood that the decrees of the Irish members on such subjects would be sufficient to make it the duty of the Government to provide Make to the duty of the Government to provide opportunities for discussion. (Cries of "Hear.") Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was uni-versal in Ireland that the bill was mainly directed against the National League. The powers which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be used for the suppression of the league, which would result in a creater of the league, which would result in a greater crop of misery and indiced in Ireland. Mr. Fowler's amendment was rejected by a vote of 233 to 171.

Several more amendments having been dis-posed of, the chairman put the question, whether the clause should stand a part of the

Sir Charles Russell entreated the House to consider the gravely objectionable character of the clause. While he was speaking the hour of ten arrived. The Ministerial benches rapidly filled, members pouring in from the lobbies, The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the house, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats amid great confusion. A division was ordered, and the clauso was adopted by 332 to 163. The Gladstonians returned after the voting, but the division hav-ing been declared, they immediately arose in a body and withdrew amid Conservative cheers and laughter. The remaining clauses were then but and carried without comment, and the bill passed the committee stage, the Conservatives again cheering. The report stage of the bill is fixed for the 27th inst.

Atter the division, the Gladstonians returned to hear the result, and then left the House alto lear the result, and then left the House al-together, the majority having paired for the remainder of the evening. Not a single Par-nellite voted; all left the precincts of the House. The Unionists voted solidly with the Government, as the Unionists were the only occupants of the Opposition benches after the division, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington and Mr. Heneage sitting isolated on the front bench. Many Conservations crossed to the bench. Many Conservatives crossed to the Opposition benches and sat down. Major Saunderson was loudly cheered on taking Mr. Hosly's sent. Quiet was rest red in half an hour.

All praise to the good Fathers,

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan has purchased ground for the erection of schools for St. John's and St. Joseph's church, and also for a boys' school at Fourteenth and Summit streets, all in Kansas City, Mo.

The fifteenth centenary of the conversion of St. Augustine was celebrated in Rome on the 5th ult., with extraordinary solumnity in the church consecrated to that great Doctor. The feast was preceded by a tirduam.

The cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral was laid at Elizabethport, N.J., in the presence of several thousand persons. Bishop Wigger performed the ceremony. The church will be of granite and will cost \$300,000.

His Holiness has repudiated the Masonic reports circulated through the press, that he would, in order to ensure a reconciliation with the Italian government, abate his claims for the just restoration of the temporal power, which it peridiously robbed from the Holy See.

Many converts from Judaiam, Episcopalian-ism and Methodism were made during a recent mission at St. Gabriel's Church, New York, in Which the Rev. F. F. McCarthy, S.J., of Boston, and the Rev. J. O'Connor, of New York, late president of Boston College, were active workers.

A new Catholic church is to be erected in the thriving village of St. Johnsbury, Vt., where the great Fairbanks' scale works are located. The new building is to cost, complete, \$30,000; the contract for the erection of the same having been awarded to Messrs. Dubue & Co., of St. Albans, Vt., for that amount.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Church in Winfield, Kansas, was recently laid by the Rev. Father Scholl, of Independence. It was noted that upon the foundation of the buildings were displayed the national banners of the United States, Germany and Ireland. On the United States, Germany and Ireland. On the latter was displayed this motto: "God Save Ireland."

The Rt. Bey, Bishop Richter has purchased eight scres of ground in East Leonard, a short distance north-east of the D. & M. depot, Grand Rapids, Mich, as a site for the Clancy hospital

Dr. Richard H. Olark, had the happiness, on last Wednesday, of giving his daughter to religion, in one of the strictest and most beautiful of all our religious orders, the Sisters of St. Dominic, ion of the Most Holy Eucharist.—Catholic Review.

Pope Leo has authorized the Roman Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts to coin a medal in memory of the approaching Vatican exhibition. On side will be the portrait of Leo exhibition. On side will be the pertrait of Leo XIII., while on the other the figure of Religion crowning the arts. The periodicals of the er-hibition will be printed by the Signori Vercellini and illustrated by the pontifical engraver, Pro-fessor Gustave Blanchi.

fessor Gustave Blanchi. At the convent of Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration; La Crosse, Wis., at mid-uight of Sunday, a lecherous miscreant gained access to the nuns' domitory and attempted to avaaut Sister Henricha. She fought bravely until she effected her escape by leaping from the window, falling upon the groung eighteen feet below. The villian escaped. A Treat vania was caused last meet in the repetual Adoration, La Crosse, Wis., at mid-light of Sunday, a lecherous miscreant gained access to the nuns' domitory and attempted to arsault Sister Henricha. She fought bravely until she effected her escape by lesping from the window, falling upon the groung eighteen the victous seeds of helping the masses. Nor feet below. The villian escaped. A great panio was caused last week, in the is it less to your praise that, with long suffering

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S RECEPevery house. TION.

The reception to Archbishop Duhamel in the Ridean Street Convent Thursday afternoon proved a very pleasant and graceful affair. A large number of local members were present and some pleasant moments were spent in social converse while waiting for His Grace, who arrived at four o'clock. He was received by the ladies at four o'clock. He was received by the ladies in the reading room, where the church vestments and altar linen were exhibited. The arch-behop expressed real gratification at these generous evidences of the pious industry of the association. The lady secretary then read a carefully worded summary of the literary doings of the society, spoke of their plans and hopes for the future. The treasurer's report the day are satisfactory. The kindly hopes for the future. The treasurer's report was pronounced very *ntisfactory. The kindly cheering response of His Grace was delight-fully listened to. The high patronage under which the society lives is deemed a great en-couragement for future efforts. After the blas-sing of these altar appointments the party pro-ceeded to the chapel, where solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Archbishop. The society appoints the 15th of October as the day of general reunion.

POPE LEO XIII.

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN IN REGARD TO DR. M'GLYNN.

Archbishop Corrigan has received the follow ing letter regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn:

To our Venerable Brother, Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York :

Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostoli-cal Benediction-Your letter, dated April 2 last, has reached us, in which you lament the contumacious disobedience of a priest, one of Rapids, Mich, as a site for the Clancy hospital and a new church and schoolhouse for the ac commodation of the faithful residing in that portion of the city. Ten thousand dollars were paid for the property. A host of well-wishers will rejoice to hear that the eminent Catholic-American historian, Dr. Richard H. Olark, had the happings on last in private and in public assemblies. We_iperty disceminated by him among the people, in private and in public assemblies. We-therefore, moved by these your words expressed to us with just grief of heart and in the con-scientious discharge of duty, have accurately considered the whole series of facts from the be-ginning and have especially seen with com-mendation your firmness, joined with signal charity. It has been indeed a great grief to us to see the rebellion which has arisen against your suthority in your city through the deeds of some craftily devised machinations and the open conspiracy of faction men, and our anguish has been all the greater since, from information late-

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Utility of the Catholic University.

LEO XIII., PUPE, TO OUR BELOVED SON JAMES GIBBONS, CARDINAL OF THE RO-MAN CHURCH, OF THE TITLE OF SANTA MARIA IN TRASTEVERE, AND, BY APOS-TOLIC DISPENSATION, ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE :

Beloved fon, Health and Apostolic Bene diction :-- What Our Venerable Brethron, the Bishops of North America, assembled in the last Council of Baltimore, in the year 1884, proposed concerning the establishment of a University in your Republic, We learn from your joint letter of October 25th of last your joint letter of October 25th of last year that yourself and the other bishops of the United States are now anxious to put into practical effect. And we have been es-pecially rejoiced by this admirable mani-festation of your faith, and by the sincere bomage of your affection towards this Apostolic content of the pattern of the second state base See, to whose patronage and care you have commended the University from its very first b-ginnings. For it has ever been the glory of the Pastors of the Church, and especially of the Supreme Pontiffs, earnestly to promote true knowledge, and studiously to provide that in her schools the sciences, and especially those of theology and philo-sophy, should be taught in conformity with divine faith, so that the forces of revelation should be shaped according to the noble wisdom of the ancients, and follow with docile zeal in the footsteps of the Angelic Doctor. For three was no doubt whatever in Our mind that, this even of letters and of the other branches of human learning, joined with regard to religion, would redound greatly to the advantage of

civil society. The importance of this is made manifest by the dangers to which youth is exposed in Euro-pean countries in our days; and your own ac-quaintance with the condition of things in North America cannot but have convinced you likewise of its very grave moment. For the un-limited license of thought and of writing, to which erroneous notions concerning both divine and human things have given rise not only in. Europe but also in your country, has been the ro t and source of unbridled opinions; while on some craftly devised machinations and the open conspiracy of faction men, and our agguish has been all the greater since, from information late-ly conveyed to us, we have heard that there are some others of the clergy in used with the doc-trines of this priest who have not hesitated to adhere to him, although the clergy generally of the whole diocese and the greater and better part of the city; gladly remained with unchanged will in faithful obedience and loyalty to you. It is indeed grateful to us, and approved by us, a

and which when carried out are calculated to

ensure happiness and prosperity to states? Catholic Christianity was, previous to the sixteenth century, the weft and wool of political organisms, but since then a mighty change has come over the nations. They are no longer Catholic. No longer are those barriers which the Catholic Church raised up against oppres-sion and injustice all powerful for good. The corporations of working men which were estab-lished under its auspices have disappeared, and the voices of its preachers tracking the wealthy their duty and insisting that the rights of all classes should be respected are not listened to as in the past. The antagonisms in religion which arose at the date of the so-called Reformation were the precursors of disastrous divisions in matters outside the domain of religion.

A GULF HAS BEEN CREATED between the wealthy and the poor, and it has within recent years widened to an alarming de-gree. It is, indeed, evident that whilst, so far as spiritual matters are concerned, men are gradually separating into two prest camps, the Catholic and the infidel, they are, with respect to material interests, also ranging themselves in two great armies—the army of capital and that of labor. Capitalists have provoked a con-test, and it must be acknowledged by every careful observer of the drift of events that the struggle presents a glcomy outlook. Education is advancing apace, and workmen, having learned that labor (rganizations can be effectually employed for the enforcement of their rights, are evincing towards unscrupulous capitalists a spirit that bodes ill for tuture re-lations between the two classes. In view of this menacing condition of society Catholics builts menacing condition of society Catholics have a great part to play, and if they are to play it well it must be by energy and the most complete harmony of action and sentiment. They must show that the Catholic Church is the the sentence of the sente the Church, not of a class, or of a few classes, but if the people, and that it not only gives light, but that in every department of human activity it seeks to promote the happiness of man.

ON THE CONTINENT THIS VIEW

of the mission of Catholics has come home in of the mission of Catholics has come nome in all its fullness to leading Catholics, and steps have been taken to give it effect. That valiant and eloquent champion of the Church, Count de Mun, with the asistance of other highly-cultured French Catholics, started some years ago a movement, the object of which is to prove to the masses of the French nation that in all the concerns of life the Catholic Church is their truest and most trustworthy friend. It was a crusade against the idea propagated by the agents of the French Revolution that Catholicism is hostile to the rights of the people. Count de Mun and his friends adopted the most prac-tical method of combating this false and perni

OATHOLIO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

cious doctrine.

established throughout France under the title of workingmen's cereles, and means were taken to secure the cultivation of Catholic prac-tices, the advancement of knowledge, and the maintenance of the rights of labor. The system has borne fruit. Hosts of workingmen have been inspired with new ideas of their duties towards one subther and towards the Church, To do the best we can.

- And for us to shun whatever things Distract the erring heart, And let us guard our souls against
- The tyrant tempter's art.
- Before the cross of Him who died. Behold we prostrate fail ; Let all our sins be crucified,-Let Christ be all in all.

Look on these tears wherewith we strive Thy vengeance to appease: And hear us say with contrite hearts, Lowly on bended knees :

"Much have we sinned, O Lord ! And still we sin each day we live ; Yet pour Thy pity from on high, And of Thy grace forgive.

All as God wills who wisely heeds To give or to withhold. And knoweth more of all our needs Than all our prayers have told.

Remember that we still am Thine. Though of a fallen fame ; And take not from us in Thy wrath

The glory of Thy name.

Undo past evil ; grant us, Lord. More grace to do aright; And let us now and ever find Acceptance in Thy sight.

Let every thought, and work, and word To Thee be ever given,-Then life shall be a happy one, And death the gate to heaven

BELLE McG.

Portland, St. John, N.B.,) June 13th, 1887.

A TERRIBLE DYNAMITE PLOT.

New York, June 20.-Investigation here shows that the explosives found in the luggage of Peter Troy on his arrival at Queenstown a few days ago consisted of \$2 worth of firecrackers, pin wheels and penny Roman candles, which had been bought at one of the Park Place firehad been bought at one of the Park Place fire-works shops. Peter Troy is a young man who has relatives in county Tipperary, who are also relatives of Mrs. Helen Musgrove, of 67 Monroe street, in this city. Peter was roing to visit his relatives, and just before starting called on Mrs. Musgrove to tell them of his trip. It was suggested that the opportunity would be a good one brate the 4th of July. Mr. Troy was willing to be the messenger, and two dollars was forth-with invested in Roman candles, pin-wheels and firecrackers, which were packed in a little soap box with an old pair of from being accidentally set off. Two notes were from being accidentally set off. Two notes were also put into the box, one to the Tipperary realso put into the box, one to the Tipperary re-latives, and the other to the boy, telling him that next time they would send him more, but that these would have to do for the present. The box was sent to the steamer dock ad-dressed to Mr. Troy, and nothing more was thought of it until the cable despatches announced that a terrible dynamite plot has been discovered and an American, Feter Troy, linding from the Adriatic had been arrested with the explosives. In the house on Monroe street yesterday there In the house on Monroe street yesterday there was unalloyed merriment over the affair, a merriment which probably is not shared by poor Mr. Troy, presumably sweltering in a Queen'stown dungeon.

THE "LOYAL PROTESTANT" ABROAD.

The "Loyal Protestant" does not improve on acquaintance, nor does "distance"—in his case —"lend enchantment to the scene. In his native haunts-the North of Ireland-he is a having terror to innocent policemen attempting to keep the peace, and an irritating hair in the neck of a faithful magistracy. His favorite pastine is "putting the stone"—preferably a paving stone. He puts all his strength into the operation—not, however, to try how far he can operation—not, however, to try how far he can fling it, but in order to test the thickness of the skull of those of her Majasty's ser-vants charged with the preservation of the public peace and the protection of the lives of the lieges. He does not always confine his anusements, however, to the hurling of pav-ing stones at the heads of the soldiery or the police, as will be remembered by the published reports of the recent riots in Belfast. The "Loyal Protestant" loves a little diversity— such, for instance, as going out with his rifle of an evening, deliberately loading it, carefully setting the "sight," lying down on his belly so as to steady his aim, drawing a dead bead on one of his unsuspecting fellow-countrymen, and one of his unsuspecting fellow-countrymen, and sending a conical bullet trashing through his brain or into his body, and all this as the outcome of his exclusive possession of "true reli-

come of his exclusive possession of "true reli-gion" and "unswerving loyalty." Much, very much, has been done for the moral and mental culture of the "Loyal Protestant." Politically he has been dandled on the knee of Lord Salisbury, cuddled in the bosom of Lord Randolph Churchill, cuddled and petted by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, and held up by these gentlemen and this followers, jointly and severally as and their followers, jointly and severally, as the Irishman par excellence, the only thing on the island worth preserving. He has been counted on as gold, yes, much fine gold, while his fellowercountymen all over trailend his fellow-countrymen all over Ireland-not "Loyal Protestants" - have been regarded as "sheep for the slaughter" - a race to be buffeted, kicked, and cuffed on every hand, as dogs that every "Loyal Protestant" might legitimately honor with a vide bulk or a powing stone, and whose with a rifle bullet or a paving stone, and whose pleadings for justice and fair play are regarded as the basest ingratitude. Abroad the "Loyal Protestant" is true to his renting, and to the faith of his fethers. The tidings which reach us from Canada show us that Orangeism abroad country better at home. But the question at issue is whether the free discussion of public matters in public meeting is to be at the mercy of "Orange" or any other form of rowdyism at home or in the colonies i If Mr. O'Brien has no case, why should he not be heard? If he has one, why, again, should he not be heard? On either horn of this dilemma we leave the Canadian "Loyal Protes-tant" to reside. The man who cannot mean tant" to wriggle. The man who cannot meet his accuser-nay, the thousands of Canadian Orangemen who cannot meet one solitary friend of Ireland without emptying their revolvers ab him, who have no answer for an unarmed champion of Ireland but the brutal logic of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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CHAPTER XX .- Continued.

"Wait a moment, Mrs. Maberley, please. I am deeply interested; but would Gladys-would Miss Hamilton like me to know all

£'18 ?" "To be sure she would, - though perhaps The would not care for the pain of telling it herself; but it would be better for you to hear it from me than from Mrs. Barton, or Mrs. Drabble, or any other grasiping person that takes it into her head to tell you, for you could not be much longer at Heathfield without hearing of it, when, as I say, every Jack and Tom in the village knows it, though how it all got about is more than I can say. I tell the colonel, Leah must have had a hand in it : I know it was she who told Tracy.'

I saw by this time that Mrs. Maberley had quit, made up her mind to tell me the story hers ilf; she was garrolous, like many other old ladies, and perhaps she enjoyed a little gossip about her neighbors, so I only estayed one other feeble protest.

"I hope Mr. Hamilton will not mind-

but she answered me quite briskly,-"Well, poor fellow, he knows by this time people will talk; I dare say he thinks Mr. Cunliffe has told you. Now, I do not want to blame Mr. Hamilton ; he is a great favorite of mine ever since he cured the colonel's gout, and I would not be hard on him for worlds; but I have always been afraid that he did not rightly understand Eric : the brothers were so different. Mr. Hamilton is very hardworking and rather matter-of-fact, and Eric was quite different, more like a girl, dreamy and enthusiastic and terribly idle, and then he fancied himself an artist. Mr. Hamilton could not bear that."

"Why not? An artist's is a very good profession.

"Yes, but he did not believe in his talent : and then Ecic was intended for the law; his brother had sent him to Oxford, but he would orother had sent him to Oxford, but he would not work, and he was extravagant, and got Into debt, —and, oh, yes, there was no end of trouble. I do not know how it was," went on Mrs. Maberley, "but Eric always seemed in the wrong. Etta used to take his part, which was a set of her are the second which was very good of her, as Eric could not bear her and treated her most rudely. Mr. Hamilton used to complain that Gladys encouraged him in his idleness ; he sometimes came in here of an evening looking quite miserable, poor fellow, and would say that his sisters and Eric were leagued against him; that but for Etts he would be at his wits' end what to do. E ic would not obey him; he simply defied his authority ; he was growing more idle every day, and when he remon-strated with him, Gladys took his part. Oh, dear, I am afraid they were all very wretch ed.

"You think Mr. Hamilton did not under stand his young brother." "Well, perhaps not. You see, Mr. Hamil-

ton had not the same temptations ; he was always steady and hard-working from a boy, and never cared much about his own comfort. As for getting into debt, why, he would have considered it wicked to do so. I know the colonel thought once or twice that he was a little hard on Eric. I remember his saying once 'that boys will be boys, and that all are not good alike, and that he must not use the ourb too much.' It was a pity, certainly, that Mr. Hamilton was so angry about his painting. I dare say it was only a temporary craze. I am afraid, though, Eric must have behaved very badly. I know he struck his elder brother once. Anyhow, things went on from bad to worse; and one day a dreadful thing happened. A check of some value, I have forgotten the particulars, was stolen from Mr. Hamilton's desk, and the next day Eric disappeared."

Was he accused of taking it?"

"To be sure. Leah saw him with her own eyes. You must ask Mr. Cunliffe about all memory is ant to he tres

but all the more I feit he was watching me. I was anxious to put a stop to this uncom-fortable state of things, but I could not silence Mrs. Maberley, who was relating to her bus-band the story of poor Flossie's accident. My presence of mind and skill were so much lauded, and the colonel said so many civil things, that I felt myself getting hotter every moment.

Mr. Hamilton came at last to my relief. "I think Miss Garston resembles me in one

thing, colonel. She hates to be thanked for and there doing her duty. You will drive her away if question. doing her duty. You will drive her away if you say any more about Flossie. Oh, I thought so," as I stretched out my hand for my hat: "I thought I interpreted that look aright. Well, I must be going too. I only brought him back safe to you, Mrs. Maberley. By the bye, colonel, I shall tell Gladys that you have never asked after her." "My sweetheart, Gladyst To be sure I have not. Well, how is she. my dear fel-

have not. Well, how is she, my dear fellow ?"

"As obstinate as ever, colonel. Came down-stairs to-day, and declares she will go to early service to-morrow, because it will be Christmas Day, and she has never missed your lap, in the dear old fashion, and then we yet. Women are kittle cattle to manage. can talk nicely. What a snug little room Now, Miss Garston, if you are ready I will this is ! it looked just delicious when I came see you a little on your way."

whenever I had an hour to spare.

"I wish I had known you before, my dear. But there, we all make mistakes sometimes." And she patted me on the shoulder. "Edbrooke, will you see them out ? He will be your friend forever, after your goodness to Flossie : won't you, Edbrooke ?" I never felt so afraid of Mr. Bamilton be-

fore. I was wondering what I should say to him, and hoping that he had not noticed my nervousness, when he startled me excessively by saving .---

"What makes you look so odd this evening? You are not a bit yourself, Miss Gar-ston. Come! I shall expect you to coufess. Mrs. Maberley is an old friend of mine, and I am very much attached to her. I should like to know what you and she have been talking about?"

It was too dark for Mr. Hamilton to see Women are certainly not much more curious

than men, after all.' "Oh, as to that, I am not a bit curious, was the contradictory answer. "But all the same I intend to know. So you may as well make a clean breast of it."

"But-but you have no right to be so in quisitive, Mr. Hamilton."

⁴⁴ Again I say I am not inquisitive, but I mean to know this. Mrs. Maberley had been crying. I could see the tears in her eyes. You looked inclined to cry too, Miss Gafston. Now,"-after a moment's hesitation, as She is rather too fond of gossiping about her neighbors, though she does it in the kindest manner. May I ask if her talk this evening at all related to a family not a hundred miles away from Mapleburst ?"

His voice sounded hard and satirical in the darkness. "I wish you would not ask me such a question, Mr. Hamilton," I returned, much distressed. "It was not my fault: I did not wish—." But he interrupted me.

"Of course; I knew it. When am I ever deceived by a face or manner? Not by yours, certainly. So my good old friend told you about that miserable affair ! I wish she had held her tongue a little longer. I wish

But I burst out, full of remorse,-

"Oh. Mr. Hamilton, I am so sorry ! have no right to know, but indeed I was hardly to blame."

"Who says you are to blame ?" he returned, so harshly that I remained silent: "it is no fault of yours if people will not be But all the silent. know ; your opinion of me is quite changed now, eh? You think me a hard-hearted taskmaster of a brother. Well, it does not matter : Gladys would have made you believe that in time." His voice was so full of concentrated bitterness that I longed to say something consoling; in his own fashion he had been kind to me

short thick locks of hair tossing roughly on her neck, turned quickly at my entrance.

• Jill f "Yes, it is I, Ursie dear ! Oh, you darling bear, what a time you have been?" Two strong arms pulled me down in the usual fashion, and a hot cheek was pressed lovingly against mine.

"Oh, Jill, Jill, what does this mean ?" exclaimed, in utter amazement; but for a long time Jill only laughed and hugged me, and there was no getting an answer to my

CHAPTER XXI.

"I BAN AWAY, THEN !"

"Now, Jill," I demanded, at last, taking her by the shoulders, "1 insist on knowing what this means." And when I spoke in that tone Jill always obeyed me at once.

So she shook her untidy mane, and looked at me with eyes that were brinful of fun and naughtiness.

"Very well, Ursie dear, if you will know, you shall; but first sit down/in that coseylooking chair, and I will put my albows in in, and Mrs. Barton made me such a nice cup I knew it was no good to remonstrate, so I held my peace. Mrs. Maberley kissed me quite affectionately, and begged me to come there, and Mrs. Barton says you always have one: so you are not so poor and miserable, after all."

"I am not at all poor, thank you; and I work so hard that I think I deserve to be warm and comfortable. And when people live alone, a fire is a nice, cheerful companion. But this is not answering my ques-

tion, Jocelyn," Now, Jill hated me to call her Jocelyn, so she made a face at me, and said, in rather a grummy voice, "Well, I ran away, then !" "Ran away from Hyde Park Gate! Were

you mad, Jill ?" "Oh, dear, no,-not from Hyde Park Gate. Did you not get my letter ? Oh, I remember, I forgot to post it : it is in my blotting-case now. Then you did not know that Sara has scarlatina ?"

"No, indeed; but I am very sorry to hear it."

"Oh, she is nearly well now; but no one knows how she caught it. There was a ter-rible fuss when Dr. Armstrong pronounced it scarlatina. Mamma made father take lodgings at Brighton at once, and Fraulein and I were packed off there at a minute's notice. You can fancy what my life has been for the last ten days, mewed up in a dull, ugly pavlor with that old cat." "My poor, dear Jill ! But why did you

not write to me, and I would have come over st once?

"So I did write, twice, and 1 do believe that horrid creature never posted my letters, -I dare say they are in her pocket now,and I could not get out by myself until to-day. Now just think, Ursula, what a sort of Christmas day I was likely to have; and then you never came to me, and I got desperate; so when Fraulein said she had one of her so when Fraulein said she had one of her headaches," and here Jill made a comical grimace, "I just made up my mind to take French leave, and spend Christmas day with you, and here I am; and scold me if you dare, and I will hug you to death." And, indeed, Jill's powerful young arms were quite capable of fulfilling her threat.

"It is not for me to soold you," I replied, quietly; "but I am afraid you will get into trouble for this piece of recklessness. Think how frightened poor Fraulein will be when she misses you.'

"Poor Fraulein, indeed ! a deceitful creature like that. Why, Ursula, what do you think? I just peeped into her room to be sure that she was safe and it was all dark : she was not there at all. Oh, oh, my lady, I said to myself, so that is your little game, is it? And, just to be certain, I rang at the imagine him hard and bitter to a fault. But

felt guilty, as though I must avoid his eyes, huddled up before the grate; a head, with had been reading the letter over my shoulder. "How can you oringe so to that oreature?" "I consider it a masterpiece of diplomacy," observed Mr. Tudor, as I handed it for his

inspection. "Civil words pay best in the long run; and you know it was very naughty to run away, Miss Jocelyn."

to run away, Miss Jocelyn." "It was nothing of the kind," returned Jill, rebelliously. "And I would do it again to-morrow. I am more than sixteen; I am "I want to go up to town for a d not a child now, and I have a right to come and see Ursula if I like." And Jill threw, back her head, and the color came into her

was gone. But I think she liked him very well on the whole; and, indeed, no one could dislike such a bright, kind-hearted fellow. As soon as he had left the house 1 had to call a council. It was quite certain my bed would not hold Jill: so, at Mrs. Barton's sugges-tion, some spare mattresses were dragged in my room and a bed made up on the floor. Jill voted this delicious; nothing could have pleased her more, and she was so talkative and excited that I had the gracest trouble in coaxing her to be quiet and let me go to sleep: in fact, I had to teign sleep to make her hold her tongue.

But I was much too restless to sleep, and once when I crept out of bed to replenish the fire I stood still for a moment to look at Jill. She was sleeping as placidly as an infant in its oradle, her short black locks pushed back

from her face, and one arm stretched on the coverlet. I was surprised to see how fine Jill's face really was. The ugly duckling, as Uncle Brian called her, was tast changing into a swan. At present she was too big and undeveloped for grace; her awkward manners and angularities made people think her rough and uncouth. "I expect she will eclipse Sara's commonplace prettiness some day; but, poor child, no one understands her," I sighed, and as I tucked her up more warmly, with a kiss, Jill's sleepy arms found their way to my neck and held me there. "Is not it delicious, Ursie dear?" she murmured, drowsily.

I was glad to see that Miss Hamilton was at the early service. She looked pale and delicate, but there was a brighter look upon her face when she nodded to me in the porch. Her brother was putting her into a fly, and Miss Darrell and Lady Betty followed.

I was rather surprised to see him close the door after them and step back into the porch. And the next moment he joined us.

"Well, Miss Garston," holding cut his naturally reserved. She would find it easier hand, with a friendly smile, "you see Gladys contrived to have her way. A happy Christ-mas to you ! But I see you are not alone," what does it matter what I chink? There is looking rather inquisitively at Jill, who looked very big and shy as usual.

"I think you have heard of my cousin Jocelyn?" I returned, without entering into any further particulars. I should have been sorry for Jill's escapade to reach Mr. Hamil ton's ears. But he shook hands with her at at once, and said, very pleasantly, that he had heard of her from Mr. Cunliffe. And then, after a few more words, we parted. to recall our stormy interview on the previous evening. Perhaps he wished to efface the recollection from my memory, for there was something significant in his smile, as though we perfectly understood each other.

I had lain awake for a long time thinking over Mrs. Maberley's talk and that uncomfortable walk from Maplehurst. Mr. Hamilton's voice and words haunted me ; the suppressed irritation and pain that almost mastered him, and how he had flung away from me in the darkness.

I was glad to remember that I had called him back and spoken a conciliatory word. No doubt he had been to blame. I could few days he intended to remain in town.

nerience.

young lady; her cleverness and originality at that stupid German." And Jill set her amused him; and 1 am sure Uncle Max was equally surprised and pleased.

I could see Max was making strenuous efforts to be cheerful, but every now and then he relapsed into gravity. After dioner I drew him aside a moment to speak to him about Jill: to my relief, he promised to be

"I want to go up to town for a day or two," he said, "and I may a well do this business for you. How happy the child looks, Ursula 1 I wish you could keep her a face, and she looked so handsome that I was little longer. She is very much improved. I not surprised to see Mr. Tador regard her that-no dea that there was so much in her : attentively. I never saw a face so capable of the will be tar-more attractive, than Sara varying expression as Jill's. "when she has developed a moderate amount, Jill declared she was glad when Mr. Tudor of vanity." And I fully endorsed this opi-

nion. We went home early, for I could see Max. was very tired, but both he and Mr. Tudor insisted on vescorting us. It was a beautiful starlight night, clear and frosty : our footsteps rang crisply on the ground : not a breath of wind stirred the skeleton branches that stretched above our heads : a solemn peacefulness seemed to close us round. Jill's mithful laugh quite startled the echoes. She and Mr. Tudor were following very slowly. Once or twice we stood still and waited for them, but Mr. Tudor was in the middle of some amusing story, and so they

took no notice of us. I told Max about my visit to Mrs. Maberley, and of the conversation that had taken place between us. I thought he started a little when I mentioned Eric Hamilton's

name. "What a pity !" he said, quietly. "I had hoped she would have told you herself. I was waiting for her to do so."

"But, Max, surely you might have told me ?'

"Who ?-I? I should not have presumed. You must remember that I was in Hamilton's confidence, and," after a moment's hesitation, "in her's too. Ursula," with a sudden pas-sionate inflexion in his voice, "you have no idea how she loved that poor boy, and how she suffered : it nearly killea her. Now you know why I say that she is lonely and wants

a friend.' "But she has you, Max," I exclaimed, involuntarily, for I knew what he must have been to them in their trouble; Max could be as tender as a woman; but he started aside as though I had struck him; and his voice was quite changed as he answered me.

"You mistake, Ursula. I was only her clergyman : if she confided in me it was because she could not do otherwise ; she is

one question I want to ask: do you think Mr. Hamilton was at all to hlame?"

"I am Hamilton's friend," he returned, in a tone that made me regret that I had asked the question, and then he stood still and waited for the others to join us. Indeed, he did not speak again, except to wish us good-

night. "It is the loveliest Christmas day I have ever spent," cried Jill, flinging herself en me, Mr. Hamilton was unusually genial this and she was no light weight. "I do like morning. There was nothing in his manner Mr. Tudor so; he is nicer than any one I know, more like a nice funny boy than a man. only he tells me he can be grave sometimes. What was the matter with Mr. Cunliffe ?he looks tired and worried and not inclined to laugh." And so Jill chattered on without waiting for my answers, talking in the very fulness of her young heart, until I pretended again to be seleep, and then she consented to

be quiet. I saw Max for a few minutes the next day hen he came to fetch my letter. He looked no.e like himself, only there was still a tired expression about his eyes; but he talked very

cheerfully of what he should do during the I made him promise to be very diplomatic bell at 37 Brunswick Place, where the he had suffered; there were lines upon his with Aunt Chilippa, and he most certainly bell at 37 Brunswick Place, where the loc what had been traced by no common ex- kept his word, for the next morning I re-Schumackers live, and asked the servant if face that had been traced by no common ex- kept his word, for the next morning I re-

little white teeth, and looked determined, to I thought it best not to contradict her. "I am so glad Upcle Max thought of Miss

Gillespie, dear.' pect she is only an Anglicized Fraulein," observed Jill, with a vixenish look.

served Jill, with a vixenish 100K. "You are quite wrong. Miss Gillespie is Scotch, and she is very nice and good, and pretty too, for I have often heard Uncle Max talk of her. Her father was Max's great friend, and at his death the daughters obliged to go out in the world. Miss Gilles-pie is the eldest. No, she is not very young, -nearly forty, I believe, -- but she is so picelooking; the was engaged to a clergyman, but he died; and they had been engaged so many years, and so now she will not marry, She is very cheerful, however, and all her pupils love her, and I am sure you will be happy with her, Jill."

Jill would not quite allow this, but the next cay she recurred to the aubject, and asked me a good many questions about Miss Gillespie, and when 1 told her that it was settled that Miss Gillespie should join them at Hastings she really looked quite plessed ; but nothing would induce her to open the case of books Aunt Philippa had sent down, and when I told Uncle Max he only laughed

"Let her be as idle as she likes. She is over-educated now, and knows far more than most girls of her age. Take her about with you, and make her useful." And I followed this advice implicitly, but for a different reason,-there was no keeping Mr. Tudor cut of the house : so when I was engaged, and Jill could not be with me, I took advantage of a general invitation that Miss Hamilton had

given me, and sent her op to Gladwyn. They were all very kind to her, and she seemed to amuse Miss Darrell, but after a time Mr. Tudor began going there too, and then indeed I should have been at my wits' end, only Mrs. Maberley came to my rescue. She took a fancy to Jill, and Jill reciprocated it, and presently she and Lidy Betty hegan to spend most of their idle hours at Maple. burst.

CHAPTER XXII.

"THEY HAVE BLACKENED HIS MEMORY FALSELY."

I loved having Jill with me, but I could not deny to myself or other people that I found her a great responsibility. In the first place, I had so little leisure to devote to her. for just after Christmas I was unusually busy. Poor Mrs. Marshall died on the eve of the new year, and both Mr. Hamilton and I

feared that Elspeth would soon follow her. A hard frost had set in, and grannie's feeble strength seemed to succumb under the pres sure of the severe cold ; she had taken to her ted, and lay there growing weaker every day. Poor Mary had died very peacefully, day. with her hand in her busband's. I had been with her all day, and I did not leave until it was all over.

Jill was as good as gold, and hefped ne with Elspeth and the children, and she always spent an hour or two with Robin ; but by and by she began a king me to go up to Gladwyn of her own accord, or proposing to

"Of course I would prefer to stop with you, Ursie, dear," she said, affectionately; "I would rather talk to you than to any one else; but then, you see, you are never at home, and when you do come in, poor darling, you are so tired that you are only fit for a nsp." And I could not deny that this was the truth. After my hard day's work I was not always disposed for Jill's lively chatter, and yet her bright face was a very pleasant sight for tired eyes.

I used to question her sometimes about her visits to Gladwyn, and she was always ready to talk of what had passed in the day. She and Lady Betty had struck up quite a friendship: this rathor surprised me, as they were utterly dissimilar, and had different tastes and pursuits. Jill was far superior in intel-ligence and intellectual power; she had wider and sympathies, too ; and though Lady Betty had

about details. I know Leah saw him with his hand in his brother's desk, and though Eric vowed it was only to put a letter there, -- a as they heard afterwards, cashed by a very fair young man at some London bank; and the next morning, after some terrible quarrel, during which Gladys fainted, poor girl, Erio disappeared, and the very next thing they heard of him, about three weeks afterwards, was that his watch and a posket book belong-ing to him had been picked up on the Brighton beach close to Hove."

"Do you mean that this is all they have ever heard of him ?"

"Yes. I believe Mr. Hamilton employed every means of ascertaining his fate. For some months he refused to believe that he was dead. I am not sure if Gladys believes it now. But Etta did from the first. ' He was weak and reckless enough for anything, she has often said to me. Of course it is very terrible, and one cannot bear to think of it, but when a young man has lost his character he has not much pleasure in his life." "I do not think Miss Hamilton really be-

lieves that he is dead."

"Pechaps not, poor darling. But Mr. Hamilton has no doubt on the subject, my dear Miss Garston. He is much to be pitied he has never been the same man since Eric went. I am afraid that he repents of his harshness to the poor boy. He told the colonel once that he wished he had tried milder treatment."

"One can understand Mr. Hamilton's feelings so well. You are right, Mrs. Maberley : he is much to be pitied."

"Yes, and to make matters worse, Gladys was very ill, and refused to see or speak to him in her illnoss. I believe the breach is hesled between them now; but she is not all that a sister ought to be to him."

"Perhaps Miss Darrell usurps her place." I replied, a little incautiously, but I saw my mistake at once. Mrs. Maberley was evi dently a devout believer in Miss Darrell's merits.

'Oh, my dear, you must not say such things. Hamilton has told me over and over again that he does not know how he would have got through that miserable time but for his cousin Etta's kindness. She did every. thing for him, and nursed Gladys in her ill. ness. I am sure she would have died bat for Etta. Dear me ! Flossie looks restless. Ido believe she hears her master's step outside.---Yes, Flossie, that is his knock.-But I wonder who he is bringing in with him." And Mrs. Ma berley straightened herself and smoothed the folds of her satin gown, and tried to look as usual, though there were tears in her bright eyes and her hands were a little tremulous. I do not know why I felt so sure that it would be Mr. Hamilton, but I, was not at all surprised when he followed the talfold co) nel into the room. But he certainly/ looked astonished when he saw me.

: Miss Garston !" he ejsculated, darting; one of his keen looks at me. But when he had shaken hands he sat down by Mrs. Maberley somewhat silently. I was rather sorry to see Mr. Hamilton,

for our talk had unsettled me and made me I certainly saw him look at me more than once, as though something had aroused his sumplion. For the first time I was unwilling to in counter one of those straight glances. I A girlish figure in a dark tweed counter one feel nervous in his presence. I was afraid he

and I did not wish to misjudge him. "1 know your sister Gladys sufficiently to be sure that she will never act ungenerously by her brother," I returned, hotly. " Mr Hamilton, you need not say such things : it is not for me to judge."

"But all the same you will judge," he replied, moodily. "Oh, I know how you good women cling together: you know nothing o a man's nature; you cannot estimate his difficulties; because he has not got your sweet nature, because he cannot bear insevent nature, because he cannot bear in solence patiently — Oh," with an abrupt-ness that was almost rude but for the con-cealed pain in his voice. "I am not going to excuse myself to you: why should I? I have only to account to my Maker and my own And he was actually walking conscience." off in the darkness, for we were now in sight of the parlor window, but I called him back so earnestly that he could not refuse to obey. "Mr. Hamilton, pray do not leave me like

this; it makes me unbappy. Do you know it is Christmas Eve ?" "Well, what of that?" with a short laugh.

"People ought not to quarrel and be dis-agreeable to each other on Christmas Eve." "I am afraid, Miss Garston, that I do feel

intensely disagreeable this evening." "Yes, but you must try and forgive me all

the same. I could not quite help myself; but indeed 1 do not mean to judge you or any one, and I should like you to shake hands.'

"There, then," with a decidedly hearty grasp ; and then, without releasing me, "So you don't think so very badly of me, after all ?'

"I am very sorry for you," was my prudent answer; "I think you have had a great deal to bear. Good night, Mr. Hamilton."

"Wait a minute; you have not answered my question. You must not have it all your own way. I repeat, has Mrs. Maberley given you a very had impression of my character?" "Certainly not; ch, she spoke most kindly; I should not have been afraid if you had heard the whole of our conversation."

"I wish I had neard of it."

"She made me feel very sorry for you all. Oh, what trouble there is in the world, Mr. Hamilton ! . It does seem so blind and foolish to sit in judgment on other people ! how can we know their trials and temptations ?"

"That is spoken like a sensible woman. Try to keep, a good opinion of us, Miss Garston : we shall be the batter for your friendship, :: Well, so we are friends again, and this little misunderstanding is, healed :) so much the better'; I should hate to quarrel with

you. Now run in out of the cold."" A the I'hastened to bey him, but he stood at the gate until I had entered the house; his, voice and, manuer had quite changed during the last few minutes, and, had had become strangely gentle, reminding me of his sister Gladya's voigeito What a singular man he was i-and yet it felt sorry for him. "I wonder if he is really to blame !" I thought,

Franlein Hennig was still there, and when heard that she was having tea I nearly laughed in his face. What do you think of that for an instructress of youth, --- getting up the excuse of a headache, and leaving me over those stupid lessons, while she paid a visit on her own account? Does she not deserve a thorough good fright as a punishment ?"

"I think Aunt Philippa ought to be un deceived. I have never trusted Fraulein Hennig since you told me she shut herself up in her bedroom to read novels. Jill, my dear, yon have acted very wrongly, and I am afraid we shall all get into trouble over this school girl trick of yours. I must think what is best to be done under the circumstances."

"You may think as much as you like," returned Jill, obstinately, "but I have come to spend my Christmas day with you, and nothing will induce me to go back to Fraulein: I shall murder her if I do. Now, Ursie, darling," in a coaxing voice, "do be nice, and make much of me. You can't think how delicious it is to see your face again; it is such a dear face, and I like it so much better than Sara's and Lesbla's."

I was unable to reply to this flattering speech, for Jill suddenly put up her hand-I noticed it was a little inky-and said, Hark, there is some one coming up to the donr !" and for the mement we both believed that it was Fraulein; but, to Jill's immense relief, it was only Mr. Tudor, with a great bough of holly in his hand.

"We have just finished at the church, and I have brought you this, Miss Garston," he began, and then he stopped, and said, "Miss Jocelyn here !" in a tone of extreme surprise. and Jill got up rather awkwardly and shook hands with him. I could see that she felt shy and uncomfortable. I was very pleased to see Mr. Tudor, for I knew he would help us in this emergency. Jill was such a child. in spite of her womanly proportions, that I was sure that her escapade would not seriously shock him ; he was young enough himself to have a fellow-feeling for her; and I was not wrong. Mr. Tudor locked decidedly smart for the evening. Jill seldom troubled amused when I told him Jill had taken her head about such sublunary affairs as French leave. He tried to look grave until I dress. had finished, but the effort was too much for him, and he burst out laughing.

Jill, who was looking very sulky, was so charmed by his merriment that she began to laugh too, and we were all as cheerful as possible until I called them to order, and asked Mr. Tudor if he would send off a telegram at once.

"A telegram ! Oh, Ursula !" And Jill's dimples disappeared like magic. "My dear, Fraulein would not have a

moment's sleep to night if she did not know you were safe. Do not be afraid, Jill: we will spend our Christmas day together, in spite of all the Frauleins in the world." And then I wrote off the telegram, and a short pote, and gave them to Mr. Tudor. The telegram was necessarily brief :

"Joselyn, safe with me. Will not return until Thursday. Write to explain," and

The note was more explanatory. I apologized profusely to Fraulein for her pupil's' naughtiness, but begged her to say nothing to her mother, as I would communicate myself with Aunt Philipps and let her know what had happened. Under the circumstances I thought it better to keep Jocelyn with me over Christmas day, until I heard from Aunt Philippa. But she might depend on my bringing her back myself.

to juc him. As he said, what could I know of a man's nature? And I was still more glad

me feel more cheerful. "What a strange-looking man !" observed Jill, in rather a grumbling voice, as we walked up the hill. "Is that Mr. Hamilton? I thought he was young; but he is quite old, Uraula."

"No, dear, not more than three or fourand-thirty, Uncle Max says." "Well, I call that old," returned Jill, with

had got used to it myselt. "Humph !" observed Jill, significantly. But she did not explain the meaning of her

cottage roof, and the beauty of the clear winter sky. "It is a glorious Christmas morn-ing," I finished. We had a very merry breakfast, for Jill

was almost wild with spirits, and then we went to church again. Gladys was in her usual place, and looked round at me with a smile as I entered. When the service was over, I went to the Marshall's, accompanied by Jill, who announced her intention of not letting me out of her sight, for I had to preside over the childien's Christmas-dinner. and to look after my patient. We visited Robin next, and then went on to the Lockes', and Jill sat open-eyed and breathless in a corner of the room as I sang carols to Pheebe

in the twilight. She rose reluctantly when I put my hand on her shoulder and told her that we must hurry back to the cottage to make ourselves smart for the evening. Jill seldom troubled

"I shall be obliged to wear my old tweed," she said, contentedly. "I have only to smooth my hair, and then I shall be ready." And she grumbled not a little when I insisted on arranging a beautiful spray of holly as a breast-knot, and twisting some very hand-some coral beads that Charlie had given me round her neck. Jill always looked better

for a touch of warm color : the dark-red berries just suited her brown skin. "You will do better now," I said, pushing her away gently, "so you need not pout and hunch your shoulders. Have I not told you that it is your duty to make the best of yourself?we cannot be all handsome, but we need not offend our neighbors' eyes." But, as usual, Jill turned a deaf ear to my philosophy. The study looked very cosey when we

entered it, and Uncle Max gave us a warm. welcome. To be sure, he shock his head at Jill, and told her that he was afraid she was prudently refrained from teasing her on the subject of her escapade. On the contrary, they treated her with profound respect. as

though she were a grown-up, sensible young lady, and this answered with Jill. She grew bright and animated, forgot her shyness, and talked in her quaint racy manuer. I could

that drove Jill nearly frantic with joy.

Aunt Philippa's letter was very long and when I saw Mr. Hamilton in the church rambling. She began by expressing herself porch, and knew that the day's harmony was as deeply shocked and grieved at Jocelyn's not disturbed, and that there was peace be behavior, which was both dishonorable and not disturbed, and that there was peace between us. His bright, sat sfied smile made | unlady-like, and had given her father great "Dear old dad ! I don't believe it," pain.

observed Jill, pursing her lips at this. Aunt Philippa regretted that she could no longer trust her young daughter,-she was sure Sara would never have behaved so at her age, —and she felt much wounded by Jobelyn's defiant action. At the same time, she was equally deceived in Fraulein Hennig, she was certainly more to blame than Jocelyn. Mr. the obstinacy of sixteen. "He is an old Cunliffe had told her things that greatly sur-bachelor, too, for of course nobody wants to prised her. Uncle Brian was very ungry, oscneior, too, for of course nobody wants to marry him; he is too ugly." "Oh, Jill, how absurd you are! Mr. Hamilton is not ugly at all. You will soon get used to his face. It is only rather peou-liar." And I quite meant what I said, for I been properly disinfected as a favor to herself and Uncle Brian to keep

Jocelyn with me until they went to Hastings. Mr. Conliffe knew of a finishing governess, a astirical smile, and I proceeded to call her mended as a well-principled and thoroughly recomcultured person, only she would not be at liberty for three or four weeks. As I reached this point of Aunt Philippa's letter, I was obliged to lay it down to prevent myself from

being strangled. "Well, Jill, there is no need to hug me to death: it is Uncle Max that you have to thank, and not me."

"Yes, but you see it would never do to hug him, for he is not a bit my uncle, so I am doing it by deputy," observed Jill, reck-lessly. "Oh, Ursula, what a darling you jare I and what a dear fellow he is! To think of my staying here three or four weeks ! You will let me help you nurse people, won't yen?" very coaxingly. "We will see about that presently; but,

Jill, you have never opened your mother's letter. Now, as it is perfectly impossible that you can sleep on the floor for weeks, and as I do not intend to keep such a chatterbox in my room, I am going to see what Mrs. Barton advises." And, leaving Jill to digest Aunt Philippa's scolding as well as she could,

I went in search of the little widow. I found, to my relief, that there was another room in the cottage, though it could not boast of much furniture beyond a bed and wash-stand : so, after a little consideration, L

started off to the vicarage to hold a consultation with Mrs. Drabble. The upshot of our talk was so satisfactory, and Mrs. Barton and Nathaniel worked so Ludy Betty are alone with her. Oh, I heard and Mrs. Barton and Mathadien worked so well in my service, that when bed time came Jill found harself the possessor of quite a snug room. There were curtains up at the window, and strips of carpet on the floor. A dressing table had been improvised out of a dressing table had been improvised out of a dressing table had been improvised out of a dressing-table had been improvised out of a deal packing-case, and covered with clean dimity, Jill's' travelling box stood in one used to me she says unpleasant little things corner, and on the wall there was a row of before my face. and then when fidear Cousin neat pegs for Jill's dresses. Jill exclaimed at Giles' comes in³¹---and here Jill looked wicked the clean trim look of the room, but I am sure she regretted her bed on the floor. She charming, in fact. Now, that is what I hate, the clean trim look of the room, but I am sure she regretted her bed on the floor. She a naughty girl, but both he and Mr. Tudor came down presently in her scarlet dressinggown to give me a final hug and reiterate her petition for work.

"Mamma has talked a lot of rubbish about my keeping up my studies and practising two hours a day, and she, means to disinfect my books and send them down, but I have made ne my mind that I will not; open one. I am. om Aunt Fullippa. Due sue inight open all see that Mr. Tudor was much taken with her. going to enjoy myself, and nurse sick people "It is far too polite," growled Jill, who She was so different from the stereotyped and do real work, instead of grinding away

a fund of originality, and was fresh and naive. 1 could hardly understand Jill's fancy for her, until Jill said one day,--"I do like that dear Lady Betsy, she is

such a crisp little piece of human goods ; no one has properly unfolded her, or tested her good qualities; she is quite new and fresh, a novelty in girls. One never knows what she will say or do next : it is that that fascinates me, I believe; because," went on Jill, and her great eyes grew bright and puzzled, "it is not that she is clever; on sgets to the bot-tom of her at once; there is not enough depth to drown you.' Jill did not take so readily to Gladys; she

a imired her, even liked her, but frankly owned that she found her depressing. "If I talk to her long, I get a sort of ache over me,' she observed, in her graphic way. "It is not that she looks dreadfully unhappy, but that there is no happiness in her face. Do you know what I mean? for I am apt to be vague. It rests me to look at you, Ursula ; there is something quiet and comfortable in your expression ; now, Miss Hamilton looks as though she had lost something she values, or never had it, and must go on looking for it, like that poor ghost lady who wanted to find her l set pearl.'

Jill never could be induced to say much in Mr. Ilamilton's favor, though he was very bivil to her and paid her a great deal of attention. "'Oh, him !" she would say, contemptuously, if I ever hazarded an observation : "I never take much notice of oddlooking, ngly men : they may be clever, but they are not in my line. Mr. Hamilton stares too much for my laste, and 1 don't believe he is kind to his sisters; they are half afraid of him." And nothing would induce her to alter her opinion.

But Miss Darrell thoroughly amused her. Jill's shrewd, honest eyes were hardly in fault there : she used to narrate with glee any little fact she could glean about "the lady with two faces," as she used to call her.

"Oh, she is a deep one," Jill would say. "I could not understand her at first. thought she was just bright and talkative and good-natured, and I thought it nice to sit and listen to her, and she was very kind, and petted me a cood deal, and I did not find her out at first."

"Find her out ! what do you mean, Jill ?" I asked, innocently.

"Why, that she is not good-natured a bit, really," with a sagacious nod of her head. "She keeps a stock of smiles for Cousin Giles and any chance visitor. She is not half so nice and charming when Miss Hamilton and and would not listen. And now she has got before my face, and then when adear Cousin for a person to wear two faces, and have different voices : it shows they are not trus."

"Well, perhaps you are right, dear ;" for, without being uncharitable to Miss Darrell, I wished to put Jill on her guard a little.

(To be Continued.)

Ella says that she loves the bustle in a large city. It does look rather ridiculous in the country, that's a fact.

JUNE 22, 1887

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

____ LA VERTE ERIN.

The following stanzas are translated from a poem by L'Ebraly, a French poet, and patriot of '48:-Premiere seur de la terre, Premiere perie des mers.

How dreary and darksome, O bondage, thy fate ! Is that ca-is spoil'd of its grandeur and grace, Is that Delos of woe, Erm, thou? Is it thou? Is that Delos of woe, Erm, thou ? Is it thou? Once the daughter, the pride of the Sea, whom

be crowned With his rulest of jewels, and lovingly bound

His diadem on t y young brow?

Neath the wild-raving wind that bemoans on thy shore, thy shore, That fair crown lies in dust, thy fond dreams

are no more; An i the snowy-neck'd swan from thy lakes far

An i the snowy-neck a swan from thy lakes far bath flown: Forth he went, child of Spring, where the sunny days led; In thy skiss, like a curse o'er a land of the dead

The vulture is circling alone. *

* * Ah! thou pressest in vain thy parch'd famine

All thy tears, all thy blood drops of toil and

unress Flow in vain neath a sky that is sunless and

cold; Tis the spiller's axe strips every forest and

glen, And a death-wind has gather'd its harvests of

men Where fields should be waving their gold.

It was sacred the liberty Albion crushed— Have not love, faith and honor in every heart flush'd— Is there balm for thy grief in the world's

anger'd mien ? Pure and beautiful still, spotless ever and fair

Fure and veils her dark visage in shame and

Before thy prond standard of green.

* * For the faith of thy sires, for the shrines of the

brave, Thon did'st spill thy best blood till it redden'd

the wave-Do they sleep now, thy martyrs, the loyal, to

will the dust of their hearts burst the shroud

of their trance, Lest thou die of an ill which was fell'd by their lance-

And hast thou no wish to be free?

Yea! at times a loud triumph is borne to my

ears, And thy flowers are watered by dews and not

And thy soug birds return from their exiles to

thes, O'er thy Sybilline boughs open the gladdening

bloom; Up thy sky breaks the dawn on thy sorrow and

gloun, And, Erie, at last, thou'lt be free.

Not on sword, not on shield, must thy children rely; Thou hast wept thro' the night, but the morn

gilds thy sky. Gleants a tower of light on our vision o'er-

awed, And the vo.ce of a bard is a prophet's refrain To the voice of thy Celtic oak's echoing strain Our respite and truce is of God.

DISEASE GATHEES STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at his birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost u efulness among alteratives. It should not be alandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, bat be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

RELIEF FOR INGROWING TOE NAIL.

For that very painful affection, ingrowing toe For that very painful allection, ingrowing toe nail, the simplest measure of relief which has been advocated is the application of tannin. One who has had many years' experience with it uses a concentrated solution (an ounce of per-fectly fresh tannic acid dissolved with six draching of pure water with gantle heath and

THE FASHIONS. Very large feather fans are in high fashion. Gold and silver braid is much used as a stylish deconation.

Braiding is immensely popular in 1ich dress as well as utility toilets.

Bebe ribbon of black velvet is worn about the throat and tied behind. This ribbon is of the narrowest width that is sold.

Narrow-shaped lace fichus in black; white, or pale tints of color are again worn with summer dresses cut V shape in the neck.

Light wool dresses of sang de bauf color are favored by English women of rank. These are braided in black, and en suite are hats and para-so s of mingled red and black to correspond.

Yokes and yoke effects are multiplying for hot-weather toilets, and take on all sorts of A novel style shows a pointed, square, or scalloped. A novel style shows a pointed yoke, the centre of which extends to the waist in front and ter-minates at the middle of the back.

Some of the new tennis costumes are made of rine-yellow Mexican grasscloth, trimmed on the panels which divide the kilts on the front and sides with elaborate Turkish embroideries. With these are worn the soft featherweight tennis hats, made of red and écru zephyr felt in parrow stripes.

These new yokes are generally of a different fabric and color from the rest of the gown, and are substituted in many cases for vests and plas trons. They are more becoming to stout figures than any other style of yoke, as they lengthen the appearance of the waist, which is quite contrary to the effect generally produced by yokes of any sort.

Stripes are arranged in many ways. The almost plain round skirt, made of velvet-striped fabric, is often cut cutirely on the bias. The overdress of plain material is arranged en jabou to reveal gimpses of the stripe set on diagonally as a facing, or straight of the goods, and finally, the bodice opens wide over a plastron, on which the stripes are arranged chevronwise.

The chief element of present fashion appears to be a continual experiment in odd combina-tions, whether of two or three colors of the same fabric or of two or three different materials, one figured, one plain, another striped, the one in harron one plain, another striped, the one in eharp contrast, yet harmonizing with the other two. Red, for instance, in the hands of a skilled needlewoman, is made to appear and disappear, to gleam forth and then be lost again, thus proving, with stare use, a charming and effective addition.

A dressy way to vary the bodice of a black lace gown is to have a pointed satin consege, rounded over the chest in front with shoulder-straps of the same, the back terminating in a This forms a low cut bodice, and to partly veil the neck scarfs of lace are arranged in surplice fashion from the shoulder-seams of the lace waist to the belt. The sleeves are unlined, and this corsage entire will make a becoming and comfortable one for evening or high-tea wear whenever the weather is sultry.

Jersey bodice is the generic title for all makes of woven stockinette waists. These have various shapes designated by particular names, but fashion has finally declared in favor of the Normandy jacket. A trim belt encircles the waist, which is slipped beneath the pleats on eithor order have been the centre one either side, but buckles over the centre one Some of the waist clasts attached are very bandsome, Norwegian silver and gold forming the most expensive patterns. These are not as a rule supplied with the jacket, since the expense would be greatly increased thereby.

At a fash onable gathering of pretty girls last week, he hostess, a decided brunette, was at-tired in a dress of bronze gold satin foulard, gold threads. The bodice opened over a vest of cherry satin, fastened with small bronze and gold clasps. The corsage bouquet was of yellow field disies, with dark brown centres, mingled with sprays of bright red honeysuckle. Gay-striped gowns were seen on every side, and most of the younger girls pre-sent, who affected English styles, wore tailor made dresses of cream white serge, evru pilot cloth, or tunics and jackets of dark green or blue over velvet-striped skirts and waiscoats of almond.colored French cashmere.

Among the list of attractive summer dresses are the "easy gowns" for morning wear. These are made in two styles, the one a demi-trained princesse shape, with a full sash drapery at the back, and the other shows a gown of even length all round, with full breadths, pleated or fectly fresh tannic acid dissolved with six drachms of pure water with gentle heat), and has the soft parts around the nail painted tw ce a day. Two cases recently had no pain or lameness after the first application, and went about their work immediately, which they could not do before. After about three weeks of this treatment the nail had grown to its proper the soft and the soft are worn with the silk cord and tassel, or have ribbons, which start from the side seams and the in front. straight folds from the yoke. Others are worn with a silk cord and tassel, or have ribbons, which start from the side seams and tie in front. The charming printed challies are largely used for the inexpensive but luxurious gowins, also yeiling and cauva s goods, in shades of ciel blue, old rose, litac, and cream white. With the new pretty summer skirts, which are full and but slightly draped, many odd cor-sages will be worn that are made of a different fabric from the skirt. There has appeared one kind that is called an overskirt corage, because the bodice is attached to an end of the overdress, which is scarcely visible except at the back. This is a variety of polonaise, but much less enveloping than a polonaise usually is leaving almost the entire skirt exposed instead of hiding it. Then there are the graceful belted or maing it. Inen there are the graceful belted coragges, also of different fabric from the skirt. These have their side forms prolonged beyond the belt in two long peplum points, which are handsomely decorated. The fronts are re-placed by a pl-ated plastron made of light silk or gauge

ENJOY LIFE

What a truly beautiful world we live in Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and ocean's, and thousands of means of enjoy-We cau desire no better when in perfect health : but how of en do the majority of people fail like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no o casion for this feeling, as every sufferer can o casion for this teeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dysuepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent, of such maladies as Billousness, Indigettion, Sick Headache, Custiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bot les, 10c. Try it.

NEVER GET ANGRY.

It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or avology— a present gratifica-tion of some sort—but anger has none. A boy feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool, and has made himself a fool in the eyes of others, too. An angry boy adds nothing to the welfare of society. He may do some good, but more of society. He may do some good, but more harm. Heated passion makes a firebrand, and it is a wonder if it does not kindle flames of discord on every hand. Without much sensibility, and often bereft of reason, he speaketh like the piercing of a sword, and his toogue is an arrow shot out. He is a bad element in any community and his removal would furnish occasion for a day of thank giving. Since, then, anger is use less, needless, digraceful, without the least spology, and found only "in the bosom of fools," why should it be indulged in at all?

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontaric, writes :- "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no besitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have over sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

POSSESSED BY THE DEVIL.

A case of murder of a very novel kind is now being tried by the sub-magistrate of Mhiruvadanai, in the Madura district, India. The wife of the accused in this case was believed to be possessed with the devil, and was in conse-quence barren. On consulting the exorcists, the husbard was told that nothing short of a human sacrifice would propiliate the devil. It was accordingly arranged among four or five people that a c-rtain person in the village hould be brought down near the bank and there killed and offered as a sacrifice. The vic tim was accordingly brought; arrack and toddy were freely offered to and drunk by him, so that he was soon reduced to a state of utter in sensibility. His throat was then cut and his blood, collected in a chatty, was mixed with some rice, and small balls were made of this and offered to the deity. The people then went to the corpse and cut it into several parts and threw it in the tank; the same was found floating there the next day. The police then made inquiries, and suspecting the above people arrested them. One of the accused has, it is reported, made a clean breast of the whole matter.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ca-tarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 39-9eow

MARRIAGE SUPERSTITIONS.

The bride must not keep the pins which fastened her wedding dress. "Twice a bridesmaid, never a bride," is a

proverb which needs no comment. Marry at the time of the moon's waning and

your good luck will wane also.

THE ACADIANS.

From the American Quarterly for April. Whatever shadow of doubt malicious misrepresentation may have thrown over the political rectitude of the Acadians, even their enemies are unanimous in saying they were a most moral, religious and simple people. The historic descriptions of their guileless character' and domestic virtues impel

the reader to the opinion that the beautifan imagery of "Evangeline" is not a fisttering mirror of the innocence and simplicity of their lives. Religion was the mainspring of all their actions. The sacred emblem of the cross, the image of the Madonna or of some favorite saint, met the eye everywhere. The church bell called them to prayer, preparatory to the labors of the day, and its welcome sound at evening was again the signal to cease from toil, and thank God for the bounties he gave. In this smiling land all were contented and happy : for 'the richest were poor, and the poorest lived in abundance." Justly, then,

Justly, then, has it been named the Northern Paraguay, "It was," says Haliburton, " a society of brethern, every one of whom was as ready to give as to receive what be considered the common right of mankind." Poverty and common right of manking. Foversy and illegitimary were unknown in those settle-ments. "They formed," writes Bancroft, "but one great family." "Their morals were of unaffected purity," "Thus dwelt together in love," penned Longfellow, " these simple Acadian farmers-dwelt in the love of God and of man." Are such the material in which dark conspiracy, hypocrisy and treason are nurtured? As He did Jacob of old, God blessed their labors and progeny. In less than fifty years they had increased sevenfold. Their goods and effects had grown propor-tionately. "They computed," says Haliburton, "as many as 60,000 head of horned cattle ; most families had several horses,

though the tillage was carried on by ox m. Their dwellings, which were of wood, were as comfortable as substantial farmers' houses in Europe." 'The district of Minas alone, with a population of 2,000, possessed 1,269 oxen, 1,557 cows, 5,000 young cattle, 500 horses, 9,000 sheep and 4.000 hogs. It had 250 dwelling houses, 276 barns, eleven mills and one church. And these are the people who, we are informed, were idle, and neglected agriculture.

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

A NEW EVENING GAME.

It will create considerable mystification if in vitations are sent out under the title of donkey party," provided it is a new thing to the guests invited. Some may seel offended and stay away because of it, but they will be sure to be very sorry for after-ward if they do. Prepare for the party by cutting from some thin dark cloth (woollen is the best) the figure of a donkey about three feet long and proportionately high. Pin or paste this donkey upon a sheet. The interesting animal should be as perfectly repreinteresting animal should be as perfectly represented as possible, with the exception of the fact that he is made with no tail. Then cut from the cloth as many tails as there are to be guests, and stick a pin through the upper end of each. When the guests are all assembled, produce the sheet, and pin it upon some wall where it will have a chance to hang smoothly, with as wide and long an open space in front of it as possible.

The donkey should be about on a level with the shoulder of a person of average height. One of the tails should be given to each person. The first victum is then led up in front of the donkey and blindfolded; he is then to walk backward for ten or a dozen steps (according to A man is a great ounde of tools. He is don't into this life without the knowledge of how to use them. Education is the process of learning their use, and dangers and troubles are God's whetstones with which to keep them sharp.— Appleton's "Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit," the space), turn sround three times, and then go and pin the donkey's tail on. In advancing he must hold the tail out before him, with the pin in position, and, without any fumbling about it at all, pin the tail on the place which his hand first touches. A prize should be given to the one who get's the donkey's tail most exactly in position, and a consolation prize to soothe the

SYMPATHY FOR THE IRISH. PITTSBURG, June 18 .- At the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers yesterday resolutions were passed extending sympathy to the people of Ireland in their patriotic struggle for Home Rule and wishing them speedy deliverance from oppression and unjust ia-s.

3

No Animal Fat!

No Adulterations

No Coloring Dyes !!

of any kind !!!

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP

Absolutely Pure. A VALUABLE PREVENT-ATIVE OF CONTAGION.

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors

from the Skin.

ASK FOR

"PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP."

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited.) MONTREAL.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billion, state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Faig in the Side &c. While their most remark-obje success has been shown in cuting

SICK

Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver suc regulate the Lowels. Yen if they only cure

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but forta-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will flod these little pills valu-shie in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

A C HARTER DECEMBENT OF ALL PARTY AND A C HARTER AN

Carter's Little Liver 1'ills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills makes dosa. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five [. 5]. Bold by druggists everywhere, or sect by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you ?

USE PERRY DAVIS

"PAIN KILLER"

and Get Instant Relief.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

25 Cts. Per Bottle.

McShane Bell Coundry. Sin ast grade of Bells, Chimes & d Pesls for Churches, College & Tower Chouse, etc. Fully warranted : satisfaction guar-ap. ced. Send for price and datalogue. AV. McRILANE & OO., PALTIMORE, Md. U.S. Mention this paper.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Beils of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Bchools, Firo Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. Q.

Bells. Church, school, Fire Alarm

NO DUTT ON CHURCH BELLS.

COUCHS, COLDS,

Croup and Consumption

BELLFOUNDRY GO

43-6

New York City.

SOAPS

CARTER'S

ITTLE N

IVER PILLS,

(EBICINAL)

PARNELLITE OBSTRUCTION.

LONDON, June 18 .- A conference was held between the Gladstonians and Paruellites last night, at which the course to be pursued relative to the Crimes bill was decided upon. The more violent of the Parnellites agreed to abandon their obstructive course, in deference to Gladstone's wishes. The Parnellites will move the remainder of their amendments during the report stage of the bill.

BEECHER'S SENTENTIOUS WISDOM. A PARTIAL COLLECTION OF PROVERES FROM PLY

HOUTH PULPIT.

Every farm should own a good farmer. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife

The masses against the classes, the world over.

A man who does not love praise is not a full man.

A man must ask leave of his stomach to be a happy man.

It takes longer for man to find out man than any other creature that is made. Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever

made and forgot to put a soul into. A man without self restraint is like a barrel

without hoops and tumbles to pieces. Whoever makes home seem to the young

dearer and more happy is a public benefactor.

The greatest event in a hen's life is made up of an egg and a cackle. But engles never cackle.

A proud man is seldom a grateful man, for he never thinks that he gets as much as he deserves.

That cannot be a healthy condition in which few prosper and the great mass are drudges. Communities are blest in the proportion in which money is diffused through the whole

range of population. Gambling with cards or dice or stocks is all one thing-it is getting money without giving an equivalent for it.

Newspapers are the schoolmasters of the common people. That endless book, the news-paper, is our national glory. One of the original tendencies of the human

mind, fundamental and universal, is the love of

This is a good world to sin in; but so far a

men are concerned, it is a very hard world to repent in. It is a bitter world; it is a cruel

Poverty is very good in poems, but it is very

bad in a house. It is very good in maxima

and in sermons, but it is very bad in practical life.

A cow is the saint of a barnyard. She could be fat if she only would be selfish. But she economizes beauty that she may be profuse in

No city bred man has any business to expect

satisfaction in a pure country life for two months unless he has a genius for leisure and

Debt rolls a man over and over, binding him

hand and foot and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long legged interest devours

Our government is built upon the vote. But votes that are curchasable are quicksands, and

a government built on them stands upon corrup

A man is a great bundle of tools. He is born

Property in the local division of the local

other people's private affairs.

world.

milk.

him.

even laziness.

tion and revolution.

proper length and breadth and the cure was complete. No other treatment of any kind was u ed, though formerly he introduced lint under the ingrowing edge in such cases .- Medical Journal.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their groubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician Had they used Bickle's Anti-Con-sumption Sprup hafore it was too late their sumptive Syrup before it was too late, their ives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affecti ns of the throat.

THE VENTRILOQUIST AND THE DEVIL.

Gailaher, the celebrated Irish ventriloquist, falling into company with an itinerant Metho dit preacher, who was a furious bigot, the latter attempted to prove from Scripture (Bcok of Samuel) that all ventriloquists were descended from the devil; "for," said he, "when Saul applied to the witch of Eador about bringing up Samuel, it was not Samuel who spoke but the witch, who was a ventril quist—ergo, all who the witch, who was a ventric quat-error, and who profess that power, and you among them, young man (addressing Gallaher,) are the descend-ants of the witch, who was the devil;" "Well," replied Gallaher, "are you, then, possessed of the devil? For Isuspect you are." The preacher flew into a rage (the very thing Gallagher wanted) and protested most loudly that he defied the devil and all his works. "Oh, oh ! you're not possessed, ar'nt yon ?" continued Gallagher ; and looking quite simple-like into his antagonist's face, he added, "I'd like to know who's that singing in your stomach ?" At the same time every one in the room distinctly same time every one in the room distinctly heard a voice, as it were, singing a stanza of a song out of the unfortunate preacher's food reservoir. The preacher roared like a wild bull, stamped and raved and ran about the apartment, and then ran and raved and foamed again, and at last, amid shouts of laughter, be darted from the room, heaping all sorts of imprecations on poor Gallaher. Had the matter suded then, it would have been all well enough, but it did not, for next day the poor preacher had an attack of English cholers, and he pro-tested most loudly that the devil had been in his stomach, sure enough, but that it was Galla-ber who had introduced him there.

MY FRIEND, LOOK HERE ! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL TACT.

"Every man has his faults, his failings, pecu-farities and eccentricities. Every one of us finds himself crossed by such failings of others from hour to hour, and, if he were to resent them all, life would be intolerable. If for every outburst of hasty temper and for every independence of the set of the set of the set. tudeness that wounds us in our daily path we rudeness that wounds us in our daily path we were to demand an apology, require an ex-planation, or resent it by retaliation, daily lic orniverse. It events in the single of the very science of social life consists in that gliding tact to such a mean-spirited practice.—London Catho-lic Universe. If you are nervous or dyspeptio try Carter's intercourse would be impossible. The very science of social life consists in that gliding tact the bast remedy known for children or adults title Nerve Fills. Dyspepsia makes you ner-does not argue about things, does not seets to adjust or cure them all, but covers them as if it did not see."

A BUSINESS LETTER.

silk or gauze.

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.

T. Milburn & Co., Sirs,-Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to day. Yours truly. C. Thompson.

The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding the popularity of B. B. B.

THE GERMAN "GUN KING'S" IN-TOLERANCE.

Unfortunately the more enlightened view that now obtain among German Protestants in regard to Catholicity are rather intended for exportation than for home consumption. But a few weeks sirce, we spoke of the attitude taken up against the Catholics by Herr Krupp, a commoner who rules over more people than a princeling of Father-land. The Kanonenkonig, or gun-king, as the Germans call him, has an intense harred of everything Catholic and especially the Catholic press. Two Catholic papers appearing at Hessen, where his principal, works are situat Hessen, where his principal, works are situ-ated, have been simply proscribed by him, and, it is stated, that one of his workmen was re-cently dismissed because he was found in pos-session of half a pound of butter wrapped up in one of these Catholic papers. This report seems so outrageous that we can hardly believe it to be true; but the following facts we copy from the Germania, that vouches for them: "If a man asks for work at Krupp's the question is put to him what church he belongs to. If he is a Catholic then there is no work for him at Krupp's. Some time since, a young man.

him at Krupp's. Some time since, a young man, who was about to serve in the army, had em-ployment promised to him in one of the offices. When be had served his time he came back to take up the promised post. 'What's your religion? he was asked. 'I am a Catholic,' he replied. 'Then, we have no employment for you." him at Krupp's. Some time since, a young man, TOU

It is no good repealing the May laws and passing Catholic Relief Bil's if men like Herr Krupp are allowed to initiate a persecution of Catholics on their own account. It is only to be hoped that, where the law is powerless, pub-lic opinion will step in and interpose its veto to such a mean-spirited practice.—London Catho-

ously one of the husbands will die. Fair or foul weather upon one's wedding day wrong.

augurs a happy or unhappy married life. If a girl who is engaged accidentally lets a knife fall, it is a sign that hor lover is

coming. The girl who steps, accidentally or otherwise on a cat's tail, need not expect to be married the

some year. The husband must never take off his wedding ring; to take it off will insure him had luck of some kind.

If two persons think and express the same thought at the same time, one of them will die before the year passes.

NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, holera morbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhus, dysentery and all diseases of a like nature belonging Wild Strawberry, wh ch can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES. A French instrument for recording the roll-ing of a vessel at sea was lately tried on the voyage of a steamship from Bordeaux to Brazil, belost to the Empire. British North America 691 persons. Of all these people England sup-plied 19,412, Scotland 4,332, and Ireland and made a tolerab e accurate register of the which has not now 25 per cent. more population thon Scotland -18,086. In April, 1886, the total number of British-born emigrants was 28,023. There must, therefore, be some powermotion. A recent computation makes the velocity of solar system in space only about 10,000.000 miles a year. By a different method another computer had determined the rate to be about ful cause at work to make an increase of 50 per cent, between the April emigrants of 1886 and 1887. For the four months ending the 30th of

Brown, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, hopes to be able to make a machine to give April, 63,236 Dritish subjects emigraced, as com-pared with 59,323 in 1886. Adding the foreign-ers who passed through on their way abroad, 113,248 sailed this year, as against 82,757 last year. While statesmen and doctors are lamentvery loud imitations of vocal sounds. He expects the apparatus to his with a thousand-man

year. While states and factors are fament-ing the gradual loss of physical power among the Euglish people, as shown by the necessity of reducing the height of army recruits to 5 ft. 3 in from 5 ft. 8 in., which it was when the Queen came to the throne, the East-end of London is being inundated by foreign paupers, mostly Germans or Russians and Polish. Lowe the snowfall of Central Germany from Decem-ber 19 to 23 weighed no less than 10,000,000 tons in the area between 50 deg. and 52.5 deg. north lattitude and between 7 deg. and 18 deg. east

A les f of the giant water lily (Victoria Regia) has been known to measure 24 feet 91 inches in circumference, its weight being nearly 14 pounds. One of the flowers was 4 feet 2 inches in circumference with petals 9 inches in length, and weighed 31 pounds.

Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says : "I have used four any other menicipe has during the solution the first has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Oure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent remedy was the first and only r. lief I received."

An enterprising physician in Australia ad-vertises :-- "I will pay half of the funeral ex-penses in cases where I am not successful."

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel com-plaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhom, to the most severe attack of Canadian

mortification of him who got the

controis it. Next to a good talker, as a conversationalist charming temperatures the digestion becomes impared, the liver disordered, and the mind

s a good listener. You can listen a great talker out of all he espondent, unless the cause of the irregularity

knows in just about sixty minutes. I know people whose life is a constant strug-

gle between avarice and honesty. Providence alone can tell which they have the most of. The time to be carefullest iz when you have a handful of trumps. No man ever got beat yit

be expelled from the blood and body by such an alterative as these Pills. They directly attack the source of the evil, thrust out all im-purities from the circulation, restore the tempered organs to their natural state, and cor-rect all defective or contaminated accretions. It an't so much the abuse as it is the want of Such an essy means of instituting health, strength and cheerfulness should be applied by

it that often ruins a man, The pedigree that a man is going to receive

from his ancestors don't amount to much ; but the one he is going to leave to those who follow nim iz all important. If a man is right he can't be too stiff : if he i

wrong he can't be too limber. There is lots of people in the world who can't seem to find their level; but other folks can find it for them without any trouble.

Laughter strengthens a wise man, but weakens a fool -Josh Billings.

These are very numerous. Some persons suppose that the character of the weather can be the character of the day or night when the character of the day or night when the character of the moon occur. Others think that a change of the moon co Saturdsy is alter that a change of the moon co Saturdsy is alter the points of the new moon are upward there will, comes too soon." Then, again, it is said if the points of the new moon are upward there will be dry. But here will be dry weather; while others take the op-posite view and say if they point sideways it will be dry. But leaving all these and many others like them, there are a few proverbs about

the moon which may be worth noting and test-ing. We give some of these: When the moon is visible in the day time the

day is relatively cool. In Western Kansas it is said that when the moon is near the full it never storms, and the sailors say the full moon eats clouds. If the full moon rises clear expect fine

weather.

A large ring around the moon and low clouds indicates rain in twenty-four hours a small ring and high clouds .ain in several

Last night the moon had a golden ring, but

tc-night no moon I see. The larger the halo about the moon the nearer the rain cloud, and the sooner the rain may be expected.

When the moon is darkest near the horizon expect rain,

If the full moon rise pale expect rain. A red moon indicates wind. If the moon is seen between the soud and

broken clouds during a gale it is expected to scud

away the bad weather. } In the old of the moon a cloudy morning

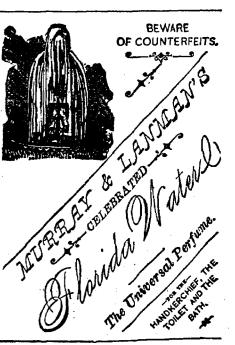
bodes a fair afternion. If there be a general mist before sunrise near the full of the moon, the weather will be fine for

some days. The rising or setting of the moon will be fol-lowed by a decrease of a storm which is then prevailing.-Boston Journal.

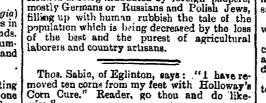
"Why do you set your cup of coffee on the ohair, Mr. Jones !" asked a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It's so very weak, ma'am," replied Jones, "I thought I would let it rest."

Hunery guest-How is this? I ordered a steak and a posched erg. I see the erg, but where is the steak? Table attendant-Dat's all right, sah. Do steak am under the erg.

CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1,00 per bottle. LOW COST HOUSES







wise. THE EVICTED IRISH TENANTS,

AN EFFORT TO HAVE THEN PERMITTED TO RE-TAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 16 .- The exicted Irish tenants who arrived on the steamship Anchoria yesterday were still detained at Castle Garden to day. Counsel for the Irish Emigration So-ciety was making an effort to have them per-mitted to remain in this country. It was claimed that the people were able to take care of themselves, and that there was no likelihood that they would become a public charge.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when

purchasing.

COLUMBUS, June 16.—Some two months ago Congressman Foran by letter: declined to allow the use of his name in connection with guber-natorial nomination, claiming that he could not afford to be scandidate. It is now claimed that he has agents in every congressional district in the state, who are working hard for his nomina-tion, against E. T. Powell and Judge Thurman,

The manifestations of joy over the "Queen's Jubilee" in her kingdom take strange shapes. Last month 41,810 of the bone and sinew of British subjects left the United Kingdom, of whom 33,332 came to the United States, and will

April, 85,258 British subjects emigrated, as com-

all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are

sal good.

much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentially a blood tempering medicine, whereby its influence reaches the remotest fibre of the frame and effects a univer-

Holloway's Pills .- With darkening days and

SOME HOMELY TRUTHS, The heart is weaker than th head, and yet it CINCINNATI BE BLYMYER MANUFAU, "RING CO

525,000,000 miles in a year. To aid in an analysis of noise, Professor Crum

bower. A German mathematician has calculated that

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66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE BEGU LAR SUBSORIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PEB ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 22, 1887

It takes \$72 a day to pay ordinary expenses at Rideau Hall,

All Ireland rose to give a welcome to William O'Brien. He deserved it.

IT is said that Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, is to succeed Mr. Aikins as Lt.-Governor of Manitoba.

WE desire to direct the attention of the Evictor of Luggacurran to the letter of "An Irish-Canadian Girl," in this issue.

It is extremely kind of the Salisbury Government to suspend evictions during the days of the Queen's jubiles celebration. How grateful the Trish ought to be.

THE Ohicago Lerald refers to Canada, as "by the side of other nations, neither fish, flesh nor fowl." After mature ren ction, we are inclined to remark that we own the "fish," we have the "flesh," and we are able to take care of our henroost.

OUE cables show that what everybody suspected was true. The revolt at Herat, the rebellion of the Ghilzais, the troubles in Servia, have all been fomented by Russian intrigue. The East ern volcano is rumbling pretty loudly just now and may burst into eruption at any moment.

the terrible demon they have deliberately invoked for their own destruction. We know, from bitter experience how such reprisals injure the cause of Ireland, but we cannot blind our. selves to the fact that there are desperate men who take another and a different view of the situation

IF Mr. Chapleau accepts the Lieut-Governorship of Quebec, the fact will be regarded as his political death knell. He will never again be able to rally his forces, because he must take the place of one beaten, expelled, exiled by his party, and when once is politician is so situated he is a dead duck. Better far for him to go straight into opposition than meekly put his neck on the block and let Langevin chop off his head.

THE Baptists are the only logical sect of Protestants in regard to the matter of education. At their general assembly they condemned state interference in religious education. They were right. Religious instruction can only be properly imparted under the direction of the Church, but when "the Church" is composed of a lot of warring sects the State should bar them after its own children.

THE St. Patrick's Society has accepted the courteous invitation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society to join in the celebration on the 23rd. The invitation was regarded as sent to St. Patrick's Society as the representative Irish organization of the city, and as such it was properly extended to all the other Irish societies. who will be requested to join in celebrating the French Canadian national festival. We hail this proof of kindness and good will offered by our compatriots of French origin as another bond between two peoples who have much in common to unite them in the cause of religion and humanity.

THE Toronto News stigmatizes the bill now before Parliament at Ottawa, for dealing with the ship laborers, as a Canadian Coercion Bill even more arbitrary in its provisions than the Salisbury measure for the pacification of Ireland, under which the suspicion of intending to intimidate a laborer on shipboard will be sufficient to send to the Penitentiary for a term of from two to seven years any person who may unjust encroachment of employers. "Will those whose voices were raised against Coercion in Ireland," asks the News, "show themselves equally outspoken in standing up for the rights of Canadian workingmen ?'

LANSDOWNE appears determined to defy the Irish people, as well as the opinion of all America, and to challenge their right and power to punish him for his murderous crusade against the tenants on the stolen lands he pretends to own. We read in Irish papers received by last mail that a number of ejectment notices at the instance of the Marquis of Lansdowne against tenantsat Kenmare and Cahirciveen were affixed to the front of the courthouse; Killarney, on Saturday, May 28th. On Tuesday they were torn down and publicly trampled on. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

WE learn from a usually well-informed source that ministerial changes of an extraordinary kind are not unlikely to take place after the John Macdonald will be raised to the peerage the Premiership, Sir Charles Tupper resume Ottawa refuses to allow the Grand Trunk to his place as High Commissioner. A complete reorganization of the Cabinet will thus be necessitated, and speculation is rife as to who will take the chairs thus vacated by "the old gang "without risking a split in the party. The selection of Mr. Laurier as Liberal leader is down with Ontario Tories remains to be seen.

undertakes such legislation as Balfour's crimes a "quart," while in 1881 not a box was retailed bill, the authors thereof cannot expect a at less than 20 cents. Real estate can be mortspecial act of Providence to protect them from gaged for a large part of its price, and its value is admittedly from 25 to 50 per cent. below any process or rating that could be suggested. A house and lot that cost \$5,000 in Chicago find their like in New York selling at \$50,000-an absurd difference. The depression which culminated in Msy, 1886, began slowly in Septem-

ber 1881. It cannot be believed that one short year of hopeful feeling is now to introduce another olympiad of commercial apprehension. Clearings reached \$1,800,000,000 a week in 1881 With five or six new cities out, West the totals of to-day are still below \$1,100.600.000, and it is useful or popular." a gritod an

THE Crimes Bill passed is final reading in the British Commons with dramatic circumstances. The whole Liberal Opposition and the entire Irish National party left the House rather than vote. An Act of Parliament so extraordinary in its scope and intention was never so strangely made into law. It is accepted by the Radicals and Democrats of Great Britain as a direct blow at the most cherished principles of British liberty, and twothirds of the people and press call upon the Irish to resist its enforcement by every means all out of the schoole and let each sect look in their power. Like preceding measures of the same kind, it will only serve to show the impotency of those who passed it. The Tories doubtless imagine they can shelter themselves behind the good will which Mr. Gladstons and his followers have won from the Irith. But that those who undertake to administer another measure for the coercion of the Tories, passed simultaneously with the Balfour bloody blunder, will discriminate in the appreciation of its provisions we cannot doubt. Two coercion acts are now in force, and we are perfectly satisfied which is going to work with the most effect in the direction intended.

In the despatches from London it is stated that the fate of the Ameer of Afghanistan hung upon the issue of the next battle between his troops and his rebel subjects, and that his position was a most critical one, some of the tribes who were disposed to aid him having been cut off from communication with his forces and hommed in by the rebels. It was also stated that the death or defeat of the Ameer would be a great advantage to England and that she had everything prepared to take advantage of it, as it would form an excellent pretext for occupying the country. This appears particularly be interested in organizing labor to resist the strange, as some time ago, when there were somewhat similar rumors of war between Russia and England, the Ameer met Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pindee, where a grand review was held in his honor, and he returned to Afghanistan with full assurance of English help of money, arms and men. This sharp practice and charactistic perfidy on the part of John Bull may Ameer be killed or deposed, and the British, on the pretext of preventing anarchy in the country, attempt to occupy Afghanistan, the Afghans, who have always shown themselves very jealous of their independence, would sink their internal fends and make common cause against the invaders. Then the Russian party in Afghanistan, with a Russian army at their back, would ask nothing better than to be

the result would be. "LOYALIST" LOGIC. Nothing could give us more genuine pleasure, Nothing could give us more genuine pleasure, intense delight, we may say, than to read in the morrow morning, say at eleven o'cloc<, I shall reasion closes at Ottawa. It is said that Sir Toronto papers that the "Loyalists" of that be glad t) eee you. Yours truly, city propose to drag Goldwin Smith through a and retire to spend the remainder of his days in horsepond and treat him to a coat of tar and England. Sir Hector Langevin will succeed to feathers because he advocates unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States. When the Professor egged on these same "Loyalists" to written by Mr. O'Danoghue on the day follow-Sullivan's gospel of violence, he must have forgotten all the lessons he had learned in history and philosophy, or he would have thought how now accounted for. How Langevin will go his own views would soon subject him to exactly the same treatment which he recomexactly the same treatment which he recom- inent to the representatives of Professor O'Don-mended for William O'Brien. Goldwin Smith aghue for losses sustained by him," deeming the has lived in Toronto for some years, but he has same sufficiently satisfactory to his relatives evidently failed to grasp the true character of with mhom the full we cuuntrymen in Canada, the men with whom he allied himself when became president of the Canadian he Loyal and Patriotic Union. The shallowness and inherent weakness of the man is now plain to the meanest capacity. Because he shared with the "loyal" riffraff of Toronto the one sentiment of hatred towards Catholicity, he fancied he could indulge the perilous privilege of holding and expressing independent opinions on other questions. The threat to duck him in a horsepond and give him a cost of tar and feathers ought to teach him the character of the men with whom he has associated himself. But unfortunately for Mr. Smith, he cannot complain should the "Loval" proposition be carried out. Has he not by his voice, his pen and his presence at the Queen's Park meeting, affirmed the principle that, if a man dare hold opinions not approved by the "Loyalists," he is no longer fit to live; that paving stones, bludgeons, revolvers, anything, in fact, that may come handy, for the purpose of killing so be put in the estimates never appeared, and vile a monster is the only proper and legitimate argument. Has Mr. Smith not also maintained with all the eloquence he could command that no man has a right to come to Canada or put his foot within the "Loyal" precincts of "Toronto the Good " for the purpose of expressing views and | to drop. opinions not permitted by the Loyal and Patriotic Unionists, of whom 'he is the worthy president ? Surely he cannot be unaware that, bad as these excellent people regard an Irish Home Ruler, they detest an annexationist far more? Does he not know that their horror of "Popery" is only equalled by their hatred of the Yankees, and that both sentiments are he accorded to Mr. O'Donaghue what they may founded on ignorance the most crass, bigotry | expect when in turn he will have used them the most purblind, natural loowardice, and flunkeyism the most contemptible ? Surely when Mr. Smith raised his voice to inflame the passions of the unredeemed and un. redeemable reprobates of Toronto Loyalism, he must have felt himself kindred with them in fal meak in June wheat following the their principles and at one with them in their defeat of the jobbers, carfied the other month's methods for upholding "Butish fair play" and freedom of speech. It is a poor rule, he must butter is less than 18 cents, and it has gone as | know, that will not work both ways. If stoness high as 65 cents in times of real commercial rotten eggs, bullets and bludgeons are the right i one who, "the he bimself accreted if in has ho danger. Strawberries sell at less than 10 cents arguments to apply to a man who advocates the doniidence in the breed " to which they belong.

Irish cause against British Tory tyranny, can | If he dared, he would trample them down to impudence to advocate annexation? William O'Brien is a Home Ruler. Stone

him ! Rotten egg him | Shcot him ! Goldwin Smith is an annexationist. Drag him through a horsepond ! Tar and feather

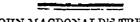
him! This is "Loyalist" logic. Goldwin Smith is a "Loyalist." Let him have the full benefit of the practical application of his own doctrine. Riding on a rail might be added to complete the ceremonies of "Loyal" exuberance, even ing even in that spurious fort of probity though Professor Smith, like Paddy Convors at not credible that banks have become any less Bytown long ago, should declare that "If it Irishmen, however, can treasure the rewasn't for the honor of the thing he'd as soon

> walk!" SPECIMEN FALSEHOUDS.

The way the British public were misled by candalously false reports, cabled to England during Mr. O'Brien's tour in Canada, is c'early shown by the following despatch sent from this city and published in good faith by th Pall Mall Gazette of May 28th :--

MONTBEAL, May 27 .- Mr. O'Brien's meeting here to night was preceded by a parade through the principal street, the band playing "The Wearing of the Green," and by a torchlight pro-cession, mostly composed of youths. A number of delegates have arrived here from Ottawa, Quebec and other parts of the Dominion, and from the United States. As Mr. O'Brien's ambition, and whose animating principle is his lecture in Chaboillez square proceeded the crowd increased, until it probably reached fire Orange oath. or six thousand, mostly shopmen and shoppirls, the latter predominating. Mr. O'Brien was very hoarse, and spoke shortly Mr. Kilbride fol-lowed. Neither speech contained any new feature, but every sentence was applauded Instily by Mr. O'Brien's sympathizers imme-diately surrounding the platform, who probably numbered about a thousand. The rest of the crowd were quite apathetic, and had evidently been attracted out of curiosity. Long before the lecture was over their numbers had considerably diminished. Mr. O'Brien is now attending an-

ther banquet given by the National League. We have italicised the most glaring portions of this atrocious string of falsehoods Such deliberate wholesale lying has never been surpassed. Montrealers can see by this to what deg radation Tory journalism can reduce a man, and outdo nature itself in giving a twist of deformity to what under happier auspices might have been an upright character.



SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S TREACHERY TO THE IRISH. The correspondence read in the House of Commons by Dr. Landerkin last Saturday will take nobody by surprise, save those who still nourish the delusion that Sir John Macdonald retains a spark of principle or honor in his composition. The story is very simple. Readers of THE POST are aware that ever since the death of

the late Prof. O'Danoghue, who was exiled from Manitoba for his connection with the first Red River Rebellion, his friends have never ceased to press the Dominion Government for a settlemeet its well merited reward, as, should the ment of claims arising from the loss of his property through the decree of exile. On all occasions the Government resisted the payment, till just previous to the late general elections, when Sir John, in dread of defeat, opened a correspon dence with Mr. M. F. O'Danoghue, brother of the deceased, who had been at Ottawa for some time previously endeavoring to obtain a settlement on behalf of the Professor's family. The Premier wanted the influence of the name and let loose upon British India, and, aided by a fame of the patriot, whom he had paniahed and rising in the Punjab, there is no knowing what robbed, and was ready to make any promise for that object. Accordingly he wrote the follow-

> ng note :--EABNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA, 28th Jan., 1887,

the horsepond and a coat of tar be objected to as | morrow, and we know by his votes in Parliaimproper applications to the man who has the ment how thoroughly he sympathuses with those in England who have crowned the infamies of seven centuries with an act of Parliament which practically revives the o'd Penal Laws in all their horror, brutality and injustice. Surely it is not required that we should emphasise these

> repeated instances of Sir John's duplicity. Indeed we cannot understand how any man who believes in personal honor and public virtue can regard his conduct otherwise than with shame and disgust, for he has shown himself lack which is known as honor among thieves. membrance of these transactions, and when men go among them preaching the Tory cause, let them recall the successive incidents of Sir John Macdonald's duplicity in connection with D'Arcy McGee, Senator O'Donahoe, Capt. Kirwin, M. F. O'Donaghue and others less prominent, who trusted his word, put faith in his promises, only to discover he had deceived, betrayed and abandoned them. After recalling these memories, let the Irish in Canada put that and that together and refuse ever again to be duped or led astray so far as to vote for a party which is led by a man who has so often demonstrated his hatred for them, their country, their religion, and who only seeks their

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN. The Emperor of Russia is not so happy as

some people who envy the delight of being a supreme autocrat might suppose. A British officer who recently paid a visit to Russia tells a startling story of the mental and physical condition of the Czaria accounting for the erratic foreign policy of Russia. "Alexander III.," he says, "shortly after the assassination of his father, had recourse to stimulants in order to nerve himself sufficiently to meet the real and imaginary dangers which beset him, and the habit of drinking rapidly grew upon him. Among those nearest to him it is well known, but never mentioned except in whispers, that he has several times suffered from delirium tremens. In his lucid intervals he is reasonable and even sagicious, but when under the influence of champagne or brandy, which two liquors most delight the Imperial palete, not even his Ministers, and least of all his wife and children, can restrain his tendency to imperil his personal safety by exposing nimself to the attacks of secret foes in his upgovernable recklessness. It is told of this imperial maniae that on one occasion M. De Giers was driven from the Czar's presence with language unfit to be heard in the lowest haunts infamy, after having been summoned by his sovereign to report upon some matter affecting Russia's foreign policy, and the Foreign Minister was only induced to retain his office at the earnest entreaty of friends and murder. upon the Czar's apology for his brutality. Upon the slightest leakage of the detai's of such outbreaks, which are growing more and more fre quent, it is the fashion to intimate that this Minister or that court official is about to resign on the ground of ill-health or for the purpose of accepting some other position, but to those acquainted with the true condition of the Czar's moral health these reports invariably have the same significance. Had one third of the commands issued peremptorily by the Emperor, when he was too drunk to know what he was doing, been carried out. Russia would have long ago been at war with every power in Europe. Ever since the acces sion of Alexander III. to the throas of Russis it has seemed quite safe to predict that he would ultimately meet death at the hands of the Nihilists. The prediction may be fulfilled, but it seems more likely that the Emperor will die by the hand of some outraged and infuriated member of his household or Government, if he does not soon kill himself with drink."

NOTES FROM LUGGACURRAN.

We read in the Leinster Leader, just to hand, that the Luggacurran tenants are now, more than ever, determined to fight the batt'e to the death. Some others on the estate who were not previously in the movement have paid their rents into the Campa gn Fund.

Mr. Trench not fied the non-evicted Campaign. ers that he would attend to his office at Lugga. curran, on the 2nd June, to receive their rents Very few attended.

Cattle from Kerry were sent to the farm of Mr. J. W. Dupne. The tenants look upon this as a victory. Mr. Treach diligently advertised for persons to stock the lands. Nobody was fool enough; hence he had to bring his mountain cattle from the craggy heights of Glengariffe to make a show of "derring do" on the Lugga. curran farms. A writ for possession of the lands of Guileen has been served upon Mr. Dunne. These are the lands in respect of which it was sought to make Mr. Dunne a bankiuptfor his proceedings in reference to which Mr. Trench was made to blerd through the nose. Miss Kilbride, who has for some time past been living in a house on the Guileen farm, has also been served with a writ. The people of Luggacurran condemn this as a cowardly proceeding for Trench, knowing that her brother is away, and that she has no other member of her family residing with her. The universal opinion support for the mean purposes of his own is that under the circumstances he might have waited awhile before taking this step. The policemen of Luggacurran have been sharing with the boycotted emergency men, or selling to them, the beer, porter, etc., supplied to them by vanmen from Athy. The police themselves are now in consequence boycotted."

THE PRINCE OF BOODLERS.

To the Ottawa correspondent of L'Electeur we are indebted for an expose of the manner in which our evicting Irish landlord Governor-General manages to rob this Canada of ours un. der various pretexts. Apart from his salary of \$50,000 a year, the country paid 890,000 extra expenses, for fuel, servants travelling charges, etc. Thus for one year alone the people of Canada have paid for the blessing of having the most detested and detestable character that could possibly be imagined filling a perfectly useless office, no less a sum, as far as can be ascertained, than

\$140,000!!!

Could anything be more preposterous? Talk of Bocdlers! Where is there a Boodler in America to equal this Evictor of Luggacurran? After drawing and salt ng away his princely salary, he cooly proceeds to pluader the country ad lib for every possible luxury and extravagance that he can think of !

And this is the sort of person that we Canadians are called upon to admire and applaud when he shows himself to our stupified gaze! This is the sort of Boodler before whom Canadian flunkies prostrate themselves, and for whom "loyal" mobs are realy to commit

Oh, but we are a great people -a very great people—a grateful people !

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

British statesmen are beginning to recognize the grot squeness of the figure they are cutting before the world. Our despatches relate how,-

"In the House of Commons to-night a number of amendments were offered to the Coercion hill and rejected, the ministers treating each in the curtest manner, and the Liberal leaders refraining from speaking. A result of this absence of the plan of attack will be that some of the worst proposals of the bill will escape amendment. The interview of a Post representative with Cautain Forsyth, of this city, published in our edition of yesterday, gives, perhaps, a pretty accurate key to the changed situation regarding the Balfour Cuercion Bill. The tremendous danger that threatens British power in India is approaching with swift and giant strides, till now the Imperial Government is suddenly made conscious that the forces of the empire are required for other service than in carrying out the s upid, cruel, destructive policy of depopu-, lating Ireland. While the British army was engaged in driving helpless old men, poor widows and little children from their cabin homes at the point of the bayonet, the hordes of Asia, armed and disciplined and paid by Russia, have been converging on Herat. And now the cry is no longer "Landlordism must be upheld," but "India 15 in danger !" Here we have the interpretation of the sudden silence and coldness of the Liberal leaders in relation to the Coercion

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MANITODA wants railway competition more than anything else, yet the Tory majority at enter that province. As Manitoba supports and helps to form that majority, let her enjoy the fun of being fleeced by monopoly.

HON. W. H. SHITH, in the British House of Commons, affirmed the right of Canada to do as she pleases. Thank you, Mr. Smith. That is exactly what Canada has been doing and intends to keep doing. Whether Mr. Smith affirms or denies the right is a matter of no conequience.

treal he would get a grand reception. We would like to get hold of a real live respectable evictor of Luggacurran.

The Kazoot says "One thing is certain "that "Sir John will remain at the head of the Government and lead the Conservative party.' We will add another thing still more certain ; that the Kacoot will say that or anything else which may suit "political exigencies," with the same affectation of sincerity and readiness to revoke as ever.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE THOMPSON has queer ideas of conscientiousness. He introduced a bill of divorce in the Commons, did his level best to have it passed, but said he would have to vote against it because his conscience did not approve of divorce!

"Why should not conscience have vacation As well as other courts o' th' nation? Have equal power to adjourn. Appoint appearance and return ?"

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. P. for South Renfrew, whose death has just been amounced, foremost in all worthy enterprises and good works. \searrow

some features in the Queen's jubilee celebration not set down by authority in the programme. Some villainous dynamiters are said to have some villainous dynamiters are said to have prepared pyrotechnic displays of a righer dan-gerous character, and the resources of govern-ment. have been and bloyed to confirmat the resources of civilization and the second tainly should had been and the second second the field to be a solid to the another second the fields to be a solid d. When a Government

ENTER SEG PER BETTLE

THE London Weekly Dispatch touches up Canadian flunkeyism in the following pungent style :-- "Whatever other results may flow from

Mr. William O'Brien's visit to the Canadian If the Earl of Aberdeen should come to Mon- Dominion, one thing he has done: he has revealed to us the immense strides which flunkeysm has made among the people of Ontario. loid, just to show that we have no prejudices Verily our royalties are wise in their generation. against the title, so long as the man is worthy of The judicious distribution of baronetcies and respect, not a bloodsucker and poltroon like the knighthoods among prominent Canadian politicians have acted like leaven in permeating the stock-jobbing, log-rolling, villa-adorning classes in Toronto and Ottawa with the spirit of the toad. Actually they are now able, these people, to simulate 'loyalty' towards a Fitzmaurice-thinnest blooded of blue aristocratsa man mean enough first to promise relief to his tenants, and then, on the orders of babbling Balfour and his insolent squad, to fling them out of the homes they themselves had built to perish by the wayside. Nice object he of slavish 'demonstration of loyalty.' Bravo, noble Canadians ! persevere and earn the contempt of the world. After these displays of servility, your political leaders cannot be put

> off with less surely than a few jubilee peerages." Now that the coffee and wheat panics have subsided we begin to hear the usual "I told you so" of the American press. The Chicago Herald. a well posted journal, goes in for a little quiet bulling in order to prevent matters getting

worse. After telling us that some of Chicago's leading financiers have expressed a fear that the was one of the most genial and popular mem. present era of speculation is about to end in berg of the Commons chamber. In the county general panic, with another stress of hard times which he represented, in the Liberal interest, such as were endured in 1884 and 1885, it goes, his loss will be deeply felt, for he was always on to say, with a sententious gravity that must be highly assuring to the grain and other gainblers, that "it is not losings that make hard times., It is universal economy and universal THE British Government has adventis dents timidity. There are no signs of pahic iii fears that certain parties have in error ted Ghicago. Values are far too low. The price of wheat before the collapse of the Cincinnati corner was only 80 cents for the uncornered market, and the frightdown only a few cents. The price of creamery

[Signed] JOHN A. MACDONALD. M. F. O'DANOGHUE, Ottawa.

The meeting took place. What arrange ment was made we may gather from the letter

Premier, etc. :--SIB,--I beg to inform you that I accept your proposition of yesterday, "That in ca c you have a majority in the next House of Commons you would have a decent sum granted by parliawith whom his memory and interests are a sacred trust. On the strength of that proposition and of the interest manifested by yourself and your col-leagues, both in and out of Parliament, in the case of Professor O'Danoghue, and in the Irishmen of Canada represented by him, I deem it my duty to do all in my power to see you my duty to do all in my power to see you triumphantly returned to the next Parliament, and shall be happy to scompany you to Toron-to as you requested and take part in the present campaign with pen and tongue, wherever my services may be deemed most valuable. Kindly inform me when you start and any further de-tails now more coviden desirable tails you may consider advisable. I have the honor to remain. sir.

Your very obedient servant, M. F. U'DONAGHUE, Albion Hotel.

Relying upon Sir John's promise, Mr. O'Donaghue undertook and faithfully performed his part of the bargain, and assisted very materially in the return of several ministerial candidates. But, to make a long story short, when Mr. O'Donaghue claimed the fulfilment of the Premier's promise, he could get no satisfaction. The "decent sum" agreed upon to when Mr. O'Donaghue discovered how he had been made use of and outwitted he placed the letters in the hands of Dr. Lankerkin, who read them to the House as stated. The revelation did not disturb Sir John in the slightest. He laughed, kept his seat and allowed the matter

Humiliating as this story is, we cannot say that it has given us even momentary displeasure. On the contrary, we feel gratified that the Irish people of Canada have been given another convincing proof of Sir John Macdonald's treachery. Irishmen who still cling to the party led by this abandoned man will see in the treatment to mislead their countrymen and, when his object is gained, they and themselves flung aside with contempt. We don't know which to admire most-Sir John's lack of principle or Mr. O'Donaghue's simplicity in placing confidence in the word of a man whose character he must have had abundant means of knowing." On many occasions THE POST has endeavored o show the Irish people how worse than fooligh. it was to trust the word or heed the promises of

TOTTERING TO HIS FALL.

Sir John Macdonald must be in a state of very lively apprehension, or he would not write the following circular to his supporters in Parliament :--

(Stricily private.) June 10th, 1887.

It is of the utmost importance that every supporter of the Government should be in attendance at the House during every session of the House, and under no consideration should be absent, except when paired. It is urgently re-quested that for the future this should be strictly ttended to; if not the Opposition will soon hold a majority, and consequently the actions of the Government will be seriously imperilled. As this is of the greatest importance to the interests of the party, I must request the friends of the Ministry to remain in their places for the rest of the session, and not to accept invitations or make engagements which may take them from the House while sitting.

Yours faithfully, JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Hitherto, Sir John, when he felt sure of his following, called them together in cancus, and there laid down such lines of policy as he deemed proper. The party invariably accepted his programme and stood by him in carrying it out. This circular will convince all who know how parties are managed at Otlawa that the caucus has failed. We read in it a confession on the part of the Premier that he is in terror of a bolt, that a considerable section of his nominal supporters have repudiated the caucus, and that he anticipates an adverse vote involving the defeat of the ministry. This will surprise nobody. The country cannot stand the strain of his system much longer. The result of the elections was really nothing but a stolen verdict. The astounding recklessness, the disgusting immorality, the manifest feebleness of a Government which demands such support as the votes on the Queen's County case, all point to dissolution of the ministry. Now, Sir John will possibly understand how vastly better. it would have been for him had he pursued an honester' course, 'and thereby retained, Mr. Bake at the head of the Liberal party. While, Mr. Blake was there Sir John was sate in certain relations. But the change of leadership has altered the whole political game. Sir John may stagger along for a short, time longer, but he, has reached the end of this tether His boasted majority will become a minority just so soon as the word is given. He cannot prevent it. Those whom he has been intriguing to roln'are too many for him, so he may as well wrap, his toga about, him and try to fall like by way of Constantinople, she has turned the Cægar.

...

Bill Mr. Gladstone an those who work in accord with him see a danger in the path of the Government, the gigantic proportions of which dwarfs the Irish question into insignificance, while the internal discontent, intensified by an infatuated policy of injustice, shows how, worse than unprepared, the Salisbury Ministry is to meet it.

As Englishmen devoted to their country, anxious that its prestige should not be diminished, and desiring above all things that the people should be united in the face of an advancing enemy, the Liberal leaders perceive that the present is no time for parleying. Nor can it be supposed that the masses who look to them for guidance will long remain unaware of the true bearings of the situation, or unadvised of the stupendous blunder of rejecting Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule and conciliation for the insensate eternal coercion of Salisbury. Now, indeed, have the people of England good reason to recall the warning of Lord John Russell .- " It is necessary that a nation should have a correct standard by which to weigh the character of its rulers."

An opportunity was offered for healing the feud of centuries and consolidating on a firm basis of justice the whole people of the three kingdoms, but a Tory government, blindly de termined to preserve the privileges of a class at all hazards, refuses to take advantage of it and stands in the reflected glare of the Russian camp fires, lighted in the Hindoo-Koosh; a spectacle for gods and men. It, is not to be supposed that Russia contemplates an immediate descent upon India, but the fact that her outposts have been pushed far beyond the line where the Boundary Commission put down the stakes which said, "so far and no further," is assurance enough of the nature and object of the advance. For three centuries Russia has been fighting her way to an open sea. Balked by European arms and diplomacy from an outlet .itol sup diff tables at last on her hereditary opponent, and is

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRU

scandalize our honest citizens.

roin the department.

made to the urgent reforms the Government

was making in the system of colonization, and of the stringent measures which had been taken

against di honist agents, the Premier citing a ca e where one of these men had returned the

sum of \$49, which he had fraudulently obtained

Mr. Mercier then touched upon the measure

brought before the house at its last session rela-tive to the consolidation of the statutes, the code of civil procedure and the apricultural

aws. As to the law concerning insane asylums,

aws. As to the law concerning insame asylums, he said: We intend to respect all rights acquired by contracts, but wish the sick to be treated according to the principles of the most advanced science, in order to bring back the use of their reason to those unfortunate creatures when it is possible. Lunatic asylums should, as far as possible, be reserved for those who being ill can be cured and who require special treatment. As to idints

and who require special treatment. As to idiots

and in consideration of reasonable remuneration.

and give them all the care which their ead con-

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

he said : The Prime Ministers of the differ

ent provinces thought that the time had come,

after twenty years of union, to enquire if our present constitution answers the wants of the times, and our belief is partaken in by many of the most in-fluential men of this Confederation. There

are evidently many deficiencies in the Federal Act, owing to certain ambiguous terms

in that document we see continually arising con-

He that document we we continually ansing con-flicts of authority and jurisdiction which give rise to grave fears, and even endanger the very existence of Confederation. The object of our meeting is to find a practical and friendly solution for those difficulties, and to make such suggestions as may seem proper. And at any rate, the events of the last five years have shown that the powers of the different

have shown that the powers of the different

governing bodies were badly defined or badly

applied, and that it is necessary to make a re-visal of our constitution in the sense of a more energetic affirmation of provincial rights if we

wish to avoid a precipitate and premature dis-memberment of our confederation. Nova Scotia

and New Brunswick threaten to rend the Federal bond if the conditions of their union

be not modified. The same threat has been made but quite lately by the inhabitante of

tent, due more to ill-defined powers of the Fed eral Act than to faults of simple administriion.

And we all know that Ontario has not yet ob tained the recognition of her northern frontier

limits, to which she attaches the greatest im-

would consent, I am convinced, to receive them

now preparing to face England, single-handed, on the road to India, by way of Alghanistan, ally in Western Europe.

To all lovers of freedom the position must appear painfully grave. England, with all her faults, has been the home of western liberty, taults, nas been the has, under unhappy auspices, of the older communities, were diverted from and though the second with crimes against leg. imate channels and wasted by millions in humanity, the world, on the whole, is indebted to her for much of the civilization it enjoys, and for those ideas of constitutional liberty which have become watchcries among the nations. Her bitterest enemy would regret the prospect of her humiliation by a despotism like Russia. But national crimes have ever been corrected by national punishments, and English writers have not failed to show that England to the condition of Holland. Thus it is that those who most fiercely resirt such legis lation as Balfour's Crimes Bill would rather see England strengthened and restored from within, and made a truly United Empire under wise democratic institutions, than defeated and humbled from without.

In the measurably brief time which nust day when the inevitable conflict with Russia for the possession of India must begin, the states. men and people of Great Britain can do much to prepare and put their house in order. The infernal, fatal policy of coercion towards Ireland must be abandoned before the twentyfive millions of Irish people scattered over the earth, but united in a common purpose, finally determine upon their course of action. For the time is at hand when England's difficulty will be more than Ireland's opportunity.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

In the speech of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, at St. Hyacinthe, yesterday, we have not only a clear exposition of povincial affairs, but also the fore shadowing of a policy which the several provinces, now governed under Liberal auspices, have adopted with a view to checking the encroachments, and putting a stop to the wild extravagance of federal Macdonaldism.

No man who attentively considers what Mr. Mercier has said, and reflects on the past record and present conduct of the party led by Sir John Macdonald, can avoid arriving at the conclusion that if the federal constitution is to be preserved, the reforms to which he alludes must be obtained. This is the secret of the National movement, and Mr. Mercier was perfectly correct in describing the party which he so ably leads as one which "has opened its ranks wide and free and has warnily received into its bosom. those of party, those who believe that prosperity. is the reward of harmony and peace, and ruin, the punishment of fratricidal strife; those who are convinced that discords of the past have left nothing but sorrow and disaster, and that in bringing together men capable of understanding each other, English, Irish, Scotch and French, Liberals and Conservatives, Protes_ tants and Catholics, people and clergy, the harmony of to-day will increase and multiply the powers of the nation and will bring about one of those happy epochs which console the people for past sufferings, soothe its wounds and secure peace, happiness and prosperity."

This noble purpose, however, can never be fully attained so long as we have at Ottawa a Ministry which takes every advantage of the of the political rights and material interests of obscure, loosely-worded Imperial Act of Confederation, and seeks pretexts on all occasions to reduce the provincial governments to a condi- power of the Ottawa Frankenstien. tion of varialage to an autocratic centralizing power. The practice of the Macdonaldite press and platform, continued for twenty years, of stuffing the ears of the people with highfalutin halderdash about our magnificent Dominion and its illimitable possibilities, had its raison d'etre in the canning scheme of an unprincipled politician who found scope for his ambition in the vast territory. untold resources of the country and the stupid partizanship of its innabitants. A little reflection, however, on the part of those who care to indulge in the luxury of reflection will reveal a condition of affairs full of humiliation for the past and apprehension for the future. Previous to Confederation the several prowinces were enjoying a satisfactory degree of prosperity, Their public debts were small. their taxation light, their governments were closely under the control of the people, they enjoyed direct communication with the Crown by which they could command attention to their desires and wants. By the Act of Union all those plenary conditions were swept away, and as w power called into existence which repudiated all obligations, save what it could contrive to impose with the unconcealed object of strengthening itself at the expense of those who endowed it with existence. Under the most favorable conditions disputation and friction would be sure to arise under a constitution so vague, yet unelastic, as ours. But when, added to these inevitable difficulties, we find a persistent determination on the part of the Federal power to multiply the causes of trouble in the effort to concentrate and perpetuate power in the hands of one set of politicians, regardless of allother considerations, we cease to be astonished at the demand now rising on all sides for radical changes in the constitution and policy of the Government. It is claimed for the Government of Sir John Macdonald that it has given us three great achievements viz: The acquisition of the North-West, the Pacific Railway and the National Policy. Viewed, however, in the light of results none of these can be considered unmixed blessings. As for the first, we see half a continent of virgin soil offering the grandest opportunity ever known to mankind for the establishment of the freest of free institutions and the wisest and most natural system of land tenure, cursed with the worst forms of monopoly, the most abominable incubus of landlordism, and the worst of all possible officialism. Had we had the good fortune to be ruled by statesmen who, like those who founded the neighboring Republic, sought to lay the national foundations broad and deep for centuries of future greatness a different story would be told from the miserable record of robbery, rascality, reballion, bloodshed . and debauchery which rule in the North-West. But Sir John whom they cannot help confessing is without had to be kept in postal rights, have made a strange omission; made by the Hon, Premier. He has told to be kept in postal rights, have made a strange omission; they have forgetten to reserve the gratuitous stain or reprench. But, as of old, he will be in the intervention of the necessity of the nec now, go to form the history of Canadian

one great object ! But the reckless manner in which the lands of the new territory were flung on the road of the lew ternory were hung while France, covertly hostile, and Germany open to speculation had a most damaging effect while France, construction and a most damaging energy could be approximately indifferent, leave the British without an on the older provinces. While their burdens were enormously increased to meet the expenses thereof, large rumbers of men, the best bone

and sinew of the country, were drawn away, and vast sums, repre enting the hoarded capital senseless booms. All Northern Dakota, settled by Canadians, is an everlasting proof of the

folly and rescality of our Tory Government. Then, as to the Pacific Railway, a greater fraud was never perpetrated. Acting on the experience gained in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, Sir John Macdonald only saw in that gigantic undertaking a new and stupendous instrument for the preservation of persistence of Tory rule must inevitably reduce his power. To a syndicate of monetary magnates he handed over in money and its equivalent one hundred millions of dollars, endowed them with franchises subversive of political and commercial freedom, and, with their assistance in return for so magnificent a favor, ha bribed the constituencies to elect men to parliament whose only sense if duty was to vote straight for any i famy he might propose in the

in the inclusion of a party which had abandoned every principle for the one object, of retaining him in power. Then was seen such a saturnalia of corruption as never before disgraced a country under representative institutions. Meantime the old provinces beside the Atlantic were ground down with taxation for a railway that did them no possible good, and which in its very nature can never be of any benefit to them, while local enterprise was paralyzed. Constant protests were made by people and press, but the leaders who should have been true to their trust "accepted the situation," as Joseph Howe exphemistically put it, pocketed bribes right and left, and the saturnalia went on with undiminished hilarity. But a d y of reckoning appeared at hand. The public conscience was aroused, and everyone expected that the general election would see an end put to a system which had produced so much evil and dishonor. But he who deserved the epithet "That Fex," even more than did the King of the Jews, to whom it was applied, anticipated the verdict by the most iniquitous fraud ever perpetrated, and which included the gerrymander, the revising barrister and the partisan return-

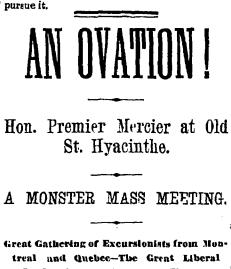
ing officer. Of the third Macdonaldite achievement, the National Policy, it is not necessary to say much. As originally conclived, it was a necessity, and if wisely framed and honestly administered it, could have been made highly beneficial to all classes. But the ever present and pressing necessity for keeping the Macdonaldite all who place the interests of the country before clique in office vitiated all its ramifications. From a policy imposed by necessity it grew into a huge system of blackmailing by statute and has finally de-

Usen of misgovernment, till the loosely connected joints of Confederation are cracking be-

neath the strain, and the Governments of the provinces find themselves compelled in defence the people to take counsel together as to the best means for curbing the insolent and reckless

same jouroalistic stinkpots, till, preadventure, he too should retire, as did his predecessors. We have no fear, however, of such a result. Macdonaldism is reeling to its grave.

The policy of slander against wise and good men, who have sought to stem the tide of corruption, is vainly directed at Mr. Laurier. Not that he is more deserving, but that he is more fortunate. He comes to the front place at a time when a Fabian policy is necessary, with the full assurance that he will not have long to



Lender of Quebec Announces His Programme for the Future-Speeches by Ministers of the Crown-The Interprovincial Conference and the Subjects to be Brought Before It.

The demonstration in honor of Premier Mercier at St. Hyacinthe Thursday even surpassed the expectations of many. The heavy and continual downpour of rain did not dampen the ardor of the residents of St. Hyacinthe, who vied with each other in decorating their houses for the occasion. Besides the 900 excursionists from Montreal, who arrived at dition might require. Speaking of the 12.30 p.m., special trains from Three Rivers and Quebec brought about as many mor-, while hundreds also came from neighboring town-ships. Hon. Mr. Mercier was greeted with loud cheers, and accompanied by his wife, Hon. Mr. and Madame Duhamel, Ald. and Madame Rainville, Mr. and Miss Adam, and THE POST reporter, eutered carriages, and were driven to the residence of Mr. Das-marais, where an excellent dinner was partaken of. The other prominent ministers and members were the guests of leading citizens. Hon. Mr. Mercier and party started for the skating risk shortly after two o'clock. The hall was packed with entlusiastic visitors and citi-zens, who cheered the Premier lustily zens, who cheered the Fremier justify when he appeared. Several bouquets were also presented to Mudame Mercier. Besides the addresses from the corporation of St. Hyacinthe, the National cluts of Montmagny and Coaticook, referred to last night, Mr. Mercier was also presented with an address from the Young Men's club of Montreal.

of blackmailing by statute and has finally de-veloped into ironclad monopoly. The general revolt of the farmers of Ontario against it, and their union with the producers in the East for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, show how and to what an extent the National Policy has failed to fulfil the purposes for which it was constructed. Thus has the Government of Sir John Macdonald heaped the Pelion of debt on the Uses of misgovernment, till the loosely con-Marked States, Marked States, Marked States, Marked States, show how and to what an extent the National Policy has failed to fulfil the purposes for which it was constructed. Thus has the Government of Sir John Macdonald heaped the Pelion of debt on the Uses of misgovernment, till the loosely con-Marked States, Marked State Montreal, and many others.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Mercier was received with loud cheers when he turned to address the meeting. He said : Mr. Mayor, ladies and dear fellowcountrymen-The brilliancy which surrounds this magnificent demonstration, the far too flattering words which have just been addressed to me, and the charitable It is fortunate that at this juncture Quebec, appreciation of a modest political career which also be the subject of discussion at the confer-should be controlled by a man like Mr. Mercier, I find in the address, would have placed me in ence. That right now belongs to the Governorand also realized the fact that outh are des-tined not for me alone, but rather for the noble cause which I represent. Continuing, the speaker said he would never forget this day, which appeared to him like casis thrown the feeble efforts which he had made to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the old Province product of an intelligent peace, and ruin the re-ault of internal discord. Let the English, Irish, ault of internal discord. Let the English, Irish, Scotch and French, — Conservatives and Libe-rals, Protestants and Catholics, people and clergy, multiply the forces of the nation, and produce blessings which will console our citi-zens, heal past wounds, and ensure to our dear Canada pence, happiness and prosperity. The Premier then proceeded to discuss the financial discussion of the Province when the Liberal adsituation of the Province when the Liberal administration assumed the reins of power. Conservatives had, he believed, systematically attempted to hide the real state of affairs but the present treasurer, Mr. Shebyn, had rightly concluded that honesty was the best and that it was not only propolicy, and that it was not only pro-per to let the people know just where we stood, but also to make good the engagements which our pretecessors had contracted. To have done otherwise would have been dishonest; policy, and had these important public works been stopped, ruin to the country would have ensued. It is necessary, then, that we shall borrow money to carry on these works, and the Legis'ature has authorized us to do so. Past loans have been contracted—including commissions— at 5.26, 5, 5.25, 5.10 and 5 per cent, but we hope to make our loan at 31 or not more than 4 per cent. We have also decided to

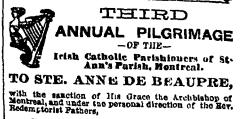
May, 1886. You will there find that he admits the necessity of a permanent loan to be imputed to capital or to the cousoli-deted dabt up to the the cousolithe necessity of a permanent loan to be imputed to capital or to the consoli-dated debt up to the amount of \$1,023,000. And this was before the borrowing of \$600,000, temporary loan made last autumn; before new subsidies were granted to the rail-

to more than \$50,000 per annum. Thus is mani-festly an injustice upon which the Conference will have to pronounce its opinion. The question of forest rents was then taken up and discussed by the Premier. Speaking of pair of the premier of the set of th before new subsidies were granted to the rail-ways, amounting to almost two millions. Speaking of the difficulty between Ontario and Quebec regarding the common school fund, dating from 1853, Mr. Mercier stated that he and the Treasurer had come to an arrangement with Mr. Mowat, who be-longed to the class of persons who paid their debts, by which Ontario would send Quebec a check in a few days for \$100,000; and it was probable that most of our slaim. the increase per square mile from \$3 to \$5, he thought the price was still very low. He re-gretted very much if the lumber merchants de-cided to quit our forests, but if they did so their licenses would be immediately anculled, and the limits would be at once put up for sale, which would give us a revenue of \$1,000,000 inwhich would give us a revenue of \$1,000,000 hills stead of the \$600,000 which we receive to-day. While in New York, Mr. Mercier said, he met numbers of rich lumber dealers who would like nothing better than to pay us twice as much as we were getting at the present time. The speaker then told his hearers that he intended to remit in the mercene of it was probable that most of our claim, amount-ing to \$900,000, would be made good. Discussing the new license law, the speaker said that the execution of the new law would entail addipresent time. The speaker then told his hearers that he intended to persist in his measure of last year, extending the right to vote to far-mers' sons, laborers, teachers and others; and that it was also the intention of the Government to introduce a bill providing for the increase of the present parliamentary representation, made population of certain electoral districts. This, the Premier said, would have hear dome heat tional expense, but this amount would be made up from the increased revenue from the licensed wine merchants, who would not regret it if they were protected spainst the frands of those who sell without license and violate the law by selling on Sunday. These amendments have already produced excellent results ; and as the prison is the inevitable result of the third condemnation for those who sell without license, we have good grounds for homing to root out up from the increased revenue from the licensed the Premier said, would have been done last ression had the Legislative Council been less we have good grounds for hoping to root out from our cities and villages those miserable 'shebeens' which debauch our children and Reference was

Pession had the Logistic Control bodile to the Government. Mr. Mercier, speaking of the hostile Protes-tant vote in the Assembly against his Ministry, said: "This conduct on the part of the Prothat the National party will continue to respect and cause to be respected that minority; that the National party desires to live in peace and harmony with all races and all creeds; and that it in near to render justice to all, even to those who refuse to accord it themselves." Regarding the educational question, he said, "The same men who sought to create a feeling against and who require special treatment. As to idiots for whom there is no hope of recovery, they might be confided to hospitals which, under the direction of holy members of religious orders, and in consideration of reasonable reinnumeration judged, and now our people know how much faith they can put in these modern Pharisees who have maligned and traduced us from one end of Canada to the other. The clergy know that the National party is their friend—the triend of the Church, the friend of religion and the sacred cause which they so worthily repre-sent." In conclusion, Mr. Mercier said: " have addressed you at too great a length. leave you with regret, and thank you with all my heart. In soying 'au revoir,' I wish you all-small and great, rich and poor, weak and strong, Liberals and Conservatives-the greatest possible prosperity in your enterprises, and unbounded happiness in your many homes.

When the applause which greeted the Hon-orable Premier on concluding his speech had ceased, the chairman introduced Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Crown Lands, who, as a Conservative-Nationalist, expressed great pleasure in being associated with the Hon. Premier and his other collesgues in the effort to ameliora e too state of public affairs in Queas a Conservative-Nationalist, expressed bec, and they all felt satisfied at the able man-ner in which they had been connected under his leadership. A perfect understanding had always existed in the Cabinet. He had always endeavored to work for what he considered in the interest of the province. He had aside all ultra party views, and adopted a policy more beneficial to Quebec's interests. He was con-

beneficial to Quebec's interests. He was con-vinced that the same line of conduct will be con-tinued. (Applause.) Hon. D. A. Ross, ex-Attorney-General, next spoke. He said the union of the National Party was due to the patriotism, talents and energy of the man they were there to honor (cheers), and in saying this he did not for a mo-ment desire to disparage the large number of honest Conservatives who had nobly sacrificed party to country (cheers). The system of govern-ment under which we lived necessarily created British Columbia ; and the revolt of the North-West, excited by white rettlers, if we believe the declarations of Sir John himself, proves that there exists a general and chronic state of discon-I ment under which we lived necessarily created two political parties; one to administer public affairs, the other to watch the Govern-ment, and to banish from power those who portance. Quebec also has her rights, and she will maintain them. Our pretention is that the Province of Quebec has a right to all territory should render themselves unworthy of public confidence. He hoped that the adversaries of to the north accorded by the old treaties to New France, less that which the Privy Council scorded to the Province of Outario. The right of disavowal of provincial laws will the present Government would have an oppor-tunity of watching this Government during the next thirty years. (Laughter.) There was no Government without a blemish, but during the past twenty years Quebec had been sadly mis-governed. "Honesty is the best policy"—and although a worthy Scotchman had remarked that "honesty, though the best policy, kept a man d----d poor" (laughter), yet, it was better to be poor and honest than thievish and man d-d poor" prosperous. (Applause) Hon. Mr. A. Turcotte paid a high tribute to Hon. Mr. Mercier, and said that when the Na-tional party had been formed its enemi a had said it was a false union and could not last. That N-tional Government still stood, and this vast gathering, despite the inclamency if the weather, of people of all parts of the prov-ince, was a sufficient proof of the hold the party had taken in the affection of the people. (Loud cheers) In conclusion, he begged Premier to accept the bouquet of flowers which Tremer to accept the bouquet of nowers whom he had been delegated by the ladies of the Dis-trict of Three Rivers to effer him. (Applause.) The Premier, in a few well chosen words, thanked the ladies of Three Rivers for this expression of their road will. Hon. F. P. Langelier, M.P., ex-provincial treasurer, expressed his peasure at being pro-sent, and conveyed to the honorable Premie the regrets of the members of the Opposition in the Ottawa House, who were unable to attend on account of business. He stated also that it was his belief that Mr. Mercier, as had been said of Mr. Parnell was a born leader of men (Applause.) He had no fear for Mr. Mercier Government, or, if he had, it was the fear that the majority at its back might be too powerful, for a too great majority very often engendered corruption. But, with Mr. Mercier at the belm, the future was bright. (Applause.) Hun. James McShane, Minister of Public Works, received an ovation, and in a brief address reviewed the liberal manner in which the Iri-h Catholic and Pro'estant elements had received justice at the hands of Mr. Mercier (Applaure.) He (the speaker) was the first genuine Irish Catholic who had ever received a Sendine Irish Catholic who had ever received a portfolio in any Cabinet in Quebuc. (Cheers.) Speeches were also made by Hon. Mr. Gag-non, Provincial Scoretary, Messers. Dechenes, M.P.P., Soulanges, and Cardin, M.P.P., Riche-lieu. Hon. Geo. Duhamel, Solicitor-General, was loudly called for, but had to decime owing to the weak state of his voice. Mr. H. J. Cloran was also called for but de-cided for but the letaness of the hour clined, owing to the lateness of the hour. At 6.15 the Quebec and Montreal trains were boarded, and left for their respective destina tions amidst the loud cheers of the citizens of St. Hyacinthe, who seemed to have all turned out to do honor to their guests. Hon. Mr. McShane, on coming forward, wa received with great enthusiasm. He thanked the assembly for the kind reception accorded him, and congratulated them upon the good will and harmony which existed among the citizens of St. Hyacinthe, Continuing, he said :--I speak in the name of the Irish Catholics of this Province. St: Hyacinthe sent to Parliament the irst man who ever asked a genuine Irish Catholic representative to accept a portfolio in his Cabinet. (Loud cheers) Now, with regard to the Protestant element you all know that during the time we were be-tore the electors nearly every English paper in this Province, and a great many French ones, advised the English Protestants not to vote for Mr. Mercier and his followers, as they would thereby endanger their own position. That advice was followed in a marked degree, but I know this, and you all know it as well, that many of those who cast their votes against us at the last general election today regret that act. (Cheers.) You have heard the masterly expose of the Nationalist programme made by the Hon. Premier. He has told you that the "Parti National" know no



SATURDAY, 9th July, 1887.

The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will have the Richelleu Company's wharf at 5.30 p.m. sharp, and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Ste. Anne.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC.

Tickets-Adults, \$2.40; Children, \$1.90.

T. J. QUINLAN.

Socretary o	Committee.

been carried out. (Great cheering.) I say to you, gentlemen, and to the whole province, that the short space of time, four or five months, testant minority did not cause us to swerve from the straight path of right and jus-from the straight path of right and jus-for the English-speaking element than was ever done for the English-speaking element than was ever times. I must admit, when I feel ashamed of myself, when I ask the Premier, "Can you do this or that for an old countryman?" and he in-variably says, "Yes, with all my henrt." (Loud applause.) And if there is here, within the sound of my voice, an Irish Catholic or an Eng-lish-speaking Protestant, I say to him, do not lish-speaking Protestant, I say to him, do not allow yourselves to be deceived. I am your representative (cheers); with my assistance, and the support of my col engues, especially that of the Fremier, you will get fair play. (Loud cheers) cheers.)

cheers.) Gentlemen, I am not going to enter into a dis-cussion of Provincial affairs, that has been al-ready ably done by the Hon. [Premier. I will content myself by stating that I re echo with my whole soul every word that has been said here to-day. This demonstration is a deserved recognition of the nerits of the hon. gentleman who is your guest. We are here, several Minis-ters of the Crown, to bear testimony to the esteem in which we hold him, and we have all received an enthusiastic reception from you. But, gentlemen, what are we in comparison to our worthy leader ? In our own humble way we are some body; but if you were ever at the Council Board you would see who is the real statesman. (Applause.) Gentlemen, so long as you keep that hon gould man at the head of the Govern-ment of the province, so long will you have peace and prosperity, so long will all differences of creed and nationality by obliterated, so long will the country be great and glorious. (Great

cheers.) Mr. McShane, on resuming his seat, was cheered to the echo.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. THE SNAKE EDITOR BRINGS IN A SCOOP.

The printers' devil was down in the reporters

room waiting for "copy," and the city editor. after scowling at the legal editor, was about to grasp his trusty shears, when the ranke reporter stayed his hand, and whispered to him that he had just had an idea. This unheard of event only elioited a sarcastic smile from the religious crank who writes the obituaries and funerals. and who always has a sad expression on his countenance, only to be accounted for from the fact that he is still wearing his last winter's clothes.

"Well, burry up with it," said the local chief, laying down the scissors reluctantly, "we'll go to press in half an hour." And in about ten minutes th s is what the snake reporter handed

minutes in He what the subscreports hauded in with a scoop-like smile: "A horrible plot has just been discovered, which, if carried out, will deluge our fair city with blood. Dynamiters have been at work and have perfected a plan to blow up Lord Lansdowne and his party should they attend the jubile celebration in this city. De-tectives have been on the track of the conspirators, but their number b ing so great it is impossible to say whether they will be able to prevent the perpetration of the crime or not. It is not as yet known exact'y where the explosion will take place, but it is reported, "from an official source," that several mines have been placed, and should one explosion prove meffectual several other mines will be sprung at the proper moment. The same reliable authorities state that the ach c n pirato-Authorities state that the a co christian O'Donovau Ross, is in tewn, as he was seen to-day taking his lunch at the Hops Coffee house, and was overheard making a remark to the effect that he expected the freworks on the 21st would be something grand. This remark, it is thought, means that he in-tends taking a hard in himself."

who can work in unison with Ontario under an embarrassing position indeed if I had not who can work in unison with Ontario under an embarrassing position indeed if I had not recognized the friendship which inspires the de-Mr. Mowat, for the destruction of a system Mr. Mowat, for the destruction of a system monstration and evokes the flattering words; which has debased every man and im and also realized the fact that both are despoverished every foot of land where it gained ascendancy. Not less happy are the indicati na of Macdonaldite dissolution day, from within itself, so that though fraud has into the desert of political life, to which peop long kept it in evil strength and enabled it to flocked from all parts of the province to applaud corrupt the country, debauch Parliament, dissinate the national resources, squander the of Quebec. After vegretting that his health was nate the national resources, squancer the of Quebec. After represents that in health was revenues and heap up the national debt not as goid as he would with, and hoping that into hundreds of millions, the end is fast approaching. But the evil it has done into movement. "The Parti National," he approaching. But the evil it has done nations movement. will live long after it. We can, however, by said, "opened its ranks to every one whose returning to common sense methods and radical earnest desire was to place country before party reforms do much in the way pointed out by Mr. Mercier to save the country from the worst consequences of the Macdonaldite delirium.

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF COIN-CIDENCE.

Is it not a very extraordinary thing in Cana dian politics that every leader of the Liberal party should be considered by the Tory press as an imbecile, poltroon, an impractical person, and, generally speaking, an unmitigated fool touched with roguery, so long as he remained leader, but that the moment he retired from that position he became a great statesman, a perfectly good man, the possessor of all the vir tues and some more ?

The fulsome adulation poured on Mr. Blake by the Tory organs since his retirement has led us to ask this question. We wondered in our innocence at journals so implacably hostile to the Liberal leader suddenly changing front and endowing him with the highest, rarest, most noble virtues. It did not appear quite

natural till we began to ponder over our history. Then we discovered that for several years the same phenomenon had been observed under like conditions. Tory organs shed crocodile tears over Robert Baldwin, they whined with Kazootic lugubriousness after George Brown, they extended their hyprocritical sympathy to Alexander Mackenzie and now they weep a deluge for the loss of Edward Blake. Yet, strange to say, all these leaders were utterly bad and God-forsaken till they retired, then they became heroes, martyrs, states men, in fact there was no flattery too gross, no adulation too obsequious, wherewith to belobber these great and good men.

But is it not singular that the Liberal party should have been successively led by men so admittedly ablo-and-pure and noble, and still throughout their careers have suffered from the violent calumnies by the very Tory organs that sung their praises so loudly after they had left the political arena in disgust with Toryism and its degading methods.

And now in Mr. Laurier another leader arises

PAY OFF THE FLOATING DEBT

of the Prov nce, for in borrowing in a permanent manner you do away with the floating debt and its attending embarrassments, and debt and its attending embarrassments, and save one or one and a half per cent. interest, which upon a like debt of \$3,500,000 is equal to a saving of \$20,000 per year. According to my figuring I make the present floating debt \$3,724,375, divided as follows :-Balance of temporary loans, \$500,000 ; special ralway de-posits, \$600,000 ; teachers' fund, \$148,000 ; amount sbort of \$600,000 received in ralway account. \$300.000 : raitway subsidies, in virtue amount sbort of \$600,000 received in railway account, \$300,000; railway subsidies, in virtue of the Act of last year, \$1,084,325; remaining to be converted by order-of-council, \$464,100; admitted claims before let Fet, for work on Q iebsc Court House and Parliament Buildings, \$160,000; estimated amount for com-pleting above buildings, \$267,947; ex-tension of Montreal Court House, \$200,-000. Total floating debt, \$3,721,375. Now, when we add to this amount the deficit for the current to the amount of \$400,000, we

for the current to the amount of \$400,000, we liave a sum which cannot be paid very much under four million dollars. Yet our opponents have the audicity to object to our borrowing three millions and a half of dollars to meet claims of eight millions! Frankly, there are things which no msn can understand, even ad-mitting, on the part of our opponents, any amount of cheek—and their cheek in this matter

General-in-Council; this is an anomaly, and a permanent danger for the rights of the pro since. This power should be confided to the Supreme Court or to the Senate, and extended to federal as well as provincial laws as in the United States. To d y provincial laws are dis-avowed by the federal authority, but the provinces cannot prevent the execution of federal aws when they happen to be unconstitutional Recollect what happened in this respect with reference to the License Act. It was necessary to have a special law adopted by the Federal Parliament in order to enable the provinces to protect themselves against this audacious encroach-ment upon the autonomy of the province. Complaints are made, and with good grounds, of the present composition of the Senate, and some be that an efficacious remedy might lieve created by having the Senate elected by the people. This is a grave error. It would be better to decree that vacancies which may oc cur in the future shall be filled up by the Local Logislature of the Province in which is signate the division where the vacancy occurs. Pro perly speaking, we have not to day any inter provincial judicial system, and the execution of judgments from one province to another in virtually impossible. The members of the conference will be invited to suggest a system which will do away with these difficulties.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Everybody admits that the financial relations of the provinces and the Dominion must be modified, and I do not require other proof of this than the frequent and imperfect modifica-tions which have been made in this matter during the last five years. Besides being false, this system is also immoral. Every time that a province requires more money it seeks for the occasion of grappling th Federal Ministry by the throat, so to speak and when an important measure is offered a measure to which a great portion of the mem-bers object, then the Province in want of more funds imposes its demands for better terms, and by threatening to defeat the Government by threatening to detent the Government succeeds, not always through justice but often through ministerial fears. Phe province gets its money, it is true, but a bad measure is adopted. Once more, it may be said, that this system is a most immoral one, and should give place to a rearrangement which would in the future put the Federal resources beyond th reach of the provinces, and at the same time permit the provincial resources to be developed in a manner that would forever prevent these incessant and dangerous demands made to the detriment and disrespect of provincial autonomy. The law giving to the Federal Government the absolute control of almost all the railways in the country, even those built by the provinces will furnish a fair subject for discussion.

The basis upon which the subsidies to the Provinces are calculated is unjust to all sections of the Dominion. In 1867 these subsidies wer scrorded to the Province as a compensation for having handed over to the Dominion the excise and customs dues. These dues have doubled since 1867, - and so have the expense of the different provinces. The subsidies re-main unchanged, while the population which produces this increasing volume of revenue augments from year to year. This is an unjust way to accord the subsidies, which should be given according to population, as appearing when the census is taken every ten years. The adoption of this method would give to the of over \$300,000. The provinces, in ceding postal rights, have made a strange omission;

The city editor looked at the an ke editor incredulously, but that interesting gentleman only remarked in an undertone, "that as we were paying for the same kind of stuff by cable from London, we might as well encourage home manufacture." The stake editor has a great head, to the item passed.

ST. ANN'S PARISH PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Montreal and vicinity to the firsh Oatholice good Ste. Anne de Beaupré, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, takes place on Saturday, 9th July, and promises to be a most gratifying suc-cess. As will be noticed in our advertising columns the Richelieu Co.'s magnificent steamer Canada has been chartered for the occasion and will make the through trip from Montreal to Ste. Anne de Beaupte, thus doing away with the necessity of changing boats at Quebec, which has been a cause of much inconvenience in past years. The sale of staterooms begins on next Sunday afternoon in the library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, and judging from the numerous enquiries that have been made it is expected the greater portion of the rooms will be disposed of on that day. As there will likely be quite a number of pilgrims from the country districts in the neighborhood of Montreal, any applications that they may send, either for tickets or staterooms, addressed to T. J. Quinlin, P. O. box 2096, will receive immediate attention. Every precaution will be taken by the committee of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, who have been entrusted with the management of the pilgrimage, to ensure the comfort of all who On the return trip the boat will arrive at Quebec from Ste. Anne de Beaupré about 1 p m. on Sunday, and the whole afternoon will be spent in the Ancient capital. The steamer will leave Quebec at 5 p.m., arriving in Mont-real at six o'clock on Monday morning.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

DUBLIN, June 17 .- Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, when he arrived at Queenstown to day on the steamer Adriatic, received an ovation upon leaving the vessel. Scores of deputations from various places in Ireland with large conjugents from Cork and Queenstown were at the dock to greet him and escort him to were at the GOCK to greet nim and escort into to the Queen's Hotel. An immense crowd gathered in front of the building, and Mr. O'Brien, in response to calls for a speech, appeared on a balcony and brifly addressed them, alluding to his American experience and thanking them for their cordial reception. Mr. O'Brien after receiving addresses from the deputations this afternoon will go to Cork, where he will be tendered the freedom of the city.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JUBILEE STATISTICS.

What Ireland has to Rejoice For.

1.4.4.5.1.1.1.1.1.1

6

Figures, as a rule, are dry reading. But sometimes they speak more forcibly than any other form of statement-with all the more crushing force because of their chill and rock-like impassibility. Never has the truth of this been better exemplified than in a volume of statistics which just has been issued in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and to some of the revelations of which we invite carneat at the revelations of which we invite earnest at-tention. It is a book resonanting the progress made by the British Empire during the present reign. by the British Empire during the present reign. Its author is the eminent statistician, Mr. J. G. Mulhall, F.S.S., and author of the "Dic-tionary of Statistics," and its title is "FRY Years' National Progress." A proud and thrill-ing story in the main Mr.: Mulhall has to tell for Encland. Progress in soury element of for England. Progress in every element of pational life, progress the most astounding-a pational life, progress the most associating— story of a reign far and away the richest and most enlightened, and in many respects the most glurious, in English history. Here is Mr. Mulhall's opening sentence: "The progress Mulhall's opening santonce: "The progress made by the United Kingdom during the last fifty years is wholly unprecedented in our annals, and has not been approached by any other nation of Europe." Lat us turn at once from this glowing record to page 114 of the volume, and place in immediate contrast with it the words in which the chapter on Ireland is begun. They are :-- "The present reign has been the most disastrous since that of Elizabeth !" Could, there be a more awful or unanswemble indict. ment of the Act of Union? England h reelf has been increasing in wealth, population, trade, nas ocen increasing in weatin, population, traile, every department of civilized prosperity, at a rate which is dazzling to contam-plate, while the sister nation at her doors, place, while the sister nation at her doors, whom she has undertaken to rule against her will, has not only not advanced an inch since the day her liberties were taken from her, but has fallen buck during the Victorian era to a condition she has not been in since another roign in English history, when Mountjoy re-ported to his royal mistress that he had left Ireland a wilderness of corpses and ashes. There died of famine during the Queen's reign, 1,225,000 persons ; there were evicted 2,668.000; 1,225,000 persons; there were evicted 2,658,000; and 4,186,000 left the country in emigrant ships! And there are people still who wonder why Ireland fails to acknowledge the blessings of British rule! The statistician, in a com-ment, save, "Evictions were most numerous immudiately star the Kamine, the lendlorde immidiately after the Famine, the landlords availing themselves of the period of greatest calamity to enforce their 'rights' "-a circumwhich may explain to the honest folk stance which may explain to the honest folk who d.m't understand it why landlords are a de-test-d class in Ireland. It appears that the unber of persons evicted since Her Majesty as-conded the throne is equal to 75 per cent of the present population, and the emigration has amounted to 84 per cent. "No country, it has in Kurstan are discussed." "written Ma stance either in Europe or olsewhere," writes Mr. Muthall, "has suffered such wholesale extermination." And what do the figures testity as to the character of the four millions of people who were driven into exile-the same sort of peop'e who have been leaving the country for weeks in numbers that only the famine years can surpase? Mr. Mulhall says : "Ex-isting Irish settlements abroad, and the esti-mated wealth in their possession, show that the bulk of the emigrants were good citizens of

who left home penniless have become possessed f real and personal property to the amount of 655,000,000 pounds sterling, besides having sent home to their friends since 1851 a sum of 32,000,000. Thisshows an average accumuaun of 32,000,000. In issnows an average acculati-lation of 14,000,000 yearly, or 57 per head on the medium number of exiles since 1837." And in another place he says : "thirty years down to 1880 the aggregate wealth of eleven Western (American) States multiplied 124 times, show-ing an increase of 2,654 million pounds sterling; at least one fourth of this amount, the new count to one National labt or a sum equal to our National Debt, was the result of the industry of Irish settlers. The United States Government valued them at £200 per h-ad, whereas we regarded emigrants E200 per h-ad, whereas we regarded similar and as a nuisance." In other words, our country, in less than fifty years has been depleted of a source of wealth which, had it been kept home and fostered by proper laws, would have earned by this time as much money as would have paid off the national debt. The death rate supplies another remarkable statistic in its way the most remarkable and melancholy

of all One of the best signs of England's pro-: gress is that her death rate had decreased. Owing to improvements in sanitation to the better food and clothing of the working classes and the wider spread of comforts amongst them generally, the death rate in England has de-creased from 22.5 in the 1,000 in 1837 to 19.3 in the 1,000 in 1855. This is equal to a saving of over 70,000 lives annually, and it means that three years have been added to the average span of human life. In Scotland there has been an equally gratifying decrease. But in Ireland not only has there been no decrease in the deathonly has more been no decrease in the death-rate, there has been actually an increase-an increase which Mr. Mulhall attributes partly to neglect on the part of municipal authorities in matters of public health, and authorities in matters of public health, and "partly to the sufferings, exposure, and hard-ships undergone by many thousands of people evicted under circumstances of extreme arnalty." man. cruelty." We would attribute the increase to a further cause which Mr. Mulball overlooks-namely. the constant emigration of the young people, the flower of the population (like the thousand young men and women per week who are pass Bailey in 1867. ing through Lituerick just now on their way to Queenstown), whose absence leaves the remaining population un-duly composed of the old and the very y ung. Surely there never was a more gasily bilance struck between two nations than an Irishman. these figures show, and never was there stated a more overwhelming case against English rule Derryman. in Ire and. Every other portion of the British in Ire and. Every other portion of the British Empire has prospered by leaps and bounds. Scotland has advanced even faster than Eng-land herself, her population increasing 14 per cent. more than that of England, Scotch wealth increasing four times faster than Scotch population. The three great colonies, Canada, Australia and South Africa Irishmen. have increased since 1860 :- in population. 14 have doubled, and revenue quadrupled in twenty-five years. Ireland alone, to which Castle government, landlordism and Coercion Acts are peculiar, is the one seared and blackened spot in this magnificent blazon of advancement. The blight of a curve has swept her fields and is still sweeping them. Her rulers are to-day forging for her yet another Coercian Act-are result. still preparing to wrest from her people the last weapon with which they have endeavored to defend themselves against oppression. Her people are still flying for refuge into exile. One would say it is hard for such a nation to hope. Yet hope she has and hope she will with the sublime confidence of a nation foredestined to revenera-tion. Her gay spirit is rayer than ever when the clouds loom darkest; and she stands to-day, her teach ast and her eyes steadfastly upon the bright streak the rising sun has made on the horizon, prepared to go through what ever storm and stress may yet be waiting in her path with the same indomitable spirit and the same unfultering purpose until the goal is reached at last.—United Ircland.

THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

والمتحد والمراجع والمحاجب والمحاجب والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج والمحاج

Mr. Dillon Demands an Open Discussion in Parliament and asks for a Commitico of Enquiry—Balfour's Repiy.

LONDON, June 16 .- Mr. Dillon will ask the LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Dillon will ask the Government to canction the appointment of a. select commutee to enquire into the charges made against the police during the evictions at Bodyke. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, formerly special magistrate in Ireland, publishes at letter in which he attributes the scenes attending the evictions at Bodyke to lack of experience on the part of Sir Rodvers Buller, under-secretary for Ireland, and the resident magistrate. He says the scenes are the natural outcome of the efforts the scenes are the natural outcome of the efforts of military officers to act as civil administrators. Mr. Lloyd maintains that Michael Davitt and the other agitatois who have incited tenants to resist collection of rents should be imprisoned, and adds :- "These Irish outrages should be nipped in the bud by firm men, knowing and using the powers which the law has conferred upon them.'

DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

On the resumption of the debate on the Grimes Bill, Mr. Dillon moved to adjourn in order to call the attention of the House to the Bodyke evictions The Government, he said, had refused to appoint a committee to enquire He was, therefore, bound into the matter. demand an open discussion in Parliament. The eviction of thirty-five families disclosed fea ures of the greatest harshness. Landlord Callaghan, of the greatest narshiness. Landtoid Oan grant, ever since he got possession of his estate, had been raising rents without expending a shilliog for finproving the property. The result was that one of the most in-dustrious sets of tenants in Ireland had heen using I was on record that Callachan been ruined. It was on record that Callaghan, in refusing to absts rents, had said that he would have no greater computcion in putting a tenant out on the roadside than he would have in shooting a bird. (Cries of "shame.") The concensus of the reports of press correspondents and other witnesses of the evictions was against the police. The police had acted brutally, mak ing wanton atta ks upon women and children. Steing the public interest in the matter the Government ought to grant a committee of enquiry, the same as it had after the Belfast

Mr. Balfour said there was no justice in com-paring the events at Bodyke with the events at Belfast. He asked why Mr. Dillon raised the question at the present time, when the members knew that the House must report the Crimes bill on Friday. The precious hours that were being wasted had better be devoted to the Crimes bill. Regarding the conduct of the police, no Government could accept mere newspolice, no Government could accept mere news-paper reports as a basis for procedure, especially when such reports were highly colored. (Cries of "oh, oh," and "hear, hear.") He had no knowledge of the details of alleged police assaults. (Mr. Healy--"More shame for you.") "But," continued Mr. Balfour, "con-sidering the treatment the police have re-ceived, it is not surprising if in some alight measure they have exceeded their duty." He would not say a nord in sunpurt of the evic would not say a word in support of the evic-tions, which would not have occurred if Col. tions, which would not have occurred it out Callaghan had taken his advice. (Cries of "hear, hear.") What really prevented the Government's amending this state of affairs was the action of those who interposed between the Government's land bill an endless, useless discussion over the Crimes Bill (cheers from the Conservatives). The resistance to the law at Bodyke was incited by persons who ought to have known better. (Hear, hear.) He pro-tested against the doctrine that was growing daily in the minds of certain persons that the proper way to amend the law was to break it. (Cheers.) Therefore, he urged that the best

means to secure a remedy was to procure the legal amendment needed.

IRISH EDITORS IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the Kerry Sentinel gives some interesting particulars as to the number of Irishmen connected with the London The following are particularly meapress. tioned : The late editor of the Times (the most famous

journalist in Europe), Mr. Delane, was an Irish-

man. The cb'ef editor of the *Timcs* at present, and author of the auti-Irish articles, Mr. Wilson, is a Corkman? The chief writer of the *Morning Adver-tiser* (Tory), Mr. W. B. Guinel, is a Buttevant-

LORD LANSDOWNE.

FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

Away with that tyrant I why tarries he here, To pollute all the sweetness of Cauada's clime That Shylock, whose cruel, rapacious career Makes his name a reproach most abhorr'd for all time.

Why e'er was he sent to a country like ours, Where each germ of freedom spontaneously

grows ? grows: Why a sprig so exotic, in Liberty's bowers, Should e'er have been planted only God alme

knows.

Send him back ! Send him back ! ere our honor and peace Are endangered by such a most unworthy

CAUSO.

Our country is sullied : the taint will increase If endure we the spectre of "Coercion laws."

We had no need to hear Luggacurran's loud Wall

To know what a Lansdowne and Trench would do ;

For oft in our childhood we'v) heard the sad tale

Of Kenmare's banished victims, and told by them, too,

Yes, oft as we sat 'round the bright blazing

fire, Which warmed and cheered our Canadian

bright hearth, Have we heard of that fame, and with sorrow and ire Spoke our wonder such monsters should dwell

upon earth.

Yet we bless thee, O'Brien ; not the first of thy name Who bearded a tyrant, tracked straight to

his lair. Appalled by no threats thou didst loudly pro

claim That a rackrenting landlord pollutes our pure air.

Of Belfast and Derry, each a fair prototype ; In Toronto and Kingston we blushed for

find blood-thirsty rabble for murd-r quite ripe A curse to our country, a shame to mankind.

They sought thy dear life ; but the prayers of

the poor, Whose cause thou hads't championed, being heard far above, From among Lansdowne's friends brought thee

safe and secure, To continue thy mission of mercy and love.

How well 'tis accomplished the tyrant well

knows, Whose name is now a byword of odium and

shame ; Abborred and detested, wherever he goes A phantom pursues that he cannot proclaim.

Then away with the tyrant ! we want him not

here; He stains ever tendril of loyalty pure, So odious a figure head is far, far too dear Fir Canada's freemen to longer codure. M. C. O'DONNELL. KENILWORTH, June 13th, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, to

The Hon. Francois Langelier, mayor of Que bec; and Cléophas Rochette, Esq., manufac-turer, of St. Sauveur de Quebec, to be members of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec in place of the Hon. Thosm's White and Henry Bulmer, Esq. who have, ac-cording to the terms of the act 41 Vict., ch. 5,

cording to the terms of the det at vice, cit. 3, sec. 13, ceased to belong to the said council. Lieutenant-Colonel Wiman Rhodes, agricul-turist, of the parish of Saint Coloma de Sillery, member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, in place of James Cochrane, esquire, who has, according to the terms of the act 41 Vict., ch. 5, sect. 13, ceased to belong to

the said council. Simeon Lessge, esquire, agriculturist, landed proprietor, in the Parish of Saint: Foye, resid-ing at Quebec, to be member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Qu-brc, in place of Dr. H. Josué Martin, of Carleton, County

Have they not suffered the same percecution, the same outrages? Grossing the ocean, to bring their household to the new wold, the Isish leave a portion of their heast behind them in their beloved native land, and they never cease to take an interest in her destinies. They have prospered under the star-epangled banner, which guarantees to them freidom of worship. They take their places in the Senate, in Congress; many of them shine at the bar and the liberal professions, while many more distinguish themselves in commerce and industry. They have become American citizens, without renouncing the hope of freeing the land of their forefathers. The American people, therefore, are raising their voices in a supreme appeal to instice and

humanity; and they endeavor to bring the English people to a sense of the cruet with which they have for so many centuries oppressed a nation so worthy of pity. What are we to think of the cries of indignation raised by English statesmen in former days against injustices practiced in Naples or Rome? History has no example of the long and barbarous persecution of Ireland by England; and now, when it seeme i that ide is of civilization had progressed, we see a Tory Government renswing the p licy "I anger and hat". But let Englan i take care. The day of rickoning is not far off."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Supplementary Estimates'- Quebec Harbor Improvements-Further Tur-iff Changes-Frogress in Sup-ply-The "Kazoot's" Pap -Immigration and Colonization,

The

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 14 .- The supplementary esti makes for 1887-8 were brought down by the Finance Minis er to-day. They amount to the sum of \$1,956,920, of which \$383,946 is charge-able to capital account, \$521,654 to territorial accounts and \$1,048,319 to consulidated fund. Among the privcipal items are the following :-Aid to agricultural societies in the North-West Territories, \$10,000; to provide increased ac-commodation on the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, N.S., \$150,000; for the Corowall canal, \$200,000; for alterations and repairs to the Mom. szo, out i for alterations and repairs to the non-treal Custom H use, \$7,500; for the Levis cattle quarantine buildings and appurtenances, \$10,-000; for recovering lean-to roofs of Pavliament buildings, Ottawa, \$6,000; for Government printing bureau, Ottawa, \$75,000; for construc-tion of To onto drill hall, on condition that the city of Toront provide a plot of land, as agreed up n. \$30,000; for Northwest mounted police buildings, \$100,000; for refund to the Government of Nova Scotia of expenditure incurred by them since 1st July, 1867. in connection with piers, breakwaters public wharves. Mc., considered to be of federa impo tance, \$71,512; for works in connection with ice piers at Laprairie, \$5,000; for a bridge across the Battle River at Battleford \$10,000; for subsidy for steam service between the United States and Victoria, B.C., \$17,640: for steam communication be tween Can o, Arichat, Guyaboro', Port Hood and Mabou, etc., \$5,000; for steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton, at \$200 yer trip, \$2,000; for repairs to hull and engines of steamer Northern Light, and a new boiler, \$20,000; for further amount required to pay for the survey, con struction of roads, bridges and other necess ry works in connection with the Hot Springs servation uear Bauff Station, North-West Ter ritories, \$15,000 ; to provide for the payment of

claims for losses arising out of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, \$513,000. There is likely t, be considerable discussion of these estimates, and prorogation can hardly be expected before the 23rd inst. The supplementary estimates for the fiscal

year ending with the present month were also prought down to-day. They increase the ex-penditure for the year by \$3,213,63,9 of which \$1,548,376 is chargeable to consolidated fund, \$856,961 to capital account, \$400,869 to terri-torial accounts, and \$407.430 is for unprovided items 1885-6.

In the House this afternoon it was resolved, or motion of Sir Charles Tupper, to go into committee of the whole to more w to consider the following resolution :-- "R solved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Counlorem cil to advance to the Harbor C mmissioners of Quebec, the sum of \$160,000, to e able them to complete the Graving Dock in the Harbor of Quebec, and also a further sum of \$1,100,000 to

Flasks and phials of less capacity than eight

ounces, 30 per cent. Flights and phials of over eight ounces, 5 cents

against Can da in immigrant rates, and so in-THE FIRST AND ONLY WOMAN MAYOR. ducing intuigrants, who might otherwise settle in Canada, to go straight through to the Western States. Mr. Watson, of Marquette, thought this would be remedied if the Grand Trunk had free aces: to Manitoba, and he MAYOR. The first woman Mayor in America Presides over the little town of Argonia, Kau. Her name is Susana Medora Salter, and, naturally enough, she hails from Ohio. She migrated to Kansas with her parents, and enters d the Kansas State Agricultural College as a second year stumeved an anti-Government resolution to that ffect. He referred in the resolution to alleged dent at the age of seventeen ; remaining three years, and was compelled by failing health to underhand practices of American consuls in Canada, also said to divert immigration, and leave two months before graduation. At twenty the married L. A. Salter, a graduhis resolution was a cordingly ruled out of his resonation was defeated by a majority of two only, the attendance being small and the Concomplishments, is a model mother, wife and prac complishments, is a model mother, whe and practical housekeeper. Her father was the first Mayor of Argonia. Mrs. Salter was elected by a two-thirds majority—only one woman voting against her. An eathusia-tic lady, writing of her, says: "At the age of twenty-seven this educated woman's woman is performing in

JUNE 22, 1887

help of God, so to conduct her office as to make it serve the best interests of the city. She in

much interested in the enforcement of the pro-hibitory law and in the study of the test means

Consumption Surely Cured.

Please inform your readers that I have a posi-

tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to

send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Y cnge St., Toronte, 32-L

your readers who have consumption if they will

THE STENOGRAPHER MARKET

DROOPING.

"It would be a kindness to many poor boys

and girls," so is an old shorthand writer, "if the fact could be printed that the supply of steno-graphers is largely in excess of the demand.

Encouraged by the comfortable salaries which some skilled stencyraphers even, thou-ands-

literally thousands-of toos and girls in Chicago have studied or are studying shorthand. Not

many of them c shope to get stuations. The fact shou'd also be published that the so-called

schools of stenography 'in this and other cities, which advertise that they will secure good

situations for all of their graduates, are de-lucions and snares. Their main purpose is to pet the aspirant started, set his money, give

him a smattering of shorthand, and then turn

him out. No reputable husiness college or school agrees to secure positions for its pupils,'

EDICAL

CURES ALL HUMORS

GURLS ALL HUMURS, from a common Blotch, or Nruption, to the worst Scrotula. Satt-theum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, a short, all diseas a caused by bad blood are orquered by this powerful, purifying, and wigorating medicine. Great Eating UI-ors rapidly heat it manifested ... potency in wing Tettor, Rose Hash, bd."s, Car-buches, Sort Eyes, Scrotulon, "ores and Swellings, Hi.2-Joint Dise.", White Swellings, Hi.2-Joint Dise.", White Swellings, G.'re, or Thick work, and Enlarged Glauds. Send ten month for a treatise on Scrotulous Affect. Ins. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." include Medical Discovery, and good igestion, a fair skin, buoyant spir-tional set and set bished.

SCOVERY

GOLDEN

-Chicago Herald.

end me their express and P. O. address.

TO THE EDITOR-

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following re the changes in the tariff announced by Sir C. Tupper and adopted in Committee of Ways and Means: her, says: "At the age of twenty seven this educated, womanly woman is performing in person the duties of Mayor. She does not fear them in the least, and is determined, by the Schedule A.

Brass in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing, 10 per cent. ad valuem. Cocca matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, 30

per cen, ad valorem. Bed couforters or cotion bed quilte, not in-

cluding woven quilts or counterpanes, 35 per of suppressing and eradicating the vices that beset our cities." cent. a i valo em. Harness and saddlery of every description, 35

per ceat. ad valorem. Nail and pla - of iron or steel, six een gauge and thicker, \$13 per ton.

Marble in b ocks from the quarry in the rough

or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shaped, containing filteen cubic feet or over, 10 per cent. ad valorem, and such blocks, cont inning less than fifteen cubic feet, 15 per cent,

ad valorem, Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cont. ad val rem.

Marine books an't slabs, sawn on more than two sides, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Finished m role and all manufactures

marble, not elsewhere specified, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Lins ed or flax-eed oil, raw or b-iled, 30 per cent ad valorem. Opium (drug), \$1 per pound.

Siate roofing, slate back or b'ue, 80 cents per square; r.d., green er other colore, \$1 per quare; in each case when split or dressed

Slates of all kinds and manufactured, not elsewhere specified, 1 cent per square foot and 25 per cent, ad valorem.

Cloth ng, ready mate, and wearing apparel o every descriptio, including clock caps and house clo hug, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worstad, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, made up by tailore, s-amstresses and manufacturers, not otherwise provided for, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

ad valorem. S cks a d stockings of cotton, worl, worsted, the hair of the alpoca goat or other like ani-mals. 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem,

Chopping axes, S2 per dozen and 10 pcr cent. ad valo em.

Hay knives and four, five and six prooged forks of all kinds, S2 per dozen and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Garden rakes, 5 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks, \$1 per dozen and 25 per cent. ad va lorens.

Iron and steel wir-, ga vanized or not, fifteen guige or clarrer, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Leather, sole, a specific duty of 1 cent per Clay tobac o pines, 35 per cent. ad valo em

Tinsmiths' tools and hirnessmakers' and addiers' hardware, including currycombs, 35

Ler cent. ad valorem. All chronos, chomotices, ol-egraphs and other cards, pictures or artists works of similar kinds, procured by any process other than hand painting or drawing, 6 cents per pound and 20

per cent a i voloreni. Tube, not welded nor more than 11 inches in diameter of r letste', Swe tish r lied iron. nail rod under half an inch in diameter for the manufacture of horse shoe nails, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Lap w-lded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one quarter inches in diameter and over, 20 per c nt. ad valorem. Composition buttons, 25 per cen'. ad

ARTISTIC RESULTS

can be had in coloring photographs, etc., with Dismond Dyes. It is fascinating and very profitable. Send 10c, for colored cabinet photo-graph fot sample and full directions, to Wells, Richardson & Oo., Montreal, P.Q.

Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all, and him loss who is indifferent to sll. In fact, don't trust anybody if you can get

man. The chief writer of the Daily Mr. Justin nntil quite recently, was Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.

One of the principal cartoonists in Punch (the inimitable sketcher of scenes in Parliament),

Mr. Harry Furniss, is a Dublinman. The chief leader writer of the Globe (Tory

orsan), Mr. Guinel, is a Corkman. The sub-editor of the Morning Advertiser, Mr. Talbot, is a Maryboroughman.

The editor of the Daily Chronicle (Unionist organ), is Mr. Boyle, Queen's Countyman. The sub-editor of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. O'Halloran, another Irishman.

The late proprietor and founder of the Liver-pool Post (Gladstonian), Mr. White, a Meath

The chief reviewer of the Athenaum (literary

The chief reviewer of the Attenceum (liferary journal), Mr. Dunphy, an Irishman. The chief foreign leader writer of the Morning Post (Tory), Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell. The chief home leader writer of the Morning Post, Mr. Baker Greene, an Irishman, who was a barrister, defended two Fenians at the Old Bailay in 1887

The editor of the Daily News, Mr. Lucey, is

of Irish extraction. The editor of the Bombay Gazette (chief English organ in India), Mr. Grattan Geary, is

The late editor of the Conservative Evening News (London), Mr. Charles William, was a

Five of the Times' parliamentary corps are

Two of the Standard corps are Irishmen.

Two of the Daily News are a so Irish.

Two of the Daily News are a so Inst. The leader of the Morning Advertiser patha-mentary corps is an Irishman, Mr. T. Doyle. The leader of the Morning Post Parha-mentary corps is Mr. Dunphy, an Irishman. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post, the Shefield Independent, the Darlington Echo, &c., is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IN GENERAL NERVOUS PROSTRATION. Dr. A. G. Bissell, Detroit, Mich., says have used it in a severe case of general nervous prostration, and am very much pleased with the I shall prescribe it hereafter in similar cases with a great deal of confidence."

Mrs. Henry Wood, the English author, left £35,000 to her relatives. Her copyrights are to be retained by her family.

A LIVING MIRACLE.

"My infant daughter was taken ill with cholers infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Wm. McWilliams would not allow her head to be lifted when he baptized her, she was so weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living miracle, hale and hearty. Since that time (7 years) our house has never been without that remedy." * * From statement of George Johnston, Harwood, Ont.

Among the Zulus young people fight and get matried. Here they get married and fight.

A PHILADELPHIA SALOON-KEEPER HAS A DRAFT.

A saloon-keeper named Terrance J. Lynch, at the S. E. cor. of 11th and Locust Sts., some weeks sgo was asked to take a ticket in the May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery all. In fact, don't trust anybody if you can get ready money. May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery ready money. May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery and was knocked aback by the information that ticket No. 15,766, of which he held one-tentr had drawn the Capital Prize of \$150,000. His stood, they have now succeeded in making them-the Third National Bank of Phila, and was reckon with them. Almost the whole of the B.B.B., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was curred by two bott'er." Wm. Tier, St. Mary's, Ont's

of Bonaventure, and to revoke the order in council. No. 164, of the 25th May, 1883. District of Saint Hyscinthe -- Pierre Ostigny, Augustin Fournier, jr., Damase Boulais and Jos. Bergeron, yeomen, of Sainte Marie de Monpoir.

Kelix Fontaine, no'ary, Héresippe Desmarais,

merchant of Marieville. Pierre Préfentaine, trader, Moise Bessette and Clément Talon dit l'Espérance, yeoman, of

Saint Hilaire. Philippe Dupuis, Joseph Godreau, Joseph Tetrault and Nuel Monast, yeorron, of Saict Paul d'Abbotsford.

Ludger Anthier, Pi-rre Mercure and Hubert Robert, jur., yeomen, of L'Ange Gardien. Bénoni Loisel'e, trader, Francois Ostingv and Joseph L'homme, yeomen, of Sainte Angelèe da

Monnoir. Paul N. Vigeant and Clément Seguin, yeo-

men, of N.-D. de Bonsecours. Issac Ashey, Daniel H. Rochon, gentlemen,

of Richeliev. Joseph E Gaboury, N. P., Pierre O. Massé, Chas. Meunier and Pierra R. Pelletier, yeomen, of Saint Césaire.

Chas. Frégeau and Hubert Fontaine, yeomen

of Saint Michel de Rougemont. George A. de Lival, M. D., Wm. Dussault, Désiré Robert and Pierre Beaudry, of Saint

Jean Baptiste de Rouville. Sir George W. Johnson, Jno. Doody, Phillippe Johnson and Edmund Beauvais, ysomen, of Saint Mathias.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to associate the gentlemen whose names follow, to the commission of the neace:

District of Montreal .- Messrs. John Watts, merchant; Chrysostome Brosseau, farmer; Charles Allard, gentleman, all of the parish of Charles Allard, gentleman, all of the parish of Saint-Joseph de Chambly. L. R. Prévost, M. D., Joseph Leriche and Francois X. Racie t, farmers, all three of Boucherville; Hélie Ste. Marie and Moise Brosseau, farmers of Saint Hubert; Adélard Bénoit, farmer, of Saint Bruno; and Joseph David, son of Louis, of Saint Lembert, in the county of Chambly. District of Quebec, – Joseph Arthur Matte, farmer, of the parish of Not-e Dame des Anges, county of Portuef, Peter Johnston and William McWilliam.

McWilliam. His Honor has likewise been pleased to ap-point Mossrs. Jean Philippe Ledue, physician, Jeremie Bachand, trader, Sem Dalpé, manu-facturer, Missel Bernier, merchant, Napo.com Normandin, merchant, Alphonse Racicot, car-ter, Jean Baptiste Charron, farmer, Bruno Bienvenu, merchant, and Joseph Cabana, farmer, commissioners for the summary decision of erroil easer in the nerith of Sointe Pruden.

farmer, commissioners for the summary decision of small cases in the parish of Sainto Pruden-tienne, county of Shefford. Commission of the 7th May, 1879, revoked. District of Saint Francis.—James Hunt, Charles Warren and Charles Brown, of the township of Bury; N. D. Hitchcock and Edmund Wright Parker, of the township of Clifton, in the county of Compton; James Cardon Aver Moses Biount, Charles Kathan of Stanstead ; Walter Cooper Hausan, of Barn-ston ; and Milton Jethro Bachilder, of Hatley, n the county of Stanstead.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

A French journalist, who resides in America, "Irish emigrants, expelled from their native

enable them to complete the improvements in the said harbor: such sums to be raised and

advanced in the same manner and subject to the some conditions as moneys have heretofore been raised and advanced for the like purposes.

The House also resolved, on motion of Mr. Thompson, to go ist , committee of the whole to consider the following resolution :-- "Resolved, That any moneys a syable by the Crown for compensation or c sts under "The Expropria tion Act." may be paid out of any unappropriate moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

of bills and questions put by members. Mr. Mills asked whether the Government would be willing to place Mr. Jamie on's bill, to secure the better enforcement of the Scott Act, among the government orders, so that it might become law this section.

Sir John replied that until all the Government bu-iness was disposed of he would not did not wish to prevent the discussion of Jamieson's bill and would assist its progress if

the present session, to effect any change in the Customs laws in the direction suggested by the memb rs of the Board of Trade of Montreal, at an interview with the Ministers of Castome, in January last? Is section eight of the Cu toms Act to be modified or repealed ?" Si Sir John replied that the subject referred to was under the consideration of the Government and that a measure of amendment in the direction sugrested by the Montreal Board of Trade would probably be submitted at the next

session of Parliament. On motion to go into committee of Ways and Means, Paterson, of Brant, drew attention to the charges made against the Montreal Cotton Co. by Mr. Jas. F. Wolff, special agent of the Customs department, and wanted to know why the Minister had permitted the company to settle without being punished for making false session of Parliament. entries.

Mr. Bowell replied that the matter is not yet settled.

In committee of Ways and Means Sir Charles Tupper proposed a number of tariff changes. ne charge; weré nusually numerous n importent. Sir Charles' statement oc-

a finisher that is a contract of the statement of the House until 6 o'clock. After recess, on motion to go into Committee Supply, Mr. C. W. Weldon drew attention to the advantages of St. John, N.B., as a winter port, and pointed out that the ante-election provide mede by the Government to be accessed. promises made by the Government to his constituents seemed very far from fulfilment. supply a large number of items were passed. In the discussion of the post office estimates, it was pointed out that the electric light of the Montreal post office was furnished by the engine

which runs the light in the Gazette office, and Mr. Mulock said it was indecant for the Government to feed the coffers of a company in which a Minister of the Crown is interested. Sir John said that he understood that when Hon. Tom White joined the Government he

revered his connection with the Gazette. Mr. McMullen said that in his constituency during the late election Mr. White had declared that he is still a director of the Gazette. The House

per dozen and 30 per cent. at valorem. Bo ler and other plate iron reduced to \$13 per

Kolled iron or steel angles, channels, struc-Kolled from or steel angles, channed, or turil shapes and special sections, weighing less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified, half a cent per pound and 10 p-r cent, ad valorem.

10 p-r cent. ad valorem. R ill d i-o1 or -teel beams, girders, joists ang es, chamnels, structural shanes and special s-u ions, weighing no: less than twenty-five punds per lineal yard. 121 per cent. ad val rem.

Rolled non and steel beams, girders, joists venue Fund." On motion of Sir John Macdonall it was res lved that for the remainder of the session Government orders have precedence on Wed-neddys, after routine proceedings, introduction Ma less than files inches wide, when imported by bridge manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, 121c per cent. ad slorem. Wrought iron tubes, not otherwise specified,

six-tenths of a cent per pound and thirty per cent.

Parts of pianos 25 per cent. THE FREE LIST.

The undermentioned stems shall be free of

duty: Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned

number 16 guage or small r.

I re bricks for all process of manufac ure. Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in li met-r or under half an inch square, whon mort d by knob or lock manufacturers of cutlers for use exclusively by such manufacturers in their own lactories.

Books, educational, imported by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind exclusively.

NEW EXPORT DUTIES.

The following export duties are added :-Spruce and elm logs SI per thousand feet, board measu e.

THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE. The following clause is inserted in the bill to neet cases in which contracts were made prior to the changes in the tariff :--

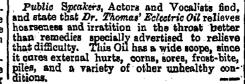
All goods, actually purchased on or before the 13th day of May, at any place out (Can ada, for importation into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister ()f Customy of the satisfiction of the Arinster (i) Constant of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before said day. But the provisions of this section shall cease to have force and effect on the 1st day of July, in the

United Kingdom or Brit'sh possessions, carried by way of Cape Horn, may be entered in British Columbia under the provisions aforesaid until the 1st day of November in the pre-In sant year.

BRINGING UP BABIES

by hand is no longer to be dreaded. As every mother can now obtain Lactated Food, they have an article which is as perfectly adapted to the use of their little ones as would be their own nutriment. It is perfectly assimilated, and will prevent and cure all bowel troubles.

There is a man at Gravesend so mean that he wishes his landlord to reduce the price of board because he has had two of his teeth ex tracted.



which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the d'ease are reached. before the last stages of the d'vesse are reached. From its wonderful power over this tarribly fatal disease, when first offering this now cel--brated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE hought seriously of calling it his "Con-. umpsion Our e," but abandoned that name is too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthen-ing, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billous, incoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the image, but for all

CONSUMPTION,

CHRONIC DISEASES or the

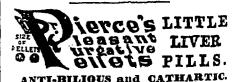
or the **Siver, Blood, and Lungs.** If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have in face or body, frequent headache or dizi-ties, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or oblika alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and some borebodings, irregular i ppetite, and conted tongue, you are suffering from Indi-roution, Byspepsie, and Torpid Liver, or "Billouinces," In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Fjerce's Golden Medical Discovery bu no

Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Novere Coughs, Consumption, and Aindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Hook on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

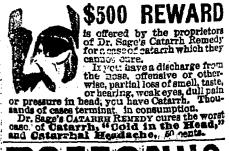
PRICE \$1.00, POR & BOTTLES

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y.



ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a visl.



OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

OWDER: In stamps by J.A. POZZONI, St. Louis, Ho.

CYARD'S

CE EORA

URESCOUCHS COLUS U HOARSENESS, ETC

VE)

JUNE 22, 1887.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SYMPATHY.

[Mr. B'ake hus b en oblized through ill-health to wi hiraw-it is feared permanently-from the leadership of the R-form Party. His system has become greatly impaired through overwock, and he is now afflicted with the distressing malady, Insomnia.]

THEOUGHOUT our wide domain, from sea to sea, All thought of race and Party we foreake, And all hearts hold the name of EDWARD

Wreathed in white flowers of kindly sympathy

Come, "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep, Come, "Mature's sweet restorer, paimy Sleep," Pring rest and healing -do thy grateful part, Spare to on - land this high and gallant heart; Restore to us his wisdom broad and deep,

Come shade the eyes that in Insomnia gleam; Silence the theught-vexed, fevered, restless head

Bind these rebellous powers in slumber's And weave for him a calm and peweful dream.

Thy fairy wand need wave but o'r the truth-Bid him to sleep and dream of one whose name

name Lends lustre to a riving country's fame-The glory and the pattern of her youth.

Cull up each unting visions of a king Clad in bright rabus of Honor, Virtue, Right; And show him Frand and Cunning put to

fight, And let him hear the grateful people sing.

So weave thy spell, deft-fingered angel, Sleap. So weave my spen, doit-intgered angel, Sheep. Chest care and pain away with magic blest; Pour in thy oil and wine of balmy rest, for fain would Canada he statesman keep. ---Grip.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The biggest hotel may be considered the gratest inn-convenience.-Lowell Courier. Because a druggist keeps a soda fountain out west they call him a "fizzyologist."-Newman Independent.

Thirty-six Vassar girls have been made bachelors of arts. A bachelor of arts is maid of wisdom.-Watertown Times.

When it comes to enthusing over "God Save the Queen," the Montrealers are not to be out-done.-St. Albans Messenger.

It is said of the poor whites of North Caro-lina that when they move all they have to do is to pour a dipper of water on the fire and call he dog -Texas Siftings.

In a western co-educational collere, female In a western co-exactional conere, temale cohomoris have good-looking freshmen by bladfo'ding and kissing them. This smacks of cupital punishment. -N, Y. Commercial.

It seems that it costs over four and a half lo lars a t n to cut the hay on the Rideau Hall rounds. We should say there was some room rounds. or experimental farming here.-London Adcertiser.

If there is a stupid custom, and one which ought to be sneered out of existence, it is that of giving a woman less wages than a min when she does the same amount of work and does it just as well.-N. Y Herald.

Minister Costigan is to be dropped from the Dominion Government when the re-arrange-ment of the Government takes place. Curran, of Montreal, will, it is said, take his place and the office of Comptroller of Excise.—Hamilton Times. imes.

It costs 65 cents to bring a barrel of flour from Chatham, Ontario, to Halifax, per I. C. R. It costs only 50 cents to bring a barrel of flour from Cha ham, Ontario, to Boston. This thus the Intercolonial binds the Province together.— Truro Guardian.

A passenger on a Connecticut train stooped A passenger on a connection train stooped down to pack up a paper that had fallen from his hands and was saved from go ting hit by a bullet that cashed through the window. The newspaper is a great thing, and now is the time to subscribe.—St. Albans Messenger.

If any man who settles in Canada needs plenty If any man who settles in Canada needs plenty of cash it is the man who pitches his tent in the North-West, where land sharks, colonization ompanies and the C.P.R. monopoly are wait-ag to capture him in their toils and fleece him

his last pen ... y.-Halifax Chronicle. "If people will tell the n-w-papers the truth will print it, and be glad to get a chance o so. The newspapers do not like lying. Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indiscribably able number of these symptoms, DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon miserable, both physically and you are suffering from that most the Liver, and through that great

mentally; experience a sense of common of American maladies- blood-purifying organ, cleanses fullness or bloating after eating, Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liv- the system of all blood-taints and fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of or of "goneness," or emptiness of er, associated with Dyspepsia, or impurities, from whatever cause stomach in the morning, tongue Indigestion. The more complica- arising. It is equally efficacious coated, bitter or bad taste in ted your disease has become, the in acting upon the Kidneys, and mouth, irregular appetite, dizzi-ness, frequent headaches, blurred of symptoms. No matter what strengthening, and healing their ness, frequent headaches, blurred of symptoms. No matter what strengthening, and healing their eyesight, "floating specks" before stage it has reached, Dr. PIERCE's diseases. As an appetizing, the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefresh- Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Dis- Fever and Ague, Chills and ing sleep, constant, indescribable | ease, or other grave maladies are | Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred feeling of dread, or of impending | quite liable to set in and, sooner calamity?

BILIOUS ATTACK. DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada, says: "About one year ago, being forubled with a terrible bilious attack fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commen-ery, and 'Pellets,' and derived the very bighest benefit therefrom."

Mrs. MOLLIE E. TAILOR, Cannellon, Ind., writes: "I think the 'Golden Medleal Dis-covery' is one of the greatest medleines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured ber of the malarial fever." MALAHIAL FEVER.

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of Springfield, Mo., writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleep-lessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BUSHWAW, of Sidney, Ohio, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physi-cian said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden very' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found wind they come also recommend it, very birth." LIVER DISEASE. Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly."

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. medicino from physicians, but received no benefit from them."

medicino from physicians, but received no benefit from them." INF: MARY A. MCCLURE. Columbus, Kans., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, being afflicted with liver disease, heart writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, being afflicted with liver disease, heart twole, and founde weakness. I was biscovery, Favorite Prescription and Pel-biscovery, Favorite Prescription and Pel-biscovery, and found for Prescription and Pel-biscovery, and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well: and when well again. I give your medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I give your remedicant after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am, after years of suffering.'

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will restorative tonic, it promotes subdue it, if taken according to digestion and nutrition, therediseases.

or later, induce a fatal termination.

LIVER LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire*, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in pruise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; wes unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

A. B. WEAVER, Esq., of 996 Bouck Avenue, Bufalo, N. Y., writes: "Having used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family, I desire to testify to the great relief afforded by it in cases of sick headache. As a chil-dren's remedy, for coughs and colds, I have having uniformly availed to promptly check any attacks of that kind."

that kind." Dyspepsia.-JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of Yucatan, Houston Co., Minin, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would cat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heart-burn, sour stomach and many other disagreeable symptoms com-mon to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pel-lets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hun-dred and seventy-one and one-balf pounds, and have done as much work the past sum-mer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to your 'Discovery' and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.''

And 'Pellets.'" Mrs. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of 161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these all-ments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, | Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst | poisons are, by its use, robbed of which is the fountain of health, Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in manifested its potency in curing MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good short, all diseases caused by bad Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good short, an diseases caused by bad digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common nign influence. Virulent blood- larged Glands.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully affectious in all allments They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers |

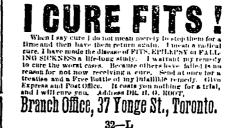
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, i Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has been key a to fail

been kn 'n to fail Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professou Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or hy letter.

TRAVEL VIA		
Rucinnton	Through Trains with Dining Cars, Puliman Palaco Sieep-	
	ing Gars, Modern Coaches, Sure connections in Union Depots at its terminal points,	
I ROULE	with trains from and to the East, West, North and South,	
C. B. & Q. A. R.	Cheapest, Best and Quickest Route from Chicago, Paoria	
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Unlocks all the ologged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Binousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Lropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of



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Vessels.	Tonnage.	Co	mmanders.
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Parisian		Lt.V	V.H. Smith, RNR
Sardinian		Capt	J. Ritchie.
Polynesian .	4.100		Hugh Wylie.
Sarmatian	3.600	11	W. Richardson
Circassian	4.000	Lt. J	R. Barret, R.N.R.
Peruvian		Capt	J. G. Stephenson
Nova Scotiai	a3.300	1	R. H. Hughes,
Uaspian		- 11	Alex. McDouga
Carthaginian	4.600		A. Macnicol.
S.Derian			R. P. Moore.
Norwegian .	3.531		R. Carruthers,
Hibernian	3.440		John Brown.
Austrian	2.700		John Bentley
Nestorian		47	John France
L'TU891811			James Ambury
Scandinavian	13.600	11	John Park.
Buenos Avre	an 3.80°	н	James Scott,
Corean	4.000	11	J. C. Menzies,
Greenan			C. E. LeGallai,
Blanitoban	3.150	. 0	W. Dalziel.
Canadian	2.600		John Kerr.
1 mounician	2.800	11	D. McKillop
Waldensian.	2 600		D. J. James
Lucerne			W. S. Main.
Newfoundian	d1.500	н	C. J. Mylins,
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THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Mon-treal Mail Service, saling from Liverpool on TifURE-DAYS, and from Quebeo on TEURSDAYS. calling as lough Poyle to receive on board and load Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are in-tonded to be despatched

FROM GUERRER Parisian, Wednesday, June 22 Thursday, June 23 "Sarinatian, Wednesday, June 20 Thursday, June 30 "Sarinian, Wednesday, July 16 Thursday, July 17 "Parisian, Wednesday, July 27 Thursday, July 18 Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Monirea satisfies p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's

These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec: --Cahin,
\$(0, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodator) Intermodule, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

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tenued to be despatched *Polynesian,......Thursday, June 16 | Yriday, June 17 *Oircassian......Thursday, July 7 | Friday, July 8 *Polynesian......Thursday, July 21 | Friday, July 22 *Circassian......Thursday, Aug. 11 | Friday, Aug. 12 Passengers, 'f they so desire, can emhark at Mourtran after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing.

after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the stenards alling, These stramers carry meither cattle nor sheep, Rates of passage from Montrea or Quebee: Cabin, \$60, 600 and \$70 (second of the sheopme dation): Interme-diate, \$30; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

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	FROM	BO82	TON.		
Dentelan					
Prneslan				.About .	June 18
Scandinavian				About	July 9
The Steamers vice are intone for Glasgow:-	i of the G lecitor be	lasgov despat	r and F ched fr	hlladelpi om Phila	hia Ser- delphia
	VROW DU				

do so. ery few other things makes them so much rouble as the habit a great many people have of lying to them." - Providence Telegram.

Batter and unscrupulous as Mr. Laurier's pponents have been, they have never been able opponents have been, they have never been able to bestnirch his good name by scandal or nuendo. He is a sort of Chevalier Bayard in olitics—pure, honest, chivalrous—loved by his been party and respected by political opponents Why should put such a man make a successful Why should not such a man make a successful party leader? We can see no reason in the world why he should not.—Waterlos Advertiser.

The farmers of Ontario are at ast waking up to their true interests. Farmers' institutes in several localities have declared strongly in avor of reciprocity. Wherever the question is discussed the agricultural cl sses are practically panimous for free admission to the American parket. The action of these gatherings will not be lost upon the politicians.-Barrie Lx

Mr. Blake's resignation of the Liberal leader bir has wonderfully changed the tone of the Tory press. While he was at the head he was tried down as an incapable. Now we are told that the Reform party is nothing without him. This one development of the old theory that things are different when the case is altered.— Lundow deventions. Ludon Advertiser.

With their debt disappearing like snow under an April sum-being paid off at the rate of about twelve millions a month-and with the preading of free trade principles in the north rotection, who will pretend to say that the laited States Chinese tariff wall is not bound

The pighead stupidity-the unspeakable morance-the crass and incomprehensible the unenlightened obscurity—the druble dis-tilled inaccuracy of the Government C.P.R. argans upon the disallowance question is enough losend a less patient man than the editor of an vening daily to finish his life in a lunatic asplom !- Winnipeg Sun.

The esteemed editor of the Montreal Post has ulength decided that he has lost all confidence is Lord Lansdowne. On the other hand we are saured that Lord Lansdowne has as much contence in the esteemed editor has he ever had e would now issue a proclamation to that effect harmony would once more reign and Parliament might be prorogued without further as of time.-- Toronto World.

The Liberal Party, in choosing the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier as their leader for the present, have chosen a man whose public career is with out a flaw, and who has borne bimself a mid the tumoils and transgressions of political life with dignity and purity, and whose faithful adher-ence to the sound political principles he pro-lesses has won for him the admiration of all who know him.—Cobourg World.

The agitation for commercial union is Senuine popular movement. It was not initiated by either party, and has received soant ercouragement from the professional politicians. It is the outcome of a deep seated feeling on the Part of the farmers that their interests have been systematically trifled with by those who have secured their votes by pledges never ful-balle secured their votes by pledges never ful-olled. Let them keep the ball rolling, and the politicians will be forced to face the issue, and macede their demands.—Toronto News.

Shoe dealer (to partner)—That new lot of Frach slippers is going very slowly. Hadn't We better mark them down? Partner-Yes ; has also number fives down to threes, and he fours down to twos. This change was hade and in a day or two the stolk was exlan ted.

Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J., says: "I was at Histed with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and duliness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and au now sound and well. The "Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for billous or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Dis-covery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rochand Co., N. Y., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer. Three bottles healed A BAD ULCER. It up perfectly."

Goitre, or Thick Neck.-JULIA P. BECKWITH. of 407 West Gray Street, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "After the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' to-gether with your good advice, my neck has now become perfectly well."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. InA M. STRONG, of Ainsworth, Ind., writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When be commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to bis bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can cat and sleep as well as any one. It has orly been about three months since he commenced using your restaine. I cannot find words with which to express my grantuae for the benefit he has regeived through you."

The nutritive properties of ex-

tract of malt and cod liver oil

are triffing when compared with

those possessed by the "Dis-

It rapidly builds up the system,

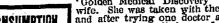
and increases the flesh and weight

benefit he has received through you." **A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.** Covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. Atter being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and prolonged her days." Mr. T. A. AYRES, of East New Market, Dorchester County, Md., wouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY | wonderful combination of tonic, | it promptly cures the severest cures Consumption (which is Scro- or strengthening, alterative, or Coughs it strengthens the system fula of the Lungs), by its wonder- | blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pec- | and purifies the blood. ful blood-purifying, invigorating | toral, and nutritive properties, is | and nutritive properties. From unequaled, not only as a remedy its marvelous power over this ter- for Consumption, but for all ribly fatal disease, when first of- Chronic Diseases of the Liver, fering this now world-famed rem-edy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but aban- ie Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, of those reduced below the usual doned that name as too restrict- Asthma, and kindred affections, it standard of health by "wasting ive for a medicine which, from its is a sovereign remedy. While diseases."

GOUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. Mrs. N. W. RICE, of Neurfanc, Vermont, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspep-sia, from which I had suffered for u long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my Gained Gained 25 POUNDS. Wasting Discase.—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 101, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can., writes: "I would like to give you a slight testimonial for the benefits which I have received from your preparations during the past twelve months. When I commenced taking your 'Gold-en Medical Discovery' I did so at the solicitation of J. A. Gormlie, druggist, of this place. Ho had sold me many other preparations, always recommending your 'Discovery,' which I did not take, owing to prejudice. However, I finally took his advice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a heatthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day, and now can cat four or five if I dared to. After all these bene-fits, how can I refrain from adding my testimonial, unsolicited, to the thousands already in your possession."



to the thousands aiready in your possession." SOLOMON BUTTS, of North Clayton, Miami Co., Ohio, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your "Golden Medical Discovery" has done my wife. She was taken with the consumption, and after trying one doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My wile took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now."

she is so she can work how. **Chest Dicasse.** E. B. NORMAN, Esq., of Anon, Georgia, (says: "Bithink the. Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medi-cine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and Towo it all to the 'Discovery."

WORTH SIDOD W.R. DAVIS, Esq., of Bellville, Fla., writes: "I bave taken your wonderful 'Golden Medi-al Discovery' and have been cured of the worst case of consumption. I am now sound worst case of consumption. I am now sound and well; and have only spent three dollars, and well; and have only spent three dollars and well; and

5.00

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,

LUNG DISEASE. Ished. I wish also to report the sufference work of the second work of the second was preserved by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription all the symptoms of consumption van-ured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." ASTHMA CURED. CARRIE S. STOWELL, Postnistress at Magnólia, Colorado, writes: "I feel that I cannot set too much in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discov-ery,' for I have found that it is of golden worth. It has helped both my husband and myself. Two years ago Mr. Stowell was afflicted with what ap-peared to be asthma, and our altitude being so high, the difficulty in breathing attendant upon this distressing malady was greatly increased. But he began to improve at once after commencing the use of your 'Discovery,' and was entirely cured by this won-derful medicine. As for myself, I have used it for nervous and general debility, and for an affection of the kidneys and bladder, and I found that it was without a rival for these complaints. We are now never without your 'Discovery.'"

Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

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Raised Blood.-L. H. Cox, Esq. of Wales Centre, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with pain in the chest, and raised quan-tities of blood, and was unable to do any work for several months, but after taking three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and several vials of the 'Pellets,' I am now able to do considerable work, and gain very rapidly."

the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-eral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

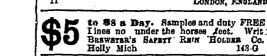
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Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMMOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 11 LONDON, ENGLAND



TEACHERS WANTED .- FOUR MALE OR TEACHERS WANTED.—FOUR MALE OR Female Roman Catholic Teachers holding first or second class diplomis, and qualified to teach English and French. Services to com-mence 2nd July, 1887. Address the under-signed, stating salary expected. JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Trens., Dunraven P. O., 42-5 Calumet Island, P.Q.

TEACHERS WANTED.-FOUR MALE or Female Roman Catholic Teachers holding first and second class diplomas, and qualified to teach English and French. Services to com to teach III, 1887. Annual mence 2nd July, 1887. Annual stating salary expected. JOHN HONAN, Sec. Treas, Coulonge P. O., Mapsfield, P.Q.

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May 3, 1887.



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TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE BEST FIVE FRAME BRUSSELS, \$1.10 COMMERCE. NATIONAL

bave their natural roots, while in the United States and Canada they are imported plats, alien alike to the soil, and to the principles on which liberty has thriven in the free air of the republic and the confederacy. It is not possible that the people of Canada, who, through their parli-ment have shown recently on the question of Home Rule how much they are in advance of the classes—and even of the masses—of the mother country, will tolerate a repetition of speech and the duties of hospitality repetition of such brat-1 intringements of the freedom of speech and the duties of hospitality as have just been committed, on the mandate of a small body of bigots who, ack nowledge no law but that of their own will, and who are ready, at every opportunity, to fling over alike the layalty they are never tired of proclaiming, and the hister lowalty to the wriging of interstee COLONIZATION. invalue they are never tired of proclaiming, and the higher loyalty to the principles of toleration and liberty. Dr. Ferrar, a Grand Chap'ain of the order, declared, in 1869, "before God," that the Orangemen would die sword in hand rather than accept Mr. Gladstone's

and that if the Queen gave her assent to it they would "kick her crown into the Boyne." Nonand that if the Queen gave her assent to it they would "kick her crown into the Boyne." Non-sense of this sort is the bunkum on which the Orange mind is fed, but, in the end, these zealots submit to circumstacces with the docility of lambs. It is cally in oowardly attacks, such as those upon Mr. O'Brien at King-ston and Hamilton, that the Orange courage emerges. An unarmel man, without polica escort, assailed in the streets of a strange town in the Cark-ness, is an easy object on which to spend their fury. The risk is small, and the bravo and the bully never fail, whether in Ulater or Canada, to seize the opportunity when it offers. The citizens of our great Western dependency, we may be assured, will not submit to such a foul stigma being permanently fixed on the honor and hospitality of the Dominion at the bands of a clique of truculent bigots, and we look with confidence to the authorities and to perform the submit to This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesonunces. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight s'um or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. EOVAL BARTNO FOWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N.Y. ORANGE BRUTALITY AND BUNKUM.

An Engliss Paper Bresses Down the Canadian Blackguards.

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

8

AUSOLAL PSWE

For the second time in its obscure history, the "dirty, stagnant little town" of Kingston, on the shores of Lake Ontario, has become on the shores of Lake Outling, his become notorious, and divides the doubtful honors of Orange blackguardiam with Hamilt n, another town in the province of Ontario. Kingston is one of the strongholds of Orangesen in Canada. The first articles of the Orauge faith are loyalty to the Crown of England, and to the principles of civil and religious liberty. In asserting these principles the Orangemen of Kingston, like their brethren olsewhere, have a code of their own, and their Gwn method of illus'rating it. The compiracy to murder Wm. O'Brien, M.P. the editor of United Ireland, the other day, and the cowardly and brutal manner in which the at-tempt was made, is one of those methods of tempt was made, is one of those methods of vindicating the rights of man, according to Orange ideas, which Orangemen, the world over, are always ready to put into prac-tice, in defiance alike of the deca-logue and the laws of the land in which they live. The Orange notion of loyalty is quite as peculiar as their idea of liberty. In 1861 the Prince of Wales, in the course of his visit to America had some task of its quality in the America, had some taste of its quality in the very place in which Mr. O'Brien was so nearly murdered a few day ago; but the Prince, with the "caution" of his race, acting on a kindly hint, escape d from the clutches of

" HIS LOTAL SUBJECTS"

without being subject to the personal maltreatment that has been visited on Mr. O'Brien in the course of his attempt to discharge a patriot-ic duty. On that occasion the loyalists of Kineston, under the leadership of a butcher Kingston, under the leadership of a DuCher called Flaunigan, insisted on receiving the Prince in Orange fashion, and conducting him to the Town Hall in procession, to the strains of the "Boyne Water" and "Oroppies lie down." This attention the Prince declined, whereupon the Orange-men prepared for battle. A message was sent to him, which stated that unless he acconted the Orange terms he would not accepted the Orangemen's terms he would not be permitted to land at all. The Prince temporized. He would take twenty-four hours to consider the proposal. All night the vessel rocked beside the pier, and on the beach the Orange loyalists kept sentry, lest their royal visitors should attempt to sneak ashore in the The morning dawned, and found the darku ss. guards at their posts, more resolute than ever. "Either," declared the butcher, "you will give way or the Orangemen, and—it will not be the

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL

loands or a clique or tructurent bigors, and we look with confidence to the authorities and to parliament for vigorous efforts in asserting the dignity of the law, and bringing the Orange ruffians to justice.—Reynolds' Newspaper.

THE VOICE OF P. E. ISLAND

IS COLD COMFORT FOR LANSDOWNE-HE IS ASKED TO "MOVE OFF."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. MR EDITOR, Having read the TRUE WITNESS for many years, and never having had more reason than I have at present to admire its honesty and ability, I beg lowe to extend a few honesty and ability, I begieve to extend a few words of encouragement and appreciation to its management. I look up n the WITNESS as a noble paper, having the true ring in it, and I hope that those who publish it will be abundant-ly rewarded for having on all occessions the courage of their convictions. I particularly ad-unire the stand it has taken against the cold-blocked loading who at warent discrease the blooded lordling who at present distraces the vice egal chair of this fair Dominion. I as ure you, Mr. Editor, that the TRUE WITNESS touches a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of this province; and is championing the cause of Mr. O'B ien and the persecuted Init. are hear accord the univergravitude of Irish you have earned the undying gratitude of all true Irish Canadians.

In this Province there is widespread indignation at the cowardly and murderous treatment Mr. O'Brien received at the hands of White-chokerdon and their Orange lambs in Toronto, Kingston and Humilton. I find very few who are not well satisfied that Mr. O'Brien uniotentionally gave these ruffians an oportunity of showing the scound reliam which they profess to oppose. The world now knows what they

Had Mr.O'Brien visited this Province, which, until very recently, was cursed with such vam-pires as Lansdowne, he would have received a right royal welcome. We know what landlordism means. Our own experience would be sufficient to convince us, n:t to speak of the heartrending scenes which our Scotch, Irish and English fathers and mothers have pictured to us rince we left the cradle. They know and have taught us how to sympathize with the rackreated Irish of to-day, and we despise the slimy creature who now di-graces Rideau Hall as intensely as they hate the oppression which exiled them from their native land.

are invoking maledictions upon him for bring ing disgrace upon their city. Had O'Brien ing disgrace upon their city. Find O blen styed away they would have been spared a'l this; Lansdowne would not have left Ottawa. His predecessors henored all the provinces with a visit; he has not done so; and I hope he a visit; he has not done so; and I hope he never will; for it would now be the greatest in-sult he could offer. So far he has kept himself clo-eted at Ottawa, at a cost to Canada of \$100,000 a year, and he is now deservedly looked upon as a titled miser. Lords Dufferin and Lorne, both infinitely superior to him intel looked upon as a titled miser. any that it is the same species of "loyalty" which, fifty years ago, prompted the Orange crew of that day to do all that lay in their power to deprive Queen Victoria of the British crown. The sympathy of this rabble of self-styled "loyalists," under whose arch the Prince of Wales refused to pass, is enough to damu any man in the eyes of right-thinking men the world over; and it is reculiarly in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things" that Lansdowne should find himself the idol of an organization which has heen considered unworthy, in the Dominion has been considered unworthy, in the Dominion of Canada, of an Act of Incorporation. Lans downe is highly welcome to their oft rejected

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED-NESDAY of each month. The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE \$60,000.00. PRICE OF TICKETS = \$1.00 First Series, - - - - -0.25 Second Series, - - - - -Send for catalogues containing list of prizes, to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL. 46-tf Constanting to the second AN IRISH GIRL'S RECEPTION FOR HIS EXCELLENCY.

LOTTERY

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS

DEAR SIR,—In the event of our fair city being (dis)-graced by the presence of His Ex., on route for Quebec, may 1 suggest that the Irish women and daughters of Irish women of Montreal turn out on masse to give this coldblood d evictor a warm reception. Surely his consideration for our sex in Luggacurran calls for some special recognition, to say nothing of his smiling approval of the treatment accorded his smiling approval of the treatment accorded that "champion of the poor and oppressed," Mr. O'Brien, by his "Loyal" friends, the scum of Ontario. It will be an excellent opportunity to prove to this Prince of Boodlers that the "Lucifer," to which the man in the moon so presumptionally refers, has not been ex-tinguisted. It is unnecessary to make any suggestions as to the nature of the recention are suggestions as to the nature of the reception, a that can easily be arranged when the oppor-tunity presents itself. Suffice it to say it can be done without resorting to stones in our stock-ings or Lansdowne's arguments—" brickbats," I may here remark that I would advise this "lib-l on man" to furnish himself with a cast iron hat and wear the shabblest suit he has got, iron hat and wear the shabblest suit he has got, in case of accidents. Confident that I am but re-echoing the sentiments of my countrywomen, who will respond, when the time comes, to do honor to this distinguished scalawsg. AN IRISH-CANADIAN GIBL, Montreal, June 13, 1887.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

as intensely as they hate the oppression which exiled them 'rom their native land. Unprejudiced Canadians of every race have been how despicably Lansdowne showed the white feather when be saw O'Brien coming. They know that cowardice is a sure indication of guilt. There was no necessity, if he had right on his side, for his leaving Ottawa to take shelter under the hospit shity of the unsuspecting citizans of Toronto. It is quits apparent that his was a hastily arranged visit, and if the truth were known the people of Toronto are invoking maledictions unon him for bring cannot be much longer dalayed. With this end in view, I would respectfully enquire of the gentlemen who take an active part in the affairs of the League if it would not be advis-able to adopt additional methods in order to make contributions still more general than at present. While delighted with the spectacle of zeal and self sacrifice so renerally displayed, yet I know places in the United States and Canada where the people have never contributed anything. These may not be very rich places, but, judging from the neat turn out of lectually and otherwise, endanced themselves to all classes. There is not an Irish Canadian to day who does not look back with pride and pleasure least a small piece of silver annually for patriotic all classes. There is not an Irish Canadian to day who does not look back with pride and pleasure to the story of Jord Dufferin in Cana-dwile the proventionality is proud of the term of Lorne and His Royal Consort, and, while the provents of all will follow them to their graves, nothing but execution will follow this libel on humanity the longest day he lives. It is amusing to see the "trooly loil" posing as the defenders of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on this and other occasions. It is needless to say that it is the same species of "loyalty" newspaper, and smaller sums might be pub lished in lump over the signatures of the com-mittee or collectors. All this would, no doubt, entail a great deal of labor; but, on the other hand, it would give the scattered Irish a chance to subscribe; it would increase the number of workers, and materially assist the common cause. No man need by ashumed of the smallness of the sum which his want of means restricts him to, but any Irishman ought to be ashamed of never contributing anything to redeem the land of Ireland. It the anxiom be true, that those who own the land shall rule it, then it follows the land question includes everything, and its early settlement is a necessary preparative for the solution of other questions that may follow. At any rate, it is a question of life or death to Ire land, and in my opinion we ought to concentrate all our energies upon it.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-Business has been on the increase of late, and the travellers out on the fall goods trip are sending in favorable reports. Remittances are fair, but there is plenty of room for improve. ment.

1. 1

shown. Borders to match.

3. 19

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

The stock of best Five Frame Brussels Carpets

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

A shipment of beautiful French Moquette

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Stock. New Patterns and Choice Colorings a much lower prices than usual.

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50 per cent will be made to all purchasers.

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CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once

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CATARRH

FLOUR GRAIN, &c. (FLOUR.—The market here at present is upset by the speculative break in wheat, and prices in e FLOUR.—The market here at present is upset by the speculative break in wheat, and 'pricessise more or less nominal. The export de-mand at present has fallen off. en-tirely. We quote: — Patent \$4.20 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Extra Superfine, \$4.00 to \$1.05; Fancy, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Spring Extra, \$3.65 to \$3.75; Superfine, \$3.45 to \$3.55; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Mid-dlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Outario bags (atrong) b. i., \$1.80 to \$1.90; On-tario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario brgs (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs). \$4.40 to \$4.45. OATMEAL.—There has been lift'e or no change during the weak. Car lots are quoted at \$3.55 to \$3.95 per bbl, and jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25. Granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Commeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65. BRAN.—The market for bran remaing quiet, with sales of carloads on track at \$14.50, and we quote \$14.50 to \$15 m cars, and at \$15.50 for broken quantities. Shouts \$15 for the \$16 and we quote \$14.50 to \$15 m cars, and at \$15.50 for

we quote \$14.50 to \$15 Jn cars, and at \$15.50 for broken quantities. Shorts \$15.50 to \$16, and moullie \$17 to \$20. CORN.—There has been some business in corn

on through shipment, on the basis of about 47c in bond here. PEAS. - The market is quiet at 67c per 66 lbs.

affoat, and business is limited at the moment. OATS.-Continued dollness rules in the oat market, and in order to sell pretty low prices would have to be accepted. Prices are purely

would have to be accepted. Fric.s are purely nominal at 25c. BARLET.-Malting barley quict at 50c to 55c; feed do. at 65c. RTE.-Prices are quoted at 50c to 57c. BUCKWHEAT. - The demand is slow, and prices rule at 40c to 43c per 46 lbs. MALT.-Trade dull at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Outprice Outario. SEEDS.—Seeds are vory qu'et. Canadian is

quoted at \$2.75 and American at \$2.60, Red cover serd is nominal at \$5 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25. BEANS. -Good medium white beans have been placed at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per oushel, and we quote \$1.40 to \$1.35 as to quality and size of

STRING BEANS.—S des have been made at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bag of about one bushel. GREEN PEAS.—A few sales are reported at

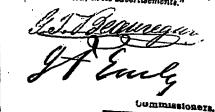
to work off their supplies, sales of Chili and other kinds having transpired at 80c to 85c per bag in round lots and at 90c to 95c in smaller quantities, being fully 5c to 10c below last

PORK, LARD, &C.—The demand for provisions has byen rather restricted during the past week, COLD in HEAD and sales of Montreal short cut mess have been made at \$16.75 for good sized lots. Still we have been shown the record of sales for count y shipment at: \$17.25 to \$17.50. A lot of old Chicago mess was reported on Newfoundland account, but the exact figure was kept private, Hay Fever Not a Liquid, Snuff To or Powder. Free from USE HELP FOR IRELAND. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR,—I have noticed with satisfaction the howl of rage that arises from certain classes beyond the waters when they allude to the moncy sent from Amarica to help poor Irish tenants to defend themselves against extortionate and rapacious landlords. The governing classes of monty sent lots of arge that set the lots of arget core to be under the price although it was said to be under the price of former sales, Sales of Western short cut clear have been made at \$10,75, and one lot was placed at 25c, under that figure. Lard is quiet with a few sales ment on dat 9 lc for Western, and Cana-dian at 9 lc. In smoked meats there has been a for monout of trading for the season, with sales Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors. HAY-FEVER he under fuller receipts and scarcely as good a demand. Business was done at 13c to 13hc. HONEY.—The demand is very shick. Comb in 21b boxes, 12c to 14c, and at 15c to 12c in 601b boxes. Strained honey 82 to 11c as to quality.



"We do hereby certyy that was upervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Locitry Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselvee, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this criticale, with fao similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements." is very choice and complete. All the new colors and designs by the best maunfacturers

JUNE 22, 1887



We the undersigned Banks and Ban ere will pay all Prizes draw in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may e presentes a our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisty 12 Nat'l Bank, Carpets, splendid designs and colors, to be sold at \$1.38 per yard, former price \$2.15. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Fres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

CARL KOMN, Pres. Eulon National Bank, INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION !

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

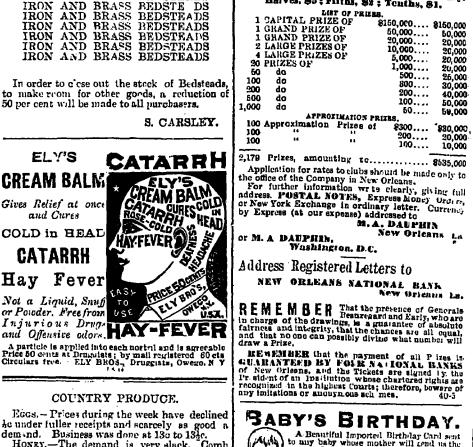
Louisiana State Lottery Company. LOUISIANA DIANG LOUIDIY COMPANY. Incorporated in 1888 for 35 years by the Legislature or Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present its if canchise was made a part of the present its if canchise was made a part of the present its if canchise was made a part of the present its if canchise was made a part of the present its if canchise was made a part of the present its if canchise was made a part of the present its if constitution adopted December 20, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the neovile of any State.

people of any State.

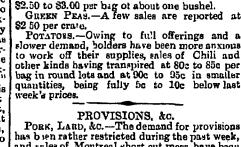
people of any State. It accer scales or posipence. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-s unual Draw-ings regularly every six months (June and Provented). A full line of India and China Mattings m

A SPLENDID OFFORTUNITY TO WIY A FORTUNE. SEVENTH CRAND DRAWING, CLASS G. in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1887-206th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. AT Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Teuths, \$1.



A Beautiful Imported Birthelay Carl sent to any baby whose mother will gend us the parent addresses Also a handenne Dis-mond Dys Sample Card to the most er and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal. (a =)



"The Orangemen of Ireland," Orangemen. said another, "can chuck him off his chrone. If he doesn't like our way he may do the other, and, any way, we will give him a lesson that he won't forget "--which assuredly they did.

THE PRINCE WAS OBSTINATE, and s) were his tormentors, and the steamer stood out to sea. But the loyalists were not to be baulked, and scouts were sent along the coasts to intercept his landing at any point. At Belleville the Prince actually did attempt to land, but the Orangemen were active, and foiled him, Again he put out to sea, and succeeded by a stratagem in setting foot on Canadian soil at Cobourg, his pursuers failing to reach that not a Cobourg, his pursuers failing to reach that port in time to drive him back. We have no concern with royal progresses, but it is not possible to withhold sympathy for any man put in su h a dismal plight as was the young Prince of the blood, on the occasion of his first with to one of our den ndancis. And the visit to one of our dep ndencies. And the arrogant spirit which put so gross an affront on is the same spirit which has now broken out in the brutal outrage on a better and more

Courageous man. The truth is that the Orange party, though never weary of boasting of their loyalty to the thrune and to liberty, are loyal only when by means of that profession they hope to main-tain the bateful spirit of Protestant ascendancy in Church and State; and the dastardly stack on Mr. O'Brien is only after the old intolerant fashion. The Kentish Conspi-racy in 1828 and the following years showed that they were ready when it suited their pur-poses to betray the country, as they are now ready to suppress liberty anywhere. Then they plotted to set aside the accession of the Princess Victoria, because she was suspected of

LIBERAL OPINIONS,

and to place on the throne, after the death of William IV., their Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland. They corrupted the army, and seduced many soldiers from their allegiance. They corrupted the Church, and made the Grand Chaplain of the Order. They corrupted the Bench, and Judge Kenyon be They came a party to the plot. The conspiracy was detected and driven home by the grand old David Hume, and the pages of " bear witness to the extent of the Radical. plot and to its infamous character. The society was suppressed by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons on the motion of Lord John Russell, and the Duke of Cumberland and his fellow-conspirators would doubtless have paid the penalty of their treason but for the influence of the king and the kinship of the leader to the royal house. In later years it was re-suscitated, and lives once more for the sole object of perpetuating the miserable feuds that have so long disgraced the North of Ireland, and which in late years have broken out if New York and other parts of the United States as well as to Cauada. The Americans made short work of the Orange parade in 1872. Under the vigorous action of Gov. Hoffman, the ridiculous displays were brought to a ludicrous end and the other parts of the Day World the the attempt to import into the New World the silly faction fights of the Old has not since been repeated.

Pathologists have deduced from careful observation of certain virulent diseases the theory, that when they are transmitted from one race to another the effects appear in a more aggravated form. After recent events in Belfast it would be hazardous to assert that the action of the virus as displayed at Kingston and Hamilton is an aggravation of the disease, but it shows at least that the virulence of the poison has not abated. In the light of day the Orangemen are reproducing in America the most discreditable episodes of the Protostant ascendancy period of reproducing in America the most discreditable episodes of the Protostant ascendancy period of Irish history. There is the less excuse for this, b.c.use, in Iroland, bigotry and fanaticism

sympathy. Such being the case, it is high time for Lansdowne to make his exis, and that without delay, else he may share the fate of his Lugga-curran victims ; what is sauce for the goose is curran victims; what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. In the eyes of every right thinking man he is worse than a leper, therefore he should "move off" as soon as he can pack and go. With the exception of the "truly loil," Canadians have too much respect for the office of Her Majesty's representative to allow Lausdowne to degrade it one day longer than is necessary for him to evict himself. He must remember that he is our tenant as well as our servant, and he is no better in either respect than those he throws upon Irish roadsides. Whether or not Salisbury makes him a "dook" is foreign to the subject. In this "Canada of Ours" an overwhelming majority believe Ours' that-

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp; The man's the go'ud for a' that."

Langdowne's inhumanity to his fellow-beings cries to heaven for vengeance. He would treat Canadians in like manner to-morrow if he had the power ; and the Home Government will do a world to uphold the dignity of our sovereign lady the Queen by removing this bird of bad omen instanter to some religion where freedom is unknown.

A LOYAL IRISH-CANADIAN. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. Island, } June 19th, 1887 }

I CAN SAFELY recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, etc. Pefore I have used the first bottle I purchased fainting. I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of the time, —HENNY LILLY, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich. ELY'S CREAN BALM cured me of Catarrh of

Е. L.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RETURN TO DUBLIN A MAGNIFICENT OVATION-GROANS FOR LORD

LANSDOWNE.

DUBLIN, June 19.- William O'Brien arrived here this evening and was received with the greatest ovation witnessed here in many years. He was met at the railway station by the Lord Mayor and corporation, and by Measrs. Davitt, Kenny and others. Mr. O'Brien entered the Lord Mayor's carriage, which was then dragged Lord Mayor's carriage, which was then dragged along by a crowd of citizens, the horses having been detached. A procession followed, com-posed of thousands of citizens, with bands, banners, etc. A dejutation of the Gaelio Athletic Society, comprising hundreds of members all dressed in costume, joined the procession. The route of the procession, extendcession. The route of the procession, extend-ing two miles, was densely packed with people, and all the windows along the line were crowd-ed. Having arrived at the hotel, the Lord Mayor, from the baloopy on Sackville street, proposed cheers for O'Brien, Davit, the Be-dyke tenants and Gladstone, and groans for Lord Lordowa all rack remiting landlords Lord Lansdowne, all rack renting landlords and Salisbury. The responses were lusty. Mr. O'Brien spoke briefly, his voice failing to reach more than a small part of the assemblage. The crush of people was enormous, many persons

LONDON, June 15 .- Mr. Dillon will ask the Government to sanction the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the obarges made against the police during the evictions at B:dyke.

DUBLIN, June 15 .- The evictions at Bodyke were finished yesterday. The expelled tenants are in the direct poverty.

low, common, refined, per lb., 4c to 4fc.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

13 TTER.-The export movement has developed B. TTER.—The export movement is a developed no encouraging signs. For the local trade likes paid for selected Townships and 15c to 16c for choice western in small lots. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, 16c to 19c; Townships, 15c to 18c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 13c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades, Sec 11c. Sc to 11c.

CHRESE.-Considering the amount of chees 63e to fige for granulated, and 5ke to 5fe for yelrow afloat and being shipped this week both from New York and Montreal and the large lows. Raw sugar ranges all the way from 4c to ble as to quality and quantity. Barbadoes molasses are steady at 281c to 291c. make going on, it must be admitted that prices FRESH FISH.—Sales have been made of fresh mackerel at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 fish. Fresh haddock sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Fresh salmon has drouped considerably, being down have kept up well.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Although we shall soon have new Southern apples in he market, and the season is almost past for old stock, we notice that a few lots of very fine spies are offered, which sell at from \$4 to \$5 per bbl., other qualities at S1.50 to S3 as to quality. PINE AFFLES.—This fruit has been scarce the

in dry cod, sal-s having been made at \$1 per guintal, and we gut te \$3.75 to \$4 as to quality. In other lines prices are nomical, In other times prices are nonicon. FISH OIL.-There is very little change in this market, steam refined seal oil remaining steady last few days, and prices are quoted steady at \$2 to \$3.59 per dozen, according to size and at 46c to 48c. Cod oil is very dul, holders stating that it is not even wanted for mixing

quality. LEMONS.—The late warm weather has been favorable for working off stock, and a large por-tion of it has been sold for Western account. but prices cenerally were low. Prices have a wide range, being quoted all the way from \$1 to \$3.50 per box, according to quality. At the suct.on, sales were made as low as 50c per bux

gred they were mostly on former contracts, and we duote prices firm at \$3.10 for cargo lots and up to \$3.25. ORANGES.—Considerable stock has been worked off lately, the low prices having caused a greatly increased consumption. Cases re-packed are quoted at \$8, and boxes at from \$3 50 to \$4 for choice goods. At the auction sale of the fruit cz Naranja prices ranged from At Paris, the other day, a gold coin of the reign of the Emperor Constantine was hought by the National Library for \$432, an enormous 50c to \$3.50 per case, as low as 371c being paid for one lot. STRAWBERRIES.—The first Conadian berries

of any account were sold at 16c per quart. The only place so far heard from that speaks un-favorably of the crop is Trenton.

BANANAS.—The supply is pretty full, but the la'e hot weather having favored consumption, the demand has been good, with sales reported at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for reds and \$1.75 to \$3.00 for yellows.

TOMATOES .- Business has been done at \$4.50 per large crate, which is 50c to \$1 lower than last week's ra es.

CrownBers.—Ihe market is quiet under fair receipts, which sell at S4 per crate. APBIGOTS.—Receipts have fallen off some what, and prices are steady at \$4 per box. CABBAGE.—New Cabbages sell fairly well at \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl.

S4 to \$4.50 per bbl. BERSIUDA ONIONS.—The market continues quiet at \$2 to \$2.50 per crate. Egyptian onions, \$5 to \$6 per bag of 200 lbs. COCOANUTS.—Demand fair for the reason,

quotations ruling from \$5 to \$5.50 per 100.

Ireland is a little more than half as large as Iowa. England keeps at the present time, in "piping times of peace," 24,000 soldiers of her regular army stationed in Ireland. The regular army of the United States consists of 25,000 officers and men. If this army were quartered upon the people of the Southern part of the State, with a larger army of constables and police, how would the people of Iowa feel? If it were about a century we fear they would get restless, especially if their mission was to enforce the kind of legislation that England has been

giving Ireland for the last century. Another of the "six hundred" is gone. Sergt, George Wilde, who died a fortnight ago at Norwich, England, had three horse killed under him in the famous charge at Balaklava,

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.-The market is very quiet, although a few lots of syrup have been worked off at 60c in tins. and at 4c to 6c per lb in wood. Sugar quist at 71c to 81c per

GENERAL MARKETS.

to 9c and 10:, at which figures sales have trans-

now, consequently pices are nominal at 34c to 36c for Newfoundland, 32c to 33c for Gaspe, and

30c to 32c for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil steady

SOFT COAL.-The market is stendy at ou

last quotations. Although arrivals have been

of Cape Breton and at \$3.20 for lots ex-ship.

sum, even if the coin be really unique.

SALT FISH .- The only business in this line is

pired.

at 70c to 75c.

SUGAR, &C .- The market for refined is firm at

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

LASE

Hors .- The market is dull. Ashes. - The mark-t shows a little better one with latest sales at \$4.75 to \$4.85 for first

MARRIED.

HEBERT-MEAGHER.-At Druminond vilie, P.Q., on Jure 8, by Rev. Father Mar-chand, David Hebert to Eliza A. Mesgher, eklest daughter of the late James Meagher. 141.2

MCENROE- GALLAHER- At St. Patrick's church, on 15th inst., by Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., John C. McEuros to Miss Nellie Gallaher. 141-2

Edward Wallace, aged 80 years.

LAMBKIN.-At Quebec, on the 17th inst. William Thomas, infant son of J. B. Lambkin DUPUIS .- In this city, on the 15th instant, François Joseph Odilon Lucien, infant son of Mr. J. O. Dupuis, merchant.

ST. PIERRE.-On the 14th inst., Marguerite Rosalie Amélie, sged 11 months, beloved daughter of H. C. Saint Pierre, Esq., advocate. HOCTOR .- In this city, on the 15th instant,

CANNON-In this city, on the 14th inst., Annie, aged 4 months and 8 days, twin daughter of John Gannon.

RYAN-In this city, on the 14th inst., Ethel Mary, aged 7 months, daughter of Geo. W. Ryan.

MORTON.-Accidentally drowned, on the 15th inst., Francis Morton, aged 17 years and three months.

MoBRIDE.-In this city, on the 13th inst. Cath-rine, aged 9 months and 6 days, youngest daughter of Daniel McBride.

QUELCH.—In this city, on the 9th instant Grace Katheleen, infant daughter of J T. Quelch 139

FENNELL, -- In this city, on the 16th inst. Margaret Waldren, widow of the late James Fennell, of Montreal and Tadousac.

MCNULTY .- In this city, on the 18th inst., Margaret E., sged 11 years and 8 months, beloved daughter of Dominick McNulty.

FOGARTY.—In this city, on the 17th inst, after ; long and painful illness, Joseph H., aged 25 years, youngest son of the late P. Fogarty.

KELLY.—In this city, June 16th, after a short illness, Anastasia, aged 19 year, beloved daughter of Michael Kelly. [Quebec paper please cov. 1451 please coy.

KEAINEY.—In this city, on the 12th inst. Hazel Elen, youngest daughter of M. Kearney, of P. O. Inspector's Office, aged 18 months and 12 days.

MARTINEAU.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Juseph Emile, aged 6 years and 9 days, belowd son of Ald. Martineau.

A Bullah woman, who was on a wint to Canada, say " over two hundred Orangemen at one time, and not one of them had an ounge." or kin lav

actated AL INFANTS AND INVALIDS It is not "the only" Food, BUT IT IS THE BEST FOOD, THE CHEAPEST FOOD. THE HEALTH GIVING FOOD. For young Infants, it will provo a safe subbituto for mother's nilk; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic, it is of great value. Hundreds who have used it recommend it as THE MOST PALATABLE FOOD, THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD, THE MOST DIGESTIVE FOOD.

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BIRTH.

GELINAS.-At Coteau Station, on the 6th instant, the wife of Isaac Gelinas, of a son. 139-2

STEACY.—At Kingston, on the 13th June, at 217 Bagot street, the wife of Edward T. Stency of a son. 142

DIED. WALLACE.-In this city, on the 15th inst.,

McMAHON-In this city, on the 15th inst., Patrick McMahon. aged 33 years, son of the late James McMahon.

CORBETT .- At St. Gabriel Village, on the 4th instant, Bridget, youngest daughter of Thomas Corbett.

