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THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50 paid strictly in advance.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

TO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line (agate), first insertion.

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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. WEDNESDAY.....JULY 11, 1888.

THE CZAR and War Lord William are to meet at a dine-off Turkey?

Liberal reaction staggered even the Tory strongholds, the Isle of Thanet. A party of over two thousand was pulled out about six hundred!

FIFTY-TWO American defaulters, with an aggregate of \$3,000,000 of stolen funds, have settled in Canada since the northern exodus became fashionable.

LANDSLIDE has been welcomed home by his Whitebre Moonrakers with great joy according to the London Canadian Gazette. Next let him go to Kerry and see what sort of a welcome he'll get from his Moonlighters.

THE United States National Treasury has of gold coin and bullion \$308,775,506; silver dollars, \$247,011,589; legal tenders, \$50,846,320. Gold certificates in circulation, \$118,380,790; silver, 119,549,510; currency, \$13,785,000.

ANOTHER crank has lost his life in attempting to shoot Niagara whirlpool. The authorities on both sides of the river should put a dam stop to these crazy attempts; unless, indeed, it be deemed wise to allow cranks to commit suicide in this sensational manner.

GEN. HARRISON's ancestor, who was executed at Charing Cross, was one of Oliver Cromwell's pet officers and took a hand in carrying out the Protector's orders for the massacres in Ireland. Happy is the man who has no ancestors when he is running an election.

HON. MR. MERCIER has received an official telegram from Rome informing him that the Holy Father has conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services to the church. This is the highest Roman decoration granted to a layman in this country. It consists of a rosette of diamonds and a collar of gold.

MEXICO has got over the excitement of her presidential election with unusual equality. General Diaz has been reelected without opposition for a third term. When the candidate is the most popular general in the army, a presidential election is a mere form. Under other circumstances it is a convulsion. President Diaz is on the whole a worthy head of that nation and gives the republic a stable and respected government.

THE religious views of Frederick III. are said to have been tainted with Hegelianism. He was, however, no bigot, and though at the time of the Kulturkampf he took up the same attitude as his father toward the Supreme Pontiff, he afterwards displayed a disposition to manifest sympathy with Catholics on every suitable occasion. On returning from a visit to the late King Alfonso he paid a special visit to the Holy Father, and one of his latest acts was to forbid the production of a Lutheran play at Berlin until passages which were offensive to the Catholics of Germany had been expunged.

ENGLISH papers by last mail contain obituary notices of the widow of Michael William Balfe, the great Irish musician and composer of 'The Bohemian Girl.' Mrs. Balfe was 80 years old, and resided in the house of Christine Nilsson, the later Swedish Nightingale. The deceased was German by birth, and had at one period appeared as a vocalist. She lived to see her daughter an English titular 'lady,' and subsequently a Spanish Duchess of the sanguine azul. Prouder reflection: she knew that her husband had achieved what is recognized as an earthly immortality.

MR. GREENWAY appears to have carried the elections in Manitoba so far by a majority so sweeping that the Opposition is almost annihilated. Of the eleven returned

by acclamation ten are supporters of the Liberal Government. This betokens a tremendous Tory reverse, but one not unnatural when we think of how villainously the Tories mismanaged provincial affairs. Thus it seems that in every Province of the Dominion where Tories held power and worked on dictation from Ottawa, fraud and corruption ran rampant till the people became disgusted and sent the rogues packing. The Manitobans stood by the Tories till they could stand them no longer. Hence this tremendous reaction. The same thing would have taken place in Dominion affairs, but for gerrymandering, revising barristers, cooked electoral lists, partisan returning officers, subsidies and wholesale bribery.

IT WILL be remembered that a special tax was levied on certain districts in Cork and Clare to compel the people to pay for the expense connected with the Mitchelstown massacre. The people, however, refused unanimously to pay it, and now we are presented with an extraordinary picture by United Ireland. Billieffe have been rushing into business people's shops in Mitchelstown, and dashing off with anything they could lay their hands on—bins of tea, bales of soft goods, household furniture, ready-made clothes; in the farming districts they have driven off pigs, goats, calves, donkeys, and all kinds of stock save the cats and dogs. The people everywhere are offering a steady passive resistance, and the results of the attempt to realize the tax have up to the present been very far from the cost of the collection, in the shape of police and bailiffs' expenses.

THE Boston Herald is of opinion that the result of the presidential election will probably depend upon the votes of Indiana and Connecticut. New York and New Jersey are altogether likely to vote the Democratic ticket, especially in view of the unfortunate manner in which the Republicans have dealt with the temperance question. It will be a contest, perhaps, in Connecticut, to decide as to whether the manufacturers on the one side, or the Prohibitionists on the other, shall carry away the more votes from the Democratic and the Republican parties respectively. There may be another element come in at the West, by which the extreme high tariff position of the Republican party will lose it the vote of either Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota. The Republican party will be injured by it in all these States, but, perhaps, not enough in any of the '4 to fall of carrying it. The Herald puts little faith in the talk of Republican losses on the Pacific coast. Oregon settles that point to the experienced observer.

HOWEVER he hearsers may have differed from him as to the prospects of the prohibition movement Mr. Foster was undoubtedly correct in saying that public sentiment in the country is not educated up to the point where prohibitory legislation will be successful. Yet we would remind Mr. Foster and others of his party stripe that their change of tune on this question has not passed unnoticed. The howl they raised at Mr. Mackenzie because he refused to make prohibition a plank in his platform is well remembered. He said then exactly what Mr. Foster says now, but the Tories only howled the louder at him. He went so far, however, as it was possible for any premier to go in the matter, by accepting the bill framed by the Dominion Alliance, and making it law in what is known as the Scott Act. The act was tried in various counties and afterwards repealed in most of them. Experience, therefore, proves that Mr. Mackenzie was right twelve years ago as Mr. Foster is right now. The people must become prohibitionists before a prohibitory law can be enforced. Meantime temperance organizations have their work out for them in educating the public and insisting on the stringent regulation of the traffic.

IT is not our custom to publish commendatory allusions from subscribers to the management of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Were we to do so, we would have to devote a special column to them. Occasionally, however, when there are more than individual opinions expressed, we may be permitted to publish such compliments as the following:

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—We, the Irishmen of Ste. Brigitte, wish to acknowledge our approval of the stand you have taken on the question of Irish representation in the Legislature, likewise your support given to the Mercier Government in its struggle for honest legislation, and hope you will continue as heretofore, brave, honest and true. Marks of approval like these are very cheering and fully appreciated. In the performance of difficult and onerous duties it is a source of strength to know that those whom we are striving to serve to the best of our ability appreciate our labors. This paper fills a wide field, has a high mission to perform, and we trust that conscientious devotion to duty and earnest labor will continue, as our friends at Ste. Brigitte say, to keep this journal "brave, honest and true."

LEADING journals of Europe seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the new Penal Code which the Italian Parliament has enacted will so circumscribe the freedom of speech hitherto enjoyed by the Holy Father, that he will be compelled to leave Rome and to take up his residence in some place over which the Italian flag does not float. One European paper states that, in view of the intolerant enactments of the Penal Code, arrangements are already in course of completion for the removal of the Papal Court to another country; and that the Island of Malta has been designated as the temporary centre of the Church until such time as a change comes over the governing power in Italy. We have already published the Pope's allocution on the Code,

which sets forth his reasons for condemning it. But we do not think His Holiness will leave the Vatican. At the time of the Garibaldian revolution an asylum at Malta was offered the late Pope Pius IX. by the British Government, and the old town of Città Vecchia placed at his disposal. A garrison was actually detailed to act as guard of honor to His Holiness, but the storm blew over. If, therefore, the Vatican has been tenable since that time, it is hardly likely a mere act of petty persecution will force the Pope away from Rome, than which the Italian Government would like nothing better.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's letter, read at the Tammany celebration on the 4th July, contained in a few sentences precisely what the Liberals in Canada are contending for as well as the Democrats in the United States, as far as trade policy is concerned. He defined the existing tariff, of which ours is a close copy, as "a system which benefits certain classes of our citizens at the expense of every other holder in the land—a system which breeds discontent because it permits the duplication of wealth without corresponding additional recompense to labor, which prevents the opportunity to work by stifling production and limiting the area of our markets, and which enhances the cost of living beyond the laborer's hard-earned wages."

IT will generally be admitted that the decision of the law lords of the Privy Council in the Glengarry controverted election case is eminently sound and practical. Whatever faults exist in our Canadian laws and courts for the adjustment of election returns can and ought to be corrected by our own Parliament. It was, therefore, wise of the law lords to refuse leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. While Mr. MacMaster was undoubtedly within his right in carrying his case to the Privy Council, and thus settling forever a very important question, we must as Canadians rejoice in a decision which confirms the competency of Canadian courts to settle election cases arising under Canadian, not Imperial, statutes. The constitutional question involved is also of the greatest moment, for we can imagine—were the decision just given of contrary effect—complications of the gravest nature through the invited interference of English authority in matters so purely domestic as the election of members of parliament.

THE Anglo-Saxon bishop of Lincoln is to be prosecuted at the instance of the Church Association for alleged Ritualistic practices. This induces the Toronto Globe to make some remarks which indicate a big lurch towards orthodoxy, so far as Anglican claims to orthodoxy are concerned. "It seems very evident," says the Toronto sage, "that that 'Apostolic succession,' of which so much is heard and so little apparently understood, does not afford any decided or reliable guarantee to those who are favored with it in most copious abundance against errors of the gravest character, and mistakes and shortcomings the most reprehensible. If apostolic succession does not afford some reasonable likelihood of those who receive it being guided into all truth, or at least kept in the decent ways of moderation and propriety, what does it do? Or what may be its special function and blessedness?"

MR. JOHN HAGGART, M.P. for South Lanark, who is mentioned as likely to enter the Ottawa cabinet, is a man of considerable ability and force of character. As a professional politician he has been fairly successful since he devoted all his time to politics. As the representative of a powerful ring he managed to control a large amount of patronage which he so managed as to entrench himself pretty firmly in his constituency. During his long term in parliament—he was first returned in 1872—he has done nothing to raise him above the ordinary ruck of his party except a five hour speech in the all night debate on the Letellier dismissal. On several occasions he played the roll of "kicker" with success, notably when the Canadian Pacific Railway charter was before parliament. He became mollified, however, and subsequent distribution of contracts on the road gave a clue to the arguments which reduced him to party obedience. As a speaker he is occasionally harsh, but not without a certain dry Scotch humor. Take him all in all, he is about as good a man as Sir John could find among his following to fill a gap in his very weak and wobbling cabinet.

IT is probable after all that both Houses of Congress will adjourn without coming to an agreement on the Tariff Bill. Thus the country will be called upon to decide the question at the Presidential election in November. Perhaps it is as well that it should be so.

MONEY and whiskey galore were the means by which the Tories carried Halton, and now Mr. Henderson has been unseated, having thrown up the sponge on the first day of the trial. Halton is naturally a Reform constituency which never was or can be carried by the Tories save by bribing the loose fish which unfortunately are to be found in every county.

IT looks as if O'Donnell was playing into the hands of the Times in his wretched libel suit. He has long been regarded as a traitor to the National cause, and this latest adventure of his will only serve to confirm among Irishmen the bad opinion they have already formed of him. He is such another duck as O'Connor Power, now having a fine time sporting about Canada under the pay of the British Government.

THE theft of the bell belonging to the Free Lako Catholic Church by the volunteers of the Midland Battalion and its erection over an Orange Lodge at Millbrook, in East Durham, is

an outrage which the Dominion Government must correct with the least possible delay. We are quite aware that the Orangemen of Millbrook, who refuse to restore the bell, and also swear that it shall never sound in a Catholic church again, are among the most faithful Tory followers of Sir John Macdonald, and we shall take note of his action in this matter for future reference. If Catholic churches are fair objects of plunder by militia volunteers, it is only right that we should know it, and who better able to tell us than the Premier of the Dominion?

The exodus of bank defaulters from the States to Canada is reaching the dimensions of an epidemic. Surely it is time an international effort were made for the exchange of these rascals. If the receiver is as bad as the thief, Canada, in extending hospitality to them, has nothing to brag about. Yet honors so far are not easy, for there are more bootleggers coming to Canada than are going from it. Had the British Government proposed an honest extradition treaty, the United States would doubtless have ratified it. The clause making certain political offences extraditable killed the treaty, and so free trade in rogues continues between Canada and the United States.

THE GLENGARRY ELECTION CASE. MACMASTER'S APPEAL REJECTED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TORONTO, Ont., July 9.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: LONDON, July 7.—Judgment was delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council today on the appeal of Donald Macmaster from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which latter judgment confirmed Mr. Patrick Parcell in his position of M. P. for Glengarry. Counsel for Mr. Parcell, the respondent, urged that the prerogative of the Crown did not exist in such a case. Lord Hobhouse said it was needless to give a decision regarding the existence of the prerogative, because their Lordships were satisfied that it ought not to be exercised in the present case. There were strong reasons why such cases should be concluded as speedily as possible, and should be finally decided within the colony. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail: LONDON, July 8.—In the Supreme Court of Judicature yesterday the petition for special leave to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Kennedy vs. Parcell on appeal upon a trial arising out of the controverted election act of the Dominion, Lord Hobhouse, in giving judgment on behalf of himself and three other judges, said there were strong reasons why such matters should be decided within the colony, and why the prerogative of the Crown should not be extended to matters over which it had no power. Their Lordships could not advise Her Majesty to grant the leave asked. The petition was dismissed with costs.

THE NEW MOVE IN EUROPE.

Austrians and Hungarians may well take alarm at the sudden friendship that has sprung up between the young Emperor William and the Czar. The Austro-German-Italian alliance, which but a short time ago appeared to have, with British adhesion, settled the destiny of Europe, looks now as if it had collapsed through the defection of Germany. The change, however, does not appear unnatural when we consider the character of Russian and German designs. Russia wants Constantinople, Germany wants Holland. What then is more natural than that Germany should say to Russia: "I will not interfere with your designs in the East if you let me have my way in the West." Deprived of Russian support, France would be powerless, and would be forced into an alliance with England and Italy, probably against her will, but as a matter of self-preservation. What a tremendous transformation in the position and power of European nations would be presented by an agreement of the kind mentioned between Germany and Russia.

Enriched and strengthened by the commerce, colonies, industries and magnificent maritime advantages of the Dutch, Germany would become the most powerful nation in Europe for attack and defence. Russia, in like manner, possessed of the hereditary object of her ambition, free access to an open sea, would dominate the Oriental world. United on this understanding, Russia and Germany could bid defiance to the world, and do as they liked for the suppression of liberty in Europe.

It must not be forgotten in considering these points in European politics that Austria is the only party to the Holy Alliance which abandoned the principles of that conspiracy against popular liberty. Certainly it was not her fault, for circumstances were too strong for her rulers. It is not, however, against the person but the principle of constitutionalism that the Russian spirit of Pan-Slavism proceeds. The Russian Government is the incarnation of the Holy Alliance. Since the Vienna conference in 1819, Russia has always been prompt to suppress every aspiration after liberty as rebellion in disguise, and wherever it broke out, as in Poland, Finland, and in Hungary, at the invitation of Austria, the armies of the Czar have marched against it and mercilessly trampled it to death. The double-barrelled constitutionalism of Austria is not less distasteful to Russia than the free-thinking Government of Italy, the godless constitution of France, or the free trade Protestantism of England.

Bismarck and the young Emperor are believers in the doctrines of the Holy Alliance. Russia is therefore their natural ally, and if, as appears probable, the programme we have outlined should be adopted, England would be confronted with the greatest danger to her preeminence as a maritime nation and her standing as a first class power, that could possibly be imagined.

Under circumstances of such vast import, how ridiculous would appear the Tory policy which aims at the permanent alienation of England and Ireland! England will want all her friends in that day, and Ireland most of all. The power of England is to Europe now what that of the Dutch was formerly, and

similar causes, but of greater intensity, may bring her proud head to a great humiliation. England's strength, like that of the Dutch Republic, when Van Trapp and De Ruyter swept the oceans, lies in her dependancies and her commerce. Never a first rate military power on the continent, she has played her part there by alliances, by subsidies by the genius of her generals at the head of allied troops. Her size is contracted, her population is continually pressing on the confines of its possible limits, while Germany and Russia, her most dangerous neighbors, can extend both territory and population indefinitely. The advance of these powers tends directly and inevitably to the relative decline of English power and influence. Her genius and industry and commercial enterprise may keep up the contest for a long time, but she must see across the Channel in the Dutch Republic, the forshadowing of her own fate. And one as speedy as it is unavoidable should the Russo-German alliance become a fact.

England must expect to be assailed by arts and intrigues, if not directly by arms. The power of corruption, intrigue and force at the control of a man like Bismarck, who dictates the policy of the chief continental nations, in this revolutionary era, in a country so filled with elements of discord, are beyond the reach of calculation.

Thus changes of new and far-reaching consequence may suddenly compel British statesmen to consider, not how they are going to suppress liberty in Ireland, but how they shall preserve, not only the liberty, but the very national existence of England herself.

MILITIA COMMAND.

A mistake has been made by the Ottawa correspondent of a city contemporary in stating that General Middleton holds no rank in the British army. He was retired with his rank as lieutenant-general, in accordance with the regulations of the service, but retirement does not deprive him of his rank nor preclude his employment as commandant of the Canadian militia. We think, however, that he ought to retire from the latter position. Furthermore, it would be only right that a Canadian officer should succeed him. The clause in the Militia Act which makes it imperative that only an officer holding rank as major-general in the British service shall command the Canadian militia is a disgrace.

What self-respecting people in the world would declare by their own Parliament's statutory enactment that they were incapable of producing a man fit to command their own militia? Certainly he would be a poor thing in uniform who could not do better than Middleton did in the North-West. He was beaten six times by a handful of poorly armed half-breeds, and would, in all likelihood, have retired from Batoche had not Col. Williams led the disgusted and impatient volunteers to the charge without consulting him.

Canadian officers have demonstrated their fitness to command Canadian troops, and we hope some member of Parliament will have the patriotic manliness to move in Parliament for the repeal of the obnoxious clause which stamps them as inferior to any old frump with rank in the regular army.

BISHOP CLEARY.

The reception given Bishop Cleary at Kingston last Wednesday on his return from Ireland and Rome was most hearty, spontaneous and enthusiastic. No better proof could be of the reverence, affection and loyalty the Catholics of the grand old diocese of Kingston entertain towards their gifted and beloved Bishop. The Freeman says:

It was one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of our Catholic diocese, and that it will ever remain an object of pride and satisfaction. Kingston has always been noted for the Catholic spirit of loyalty and devotion of our people, but never yet was that spirit more enthusiastically or more satisfactorily displayed than on last Wednesday evening. We had then the opportunity of testifying to our high appreciation of manly worth and religious loyalty, and how successfully we grasped the situation of the city at large can best be witnessed. His Lordship Dr. Cleary returned and received at our hands such a princely and imposing welcome as no earthly dignitary nor potentate could possibly all forth. We received him with the honors we did, not on the mere account of his undoubted worth as a gentleman and an accomplished scholar, but because he was our bishop, and, as such, is for us the representative of God's own authority. The age in which we live is the open enemy of religious authority, and the Catholic Church alone can even attempt to stem the tide of destruction that is fast coming upon society in consequence of this mad spirit. Catholic unity is the bulwark that alone can withstand the daily assaults made upon God and His religion, and that Catholic unity can be found the secret of our action on this occasion. Our Protestant friends cannot realize our position, and during the past week many of them remarked to ourselves, "that they could not understand why it was that we went to such trouble and expense to welcome home a mere humble bishop of our church." We hope they will understand it when we tell them that Catholic unity is the foundation of it all. Our Bishop may well be in their eyes but a very humble individual—in our eyes he is an individual holding a position more exalted and more honorable than any prince or earthly king. In Holy Church, we of the laity, by and through the agency of our priests and bishops, are united to God Himself. We, all together, form that golden chain which binds earth to heaven, a single link of which shall never be broken until time itself shall be no more. In consequence of Catholic unity, our Bishop has at his back some fifty stalwart priests, who form the Diocesan Clergy, and they have with them in our Catholic Diocese some 70,000 of us of the laity. This vast multitude stood around the episcopal throne of His Lordship Dr. Cleary, in St. Mary's Cathedral, on the evening of Wednesday, in the person of the clergy and of the parochial delegates present, and gave to the world a most splendid exhibition of that Catholic unity to which we refer. You will seek in vain elsewhere else than in the Catholic Church for such another spectacle. Here is the secret of the imposing reception tendered to His Lordship Dr. Cleary, and here is the secret of our loyalty and devotion

to his person. We heartily congratulate our fellow-Catholics on the grand success which attended their efforts. His Lordship Dr. Cleary cannot but feel pleased and gratified, under his jurisdiction a devout clergy and laity, unsurpassed by none other in America.

SNOBBING A BIGOT.

MR. ST. JOHN, Prohibitionist candidate for the United States Presidency in 1884, lectured recently in Prince Edward Island on temperance. The Summerside Journal says of his lecture there:—

Mr. St. John is a man of commanding presence on the platform, has a clear resonant voice, with an easy and graceful delivery, and is a pleasing a graceful speaker. He organized his points by strong arguments, and dwelt on the salient points of a "legalized liquor traffic," interspersed with laughable anecdotes and witty interjections. He dealt with the objections urged against total prohibition, meeting each with forcible arguments. If, however, we judge each so vastly different from what we have been led to look upon as the correct one—of the State of Kansas, which he used as his illustrations, are not greatly overdrawn, then the sooner provincial people emigrate to that earthy paradise the better for them. Again, the allusion to respectable Irish laborers met with at the time of the fair, and the allusion to the unqualified non-win him the applause he evidently expected, his remarks would draw. Summerside, we beg Mr. St. John to remember, is not a town of bigots, but of Irish people who live in harmony, and Canadian population of the American and would point them, and we advise him to cease pandering to a miserable prejudice that is still to be met in certain sections that have been schooled by teachers of his stamp. Greater success will then attend his platform efforts.

It is rather unbecomingly now for public speakers to take a fling at the Irish, though once it was quite the thing to make a bit of the caricature character of "Pat" on platform and stage. Time and a more intimate acquaintance have, however, disabused the American mind of its prejudices. In every city and county in America to-day Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen occupy foremost positions in public respect—positions they have won by industry, integrity and ability, and no man can cast a slur upon them or their country without feeling the weight of popular disapprobation. Sensible people, therefore, treat with a smile of something akin to contempt such exhibitions of bad taste and lack of good feeling and common sense as Mr. St. John made at Summerside.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAR.

By the time the Presidential campaign will have ended the American people will be well educated in political economy. Already newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, all the artillery of campaign literature, are full of articles, bristling with statistics, overflowing with opinions from all sorts of authorities on the absorbing questions of tariffs, taxation, production, wages and the duties of government.

The controversy is one worthy of a great people called upon to decide by popular vote who shall be chief magistrate and what shall be the policy of the nation. Let it not be supposed that the conflict will be easily decided, or the victory lightly won. The powers challenged to it by President Cleveland's celebrated message are, and ever have been, the most difficult to overcome.

In Europe they are entrenched in gigantic fortifications, defended by vast armies, solidified by laws, customs and constitutions, not to be overcome till the catastrophe, for which all these are preparing, leaves not a rack behind.

In America it is different, for this is an industrial world where political questions are decided by ballots not bullets, since civil war has been too recent for its scars to have all healed or its graves all trodden flat with the meadows. Yet the spirit which in Europe masquerades with crowns, coronets, titles and privileges, lives in America in gigantic corporations, has command of unlimited wealth, is absolutely devoid of responsibility and utterly reckless of the means it employs to obtain its ends. In Europe it is autocracy, in America it is plutocracy. In both it is the same thing under different circumstances.

But Americans are awakening to the danger. Whether Mr. Cleveland was moved to take the action he did by political motives merely, or by the inspirations of highest statesmanship, is beside the question. Here it is, pressing for solution, and we dare believe it will be solved, as America has always solved such problems, in accordance with the principles of liberty and justice.

The history of parties in republic has been much the same as the history of dynasties in monarchies. Evolved from national necessities, serving, perhaps preserving, the State, the intoxication of power followed and their own greatness, not the welfare of the people, become the grand purpose of their existence. Thus have republics been rent to their foundations, thus has Liberty been assassinated by her own worshippers, thus have we, through human folly and wickedness, become heirs to the ruins of empires.

In the conflict just begun in the United States we see old foes with new faces, marshalled under the old banners freshly gilt, emblazoned with new devices, armed with the latest weapons, but having the same object as of old—the enslavement of the laborer! What matter whether it be the pompous ceremonial of the throne room, or the caucuses of republicans in the dingy back parlor of the tavern, the old enemy grins behind the throne and at the chairman's elbow, greedy for the means of gratification—ambition, luxury, lust—indifferent whence the means may come, so long as they do come. And there are men with big names, grave faces, persuasive tongues, who have authorities at their finger ends, and

"Tomes of reasoned wrong, Gilded on by ignorance," all to convince the horny-handed toiler that they can make him happy by taxing his food and clothing, the food and clothing of his little ones and by giving him work. In Europe the enemy of human rights, the

deavour of substance, dresses his dupes in regalments that would make a monkey weep at his own reflection in a looking-glass, and sends them out to murder and maim other dupes like themselves. In America he enrolls them in the Lord knows what "orders of knight-hood," blinding them with tawdry frivolities; whereas, were they endowed with common sense and wisely united, they would trample him to death under their multitudinous feet, leaving not enough of him to polute with one whit of bad odor the atmosphere of industrial freedom.

It is weary work plodding through the endless volumes in which political economists have obscured and confused the simplest and grandest of God's everlasting verities. What grandest of America want to know more than these? All the wealth that ever was, is, or will be, comes from labor; That labor ever has been, and is, the poorest paid and least considered; That Government which enters into conspiracy with plutocracy to rob labor is the worst of tyrannies; That taxation beyond the bare necessities of government is robbery; That he who will not work shall not eat; That the laborers are the majority! Therefore, it follows that all power resides in labor, that the laborers can decide the fate of America, that they can snuff the monster that oppresses them out of sight with ballots, and make their country as free industrially as they have made it free politically.

SCIENTIFIC PROHIBITION.

Friends of social reform, who regard the triumph of temperance principles as the greatest step that could be taken towards the establishment of happier conditions of life, but yet who know that public manners are not to be reformed by legislation, take a widely different view to that taken by prohibitionists as to the means to be employed to bring about the desired change. Men of science, especially those connected with the medical profession, have given the question of intemperance long and deep study, and none of any eminence have declared in favor of prohibitory legislation. To make prohibition successful, the importation, manufacture and sale of all beverages containing alcohol must be stopped absolutely. This is a manifest impossibility. There is, however, an ample field for reformers to do good work in a less ambitious but more practical sphere, to which the attention of the Prohibition Convention now in session at this city is invited.

Dr. Willard H. Morse, in the current number of the *North American Review*, says that, in the light of recent results of pathological research, there is determined to be a modification of the sweeping and oft heard statement that excessive use of alcohol beverages conduces to procure injury to the health. In point of fact, he declares, the statement is not true of all alcoholic liquors. If they are charged with fusel oil, their use tends to cause disease of the cerebral convolutions, which disease may eventuate in insanity, or may be but one of the symptoms of some affection of the special senses. If, however, the beverages be free of the obnoxious oil, there is not produced any such effect. In other words, alcoholic liquors made impure by fusel oil (amylic alcohol) poison the brain, and induce "amylicism;" but such liquors, containing pure ethylic alcohol to the exclusion of that which is amylic, merely excite the cerebral functions, inducing the condition known as "ethylicism."

In view of these facts, and of human inclination to indulge in alcoholic drinks, Dr. Morse thinks it remains for social science to notably contribute to the cause of temperance by making provision against amylicism by means of the media of the condition of ethylicism. Furthermore, he holds, that the time demands, not the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of all alcoholic liquors, but the substitution of the ethylic for the amylic alcohol of exhilarant for toxic action, of liquors that will not inebriate for those that produce alcoholic drunkenness.

In this way the life of intemperance can be entirely avoided by abstinence from liquors vile with fusel oil, and by the use of those that are free from it. If men will drink alcoholic beverages, let them be those which are pure, and, by reason of their purity, will not be a factor in the ruin of body and soul. Let the capacity of the manufacturer and dealer be checked by a law which shall make a crime to produce, sell or use the poisonous liquors; and let encouragement be given to those who shall undertake to provide pure ethylic alcoholic beverages, harmless to the brain, medicinal in value, deficient in toxicity. Such prohibition, Dr. Morse is convinced, married with such encouragement, will appoint the only scientific specific for the evil of intemperance.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Young William's advances towards Russia have given an altogether new turn to European affairs. His coming visit to St. Petersburg is of no ordinary significance, and it is hard to say whether France or Austria regard with the more dismay the interchange of courtesies between Czar and Kaiser. Recent cables indicate that Germany is likely to throw Austria overboard, and that the trepidation of the latter is the natural belief in the honesty of others felt by a nation who has never kept faith itself. That there will be a re-shaping of boundaries in the south-east of Europe is believed to be inevitable, and, whatever occurs, Austria is likely to be a sufferer. She will feel herself in the interest of self-preservation driven to resist any encroachments of Russia, but without the assistance of Germany her position will be serious. The partition of Poland by bringing Russia's Austrian frontier has only served to

increase the danger to the latter of any Slavonic movement. Galicia, situated outside of the natural boundary of the Carpathians, forms rather an element of weakness for the dominions in its rear; and that portion of its inhabitants holding to the tenets of the Greek Church have more sympathy with Russia than with Austria.

The Socialists are hoping for war, and their journals, which are often wonderfully well informed, assert that hostilities are very likely to happen during the present year. The more bloody and prolonged the struggle and the more generally all the nations of Europe participate in it the better, they say, for the cause of freedom. They claim a strength in more than one army which their rulers would hardly credit, but the base suspicion of which has rendered them uneasy.

The determination of William II. to proceed against them with unprecedented vigor they profess to hail with satisfaction, as precipitating the inevitable conflict. The Jew baiters have not received as yet any encouragement to renew their diversions, notwithstanding the new monarch's reputation for anti-semitic proclivities, and the gratification of the religious element at his pious expressions, is offset by the disapproval felt at them in the liberal university circles. So the pot boils.

PROGRESS!!!

Between optimists and pessimists, howlers and growlers, there is considerable difference of opinion on this the twenty-first anniversary of confederation. Both have reason on their side, but each is unreasonable in its application.

This country has progressed very considerably in these two decades, but no intellectually honest man can say that progress has been entirely satisfactory.

The Tory Government apologists quote a lot of eloquent figures to demonstrate the not unpatric idea that Canada has flourished like a green bay tree, but wisely refrain from giving the credit to the flies on the wheel at Ottawa.

The Opposition organ, equally patriotic, shows how bad government has checked the natural development of the country. But there are, of course, two sides to every ledger. Therefore, to get at the actual state of affairs we must strike a balance. First, look at our debt:—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1867. | 1887. |
| \$93,046,051 73. | \$273,187,626 43 |
| Income in 20 years..... | \$180,141,574 70 |
| Annual expenditure in excess of revenue..... | \$9,007,078 73 |

There is progress for you! If we continue progressing at the same rate for another twenty years our debt will be \$3,002,831,404. Three billions, six hundred and two millions, eight hundred and thirty-one thousand, four hundred and ninety-four dollars!!!

Such is the conclusion to which Tory government, under the benign auspices of that God-given statesman, Sir John Macdonald, is leading. Canadians may see whether they are drifting about the Tories remain in power another twenty years.

But this is not all. During the present year the public debt has been increased thirty-five millions, which added as above would make the debt in the year of grace, 1908, four billion three hundred and two millions, eight hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars!

Wough! Just think of it. Get an idea of what these figures mean, and also bear in mind that we have not added one cent for interest. In gold it would take a train of cars as long as from Montreal to Cobourg, every car filled to its utmost capacity, to carry the money, and to count it, dollar by dollar, would employ all the present population of Canada for fifty years! Or, take the figures and put them at compound interest, beginning at three per cent, and the sum arrived it is beyond human capacity to grasp!

Yet this is not romancing. It is a plain, simple, sober statement of how Canada is progressing under the government of Sir John Macdonald and his heaven born financiers from Galt to Foster! Now let us glance at our taxation. In 1867 it was fifteen per cent. In 1887 it was thirty-five per cent. At that rate of progress every foot of Canadian soil and all that the industry of its people can take therefrom would be hypotecated in twenty years and the debt would still keep rolling up as stated above! Now look at our assets: In 1867 they were valued at \$17,317,401.36. In 1887 they amounted to \$45,873,715.37, or about doubled in twenty years. Of course there is the public domain. But here again we are headed off. Alienated from the Crown for another twenty years, at the rate it has been for the last twenty years, there would not be enough land on the whole earth to supply the demand!

After this who dare say Canada is not progressing beyond even the wildest dreams of Sir Charles Tupper?

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERATION.

Recent advices from St. John's give a pretty full exposure of the scheme whereby certain persons in Newfoundland, in conjunction with politicians at Ottawa, sought to bring about a union of that colony with the Dominion. No one in the Dominion would object to such a union on a proper basis, but past experiences and a knowledge of the methods and objects of the men at Ottawa are sufficient to cause it to be regarded with very grave distrust. On several occasions during the past twenty years Sir Charles Tupper has made efforts to bring Newfoundland in, and on three notable occasions he publicly boasted that he had succeeded or was about to succeed. Unabashed by failure and still tenacious of his purpose, he seized the opportunity, when Mr. Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, was at Washington during the negotiations concerning the Fisheries

Treaty, to re-open the question. True to his Tory instincts, which have ever led him to act in contempt of the popular will, he made it up with Mr. Winter to have a delegation invited to discuss terms of union at Ottawa. Of course the people of Newfoundland, ignorant fishermen and the like, were not worth consulting as to their destiny. It was enough that the two high contracting parties should settle the terms and everything would be lovely.

Mr. Winter took his way home by way of Ottawa, and while he was there Landowne sent his spider-to-the-fly invitation to the Government of Newfoundland. Thus, the first thing the people of the colony knew about the matter was that a preliminary bargain had been struck, and if they did not look sharp they would find themselves sold out to the Old Man on the Mountain.

But the Newfoundlanders objected to being treated like sheep, and very vigorous protests against the union were heard from all parts of the Island. Were the people of Newfoundland in a condition of political or industrial confusion or depression; were they discontented with their present status and had given indications of a desire for change, there would be some excuse for the conspirators. But, on the contrary, business was never more flourishing in Newfoundland than at the present time. They have no burning political questions to divide them; they are perfectly content of their status, and instead of giving any indication of a desire for change they have already expressed the contrary sentiment in the most emphatic manner.

It is easy to understand why the Government at Ottawa is anxious to round up the Dominion with the annexation of Newfoundland. We know with what astute political purpose other provinces have been used when brought into the union. We also know how gigantic were the schemes of hoodlums connected with each addition to Confederation, from the building of the Intercolonial Railway to the completion of the Pacific Railway, and we can imagine what the next gigantic scheme would be like were Newfoundland to join us.

In Parliament, during the early years of Confederation, Sir Richard Cartwright made a speech for which he was highly complimented by Sir John Macdonald. In that speech he advocated the construction of a railway from Quebec along the north shore, across the Straits of Belleisle, by ferry or bridge, to St. John's, Newfoundland. That was at a time when Tupper and the rest of them had dazzled the people out of their senses with the magnificence of their Confederation schemes. Sir Richard may have changed his mind since then as to the feasibility of this project, but we are quite satisfied Sir John Macdonald would make that speech a part of the Tory gospel and be quite prepared to sink another hundred millions in its fruition. Knowing what the future of this country must be, his whole policy is to enrich himself and his friends, and, as he said on a certain occasion, "let posterity pay and be—"

It is quite possible that terms of union would be offered which would leave Newfoundland nothing to desire. In fact, there is nothing on earth Sir John would not promise and agree to get Newfoundland into his luteches. But soon they would find, as Nova Scotia has found, that they would have to pay enormous amounts in taxation to pay for the debauching of their public men and the bribery of their own constituencies.

Parliament, stupid beyond conception they would be to exchange independence, a low tariff, direct connection with the Crown, to become the last joint in the tail of the Macdonald kite.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. New York, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue. An engraving of "Dr. Samuel Johnson," from the portrait in the National Gallery, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms the frontispiece to the present number; "The Mediation of Ralph Warcelot," by Prof. W. Minto, is now in its XXXVth chapter; Part II of *Pedagogy* Aureoles and Umbrellas, by C. F. Gordon Cumming; a biographical sketch of William Hutton, by G. Birkbeck Hill; "A Hampshire Hamlet," illustrated by David Carr; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," illustrated by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton; and "In Exile," a poem by D. J. Robertson make an exceedingly readable number.

AVE MARIA. Publisher, D. E. Hudson, Notre Dame, Ind. "The Monthly Part" for June of the "Ave Maria" contains, among other articles by familiar authors, one from the French of Paul Féval, by J. C. Tracy, entitled "The Beauty and Legend of a Breton Shrine," which will no sure to attract attention. "The Words of the Scarlet Poppies," by Sara Trainer Smith, is a poem of unusual merit. "The Latest Work of a Catholic Poet," referring to "Legends and Records of the Church and the Empire," by Aubrey de Vere, speak warmly and appreciatively of the poet, singling out for special comment the "Legend of St. Thecla. These, with a host of other articles, make up a very full number.

THE HISTORICAL AMERICAN. An illustrated Monthly Magazine of History, Literature, Science and Art. M. W. Mesinger, Manager, 90 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. The initial number of this new venture in periodical literature, contains, among other striking features, a well written essay on Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by portrait and picture of birthplace, and is followed by others on "Thomas Paine and the American Revolution," with portrait, by George Liffard; "The Projects of Aaron Burr," "Decoration Day Oration," "Scientific and Pseudo Legislation." Lady readers will be especially interested in "Types of American Beauty," by Wm. Hosea Ballou, and "Washington's Social Life in New York," by Miss Jessie Cohen.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. The American Magazine Pub. Co., N.Y. "The American" has a place in periodical literature and a personal peculiarly its own. "Ecuador and its Cities" is a topic of absorbing interest, as handled by William Elmyr Curtis. March Ellis contributes one of those dialect pieces for which she has obtained quite a reputation. The frontispiece, "Apollo and Nike," is taken from the two chief characters. "Housekeeping by the U. S. Government," by Charlotte Reeve Canover, and simply illustrated, might be read with profit by housekeepers throughout the land. "Spiritualism and Like Delusions" is treated by Allan McLane Hamilton from the scientific point of view. Dr. Hamilton attributes the credulity of willing dupes to "the unaccountable love of the occult and mysterious which seems to be an integral part of our

mental make-up, common both to the educated and the ignorant."—He also makes the assertion, which one may readily believe, that "medical men daily meet with instances which severely tax their faith in the existence of any such thing as common sense."

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Publishers, G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal.

The first number of this new pictorial weekly has more than realized the expectations excited by its prospectus. Its contents, literary and artistic, are marked by variety and excellence. Indeed the fine art subject alone, "Dreamland," after a painting by Coomans, is well worth over and above the price of the number. "The Fisheries Question" furnishes a subject for the opening cartoon. A portrait of Lord Lansdowne, from his latest photograph, and a presentation of Rideau hall in winter and in summer; two pretty views, one of Memelliaka Village and Bow River, the German Imperial Group, and portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the leader of the Manitoba Government, also of Hon. Chas. H. Tupper, are the chief illustrations.

"A Missisquoi Holiday," a serial, by the editor, and a poem, "The Battle of L'Arprairie," by W. D. Lightball, are, in the literary department, especially worthy of mention.

FRATERNITY, a Romance. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A very charming story graphically told. At the outset in the table of contents we are treated to some very hard nuts to crack in some excerpts from the "Trials of St. Paul" done into Welsh, but we are assured immediately afterwards by finding the friendly English rendition just underneath. The story, in fact, is itself Welsh, and, as its name implies, deals, through the medium of fiction, with social questions. The struggle, becoming more imminent year by year, between old conservatism and young radicalism, and affecting even Wales, which is usually considered as remote a region as if it existed in the clouds, is depicted in strong colors. The special interest centres in Bledwen. We may recommend the name to mothers of girl-babies on the lookout for singular names for them. The name itself means in Welsh "White Flower," and if scarcely so euphonious as Gledys, might under persistent patronage become as popular. Notwithstanding the absorbing interest of the story itself, the central idea of fraternity implied in the title is well brought out. After sketching in a few strong nervous strokes in the opening chapter the decline of Conservatism, the rise of Radicalism is traced in its progress towards cosmopolitanism in this way:—"And now the times have changed. The upper stratum of society nowadays is sprinkled with titled Scotch and Irish and wealthy Englishmen throughout the land. The old Welsh type must either become fashionable and fit to associate with such luminaries, or relinquish its place in society and sink into the gutter, where, amid the roar and din of young Radicalism, it will speedily be done to death. There is no other choice. The whole social fabric is changed—the rising generation must choose between a new aristocracy of wealth and assumption, or a new democracy, with many grim realities and threatening problems. The middle course is not; the quiet, simple life of the past is become almost impossible." In this view of the case there are those who will sympathize with the author, and those who will not, but no person of literary taste can fail to be charmed with the manner in which the subject is treated.

THE MESSANGER OF THE SACRED HEART FOR JULY with its recent enlargements and improvements is certainly little, if at all, inferior to the best edited of the secular magazines. The American tale, complete in one number, of which it now makes a specialty, should please nearly a large number of readers.

"The Son of B. B. Augustine," by Mr. Manuel Kennedy, is a stirring story of the Texan frontier shortly after the close of the late war. Its author is evidently at home in the life of the frontier. There have been few more deeply coloring narratives than this of the "border man's" son "born in a strongly but sweetly from the evil and strife of the outer world's home into the house of God's grace." The prison scene and the lynching, the running of the quarantine, the life of the exiled community on the Rio Grande, the border court, and the simple heroism of the missionary in the most thrilling dangers—he even is present at the lynching—would be material for many novels of a coarser sort. Here they are told in their reality, forming a complete and refining story of the Good Shepherd who seeks his lost sheep. The "Illustrated Varieties" is also of unusual excellence; but the *Messenger* has already won its right to style itself the only illustrated Catholic magazine in America. "To Montserrat" is a recent pilgrimage in the footsteps of the great St. Ignatius of Loyola. There are five full-page views, all engraved new for the *Messenger*; those of the shrine and its frequenters in the last century are from very rare designs, and there is a striking portrait of the saint from a plaster cast. The second and concluding installment of the biography of "Father Peter Beckx" is given, covering the entire period of his long generalship of the Society of Jesus in a time of unusual persecution. A full exposition of the "Apostolic Schools"—a work bound up with the *Messenger* from the start—is presented; and there is a charming bit of travel, "On the Corpus Christi Comes in Poland." Besides the usual Sacred Heart, which the *Messenger* publishes as the official organ of the League of the Sacred Heart, called the Apostleship of Prayer, and which are unusually popular this month, "The Reader" has some pointed notes on current ideas concerning "Authority and Liberty in America." The poetry of the number is good, and the ballad—"The Lost Obiate"—recounts a touching and true incident of life on the Texan frontier again, where, as in the *Messenger* itself, truth is often stranger than fiction.

THE MUSKOKA JUDGESHIP.

(From the *Canadian Freeman*, Kingston, July 4th, 1888.

We have learned with deep regret that the Dominion Government has seen fit to appoint Mr. Mahaffy, of Brasbridge, Judge of the Provisional County of Muskoka and Parry Sound. We regret it for two very special and telling reasons; for the first being Mr. Mahaffy's fitness for the position, of which the usefulness Senator Gowan knows something. The second being the unjust done by this appointment to the claims of meritorious Conservative baristers such, for instance, as our friend Mr. O'Meara, of Peterborough.

The Government, when the latter gentleman's application was first put before them, expressed a desire—other things being equal—to give the place to a local man. We freely admit there is a good deal to be said for the assumption of such a position by the Government, and would offer emphatic opposition to Mr. Mahaffy's appointment, did we feel convinced that "other things were equal." Let us be precise. The position demanded an able lawyer, a lawyer without tainted an able lawyer, a lawyer without tainted an innocent character, might have been his

also the appointment of a Conservative. Mr. Mahaffy has some ability—so at least we would fain believe—but, from gentlemen capable of judging of mental and legal acquirements, we learn that he is in both respects very inferior to Mr. O'Meara.

Our readers already know our opinion of this gentleman. That we hold him to be one of the very best lawyers in the country, and that he is, professionally as well as personally, without taint or blemish, Senator Gowan can say, whether or not, in his opinion, Mr. Mahaffy is professionally fitted for a judgeship. We greatly fear the Government, unwilling as it must have been to pass over the measured opinions of so venerable a Conservative as Senator Gowan, had perforce capitulated before the aggressive Protestantism of Col. O'Brien, the M.P. for the district. Col. O'Brien holds that the appointment of a Catholic to so high a post as county judge in a Protestant section of the country is perilous to the election of Protestant Conservatives for that section. We have recently seen some correspondence that shows a wonderful survival of Protestant bigotry and intolerance in this nineteenth century. Neither the Premier nor Mr. Thompson deserve any credit for this latest judicial appointment.

The Peterborough *Examiner*, in its issue of the 6th inst, reproduced the above article and adds as follows:—

The following article in reference to the judgeship of Muskoka and Parry Sound is clipped from the *Canadian Freeman*, Kingston:—It is understood that Mr. O'Meara, of this town, was led to believe that he would receive the appointment; yet his claims were ignored and set aside, notwithstanding the strong influence exercised in asserting his right to such a recognition of his political services. This action on the part of Sir John creates no surprise, and it indicates his opinion that he has so firm a grip upon the allegiance of his following that he can afford to overlook the services of even those to whose influence he owes, to a very large extent, the fact of the Government having a supporter in this riding.

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

THE IRISH LEADERS' DECLARATIONS.

David Defies the Government to Prosecute—An Imposing Demonstration in Glasgow Protest Against the Imprisonment—London Press Asking for an Enquiry—What will be the Result.

LONDON, July 8.—A demonstration was held at Glasgow on Saturday to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon. Mr. Michael David challenged the law officers, if they believed Mr. Parnell guilty of the gravest crime, to try him. The Government, he said, were false to their oaths if they did not put himself and Mr. Parnell in the prisoner's dock. Referring to O'Donnell's libel suit against the *Times*, Mr. David said it had been hinted that there was collusion between O'Donnell and the *Times*. This charge, he said, was entirely unjust and untrue. On the contrary O'Donnell has pursued the course taken by him against his own judgment and will on his (David's) advice along with that of some Nationalists who believed that the case would receive an impartial hearing before a British judge. They had been grievously disappointed. Surely Chief Justice Coleridge, when he discovered that there was no case on which to go to the jury, ought to have prevented Attorney-General Webster from trying to make out a charge against men who were not in court and who had no means of defending themselves. The excuse of the *Times* that the lives of their informants would not be safe if they were brought forward was absurd and an insult to common sense. The real danger was that the informants themselves would be placed in the dock on the charge of forgery. The Attorney-General's assertion that he could prove the charges contained in the *Times* articles on "Parnell and Crime" made the taking of further action inevitable. But by whom was such action to be taken?

If the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell were genuine; if the Attorney-General, as a law officer of the Crown, really held proofs sufficient to convict Mr. Parnell, the speaker and others of conspiracy to murder, he had duty to place them in the dock. (Cheers.) He challenged the Attorney-General to adopt such a course. If the latter did not take up the challenge as given from a public platform he (David) would put it in a letter, giving the Attorney-General the alternative either of admitting that there was no proof with which to substantiate the charges, or of forcing the Government to place on trial Mr. Parnell and himself. If the Government did not put them in the dock it would be because they knew that the allegations were but the weapons of cowardly moral assassination. This was the only way in which the charges could be sifted to the bottom and the truth be made known to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.) There could be no shirking the issue.

LONDON, July 7.—The appearance of Lord Spencer in the peers' gallery and of Mr. Gladstone in his place at an unusually early hour indicated the probability this afternoon of something unusual in our proceedings. The Gladstone benches soon became crowded, and it was easy to see that the Parnellites had also taken their seats in full force. Surely a prominent member, except Mr. Dillon and William O'Brien, was missing. Why Mr. Dillon was not there we all know, but there were some speculations as to Mr. O'Brien's absence.

Gladstone seemed unusually excited, and conversed in a very animated manner with John Morley or Harcourt. He frequently referred to some papers in his hand and gestulated with a fire and energy which attracted the attention of the whole House. Presently Mr. Parnell entered and took his seat between Sexton and Justin McCarthy. The House was engaged listening to Ministerial replies to questions, but word was soon passed around that a personal statement was about to be made by the Irish leader, and expectation began to be kindled, though not perhaps with any intensity, for it was not difficult to divine the course affairs would take. Mr. Parnell could only be heard by the indulgence of the House, but this is never refused under the circumstances. As soon as the questions were over he stood up, was duly called upon and briefly explained that his object was to contradict certain statements which had been made in O'Donnell's action against the *Times*. Beyond mentioning the name of the case, Parnell made no allusion whatever to O'Donnell, who is the object of bitter denunciations from the whole Irish party. They declare that he has done them infinite harm while he says, in a published statement that he has acted with their full approval. He was here last night in the members' lobby, but no Irish member would speak to him.

Mr. Parnell went on in his usual calm and impressive manner to read most of the letters which were put in by the *Times* on the recent trial, and to give to most of them what he called an unqualified contradiction. Some of them he denounced as absolute forgeries—he had not written them, nor signed them, nor caused them to be written. One short letter, of an innocent character, might have been his own. Frank Byrne's letter, he thought, was probably authentic, but he denied having ever sent Byrne £100. The money acknowledged in the letter was actually paid by Justin McCarthy.

With deliberate emphasis, but always cool and unmoved, Mr. Parnell repeated his assurances that he knew nothing whatever about the letters. There were cheers from his own side and some faint derisive laughter now and then from the Conservatives. A few murmurs of incredulity were speedily hushed by indignant cries of "Order!" from the Parnellites. After what seemed a very short pause the leader resumed his seat, and his followers cheered him, though not, it struck me, with any great warmth.

Justin McCarthy followed with an explanation about the hundred pounds. Parnell received small subscriptions and handed them over to McCarthy. In this particular instance McCarthy took them, and gave him a cheque for the amount. The cheque was not very clearly explained, and a good many of us failed to understand it. Doubtless Mr. McCarthy's explanation will read more clearly in Hansard than it sounded.

We now thought the Attorney-General would say something, but little Mr. Acland's voice, asking a question of the Home Secretary from a corner near the Speaker, fell upon our startled ears, and a general movement took place, followed by a buzz of conversation. Everybody discussed what had just happened. I am bound to say that even among the ardent Gladstonians some disappointment was expressed; in the first place, for a denial of the charges, and that had been given. In the second place that the *Times* would be prosecuted, not by a farcical like O'Donnell, but by some recognized leader of the National League.

Reasonably or unreasonably, this second part was looked for as a sequel to the first, and it did not come. If the *Times* has been accusing these gentlemen of complicity with crime and buttressing up its charges by means of forged letters, why should it not be punished?

It would be easy to punish it under those circumstances, for Chief Justice Coleridge would see that it did not escape. He is an ardent Home Ruler. Juries will convict on evidence as clear as that which Mr. Parnell's denial to-day shadows forth. The law is stringent, and that newspaper has no particular friends in an English court of justice. A denial in the House of Commons proves or disproves nothing. When charges of this kind are made, evidence given under oath, rendering a man liable to criminal prosecution if he speaks falsely, can almost carry certainty with it.

MR. O'DONNELL EXPLAINS. Mr. O'Donnell writes to a news agency that his counsel adopted the mode of procedure taken at the investigation, and on the unasked advice of two eminent Gladstonian members of the House of Commons. These gentlemen, both of whom are lawyers, urged that the *Times* move would be completely exposed if that paper were compelled to show its whole hand, they reserving all material evidence, including that of O'Donnell, for rebutting of the case. Mr. O'Donnell's editor also writes to contradict the Parnellite denial of knowledge of the case. He states that Mr. David wrote in February last offering, in behalf of Mr. Parnell, every assistance in his power. Since then they were acquainted with everything that transpired. Mr. Parnell requested that O'Donnell return from Italy for the purpose of having a private interview.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Times*, in its comments on Mr. Parnell's statement in the House of Commons, says:—"Mr. Parnell's admission that his character as a member of Parliament is seriously affected is a very imperfect recognition of his position. He places against a tremendous indictment a bare and unsupported denial, which would be as much a matter of course from the greatest criminal as from the most innocent man. In the circumstances the denial is absolutely worthless as evidence, even if it were made by one whose character for veracity was beyond doubt and suspicion. Such a charge is not borne by Mr. Parnell, who has been convicted, as in his Cincinnati speech, of solemnly and indignantly asserting what is not a fact. The members of the Liberal party, from Mr. Gladstone down to his humblest follower, are called upon either to insist that effectual steps be taken by Mr. Parnell and his party to disprove the charges made against them or to accept the consequences of their association with men whose guilt has been established by presumption, which is only technically short of demonstration." In another column of the paper the speech of Mr. Parnell is traversed and the *Times* reiterates that it is fully prepared to prove in open court the charges which was made against Mr. Parnell and his followers.

The *Sunday Observer* says:—"The disclaimer made on behalf of Mr. Parnell of any approval of O'Donnell's actions against the *Times* is correct so far as Mr. Parnell personally is concerned; but the Parnellites admit that, at the instance of Mr. David, Mr. Biggar, as the treasurer of the party, was in constant and friendly communication with O'Donnell during the preparations for the trial, and it is learned that Herbert Gladstone was subpoenaed to give evidence regarding correspondence between himself and O'Donnell on the subject of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jail under the terms of the Parnellite arrangement." Arrangements are being made to hold public meetings at which there will be presented for signature a petition asking Parliament to take decisive action to bring the charges against the Parnellites to a definite conclusion.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Mr. Parnell seems hardly to realize the position in which he and his friends are placed. The House of Commons is not a place from which a satisfactory answer to the charges against him should be delivered. When the *Times* published the letters, Mr. Parnell contented himself with asserting in Parliament that the signatures were forged. Many of his English allies would have preferred that he should have taken the usual steps to defend his character in a court of law, but the hope of a complete vindication was soon given up and the English Parnellites making the best of a bad bargain, loudly applauded conduct which would have ruined the reputation of any English politician. For over a year he has resisted a pressing and repeated invitation to enter the witness box. He and his friends cannot reasonably complain if the public, rightly or wrongly, draws its own conclusions."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the ministers obviously do not consider Mr. Parnell's denial as conclusive of his innocence. Their supporters declare the denial is false. The ministers, the paper says, must either expel Mr. Parnell from Parliament or dismiss Attorney-General Webster. No middle course is compatible with their honor and responsibility of the Government. The *Star*, T. P. O'Connor's paper rejoices over the fact that Mr. Parnell will not fall into the *Times*' trap and subject himself to Attorney-General Webster's dishonorable treachery and unscrupulous cross-examination before a London jury. Mr. Parnell, it declares, is now and always has been too ready to submit his case to a committee of enquiry appointed by the House of Commons. In the editorial waste-basket, like a summer hot, there's a plenty of room at the top.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, June 25th, 1888.—At the 85th half yearly meeting of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company...

A policeman who is unacquainted with the many art of self-defence is certainly at a disadvantage when he is called upon to tackle one of "the fanny"...

Club extension goes on in London, notwithstanding all the recent additions. The latest example is the Molestersingers...

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Constantine and Rome, is the real objective of Lord Dufferin's past Indian career...

Mr. Henry Irving intends that his revival of "Macbeth" shall be something altogether unprecedentedly novel and impressive...

The most novel strike on this side of the water for many a year is that of some operatives in Huddersfield...

There is no truth in the statement that Nawab Zaihanul Dowlah, or any other Indian chief, is coming to this country to teach the Queen Hindustani...

The Board of Guardians of Hull were much disturbed at a recent meeting when the master of the Poorhouse reported that two tramps had been taken before a local magistrate for tearing up their clothes...

A new fad here has got hold of our fashionable yachtman, that is trawling for fish. Lord Alfred Pagot, who, like Sir Charles Coldstream, has tried every pleasure and is threatened with the same discovery...

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The parish priest, Father O'Hara, has been trying to effect a reduction in the rents of his workmen. He proposed arbitration to the landlord, and went so far as to leave the choice of any two honest men to act in that capacity to Ormsby himself...

Resurrecting the Blue Laws. A DISGUSTED ORATOR TALKS. PITTSBURGH, July 4.—At the hearing of John Martin yesterday on a charge of selling milk as a beverage on Sunday...

ORANGEMEN STEAL A CATHOLIC CHURCH BELL. CONROUR, Ont., July 5.—On their return from the Northwest campaign in 1885, the East Durham contingent of the Midland battalion brought from Frog Lake a church bell which they found on the Roman Catholic chapel at that station...

Don't You Know. That you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy...

AMMONIATED BREAD. Ammoniated baking powders—that is, baking powders in which carbonate of ammonia is used as an ingredient, and which exhale an odor of ammonia when heated—are classed by many eminent physicians and sanitarians as superior to all others...

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. The exhibition in Piccadilly Hall transports us to the very threshold of the Christian Monastery of Bloxheim in Bavaria, centuries back. For the hall is now concealed behind the stalls and doorway of the choir of that ancient building, which in early years was secularized previous to passing into the hands of a nobleman from whom Mr. Ichenhauer, the great dealer in antiquarian curiosities, has purchased the wonderful specimens of wood-carving...

WHAT HE WANTS SALT FOR. MR. MILL'S FREE TRADE TALK. NEW YORK, July 5.—Congressman Mills, the author of the Mill's bill, was greeted with three cheers by the big audience when he was introduced by Sachem Flack to make the second talk. The orator called the attention of his hearers to the time of thirty-five or forty years ago, when, he said, a party sprang up all over the country like night shade, which sought to disenfranchise those of a certain creed and those born across the ocean...

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, July 5.—Lord Douglas intends to fight an action which Miss Phipps Broughton, the promise of marriage. The damages are laid at \$5,000, just half of the amount at which Miss Fortescue appraised the loss of a Count.

Queen Victoria visited the Rival farm at Aberfeldie last week, and in-perted her herd of black Daddies, which is now probably the finest in Scotland. These black cattle are very handsome beasts, and have taken a number of prizes at various shows during the last few years.

A few years ago the Queen expressed her regret at the disposal of the Prince and Princess of Wales for guests, on condition that the names of the proposed guests were submitted for her approval, and she also stipulated that there was to be no dancing during the week.

Lord Lytton has obtained a high reputation in Paris for the hospitality of the British Embassy. The splendid hotel in the Faubourg St. Honore lends itself gracefully and naturally to princely entertainments, and a state dinner by Lord and Lady Lytton is really a fete.

The authors of the canon that Mr. Balfour is about to resign the Chief Secretaryship utterly misunderstand what they are doing. It is not a bad of resignation, but he does not want in courage. He is fully aware of the weakening effect upon the prestige of a cabinet or a policy which necessarily follows a Ministerial resignation upon a party defeat at the polls.

There is a "row" over these admissions granted to the members of the Act must, the "Royal Enclosure." This year there is more than the usual manoeuvring for cards, and the Master of the Pack, who dispenses these favors, appears to have been imposed upon most woefully.

It is stated—and the statement is probable enough—that Sir Augustus Pagot, the Earl of Eglar and Marle both to be included in the first batch of life peers.

There is some probability that Mr. Parnell will visit the United States in the autumn. Members of Mr. Bright's family admit that strong pressure is being put upon that gentleman to resign his seat in Parliament and devote himself to the duties of his office.

Every new invention gives rise to a new form of crime. It is quite probable that the invention of the typewriter will be no exception. There is this consolation, however, that the sum total of crime is not increased; it only assumes a new and different shape.

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A CRANK'S DEATH.

THE RESULT OF A FOOLHARDY ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 4.—True to his announcement, Robert William Flack, of Syracuse, N. Y., with his life saving boat, the Phantom, attempted to shoot the Whirlpool rapids this afternoon, and his foolhardy trip cost him his life.

Down on the shining beach, The tide creeps softly in, And we first grieve for our golden dreams, That only ourselves can reach. Go ask of the buried now, Why do we love, and care, For to the answering voice that asks The question, why do we love?

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DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHCEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the purest Cocoa, Dr. Epps has prepared this healthful and delicious food.

ITS STOPPED FREE. DR. KILNE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRUISES & NERVE DISEASES. Only one cure for Nerve Inflammation, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, etc. It is taken as directed.

TO WEAK MEN. Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (gratis) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE OF CHARGE. A splendid medical work, and one by every man who is nervous and debilitated.

\$5 a Day. Samples and full FREE list on under the horses' feet. HENRY'S HAPPY BURN HOLLERS CO. LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness, etc.

ACHETHEY WOULD BE MOST UNWISDOMLY TO THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT; BUT FORTUNATELY THEIR GOODNESS DOES NOT END THERE AND THEY CAN BE RELIEVED BY THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING REMEDY IN SO MANY WAYS THAT THEY WILL NOT BE WILLING TO DO WITHOUT THEM. BUT AFTER ALL SUCH HEADACHE IS THE BANE OF SO MANY LIVES THAT HERE IS WHERE WE MAKE OUR GREAT BOON. OUR PILLS CURE IT WITH OTHERS DO NOT.

UNCOVERED. We will print your name and address in an American Agency in the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the West Indies.

