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RELIGION AS A PLEASURE.

It should be a Comfort to all, from the Children to the Aged.

We have often noticed that many people look upon their religious duties as so many irksome tasks to be got rid of as quickly as possible...

For instance, we think that very often we make a grave mistake with our children. Parents and others frequently punish the faults of the young who are under their charge by giving them religious tasks.

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WHAT FAITH CAN ACCOMPLISH.

A Church in North Carolina Built by Three Girls.

It was in the spring of 1857 that three Catholic girls (graduates of St. Joseph's, Emmetsburg, and converts to our holy religion), conceived the idea of building a small church to the honor and glory of God in the town of Edenton, N.C.

PENNIES FOR THE PLATE.

A London Catholic Journal Writes on the Subject.

One can never go to church but he is bothered about money. This is the sort of thing you hear a thousand times over in the course of a year.

There is nothing very much meaner than a mean critic of a good man. There is no nobler specimen of humankind than the hard working Catholic priest, whose whole life is a career of self-sacrifice.

We realize the fruits of his culture, and our children realize them, and the laborer, what is his wages? A consciousness of duty done and sometimes the consolation which abides in the thought that he owns the gratitude of some he has striven for.

Now, a parish is a bit of machinery that requires a lot of lubricating. The church, the schools, the poor, the sick, and even the priest's baker are wheels and shafts whose bearings cannot be kept from squeaking unless the monetary oil can be used.

That is a very pitiable individual which wars against its own welfare by resenting such an appeal. But it is a very common character. It can be met waiting near the church door any Sunday after Mass.

Then, let us all give with a good heart toward our church, according to each one's means, be they large or small.

Mr. Gladstone Presented With the Freedom of Cardiff.

LONDON, July 6.—The Hon. Mr. Gladstone was this afternoon presented with the freedom of the City of Cardiff.

It is not work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthful, worry is rust upon the blade. Fear seizes a soul, but love and trust are sweet juices.

It only adds to your burdens to fret. To work hard is very well, but to work hard and worry too is more than human nature can bear.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

A More Vindictive and Conscienceless Set of Enemies Never Conspired Against Any Man.

In all the history of courts and criminal cases we cannot recall an instance in which the forms of justice have been perverted into persecution in a manner more remarkable than has been exhibited to Mr. Alexander Sullivan by a considerable portion of the press of Chicago.

As soon as the investigation into the murder was commenced by the Coroner's jury great care was taken to attach suspicion to Mr. Sullivan's name.

Released he was accordingly, but the Grand Jury having now commenced its inquiry into the murder, the people of the country were daily regaled with the information that new evidence against Sullivan had been discovered.

We have never known an instance which seemed to us more outrageous. If a man is accused of a grave crime, and if a Grand Jury are looking into the testimony, it is only decent that the reporters of the press and the press itself should hold off their hands and refrain from all comment or discussion until the responsible authorities have decided for themselves what ought to be done.

So far we congratulate Mr. Sullivan on having been delivered from the hands of his enemies and a more vindictive and conscienceless set of enemies never conspired against any man.

AFFAIRS AT SAMOA.

Truce Between the Rival Kings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7.—The steamship Albatross, from Apia June 22, brings 5 officers and 60 men of the United States ship Trenton, wrecked in the great storm.

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MARCHING ON NICARAGUA.

Costa Rican Troops on the Frontier Threatening War—The Cause of the Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special from Panama says:—Costa Rican troops are marching rapidly upon Nicaragua, and a war in which all the Central American republics may become embroiled is expected to break out at any moment.

The trouble arises out of the old boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which it was supposed had been settled by the decision of ex-President Cleveland last spring.

General Bernardo Soto is full of military ambition, and since his accession to the presidency of Costa Rica, five years ago, has been extremely jealous of the preponderant influence in Central American councils exercised by Guatemala and Nicaragua.

War talk is heard on every side, but a prominent engineer just returned to Nicaragua from the United States declares that the country would not be likely to tolerate any interference with the canal by Costa Rica.

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RIOTERS KILLED BY POLICE.

DULUTH, July 7.—One thousand five hundred street employees who went on strike a few days ago became unruly yesterday afternoon and they attacked police with stones and compelling them to fire.

There are rumors which have but little foundation that the rioters will be reinforced from neighboring towns to-morrow and, armed with Winchester rifles, will again attack the police.

With a hundred well armed special policemen sworn in to-day it is believed the authorities, with the assistance of the Militia, are ready to move at a moment's notice.

Later estimates place the number of yesterday's wounded at twenty-five, with several more seriously injured than was first supposed.

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WHILE THE PROTESTANT POPULATION OF BERLIN IS 1,200,000 ONLY 30,000 OF THEM ARE CHURCH GOERS.

On the other hand, while Catholics number but 100,000, at least 60,000 are regular in assisting at Mass and in receiving the sacraments.

It is a fact that many of the Catholics in Berlin are prevented from hearing Mass on Sundays through lack of church rooms.

There are several parishes having 20,000 souls with only church room for 500.

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UNION IS STRENGTH

Secret of the Victory of the German Catholics.

THE USES OF PERSECUTION.

Infidelity is Everywhere the Most Formidable Enemy of Catholicity.

The extent to which the personal authority of a great man acts upon the history of his time can perhaps scarcely be measured while he is still an active force in politics. One of the dangers and inconveniences of such an influence in the element of uncertainty it introduces into all calculations of the future, and the instability of all relations based solely on its continuance. The present equilibrium of Europe depends in this fashion on the permanence in power of the septagenarian Chancellor of the German Empire, and his disappearance from the scene will necessarily, modify, if not revolutionize, the relations of Germany with the world at large. An article by Professor Geffcken, in the current number of the Nineteenth Century, points out how this is more especially the case in reference to its ecclesiastical policy, and how the present pacific arrangements between the State and the Catholic Church depend rather upon the reciprocally friendly dispositions now animating Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck than upon any solid basis of legislation. The May Laws, he points out, have indeed been abandoned, but nothing else has been put in their place, and until the respective limits of civil and ecclesiastical authority are defined by mutual agreement, a re-opening of the struggle between the rival powers is always possible. The position of the Prussian Government would, in the writer's view, have been much stronger had they frankly recognized from the beginning the failure of the May Laws, and proposed to substitute for them a more equitable arrangement with some approach of finality; since the concessions granted still fall short of the demands of the Catholic party and the Pope, in his last Encyclical, has declared what has been obtained to constitute, not peace, but simply *modus vivendi*.

THE VICTORY OF GERMAN CATHOLICS DUE TO UNITED EFFORT.

The present position of affairs, which is thus little better than a temporary *modus vivendi*, has in fact been arrived at, not by a compromise deliberately consented to by the Prussian Government, but by a series of capitulations successively extorted from it by the resolute attitude of the Catholic hierarchy and their absolute solidarity with the hierarchy on the questions at issue. Its policy, as Dr. Geffcken puts it, resolved itself into "a retreat in a constantly accelerated tempo," as point after point, as first isolated inadmissible, was abandoned under the pressure of the unswerving force of Catholic opinion. The Iron Crown Prince, writing to the Pope in July, 1878, as representative of the Emperor, expressed himself as follows: "No Prussian Sovereign will be able to comply with the demand, expressed in your letter of April 17th, to change the constitution and the laws of Prussia according to the decrees of the Roman Catholic Church; for the independence of the Monarchy, which at present it is incumbent on me to obtain as an inheritance from my forefathers, and as a duty towards my country, would suffer diminution if the free movement of its legislation were to be subordinated to an external power."

COMPLETE ABROGATION OF THE MAY LAWS.

Ministers were equally emphatic in their utterances as to the inadmissibility of the demands of the Curia, and the Chancellor himself, in a despatch to Prince Reuss in April, 1880, affirmed in the most positive manner that if it had been believed that the Government would not only disarm, but destroy their weapons by way of legislation, they had been credited with a folly of which he had never given a hint by what he had said. Dr. Falk's successor in the Ministry of Public Worship assured the Chamber that neither a Prussian Government nor Representative Assembly would ever break with their traditions, and the present holder of the office declared "these laws are the threshold which we cannot overstep." Yet the pressure of circumstances and compulsion of political exigencies prove too much even for the Iron Chancellor, and the May Laws, pronounced the very bulwark of the Prussian Constitution, were eventually abrogated almost unconditionally. The sole concession made by the Curia in return was the partial recognition of the *Anzeiger Pfricht*, or obligation on the Bishops to communicate to the Government the names of priests appointed to parishes and the right of the State to interfere; but even this concession does not prevail as to the revocable priests, whom the Curia can still appoint at their will and pleasure, thus, by the substitution of one of its class in any case where a nomination is disputed, practically nullifying the effect of the arrangement.

PERMANENCY OF THE CENTER PARTY.

On one occasion, indeed, Prince Bismarck's reconciliation with the Church secured him a considerable political advantage; when, in 1886, the influence of Rome with the Center party was at its lowest, and the Center Separation Bill, the acceptance of which by the Reichstag was vital to the policy of the Government. Even this temporary benefit was, however, in Dr. Geffcken's view, dearly purchased by the recognition of a power which, though then exercised in favor of the State, may equally on a future occasion be turned against it. "The result," he continues, "is that the Center party has not disarmed, but has maintained its independent Parliamentary position, and that if, as the Chancellor himself said in 1882, another fighting Pope succeeds Leo XIII., he will find his secular army ready in his party."

PERSECUTION AS A CAUSE OF UNION AMONG CATHOLICS.

But the effect of this signal triumph of the moral forces of Catholicity over the strongest material position in the world has survived the decision of the immediate issues then at stake. The power inherent in the Church as a political organization, thus first fully recognized in modern Europe, has since continued to count as an element to be reckoned with in every combination. The Center party in Germany forms a strong and compact body, ready to act together whenever the common interest requires it, and occupies in some cases, from its numbers and discipline, a position among less coherent

and fully organized fractions of the Reichstag. The strong motive for union then least by State persecution has hitherto been wanting in other countries, in but the example there given is being followed elsewhere, as a growing and gathering sense of indignation at the thraldom of the Papacy begins to furnish a rallying cry not less efficacious than that supplied by resentment of personal oppression of the followers of Herr Windthorst. Thus the main result of the Kulturkampf has been to develop the political strength of Catholicity through the new consciousness awakened in it of its own capabilities for such action, together with a sense of the necessity imposed by the exigencies of the time of preparing for exerting them to the utmost.

INFIDELITY IS EVERYWHERE THE GREAT ENEMY OF CATHOLICITY.

The persecution to be dreaded for the future is not so much that of rival religious promulgated by the forces of States and Governments, as that of the still more virulent animosity of infidelity, working through the secret machinations of revolutionary societies of Christianity, has been the principal object of the fury of these associations, but in countries where they have attained to anything like a dominant position no institution connected with religion has been spared by them. The unity of their aims is manifested by that of their action throughout the world, directed everywhere to the secularization of education, the impoverishment or suppression of the religious Orders, and the subordination of the Church to the State. These objects are being gradually thrust into the programme of the advanced political section of all countries, though its unavowed alliance was the cosmopolitan ramifications of the sects, which have thus contrived to appropriate to themselves the taking catchwords of Liberalism and Progress.

CATHOLIC ACTION AND THE POSITION OF THE PAPACY.

Nowhere are the issues thus raised more clearly defined than in Germany, where the Catholic masses have consequently been more quickly roused than elsewhere to band themselves together in conscious recognition of the necessity for self-defence. But in other countries as well, they are now being stirred to the same sense of the utility of union against a common enemy, and the Catholic Congresses, which have become a striking feature of the public life of Europe, are at once a symptom of the existence of this feeling, and a stimulus to its growth. The agitation thus organized is directed in the first instance to securing the restoration of the independence of the Papacy, and the alarm it excites among the enemies of that institution is the best argument of the probability of its ultimate success. The presence of the Triple Alliance contained in the recent declaration of the Austrian Catholic Congress has been the subject of uneasy and unproductive speculation in the Chamber of Vienna. The natural answer of the Government that the private character of the meeting precluded any disclosure of its proceedings, frustrated them from all responsibility for its proceedings has not altogether satisfied those who had taken umbrage at them, and a general movement of public opinion throughout Europe against the policy of the Triple Alliance and in the direction of the isolation of Italy seems to be anticipated by the press. Partial or total ostracism by the rest of Europe would be a powerful form of international pressure in favor of the Papacy, lying well within the sphere of practical politics.—London Tablet.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED.

A Virginia Railroad Train's Terrible Plunge in the Dark.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—An accident resulting in great loss of life occurred on the New York & Western railway at 2.30 o'clock this morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and 31 miles above this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams. Several trains passed over the road during the night, and it was thought the line was safe. At the place of the accident, however, the water undermined the roadbed and caused a washout eighty feet long and fifty feet deep.

Into the gulch the engine leaped while running 30 miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the water rushed into the locomotive and exploded the boiler. Debris was thrown in every direction by the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments, and scattering fire-brands, which ignited the coaches.

NEARLY A HUNDRED WOUNDED.

Thirty wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bufordville and fifty to Liberty. There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty. A relief train left here this afternoon and a number of physicians went down on it. A special despatch, received about 11 o'clock by way of Liberty, says: Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and postal clerk Rose, were recognized. The others are unknown.

The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned.

formation furnished him up to one o'clock this afternoon from the accident is that five persons were killed, nearly all of whom were train hands, and quite a number of persons were injured.

Partial List of the Killed.

ROANOKE, Va., July 3.—The debris at the wreck on the Norfolk and Western railway has been removed and a number of charred bodies have been found. The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained. This list of killed, which is official, is as follows:

Pat Donovan, engineer; J. E. Bruce, fireman; A. M. James, road foreman of engine; M. S. Bruce, mail agent; S. W. Lipsey, train dispatcher, of Roanoke, Va.; Will Hopkins, express messenger.

Passengers—Dennis Mallon, Roanoke; W. D. Stevenson, of Cleveland, Tenn.; L. A. Moore, of Chattanooga; C. W. Steeds, W. E. Marshall and J. M. Hardwick, all of Cleveland, Tenn. The last three were bound for the Paris Exposition. Nathan Cohen, of Roanoke, bound for Germany; James J. Ross, of Abingdon, Va.; P. Carrington, of Texas, age nine; John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg, Va.

There were about thirty people who escaped with only slight injuries and ten who are seriously injured. There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of dead owing to the fact that the train was destroyed by fire.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 3.—The scene of the terrible disaster near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk and Western railroad is beyond description. There is hardly enough left of the eight cars that took the leap to the bottom of the awful pit to make one car. As soon as the boiler of the engine exploded, the entire mass of debris took fire and those who went down, who were not killed outright, were burned to death. Portions of eight bodies have been taken out and it is believed fully fifteen others were entirely consumed by fire.

The few passengers left uninjured did all in their power to assist their less favored friends. The list of injured is a lengthy one, and many of them are very badly hurt.

MICHAEL DAVITT TESTIFIES.

He Defends the Clan-na-Gael and Deprecates Dynamism.

Mr. Parnell's Words to Davitt the Day after Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish were Assassinated.

LONDON, July 2.—Michael Davitt was examined before the Parnell commission to-day. He declared there was no truth in the account given by Le Claron before the commission concerning proposals of John Devoy being submitted to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell had nothing to do with witness' visit to America in 1878. Witness had intended to make another visit to America on a lecturing tour in order to raise money to help the agrarian movement.

Mr. Davitt stated that while in America he attended meetings of the Clan-na-Gael, at which he explained the objects of the Land League and tried to win the Clan-na-Gael to its support. The Clan-na-Gael, he said, included some of the best Irishmen in America. It was no more a murder club than was the Carlton club of London. There was no alliance between the Clan-na-Gael and the League in Ireland. The League movement in America won the support of all Irish in America to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said he never met a better man, as a philanthropist and a Christian, than Patrick Ford. He was very sorry that for a few months after the league was established Mr. Ford openly advocated the use of dynamite. Witness wrote to him expostulating against his endorsement of such a line of action, and ultimately Mr. Ford returned to the policy adopted by Mr. Parnell's followers, and now he honestly advocates constitutional agitation.

OPPOSED TO DYNAMITE.

Witness said he himself was opposed to the use of dynamite, because it was an immoral and unmanly style of warfare. He was not opposed to physical force, if in resorting thereto there was a reasonable chance of success. The League did not provide for the circulation of the *Irish World* in Ireland. Mr. Ford sent copies over through the "spread the light fund," and witness paid the postage. The League did not circulate the letter of John Devoy on the new departure. Mr. Davitt did not believe Alexander Sullivan capable of any dishonorable act. He said he disliked agitation and would willingly abandon it to-morrow, if he saw some justice done to Ireland. He could not abandon it otherwise.

With reference to the Phoenix park murders, Mr. Davitt said: "Mr. Parnell came to me on the Sunday following the day of the murders utterly broken down as the news. He said: 'Davitt, I shall send my resignation to Cork to-night. I refuse to stay in the movement when irresponsible men, of whom we know nothing, can come behind our backs and perpetrate such deeds.'"

"It took all my influence," said witness, "to dissuade him from resigning. We immediately had circulated throughout Ireland a manifesto condemning the murders. There was absolutely no ground for the suggestion that I or any of my colleagues were in any way privy to the crimes."

Mr. Davitt continued: Beyond stating publicly in New York in July, 1882, that I had severed my connection with the revolutionary body, I expressed no dissent from the Fenians. I did not attend any meetings of the Clan-na-Gael in 1880. I believe that murders were committed by members of the Clan-na-Gael, but the perpetrators certainly did not have the sanction of the governing body nor the approval of the leaders. When I was organizing secretary, I communicated with the member of the Supreme Council of my district.

Attorney-General Webster—Who was he? Mr. Davitt—I cannot tell you. It would be a gross breach of trust to divulge his name. If he is still in business in England he might be ruined if the fact of his connection with the council became known.

Witness said that in a letter which he wrote he had used the word "pen," meaning revolver. He declined to say to whom the letter was addressed.

The Attorney-General—Was it Arthur Forster? Mr. Davitt—I cannot say without possibly injuring the man, who greatly wronged me. Presiding Justice Hannen said the court

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy, of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so forth, like that one feels actually sitting on the sacred ground.—THIS CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH, and ZION. This grand PANORAMA is to be seen at the CYCLOPAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal, opening every day from morning till 10-30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10-30 p.m. Street opposite the Grand Hotel.

M. V. Lubon's Specific No. 8. A POSITIVE CURE. A PAINLESS CURE. This is the Patent Age of New Invention. FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES. DISEASES OF MAN. M. V. Lubon's Specific No. 8. The great Health Renewer, Marvel of Healing. Cures of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and all other forms of Inflammation, Exposure and Overwork. CURES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED & OLD MEN. Where Eruptions Break out from the Effects of Abuse, will find in No. 8 a Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, etc. Send your Address and 10c. in Stamps for Treatise in Book Form on Diseases of Man. Address: M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St. E. Toronto, Can. A man without wisdom lives in a fool's paradise. A PERMANENT CURE. CURE GUARANTEED. A PLEASANT CURE. READ THE SIGNS.

respected the motive for witness' reticence but could not recognize it as an excuse for not answering.

Mr. Davitt thereupon explained that the man to whom the letter was written had conceived a hatred of another member of the league and wished to murder him. Witness wrote to him, appearing to sanction the act he meditated, but really to gain time until he could write to two superior officers and ask them to dissuade the man from carrying out his purpose. The expression used in the letter was: "Whoever is employed do not let him use the pen we have been using."

Witness wrote to the two superior officers about the matter. He could not tell their names. He believed both men were now in America. Mr. Davitt said the dear friend to whom was addressed the letter in which the word "pen" appeared was now in America, and he now publicly appealed to him to allow him to divulge his name.

DAVITT FAVORS IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Davitt continued his testimony before the Parnell commission to-day. He stated that he would not object to joining any movement to secure the independence of Ireland, if such a movement were backed by a force strong enough to justify the hope of its success. Mr. Davitt said he did not approve of the Clerkenwell explosion. He regretted the attack upon the prison van, in which a brave policeman was killed, but applauded the men who made the attack for trying to save their friends.

While in prison he concluded that movements by secret societies would do no good, and when released he had a conference with the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Paris regarding the advisability of an open movement. Matt Harris, one of those with whom he conferred, had given permission for his name to be divulged, but at present the witness could not divulge the names of the other Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders without permission.

Chief Justice Hannen said Attorney-General Webster was entitled to press the question as to what others were present, but could wait until the end of the examination to do so. Witness further said he failed to get the Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders to approve an open movement, with the exception of Harris.

THE STEPPING STONES TO IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

He intended to make the question a stepping stone to independence of Ireland, treating the landlord as an English garrison. The League's land programme, witness said, had so become the programme of the Tory Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davitt refused to say whether or not James O'Kelly, M. P. for the north division of Roscommon, had been engaged to distribute fire arms, and declared he did not know whether the trustees of the skirminish fund, Dr. Carroll and Messrs. Brehun, Luby, Devery, Burke and Ross belonged to the Clan-na-Gael in America for political purposes.

Witness declared he must be careful of what he said, but he would say that they are all extreme Nationalists. Mr. Davitt said many persons opposed his scheme on the ground that if the people became tenants of farms they might become lukewarm toward the cause of independence. A majority of people opposed Fenianism and secret societies. Irish Americans objected to the scheme, holding that it would give politicians too much power. Witness had converted many Nationalists to his view.

Attorney-General Webster read resolutions demanding the overthrow of British domination and the establishment of an Irish republic.

Mr. Davitt admitted he was present at the meeting in America when the resolutions were adopted. He stated he did not dissent. He said—"I am republican by principle."

The resolutions were tabled to Mr. Parnell, but never reached him. Witness had never discussed them with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said: Mr. Parnell and I differ, because Mr. Parnell is opposed to complete separation; but if he got his measure through I would loyally support it. If he was successful the demand for separation would eventually die.

Continuing, witness said he made fifty speeches in America in which he asked the extremists to fairly try the Parnell movement.

DAVITT OPENS HIS OWN CASE.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Davitt opened his own case before the Parnell commission to-day. The first witness he called was Mr. Loudon, ex-member of Parliament, who testified that periodic famines occurred in county Mayo owing to rack rents. Witness assisted in founding the Mayo branch of the league. It never voted a farthing to foment crime. The murders of Lynem, Hudd and Kavenagh were the work of the Herde league, a part of whose policy was to shoot land leaguers. The Herde league was in the pay of the police. It was organized by Whelan, who lost his life in consequence. Pre-

follow-Canadian, fought side by side at Chateaugay and when they took up arms in defence of our country and the rights of the Roman Catholic religion, God blessed their efforts as He did ours—(applause)—on behalf of the Protestant religion, and we are to-day a free people. (Loud cheers.) Let us, for goodness sake, remember that we are Canadians. Let us remember that we have alongside of us people who have been characterized by a spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, and let us keep shoulder to shoulder with them—(applause)—so that when the day of trial comes—I hope it will never come—we may be united. I hope the Almighty, in His providence, will make us one people and give us courage to stand shoulder to shoulder, sinking little differences, thinking only of Canada first, and always keeping the idea before us that we must at all hazards preserve our national life. (Loud cheers.) You may imagine what a pleasure it is for me to be here to-day, seeing people of every religion and every party in politics together, all speaking only for Canada. (Applause.)

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Meeting in New York—A Strange Incident.

NEW YORK, July 2.—At the Canadian convention yesterday the question of state conventions was discussed. The following were elected: Leon Bosque dit Lyonnais, of New York, president; L. A. Lawrence, secretary; L. J. LeCuyer, treasurer; Rev. R. A. C. Norebert, of Rochester, chaplain.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the parochial school question.

The afternoon was devoted to discussing the way to protect the interests of French-Canadians in the state. A number of speakers favored naturalization to further this end.

NEW YORK, July 3.—At the Canadian convention yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: "The French-Canadians cheerfully pledge themselves to become American citizens, and take this opportunity to proclaim their devotion to their adopted country." The question of annexation was put off. The convention then adjourned sine die.

M. Lemieux of Quebec, representing Premier Mercier, addressed the convention as some length. He said that while Mercier would like to see all French-Canadians now in the United States return to Canada and take up farms there, he felt that they were not only a credit, but a source of strength to their fellow-countrymen at home. He insisted that the British Government, under which Canadians enjoyed local autonomy, was the best in the world.

An unpleasant incident marked yesterday evening's session. The Chaplain of the convention had just finished prayer when the Chairman's attention was called to the fact that one of the delegates had remained seated, while all the other delegates had either knelt or stood up. Chairman Bosque said that he had remarked that one of the delegates who had come regularly accredited to the convention, and therefore should be a Catholic, had acted with marked disrespect during the brief religious observances.

When the chairman said, in answer to a demand for the name of the person, that it was a delegate named Joseph Duval, a little, thin, wiry old man rose from his seat directly in front of the chair and asked what the matter was. It did not take long to tell him, and when he was asked what excuse he had to offer for his conduct he as promptly replied that he was not making any excuse just then. Asked what he was doing in the convention, he said that he was a delegate, but that he did not know he was required to bring a "ticket of confession" in his pocket.

This answer aroused anger in all directions, and suggestions were loudly made that the old man be ejected from the hall. Father Chagnon, of Champlain, counseled calmer action, and reviewing the situation, and calling attention to the fact that only Catholics were eligible as delegates, moved that Mr. Duval be expelled from the convention. The motion was carried, and Mr. Duval took the tricolor convention badge from his coat, tossed it upon a chair and left the hall.

The convention was concluded to-night, with a concert and festival. The next state convention will be held in Plattsburg and the national convention in Chicago.

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Country orders promptly attended to. J. P. WHELAN & Co., Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street, Montreal.

A moral character is attached to autumn scenes; the leaves falling like our years, flowers fading like our hours, the clouds flying like our illusions, the light diminishing like our intelligence, the sun growing cold like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives—all bears secret relations to our destinies.

In the town of Beasbrook, Ireland, where John G. Richardson employs 3,000 people in the manufacture of Irish linen, no liquor has been sold for forty years, and as a result there is neither policeman, prison, pawnshop nor pauper in the town.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAISING.

Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, etc., apply to F. I. Whitman, C. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

DEATH OF SISTER TERESA

The Mother Superior of the Order of Loretto Passes Peacefully Away.

Sketch of her life-The part she played during a long career-The descendant of an eminent Irish family-Some of the achievements of her ancestors.

The Order of the Ladies of Loretto in Canada has been plunged into mourning. Their beloved Mother Superior, whose death had been expected daily—almost hourly—for an entire week, passed quietly away on the 1st inst. in Toronto.

One intimately acquainted with the deceased lady writes the following interesting story of her life:

Reverend Mother Teresa Dease was one of a little band of five members of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who left Loretto Abbey, Rathfriland, Dublin, for the far West on the 5th August, 1847, to found in America a branch of that Order.

It proved to be a mission, the history of which is replete with labor and suffering. Reverend Mother Teresa was born in 1831. She could trace her grandfathers' name in long succession through some of the most distinguished families in the Counties of Westmeath, Longford and Cavan.

Descended in direct line on the maternal side from Christopher, fourteenth Baron DeLewn, there flowed through her veins the blood of the illustrious houses of Nugent, O'Reilly and Dease, and she was the near kinswoman of the late Count Nugent, whose ancestors rose to the highest positions in the Austrian Empire.

Whither they were forced to go in order to preserve their faith during the dark and dreary days of persecution in Ireland. The fame of "Nugent's Horse" was won on many a hard-fought field in Flanders during the wars of Marlborough, and harvest where all were brave, the sword of John Nugent, of Ballinacree, flashed victory on that bloody day when the straggling ranks of England's choicest veterans reeled before the sabre blows dealt them on the slopes of Fontenoy.

A few years after their arrival in Toronto, death deprived the Loretto Nuns of their first Superior, Reverend Mother Mary Ignatia Hutchison. Appointed in 1851 to succeed her, Reverend Mother Teresa Dease became virtually the founder in America of the Institute of Mary. For thirty-eight years she guided its destinies on this Continent, devoting every power of mind and body to the service of God and her neighbor.

She has passed through trials and sufferings, the very thoughts of which might frighten even the bravest heart, but like the oak of the forest which has defied the fury of the storm, she stood unshaken, and in later years could look with grateful hearts upon the glorious sunshine of prosperity with which it has pleased God to bless her noble work.

The members of the community in 1851 were few in number—only six in all. To-day there are eight splendid convents of this Institute firmly rooted in Canadian soil, and one in the United States—Joliet, Illinois. Of the former, two are in Toronto—Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place, and the Academy on Bond Street, and one each at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, Lindsay, Belleville and Stratford.

These are no feeble struggling institutions; their success is already secured. The five friendly, helpless, almost hopeless nuns of their first Home on Duke Street, in the year of our Lord 1847, are now represented by 207 members of the Institute, full of energy and hope, revered and trusted by all classes of the population among whom they labor. The five little pupils who represented the entire strength of their schools in 1851 have since multiplied till they now reach 1,180 while 1,665 other children are taught in their parochial schools.

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A despatch from Holidaysburg says: One of the heaviest rain and thunder storms that have occurred here in years passed over the city last night. The Juniata river rose rapidly, and by midnight the water stood 15 feet above low water mark and only 2 feet lower than the flood of May 31. The lower streets were covered with from 3 to 5 feet of water, and many people were driven from their houses.

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CANADIAN.

ST. HILAIRE, Minn., July 5.—Fred Blomberg and Timmard Berg, Scandinavian farmers, living northwest of the place, have been killed by lightning.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 3.—Lightning last evening struck an iron tank containing 25,000 gallons of oil belonging to the Western and Atlantic Pipe Line Co., at Johnson's Station. The oil burst at a hole in the tank, and the tank was "shot." The escaping oil landed and is running into the creek. As far as the eye can see there is one sheet of flame.

CHENAY, Wyo., July 4.—The south-bound stage coach from Lander to Rawlins was held up and robbed Monday night, near Cong's, by three road agents. Mrs. Jones was with the Indian agent, and her three children, were the only passengers. Mrs. Jones was robbed of everything she had.

JANESVILLE, N.J., July 3.—Herman Brue, aged 35, and his wife, and his mother, were shot himself as their home here to-day. It is thought Herman will recover. The cause of the tragedy is a mystery.

TEOT, N.Y., July 3.—Mrs. Hannah Smith, aged 52 years, was sentenced to sixteen years in the Albany penitentiary for arson in the first degree. She set fire to a building in which thirty persons were living, late at night on December 8, 1888.

GENOVA, Ga., July 2.—A passenger train on the Southwestern railway, rounding a sharp curve, was derailed to-day, and was derailed. A passenger coach and the sleeper went down an embankment, turning entirely over. Three persons were very seriously and five slightly wounded.

LEIGHON, Ind., July 3.—Yesterday, while the cashier of Colonel Myer's bank was at dinner, a thief entered the bank and rifled the cash drawer of \$1,000. He got away undetected.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., July 3.—Samuel Nickson appeared before Register Cobb to-day and requested a marriage license for himself and Isabella D. D. The license was promptly issued, but before it had been used it was discovered that the woman already had five husbands. She was arrested and arraigned before a justice. She is now only about thirty-two years old, but has a son six years old, who testified against her. She married her first husband at the age of fifteen and had lived with no one but him until she was eighteen.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—The big brewery of Fall J. Beckert, in Milwaukee, was burned by the city limits, was burned to ruin. Loss, \$1,000,000; insurance, \$3,000,000.

QUINCY, Minn., July 4.—The execution of the negro Prince Fleming and Richard Jordan, for the murder of the negro John Taylor, was witnessed by a large throng here yesterday.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 4.—Yesterday evening Howard Nicholson, the sixteen-year-old son of the Pennsylvania railroad ticket agent here, while driving was run into by a train and killed.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 4.—The American S. Raw Board company, capital \$6,000,000, has, it is said, absorbed fifteen of the largest straw board mills in the country, their daily production being 300 tons. There are only five little mills left out.

NEW YORK, July 4.—It was discovered yesterday by accident that Miss Leonie Steuveland, aged 30, of Bayonne, Hudson County, N.J., attempted suicide in a peculiar manner on June 25, while insane. During the temporary absence of her attendant, Miss Steuveland, who had pined one foot and one hand to the door and was making frantic efforts to impale the other members. Blood was flowing from the self-inflicted wounds, but the woman gave no sign of torture.

ASBORIA, Ore., July 5.—John Boldt, a fisherman, who came here recently from Gloucester, Mass., and John W. Lucas, a Canadian, quarrelled over some salmon Tuesday. They agreed to settle their dispute with the knuckles under Queensberry rules. After fighting seven rounds Lucas was knocked out by a blow which broke his jaw. When he regained consciousness he expressed his willingness to continue the contest with either pistols or knives. Boldt preferred pistols and they took positions twenty paces apart. Their names are: Nellie Thompson, aged 18 years; May Royal, aged 16 years; Ida Cassidy, aged 22; Fannie McCormick, aged about 18 years; Bert Freeman, aged 20 years.

SALEM, Miss., July 5.—While fireworks were being set off on the common to-night a shell exploded in the mortar, blowing fragments into the crowd. George Sewall and Frankie Anderson, aged 5, were killed; Martin Ryan's right arm was shattered, and he was severely injured; Nellie Thompson is fatally injured internally, and several others are more or less hurt.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 5.—At Little Silver crossing, three miles north of Long Branch, this afternoon a carriage containing the aged mother of Joseph Ward, Mr. Keating, Ward's brother-in-law, and Elsie Keating, a child, and her nurse, was struck by an express train. The carriage was demolished. Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating, and the nurse were severely injured. The child Elsie was badly mangled and crushed. Pieces of the bodies were scattered along the track for three hundred feet. The horse was killed and dismembered.

HOBOKEN, N.J., July 5.—Frank Hoyt, paying teller of the First National Bank, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzling \$15,000. Hoyt has been connected with the bank for fifteen years, and has an unblemished character. He is 33 years old and has a wife and family.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Ella Anderson, of Des Moines, was killed last night by falling downstairs and breaking her neck, at the residence of William Cleaver, on Vernon avenue. Miss Anderson was a most estimable young lady.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., July 5.—The Goodyear Boot and Shoe Rubber Company assigned to-day. An attachment placed on them by the Sears, Roebuck and Co. for \$718,000 worth of attachments swamped them.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 5.—The report comes from Albany, twenty miles west, that black diphtheria has broken out in 113 families there. Both churches and the schools have been closed, and the celebration yesterday was abandoned.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The "mysterious" Cronin suspect arrested here to-day proves to be Frank Tremblay, a Frenchman, who while drunk talked wildly about Dr. Cronin. He was released.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—Rev. Henry Dwyer, who loaned his wife and then along with Miss Boldersee, has been captured at Dalton. He is in danger of being lynched.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES.

OUR AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL is a beautiful printed and hand-drawn illustrated monthly paper for the home. Each number contains 16 pages of instructive and entertaining reading matter. It is published for the people, and is the only paper of its kind in the world. It is published for the people, and is the only paper of its kind in the world. It is published for the people, and is the only paper of its kind in the world.

READ OUR WONDERFUL NINETY DAY OFFER.

To every person who cuts out this coupon and sends it to us, with \$1.00 bill money order or cash, we will send you a beautiful watch, and a beautiful watch, and a beautiful watch. It is published for the people, and is the only paper of its kind in the world. It is published for the people, and is the only paper of its kind in the world. It is published for the people, and is the only paper of its kind in the world.

STILL ANOTHER BLOW.

The Family of Kingston's Thieving Postmaster Meets with Another Misfortune.

KINGSTON, July 4.—The members of the family of R. F. Burns, the late deputy postmaster, sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary for embezzlement, are indeed sorely tried. Later developments have come to light that show Mr. Burns' swindling has extended back for many years and that probably \$5,000 or \$6,000 will not cover the amount of his operations. But the saddest trial of the family was yet to come. This afternoon about 4.30, the body of a young man, so badly decomposed that it was unrecognizable, was discovered floating near the waterworks wharf. It was immediately brought to land, and from papers, etc., found on the clothing, was identified as that of Lionel A. Burns, who, together with his brother, was drowned while out in a canoe last fall, and whose bodies up till now had not been recovered. Most of the clothes of the unfortunate young man had fallen off and his flesh was in an advanced stage of decomposition. The news was broken as gently as possible to the grief-stricken mother, who is now so completely prostrated that fears are had for her recovery. The search for the body of the other boy is now going on and it is expected it will be recovered. Arrangements for the double funeral are being made by sympathetic citizens, all the members of the family being completely unnerved by this latest blow.

A life without suffering would be like a picture without shade. The pets of Nature, who do not know what suffering is cannot realize it, have always a certain rawness like foolish landmen who laugh at the terrors of the ocean because they have neither experience enough to know what those terrors are, nor brain enough to imagine them.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—William Timmons, of St. Cyrille, while returning from a picnic at Charles Hill yesterday, was struck by a train, to make a short cut to his home, and fell, striking a stone culvert and splitting his head open. Death was instantaneous.

OTTAWA, July 3.—Mr. R. E. Poulin, C.E., has returned from Brazil, whether he wants in the interest of a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists to report on a vast railway project to open up the southeastern section of Brazil. It is also proposed to immediately construct on one of the rivers as well as to establish steam communication between Paris, New York and Montreal.

WINNIPEG, July 3.—Dr. Bucinot, clerk of the House of Commons, was married yesterday to Miss Cameron, of Regina, at that place. The Inland Revenue returns at Winnipeg for the year ending June 30 exceed those of the previous year by \$52,647. The large increase is principally on tobacco.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Ont., July 4.—This afternoon while bathing, a lad named Samuel Stevenson, aged 14 years, was drowned. With two or three others he attempted to swim out to a boom, but he failed to reach it and the other boys could neither assist him.

BLYTH, Ont., July 4.—This morning about half-past four o'clock the sawmill owned by the Isaac Rogerson was completely consumed by fire. Loss between four and five thousand dollars. Insurance, \$4,000.

OTTAWA, July 4.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of customs, and Hon. John G. Caldwell, minister of agriculture, discussed Sir Charles Tupper's imperial federation scheme, saying that the statements of the High Commissioner are made on his own responsibility and are not binding on the Dominion Government.

JORDAN, Ont., July 5.—Geo. Grant committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris Green. Before death he remarked that he had known it was going to give him as much pain as he would not have taken it, but expected he would fall over just like potato bugs.

WINNIPEG, July 5.—The Burke extradition case was continued to-day, when State-Attorney Baker gave expert evidence regarding the Illinois law, etc. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow, when important witnesses are expected from Chicago, among them Mrs. Carlson, who rented the cottage to Burke.

LONDON, July 2.—Wm. John Lane, M.P. for East Cork, has been arrested for inciting tenants in Ireland to adopt the "plan of campaign."

LONDON, July 3.—Joseph E. Cox, an Irish Nationalist, representing East Clare in the House of Commons, has been summoned before the Drogheda court, July 8, to answer to a charge of conspiracy.

LONDON, July 2.—In the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the suppression of the Nationalist meeting at Cork, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had failed to reply to serious allegations which required the fullest explanation. Mr. Balfour said that there was not the slightest prima facie case against the Government. He said the Government were anxious to avoid such scenes, but members had shown they were not willing to surrender under the work of the police, as difficult and dangerous as possible. The leaders of the mob were primarily responsible. The police were bound to do their duty.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at the New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber, mountains, good schools, churches, etc., etc. For further information, apply to F. I. Whitney, G. M. & Co., St. L. & M. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Life is history, not poetry. It consists of little things, rarely illuminated by flashes of great heroism, broken by great dangers or great sorrows. For further information, apply to F. I. Whitney, G. M. & Co., St. L. & M. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME HERMINE DEBIEUX, wife common as to property of HERBERT DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, vs. HERBERT DELAGE, painter, of the same place. The plaintiff claims that the defendant has been guilty of adultery with the plaintiff's wife, and that the plaintiff is entitled to damages. Judgment for the plaintiff.

WANTED. For mixed Elementary Schools, three Roman Catholic Teachers, well and legally qualified to teach and manage English and French. For further information, apply to F. I. Whitney, G. M. & Co., St. L. & M. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

EXTRADITING BURKE.

ALL TRACES TO SECURE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE...

WINNIPEG, July 2.—When the Burke extradition case was resumed this morning, counsel for the prosecution applied for leave to amend the indictment by adding the names of Williams and Delaney to those already given by the evidence...

A story comes from Chicago to-day that friends of Burke will make an attempt to rescue him while en route to Chicago.

A MYSTERIOUS CRIMINAL PROMISE.

CHICAGO, July 2.—It is learned that John Kunze, indicted with the six others on Saturday for complicity in the murder of Cronin, has been in custody here for several days.

STRONGER EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A despatch was received by State Attorney Longenecker to-day from Assistant State Attorney Baker, who is in Winnipeg, stating that, so secure Burke's extradition, stronger evidence will have to be presented before the Manitoba court...

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THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS STILL DRAGGING ALONG.

WINNIPEG, July 7.—At the hearing of the Burke case yesterday, Mr. Howell put in certificates of three Chicago physicians, proving that Dr. Cronin's death was caused by violence. An application was then made for an enlargement of the trial until Monday morning, as the prosecution had not decided whether to call any more witnesses or proceed on the case now made for extradition.

DEATH OF THE REV. PIUS McPHEE.

It is our sad duty to-day to record the death of Rev. Pius McPhee, which took place suddenly at Tracadie, last night the 2nd inst. He came to Charlotte from Rollo Bay on Monday morning last, and on the same afternoon was taken to the hospital by state of illness...

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In the following year he was appointed pastor of the station comprising St. Columba's, St. Mary's, Souris, in 1853 Father McPhee was transferred to the pastorate of St. Andrew's, St. Peter's and St. Bonaventure's, Tracadie. For some years past, on account of ill health, he had not been engaged in the active duties of the ministry.

LITERARY REVIEW.

STEPPING HEAVENWARD by Mrs. E. Frenchie, author of "The Story Books" has appeared in a new edition with illustrations. Sent by mail on the receipt of price, 25 cents, in postage stamps.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS a statement of our debts and accounts to be paid as early as possible.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office, 781 Orange Street, Montreal, Quebec, with all the latest styles in new type and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine printing, such as Bill-boards, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business Invitations, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law-Blanks, Programmes and Festivals, Bonds and various Supplies.

ANNIVERSARY MASS.

An Anniversary Mass, for the repose of the soul of Lady McCarthy, beloved wife of the late Mr. John McCarthy, will be celebrated on Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

The prospects for harvest crops in England, Scotland and Ireland are quite favorable. Two vessels belonging to the Mozambique squadron will join the Portuguese corvette at Delagoa Bay.

SULLIVAN AND KILRAIN.

The Two Prize Fighters Meet and the Boston Boy Comes Out the Winner.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The Sullivan-Kilrain fight occurred this morning at Richburg, Miss., 108 miles distant from New Orleans. Sullivan won on the twenty-first round. Neither of the combatants was seriously injured.

The fight reflected no credit whatever on Kilrain. He dropped under the heaviest blows and frequently without being hit at all. His star is totally eclipsed and he does not come out of the fight with even the honor that frequently attends a defeated man.

In the seventy-fifth round, as in many which preceded it, Kilrain was again with a slight blow under the jaw and was again with a slight blow under the jaw and was again with a slight blow under the jaw.

The only marks on Sullivan were a slight cut under the right eye and another on the left ear. Kilrain's body showed the effect of Sullivan's blows, and he was bleeding at the ears, nose and mouth.

A large crowd stood around the coaches in which Sullivan and Kilrain were. Stevenson remained by Kilrain's side, and he was occasionally seen drinking whiskey and beer.

KILRAIN'S PUNISHMENT.

Kilrain appeared to suffer from more mental than physical injuries and was very gloomy. At times he would brighten up a little and smile. His face did not betray the great punishment he had received.

Kilrain said he had not been trained properly, and he was under the impression that he entered the ring. He had been beaten twice, but had not been properly trained, and was unable to take advantage of this.

He was under the impression he had been dropped. He could stand any amount of punishment, but could not inflict any, and he could see his blows were not hurting Sullivan.

When the train reached the station at the head of Press street two carriages were procured for the Kilrain party, and Kilrain, Stevenson, Donovan, Murphy, Butler, Mitchell in a journey onward, so that we may be more useful in our mission; and we especially hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hint to pay up.

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FIFTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To Sts. Anne de Beaupre, (For Ladies and Children only).

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Most Reverend Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

SAFETY, 20th JULY, 1889.

Per steamer CANADA, leaving Elizabeth Company's wharf at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Number of Tickets limited to 600.

Per steamer CANADA, leaving Elizabeth Company's wharf at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Number of Tickets limited to 600. Tickets—Ladies, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05. Tickets are to be taken at the following places:—D. J. Seidman & Co., 105 St. Anne Street, Montreal & Orléans, corner Wellington and Prince streets; Joe Johnston, 105 St. Anne Street; and in the vicinity of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

made at him, catching him by the bridge of the nose and sending his fingers through the bone. The poor man groined and the dogs were destroyed. Dr. Cutler is attending Noonan.

Judge Walters sat in Carriacou-Shannon, June 8, to hear land cases. In hearing of one case a tenant named Quinn stated to his Honor that the agreement under which he purchased his land had been changed after he signed.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., confined himself to the capital, Adelaide, during his stay at South Australia. The Christian Brothers have a famous school in this metropolis, and Mr. Dillon not only paid a visit, but made a speech to the pupils.

PARIS, July 7.—Through the blunder of a switchman, near Rochefort, yesterday, the train of R. P. Brown, Mr. Birell, Gladstone, was derailed, ran into an open cutting and dished into an empty train standing on the side track.

PARIS, July 7.—It is stated that the indictment against the Boulangerists, advises the arrangement of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort before the High Court of Justice for conspiracy against the safety of the state.

PARIS, July 7.—Admiral Krantz, minister of marine and of the colonies, has made a demand of the Chamber of Deputies for an extra credit of 60,000,000 francs for the navy, and has threatened to resign if the money is not voted.

PARIS, July 8.—In a rebuff for municipal officers at Ceter, yesterday, the Socialists gained a victory over the Boulangists. Four thousand weavers at Jalgorudorf Austria, have struck.

PARIS, July 8.—M. Goblet, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address at Lille, yesterday, declared that Boulangerism in no way endangered the republic, he said it was only necessary to pursue a progressive policy in order to destroy the movement.

BERNE, July 8.—The amount of the loan negotiated by the Bundesrat for the purchase of rifles for the army is 25,000,000 francs and the rate of interest 3 1/2 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—Frank Breniah last night met on the street his wife, who had left him, and killed her by cutting her throat. He then cut his own throat. He has since died.

CHICAGO, July 7.—It is stated that between twenty and thirty members of the Chicago police force. ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 7.—H. Miller, cashier of the Malta National bank of Malta, has disappeared. The shortage in his accounts, it is said, may reach \$50,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7.—At Lake Harriet, a few miles from here, this afternoon, Charles Eke, assistant superintendent of the Minneapolis Gas company, and Miss Langdon, who were to be married soon, went out in a boat. While attempting to change positions the boat was overturned and the couple were drowned in sight of the thousands of spectators.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Laila Bolina, daughter of Count Odo de Camps de Spina, is now in this city in a condition of subject poverty. She was married to Count Bolina, an Italian nobleman, six months ago. After squandering her wife's money, the Count beat and kicked her, drew a knife on her and finally decapitated.

THE LAND QUESTION.

"Arbitration or the Basteria Ram"

The following letter has been addressed by his Grace Archbishop Walsh to the editor of the Dublin Evening Mail, in reply to some strictures of that journal upon the Archbishop's articles in the current number of the Contemporary Review.

4 RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN, June 3, 1889.

SIR.—In the Evening Mail of last Saturday, in commenting upon my article, published under the title, "Arbitration or the Basteria Ram?" in the current number of the Contemporary Review, you note as significant my use of the phrase "Peace with honor," as describing the end to be attained by the proposed arbitration.

The distinction is an obvious one. You are right in assuming that the phrase which I used was used deliberately, and purposely chosen from special care, and as taking from the issue to be hoped for in any feasible settlement of the Irish land question. For if action in this matter is to be postponed until settlement on the basis of absolute justice to the tenants comes within the range of practical politics, we may as well at once make up our minds to face the prospect of endless strife in Ireland.

Justice, in any proper sense of the word, to the tenants of Ireland means absolute justice to the Irish landlords. I can answer for it that the Irish tenants have never pressed for this. As any time within the past ten years a settlement, satisfactory to them, though in many respects far short of the requirements of justice, could have been come to on the basis of "Peace with honor." Such a settlement would have secured landlords as well as tenants to "live and thrive."

I never, of course, at any time regarded the land act of 1881 as securing anything like justice to the tenants of Ireland. At the time of the passing of that act through Parliament the very party no doubt, complained of it as giving no more to the tenants, and as taking from the landlords in its own right. Yet, in 1887, when a Tory ministry felt constrained to recognize the justice of taking from the landlords, for the purpose of giving to the tenants, something, and indeed a good deal more. But there is no finality in the act of 1887, as there was none in the act of 1881. The provisions of the latter act, like those of the former, are made; and neither of the tenants of Ireland nor by the representatives of their views in Parliament or in Irish public life was either of those acts, at the time of its passing, or subsequently, accepted as in any sense a settlement of the Irish land question.

No possible settlement of the Irish land question by a mere amendment of either of those acts could result in a really just solution of the existing difficulties. But, short of justice, there is such a thing as a compromise. It seems rather soon to forget the noble words spoken by the great English orator and statesman in the debate on the second reading of the land bill of 1881.

"Honorable members assume that we are giving a great deal to the tenant, and that we are taking all this without compensation from the landlord. If you complain that the bill gives too much to the tenants, and takes all that it does give from the landlords, I should make this answer:—If, at the present moment, all that the tenants have done were gone, and all that landlords have done were left, that is the sort of map I should very much like to see, for its publication would finish this discussion in five minutes. If that were to take place, if all that the tenants have done were to be swept off the soil, and all that the landlords have done were left, the land would be as a party of the house, barn, and cultivation, as it was in prehistoric times. It would be as bare as an American prairie where the Indian now roams and the white man has never led."

"I believe, and think I am within the mark, that nine-tenths of all that is to be seen on the farm lands of Ireland—the houses, barns, fences, and whatever you call cultivation, is the fruiting land from the wilderness—have been placed there by the labor of the tenantry of Ireland, and not at the expense of the landlords."

For my part, indeed, I am not inclined to go the full length to which this memorable declaration of John Bright's, I feel inclined to go. The logical issue would bring us to the short compromise embodied in our present Irish land code, there is a sadly wide margin. Within that margin it would not, I venture to say, be found impossible, nor even very difficult, to find a basis of agreement by which the whole of the Irish tenantry would willingly, and even gladly, acquiesce. When the prospect of such a settlement comes in view no demand from the tenants for abstract justice will be found to block the way.

You, I know, measure the justice of the tenants' demands by a standard, whilst I measure it by another. A claim may seem most just and reasonable when viewed from the tenant's standpoint, whilst it seems most unjust and unreasonable when viewed from that of the landlords. This is precisely the reason why I have so earnestly pressed for recourse to arbitration. Arbitration is in my view, the only available means of bringing about a working agreement between the two contending classes. I remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin. The London Daily Chronicle says:—In the new number of the Contemporary Review Archbishop Walsh favors us with an important contribution to the history of the Irish land question. His Grace claims to have been engaged for two years in promoting a movement of his own for the adoption of the methods of friendly conference and of arbitration as a means of bringing about an equitable and lasting settlement of the questions so long at issue between the landlords and tenants of Ireland. The Irish tenantry have been engaged for two years in promoting a movement of his own for the adoption of the methods of friendly conference and of arbitration as a means of bringing about an equitable and lasting settlement of the questions so long at issue between the landlords and tenants of Ireland.

Consistency is a jewel, because it is crystallized life, of which truth is the organizing principle. We need little less than infinity to make us happy and little more than nothing to make us miserable. The two greatest changes in French History—the Imperial Guards in 1815, and the Parisian hotel keepers in 1889.

It is a wise child that goes out of the room to laugh when the old man sneezes. His snuff...

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

ANOTHER FLOOD DISASTER.

This Time it is Johnstown, N.Y.

MANY LIVES MAY BE LOST.

TROY, N. Y., July 10.—At one o'clock this morning one of the rumors circulating here regarding the carrying away of the bridges at Johnstown by the flood is, that from fifty to seventy-five persons were drowned by the catastrophe.

PROBABLY A GREAT DISASTER.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—The telephone people at Amsterdam state that a washout at Alken, N. Y., three miles west of that place, has torn up 400 feet of track and out of communication with the west. Whether the washout was caused by a cloud burst at Alken, or by the breaking of a dam at Johnstown, N. Y., as rumored, cannot be ascertained.

TRAINS DRIVEN BACK.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 9.—A cloud burst washed away the Central railroad track between Alken and Tribes Hill stations, about five miles west of Amsterdam this afternoon causing another delay to all trains. A wrecked freight train which blocked all four tracks in the morning had just been cleared and delayed trains began to move both east and west when some of them were caught by this mishap and a second blockade occurred more serious than the first. The west-bound limited and two other express trains, which left here about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, came back here between 7 and 8 o'clock and were sent west over the West Shore road.

CARRIED AWAY ON A BRIDGE.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—There are reports here that three big dams have been washed away near Johnstown, N. Y., and that crowds of people got on a bridge to watch the flood and it was carried away, several people being drowned.

A complete prostration of telegraph wires makes it impossible to communicate with Johnstown at the present hour (10.30 p.m.) Every effort is being made hereabout to get definite information.

NINE BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—[Midnight.]—A telephone from Johnstown says: The town is in total darkness and nine bridges were washed away. The electric light plant has been washed away; also three skin mills at Groversville. One body has been recovered. The water is three feet deep in the town of Fonda.

ASSUMING A TERRIBLE ASPECT.

Rain is falling in torrents in Johnstown at midnight and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect. Mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away.

NO COMMUNICATION POSSIBLE.

July 10, 12.30 a.m.—A reporter who started on the 11 p.m. train from Albany to get facts about the storm near Fonda and Johnstown has not been heard from since. Amsterdam telephones that there are no trains west of that point on account of the washout.

[Johnstown is the county seat of Fulton county, New York, and is situated on the line of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railway. It is on the left bank of a branch of the Mohawk river, and is a flourishing manufacturing town, with a population of nearly 7,000. It is four miles from Fonda, also reported under water, which is on the north bank of the Mohawk, in an exceedingly dangerous position. The Mohawk, in fact, along the south bank of which runs the Delaware & Hudson Canal, frequently overflows its banks, but nothing like the present has been known for some years. Alken and Tribes Hill, as well as Amsterdam, are all situated within fifteen miles of Johnstown, are all on the river, and probably are all more or less damaged by the flood. The same of the disaster is about fifty miles northwest of Albany.]

When does a cobby drive a "roaring" trade? When his horse is broken-winded.

Most persons who cross the ocean for the first time pronounce it a very swell affair.

History, it is said, repeats itself, but it is not every school boy who can repeat his history.

It is not every school boy who can repeat his history.

It is not every school boy who can repeat his history.

BURKE IDENTIFIED

At the Man who Hired the House in which Cronin was Murdered.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—Charles J. Carlson, owner of the Carlson cottage at Chicago, in which Dr. Cronin was murdered, arrived in the city to-day and was put on the stand at the Burke extradition case this afternoon. He gave the most important evidence yet heard, considerably strengthening the case of the prosecution. He identified Burke as Williams, the man who rented the fatal cottage, the identification being complete. The location and appearance of the cottage were also minutely described by the witness. Since Mr. Carlson's valuable testimony has been received the prosecution is confident of a decision in favor of Burke's extradition. No evidence was given for the prisoner, but all testimony given or produced in the matter was read to Burke.

At the close of the reading he was asked if he had anything to say, and he replied: "I am not guilty, my Lord; I know nothing about the matter."

He was then asked by Judge Bain, as directed by statute, if he would sign his statement, but on the advice of his counsel refused to do so. It being 11 o'clock the court then rose till this morning, the prisoner being remanded to jail until then, when argument of counsel pro and con will be proceeded with.

WILL THEY TRY TO KILL BURKE?

With reference to the sensational stories that an attempt would be made to rescue or kill Burke if he was extradited, Captain Schettler said:—"It will be easier to kill than to rescue. There will be ample precaution against either."

The attempt to get Beggs out on bail was the result, it is said, of a peremptory demand from Beggs that he be taken care of or there would be trouble.

A man, supposed to be "Cooney" the much needed suspect, has been arrested at Albert Lea, Minn.

Another Upset for the "Thunderer."

LONDON, July 9.—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Byrne, M.P., was a witness. He was questioned concerning a speech, according to the statement of the Times, he had made at Waterford. Mr. Byrne declared that he had never been in Waterford, and therefore could not have made a speech there. This answer caused a laugh among the people in the room.

Mr. Mayne, M.P., testified that he believed in boycotting, and would carry it to the extent of refusing to sell a man the necessities of life.

John O'Connor, M.P., testified that he had denounced crime, which he regarded as the enemy of the League. He had no sympathy with moonlighters. He declined to say whether he met John Devoy and others in Ireland in 1879.

Presiding Justice Hannan said the witness's excuse for not giving this evidence was untenable in court. The witness persisted that it would not be honorable to divulge interviews which he had had in connection with Fenianism.

The Title of "Honorable."

LONDON, July 9.—The Under Secretary for the Colonies stated in the House of Commons to-night that the Colonial Office has issued new regulations regarding the use of the title Honorable. The Colonial Secretary himself recognized the delegates to the Colonial Conference as possessing the title.

Doctors are Hard to Kill.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Dr. John W. Waters committed suicide Sunday evening at his lodging house in College Place. The record of his forty-eight-hour experiment with poison is contained in a letter found yesterday in his room. Dr. Waters was 60 year old and was at one time the leading physician of Carson City, Nevada, where he had a fine home and a practice worth \$20,000. He came to New York and after losing his money in Wall street became reduced in circumstances, and finally concluded that life was not worth the living. In a letter to Dr. Wells, Dr. Waters gives a detailed account of his sensation after he had swallowed poison enough to kill three men. He intended that it should be a contribution to medical science. The doctor took 58 grains of morphine and several doses of cocaine. For more than thirty-six hours he endured the agony the poison caused him. Although his hand trembled so much that much of his writing is almost illegible, he coolly jotted down his observations on the effects of the poison. It failed to kill him and he put an end to the terrible tragedy with two shots from a revolver.

Fatal Result of a Chicago Quarrel.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Michael Gordon, who was supposed to have been slightly hurt in a tenement house fight Sunday, was obliged to have an eye removed yesterday. It was also discovered that his internal injuries are probably fatal. Mrs. Rosack, wife of his assailant, accidentally received an apparently trifling cut during the row from a knife wielded by her husband. Yesterday she died from lockjaw. Rosack got news of the misfortune in jail by a visit from his six penniless and motherless little children. The indications are that he will go insane.

Imperial Federation.

LONDON, July 9.—Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion for an Imperial convention has received the formal approval of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Federation League. The committee has decided to appoint a deputation to wait upon and urge the Prime Minister to convene the convention.

tion at an early date. Sir Charles informed the committee that his statements at the League banquet were simply expressions of his own opinion and they did not commit the Dominion Government to any course of action. He also urged that Lord Salisbury be asked to secure the general approval of the House of Lords and the House of Commons to the invitation in order to give it a national character and encourage national and colonial responses.

Hon. W. W. Lynch Honored.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The additional judgeship in the Superior court, for the province of Quebec, provided for last session, has, it is understood, been awarded to Hon. W. W. Lynch, M.P.P.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Fruit a Failure in Ontario—Prospects in the Eastern Townships—The Ottawa District.

TORONTO, July 9.—Crop reports received from all parts of Ontario and a few points in western Quebec show that fall wheat will be more than an average crop. The spring wheat, barley and oats crops will be average ones. Peas are slightly below the average; roots are average; fruits almost a failure.

SHERBROOKE, July 9.—Farmers are sanguine that the hay crop will be over the average. Oatting has commenced in a few localities. Barley heads out very richly, so much so that some of it has lodged. Oats indicate an average crop. Beans, peas, turnips, &c., are considered in more than satisfactory condition, both as to quantity and quality. Garden produce, including small fruits, are also more than usually abundant. Potatoes are the only crop which give anxiety. In some localities a rot is expected.

RICHMOND, Que., July 9.—Hay, grain and potatoes are good, except on low lands. Apples, plums and small fruits are poor. The blossoms were killed by frosts and high winds early in June.

SOREL, Que., July 9.—The hay crop this year will be light and not up to the average. The other crops, such as potatoes, Indian corn and peas, are promising. Rye looks fine; wheat also; barley fairly well; oats heavy and good fields. The crops in the immediate vicinity are well advanced. The cold weather and frost we had at the beginning of the season had somewhat injured the prospects, but the warm weather and heavy rains we have recently had will materially help towards procuring plentiful crops.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The crops throughout the counties of Carleton, Prescott and Russell and Ottawa are in a flourishing condition at present, but fear is expressed that unless the present wet weather is followed by dry, warm weather, the grain crops will become lodged owing to the rapid growth, the heaviness of the grain and the weakness of the straw. The barley, rye and oat crops throughout the counties of Carleton and Prescott and Russell promise to be phenomenally large. The fall wheat crop has been much injured by the continued rain, but hopes are still entertained that most of it will still be saved, if warm weather follows. The potato crop is the best seen in this section for many years. The hay crop, although light in many places, was a little better than the average, as the delightful weather about haying time enabled the farmers to save almost their entire crops.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—Steady and refreshing showers have been falling throughout Manitoba and the Northwest to-day, in some places heavy rain falling. Crop prospects have been materially improving during the past week, and in some places a full yield of wheat is now expected.

MORRISBURG, Ont., July 9.—The heavy rains have done considerable damage to the grain crop on low lands, but notwithstanding all the talk to the contrary a trip through the country convinces one that the hay crop will be above the average. Fall wheat is exceptionally good, although not much raised in this vicinity. Potatoes on high grounds are looking well, but on low ground it is too wet.

A Wonderful Photographic Invention.

Since the discovery of photography, the greatest ingenuity has been displayed in the improvement of processes and the elaboration of appliances. The development of photography and its application to an ever-increasing range of subjects have been phenomenal. In this development and application American ingenuity has been foremost. We have to announce now a discovery and invention by Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, N.Y., which is the most important since the discovery of photography itself. In recent years some progress has been made in dispensing with the glass plate in out-door photography. A carefully-prepared paper has been coated with gelatine emulsion and wound upon rollers in a camera. This was but a partial solution of the problem, for the paper is of necessity opaque, and to secure the best results it was necessary to strip the delicate film from the paper and attach it to glass or some other transparent support. This was a tedious process. The discovery and invention by Mr. Eastman obviate every difficulty. He has succeeded in producing a strong and perfectly transparent support, of great flexibility and extreme thinness, which can be wound upon rollers, to be exposed, developed and printed like ordinary glass negatives. The transparent support is a modification of celluloid, specially prepared by a process invented by Mr. Eastman. The celluloid product is but four one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and the gelatine film upon it is one two-thousandths of an inch in thickness. It will thus be seen that a great magazine of photographic material can be carried in a very small space and with no inconvenience on account of weight. As a scientific discovery the new transparent support for sensitive gelatine must take first rank. Its application to astronomical photography, which is just beginning to make great additions to our knowledge of the heavens, will add facilities hitherto undreamed of. Think of depicting a zone of the heavens on a

single roll of sensitive gelatine, then rolling it up like the scrolls of the ancient libraries, for future reference. Such a process would map the heavens to some purpose. One photographic telescope could perhaps cover many degrees in a single night, the fields being in consecutive order, and joining accurately.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 8,614 bbls. against 12,147 bbls the week previous. Owing to the advance in the price of wheat in Ontario, millers are asking 15c to 20c per bbl more money for some grades. A telegram was received from a Western miller to-day by a commission house in this city, instructing him not to sell another bag of straight rollers under \$2.48. Former sales being made at \$2.30. Sales of good wheat in some sections of Ontario have been made at \$1.03 to \$1.05 per bushel, which prevents millers shipping to this market at prices now ruling here. A good local demand has been experienced during the past week, besides which some outside orders have been placed. Recent sales on a Chicago were as follows:—125 lb. patent at \$5.50, 125 lb. straight roller at \$4.90, 250 lb. at \$4.85, 250 lb. at \$4.80, 250 lb. extra at \$4.35, 250 lb. at \$4.37, 100 lb. superfine at \$4.125, 250 lb. at \$2.90, and 250 lb. at \$2.75. We quote: Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.20. Out down Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.65; City Strong Bakers, \$5.65 to \$5.80; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.55; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.30 to \$2.75; Superfine bags, \$1.50 to \$2.00. BRAN, &c.—Manitoba bran is in fair request with sales reported at \$11 to \$11.50, although the sale of a round lot on track was made at below the inside rate of \$10.50. Ontario bran was reported at \$12.50 on track. Shorts, \$13.00 to \$15, and moultrie, \$22 to \$23. WHEAT.—Receipts during the week, 15,597 bushels against 46,438 bushels for the week previous. The market is characterized by continued firmness at \$1.15 to \$1.17 for No. 1 hard Manitoba, and \$1.12 to \$1.13 for No. 2 hard. The price of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago moved up to \$1.07 for July on Wednesday, last, but has since fallen off to \$1.02. Prices in Ontario have advanced 2c to 3c per bushel of late. CORN.—Receipts for week, 50,569 bushels against 242,629 bushels the week previous. Prices here are quoted at 42c to 43c in bond for cargo lots, and at 50c to 52c, duty paid. PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 22,775 bushels. The market is firm, 7c per bushel ad val. having been refused for a lot of Lower Canada. We quote 7 1/2 to 7 5/8. OATS.—Receipts during the week were 8,600 bushels against 15,047 bushels the week previous. The market is quiet, although we hear of a few enquiries. Sales have been made of Lower Canada oats at 77c to 78c, and of Upper Canada at 81c to 82c. A sale was made yesterday at 83c per 32 lbs.—10,000 bushels. BARLEY.—The market is very quiet, and quotations range from 45c to 55c per bushel. RYE.—Prices are quoted at 65c to 70c. BROCKWATER.—Market quiet; prices about 10c per lb. MEAL.—Montreal malt 75c to 85c per bushel. SKEDS.—Market quiet; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8c to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market has been fairly active during the week, several good sized lots of Western pork having been placed for Lower Canada and Newfoundland accounts. The prices of pork were kept private. Sales of Western short cut clear have been made at \$14.75 to \$15.50 as to brand. Canada mess pork is steady at \$15.50 for jobbing lots, and Canada short cut at \$17 to \$17.50. In fact, there has been sales of Western at \$1.85 to \$1.95 per pair of 20 lbs. Chicago meats, quiet and steady. Corned beef, per lb., 12c to 13c; Beef, 12c to 15c; Ham, city cured, per lb., 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 10c to 10 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 11c to 11 1/2c; Shoulders, per lb., 9c to 9 1/2c; Tallow, common, reduced, per lb., 5 1/2c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 2,746 packages, against 2,289 for the week previous. There is more doing in American creamery, which is offered at 16c to 16c in bond for Newfoundland shipment, choice do being offered at 17c to 18c in bond. There have also been sales of fine Western in round lots at 14c to 14 1/2c on Newfoundland and in this market a few sales of creamery have been made for local account at 19c to 19 1/2c at the factories, a round lot being sold yesterday at 20c delivered here. Shippers, however, cannot pay these prices, and are taking Chicago creamery instead, the best qualities being laid down here at 17c to 17 1/2c in bond and are offered at 15c to 16c second qualities. Choice dairies are selling to the local jobbing trade at 17c to 18c. Creamery, 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 16c; Western, 13c to 14c; Rolle, 13c to 15c. CHEESE.—Receipts for week ending July 3rd, 26,397 boxes. The market is quiet and firm, quotations ranging from 9c to 9 1/2c for finest white and colored. There are said to be orders awaiting fulfillment at 9c, but holders ask 3c more money, which of course stops fresh business. The shipments this week will be heavy, but will no doubt be much smaller next week. Business is at a standstill at present awaiting the result of the Brockville market. Shipments for this week are not yet completed. Liverpool private cables quote 44c to 46c. Complaints are heard of cheese arriving in heated condition, causing a number of rejections. Finest colored..... 09c to 10c White..... 08c to 09c Medium to fine..... 08c to 09c Brockville has just been heard from, 6,000 boxes being offered and 2,000 sold at 8c to 8 1/2c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Under heavy receipts of Southern fruit the market has sustained a severe break, sales having transpired in round lots as low as \$2 per bushel, which shows a decline of \$2 per bushel, the first arrivals selling at \$4 per bushel in round lots. Large consignments are on the way from the States, and even lower prices would not surprise dealers.

ORANGES.

Market quiet but steady at \$10 for Valencia in cases and \$5.50 for boxes.

LEMONS.

Have sold a little better during the week at \$4 to \$4.50 in boxes.

BANANAS.

Supply are limited and sales of large quantities have been made as high as \$2.50 to \$3 in small quantities, round lots of reds being quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.75 for fine to fancy bunches, and ordinary at \$1.15 to \$1.35.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

Barrels of peaches have sold at \$6.00 per box; plums at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box; peaches at \$5 per box and apricots at \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

STRAWBERRIES.

The receipts of strawberries

have been heavy during the past few days, and owing to poor condition and small size of berries, sales have been made as low as 30c to 35c for soft and wet stock. Good to choice berries have sold at 50c to 75c with a few fancy at 80c per crate. The bulk of the Canadian crop has been marketed.

POTATOES.—The market is glutted with old potatoes, which are offered freely at 25c to 40c per car load. Some dealers say it is difficult to sell them at any price. New American potatoes are on the market, a car load being received from Ohio, sales of which have been made at \$2 to \$3 per ton as to quantity.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week, 1,457 pkgs., against 1,855 pkgs. the week previous. The market is quiet with an easier tendency owing to the continued hot weather. A few sales of single cases have been made at 14c, but 12c is all that can be had for round lots. Two car loads are offered at 13c for next week's delivery from the west.

BEANS.—There has been quite an advance in the price of beans, sales of white medium having transpired in jobbing lots at \$2.00 to 2.15 per bushel, and the sale is reported of a car load to arrive at \$1.85.

HOPS.—The market remains quiet, with sales of a few small parcels of Canadian at 16c to 19c for good to choice. We quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canada, 15c to 19c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 8c.

HAY.—The hay crop is abundant in some sections but on low heavy lands it is not as large as it was last year. Green feed has of course interfered with the sale of hay, and prices are irregular at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1 in round lots, and \$10 to \$11 for No. 2 in car loads on track. Jobbing lots are quoted higher.

ASPER.—Market quiet with last sales reported at 3.75 to 3.85 for firsts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The sugar market is quiet, but prices are maintained. Molasses, steady at 49c to 50c for Barbadoes.

PICKLED FISH.—The only business of any importance in pickled fish for which there is a good sale is in cod fish. New cod quoted at \$4.50 to 4.75 to arrive. It is held firmly at \$4.25 in Halifax. Sea trout at \$9c to \$10. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls.

FISH OILS.—The market remains its quiet character all round, a few sales of steam refined cod oil being reported at 42c to 43c. New cod fish to arrive. It is held firmly at \$4.25 in Halifax. Sea trout at \$9c to \$10. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending July 6th, 1899, were as follows:—

Cattle	3297	1463	171	273
Sheep	532	250	11	273
Hogs	3831	1713	182	273
Left on hand	483	1000	0	273
Total exports	4111	3886	1879	0
Previous week	0	0	0	0

As shown by the above, the receipts at these yards have been very large, consisting mostly of export cattle. The trade in this class has been brisk, and despite the large receipts the yards are pretty well cleared out. Trade at the butcher's market closed quiet, with little change in prices. Large receipts of sheep for export purposes, most of these being still on hand. Hogs broke at 4c. Short supply. We quote the following as being fair market values:—Export, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers good, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers Med., 3c to 3 1/2c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3 1/2c; Sheep, 3c to 3 1/2c; Hogs, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c; Calves, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 6th were as follows:—186; left on hand for week, 164; total receipts, 350; shipped during week, 192; sales for week 8; left for city, 10; on hand for sale and shipment, 30-240. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex-SS. Arabian: 18 horses consigned to Hon. L. Beaubien of Frenton, Nebraska; 16 horses consigned to J. Vandevender of Lexington, Ill.; 23 horses consigned to E. M. Moores of Norwalk, Ill.; 12 horses consigned to E. McNot of Norwalk, Ill.; 11 horses consigned to S. Shultz of Yutan, Neb.; 25 horses consigned to Fry Copeland of Onondaga, Ill.; 15 horses consigned to A. Bradford of Deco, Ill. Ex-SS. Collins: 5 horses consigned to E. D. Mangum of Stratford, Ontario; 3 horses consigned to D. McFarlane of Stratford, Ontario. Trade at these stables during the week has been quiet, owing to the scarcity of American buyers. We have on hand for sale some very fine drivers, owned by Messrs. Hay & Clime of Litwiel, Ont. Intending purchasers will do well to examine this stock before going elsewhere.

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BREVETES.

A land of distress—Wales. The land of Cain—Malacca. A land of rum—The Bay Isles. Scarlet runners—Soldiers in retreat. Toys of the Irish leader—Michael Davitt. A bear garden—The Stock Exchange. A place of future punishment—Hulligoland. The land of the creditor—Strait Settlements. An ob-scurer calling—The cat's meat man's howl. Sweetness and Light—An underweight pound of sugar. The best place for a Poultry Farm—Hatcham. Adam was an Irishman sure enough. Wasm's he Eve-loved.

LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

Messrs. Callahan & Co.: Gentlemen.—The Olograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving as it does the habitual expression of the Irish leader. MICHAEL DAVITT. Equal to Oil Painting (in 30 colors), the only correct likeness of the Irish leader, mailed in white on receipt of \$1.00. Sells, 20c/24. Agents Wanted. Address: CALLAHAN & CO., 749 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12

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During the time Notre Dame street is being repaired our customers can enter our Store from St. Peter street, adjoining the Molson's Bank premises. S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Lot No. 1—Colored Shirts, reduced to 40c. Lot No. 2—Double Width Cloths, reduced to 41c. Lot No. 3—Ladies' Jerseys, reduced to 5c. Lot No. 4—Ladies' Jerseys, reduced to 7c. Lot No. 5—All-Wool Cheviot, reduced to 81c. Lot No. 6—Ladies' House Jerseys, reduced to 9c. Lot No. 7—English Waterproofs, reduced to \$1.10. Lot No. 8—Waterproof Dolmans, reduced to \$1.25. S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Lot No. 9—Black Jackets reduced to \$1.50. Lot No. 10—Good Quality Jerseys reduced to \$1.50. Lot No. 11—Misses' Mantles reduced to \$1.50. Lot No. 12—Misses' Cloaks reduced to \$1.75. Lot No. 13—Colored Sacques reduced to \$1.90. Lot No. 14—Promenade Scarfs, embroidered, reduced to \$2.25. Lot No. 15—Black Jackets reduced to \$2.50. Lot No. 16—Black Jackets reduced to \$2.50. Lot No. 17—Full size Beaded Vests reduced to \$2.50. S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Lot No. 18—Travelling Dusters reduced to \$2.50. Lot No. 19—Imperial Waterproof Ulsters reduced to \$3.95. Lot No. 20—Men's Dressing Gowns reduced to \$4.25. Lot No. 21—Imperial Waterproofs reduced to \$4.75. Lot No. 22—Stock