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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

From a Sermon by Cardinal Gibbons.

At the Conscerntion of the Cathedral of S. S. Peter and Paul at Philadelphia.

At the recent consecration of the Cathedra of S. S. Peter and Paul, Philadephia; His Emineuce Oardinal Gibbons preached a striking sermon on the ceremenial of. Divine worships, taking for his text, the words .-

"My eyes shall be op:n and My ears attentive to the prayer of him that shall pray in this place For, I have chosen and sanctified this place, that My name may be there forever, and My eyes and My heart may remain there perpetually."—(II. Book of Chronicles, vi. 15. 16.) He said:

I shall begin with an impertance declaration which is to be always bel 1 in view, -that all t'ue devetion, all devotion, to de acceptaable to Ged, must be interior, and must come from the heart, for "the true adorers shall adore the Father in spirit and in truth ; for the Father indeed seeketh such to worship Him. God is a Spirit, and they whe worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." All religian that lacks this interior epirit is but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymoal. Almight, God reproached the H brow people because they had no heart in their prayers. "This people," He says, "draw near Me with their mouth, and with their lips glorify Me, but their heart is far from Ma." And again H says: "To what purpose do you offer Me the multitude of your victims? Offer sacrifice no more in vain. Incense is an abomination to Me. The new moons and the Sabbah and ctuer lestivals, I will not abide. Wash yourself, be clean, take away the ovil of your devices from My eyes: cauce to do evil, learn to do well, and then come, saith the Lord: if your sine be as scarlet, they shall be made white as snow : and if they be red as crimson they shall be white as weol." But if God rejected thir Sabbath, it was because it had degenerated into a day of rigid exterior decorum without the soul of joyous piety: if He condemned their public prayers, it was because they did not come from the heart; and He disapproved of their sacrifice, because it was not accompanied by the interior sacriice of a penitent spirit. But while the essence of all religion is from the heart, the riths and ceremonies which are enjoined in our public worship are not only useful, but necessar;; they are imperatively demanded by the constitution of our nature, and hence they were sanctioned by Ged in the Old Law, and are

approved by our Saviour in

The angels, being pure spirits without a body, render to God a purely spirisual worohlp. The physical world around us-the sun and moon and stars of heaven—being com-posed of matter without spirit, pay to God a kind of external homage. And hence the royol prophet cries out—"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament announceth the work of His hands." And another prophet exclaims-" San and moen, bless the Lord; stars of heaven, bless the Lord; mountains and hills, bless the Lord; all ye works of the Lord bless the Lord, praise and exalt him above all forever." But man by possessing a soul, or spiritual substance, partakes of the nature of angels, and by possessing a material body, partakes of the nature of the physical world about him. He to the connecting link between the material and the spiritual world. It is therefore man's privilege, as well as his duty, to pay to his Maker the homage of his seul and of his bedy, or to render to Him an internal and external worship. The fire of devetion, like material fire, is an active principle. It manifeets itself by a glow upon the countenance; it burts forth apentaneously into words of praise, thanksgiving and supplication; for from the fulness of the heart the menth speaketh." And as interior piety finds its public worship serve like fuel to feed the flams of interior devotion. They mutual y act and react on each other. The fruit of a tree does not consist of the bark or the branches or the leaves. Nevertheless you have never seen a tree bearing fruit that was not elethed with bark, aderned with branches and covered with leaves. These serve to foster and shelter the fruit. In like manner, though the fruit of devotion does not consist of external acts of religion, they are necessary however to foster and neurish interior piety. There is as close a connection between interior devetion and public worship as there is between the fruit and the

LEAVES OF A TREE.

I appeal to any father of an affectionate family in this congaegation. Will your children be centent with burying their love for you in their hearts? No, but they will show their love by embracing and careeling you. They will take delight in conversing with you, and will be eager to serve you. And when your birthday or the anniversery of your marriage comes around, they will surprise you by some gift and will joyfully elt around you at the festive board. And so will the child of God manifest his leve for his heavenly Father in a thousand ways. He will speak of him in words of praise and thanksgiving. He will publicly honor Him on the Lord's day which is consecrated to His service, and will be glad to partake of the Euchariat at the banquet of love. Show me the man who devoutly makes the sign of the cross, who en bended knees daily pray to his Maker, who is falthful in assisting at public services of the Church, who regularly receives the Secrements, who dillgently complies with the other official duties of religion, and who contributes according to his means to the cause of charity and

tute the essence of plety, but because these is said to have been in bed two years at rance of the flower. Show me, on the con- the lower limbs, and who, while praying trary, the man who never bends the knee to before the relies of Ste. Ann., anddenly whe never or rarely performs any external act of religion, and I will show you the men in whose foul the spark of plety is very faint, if it is not

ENTIRELY EXTINGUISHED.

Almighty Ged regarded ceremenial wer bip so indispensable a handmaid to interior devetion that He prescribed in the Old Law, in the most minute detail, the rites and coremonies and ordinances which were to be observed by the priests and people in their public worship. What is the Book of Leviti-ous but an elab rate ritual of the Jewish religion? Who had a more tender plety to-wards God tran David? We have only to peruse his Pasims to be convinced hew his heart glowed with love for his Maker. And yet see how earner'ly the royal prophet advocates the solemn and festive praises of God! "Praise ye the Lord," he says, "in His hely places. Praise Him with sound of trumpet, Praise Him with psaltery and harp. Praise Him with strings and or an." harp. Praise Him with strings and or an.
And this yeu have dene to day, my bre tares in coming to this hely place consecrated to the Lord. Yeu have come to praise Him amid the sound of the organ and the chant of the chair and of the ministering olergy. David, in the exuberance of his devotion. "danced with all his might before the ark : the Lord," girded with a linen ephod, and "all larael played before Ged with all their might with hymns, and with harps, and with pealteries, with timbrels and cymbals and trumpet." And when Michol, the daughter of Saul, saw King David dancing before the ark, she despised him to be heart, and ridiculed him. The race of Michols has not died out. They are numerous te-day. They will have no ephods, or chasubles, or sacred vert have no ephods, or chasubles, or sacred vest ments in the sanctuary. All joyous feeling and emotion must be suppressed. Some of them would even banish all musical instruments from the

when they meve in sclemn processions and when they meve in science processions and and much of the success which attended, it is and much of the success which attended, it is and much of the success which attended, it is due to the untiring and able (flores of the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., under whose direction it tabernacies. And in the leasen appointed for was held. During the trip the Rev. Father was Ash-Wadnesday the Prophet Joel thus adkept busy, but had a pleasant word for every Ash-Wednesday the Prophet Joel thus ad-dresses the children of Israel: "Bs convert-ed to the Lord with your whole heart, and on the matter in which everything was conrend your hearts and not your garments." duoted. Here he recommends interior devotion. But immediately after he exherts the people to public prayer in these words: Spare, O Lord, spare Thy people, and give not Thy inheritance to repreach." This is precisely what the Church has done at the opening of Lent. She preclaimed a fast to the Christian world. The people assembled in their respective places of worship; the priest prayed for the people at the alter, and there foreheads were marked with ashes as a reminder of their mertality and as an emblem of their contrition of heart. Our Divine Saviour came up. on earth te establish a purer, a more spiritual and a mere elevated religion than that which had proceeded His time. And yet He was accustomed to asseciate external forms with His religious acts. After the Last Supper H; rese from the table and

CHANTED A HYMN

with His disciples. He afterwards went to the Garden of Getheemano and fell upen His face in humble supplication. And short'y before His Passien He entered the city of Jarusalem in solemn procession, preceded and fellowed by a large multitude bearing branches of pilm in their hands and singing Bosanna to the Son of David. I need not tell you hew faithfully we commemorate this coremonial in the precession of Palm Sunday. It is true indeed that the rites accompanying our public worship are mere gorgeens and elaborate than were those recorded of the primitive Church; but is it not quite natural that the majesty of our ceremonial should expression in outward acts of religion, se does keep pace with the development of Christianity? But where shall we find a ritual so gorgereus and elaborate as that which is present ed to our view in the Apocalypse, and which is descriptive of the worship paid to God in heaven? It pleased Almighty Ged to uplift the veil and to disclese to St. John a passing glimpse of the adorers assembled around the threne of the Divine Majesty in heaven. Augels are represented to us bearing golden nemers and offering incense to the Lord, "on the alter which is before the throne of God." And the elders are represented as laying their crowns of gold before the throne. And virgins, too, with harp and canticle, follow the Lamb whitherseever He geeth. And a great multitude whom no man could number, of all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues are standing before the throne and in eight of the Lamb, clethed with white robes and palms in their hands, and crying with a loud veice: "Salvatien to our God who sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb.' And the Angels and the elders re-sche the anthem. Wave upon wave of melody finat through the court of heaven while they sing : "Praise and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving, hener and power and strength to our Ged for ever and ever." How glerious is the pageant! How elaborate in detail! Surely there ought to be some analogy, some hermony, seme prepertion and resemblance between the public worship which is paid to God in the Ohurch triumphant in heaven and that which is rendered to Him in the Church militant on earth. And where shall we find this resemblance so strikingly exhibited as in the solemn service of taday

Miracles at Ste. Anne de Beauprie

Le Curierrer du Canada narrates several recent miracles which counted at the shrine plety, and I will shows you a man whose of Ste. Anne de Beaupre recently. Among dred of who heart is probably right with God; not bethem are Miss Elvina Proteau, cousin of Rev. made a mag cause these add such external acts countiof Ste. Anne de Beaupre recently. Ameng

are the essence of plety; they are the frag- the Hotel Disu which incurable paralysis of his God, who never assists at public worship, found the pains accompanying her disease vanish and such a strength pass to her limbs that she threw away her orniches, disengaged herself from her attendent, who held her up, clapped her hands in jpy and stood up all by herself and walked back to her pew

Another case was that of Auguste Piessis dit Belair, of 109 Walfe street, a twelve year-old boy, who acffered from a nervous complaint, which caused his arms to shake in such a manner that he could not even serve himself at table. On his return from the shrine, says the article, the boy had lest every trace of the disease, and tested the strength of his arms by lifting up chairs, threading needle and similar feats. The third case is that of Staniel is Lafrance, the thirteen year old son of Mr. J. B. Lafrance, of 303 Maisonneuve street, who, it is said, for two years could not use his left ieg, which had become shorter and powerless from in-flammatory rheumatism. At the Courch of St. Anne da Beaupre he walked up to the communion table with the aid of his own crutches, and returned to his seat without

ST. PATKIOK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.

Pilgrimage to the Under the Direction of Bev, Father McCatten.

The St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society made a pilgrimage to Oka on Saturday, the attendance being very large. At 7 am the pilgrims church was formed, when Mas- was celebrated. Later on the devotion of the Way of the Cross took place. The pilgrims formed in procession headed by Marshal James Milloy and Assistant Marchal Lappin, and wended their way up the mountain, at each station a short stop being pleased with Michol. And if Ged w. a pleased with the Royal Prophet when, with joy and simplicity of heart, he danced before the ark of the Lord, He will surely look with not less approval on the priests and acclusive when they meve in a contract of the way in a contract of the church, and at 430 p.m., the start was gave several well rendered account to the church and the church and the church and the church and the church are several well rendered account to the church and the church are several well rendered account to the church and the church are several well rendered account to the church and the church are several well rendered account to the church are several well are several well rendered account to the church are several well are several well are several well account to the church are several well are seve

THE CORSO

Bescribed as it Looks During the Carnival.

The Corse is the longest and most remarkable street in Rome. It includes a part of the old Flaminian read, and extends in rather a crocked direction about 1 450 places from the Venetian palace, to the Porra del Popo'o

Toe noble architecture of the palaces, churches and convents that adorn this street, would alone suffice to reader it the most peautiful in the whole city of Rome, and perhaps of Europe, were not its magnificant aspect, in a great measure, spoiled by its circuitous form and narrow dimensions

Notwithstanding, this is the most bustling spot as well as greatest thoroughfare in the capital, and here the national character exhibits itself in the most vivid colors.

At the time of the carnival, the gay mas queraders pursued a merry existence in the Corso, and it is here, likewise, that the horse races and other public amusements were

In the midddle of the street, under the free sky, eating, drinking and cooking are all going forward, while tattered linen is bung out to dry at almost every bale my and window. Seated in antique wooden chairs are to be seen old scribes with 'spectacles on need,' ready at a momant's notice to write petitions and letters for that part of the public who are not skilled in the noble use of the pen.

A little further on is a butcher resting his heavy tray of meat upon the base of a failen column, while the enow-white garment that covers him exhibits a prefect specimen of the creas worn by the ancient priest of sacrifice.

Close to the remains of a fallen statue may b seen the fragment of a living creature, with his hat held out for alms, greeting every passenger with a friendly and supplicating mem. The mendicant alluded to has lost both legs, and, the surprise of the R mans some time back, gave one of his daughters away in marriage, with a very handsome dowry of 5,000

In the midst of a crowd of spectators, stand two men of the lower order, who raise their clenched fists against each other, in hostile atti-tude, and exchange gestures of defiance, which the stranger takes to be the real signs of a battle but not so; thus is merely the "mora" game of the Italians, and in which the Romans particularly, take great delight. In another circle the crowd is listening to a popular improvisatore, while here and there groups of lazy fellows are gaping around, who in idle gravity are capable of shauding hours long without any occupation whatever, and with a touch of the old Roman pride they know how to fing their mantles across their shoulders, so skilfully and in such picturesque attitudes, that in them we again behold the postures of the antique figures of Italian

From the hour of moon till sunset, the Corso is filled with the most brilliant quipages, for it then serves the fashionable world for a morning drive, as far as the great square del Popolo, where the ladies in carriages, and the gentlemen on foot and on borseback, exchange the usual greetings and glances peculiar to the public promenade in Italy.

The Gaspe Election.

GRANDE RIVER, Que., July 6.-A large meet-GRANDE KIVER, Que., July 5.—A large meeting was held here to day at which Mesers. Carriere, Mercier, Desmarah and Pelletier spoke for Mr. Carrier, and Dr. Dionne, Teachreau and Beauchamp, M P.P., spoke for Mr. Flynn. One thousand electors were present, eight hundred of whom were for Flynn. Dr. Dionne made a magnificent speech which captivated

THE POPE.

the Testimony of Protestants to the Power And Influence of the Holy Sec.

Rescoe, a Protestant writer, states that "almost all the Popes were superior to the age in which they lived, and were the protecters of science, of letters and of arts." Referring to the beneficent influence of the Popes in the Middle Ages, Ancillon, says: "In the ages when there was no social order, it was the influence and power of the Popes saved Europe from a state of barbarism. They were the common centre and rallying point to all the isolated states. They formed the supreme tribunal, erected in the midst of universal anarchy, and their decrees were as respectable as they were respected. It was their power that prevented and stayed the despetism of the emperers; that replaced the want of equilibrium and diminished the inocnveniences of the fendal system."

An able French Presbyterian minister the Ray. M. Coquerel, employs the following

language:
"The Papal power, by dispealing of crowns hindered despotism from becoming atrectous thus it happened in times of darkness we do not meet with any examples of tyranny like that of the Domitian in ancient Rome. A Tiberias was impossible; the Pope would have orushed him. Great despotisms occur when kings persuade themselves there is nothing them; then comes the intoxication of unlimit d aggressions."

Southey, no friend of the Catholic Church, says.—" If the Papal power had not been adapted to the conditions of Europe, it

NOT HAVE SUBSISTED.

It was the remedy for some of the greatest evils. We have to look to the Abyuninians and Oriental Christ and to see what Europe would have become without the Papacy. It was morally and intilloctually the conservative power of Ohristendom. Politically, it was the Saviour of Europe. For, in all probabil ty, the West, like the East, must have be n over run by Mchammedanism, and sunk in irredeemeble degredation if, in that great crisis of the world, the Church had not roused the nations to a united and prodigious effort, commensurate with the danger. In the frightful state of seciety which sometimes pre vailed, the Oburch everywhere presented a controlling and remedial influence.

Robertson, a rigid Soutch Presbyt rian states—"The Pontificial monarchy, which taught the nations and kings to regard themselves mutual y as compet lote, being both equally subject to the divine aceptre of religious unity, has been throughout many ages a real benefit to the human race."

Tae celebrat d Swiss historian, Sismondi, thus exclaims—" In the midst of the conflicts of jarladictions, the Pope alone proved to be the room. the defender of the people, the only pacific men and thrown over a balustrade and narrowly of great disturbances. The conduct of the escaped being killed. While Inspector Hanson Pent ffs inspired respect as their beneficence merited gretitude.

John Muller, a learned German Protestant historian, expressed the opinion that "Without the Popes Rome could not exist. George, Alexander and 'Innocent opposed a dike to the torrent which threatened the whole earth -their paternal hands elevated the bicsarchy, and alongelde of it the liberty of every

mtate. Leibaltz pays: "If all would become Osthelics and in lieve in the infallibility of the Pope, there would not he required any other umpire than that of the Vicar of Jesus Christ If the Popes resumed the authority which they had in the time of Nichelas the First, or Gregory the Saventz, It would be the means of obtaining perpetual peace and conducting us back to the golden

AN "EPIDEMIQ" SCARE.

Small Pox in the St. Lawrence and Cholera Anticipated - The Government Alert.

OTTAWA, July 7.—A special despatch from Quebec states that there is excitement there over the report to the provincial beard of bealth from Dr. Mont zambert, superintendont of St. Liwrence quarantine, of the airival a: Grosse Lile of the Steamship Saraiga with smallpox on beard. This fear is augmented, the report says, by the pessibility of some of the fruit steamships from the Mediterranean introducing the dreadful scourge of cholera, for there is not the slightest local organization here to prevent the apread of an epidemic. In an interview with a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, Mr. John Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture, said that in reference to the "chelera scare" there was no need for alarm. The Deminion Government had issued instructions to all the quarantine officers to be on the alert to as to prevent the introduction of contigious diseases, especially cholera, inte Canada. Cholera was one of these diseases which could be effectually dealt with by means of atriot quarantine regulations. Dr. Montizambert and all the other efficers throughout the Dominion were on the outlook to prevent that disease from passing quarantine. In regard to smallpox having broken out on the Saratogs, which arrived frem Marsellles, France, Mr. Lowe said that evidently Dr. Mentizambert did not consider the occurrence serious enough to warrant a special repeat to the department. In the next weekly report from Grosse Isle a full report of the condition of effairs on the Saratoga would probably be given. Oases of measles and infantile diseases and even smallpex frequently occur on board the Transatlantic vessels, but the quarantine as now established, Mr. Lowe says, is a perfect safoguard against any epidemio from this

Ohurch Extension.

The cerner stone of a new church for the nee of the French Canadians at Point St.

district. The Rov. Jean Baptiste, Franciscan Friar, preached. The site is at hecorner of Centre, Island and St. Andrew streets. A temporary altar had been constructed in the middle of the church basement and was tastifully decorated with flags, green boughs and mottees, prominer t among which was the word "Blenvene." There was also a tem porary pulpit, draped with bunting, sur-mounted by the British and French flags, and flanked by the two handsome banners of St. Charles' on gregation. His Grace the Archbishop arrived shortly after 3 o'clack, and seon after a procession of priests, chorist era and laymen made its way to the new church, which was entirely filled with people. His Grace was attended by Rev. Father Nantel, Superior of the Ste. Therese seminary, and Rev. Ouré Seguin, of Sie. Cunegonde. Among the clergy and laity present were Rev. Fathers O'Meara, St. Gabriel; Descarries, St. Henri: Donnelly, St. Anthony's; Mo-Gionia, Shea, Monetta, Mesers, J. J. Curran, M.P., A. Desjardine, M.P., J. Velleneuve, M.L.A., Ald. Tansey, McVey, Ellis and

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Results From the Careless Use of Firearms.

A shocking shoeting accident occurred at Ottawa on Wennesday last, by which Mabel Biehler, the 14 year-ell daughter of John Bhieler, master bricklayer, Itving on R'deau street, lost her life. Tobby Leggatt, about 13 years of age, son of Frank Leggatt, bookkeeper to Mesars. Baskerville & Co, wholsale grocers, was engaged in cleaning a 22 calibre rills belonging to his brother when it anapped, the buller passing through the board fence which devided the yards between the Leggatt and Biehler fam l'es. He heard a yell, and on looking over the fence saw Mabel Biebler running into her father's house. The girl staggered toward her mether, fell upon her breast and exclaimed : "On mether l am shot." In a fow moments she was dead. The distracted father arrived soon after, and the scene that f llowed was a heartrending one. It was discovered that the bullet grazed the heart of the bright faced Mab. I, who, a minute before was full of heal h and spirite. Af er a prolonged inquest a verdict of ac-cidental dest; was returned.

THE LONDON POLICE Threaten to Strike Fer Higher Pay

LONDON, Suly 7,—The agitation among the police force is increasing. The constable at bached to the Bow Street station who was trans ferred to another division attempted to make a

farewell address to his comrades in the station house to-day, but was ordered to desist by an inspector. A disorderly scene followed. The assembled constables ejected the inspector from the room. He was then seized by one of the was parading a number of men in the yard a beavy spitteen was thrown at him from a window. The missile narrowly missed his head. This afternoon Chief of Police Bradford had: conference with the Bow street officials. He afterwards summoned before him singly the men wro had refused to do duty Satuaday, and instantly dismissed each of them from the force The men of the Bow street station house.

WEBE INDIGNANT.

They alleged that only a portion of the num ber of men who relused to do duty were dis They all went to the street and the news of the dismissal spread rapidly. Police men in uniform and civilian clothing assembled and special messages were telegraphed to all the other divisions. Delegates from the other division reach Bow street later in the day, and it was declared by those present that a strike of the entire Met:opolitan police force would occur to night. The constables telegraph to Home Secretary Mathews as follows:—

At a meeting on Saturday it was resolved

that you be respectfully asked to reply to-day to the moderate demands of our petition. If the answer is in the affirmative a disastrous strike will be avoided. All divisions await your reply, and trust by it that the men who have been suspended will be reinstated. This despatch was signed by delegates from

twenty-five divisions. In anticipation of strike a riotous mob of roughs blocked up Bow street and vicinity this evening, preventing the constables from reaching the station The crowd becoming turbulent mounted officers endervored to.

CLEAR A PASSAGE.

and were received with hoots and pelted with bags of flour, sticks, etc. In one instance the constables had to rescue a fellow-officer who was of Wales, escorted by the Life Guards, arrived at the opera bouse. The crowd thickened and the turbulance continued until a late hour. A few persons were injured. The majority of the believe returned to duth a small of the country of the cocasion of his Secondoral Jubiler. These attacked by the crowd. At 9 o'clook the Princ few persons were injured. The majority of the police returned to duty as usual. The Strand and other thoroughfares were better policed than usual owing to the drafting of men from suburban divisions to meet an emergency.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and daughter left the theatre at 11.8) o'clock and were loudly cheered, the crowd singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Further drafts of Life Guards arrived to preserve order. A tavern which was closed in consequence of the excitement was wrecked by the mob and the windows of other taverns were broken. At midnight the crowd was undiminished and the hooting un-statistic abated. A steady rain was falling. Reports from all the suburbs state that all of the night atrides.

police are on duty.

London July 8.—1 a.m.—The Home Secretary, the Chief of Police and other high officials met at the Bow street station last night to discuss the situation. It is reported that the con-stables evinced much repugnance to going on duty, but yielded to the pressure of their

Prompted by Satan.

TOBONTO, July 7.—I'wo boys about twelve made a deliberate attempt to cremate a aix year old girl on the public street to day. One of them threw a large quantity of coal oil over her and the other set her clothing on fire. The girl started to run and the flames leaped as nigh se her head but an Italian threw her down Charles and St. Gabriel was blessed on and smothered the flames with his heavy jacket Sunday last by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. before the girl was fatally burned. The boys, There are new 1300 French Canadians in the who are unknown, escaped.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the G obe:

Mr. Daniel Graham president of the Edin-burgh St. Vincent de Paul Society is dead. The Holy Father has named the French Lazarist, Pere Sarthon, Vicar-Apostolio of Pekin, and a Belgian missionary, Pere Otto, Vicar-Apostolic of Kiang-si, in Mongolia.

The new Cathedral at Carthage, in Africa, which has been lately consecrated by Cardinal Lavigerie, stands very near the spot where St. Louis died. Beneath the altar and at the foot of the epicopal throne His Eminence has put a marble slab, under which his remains will lie. There is no eulogy, only the words, "Pray

Professor Pettenkofer, one of the most pron ment of the Old Oatholics, has made a full sub-mission to the Church and been reconcile. The death of Dellinger has bad a different effect from that anticipated by his Protestant apologists. It seems to have made the best of the Old Catholics see the terrors of their position in the face of death.

Very recently the Queen of the Belgians, moved by the grace of God and some memory perhaps of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, stepped out of her pony carriage in a drenching rain, to succor an old woman who was pitiably crouched in the street. The Queen threw her waterproof over the shoulders of the old woman, gave her some pieces of money, and drove quickly on.

We see constantly repeated the assertion that Joan of Are was condemned to death by the Church which may perhaps some day canoniza her. One of the facts brought out recently is the almost forgotten truth that the Bishop of Beauvais, the principal persocutor of the Maid of Orleans, was a schismatic. At the time of her condemnation he was in direct rebellion against the legitimate Pope, Engenius IV.,—a parties of the auti-Pope, Amadeo of Savoy.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has pronounced in favor of the introduction of the causes for beatification of the Venerable Jean Baptista Vianney, Oure d'Ass, and of a Venerable Isidor Gegelin, one of the martyrs of Occain Chins. The Holy Father has also approved the decision of the same congregation in favor of the deatification of the Venerable Mother Vivier, foundress of the Sisters of Presentation, and the decree will be propulated part tion; and the decree will be promulgated next

The disciples, from the moment of their call to follow Jesus, learned to know, reverence, and love His Mother. She was the Mother of their Master—of Him who had spoken to them as never had any man spoken before. His words penetrated and fascinated their hearts with a thrill of awe and love such as no human voice had ever caused till then. He had manifested in their presence alone an honor to His Mother such as He showed to no other.—Cardinal Manning.

Rome, under the new dispensation, is rapidly becoming a city of beggars. The poverty in the city is so great that even one or two of the propys ornaments of the statue of Giordano Brune have been stelen. The municipality, which cannot protect the statues of its gods from the hands of the poverty it has helped to create, is now considering a project for the erec-tion of a monument to Arnold of Brescia—who will probably be succeeded by Martin Luther and perhaps Mahomed.

St. Gall, after whom the the famous town of that name has been called, was of noble Irish extraction and brother of the great St. Diacol —and was one of Columbanus' twelve Irish apostles who succeeded marvellously in the seventh century. He settled on the borders of Lake Constance, where, in a humble cell, he led the life of a hermit. Under patronage of his powerful disciple, Prince Gunze, he founded the famous monastery which bears his name, in which institution he died, A. D. 633 His royal uccessor had an annual income of one hundred thousand ducats, and maintained an army 12,-600 strong. In the monastery of St. Gall are stored numerous valuable and rare Irish manuecripts.

Cardinal Moran, in a lecture recently delivered at Sydney, on "Father Damien, the Apostle of the Lepara." suggested the erection of a stained glass window in St. Mary's Oathedral there, to prepetuate the name of the Apostles of Molokai. Cardinal Moran said all Christians had reason, in one sense, to thank the writer who had published the libels on Father Damien; for the publication of those calumnies had served to bring out the martyr priess's hero-ism in all the brighter colors; and the testimonies which had been evoked by the attempt to cast a slur on a blameless life and a holy memory would render is impossible for any one at any future time to question the character, the motives, the life or the work of Father Damien.

Thirty-seven years ago the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX, of happy memory, re-established the the Casholic hierarchy in Holland; since that time the Church has made wonderful progress the occasion of his Secretoral Jubiles. These have been recently published, and from them we glean the following: In 1853 there were in Holland 711 religious men and 88 minasteries; in 1887 this number had increased to 2,572 in 144 houses; the number of religious women had multiplied from 1,943 in 109 establishments to 8,350 in 453 convens. Catholic hospitals and ornhan asviums had increased hospitals and orphan asylums had increased from 93 to 233; 416 new churches had been bu is, and 136 restored. The number of Catholics in 1887 was 1 403 400. More than two years have passed since the preparation of these statistics, but there is assurance that the Church has made proportionately rapid

Health of the Holy Father.

LONDON, July 8.-A Rome despatch says: The Popo nas become very feeble, and, in anticipation of his end, is preparing written instructions for his successor. He has revised his will, and is arranging for a trusteeship of the church funds.

Father Dowd

Rev. Father Dawd, the venerable and beloved parish priest of St. Patrick's who has been suffering from inflammatory rheuma-tism, left on Menday for Caledonia Springa with the Rev. Father McCallen, where he will make a stay of several weeks. Father McCallen returns home in a few days.

The state of the s

resse, J. K. Ward, members of the Legislazive, Conneil; James McShane, M.L.A., B. Casgrain, M.P., F. X. Lemieux, M L.A., and H. Beaugrand.

After the dinner the usual loyal toasts and preliminary proceedings having been disposed of the secretary, Mr. J. G. de la Durantaye, of the secretary, Mr. J. G. de la Durantaye, read letters and telegrams of regret at inability to attend from Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Oliver Mowal, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. A. G. Blair, Sir Richard Carbwilght, Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., Hon. Pierre Garneau, Hon. George Duhamel, and others.

The toast "Canada" was proposed by Mr. Desmarais, M.P.P., and Mr. W. A. Weir and

Desmarais, M.P.P., and Mr. W. A. Weir and compled with the name of the Hon. W. Laurier, who said he thought the elections in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario had shown the true feeling of the people, for the endorsement in turn of Blair, Fielding, Mowat and Mercier could not but be taken as proof that the people were tired of Tory rule. He was glad to see Mr. Mercier present, and regreated the absence of Mearrs. Mowat, Fielding and Blair. The Liberals of each province rejoiced at the success of each other, for provincial autonomy was the unity of Canada. Some of Mr. Mowat's opponents had made a great fust about the French Canadians, alleging that they had no common interests was not covered, for shough they might speak was not covered, for shough they might speak another language and belong to mother church they were at one with their English brethren in their desire to advance the common and material interests of the country. They had no desire to build up a French nation on the shores of the St. Lawrence as some people said; but also contained the province of office to competitive. The province of the St. Lawrence as some people said; but the night schools, to provide evening that they had no contain on the shores of the St. Lawrence as some people said; but deems to boild up a treated nation to the shores of the St. Lawrence as some people said; but they did desire to see their country go ahead. Any friction there was in the working of the confederation was due to the centralizing tendencies of the Federal Government, which sought to reduce their provincial autonomy. After predicting a great victory for the Liberal

party in Dominion politics at an early date, Mr. Laurier sat down amidst lond applause. Ald. Prefortaine also spoke to the toast and enlarged on the benefits of unrestricted recip o-

city.
Mr. J. N. Greenshields said the English mr. J. N. Greenshilds said the English
speaking minority had rights and did not want
more, but this was a British province and they
were entitled to fair play. He was confident
that when the time came for the Dominion campaign they would go on to victory under Hon. Mr. Laurier or Hon. Elward Blake (applause), or whoever it might be.
Ald. Rainville, M.L.A., and Mr. John Chaffers proposed the toast of

"THE PROVINCES,"

with which was coupled the name of Hon. Honore Mercier, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged applause. After a few preliminary observations he said that he claimed that the toast of the provinces, always in order, was especially significant in view of the victories gained by their allies in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and by the Nationalists in this province on the 17th of last month, and centended that those successes were a triumph for provincial autonomy. The autonomy of the provinces he held to be an essential condition of their existence as well as to be the Confederation would disappear, giv-ing way to an unknown system, which some called legislative union, and others Imperial called legislative unity, and others Imperial federation, either of which meant the death of the provinces. Those then who wanted to maintain Confederation should be in favor of maintaining the provinces and of giving to them the most complete and must absolute autonomy not only on the lines laid down in the confederating act of 1867, but with wider limits and more extended powers.

This general proposition having been laid down, he added the two following proposals:—

1. The present powers of the provinces should maintained in all their integrity, and extended if possible.

2. Additional figancial resources should be given them, to assure the maintenance of their institutions and the development of their natural

These two prospositions he made the leading time of his speech.

The powers of the provinces were constitutionally limited but though they were so it was their duty to defend them, and to refuse to per mit any violation of them. These powers had influence on all the essential matters of the existence of the people, their religious, civil and municipal rights, education, administration of justice; in fact, on all the principal matters which the province is interested in. He affirmed that these rights constituted the essential base of the autolomy of the provinces, and that upon the exercise of these rights their political existence depended. He affirmed also that the provinces should be left cutirely free to act up in matters over which they had juris. diction after a reference to the vote question, Mr. Mersier said he did not believe it was wise to leave the question of the constitutionality of provincial laws to the judgment of the Federal power, and consequently to political men be-langing to parties hastile to those of the pravinces. The right of dissollowance should but rings. The right of dissolvewings should us left to the courts, for these slone would it had possible to find impartiality. Questions of constitutionality, being naturally questions of law, should be left to the judges of the country for He maintained that the four provinces he had named earlier were in union and had declared their programme at the Interprowinoisl Conference that unanimity could fail to socue ultimate victory in Feder laffairs. He repeated that doubtful q isstions as between the Federal authorities and the provinces should

· LEFT TO THE COUNTS.

Referring to the Provinctal Railways Mr. Mercier said the Federal Government by its act of 1883, declaring that whenever certain public works, such as railways, should be declared to be in the general interest of C mada. they should be considered as federal works, had committed a formal violation of the resolution on the subject adopted by the Quebec conference of 1864. This resolution declared works of public interest to be those which were desorihed as much in the not authorizing them, while the actual law permits the Federal Govcriment to ignore private interests and to de-clare to be public works railways constructed without the help of the Federal Government and built entirely within the limits of a province. They should also seek to remove all doubts as to the nomination of stipendiary, police, district or other magistrates, to make olear the rights of the province to collect imposts on legal proceedings; to define the pri-

MR. MERCIER SPEAKS.

Nothing New in His Programme.

The Principles of the Interpretines Constitution of the Constitution of th

CLAIMS OF QUEBEC, said: "I believe she deserves to be taken as an example, for she has contributed more than any other province to the construction of provincial railways, contracting a debt of nearly twenty millions and imposing on hexaelf at in-terest charge of nearly a million. Is it just that she should lose the control of these railways, constructed under so many sacrifices, which have inaugurated an era of deficits? Should the Federal Government not reimburse her that sum, for it has taken over these rail-ways and assumed absolute control of them. If this policy succeeds, a new division of provincial debts will be made, as at Confederation. push colonization, to renew agriculture, to maintain the night schools, to provide evening schools for women, to replace wooden bridges by iron ones, and to open up uncultivated lands, so as to induce their brethren in the States to

return home.
The Hon. Mr. Robidoux spoke briefly and Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, M.L.A., followed re-ferring to the fact that the electors of Ontario, had at the last election declared in favor of guaranteeing to the Roman Catholic minority the rights granted them by the constitution. In this province the same doctrine must prevail, and as one of the English speaking minority he declared his faith in Mr. Meroier's, assurance that he would give them equal rights and equal justice. "If he does not do it we will see what we must do. But let us not cry before we are hurt," he said. Referring to Irish Catholic representation, Mr. Fitzpatrick said he would wiltingly accept and loyally support any com-petent man that would be chesen, laying no disims to the position.

A number of other speeches followed and the

assembly dispersed at an early hour on Thursday morning.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The electrical properties of rubbed amber were known to Thales 600 years before
Carlet was born; 2,200 years after Thales
Gilbert wrote a treature on electricity that
none of the scientist; of his day could underof the existence of the Confederation itself, stand; ferty-seven years after Gilbert Otto.

The day the provinces ceased to be autonomous, they would cease to be, and the day they would cease to be, and the day they account. von Guericke made the first electrical ma-chine, a globe of sulphur; 144 years after this, with more tran a score of men working the field the meantime, Galvani and Volta made their discoveries. Electricity had been known 2,347 years before Watson showed that it could be conveyed by an insulated wire, but it was almost a century before the world had the primitive Morse telegraph. Thales had been in his grave two dcz in centuries when Davy produced the first clustric light—in 1802—and it was mere than fifty years after this when the chatric light was first used for lighting an open-air area. Hero of Alexanderia described, 250 years bafere Carist, various methods of employing steam as a power. In 1663 the Marquess of Worcester described his steam engine in his "Century of Inventions." Jonathan Hull: proposed his idea of steam navigation in 1736; Watts began his experiments on the elastic force of steam in 1761; Claude Comte de Juffroy constructed a boat prepelled by steam in 1783; Watts was thirty years in

perfacting his safety-valve; fifty years after he began his experiment; the first ateam locemotive was made, and nine years after this the locomotive was first used for traffic. It has lately been shown that if two coins are placed on opposite sides of a plate of glass and elastrified for two minutes they will leave a perfect image of themselves upon the

glass. A wonderful discovery has been attracting the attention of scientists. A beam of surlight is made to pass through a prism, so as to produce the sclar spectrum or rainbaw. A disk, having this or openings out in it, is made to revolve, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to broak through it and falon silk, wool, or other material contained in a gles vessel. As the colored light, felupon it sounds wil be given by the different part of the spectrum and there will be at lenge in other parts. If the vessel coat das red worsted and the green light flushes upon it. lou rounds wil, be given. Only feeble counds will be heard when the red and bine perts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel and other colors make no second at all.

Horr Meyer, in a recent address in Heidelberg, announces that we may reasonably expost that chemistry will teach as to make the fibre of wood a gourge of human food. Weed fibre consists essentially of celluless,

from which it is hejied to make starch. Tae kali mijak, or doct's plant, of Java has fluxors which continually give off a parluas to powerful as to overcome, it inhaled for any length of time, a full grown man, and which kills all forms to insist life that approaches close enough so come under its in-

A Gladstonian Victory.

LONDON, July 3 .- The Parliamentary election at Barrow-in-Furness, yesterday, which has been looked forward to with Interest and anxiety by all parties, resulted in a victory for the Gladstonian candidato. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Caine, a Liberal-Unionist, who wished to test the

I bind this day to me forever, By power of faish, Ohrist's incarnation; His baptism in Jordan river; "His death on Oross for my salvation; His bursting from the spiced tomb; His riding up the Heav'nly way; His coming at the day of doom;

I bind unto myself to day.

I bind unto myself the power
Of the great love of Cherubim;
The sweet "wall done" in judgement hour;
The service of the Seraphim, The service of suc Benaping.

Confessor's faith, Aposhle's word,

The Patriarch's prayers, the Prophet scrolls,

All good deeds done unto the Lord,

And purity of virgin souls.

m.

I bind unto myself to-day The virtues of the star-lit heaven, The glorious sun's life giving ray,
The whiteness of the moon at even, The fishing of the lightning free,
The whirling wind's temptestuous shocks,
The stable earth, the deep salt ses,
Around the old sternal rooks.

I hind unto myself to-day
The pow'r of God to hold and lead,
His eye to watch, His might to stay,
His ear to hearken to my need,
The wisdom of my God to teach,
His hand to guide, His shield to ward;
The Word of God to be my speech,
His heaven's heat to be my speech, His heavenly host to be my guard.

Against the demon snares of sin,
The will that gives temptation force,
The natural lusts that was within, The hostile men that mar my course;
Or few or many, far or nigh,
In every place, and in all hours,
Against the fierce hostily,
I bind to me these holy powers.

Against all Satan's spells and wiles, Against false words of heresy, Against the Knowledge that defiles, Against the heart's idolatry, Against the wizard's evil craft, Against the death wound and the burning, The choking wave, the poisoned shaft, Protect me, Christ, till Thy returning.

Christ be with me, Christ within me, Christ behind me, Christ before me, Christ beside me, Christ to win me, Christ to comfort and restore me, Ohrist beneath me, Ohrist above me, Christ in quiet Christ in danger, Christ in hearts of all that love me,

Christ in mouth of friend and stranger.

The strong name of the Trinity ; By invocation of the same, The Three in One, andOne in Three, Of whom all nature had creation;
Eternal Father, Spirit, Word;
Praise to the Lord of my Salvation,

Salvation is of Christ the Lord.

ST. ANGELA'S ACADEMY.

Distribution of Prizes at Sic. Canegonde-The Successful Competitors.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Angela's Academy, S. Ounegonde, took place last week, under the presidency of the worthy and zealous Pastor of that parish, Rev. A. Seguin, accompanied by a number of priests, friends of the institution, in the reception hall.

The decorations consisted of green boughs in termixed with bouquets of natural flowers. The pupils, full of innocence and simplicity, awaited with impatience the laurels which were to crown a long year of labor. After a brilliant piano quatuor were distributed the prizes, medals of honor and diplomas, in the following order: -

Prizes of Good Conduct.—1st Course, Agner Trizes of Good Conduct.—1st Course, Agnes
Trudeau, Edith Randolph. 2nd, Eva Bureau.
3rd, Graz ella Bureau, Tessie Hartt.
Gold Medals and Diplomas.—Georgiana
Laniel and Apolline Theriault.
Prizes of the Gradu to Course.—Georgiana
Lauiel and Apolline Theriault.

The above prizes were the generous gift of

Reverend A. Seguin.

Gold medal for religious instruction, presented by Rev. A. Seguin, equally merited by G. Laniel, A. Therianit, J. Catudal, S. Blain, A. Lefebvre; drawn by Annie Lefebvre. Medal for goneral application, presented by Mrs. M. P. Ryan, merited by Eith Randolph and Lillie Malbouf; drawn by Lillie Mal-

Medal for domestic economy, presented by the Raverend Mother Superioress General, merited by S Carriers.

Medal for instrumental music, presented by

Aledat for instrumental music, presented by a lady friend of the establishment, equally merited by G. Laniel, A Toarisuly, E. Plouff, J. Caiudal, and drawn by J. Catudal.

M.dal for vocal music, presented by Mr. Saintonge and merited by Maria Saintonge.

Prize of Religious Instruction—Maria Ducharme, M. L. Revest, F. O Farrell, Maria Dufresno Lourdes Haitt

In prize for instrumental music, G. Lamel. 1st prize for yotal music, P. Uhratien.
After the distribution of rewards, Rev. A Seguin heartily congratulated the pupils upon their success, and exhorted them to follow faithfully during their holidays the religious instructions given them during the scholastic

Ray, M. Ray, Superior of Sherbrooke College, in a brillian discrirse brought to light the an I highly praised the devoted Sisters whose mission it is to form young persons to virtue by means of their devotedness; their splightened friendship, and their maternal solicitude. frendship, and their masernal solicitudes.

After the entertainment the rev. membars of the clergy visited the exposition of art, which consisted of drawings, wax flowers, hair work, embroidery, plain sewing, fancy work of every description. Here they were convinced that if the devoted history of St. Angela's Academy

know how to direct their pupils in the study of the sciences that should adorn the intellect of young ladies, if they know how to infuse into their hearts those christian virtues and educa-tion which charm and captivale, they also can give them ,that love of art and meful acgive them that love of art and metal acquirements so indispensable in the course of life. The assembly dispersed charmed with their reception and highly fleased with the progress of the establishment. They were unanimous in wishing the good religious of St. Ann and success worthy of their zeel and devotedness to

Reading maketh a full man, Conference a ready man,
And writing an exact man."



doubt have added:

"AND JOHNSTON'S PEUD BEEF A STRONG MAN!

Death of Mr. John Page, Chief Engineer of Pablic Works.

OTTAWA, July 2 John Page, C.E., chief engineer of causis, died suddenly while taking his chair in his office in the eastern department buildings tals merning. The deceased gentleman returned from his home in Breckville this merning, went to the Rossell, which has been his home in O tawa for in Breckville this merning, went to the Rose in Breckville this merning, went to the Rose in Breckville this merning, went to the Rose is supported under enormous pressure in the sell, which has been his heme in O tawa for cold, dark depalls, where even keep and seather past twenty-five years previously, ate his breakfast heartly and preceded to his efficient may be encountered. Though plants shortly after ten o'clock. He passed through cannot grow without sunlight, yet, when their breakfast heartily and proceeded to his effice shortly after ten o'cleck. He passed through shortly after ten o'cleck. He passed through the cffi se of his assistant, Mr. Mothersill, and entered his own. The latter followed him as was his custem to get the cffi isl erders for the day, and was just in time to save Mr. Page from falling to the floor instead of taking his chair, which he was about to do. Mr. Brooken, another employee of the cffi isl beginning with vegetable feeders. Many of the hastened to procure medical aid while Mr. Methersill was doing what he could be restore the dying gentleman. In less than twenty minutes Dr. Cousens, fellowed by Dr. H. P. Wright, was on the spot. Before their arrival Mr. Page spoke ence or twice coherently to Mr. Mothersill, but was unconscious when the medical men appeared and no restoratives could have any effect in bringing about his recovery, so he passed quietly away. Both recovery, se he passed quietly away. Both the decters agreed that heart disease was the cause of death. The late Mr. Page was born in Spotland on the 9.h of August, 1815. He served first under the late Rebert Stephenson as an engineer of the Northern Lighthouse board. He came to the United States in 1838, and engaged on the Erie canal until 1842, when he entered the service of the Canadian Government as resident engineer on the Welland canal. In September of the same year he was appointed resident engineer of the Junction and Williamsburg canals, which position he retained during 1850.51. He filled the position of Superintending Engineer of Canals bel. w Kingston from 1852 to 1853. In 1863 he declined the D-puty Ministership of Public Works. On the 9 h March, 1884, he was appointed Chief Engineer of Pablic Works of the Province e Quebec and Catario, and on March 15 Chief Engineer of Public Works of Canada. Latter ly Mr. Page has been engaged on the enlarge-ment of the Welland and other canals of the

unpatrictic pessimist; who are never satisfied unless they are running down Canada seem to be impelled by these loyal utterances and by the unwelcome truths conveyed so that their depreciation of our country is even more exaggerated and unfair than usual.

One of the chief offenders among the Grit purnals thinks the festive season appropriate for an unmanly whine over the diffi mittee and disadvantiges which it attributes to Canada. There are laments over its vast extent and sparse population, its divisions of figer, with 547 cabin passengers, 287 crew, the race and language, and its being a young and had on board when leaving Liverpool, 12,530 atruggling country. These calumniators of lbs. fresh meat, 760 lbs. corn beef, 5,320 lbs. Canada are as much addicted to exaggerated mutton, 850 lbs. lamb, 350 lbs. veal, 250 lbs. panegyrics of the United States. Cannot park, 2,000 fresh fish, 610 fowls, 300 chickens, these unworthy Canadians remember that the United States was also a young and struggling country, with an extint noarly as vast and a population still more sparse and also divided by race and 1 noarce. When the Canadian country were and also divided by race and 1 noarce. When the Canadian country were and also divided by race and 1 noarce. When the Canadian country were not constructed by the canadian country were not constructed by the canadian country. vast and a population still more sparse and also divided by race and linguage? Would the neighboring republic have grown to what we see it now if its people had been such faint-hearted cravens as these pessimists cheese, 2,000 lbs. butter, 3,500 lbs. ham, 1,000 would permade Canadians to be? Our neighbors had faith in their country; they did not quantities of wines and sprins to wash down bors had faith in their country; they did not discount the above are large, and for the voyage complishing the ment hey faced these difficulties. Like ment hey faced these difficulties and saw them disappear, or at least countries and saw them disappear, or at least 4,500 mineral water, 650 bottles various spirits. overcome. Do our factions cr.t.cs suppese that Canadians have less courage, energy or perseverance than the people of the United trip, being 900 plates, 280 cups, 433 saucers, States? There is proof to the contrary in 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, twenty seven the fact that Canada has made more rapid decanters and sixty three water bottles. The progress, has sobleved more than the United States in its young and struggling days. And this success, it must be remembered, has of food and drink annually. One will be led to been won in the face of one difficulty with which our neighbors were not cureed, that of having to struggle against domestic enemies, always obstructing progress, presching despair and arging unmanly dependence

npon fereigners. Another theme of the unmanly lamentations of these pessimists is what they describe as the terrible burdens Canadiane have to bear in the debt incurred for the developmont of the country. Have not their friends in the United States had to bear a heavier dabt incarred for far less bereficial purposos? Have not the people of Aust alle, of Smile Africa, of New Zoaland, a far greater builden of debt, under which, however, they do no: lie down and whine! le is an incolite Canada that ite domese to onemies should pretend that our people are more heavily curdesed, or tout they are less able to bear. Ounciliate are not the faterior beings that the title of que of presimilate, judging others by tremestyes, would describe trem to be. Our neu. 1: have fait; in their country, and their faith will help to bring about its own justifioxilos. - Empire.

MILES DOWN IN THE SEA.

An Idea of the Condition of Affairs at the Bottom of the Ocean.

Animal life is ultimately dependent upon the below the ocean surface the sunings. Cannot below the ocean surface the sunings. Likely, shoul reach about 600 miles. Ly more insupers of bothing up the solar rays, cannot the machinery running smoothly requires 104insupers of bothing up the solar rays, cannot the machinery running smoothly requires 104insupers of old and 23,000 gallons oil for there, so far as at present known, maintain an existence. The water at very great depths is in most parse of the world near the freezing point. Forther, the pressure upon every square such of the surface of a body under three miles of sea water, instead of being about fi been pounds as in atmospheric air, it is three tone, or, in other words, six thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds. It was not perhaps irrational to sup tenant governors in council the power of par colar withing fines on all subjects of the compensation of publicans, doming and remitting, fines on all subjects of the green cause of education.

The latest discovery at Pompell is a human relating to the compensation of publicans, and the provent green of the contract of the green cause of education.

The provincial jurisdiction in the same manner and little to were depend by the Government. The provincial jurisdiction in the same monor of the provincial jurisdiction in the same monor and the provincial jurisdiction of the same powers at are given the Question and subject to the provincial jurisdiction of the same powers at are given the Question and subject to the provincial jurisdiction of the same monor and the provincial jurisdiction of the same monor and the provincial jurisdiction of the same monor and the provincial jurisdiction of the provincial jurisdiction of the same monor and the provincial jurisdiction of the same monor a pose that a sponge or a delicate fish would be orushed into nothingness if each equare inch of

The state of the s

Death of Mr. Jehn Fage, Chief Engineer of the bird creation might well be disconcerted when the impossibility stepped downfrom his chair in his office in the eastern department buildings this merning. The deceased gentleman returned from his heme.

Dointing out that the owl in the barber's shop was to be addy stuffed that it could not be taken to represent either an owl or any possible member of the bird creation might well be disconcerted when the impossibility stepped downfrom his prehamand proved to be not a striffed owl but a live one. Even lawyers and law-taking his chair in his office in the eastern department buildings this merning. The deceased gentleman returned from his heme.

Now that was know that animal life can be and Now that we know that animal life can be and pleased when a rise of temperature wear everything adrip in his pavilion of ica. The pressure,
too, however stupendous to our imagination, is
evidently borne without concern by creatures
which are themselves permeated by fluids of the
same density as the surrounding medium.
Though also to our taste the chamistry of see,
water is uppalatable, we know that most marine
animals cannot live without it, and while
terrestrial life is limited in its distribution, and
often out to our straits by the scanty supply of often put to sore straits by the scanty supply of fresh water to the denizans of the sea the resources for the quenching of thirst are always at haud, never failing and practically infinite.

AN IRISH BISHOP LIBELLED.

The London Edition of the New York "Herald" Muletid in Damages.

In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice on the 25th ult, before Justice Mathew, the Binhop of Cloyne brought an ac-tion against the "New York Herald," to recover damages for libel. The libel arose out of a comment in the "New York Herald" as to a Dominion.

Depreciating Canada.

The celebration of our national featival has naturally drawn from p.t.iotic Canadians expressions of their appreciation of this Dominion, it: rich resources and advant usens position, its many excellences and capabilities, its prosperity and unexampled progressione Confederation. On the other hand the unpatriotic pessimist, who are never satisfied Mathew said the case had ended properly, and he believed the wrater of the article must have been entirely ignorant of the character of the venerable ecclesiastic.

A FLOATING CITY.

What it Takes to Provision One of the Great For a single voyage westward by an coean yer, with 547 cabin passengers, 287 crew, she ad on board when leaving T.

One will be surprised at the enormous breakage on board, an average on this vessel, a round carrying capacity of the entire Consrd filet may be appreciated by noting the consumption exclaim, surely

"The sheep and cattle consumed, Feed on a thousand hills.

They require the slaughter of no less than 47.66 sheep, 1,800 lambs and 2,474 oxen, an array surpassing the traditional Patriarch's flicks mentioned in Holy Writ. This is equivalent to 2,091,754 lbs. meab, or four lbs. per minute; of eggs they observe 831,603, one and one half per minute; 21,000 lbs. tea and 71,770 lbs. of coffee are drank in a year, rendered palatable by 296,100 lbs of sugar. The following articles figure in no small degree to the taste and comfort of passengers: One and a half tons of mustard, one and three quarter none papper, 7,216 bottles pickles, 8,000 time of sardines, thirty tone of sale and and ling, 4 193 four lb. case jam, fifteen tone marmal de, twenty two bons raising currants and figs, eighteen tons split pean lifteen tone parl barky, neventeen time rice; thirty four tone on meal, 460 tone fi tir. equal to farty six carloads of ten tons cach, twenty three tone of biscuit, thirty three tone salt, 48,902 ion von of bread of eight lbs. tons salt, 48,902 loaves of broad of eight lbs. each, hisy-three tons ham, twenty tone bacon, fifteen tone cheek, 930 fond potato s, 21,076 lowls, 4,230 ducks, 2,230 tarkeys, 2,230 geers, 31,3,2 tub; Pear's ford; 3,484 bs. Windsorsoip, ben note table soop. The presengers annually drink 8,090 bottles; 17,713 beit bottles changes, 18,941 bottles and 7,810 half bottles olaret, 9,200 bottles there wies, 4,9,344 bottles als and patter, 174,921 bottles bottles iniseral water, 34,400 hittles there and moke, 3,440. water, 34,400 buttles tilkin, and moke 31,400 lbs. tobacco, 63,310 cigars, 56,575 cigareties. A Animal life is ultimately dependent upon the vegetable kingdom, and that kingdom in turn is dependent upon the light of the sun. Miles below the ocean surface the sunlight cannot prostrate, or, as all sectors, execution, with all their, about reach about 600 miles. To keep the prostrate, or, as all sectors are consistent and the color transfer of bottling and the constant of the color transfer of bottling and the color transfer. lighting furposes. To protect the adipping from the weather taken 9,290 gailous, paint oil. lifty une tons white lead, twelve tons red lead, and the machinery is kept clean with soventy tons waste. The cordage used by the company would reach from Landon to forty miles beyond Glasgow.

drawers used to be worn, not indeed in Italy, but on the south and sastern berder of the Mediterranean; and a Neapolitan antiquary And writing an exact man."

Lord Bacon.

Lord Bacon.

Lord Bacon.

And writing an exact man."

Lord Bacon.

And begain to be introduced to the medern world may have been a member of the Alexandrian colony in the town. However, whatever the origin of the mysterior, trousers, it is clear that he had bacing time to be introduced to the medern world may have been a member of the Alexandrian colony in the town. However, whatever the origin of the mysterior, trousers, it is clear that he had bacing time to be mysterior world may have been a member of the relative to unhappy man's nationality and whatever the origin of the mysterior, it is clear that he had bacing time to be mysterior.

And writing an exact man."

Lord Bacon.

And Writing an exact man."

Lord Bacon.

And Writing an exact man."

Lord Bacon.

And Writing an exact man."

And Lord Bacon lived at the present day he would no has a suggested that the latist Pampelian to be introduced to the medern world may have been a member of the relative to unhappy man's nationality and whatever the origin of the mysterior, it is clear that he had backly time become unhappy man's nationality and whatever the origin of the mysterior that he had backly time become unhappy man's nationality and whatever the origin of the mysterior that he had been a member of the relative to the most appear to the most appear that he had backly time become the present and one of the most appalling holocausts known in the history of the world. And yet one flads one's self half joking about him and the queering in which he died his death—pertures ago

EVERYBODY

Should keep a tox of McGalr's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. At an Anti-Billous Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE -25 cents per box.

> ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE

MEXICAN

dational Government

LOTATERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under atwanty year's contract by the Mexican-International Improvement Company, Grand Gonthydrawing held in the Morraque Pavillon in the Alameda Park, City of Maxico, and publicly con-ducted by-government officials appointed for the pur-pose by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasury,

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, ON THURSDAY,

AUGUST 7th, 1890.

Capital Prize, \$60,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, \$4; Malves, \$; Quarters, \$1.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. APPECXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$50,
approximating to \$80,000 prize, \$9,006
150 Prizes of \$50,
approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500
150 Prizes of \$40,
approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$6,000
799 Terminals of \$20,
decided by \$60,000 prize, \$15,980

2,276 Prises,.........Amouning to.........\$178,500 All Prizes sold in the United States fully raid in U.S. Currency.

AGENTS WANTED.

desired, write legibly to the undarsigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI,

City of Mexico,

Mexico.

SPETIAL FRATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before solling; a single ticket, and receive the following official permits CRETIFICATS—I hereby contrily that the sank of London and Mexico has un deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Baneficencia Fublica.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty—six per cent. of the value of all the ticket in Prizes—s larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme

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of Wright and National Control of Wright and Northfield, five Teachers, well qualified to teach and speak both English and French. For terms, apply to

E BOISVERT, Chairman, Gracefield, P.Q

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FULL SET (4) magnificent portraits (in colors) of Beautiful Women. New Goods: cabbut they, ALI GLEAR Just Imported from Europe, LATE PARISIAN CHAZE. By mail (scaled) 15 155, stumps or silver. Canadian Novely Coy., Montreal, P.Q.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just at readily cured as any other disease which medicles can reach. We say quicd, and we mean just what we say and if you hap sed to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of half desire or tasts for liquor, you can do not be consulted.

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a result of our ein from three tof-wedges, and a thousand a result of trifling cost of \$3 for bottle. No one three salleded should hastitate to try it. We guanantee the result for sale by all drugdstes.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States, and Canada. Charges pite puld. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, an

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. 12— This Institution is riterated in a circhestby and beautiful locality at the first thin Right i membered, and in conducted to the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COM-PLETE ENGLISH COURSE is IMPACTED. The usual branches of a refined and unctut du cation are taught, with thereughness. In ca assention lagiven to moral and religious main-ing and polite depirtment. Plane is optimal. Board and tuition, \$50.00 per annum. For pros-pectus and particulars apply to the Saperioress-48 11

Bourget college, rigaud, r. Q. (NEAR THE OTTAWA BIVER.)

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES.

LOVE FULFILLS, THE LAW. BY BELLANOR O. DONNELLY.

The Genoese St. Catharine
Once pleaded with Our Lord:
"How can I love my neighbor,
O blest Incarnate Word! How can I love my neighbor, How make his meds my own, When love, and life and labor
Are all for Thee alone?

But sweet a Voice made answer : God's love, beloved one, Embraceth every creature, Above, beneath the sun; God's love is Love's perfection, For God is Charity—
And he who loves Me, Catharine, Loves all things loved by Me !

THE AFRICAN DWARFS

As Seen by Stanley in Mid Africa.

The Pigmies of Herodotus' Day Relound-1 Singular Race of Diminutive Beings Visited and Described.

From the chimparzees, baboons and monkeys, with which the forest abounds, is but a step, according to Darwinism, to the pigmy tribes whom we found inhabiting the tract of country whom we round innacting one state of country between the Ihuru and Ituri rivers. They were known to exist by the father of poets nine centuries before the beginning of the Christian era. You may remember Homer wrote about the sanguinary battle that was reported to have taken place between the pigmies and the storks.

In the fifth century before Christ. Herodous described the capture of five young explorers as you would like us to show the pigmies about as you would like us so snow the pigmies about England. The geographer Hekaisus in the fifth century located the pigmies near the equator of Africa, under the shadows of the Mountains of the Moon, and I find that from Hipparchus downward geographers have faithfully followed the example of Hekatsus, and

Near a place called Avetiko, on the Ituei River, our hungry men found the first male acd female of the pigmies rquated in the midst of the wild Eden peeling plantains. You always more tender hearted than Soudanese, prevented the clubbed rife and cutlasses from extinguishing their lives there and then, and brought them to me as prizes in the same spirit as they would have brought a big hawk, moth mammoth longicorn for inspection. As they

THEMBLIKG BEFORE ME,

I named the little man Adam and the little woman Eve, far more appropriate names in the wild Edeu on the Ituri than the Vakukuru and Akiokwa which they gave us. As I looked at them and thought how these represented the oldest people on the globe, my admiration would have gone to greater lengths than so fling cynics would have expected. Poor Greekish heroes and Jewish pariarchs, how their glory paled before the ancient ancestry of these mankins! Had Adam known how to assume a tragic cose, how fitly be might have said: "Yes, you may well look on us, for we are the only people their homes. Before Yusuf and Mesu were ever heard of we lived in these wild shades, from unable to shake. Thus, I have known cases living on the face of the earth who from the Nile Fountains to the Sea of Darkness, and, like giants of the forests, we despise time and

coursery, their faces said clearly enough, as they furtively looked at one and the other of us. Lent or not. Where have these big people come from?
Will they ext us?" There were some nervous awitches about the angles of the nose and quick upliftings of the eyelids, and swift searching looks to note what fate was in store for them It is not a comfortable feeling which possesses a victim in the presence of a possible butcher, and a possible consumer of its first. That misery was evident in the little Adam and Eve of the African Eden. The height of the man was four feet, that of the woman a little less. He may have weighed about eighty five pounds; the color of the body was that of a half baked brick, and a light brown fell stood very clearly. So far as natural intelligence was concerned, within request, a certificate of Communion, dated his limited experience, he was certainly

SUPERIOR TO ANY BLACK MAN

in our camp. The mysteries of woodcraft, for instance, he knew better than any one of us; knew what wild fruits were wholesome, and what fungi were prisonous. He could have given us valuable lessons how to find our way adapt himself to circumstances. If the pot was to end him, a very libile shrinking only would be borry his fear of pain: if he were to be to the condition of the religion, even the peculiarity of the Russian mind—even they do not feater religious hyperself. betray his fear of pain; if he were to be treated affectionately none could be so ready to appresent from the Russian character. Unbelievers

catches the cue, he grasps his leg to show us the eize and node his head rapidly, informing us that he knows where to find bananas of the size of his leg. One sees that he can exaggerate as of his leg. One sees that he can exaggerate as well as Mark Twain. We point to the four quarters of the compass questioningly. He points to the source in reply. "Is it far?" He shows a hand's length. Ah, a good day's journey without loads, two days with loads! "Do you know the Ihura?" He rests his right hand sideways on the elbow joint. 'Oh, four days' journey." "Is there much food on the road?" He pats his abdomen lovingly with an artful smile and brings his two hands to a point. In front of him, from which we may infer that artful smile and brings his two hands to a points gossifp over Cardinal Gibbons as Head of the in front of him, from which we may infer that Church is a very good indication of a current our panches will become like prostrate pyramids. We sak him why Aveliko has so little food. The little man attempts to imitate the

Long, however, before we reached them they were deserted and usterly cleaned out. Our foragers and scouls may have captured about fifty of these dwarfs, only one of them reached

HEIGHT OF 50 INCHES.

They varied from 89 inches to 50 inches generally. They are so well proportioned that at first sight they might be taken for ordinary mankind, but when we place by their side a European, a Soudanese, or a Madrishey appear exceedingly diminutive; By the side of dwarfs of mature age a Zanzibari boy of 18 would ap-pear large in clear any reference of this region.

In another manner they perform valuable rer-vice to them by warning them of the advance of strangers and assisting them to defend their strangers and assisting them to defend their settlements; they also trap game and birds, and supply the larger natives with peltry, feathers, and meat. It appears to me that the pigmies were regarded somewhat as parasites, whose departure would be more welcome than their vicinity. When honey and game, meat, peltry, and feathers get low or rearce in the neighborhood the pigmies pack their household goods on their women's backs and depart elsewhere to attach themselves to some other plantation. bations. A forest village consists of from 20 to 100 families of pigmies, and probably in that srea between the Iburu and Ituri Rivers there are as many as 2,000 families living this noma-dic and free life in the perpetual twilight of great and umbrageous forest of Equatorial the great

Lenten Observances in Russia.

Mrs. McGshap, in an article en "Scenes in will be read with interest. Sho says: "Of course Lent is only kept by the Russians of the outhodex Greek Church, amounting to counting ten per cent, and the old believers, counting ten per cent, of the nation. New, according to the last returns, the whole population of the empire is close upon 115,000,000, so that, at a ovude estimate, there must be more than 86,000,000 Russians—apart from the Roman Cathelies, numbering 10,000 000, and the Protestants, numbering 6,000,000who upheld the strict Lents imposed by the Greek Church in all its severity. And that described the capture of nive young explorers from Nassamoves while they were examining from the fact that at Lenten times Russians some curious trees in the Niger Basin, and how the little men took them to their villages and showed them about to their fellow pigmies much well to-do classes. emplaying good lines. Lent is no trifling matter may be gathered from the fact that at Lenten times Russians cooks, it does not by any means tollew that people who fast should go hungry. A very varied and attractive bill of fare is prepared from vegetables and fish, all cooking being done in oil extracted from nuts, sunflower seed, flax or hemp seed, and that, as a change, is found very palatable. But the masses de Hipparchus downward and the manufally followed the example of Hekatseus, and fully followed the example of Hekatseus, and had been located by tradition under the names had been located by tradition under the names of Watwa and Wambubii. The forest which we have just been considering extends which we have just been considering extends right up to the base line of the Mountains of right up to the base line of the Mountains of the Moor.

A satisfy on the Ituei than helf a year, since Lent is kept not only on every Wednesday and Friday of the year, but also for three consecutive weeks before surrounded by gigantic Soudanes, 6 feet 4 inches in hight, nearly double their own height and weight, and black as coal. But my Zanzibaris. St. Peter and St. Paul's Day, for two weeks of this .- From the Westminster Review. year.
"Most assuredly, apart from its religious

aspect, the institution of Lent was a needed sanitary measure in the warm climato where the rules for the Christian Church were originally formulated; but it must be said that it seems sadly out of place in a northern country like Russis, where insufficient nourishment can scarcely be withsteed by strong workingmen without the occasional help of a drink of 'vodka.' Foreigners travelling in Russia are apt to remarke that the natives seem, as a rule, blessed with iron constitutions. This is true to a great extent, and is greatly due to the help of frequent Lents, which, combined with the rigorous climits, weed out all the sickly and weaklings, leaving only such as would thrive against all edds. The peasants hold so strictly to the outside forms of religion that keeping Lent when mothers in villages would refuse to rurse their bables on days specially appoint. But, poor little things, they said nothing of the kind. They did not know they were heirs of such proud and unequaled heritage. On the

SOCIAL LETHARGY.

The ascetle features of religion have almost become obsclete among the busy, liberal mind. ed classes in the large cities, still Lent is kept up in most families at least for two or three weeks out of the seven preceding Easter, when it is customary for Russians to go to confession and Communion-once every year. The Church and the State being closely bound together, all officers, government emtlosé, as well as men helding any elective not more than a year back; also-no other but Church marriages being recognized by the State-all persons wanting to get married must present a like certificate from their confessor.

Of course, such compulsory measures tend only to lower the prestige of the religion, even ciate affection and kindness.

We began to question him by gestures. "Do you know where we can get Lanan as?" He would submis to any other law of the may have to go to confession, but they do it country."

Nationality of the Popes.

Of the two hundred and fifty-three Popes all but fifty-nine have been of the Italian nation, a high honor to a neble race and one they merited until I tely. Westward the course of empire takes its way, and we sur-pect that now when Italy is in its decadence the Church will look in time to America and an English speaking nation for its head, The mids. We sak him why Aveliko has so little most vigoreus Unreseau asset admitted; food. The little man attempts to imitate the sound of gunshots and cries 'Do e-o o," and we are informed quite intelligently that the devastation is due to the Manyuema.

I suppose we must have passed through as I suppose we must have passed through as highert henors to remain in the hands of any highert henors to remain in the hands of any highert henors to remain in the hands of any particular race. We shall yet see on the glorious Papal throne a series of Pentiffs whose Irish blood will have all the smoothness and mellowness of American cultivation and Italian training.

Catholic Homes.

Bishops, olergy and laity are straining every nerve to give Oathelic children in schoels and colleges and academies a knowledge of their religion and of all it enjoins for their welfare here and hereafter, says a Catholic exchange. and near each settlement at an hour's march distance will be found from four to eight pigmy villages situated. Along the paths leading to it. The insert and along the paths leading to it. The insert and an ear each settlement at an hour's march distance will be found from four to eight pigmy villages situated. Along the paths leading to it. The insert and it is in the settle of the prostrate are along to from 400 to 1,000 acres. And the prostrate there are almost hidden by the satisfice of the His Eterni I at the bey entire the prostrate trees are almost hidden by the subject of the prostrate trees are almost hidden by the class in th But how is it in Catholic bomes ? What

aboriginal owners. Therefore, they cling to able, pure, sober, attentive to religious duties, these plantations and make the larger natives if they see no good example at home to fellow, dearly for the honor of their acquaintance.

In another manner they perform valuable serin a Cathelic home, if ne religious picture or emblem is there to exert its influence, what can school teaching do to Induce the young to raise their hearts to God to praise Him, to ask Him the side and graces we constantly need in all things temporal and sternal?

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Hon. Celter influence preponderates in the United States and clsewhere on the Continent.

The Irish in America are already counted by millens. They are scattered in large numbers in every State, from Bosten to San Francisco, from Washington to New O 1 ans. They have settled in immense numbers along the Alleghany Mountains, by the sheres of the lakes, and in the geld fields of the far West. In many States the highest and most important and the most covited politions her Native Land," describes the fasts of Lent, I are in the hands of Irishmen. Membors of Conwhich are severe in the extreme. As the gress, Senators, and great executive functionlady is a Russian-the widew of the brilliant | arise, the police, the bar, the bench, are all Irish American, Colonel McGahan, if war largely recruited from the ranks of the Catho-fame, and herself a most charming writer, it lie Church, which as Macaulay observed, has lto Church, which as Macanlay observed, has been more than recompensed in the New World for what she has lost in the Oid, which in point of numbers is the National Church of the States, and which holds out every premise of being in every point the National Church of the future. The loftiest and most saired functions are filled by ecclesiation ficent future, by Irish exiler. We may saidly surmise that at present

are, probably, of Irish blend or of Irish birth. Among every half dezen Yankees there is at least one bound by some tie to Ireland. And zens ? Have they, with their large numbers, high social standing, great places of trust, contributed aught to her glory or added aught to her commercial greatness, refined her social tasts, or assisted in laying the foundation of the real happiness of ner people, the real secur ty of her laws, the influence of her divine virtuer, which more than anything else gives power and permanency te a naissant and mighty nution? The answer is nr questional ly affirmative. We have or ly to look back on the past and to scan the present state of American sffairs to feel certain

Legend of Neal Mor.

There is a great hole or well near the river Suir, always filled with water, whose depth no man has yet fathomed. Mear is a On tle, which in olden times belonged to a powerful chief called Neal Mor. One day while his servant; were saving the hay, a violent tempest of wind and rain came en, which quite destroyed the crop. Then Neal Mor was filled with rage, and he mounted his horse and drew his sword, and rede forth to the field; and there he challenged the Lord God Himself to battle. And he swung his aword round his head and struck at the air. as if he would slay the Great Invisit is Spirit. On which suddenly a strange thing happened, for a great whirlwind arose and the earth epened, and Neal-Mor, st.ll astride on his horse and with his sword in his hand, was lifted high up into the air and then cart down alive into the great hole, called Poulmor, which may be seen to this day, and the castle is still standing by the margin. But no trace of Neal-Mor or his steed was ever again beheld. They perished utterly by the vengeance of God.

But, some time after his disappearance, a rude stone figure setted on a horse was cast up out of the earth; and then all men knew the fate of the terrills chief who had braved the wrath of God, for here was his image and Besides the above there is exhibited what apthe sign of his destruction. This stone figure to still preserved at the cartie, and tradition says that if it were removed the whole castle would crumble to pieces in a single night, and be cast into the Poul mer.

A Word to the Girls.

Many a young girl is caraless as to how much money a young man spends for her. Three and five dollars for a horse and carriage he can poorly afford perhaps, yet she will go with him week after week, with no particular interest in him, undmindful apparently whether he carns the money or takes it from his employer's drawer. He takes her to a concert, in going to which, usually, save for her pride and his gallantry, a berse car ride for 10 cents would be wiser than a carriage ride for several do lirs. A young man respects a young woman all the more who is careful of the way he spends his money and will not permit the much to be nied on her.

The Legion of Honor.

Just a hundred years ago the Revolution abolished the Esprit and all other orders of chivalry and knighthood in France. But Bonaparte, when only Consul, perhaps as a means of securing absolute power, established in May, 1802, a new deceration, that of the Legion of Honor. The title was high-sound. ing and the conception a splendid one. All who made their mark in the service of their country were to be enrolled in an order bearfor its watchwords, "Honneur et Patri ! It was to be no monopoly for the few or the titled. It henored all these whese merits were conspicuous, whether in the fields of battle, of literature, science, ast, commerce, or enterprise of a werthy nature. Besides the decoration and the red ribbon each recipient was to erjoy a salary fixed on a scale corresponding to the various grades of the order. Sentries were to present arms as he passed. No point infamante should be in-

ficted on him by any magistrate or court of justice without previous communication with the Grand Chanceller, whose duty it would he to degrade him in order that the names on the roll of fame should be these of spotless characters only. And at his death military honors were to be rendered at his funeral. These rules, with slight modifications introduced from time to time, are in force at

the present day. The salary of a chevaller is £10 a year, that of an efficer £20; a commander receives £70, and a grand officer £80, while the reward of a grand creix is £120 per annum. Arms are presented to those who wear the insignia of the three Ligher classes, and are shouldered to these of inferior degree.

order. But esgles, which formed part of the deceration, were replaced by firm de lis. Louis Philippe substituted two tri-color flags. Napeleen III. surmounted the enameled cross with a crewn, which was removed when the republic was re-established and wreaths of laurel and oak leaves were put in its place.-Temple Bar.

BRAZIL AND THE HOLY SEE. The "Order of Christ" in Dispute Between the Pontiff and the Revolutionary

Junta

A short time age the Sovereign Pentiff re ceived in private audience, the Viscount d'Arines, recently arrived in Rome, as successor to the Chevaller de Souza Corres, as Mini ter Plenipotentiary from Braz'l to the Holy See. It is announced that the Goverrment of the Brazilian Republic having abolished all Orders of Knightheed, amid them, the Order of Christ, founded by the Holy See, and of which both the Brazilian and Pertuguese Government; possessed merely the simple right of conferment by special concession of the Poper, the Holy Father deeming that the Brazilian Cabin: t may renounce the conferment of that Supreme deceration, but cannot abilish the Order, because in tituted by the Hely See, has transferred the right of conferment to the Archbishop of Bahis, Primits of Brezil, not wishing to deprive the Brezilian Catholics of that much ceveted religious and knight'y in a red functions are filled by eccleaiation distinction. The Order of Christ, was, in of Irish extraction or of Irish birth. In a word, the Cathelic Church in the States has been founded, featered, fermed, for a magnitude of the confirmed in 1320 by Pope John XXII., who reserved the right of the confirmed in conferment to the Holy See according, however, equal faculties to the Portuguese there are in the States from 50,000,000 to sovereigns. There is, nevertheless, some 60,000,000 people; we may likewise venture alight difference in the respective insignia. to state these from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 The Order is held to be in some measure the eutcome of the ancient Order of the Temple. When Brazil was separated from Pertugal, it was deemed fitting to transfer thither some now comes the question: Is the Republic in of the time-henered Luistanian institutions, any way deeply indebted to these Irish citi- accordingly Don Pedre II. created with Letters Patent of September 9, 1843, the Orders of Kulghthood already existing in Portugal—those of Christ, and of St. Benedict of Avis, adding thereto that of St. Theodoric (San Thiege). The Republican Government, it is said, hope to induce the Pope to resoind his decision relative to the transfer of the privilege to the Primate of Brezil, but it is doubtful if they succeed in

Value and Beauty of Irish Lace.

An idea of the value and beauty of the lace nanufactured in Ireland may be had from the following description of some of the exhibits in the Irish department of the exhibition at Edinburgh, Scotland:

Irish lace is fully represented by every known descriptler, such as applique guipure, or Carrickmacross, Innishmacsaint, Irish Peint, Limeirok Peint and crechet. Among hose epecially neteworthy is a plece of Limerick, point flounce, unlue £5 10s; a piece of Innishmaceaint, value £21. Irish applique flounce, value £4 per yard; a piece of gulpure, at £3 10s per yard; an Irish point flounce, value £50; a fan-cover with birds and butterflier, at £15 ; point handkerchiefr, from 60s to £16 each; a lappet at £12; and an exquisits specimen of noint lace in the form of a lady's dress front or panel, valued at £75. Embroidery holds a very high place in the cettage industries of Ireland. Many lovely specimens are here exhibited, valued up to several guineas each. Specimens of embroidered ceats of arms, headed by a magnificient royal arms, in the choice t raised work, the figures standing out like life from the cambric; crests and coronets of many of the noblest families of the United Kingdom, and beautiful examples of menograms in every combination of lettors, suitable for working on handkerchiefs and table linen: large monograms for sheet and pillow cases, one of them having been designed for the great American militonaire, Mr. Vanderbilt. pears to be a most exquisite specimen of hand work, a lady's dress embroidered on the finest muslin in superfine embreidery and point filling. This dress tock over a year to work, and is a marrel of skill and industry. A very choice variety of Irish poptin is displayed in all the various makes. Products of flax are represented in various stages of growth and manufacture, and a large loom is occupied in weaving a magnificent damask ed and mounted entirely for the Edinburgh exhibi i n.

restatin leland.

There is an old min of led Bre e's Castle on the Island, and the bear of hat Bruce and his chief warriors us in an enchanted eleep in a cave of the rock on which stands the castle, and that one day they will rise up

and unite the island of Scotland.

The entrance to this cave is visitly only once in seven years. A man who happened to be travelling by at the time discovered it, and entering it he found himself all at once in the midst of the heavy-handed warriors. He locked down and saw a sabre half unshes thed in the earth at his feet, and on his attempting to draw it every man of the sleepers lifted up his head and put his hand en his sword. The man being much alarmed fled from the cave, but he heard velces calling fiercely after him: "Ugh! ugh! Why could we not be left cleep?" And they clanged their swords on the ground with a terrible noise, and then a'l was it li, and the gate of the cave closed with a mighty sound like a clap of thunder.

An Interesting Relic.

A perfectly unique bit of silver was re-cently sold in London, namely, an incense beat that was part of the plate of Romsey Abbey, founded mere tran nine centuries The menks belonged to the Benedicage. The menks belonged to the Benedic-tine Order, and the abbey, which was very presperous in this world's goods, acquired fame for the schularship of it: Abbets, who were mitred. It: library was celebrated for its cellection of Hebrew beeks. The incense boat is of Tuder workmanship. The double Tuder rose is found on the cover of i', so that the piece may date as far back as 1486. At each end of the best is a carved ram's head. and the onder ornament on which it rests is to represent the sea, The plece is thus a rebut a silver rebut on the name of Remsey, though the derivation is incorrect, the final syllable meaning island, as in the well known forms of eyot or ait. W thit was to be sold a thurible of Edward III.'s time, discevered in Whiteleses were with the Remsey bost, and thus presumably also part, of the

IN THE HOLY LAND.

Visit of Pilgrims to Nazareth.

feenes in the Life of Our Blessed Lord Described by the Bishop of Helena.

In company with the English pilgrims, we arrived at Nozareth on the first of the month of Mary, last Thursday evening. We had seen Bethulia where Judith out off the head of Holefernes : we saw also the birthplace of Esther, but here we see the place where the angel of Ged, Gabriel, said to Mary: "Hall, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among woman." It is here that the second Eve answered her humble submission t) the will of Ged: "Let it be done to me according to thy word," and she conceived here of the Holy Chost and here the Word was made flesh. Here then God became man, and Mary became the Mother of God. We live in the Cara Nova, and went to see the spot where Mary was when the Angel Gabriel appeared. The Franciscans have built s cent church ever the grotte. We descend a flight of steps in the middle of the church to reach the grotto, we see, as we go down, on the walls is a slab of black marble, marking where stood that part of the house which was carried off by the Angels to Loretto in Italy in the 12th century; that is the place where the angel stood. Mary was kneeling en the spet in the cavern adjaining the house where the altar stands. Here we read the words-"Hic verbum caro factum est." Back of the alter is another, on which is a picture of St. Joseph leading the ass on which is scated Mary with the divine Infant, and the words "Hic erat subditus illis." A flight of steps brings you to another cavern, which is commonly or lied the kitchen of the Blossed Virgin. In one place you can see that a fire was made, for the

BCCK IS BLACKENED

and it is about six feet high and fifteen feet long by nine in width. One wonders how a God became man and lived in such a place, but then all the works of God surpass our understanding. As we are living in an age when the pride of the mind drowns the submission of the wil, I have prayed most fervertly in this spet that all of us may ever be submissive to the will of God, as manifested by the will of our superiers, and I have thought if God obeyed his creatures to teach ebedience, how much more reason have we to submit to those who direct us in the name of God.

I wont to see the carpeater shop of St Joseph, after assisting at the Litanies which were sung yesterday afternoon, the first Saturday of the month of Mary. How that Litany took meanings which I never dreamed off defere!

And when we came to the Queen of Angels, yes, here Gabriel, one of the nighest, saluted her with submission, Queen of Patriarchs; we saw the temb of Joseph, and the land of Jacob and the well he built for himself, his children, and his cattle ; here lived the Queen of all the Patriarchs, Queen of Apostles, the Quoen and guide and protectress of these of the part, may she be the same to those of the prosent. But I am giving too much of my thoughts, let us describe the carpenter shop of St. Jeseph. The oburches have been en larged and beautified on the spot where Jeaus acted as the son of the carpenter. How I loved to think that so many workingmen now take St. Joseph as their petron saint in order to preserve the Christian spirit. In this country we see how low a civilized people may fail when lo: t to the guidance o the Church. This land of milk and honey whose

GLORIES OF THE PAST

are knewn to al', is now a worse and poores and harder country to travel through than Montana, which only twenty five years ago was the hunting grounds of the savage. All the ch.l. iren you meet with cry out for baks. his his h, that is money. The towns are like mud holes on the sides of the hills, so that you can hardly distinguish the villages from the rocks of the hills on which they are built. You see a race of people here who seem as if they were tired of working, sitting around the gates on the roofs. The street in the towns are narrow, dirty and stinking. You see ruins everywhere, and the truth strikes you stronger than ever : here man killed the Saviour and the curse of God is on the land. The true religion was banished and misery starce you in the face everywhere. Fortunately we travel through in tents, and in the principal places the Franciscan Fathers offer shelter and food, which make the trip and stay del'ghtful.

Of the carpenter shop nething remains. but the church is built on the spot. Frem there I went to the well of the Blessed Virgin Mary five minutes off. This is the only we I in N. zareth, and as I saw the women carry ing their pots with water half inclined on their heads, I trought of Mary, who thou sands of times did the same thing here carry ing the water on her head from the well through the streets to her house. From Mary's well I went to the Menes Christi, This is a stone on which Oar Lord took a meal with His apos les after the resurrection. The Franciscan Fathers have built a church over it. It is a large rock twelve feet long by six in width, standing about three feet above the floor. From the Mensa Christi we went to the synagogue which is now a Maronite U. tholic Church. St. Luke. c. Iv.. relates what happened there. From my room as I write, I can see the place where the Mother of Jesus ran and had tremors when in the vicinity the Nezareites were going to precipitate her Son from the rock as described by the Evangelist.

We let nd leaving Nezareth next Tuesday for Caipha, thence to Alexandria, where I intend taking ship for Naples and Rome.

The Patron Saints.

St. Joseph, spouse of the Blessed Virgin, in the patron of the Universal (_ thelic) Church.

St. Aloysius, patren of youth, purity, and student. St. Agues, patren of maidens. St. Monics, patron of matrens.
St. Maxima, patron of virgins and wives.

St. Vincent de Paul, patren of charities, 8. Camillus of Lelis, patren of hespitals, St. Sabine, to be eveked against gost and

heumatism.

St. Appollonia eveked against the tooth-St. Benedict Jeseph Labre eveked against

lightning. St. Rech against centagious diseaser. St. Barbara for the Last Sacrament. St. Blace prevents and cures threat

troubles.
St. Sebastian is the patron of soldiers.
St. Hubert is the patron of hunters. St. Themas Aquinas is the patren of sobcols and academier.

A Valuable Present.

Observer, bays: — Speaking of Mr. O'Brien's marriage & think I came pooling a wedding gift which he received, but of which no de-

scription, or mention has up to the present been given or made, so far as I know. When the death of poor Matt Harris created a vacancy in East Galway, Mr. Parnell's choice of successor lay amongst a number of most eligible candidates. Popular opinion fixed it eli at once on John Roune, of Woodford, and Mr. Parnell inclined in the same direction himself. Still, as there was no pressing and immediate necessity for filing up the vacancy some little time was allowed to pass by. In the interval Mr. William O'Brien, who has affectionate regard for Mr. John Reche, ar, indeed, everybody else has who knows bim, ket t urging Mr. Paraell te neminate Mr. Roche. The result was that one evening, in the lebby of the House of Commone, after it had been known that Mr. O'Brien was about to be married, when this sutject of Mr. Harris's successor again oropped up, Mr. Parnell turned smilingly en the member for North-East Cork and observed, "Well, I think the best thing we de is to give you East Galway as a wedding glit." Mr. O'Brien accepted the somewhat novel nuptial present, and, as we know, Mr. John Roche is now member for East Galway.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LEEDS.

The death of Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Blahop of Leeds, is announced. Dr. Cornthwaite was born at Presten. Lancashire, on the 9th May, 1818, and was consequently in his 73rd year. He commenced his ecclesisation i studies in the College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, near Durham, and afterwards preceeded to Rome for the prosecution of his studies. On their comple-tion he returned home, and joined the English Mission, his first charge being at Stockton-on-Tees. Eventually he was appointed to the office of Rector of the College at Rome, but at length, having been several times attacked by fever, he was compelled to come back to England, and he resided for sometime at Dailington. When the diocess of Beverley became vacar t by the death of the Roy. Dr. Brigge, the name of Dr. Cornthwaite was one of three forwarded by the Chapter to the Congregation at Rome, and being appointed, the rev. gentleman was duly consecrated Blahop Beverley by Cardinal Wiseman on the 10th November, 1861; while shortly afterwards-on the 8th June. 1862 -he was named Assistant to the Portificai Throne. Mainly, if not altogether, through the efforts of Bishop Cornthwaite, the diccese of Beverly was abolished, and the dicceses of Leeds and Middlesborough was formed in its : tead.

HE GOT HIS \$15,000.

Mr. William H. Shupe, the gentleman who recently wen \$15,000 in the drawing of The Louistana State Lottery Company, received he money last Saturday. Mr. Shupe stated that the Lottery Company was very prompt in sending the money and looked after its transportation with as keen an interest as he would himself, for all of which he feels thankful. He held the one twentleth of ticket No. 21.303, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 .- Adelphi (Ohle) News. May 16.

Footprints of Our Lord.

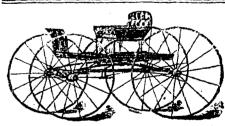
In the church of Domine Quo Vadie, Rome, carefully preserved under a plate glass, bell shaped dome, three and a balf feet high a six feet in diameter across the bottom, may be seen the last footprints made by Jesus on this earth; those made by Him the night He appeared to Peter when the latter was leaving Reme in het haste on account of Nero's persecution of the Christians. After the burning of Rome, Nero threw upon the Christians the accusation of having fired the city. This was the origin of the first persecution, in which many perished by terrible and hitherty unheard of deaths. The Christian converts beaught Peter not to expose Our Saviour travelling towards the city. Struck with amazement, Peter exclaimed: "Lord, whither goest thou?" (Domine que Vadis?) to which Jesus, looking upon him with a mild sadness, replied, "I go to Rome to be crucified a second time," and imme-

diately vanished.

Petry, taking this as a sign that he was to submit himself to all manner of suffering for the sake of his religion, retraced his steps to the city. He told the itary of meeting with Jesus at the divide in the reads. Some of the faithful renaired to the spot, out out of the damp clay the hely foot prints, and preserved them as above stated .- St. Louis

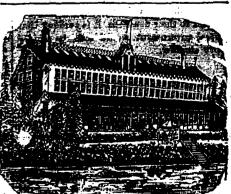
TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Dealness and polses in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nionolson, 30 St. John street,



If you want one of the finest American Concord" Buggies, Phaeton, open or covered Buggy of any kind, Road Cart, Pony Cart, Track Sulkies, or anything to run on wheels, call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing.

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SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE.

This celebrated establishme t, one of the most da-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continents, will be open to the public on the list June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new manage-ment, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyspare no effort in Catering to the country and except ment of the guests.

To sufferers from Rheumatism, Reuralgia, Indigestion, General Deblity, etc., etc., the Saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure.

Oneches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Bootreal and Onebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER OC., yet Victoria i quare, sole proprietors of the Immount of the Committee of the C

M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manage

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AND OATHOLIO OHRONICLE

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______ WEDNESDAY.....JULY 9, 1890 **3.4**.....

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, St. Ephrem (Doctor). THURSDAY, July 10, Seven Bros. and St. Felicitae, M. M.

FRIDAY, July 11, St. Plus I., Pope and M. SATURDAY, July 12, St. John Gualbert,

SUNDAY, July 13, seventh after Pentacoat. St Anacletus, Pope and M.
Monday, July 14, St. Bonaventure, B. and

TUESDAY, July 15, St. Henry, Emperor and Confessor,

AMONGST those who passed successful examinations on the two branches, Literature and Sciences, at the recent meeting of the Board at Three Rivers, for admission to study law in this province, we are glad to notice the name of Mr. Francis Joseph Curran, son of our distinguished representative in the House of Commons, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q C., M.P.

THE McKinley Tariff Bill, now before the United States Senate, will exclude Canadian minster for a time the present chaotic state of countryman, the Hon. Mr. Flynn, whom the States brewers, one and all, hold that Canadian barley is an absolute necessity in the manufac ture of American beer. The McKinley Bill will therefore not become law, at least as far as Canadian barley is concerned.

To style the election at Barrow in Furness the "greatest Liberal bye election since the general election," as one enthusiastic paper does, is clearly exaggeration. It is the gain of a seat and nothing more for Mr. Gladstone. The result, however, proves that there were good grounds for the fear we expressed last week that the "beer influence" would punish the opposition for their conduct in connection with the proposed license law. Mr. Caine ran as the hostile censor of the Government, especially in connection with the license bill. He was badly beaten, and the divided vote only gave the victor a small plurality.

MORE money from from the Federal Treasury was the burden of Mr. Mercier's speech before the Club National on Wednesday night. But at the rate of expenditure followed by his administration since his accession to power the Federal revenue would not suffice if the same progressive spirit, in spending money, continued many years. By way of comparison: Civil government consumed 183,675 dols. in 1886, and now commer no less than 236,987 dols. in 1889, an increase of 80 per cent. in three years. The number of employees was 110 in 1886; it is now 146. In 1886 the legislation of the Province cost 181,987 dols.; in 1889 the same service entailed a charge of 231,812 dols, or nearly 30 per cent. more. If all the provinces acted like this and the Federal authorities vielded to their demands it is evident that the central government would soon be merely an empty shadow.

THE comion of Heligoland has caused certain facetions American papers to suggest that Great Britain might continue the cediug process and give the United States some of her Bahama possessions, and this is followed by the suggestion that so far as the United States is concerned Bermuda be the American Heligoland, The proposition is certainly modest and worthy its source. The American journals, of course, with lofty indifference, decline to give any why or wherefore in support of their amusing suggestion. They seem to forget that Heligoland was useless to Great Britain, and that Bermuda is of incalculable value, whatever may be said of some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea. It would, however, be well for the United States. before talking of Great Britain ceding any. hing to them, to gracefully restore the Canadian territory now incorporated with Maine, all of which was obtained by the American negotiators under the Ashburton reaty by deliberate fraud and with the sup. pressed knowledge of the very map marked by

a fitting comment. Let the Americans begin.

THE appointment of Sir Redvers Buller to the office of Adjutant-General of the Army is of some interest to Ireland. It will not be forgotten that in 1886 that general was sent to Ireland on a special mission. At the time it was said in these columns that he might have written in his despatches, "I came, I saw and was conquered." He was sent to cure the cank of the suffering people and to do what he could to enforce the arbitrary proceedings of landlordism. But on the contrary, he blessed in stead, and was compelled, like a truthful and honest soldier of tried courage on the field, to report to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, that he had been struck with the poverty of the Kerry and Clare peasantry, and was convinced that the 'outrages" he was sent to suppress arose from that poverty. He was not long after recalled, but his name is honored in Ireland.

THERE is trouble ahead for Mr. W. Soully, sometime a poted rack renter in Ireland, who has transferred his operations to Illinois. He has secured in that State some 72000 acres of the best farming lands, lives in London and employs in the most approved old world style " sgents ' to run his riflairs in the United States. He leaves his farms and a recent investigation indicates that he is a typical "absentee" landlord. He is grasping, will not spend a dollar on his tenants holdings, and has leases described as " ironclad and double rivetted with boles punched for more." The tenants, mostly Germans and Scandinavians, find that in common with the majority of American farmers they cannot make both ends meet but no consideration do they get from Mr. Scully's agents. It is said that more than \$200,000 is annually remitted to Scully in London. The tenants, however, are awakening to the fact that they are not compelled to submit to the treatment they receive at their landlords hands. In this the State seems inclined to uphold them, but it is a little strange to learn that in the United States there exists a state of things as bad as that in Ireland and under a landlord kicked out of that island.

The Salisbury Government.

That coalition governments cannot live after the critical events which caused their formation have passed away is almost a constitutional maxim in England, As the events which caused the present combination in the Imperial Government are of such a character as will admit of no settlement by any mere policy of combination or possession of a majority it is not astonishing to find that the thing of shreds and patches known as the Conservative-Liberal. Unionist administration is getting every day into worse difficulties. They cannot settle the burning issue which caused their "union" and must necessarily fall out on other matters. But apart from this some fatality seems to attend the present administration. Brilliant in its foreign policy under Lord Salisbury, and its financial under Mr. Go:chen, in its domestio affairs it seems completely confused and without cohesion. Hopeless blundering seems to be the lot of the minor ministers. It is almost to be regretted that Great Britain cannot obtain the loan of the services of Sir John Macdonald for a time. We venture to predict that if that veters nstatesman took the reins at West- has been doing his best to annihilate his fellowthing would pass away and, his advice being taken, constitutional government now apparently strained and imperilled, restored to its sign in the government, the Hon, Mr. Mercier sometime proud position. But Canada can scarcely spare him.

A Netarious Scheme.

L'Etendard undertakes to assure its readers that the recent banquet of the Club National was not altogether what it pretended to be. namely, a provincial matter, but was also the commencement of the electoral campaign which the Opposition at Ottawa is preparing to offer the Federal Government next year. It claims that the presence of the Hon. Mr. Laurier and the applause which greeted his speech and his name when mentioned proved this. "It is certain," continues L'Etendard, "that with the four principal provinces coalesced against him, Sir John Macdonald has to face a struggle more desperate than he has ever before had to meet." It seems time that something should be heard of Federal autonomy, L'Etendard's programme is nothing more than provincial aggression, iusolent as well as contemptibly factions. It would be well if the Hon. Mr. Blake, who declines to be leader, but sulks in his tent, were to repeat to his friends in Opposition the words which he uttered when taking the leadership of the Ontario Government after the defeat of Sandfield Macdonald. His arguments in favor of the complete severance of the provinces from Federal politics were very sound and very clearly set forth. Why does he keep silence now when his friends are indulging in such a permissions line of conduct? -according, at least, to the political gospel of Mr. Blake in 1870. But probably he finds it convenient to change his views on this subject just as he has on more than one occasion to suit the exigiencies of the moment. As he has recented his Aurora speech so perhaps he repudiates his declaration of principles in 1870.

The Heligolanders.

There is something almost pitiful in the tone of the telegrams from Europe concerning the proposed cession of Heligoland. But of course the telegrams, which tell of the doleful supplications of the islanders to the British authorities not to cut them off, must be taken with a grain of salt. In Canada we know well enough the value of telegrams sent by the swarm of "fakers" which sfflict the country and carn their coppers by the propagation of prodigious lies. But supposing that there is a substratum of truth in the news it is easy to understand the intense auxiety to remain under the British flag on the part of the Heligolanders. It is purely selfish and is caused by the knowledge ing over the departure from office of Sir Fredthat the cession means the transformation of Heligoland from a fishing station and watering

boundary. By this a territorial robbery was | garethen, will render, in the scheme of defence committed which drew from Chief Justice Story of the Elbs, Weser and Jahde, and the two commercial ports of Hamburgh and Bremen, such an outpost as Heligoland a necessity. And heavy works are already projected. For purposes of blockade the Kiel canal, enabling the German Belsio fisct to pass inland to the North Sea independently of the Sound or Great Belt, and the second capal, which in like manner will permit war ships to cross Hanover from Bremenhaven to Neubaus renders Heligoland as a point of bluckade of little value, As a point of defence it will prove important in the great scheme of coast fortifications planned by the German Admiralty. The Heligolanders may reasonably not be well pleased at the proposed change. As there are but a little more than 2,000 men, women and children all told, perhaps is would not be amiss if two or three of the Allan liners were to transport them to Newfoundland or Eastera Canada. They would make good citizens and still be under the Government they seem to cherish so much. If the Islanders are willing to come to Canada ald should be extended to them to make the change.

An Ominous Fizzle.

As a failure, the grand banquet of the socalled Nationalist party, held at the Windsor Hotel, on Wedneseay evening, was an unparalleled success. On a memorable occasion, many centuries ago, it was as is well known, on the wall of the banquet room that the handwriting was reen, conveying a very unpleasant warning to a self-sufficient monarch; and unless our own little Premier Ministre is hope. lessly intoxicated by his corrupt success at the polls recently, he must have realized that no bandwriting was necessary to explain the message Wednesday's banquet must have conveyed to any person of ordinary intelligence. It was a most remarkable gathering, the chief feature whereof was the absence of all who were not merely expected, but had actually been announced as prominent guests of the evening. It was to have been a representative gathering of the Liberal lights from the Atlantic to the Pacific-but the lights refused to shine! The Hon. Edward Blake was to have supported his friend Mercier, but somehow the ex leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Dominion, found the sea breeze at the shore more congenial than burning income before the Reillite chieftain, so he sniffed she breeze and left Mr. Mercier to furnish his own arematics. Sir Richard Cartwright was to have proclaimed the fiscal policy that was to ensure the "On to Ottawa" programme of the Dominion raiders, but the gallant Knight, having probably made enquiries in ad rance, thought it more prudent to take in the barquet and French flag presentation through his minds' eye-and he did. Blair, Fielding, Mitchell, Edgar, bad all been not merely announced, but mammothly placarded, yet, with a unanimity seldom found in a political party, they all kept the Hon. Oliver Mowat company and were conspicuously absent from the feast. Poor Mr. Laurier, who deserves a better fate, like the last rose of summer. sat there "blooming slone." And a very un. comfortable time be had of it during the reckless anerch of the Hon. Honore, which he no doubt felt was pregnant with trouble in days not remote. We were going to say that not an Irish Canadian of position and prominence was there to show that we are meek and humble of spirit. but that would have been an error. Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., found time to tear himself away from the campaign in Gaspé, where he Nationalists are hounding, and was kind enough to say that on the question of Irish represents should be allowed a free hand! We had been led to expect better things. But if the Irish as a body, and the English and Scotch and most of the leading French Canadian Liberals gave the banquet a wide berth, the brigade of office holders and office seekers was there in full force. and Grand Sachem Pacaud, as leader of the unpurchased and unpurchasable patriots, was present, thereby giving tone and significance to the feed.

Mr. Samuel Blake in a Mess.

Mr. Samuel Blake is evidently not a man of tact. He thought proper on one occasion when sixting as Vice Chancellor of the Ontario Chancery Court to insult the honored Superior of Loresto Abbey and, his conduct being first brought up in Parliament, shortly after resigned his judgeship in deference to public opinion. Now he has made another mess of it and insulted the reporters of the press. What he will have to do to clear himself of the results of this error it is not easy to say. But the gentleman has given dire offence to a powerful class. At a meeting of the Toronto Street Car Company Mr. Blake said reporters should not be admitted to the committee meetings as they might sell the information obtained seven though they obeyed themandate not to print the record of proceedings. The Toronto News commenting, in angry terms, on what it deems an insult

to the press, says : "It seems to be the nature of phenomenally good men like Mr. Lilake to regard those around good men like Mr. Blake to regard shose around them as debased and lost. Daily, like the Pharises of old, they beat upon their breasts and call upon God to witness that they are not as other men are, that they are pure and holy, that they are godly, upright, sober and righteous, while all around them are deceived, dishonest, impure, sordid, intemperate and violent men, who can only come within the pale of Divine mercy through the unbounded for-bearance of God, whom they implore each day to incontinently crush shose who do not think as they do, and they wonder at the shortsight-edness of the Orestor in withholding His band a profession which largely depends for its suc-ceases on trickery and which daily does more injustice than any other, for which reason is has been condemned by the very Christian religion of which he professes to be a leading

General Middleton.

There is something indescribably contemptible in the manner a large section of the press of the country, led by faction morgers, are revellerick Middleton. It is true that he committed a grave error in judgment and granting his

The State of the S

General Middleton did the state some service, communities. On our developing lines of railand many a home might have had to mourn the | way this need is great. For example we appear ducting the campaign in the Northwest in such | City is the latest abomination. Who would a way as to obtain success as much by strategy like to live in Terminal City? We commend as by tactics under fire. Mr. Goldwin Smith | the matter to the consideration of the Federal at the time of the Northwest trouble wrote in railway committee. the Bystander that General Middleton would have less difficulty in dealing with his enemy in the field than with the inimical politicians he would have to face when he returned, and so it has proved. A writer in the Canadian Gazette has pointed out that the censorious treatment of General Middleton is rather a noteworthy comment on the ethics of all civilised Europe. He continu :8:

"Does it ever occur to you that in thus censor iously reflecting on General Middleton's conduct you are at the same time having a fling at the ethics of all divilised Europa?

Visit the Louvre in Paris, and ask whence came so many magnificent paintings and soulp-ture! Ask Tommy Atkins (n which term I confine all soldiers, from the general to the drummer boy) whether "loot" is now unknown in recent wars! Listen to the stories that India-China, and wherever a British red coat or a French red breeches has invaded him, to tell, and then say whether the high moral spirit which seems to prevade all Canada and yourself finds an echo in civilised Europe !

"looting" The only difference between our expeditions in the cast and General Middleton's loot" in the west is to be found in the following circumstances: In the first place, we punished the man who was resisting foreign invasion, and defending his own country, by mur-dering him first and then robbing his heirs of their property afterwards; and in the second place, we dealt the same punishment to the traitors who raised their rebel hands against our own Queen and country. Surely if "looting" is excusable it should fine more defenders in the latter case than in the former.

Why, then, so hard upon the old Indian soldier, Sir Fred Middleton? It appears to me that had that gallant soldier made a judicious distribution of part of his "loot" amongst Ottawa citizens the question would have never been raised.

Considering the full explanations concerning the transaction that have been given, the attack on the general is unjust in its severity and unworthy of a generous people. More than that if in view of what is known, others are not ounished in connection with the affair then General Middleton will have been martyred.

The Gaspe Election.

The persecution, for that is what it may be termed, of the Hon. E. J. Flynn is certainly to a great extent complimentary to that gentleman, even if it is unfair. The circumstance that the election in Gaspé takes place some time that the election in Gaspé takes place some time after the other general elections, enables the Government to concentrate all its forces in the c unty. This it is doing, and Mr. Flynn is apparently waging almost single-handed his electoral battle against a perfect horde of ministration. electoral battle against a perfect horde of ministerial supporters, led by the Premier himself. The people of Gaspé may feel reminded of the old song, which says :-

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark; The beggass are coming to town, Some in rage, and some in tage, And some in velvet gowns.

All are there. The oily-tonound Premier, with his brigadiers of the Langelier and Pacaud grade, heads the van. In rear the following seems to consist of a perfect cloud of patriots of every grade, while side by side with this noble band of missionaries move an excellent commissariat and a treasurer-one who holds the bag-and thereby hangs a tale. Certainly Mr. Flynn may feel complimented at this evidence of the intense desire of his opponents to obtain his ejection from the Legislature. But even if his ability and the personal esteem in which he the subsidies payable by the Dominion to the less hald should be insufficient to save him from Provinces, let those subsides be discontinued. ruption with which be has to contend, and his opponent be elected, the end will not be there. Already there have been certain influences at If the Dominion assumes Quebe c's debt let it be work at Quebec before this, in connection with the lines of railway which are projected and the Provinces, on equitable terms. The Dominion are proposed to be in course of construction from ion surplus revenues can be applied to the re-Gaspe to the Ottawa. The three charters must necessarily be incomplete without a bridge at Quebec, and no doubt the same influences will come down bandsomely" in this matter as in others. It is not difficult to understand the purpose of these three lines. The St. Paul and other Western gentlemen who so generoutly propose to link the Atlantic with the Sault and Minneapolls, as soon as they can get into Ontario, did not obtain their charters for nothing; and the spectacle of those millionaires. Achille Carriere, C. Langelier and other Canadians, on the original charter, seems to be full of suggestiveness. However, the work attributed to the Northern Pacific, if true, cannot be hid under a bushel. It is too generous, too disinterested, the expanditure of its money from Gasré to Ottawa altorather too selfsacrifloung, for the public not to become a little anxious as to the destination of the sums so nobly lavished by these foreigners in Canada, The public must know more. And they will do

Calling Bad Names.

The Federal Government did well when it followed the suggestion, attributed to the Princess Louise, that it should assume control over the nomenclature of points in the future to that most of the horrors elsewhere seem to have been avoided. There are no "Villes" which is a great blessing. The "Blogge" Crossings," "Snooks' Corners," Smith's Landings," and the ambitious chara carriers with surveying parties and post office cierks at Ossawa have generally been cancelled and more appropriate names would as quickly give information to the Street few blots such as Regina, which might have as bribery charges in the Bunting case Mr. Mowat may be in his own estimation. He is engaged in and similar idiotic appellations but It was fruther contended the case. given to the localities. It is true there are a they are few, It is to good work. There is a familiar story of the man who saddled those prodigious station names such as "Cicero," "Tully" - one and he same by the way-Rome, Athens, Troy, do, do, along the line of the New York Central Railway. He is said to have been hard up for names and, possibly despising the musical Indian nomenclature, obtaining a Lempriere's distionary made a choice selection which is seen to-day on the railway timetables in unpleasant disorder. Railway place, more or less profitable, to a Gibraltar in punishment to be deserved desency at least station names should be supervised by the state the North Sea. The great North Sea canal, by might keep carping critice, who in the majority just as those in cities, as well as street architecmeans of which Germany will be able to move of cases do not seem to understand the case, in | ture should be supervised by a competent board, Benjamin Franklin's own hand, showing the old her largest hattle ships from Kiel to St. Mar. graceful silence. It cannot be denied that The need is organized in our fast growing civic dempity.

loss of a son had it not been for his care in con- to be threatened with a new horror. Terminal

KIDNAPPED.

Senator Pelietier Prefers a Serious Charge Against Kamouraska Electors.

Quento, July 6.—Judge Murray, High Con-stable Gale and Mr. George St. Pierre, cterk of the Police Court, have returned from Kanou asks where they were investigating the kid napping of Senator Pelletier at St. Anne de la Pocatiere on the 15th of June last. The senator asserts that on arriving at that place on the eve of the election he was inveigled into a house and detained there for seven hours to the injury cl the ministerial candidate whose interests he was looking after. Judge Murray issued warran: for the airest of thirty one of the alleged con-spirators, some of them farmers, others tradesmen, merchants, etc. One of the accused is a professor in the St. Anne College. Twenty five of the accused surrendered themselves and gave bail to appear at the preliminary investigation that will be commenced on Thursday of next week. The hail was set down at \$200 tach, There are yet six of the accused at large. The following are the aames of the parties arrested:
Jean Baptiste Martin, George Pelletier, Oct.
Onellet, Joseph Onellet, Paul Onellet, Joseph Dionne, Maurice Bourgelas, Pierre Rouleau, Aiphonse Dionne, Augustin Ouelles, Augustin Potvin, Nazaire Dionne, Wenceslas Simard, Emile Caron, Leon Ouellet, Elesia Pelletier, Fabien Dionne Phidime, alias F. X Pelletier, Charles Verret, Charles Dionne, Godfroy Ouellet, Leon Pelletier, Joseph Pelletier and Jean Daniel Schmouth.

It is presumed that the trial will take place in Quebec at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. In the meantime the election will be contested and the alleged conspiracy

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

used as one of the grounds of contestation

Mr. Merclers's Recent Speech Before the Club National at Montreal.

THE GLOBE (Liberal). The other provinces will rejoice in the progress and development of Quebec, so long as the favorage of Ohebec are responsible for the taxpayers of Quebec are responsible for the cost of the poucy of development, but Quebec cannot be helped from the Federal treasury at the expense of the other provinces, and the Government of Ontario, which has practised economy, and the people of Ontario, who have contributed for the development of the resources of their own province, will not consent to be taxed to repair the consequences of waste and extravagance in Quebec or any other province of the Confederation.

HAMILTON TIMES (L'beral).

Provinces that obcose to be extravagant from plunging again? How long would it be before they would be found once more knocking at the door? What possible chance would remain for bariff reform, if the fear of taxation were never to exercise a reatraining unfluence upon Pro-vincial expenditures? We protest against the Mercier programme.

Let us have no further increase of the Dominion debt, nor of the Dominion tariff. Let Quebec and the Maritime Provinces improve their municipal systems, so that the parish, township and county councils may raise the money need ed for schools, for the encouragement of agri culture, and for other costs now chargeble to the Provincial treasuries. If such economics and shifting of burdens will not suffice to ever up the balance sheet let the several legisla tures everales their constitutional power to raise revenue by direct taxation within the Province, But let us have no more looking to Ottawa.

* * The process must be stopped or at least not extended. We, as well as Mr. Mercier, want to see new a deal, but instead of increasing The interest on Quebec's them be commuted. debt is nearly equal to the sum drawn by Quebec as subsidy from the Dominion treasury on the agreement that Quebec shall draw no more subsidies. Extend that arrangement to all duction of the Dominion debt, and the Provinces can raise by direct taxation what they choose to spend, just as the several States of the American Union obtain their revenues.

THE MAIL (Opposition.)

The Mail, after quoting Mr. Blake's words in the case of Nova Scotia's like demand, "the former evils will be intensified, the just expecta-"tions of the people will be disappe need, actional strife will be aroused, the federal principle "will be violated, and the constitution will "be shaken to its base," adds: If this catalague "of calamities would follow a readjustment of such a province as Nova Scotia, what might expect if injustice were inflicted upor Ontario in the interests of a province the policy of whose premier is productive chiefly of yellow brousers and Papal benedictions? Obviously it would be an outrage and a danger to the Confederation were the financial consequences of ecclesiasticism and of the recklessness, not to mention the corruption of the Quebea politicians to be visited upon the provinces that have managed their revenues and their resources with ordinary prudence. It can only be hoped that loyal men on both sides of politics will unite to resist the raid."

The Provincial Commission. The application for the writ of injunction

against the Royal Commission appointed to en-quire into the charges of blackmail made against certain government agents was argued on Saturday last before Judge Wurtele in the Practice Court Montreal, by Messrs C. J. Doher-ty, Q. C., and J. N. Greenshields, who contended become towns and cities along the line of the Pacific Railway. If the line of stations along that great road is followed it will be noticed came under any of these heads, since the good government of the province, the conduct of public business and administration of justice are matters for which the executive alone are responsible and have nothing to do with the bribing of members of the Legislature. Hence like, saddled for a time on certain points by the commission had no raison d'etre under this illegal. To give it the powers it sought to exercise a special statute would have to be passed. In Ontario the law was worded exactly the same as ours. and when a similar commission was not vested with the powers of a court, and they are few, It is to be and could not commit for contempt of court, hoped that the Government will continue its The local Legislature, not having the power to appoint judges, could not clothe the com ers with the powers of a Superior court judge, which they required to have in order to commit for contempt. Otherwise school commissioners and others appointed under statute in minor matters, and who were given the same powers as these commissioners, could commit for contempt any one who refused to answer, and such was not the intention of the Legislature. Mr. Hutchinson replied and the Judge reserved his decision, which will not be given till next week.

> Replying to a question in the British Comcould not confirm the report that Rumian troops were moving towards the Armenian frontier to complete the payment of the Turkish was in-San St. L. Deren Winderson

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SIXTH ANNUAL

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE (For Ladies and Children only.) Under the personal direction of the REDEMPTORIST FATHERS of St. Ann's

ST ANN'S DAY Saturday, July 26th, 1890, Per steamer "Three Rivers," leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. sharp. Tickets-Ladies, - \$2 10 Children, - \$1.05

Staterooms can be secured at St. Aun's Presbytery, Baain street, on Sunday, 6:h July, from 2 to 5 p m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Applications by mail for tickets, staterooms, etc., addressed to Mr. Jos. Johnston, No. 16: McCord Street, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

Tickets Limited to 600

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

Church, Montreal, on

Forty-fith Annual Commencement. The greates congregation of Catholica known for years at a college commencement in these parks, honoured the famous St. John's College, Fordham, last Wednesday afternoon to witness the graduating exercises. The gloricus lawn in in front of the college was shaded by vast tents as well as by the lordly trees. The national colors were tastefully festooned and flags and streamers lent a gay variety to the scene.

Clergymen from many dioceses, from many states. men who had won eminence in the Church were there; come to pay tribute to their venerable Alma Mater.

Men of the professions, leading members of the bar, honored judges, eminent physicians, bankers authors and merchants who draw their sources of intellectual strength and culture from old St. John's, gathered around her on this occasion with filial reverence and

The several Jesuit educational institutions, St. Francis Xavier's of this city; St. Peter's of Jersey City, and others were represented by able thinkers, workers and teachers.

The Christian Brothers too, that sterling teaching order were represented by active instructors from different educational centres. Right Rev. Mgr. Preston, V.G., in his purp's robes took his seat on the platform as repreaentative of the Archbishop, and his fine father-ly face draw an impeduous demonstration of affectionate cheering from the audience. Scated around the venerable prelate were Bishci. Corroy and acores of distinguished pricats.

Preceding the literary exercises there was a drill of the military cadets which was a vast treat to all beholders. The shapely young s litera were handsomely uniformed and acted gallantly, The exercises opened with an overture by the

band. Then came a symposium of oratory on the subject of "Agnosicism." It was a variation from the ordinary plan. Half a dezen of the graduates took part informally in a series of interlocutory apseches, querier, objections, explanations and expositions. The participants Were:-

John A. Ryan, of New York; Jno. P. Whe lan, of Montreal; T. Gaffuey Taaffe, of New York; James J. Keane, of Kingston, New York, and John U. McNeilly, of Canandsigua, New York.

The valedictory was delivered by Mr. Ken yon J. Fortescue, of New York. All the young orators handled themselves well.

AGNOSTICISM-A SYMPOSIUM OF ORATORY. Mr. Kenyon J. Fortescue, of New York, gnered the hall by facetions allusions to some of the social fade, a joke at the society girl with her Easter bonner, and a crack at the dude with

his headaches and canes

John P. Whelan, of Montreal took up
Agnosticism and riddled it. Jan J. Keane, interrupted saying he would

like to hear Agnosticism defined, to hear the Agnostic views of Agnosticism.

Mr. Ryan now arose and thanked his friend for the auggestion and replied that Agnosticism was the Know Nothingiam of rampant infidelity. He defined it at length.

Mr. Keane retorted saying that he had not imagined that the tenets of Agnosticism was so cot floting with reason. They doubt; they deny. Their doctrine is simply scepticism and atheism which overshadow the whole intellectu-

Mr J P. Whelan, of Montreal, Canada, to k up some of the remarks of the previous apeakers and wired into the Agnostic's theories in new veins. He showed that our intellects, walled in

by the flesh, are finite, and incapable of comprebending the infinite. The things that are in the heavens who shall find out?

Mr. John A. Ryan same back upon the late speakers and philosophized interestingly on the

general subject.

Mr. John C. McNeilly of Canandaigus, N.
Y., sailed in now with a lively sally which brought Mr. Taaffe to the front, and in replying to the remarks about the press as a pulpit said that literature was the preservative of all arts; springing from the fountain of Christianity it is the guide the teacher of mankind, Agnonticism is instilling poison into it.

Mr. McNeilly admitting some points said

that the Agnostics put forth matters of literary merit to fay as that went,

Mr. Tasffe claimed that the literature of
Agnosticism was not literature in the higher sense. Without God it was without the apul of literature.

Mr. Fortesone in closing took farewell, in brief bus tasteful words, of the college, the facul-ty and the students, finishing with a God bless and God love old St. John's. (Applause.)
New came the presentation of diplomas to the twenty-one graduates. The degree of Dector of Laws was presented to Hon. William E.

for of Laws was presented to Hos. William E.
Robinson, who was applauded.
The following young men received degrees:
Bachelors of Arts:—J. P. Whelan, Willard
S. Wright, James Boylan, Allan G. Burrow,
Thos. Uarmody, Thos. A. Doberty, Kenyon J.
Fortsexe, James J Ksane, John O. McNeilly,
David W. Orpheus, John A. Ryan, John
Slevin, Ohristian J. Strauh, T. Gaffoey Tasfieand Jeach Walsh and Joseph Walsh.

Bachelors of Science :- Gilbert Egan, Chas. A. Rielly, James J. Callanan, J. B. Breman, Francis L. Manning, and Naroisco Arcellano. The medals were then presented by the Right Rev. Mgr. Preston. Each of the young men was heartily cheered as he came up for his

The L'Original Murder Trial. TORONTO, July 7 .- In the High Court of Justice to day before Justice Street, J. A.

Macintosh, fr Christine Monette, who is a prisoner in the common jail of the united countries of Prescott and Russell, charged together with one Lamoureaux with murder, moved to have her admitted to bail. These prisoners were tried at the apring Assizes at L'Orignal but the trial proved abortive, one of the jury-men laying the custody of the countable while out for dinner. An order was made admitting the applicant to bell on entering into are cognizance with four sureties, herself in \$2,000 and each surety in \$250.

The British steamer "Region" bound London, has been sunk by a cillision with a local steamer, the "Main," near Calcutta. The "Main" was slightly damaged.

A serious conflict between Turks and Monbenegring has just cocurred on the shores of the The Turks were the aggres. Lake of Scutari. nors. The British charge d'affaires at Constantinople has protested against the danger of allowing the reign of anarchy in Armenia to

all the state of the



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength - U. S. Govern. ment Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Cholera is making serious ravages in Spain. Prince Bismarck has accepted the candidature to represent Kaiserslauten in the Reich-

Lord Salisbury has declined the honor of a dukedom for his services in bringing about the Anglo German agreement.

The British Cabinet has decided to drop the Tithes Bill, pass minor bill and supply votes, and then adjourn Parliament.

English corps of all kinds, especially hay and wheat, owing to cold winds and continued wet weather, are reported to be a failure.

Chancellor Von Caprivi and Dr. Krauel for Germany, and Sir E. Malet and Sir Percy Anderson for England, have signed the Anglo-German agreement in Berlin.

The Berlin National Gazette says the Heligo land law forbidding any one to acquire property on the island unless born there will probably

remain in force twenty years. Order has been restored in Leeds among the striking gas workers, but the contending parties are as firm as ever, and the prospect of a speedy septlement of the strike is not promising.

The cutiers of Sheffield have asked the mayor of that city to preside at a meeting to protest against the McKinley bill. Similar movements e on fout at Birmingham and the South of

A despatch to London from Port Louis, Gaudeloupe, says that the principal buildings in that place have been destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000 Many of the inhabitants lost all their effects and are cestitute.

An English syndicate has purchased the Western railway, in the Argentine Republic, and £3000,000, the balance due has been naid stopping a great panic on the Buenos Ayres

The wife and four children of Jas. O'Connor, a member of the editorial staff of United Ire land, have been fatally possoned at Sea Point, watering place in county Dublin, by eating pickled mussels.

The formal transfer of Heligoland to Germany will be attended by an elaborate naval display. The islanders object and plead earn-estly not to be given up by the British Government to Germany.

The German Chancellor, Von Carrivi, state than he is not a colonial enthusiast : "but after the agreement with England," says the Chancellor, "it will be my ambition that East Africa shall become something."

It is stated that Major Wissman's recent remarks showed that he believed the German Government had reasons, which it was im politic to divulge, for making the African settle ment favorable to England.

Captain Henry C. Kane, who got the war-ship "Calliope" out of Apia Harbor, Samoa, when the American and German ships were lost has been appointed to the Command of H. M. S. "Inflexible" of the large iron clads.

The weavers at Vienna have struck for an increase of from 30 to 80 per cent in wages and for the suspension of female labor in the mills The strikers engaged in a riotons demonstra-tion yesterday, and the military had to be called

The owners of a travelling show, which included in its animals a number of bears, have been arrested at Trenteschip, Hungary, on the charge of murdering a tramp and throw-ing his body out to the bears, which devoured

The Angle-German agreement contains no secret clauses, but a variety of matters beyond those already published are regulated. It is stated that Baron Wissmann will assume the administration of the German possessions in

The London Herald has learned from M Rebot, the French Foreign Minister, that Eng. land gives France an island in the Caribbeau Sea and recognizes the French protectorate over Madagascar as a set off to the Anglo German agreement in Africa.

With reference to the Newfoundland fisheries the Daily News says: Lord Salisbury has to determine not whether, but only how, the exist ing treaties may be abrogated. They are already doomed, and their speeding extinction would be the truest mercy to all concerned.

Before his execution at Sofia Major Pinitza confessed he had acquired certain property by forgery and expressed a desire that it be restored to the rightful overs. Prince Ferdinand refused to consent to the execution of Panitza until the cabines threatened to re-

It is stated that Prince Bismarck has begged the German Emperor to discountenance project to erect a Bismarck monument during the Prince's lifetime. The Prince asks that the funds for that purpose be devoted to erecting a church in memory of Emperor Wil-

A serious riot took place at Leeds on the 1st, in connection with the gas workers' strike in progress there. Troops were summoned from York. On their arrival a mob pelted them with atones and the soldiers charged the crowd. One magistrate and many soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured.

Ex-Minister M. Plourens, in conversation with a journalist, said he knew nothing of the alleged negotiations between England and ee to give the latter compensation on the West coast of Africa for Madagascar. The Journal des Debates declares that the reported

negotiations are purely imaginary. The Queen Regent of Spain has accepted the resignations of the members of the Cabinet. The sitting of the Cortes has been suspended pending the formation of a new ministry. The president and vice presidents of the Cortes advice the formation of a Cabinet that will conciliate the two factions of the Liberal party.

The Dutch Government has introduced a bill in Parliament proposing conscription for eight years for the army and six years for the navy, to be followed by five years in the Land-wehr. The army war footing is fixed at 116,000 men, and the navy war footing at 3,100 men. Theological students and ecclesiasts are

A. E. Jessup, of Philadelphia, was married Thursday in the private chapel of Glamis Castle, Forforshire, Scotland, to Lady Mildred Lyon, second daughter of Earl Strathmore. The bridesmaids were Ladies Constance and Mand Lyon, sisters of the bride, and her nieces, Misses Violet and Muriel Lyon. They were dressed in white and decked with sprigs of

But the state of the state of

heather, roses and bouquets. All wore tartan sashes with lockets of pearls and diamonds, the gifus of the bridegroom. There were two pages dressed in highland costume with the clan tar-tan. Jessup settles \$150,000 on the bride and becomes an English citizen. With Glamis Castle is corrected a mysterious secret chamber known only to the Earl his heir and the steward.

Mr. Justin McCarthy M. P. has been ordered by his physician to go immediately to Royal, in the south of France, to drink the mineral waters there.

The Morning Post says it is advisable for the Government to pass the Supply Bill and then close what has been a most unfortunate session. By any other means, it says, they will only play into the hands of the enemy.

Cable despatches announce that the Honolulu orbinet has resigned on account of the passage of a resolution asserting that Attorney General Ashford had persistently advised the king to refuse to follow the advice of a majority of the Cabinet and declaring a lack of confidence in Ashford. A new cabinet with Mr. John Adams was formed. The island is virtually under the control of American jubers, who conduct the public affairs under the form of constitutional government.

At a meeting of the London merchants on the 1st, it was resolved to send a deputation to Lord Salisbury to point out the serious results the extension of the German territory north of Damaraland and thus establishing a German barrier between Bechuansland and the north; also, the necessity of maintaining the English influence in Madegascar. A large number of the members of the House of Commons acted in concert with the merchants.

A new Spanish cabinet has been formed as follows:-Prime minister, Senor Canovas Del Castillo: minister of foreign affairs. Duke of Tetuan ; minister of finance, Senor Cosgayon ; minister of interior, Sencr Silveta; minister of justice, Sencr Villaverde; minister of commerce, Senor Isasa; minister of war, Gen.
Azcaraga; minister of maxine, Admiral
Berenger; minister of the colonies, Senor
Fabre. The new cabinet is composed of extreme Pro ectionists. It will pursue an active colonial policy, but will remain neutral in European matters. Only Conservative papers express approval. All the Independent and Liberal papers condemn the hasty change.

At a meeting of the Colonial Society at Cologne on the 1st, Professor Fabi criticised severely the Anglo-German agreement regarding the African territory, particularly the cession of Zanzibar to England, and the failure by that country to cede Walgach Bay to Germany. would ensue, which would result in a victory for Germany. Herr Vohlen regretted that the agreement had been made, but held that Zanzibar was not as valuable a possession for the British as was supposed, as Germany would paraly 29 the commerce there by diverting the trade into a new channel. A resolution was then adopted regretting the conclusion of the Angle-German treaty, and express ing the hope that the Government would h forth maintain a firm and resolute colonial policy.

AMERICAN.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department, Washington, that there has been a decrease of about \$20,000,000 in the public debt since June 1.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk gives notice of a rate of 27 cents per 100 pounds on dressed beef from Chicago to Boston. The rate on the other ines is 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Seven hundred and fifty dock laborers in Chicago and 800 men employed at the Fishback Rolling Mills of the Potter lle, Pa., Iron and Steel Company are on strike for more

The American Federation of Labor has issued call for an International Congress of Work ingmen, to be held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, and to discuss questions affecting the interests of labor.

Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vo. will celebrate the golden jubilee of his priest-hood on the 15th prox. He has been a bishop since 1854, and is, after Archbishop Kenrick, the oldest prelate in the United States.

Wm. P. Thompson, of Belfast, Me., has been nominated by the State Damograte for Governor at Augusta. A resolution to be inserted in the platform in favor of submitting to the people again the question of license or prohibition was

The Louisiana Lottery Bill, which was be paid to the State for the privilege of doing business was raised to \$1,250,000 a year, was concurred in by the House at Batou Rouge by

Central American advices state that Honduray will make common cause with Guatemala against San Salvador, and the latter is seeking an alliance with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mexico remains neutral at present, although she has been appealed to,

The alleved failure of the National Bank of Buenos Ayres was a canard. The president of the bank telegraphs than the directors merely decided to suspend the quarterly dividend until the shareholders' meeting at the end of the year authorizes the payment of a definite divi-

The World's Fair National Commission, at Chicago, has accepted the joint site, consisting of the Lake front and Jackson Park, as the location for the Columbian Exposition, by a vote of 18 to 11 The two places are six miles apart, and will be connected by four railway

Owing to the flames and smoke in the Farm Hill more as Dunbar, Pa., the work of recover-ing the shirty-two dead bodies entombed theren has been abandoned. Three of the rescuing party had a narrow escape Wednesday, as a cloud of black damp put out their lights, but they succeeded in gesting out safely.

The U.S. Navy Department has issued a circular inviting proposals for building three huge 8,500 ton coast line battle ships, whose construction was authorized by the Naval Appropriation act. The vessels are to cost, ex-clusive of armament, not more than \$1,000,000. The crew of each vessel is to be thirty officers and 430 men.

It is said the United States authorities have given orders to the Revenue cutter Rush to proceed at once to Ounslacks, and then to patrol Bahring sea, seize all vessels found in the sea with sealskins aboard or any other prima facie evidence that the vessels had been poachng. The outter is to then take the papers and instruments and leave on board only sufficient quantity of food to keep the crew until the vessel reaches the nearest port. If any resistance is offered the peachers are to be fired upon and compelled to submit.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Van Horne, of the C.P.R , who is at Victoria, B.C., says be expects the first new steamer for the direct China trade to be put on at Hong

Kong some time next February, and all the steamers will in future start at Victoria. Mr. Coté, the Nationalist candidate, Las beer

elected to the Local Legislature in Quebec. Winnibeg despatches state that the necessary showers for good crops are copiously falling.

Brother Fournier, of l'Ecole du Patron'ge, was drowned last Thursday while bathing at the Island of Cricane, Queb.c.

The Quebec Government has promised a loan of \$30,000 and a subsidy of \$115 a patient to the Protestant Horpital for the insane.

Mr. Matthew Hearn says that he will employ all means in his power to contest Mr. Owen Murphy's election in Quebec West.

The Oxford and New Glasgow Railway is com leted with the exception of a few miles of ballasting, and will be open on : month bence. A seven-year old child named Mercier, went

o play on logs in the river at Quebec and while jumping from one to another fell in and was drowned on Friday. It seems to be well understood in political circles that Mr. M. B. Daly, ex.M.P., Halifax, will succeed the late Hon. A. W. McLelan as Liet. Governor of Nova Scotia.

The body of the stray child Scrimshaw has been found in the bush near her parent's home in Rawdon township The child had evidently

perished from bunger and exposure. Rev. Father Antoine, prior of the Trappist has fallen to 42, as monastery, Oka, and Rev. Fathers Othon and rapidly decreasing.

Langevin have gone to France to attend a John Board, jr., of general chapter meeting of the order.

Four boys have been arrested at Quebec for picking bolts out of the track of the Quebec Montmorency & Charlevoix Railway near Que bec, and selling them to a blacksmite.

Bradstreet's report shows that Canada had 869 failures this year against 872 last year. Assets this year, \$3,610,172; ast year, \$3,424,461. Liabilities this year, \$7,224 503; last year, \$7,283,571.

In the abrence of Sir John A. Macdonald who is at Riviere du Loup, Sir Hector Langevin acts as Premier, and in the absence of Sir John Thompson Hon. Mr. Tupper is acting as Minis ter of Justice.

Frank Bush, nine years of age, son of Francis Bush, of Lindsay, Ont., was playing around Dovey's mill last week, when his clothing got caught in the shafting, so badly mangling the child that he died.

Three thousand men, comprising the volunteer corps of the Quebec Military district, are mustered at Levis for their annual week's drill. The camp is under the command of Lt. Colonel Duchespay, D.A.G.

The Norwegian ship "Liberte," from Santia go, Brazil, has been in quarantine at Chatham N.B. She had several cases of yellow fever during the voyage out. She has now, however, been given permission to go up to the loading

The small steamer "Circassian," which ar ived in Quebec on Monday, had a case of scar let fever on board which passed the quarantine station. The family in which the disease found is now isolated in the Jeffrey Hale Hos pital in that city.

ment of Indian Affairs has notified the Oka Indiana that hereafter no assistance can be rendered them, so long as they remain at Oka Several weeks ago they were informed that the Government grants would cease on July 1. The will of the late Lieutenant Governor Mc

An Ottawa despatch says that the Depart

Lelan, of Nova Scotia, br queaths the income of one fourth of his estate to his widow, and the remainder is divided equally mong his three children, Mary B., Gordon and Thomas. At the widow's death her share goes to the chil dren.

Mr. De jardine, M.L.A., having received requisition with over 1,000 names attached to present himself in Montmorency for the vacant and disfigured with mo-quito bites and black seat in the Federal House, has consented to flies. As the end of that time he crawled about run, and will announce his candidature at three meetings to be held on the Isle of Orleans on Trouble has arisen in the Hamilton General

Hospital, and almost the old staff has left owing a quarrel with the Managing Committee. There are only seven nurses left in the institution, and the patients are being temporarily looked after by the city physicians till a new souff is engaged.

Hon. Messrs Tupper, Colby, Dewdney and Haggart have arrived a Halifax, N. S., from their tour of inspection of the Oxford & New Land 18th There has been a continuous form. Glasgow and Cape Breton railways. They are eaid to be very much pleased with the construction of the former road, and the progress being made on the latter.

Mrs. Howe, the widow of Hon. Joseph Howe, died at Halifax on Sunday, aged eighty four years She was the caughter of Captain John McNab of the Nova Scotia Pencibles. For forcy five years she shared her distinguished husband's political victories and defeats and was highly esteemed by his political associates.

An action has been entered at Muntreal in the name of Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. John Ogilvy, as trustees for the London and Lancashire Insurance company, against the church wardens of the parish of St. Barbs, to recover the sum of \$6,000, amount of a loan made to the parish out of a trust fund in their

Three provincial election petitions have been filed in Toronto against the return, respectively, of Mr. Dunlop, Conservative member for North Renfrew, Mr. Charlton, Reform member for South Nortelk, and Mr. Hugh Smith, Conservative member for Frontenac. Bribery and corruption is the substance of the allegations of the petitioners.

Wm. Brown an insane person, who had tripped himself of his clothing, entered Chas. Robertson's house five miles from Gravenbures on Dominion Day An altercation ensued, during which Brown seized an old gun and beat Robertson to death. He was about digging a grave in the garden in which to bury his vic-tim's body when arrested.

Le Canadien says that an official complaint has been lodged with the Bishop of Rimouski against Mgr. Guay of Ressigouche. The paper also says that Mgr Lifleche, of Three Rivers, will have to answer to Rome for his conduct during the elections in Three Rivers; that the Champlain and Maskinorge elections will be contested on the ground of clerical influence.

A message over the Halifax and Bermuda cable was received in Hallfax, N.S., recently at five o'clock saying that the steamship "West-meath" had reached Bermuda, having successfully laid the cable the entire distance and buoyed the end. The shore end at Bermuda having already been laid, the permanent connection will be made this week.

The British Government is centralizing the Pacific rquadron at Esquimals and it may be that the scalers will be protected by the au-thorities. The Amphion is now at Esquimals and five other war vessels are on the way there, including the new flagship Warspite, under Admiral Hotham. When the squadron is mus

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tered, it is reposted, two and perhaps three vessels will be sent to sea and will see that no British vessel is outraged nor the British flag insulted.

Mr. François Lorraine, a veteran of the war of 1812, died recently at Pointe Gatineau at the alvanced age of 93. He leaves behind a company of 216 de cendants, namely, 7 children, 53 grandchildren, 123 great-grandchildren, and 33 great-grandchildren. The veterans are rapidly passing away. In 1876 no fewer than 3,000 answered the roll. To day the number has fallen to 42, and every year the number is

John Board, jr., of the Clifton Falls heuse, Bala, Muskoks lake, and Mis Hostetter, of Toronto, were camping with friends at Bala, and went out in a cance on Moon river on Sunday afternoon the 29.h, and on trying to land at the head of Moon river they were earried over the falls by the strong current. Mr. Webster, of the Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., was in the vicinity at the time, and although he did not see the party, heard the woman's voice. The bodies have not yet been

It is stated that the United States surveyors have established the 141st meridian, which forms the boundary between Canada and Alaska, twenty eight miles further east than it was generally suppose to be. If so this will trans-ter a long stretch of the gold bearing district of the Yukun to the United States, and will also place the Hudson Bay Company's post of the Rampart House outside of British territory. which will lead to the closing of the post, as the Hudson Bay Company's charter is not recognized

in Alaskan territory. A despatch from Quebec says:—"It is understood that the Government is about to lay a complaint at Rome against Mgr. Laff-che Bishop of Three Rivers, for using undue influence at recent elections. The Government in end, also, to contest all the seats in the Three Rivers district on the same grounds, all these seats having been carried by Conservatives. On the other hand, certain Conservatives are preparing a charge against Mgr. Gusy for using undue influence to secure Mr. Mercier's return in Bonaventure by acclamation.

Belleville papers state that Mrs. Emory who was connected with the Davis tragedy, was married to a farmer living near Roxborough, just eight days after Peter Davis' execution at Bellevide. When Davis was arrested for the murker of her husband, Mrs. Emory declared she could not live without him and followed the prisoner to Belleville. While he was in gaol, however, she met and fell in love with the fix borough man and allowed Davis to die without a sigh. Davis, before being hanged, told a turnkey that he did not shoot Emory, but he knew who dld.

Recently Thomas Young, 23 years of age, who worked in the woods some distance from Chap-leau station, got sick and left the camp for Pembroke. On the way home he got worse and was compelled to take shelter in a deserted lumber camp, where he lay for five days in agony two miles when he was found by some par ties shooting and taken to the station. He died shortly after reaching Pembroke His face, hands and body presented an awful spectacle from the terture he underwent from morquitos,

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, July 6th. -There has been a comment this week, but the ship of the State has not yet reached pirt. The Captain, the Right Honorable William Henry Smith, promised to make on last Monday a final statement in regard to the Ministerial programme for the re mainder of the session, but although pressed every day to fulfil bis pledge, he has not yet done so. He had hoped, poor man, that Glad-stone would have allowed the committee—to which the new standing order, designed pri-marily to facilitate the passage of the Irish Land till next session-to report to the House forthwith in favor of the scheme, but the committee. picked so as to insure a Government majority, presided over by the maladroit Goschen, as might have been expected, early managed to

offend the Liberal members. Then came the Barrow triumph, which strengthened the Liberal inclination to fight. The committee's report will in consequence be made a party question in the House of Orm mans, and will not be adopted, if at all, until after a prolong d discussion. The Tithes bill, after a prolong d discussion. The Tithes bill, by the admission of its own friends, cannot now pass in its entirety, and signs continue to point on Government retreat all along the line and the holding of an autumn session

The bill ratifying the Anglo German Convention has been formally read for the first time in the House of Lords, and the second reading has been fixed for Thursday, when there will be

A SET DEBATE.

It is not probable the Liberal peers will press for a division, but efforts will be made to obtain from Lord Salisbury a statement of the price he is prepared to pay France for her ac-glesien in the British protectorate over Zanzibar. According to current rumor France demands a very big price indeed, including among other trifles, the recognition of her toy ereignty over the vast region which extends to the south of Algeria and Tunis extending be tween and including the river Niger and Lake Tchad, and also the admission of exclusive French influence over the central and northern Sudan. England is also to relinquish her special treaty rights in Tunis. The first demand affects Spain through Morocco and will cause a good deal of trouble, as the Spanish Government has never abandoned her claim to paramount in fluence at Tangiers. The new conservative ministry formed at Madrid this afternoon by Cangvas contains men pledged publicly to main tain Spanish rights abroad at all hazards even at the risk of war, and the right of preemption to the Sultan of Morocco's kingdom. The kingdom is the most dearly cherished of all.

The Ozar and Czarina and their children are enjoying their annual pionic holiday among the Finish islands. They land occasionally and lunch or take tea al fresco, the Czar looking after the fire and the Empress making tea. They have no guard as far as is known, and the Ozar wears civilians, clothes, in which he is said to look even bigger chested and stouter than in Kaiser William is cruising among Norwegian

fjords, and is for the moment beyond the reach of newspaper reporters.

Following the prevailing fashion among royalties, the

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA

will start next month on a sea voyage, which will probably less four months. She has chartered a large British steam yacht, but the gruise will be mostly under sail. The voyage will be extended to African waters, but the Empress will not land at any time during the trip. A startling demonstration of the destructive power of the famous Breunan torpedo, pur-

chased by the British Government for \$500,000, was made off the Isle of Wight this afternoon in the presence of the Secretary for War and a large number of naval and military experts. The old man of war Harpy was towed into the

Solone, and as soon as she was eighted from the of ff as First Brennan a torped, was sent to meet her. The torp do, guided from the fort, played around the doumed ship at will, f. llowing every movement of her. After a few ninness of preliminary evolutions the torp do struck home. There was a tremend us shock, which caused the land to remble for a few fragments of himber. When the smoke cleared it was seen that about a taird of her Majesty's thip Harpy had been torn away and her masta had gone by the board. In about a minute she commenced to sink. and two minus slater she

had quite disappeared.

There is little doubt now that the so called Nihilist plet at Paris was the work of an agent povocateur named Landesen, who was sent from Russia for the express purposa of com-promising Russian refugees in France. Linds was from the biginning the most active man in the plot. He furnished models of bombs, helped to make them, got them

CHARGED WITH DYNAMITE,

and carried them about from the house of one comports to that of another. Landesen was admittedly in Paris upon the day the arrests were made and for saveral days afterward, but strange to say he was not captured. His unhappy dupes are now on their trial in Paris, and unless they can put Landesen in the will probably be convicted. In any event th Radicals mean to have this matter properly debated in the Chamber of Deputies, although Minister Rebot has privately intimated than such a course would be diplomatically embar

rass bg.

Though the gas stokers in South Lond n suffered so severely in their struggle with their emply yers their brethren in Leeds have won an unqualified victory for trades unionism. The gas works at Leeds belong to the corporation and Bumbledom declined in a highly righteous tone to yield to the demand put forward by the men. Thereupon the strike ensued and new hands were imported. Free fights ensued. The authorities could not protect the blacklegs who were thrashed severely and thereupon beat a hasty retreat from Leeds. The soldiers and police kept up the fighting, but for three days the town was in darkness and finally the cor-poration made an abject surrender, yielding every one of the men's demands and agreeing to discharge every blacking who had not fled.

The attempts which have been made to place the English army more upon a footing consistent with modern requirements does not ap-LIKELY TO SUCCERIV.

The appointment of Royal Commander in of the well-worn at. Lord Wolsely vacates his post as Adjutant General, and Sir Redvers Buller of South African faine succeeds him. Sir Frederick Roberts, who is somewhat too vigo-rous in his administration for the dry fossils at

nome, is to Re Ke to in India.

The calcof English yearcing racehorses this week have produced higher prices than ever before given for untried animals. One, the brother to Memoir, fotched over 5,000 guineas. iome, ia to ke ke po in India. Uol. North and Baron de Hirsch were large purchasers, but the buyer who excited most attention was young Lord Dudley, who in one day paid 211,000 for six yearlings and this was not the except of his weeks' pur-

The Hon. Derrick Kappel had the felicity last week of taking the Duchess of Teck, for a trip on the Thames in his seem launch. Near Windsor bridge another vessel ran into the launch, and its bowsprit proceeded to do its heat to sweep the royal and distinguished ship' company into the river. All of them, however, threw themselves flat on the deck and escaped, xcept the Dachess, who being extremely stout, would have been terribly crushed had not gallant but uncourtierlike Keppel seized her right shoulders and shoved her august person into the well of the launch. The man in charge of the other vessel was of course promptly taken into custody .- New York Sun.

France Against the U.S.

De Cereil declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American coro, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pirk was right and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be made prohibitory. M. Milland called attention to the fact that American pork is only p o hibited on the ground of its alleged unhealth fulness. He declared that this was merely a prefext. Other members replied that it was all right and that the prohibition ought to be

Does Not Want to Lead.

maintained.

TORONTO, July 3 -Hon. Edward Blake writes to the Globe from Point au Pic, Q10., as follows: "My attention having been called to the fact that your recent article has given circulation among the Liberals to the Conservative allegations that I desire to resume the leadership of the Liberal party, I beg space t) say that there is not a grain of truth in these allegations, and that I am no more desirous to resume than I was to assume, or to retain, that pest. My only wish is that the confidence and affection of the Liberals, of all shades, may induce Mr. Laurier to hold the place which he so admirably fills."

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BOOK NOTICES.

THE AVE MARIA A Catholic Magazine devoted to the honor of the Blessed Virgin. Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.

The last monthly part of this excellent serial of an especially high character. Its silver totlee has just passed, an event duly chronicled and naticed in its pages, and celebrated by appropriate silver organization on its cover. This most valuable magez ne promises to eclipse all its former efforts, and, though perhaps it is bardly possible, it seems to increase in merit in every issue. In the present number the editor gives an outline of the growth of the magazine in public favor. Like many other publications, r: had its trials and difficulties, but the devo Chief is still to be kept up, though the tion of its founders and caddutors conquired. Committee of Cabinet Ministers will in future the all. The "silver number" contains a have more control in the direction of army good engraving of Borg read's painting of affairs, but this is scarcely likely to move it out. "Our Lady of the Angela" and the literary good engraving of Borg read's painting of 'Our Lady of the Angels' and the literary matter includes an article by Dr. Snea, specially interesting to Canadians, entitled "The Soldiers of the Plessed Virgin" narrating the deeds of Maisonneuve. Close and Dollard while defending Ville Marie against the Indians. A very instructive article is contributed by the Vicantesse de Courson on the life of Father de Bretenieres, a martyr for the truth is the Cores. The poetry and general matter is of the highest order, and a specially striking essay is the commutation of the Rev. Dr. Parson's articles on the Middle Ages. Those who imagine that the world was in darkness until the vaunted nineteenth century would be rudely awakened by reading these papers. It is undoubtedly true that all our learning and scholacticism lies far behind us. We will the Ave Maria a happy continuance of its jubilee. MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Edited by

Mrs Martha J. Lamb, New York. The July number of this social is to hand, and, as usual, full of interesting reading Lamb contributes one of her charming articles entitled the "Golden Age of Colonal New York," which is placed at about 1752, when Great Britain was at peace with all the Great Bettain was at peace with all the world, New York was in its happiest state, all discord had ceased, parties were forgotten and animosities forgiven. We had no foreign or domestic enemy." A graphic description of the old time New York, its leading families and social aspects, follows, A skeets of Sir William Blackstone, with a hands me portrait, is also given, and Mr. Standich reviews Burgoynes PARIS, July 6.—The French Senate has, after a long debate, finally voted in favor of a duty of three france on corn, and supplemented this by imposing a duty of six france on cornmeal. During the closing debate it was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be conavowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only a continuation of the nine year old to consists of certain papers of the Deront policy toward American pork. Combe Foucher family commencing in 1201. One of this noble house was concerned in trade in the middle of the last century and married with the Indians. His son, J. Baptiste R chardville, the last nief of the Mintor's died in '811 and boacted of his being connected with the nobility of France. Mr. Robertson holds that the discovery of these per ers decides that his claim was sound, entite number is in erecting, and one of the most striking articles is by Dr. Samuel Herrick of Boaron, on itled "Our relation to the pasts a debt to the future."

> WARREN HASTINGS, by Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B. (Mon of Action Series.) London, Mac-millan & Co.; Montreal, Drysdale's. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable.

as well as interesting, of the "Men of Action" series. It is valuably because, while in no degree open to the charge of being merely a "whitewashing" book, it clears away come of the clouds which obscure many of the doings of the great Indian Governor. It is interesting and instructive as it is a clearly written and summ try experition of the administration of one f a most remarkable statesmen at a very critical period of British rule in India. have not read that brilliant piece of word painting in Macaulay's essay, "Clive," in which he speaks of the ignorance generally exhibited by the average Englishman of fifty years ago concerning the romanuc and marvellous history of India Notwithstanding the fact that the British flog has now been plauted on the northern boundaries of the country and Queen-Victoria has been proclaimed Kaiser i-Hind, the strictures of Lord Macaulay hold good to a great extent to day. Writers of the type of Siz Henry Maine have done a great deal to enlighten the world upon the ancient laws and conomics of the country, and Max Muller has lifted the veil from its remarkable sacred literature, but "what India may teach us," to quote Max Muller's own wirds, is still unknown to the majority of people. As far as Warren Hastings is concerned Masaulay's dazz'ing, but in many cases misleading, picture is still the text book for a great number, to whom the perusal of bir Alfred Lyall's book would be of much service. The locuence of Burke at Hastings' invessed. eil from its remarkable sacred literature, but The cloquence of Burke at Hastings' impenchment proved how misleading and dangerous elequence can be when it catches the public ear with true conclusions based on false profiles.
To day we can see without prejudice how the great counsel and his two talented colleagues were alike deceived by the malignant spirit and bad heart of Sir Phillip Francis and his alies, and how wofully Hastings was wronged by those who persecuted him. It was party spirit, virulent and malignant then, as it can be today, which strove to strike down the man who was doing so much to advance his country's interests in the East. The venom of "Junius" was seen as much in the blows simed by Francisat Pitt over Hastings' shoulder at the trial as in the general literary assassination in his come-time mysterious "letters." Time, however, has done much to vindicate Hastings. Those who-lack time or inclination to examine the larger our highest musical judges the King works, such for Instance as that of Sir James of Canadian Pianos, constantly on notice a brief and clear statement of an historic. nonce a orior and clear spacement of an historic-contriversy, which in its day threatened to check for ever the growth of British rule in-India. It also shows well and impartially the many political difficulties which Hastings had

> Dr. HARVEY'S BOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds is the most Medicine in use.

THE OLD HOME. MABY A. FORD (UMA).

Far o'er the blue waves in a green sheltered Where stern, rugged mountains, wild gloomy and grand. In blue mantels folded, mist hooded and silent, .To ward off the tempest like sentinels

Close nestled, like bird in its thick leafy covert, The gray ancient walls of our homestead are The sycamores shade its low roof, and the Has draped its quaint gables in garlands of

The fisherman's sail on the Lough's heaving Gleams white through the dark waving boughs

sweet blossoms Floats in on the wandering wind of the brerza.

There out of the Hedge rows the blackbirds and Pour forth their glad anthems to welcome the

Syring; The hawthornes are draped in pale blossoms, like snow wreaths From heaven swept down by an angel's white

. wing. When winter lays bare the green branches, the Forsakes his bleak thorn for the ivy's dark

Yeaves; The crickets chirp merrily round the wide chimney, While swallows are twittering under the

eaves. Around the broad hearth by the turf's barzs are gathered Light hearts and glad faces when evining has

While story and song and the gay laugh of Chime in with the sound of the wheel's busy

Oh, rose tinted years of life's morning, how quickly
Your glistering pinions for flight are un-How quickly do shadows creep into the sun-That Fancy's gold wand scatters over the

Haunted Church

By JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER IX .- Continued. "So it did. Can you not guess?"

"No; I have come to the end of my dlag nesis-is that the word ?" "It will do for the present. Well, Frank, not to make too much mystery about it-he has effered me a pesition."

" Aposition !" "Yes, an appointment,"

" Of what character ?" "Secretaryablp to a company in Lims, in Peru."

A long drawn whistle from his companion expressed his surprise.
"Well, and what do you think of it?"

"I think well of it, Frank; so well, indeed, that unless there are some extraordinary disadvantages attached I shall accept it.

There was a pause of some duration, during which the two young men sauntered on armin-arm. "You would not think of remaining is

England?" said his friend after some time. "What to do? To sit down as grinder in Cambridge? What a life! even if I liked it-which I do not; or even if I had the capabilities-which I have not, either, What else?" "I really don't know," said his companion

rather despondingly. e I think it is fortunate opening."
"When is it to be settled?"

"To morrow morning at ten o'clock. I am

to meet him in his office." "So soon? Very well, Charley. As we have one day at least left to be tegether, I think we had better enjoy ourselves. So as the day is hot and-and in honor of the occasion-I vote we have a glass of something refreshing. A glass of champagne, for instance. It is a long row to Greenwich."

"I have not the slightest of jection." "Then here is an hetel. Let us enter and see what goods the gods provide us." The refreshment ever, the two students descended to the shere, chartered a beat, and were soon pulling lust ly down the river.

They were both excellent oarsmen. might be inferred from their conversation, beth had deveted more attention to that department of University education than to the less muscular sciences, and in consequence the exercise now had simply the effect of putting them both into hearty goed humour and spirits.

"This is better, for a spell, than mooning about London—eh, Charley?'
'Yes, I think so," said the latter, as he imitated the example of his friend by resting

his oar and mopping his forehead. "Better than dreaming ourlous dreams in that old room in the quadrangle at Cambridge,

den't you think?"
"Take care, Frank; there's a vessel coming up the river. Keep wide of her," said Charley suddenly, as he threw his eye

"Ay, so there is," said the former looking around, " Pull harder, Cantrell; turn her

head about. We are much too near her track and too near the centre of the river." "All right, Charley; that'll do better,

continued he, as the beat turned her head around. "Pull now, and we shall soon be quite out of the way. How splendid she looks coming up with all her sails spread." She did indeed look handsome, the

great East Indiaman, coming majest-ically up, her acres of sails appead to catch the faint breeze that prevail-the prow throwing up the water in tiny mountains before her, and causing, slight as seemed her motion, huge waves in the river, "Shall we wait and have a look at her!"

"Yes," said Oreseley, opening his cigarcase, "I think so. I vote we have a smoke while she passes."

"Here's to fellow your example," sail his companion, "I like to have a lock at one of these huge I ners, and to think of the stormy miles of ocean space she has passed through, and the burricanes that have swept over her." This one seems to have passed through some of them, at any rate. See how rough

and westherheated her masts look, as if they had never been painted I'm find the grant at

ther anothers and from are. And her bulwarks in good part gone, teo." In good part gone, teo."

"Yes, That young lady at the figure head."

"L'think it, has shown itself pretty suffiwill need some additional paining to make clerify already, etherwise you would not be

her look presentable. What a magnificent vessel! How fine it must be to see her in the middle of a gale riding over the mounthe minute of a grant the name of her Frank!"

Can't see from this. Le ters nearly obli-*Gan there from this Le term nearly coll. accompanied the Captain to his cabin. The terated But sleek here, Charley I. What latter filled a measure for him from a document of the devil are these people rewing across her that fashion?"

At the devil are that fashion?" the devil are these people rewing across her that fashien?"

Where? Oh yes! I see them! Hang me if I know. They mut be precious for l."
"They are something more than fools, Charley-if life be of any worth. Heaven bless my soul, if they are not going to-Hallo ! Backwater! Port your oars!—or you'll drown yourselves, and be hanged to

The young fellow in his excitement had stood up in the boat to warn them. The boat to which his adjurations were addressed had been rowed across the river in the path of the advancing vessel. It was manifostly a foolish proceeding, and must have arisen from inattention on the part of those in her. or from a blind belief that they would be able to cross before the vessel could come up with them. This latter was not an unnatural conclusion to arrive at, for the progress of the great ship looked alow because of her size and it stoliness. The result, however, was that whilst the boat, in which the two students were, rocked pleasantly in the disturbance caused by the advancing ship, the skiff to which his attention was directed already was pitching and torsing violetly-30 vio-lenly, indeed, that her passengers, or voyagers, had already begun to be aware of their danger, and were looking around them w't's evident signs of alarm and dismay.

"By Jove, Charley, these people will be overturned, sure as fate !"

"Ay, there's a woman among them too." "What in the name of all that's foolish brought them to—But see! they're caught in the wave. They'll be under the ship in a second ! There! they're caps'zed already! Pull round, Charley! pull your best. We may be in time to save them."

Whilst he was speaking his fellow-studer t had flung his cigar away, had run out his oar, and was now ready settled for vigorous

A few quick motions of the oar put their boat's head in the direction of the imperilled skiff. At once, and with vigorous arms and willing hearts, they lear t to their oars.

A woman's cry, full of affright and agony, came on their ears. It bere no recognizable word, but the imploration for help and andcour was plain and palpatle as if couched in the most elequer t language,

With one accord, and as if with one instinct, both threw their whole (firt-and it was no incapable one—into the work before

Answering to the electric muscles that impelled it, the boat flew over the water, racing across the swelling waves thrown up by the huge vessel.

"Where to, Charley ?" was the lacenic query of Orosalev.

"Straight ahead. A few strukes will do."
"Are we in time?" "I fear not."

They had not ceased their work whilst they spoke. The cars flashed brightly in the evening sunset, whilst the waters dripped from them like gleaming colored orystals, and almost as soon as soen they were again bending in the water. Suddenly a shock or chuck occurred, and

Cressley's oar was unanswered by his comnanionis. He looked around. Bafore he had time to do so Cantrel had disappeared ever the

aide. Placing his ear hurriedly athwart the little beat, Crossley rushed to the prow. In an instant he took in the surroundings. The capaized boat was bottem upwards, with twe or three men holding en to her sides; the three-master loemed mountain-like above them, stayed in her course as well as she could when the accident was perceived; but there was nething anywhere to indicate the whereabouts of his friend nor of the female passenger.

Waiting eagerly to see where his services might be of most use, he took both ears in his hands. His quick eye caught sight of a form struggling in the tossing waters in the wake of the vessel.

With broathless strokes he pulled in that

"Hold on, Charley, for a moment!" he shorted, as a nassing wave turned face of his friend.

In a second more he was beside him. "Net me, Frank! This young lady!" oried Cantrell suffocatingly, his downward plunge and the seething waters around him naving nearly exhausted his breath.

Then Frank perceived that with one hand he bore-whilst he swam with the other-the form of a young lady. Taking her from his yielding grasp, he lifted her into the boat; then helped his friend in also.

"That was quick work, Frank. How is she !" "She seems dying—a young girl, too. Heavens! what shall we do? She may die

in our hands.' "There is a boat putting off from the vessel.

Beckon her to come quick, Frank."
"The latter did so, and the boat spun nearer.

"This young lady is dying. We have no way of attending to her. Could you take her on board?"

"Certainly; and be quick about it; she needs immediate attandance," said the officer in charge. "Lift her ine" Taking her in his arms lightly, as if she

and bade his men row speedily to the ship. were a child, the mate lifted her into his best, "You would oblige by coming, toe," he said hurrledly to the two stadents. "You

can explain how the accident occurred." "It is an excellent invitation, Cartrel; you would otherwise get your death in these wet clethes. But what alls you, man? What are you thinking of?"

"Frank! do you know who that young lady is?" asked Cartrell, laying his hand

selomnly on the other's shoulder.
"Ne! But what does it matter! S.t.
down, and take the earin your hand and pull. The exertien will warm you. Or, in saving her life, you may lose her own.

"That young girl, Frank, said Cantrell, unheeding his adjuration, " it—the young lady I saw in my dream! and that I saw at the bankers'." "Nonsense, Charley !"

"It is, surely as I atand here,"
"Well, if it is," said Crossley, pausing a
little, "I shall begin to think there is some-

thing in it. Let us make certain. We shall ge on board. Row forward." In a few minutes they were beside the vessel. A ladder was let down, and Cantrell

ran up it promptly, Orossley delaying a late to sfix it to their little skiff. "Are you hurt?" was the query addressed by the Captain to the fermer as he came on

deak. "Hurt! No-wet, that's all."
"Then you must have had a wonderful

escape. You mut have gone right under the

"I am a good swimmer, fortunately. "There's something mere than that in it. You must have good luck, too," " Perhaps I have," said Charley laughing-

standing here unhart. But you will get a chill if I keep you longer talking. Oome with me! 2311 6 36113111... 15 5032 Desiring these thanding by to send Crossley after him when the came for deck, Charley

You must change these (15) has my young trierd. We have nothing the offer you mean while he had finer multain."

"Anything and strive on the coording, and the joing fields, and in a very short time he was arrayed in scattering costum. easily. As he bulehed dressing, Crossley entered.
"Hill-i" Onerloy," hald be, "blie is a

transformation!" And very well they become him," said the Captain, languing, and quanting the de-"Your friend seems, to hove been comer. "Your friend erdained for the sea."

"He was cut out for the oars, at any rate," said Frank; "that I can bear witness to.
The Cam waters know him well,"

"Then," said the Captain jevially, "I wish he would turn his attention to wider waters than these at Cambridge. One who dare venture his life in that ready fashion would be invaluable at sea." "Where is your vessel from ! asked Cross-

ley. "From Lima. We have been nearly three

" From Lima!" said Orostley. " From Lima!" echoed Charley, with great

"Yes; we had rather a long veyage, have been delayed by centrary winds; but carleus ly enough, we have had no misadventure until now that we are slewing up into port." "Curious, isn't it?" half whispered Crossley to his friend; to which query the latter

replied by a smile indicating droll surprise.
"Yes, it is somewhat ourlous," said the Captain, overhearing the word, but whelly mit king the import thereof, " and somewhat unpleasant, the. Thanks to your friend that no lives were lost, however. How is the young lady, Mrs. de Naive?" to the stewardess who had come in.

" Much better, sir."

"Sife out of danger ?" "We'l, yes, sir. But the poor young lady had a very narrow chance of it."

"I know she had. I saw It all." "I mean when she was trought in, sir. A few minutes' delay and her days were

"But she is better new?" asked the captain eagerly.
"Oh yes, sir. She is safe now, but she is "still weak and nervous."

" Very well, Mrs. de Naive. Take care of Tell her her friends are all on board. Make young friend was safe and doing well."

"I should have known that without your

use of anything you require."
"Well, my young friend," said the bluff,
kind-hearted skipper, "it is pleasant to knew informing me." that your pluck has not been in vain. How will that uniform leeks on yeu! One would think you belonged to the Montezuma." " Is that the ship, s name? We were try

ing to find it out before the accident occured. said Crossley. "It would be difficult to read it. The waves around Cape Hern washed it off weeks ago. You see, our vessel, being heavily laden with silver-ore, does not yield easily to the waves, and, therefore, they have great power

"Silver-ere you carry?" "Silver ore—yes; and a heavy—and very often dangeroue—pargo it is." " Do you belong to Lima ?" asked Charley

with interest. "Yes: I was bern there. So were my fathers before me—generations before—up in-to the eld Spanish days."

" You speak English well." "Not very will. I speak many languages the —none of them well. English, perhaps, surr best of all—fer I have been for years trading ed: hore.' "Do you return soon ?"

carge. As soon after as possible. Would you," added the Captain in a joking humour, like to ceme ?" "There are improbable things," said Can-

"It will take some weeks to discharge the

trell with a grance at his friend. "Well-if so-" breke in the Cantain. "Ob, I don't mean in the service of the Montezuma," interrupted Cantrell laughing, well induce an aspiring fellow to wear its uniform. But I meant as a passenger. We

have just been discussing the matter this afternoen. " If you have any intention in that direction you may trust me I shall be heartly glad of your presence on board during the return. It is not often on an ocean-going vessel we have a Cambridge student, and one who is capatle of such bravery as you have shown

this evening." "Which puts me in mind to hope," said Cantrell, feeling somewhat uncomfortable under the compliments, and suddenly recurring to the incident that brought him en board, "that the young lady is grewing still

more out of danger.' Shall I loquire ?" "If you would be so good. I am rather

anxious te know how she is. The Captain pulled the bell. The stewardess appeared. "Well, Mrs. de Naive, how is your patient?"

"Dolog well, sir. Will be quite well in a short time." "It would be difficult to be otherwise in your good hands. It would be difficult," said he, turning to the two students, "to

find a kinder or better nurse," "And it would be a pity that she should have any other," said the stewarders. "Is she young, then?" is quired the Cap-tain, with good humoured heartiness.

"Young? She is young and—and—hand-some, too. Beautiful." "There is a double reason for being pleased with her resone from the water," said the Captain. "By the way—what has become of these with her? I forgot all about them until this moment. Where are they?"

"I den't know, sir. She was the only one

committed to my charge."
"Good heavens! I forget all about them, said the Osptain, pulling a bell again, in response to which, after a few moments, the

me to appeared. "Those people that were in the beat that capelzed—where are they?" In the mate's cabln,"

" What are they ?" "Two of them river boatmen; the third is a friend of the young lady." "What tempted them to come in our

"I don't know, sir. They didn't say, and I didn't ask them.' Send me the young lady's friend." are.

your young lady patient is carefully attended to though I need not give, nor do you want, directions to that end—and make her mind.
easy as to her friend. If she is so handsome
as you say, Mrs. de Naive, "said the Cartain gally, and with a glance at the young student, "there is tenfeld reason why she should be taken care of. Handsome girls, like brave men, are rare."

CHAPTER X.

was named in by a side-deer into the cabin, out across his temple which indicated him And thereupon all eyes were immediately clearly enough,"

fixe i upen him-two of them with singular and unusual interest. "My dream again, Frank! This is the man I saw in it," whispered Cantrell un-

The : towardees stared at the new-comer rather strangely and surprisedly for a momert, but on the Captalo's ceasing to speak withdraw. Before closing the door after her, however, she turned spain and let her two pieroing black eyes rest upon him, as if his face was familiar to her -as if she had, at

any rate, seen it before.

The new-comer, standing within the side. deor, was periodly indifferent to-even if he saw—these things. For with a glanes of his one eye he took in the bu 17, appearance, and bearings of the skipper, and then let his gaze wander carefully and scrutinizingly over the cabin furniture and fittings, as of one who was pretty well a judge of these matterr, and might, perhaps, be appraising the ship as to what she would fetch towed in as a

prize in the wake of a bill buccaneer.
"Take a sea!, sir," said the Captain courteously. "I am sorry this accident securred, but am glad that it has not been attended with disastrons results. The young lady, I am happy to say, is deing we'l, and very little the werse fer her immersion."

The itranger turned his one eye upen him, and coldly bowed. "It was rather an unwise proceeding to run acress our track," pursued the Captain. "What induced you to do it?"

I am not aware that there was any reason for it," said the one-eyed man distantly. "Fate, perhaps, as our sailors are in the habit of saying, when they can give no other excuse. 'Klamet,' as they say in the neigh-

berhood of the Lavant, Did you ever hear of ! Klemel ?" The Captain was naturally a blaff, jovial, epen-hearted, ent-speken sallor. What he was himself he expected others to be-simply enough. As he met peorle, so he expected to be received. He was not met on this occasion, however, so pleasantly as he ex-

proted. I did not come to answer these questions. I came to hear what you had to say to me.

You sent for me-did you not?" "True, se I did," haid the skipper, finding himself thus uncomfortably met by this sinister looking man, and with the anneying ber. Make her mind easy and comfortable. Into it. "I wished to tell you that your

> "Without my informing you—bow?" "What is that word you used just now ?-Kiamet?' said the one-eyed man ansaringly. "You are rlaying at cress-purposes with me, and it is not a pleasant game to be at

Take a glass of brandy. May I fi.l one for yeu ?" The stranger bowed. "This will be nothing the werse," said the skipper, as he poured out the l'quor, "for it is one of the having crossed the globe a second time. Den greatest railway sys-

Migue "What name did you say?" asked the one-eved man shart ly. "Den Miguel-this comes from his vaults, You cannot have heard of the name before?" "Where are you from!"

" Lima." The one-eyed paused a moment as if in surprise, then drained the liquor before

His surprise did not escape the netice of the skipper, who, shaping his tongue to the surrounding circumstances, immediately sek-

"Perhaps. I presume you will not delay until you get into the docks?" "No; we shall be there in another hour or twe.'

" Were you ever there !"

"The young lidy must remain here, I suppose, until you are docked?" Why, yes; I suppose so. But it all depends on her own wish—and yours. We shall be happy to serve her-and-and youin any way. Our beat is at your service to tore the body; to realize the take you ashere any place. Still, I don't see that there would be anything to be gained by that. The yeang lady has had a great sheck. that. The young lady has had a great shock, reached by the St. Paul, and must feel the effects of it for a time. I Minnespolis & Maniden't think," said the skipper, who noted toba Railway. Write

here as she would be in her own house. I suppose I am speaking to her father ?" There was no reply to this question, the young lady's friend merely remarking:
"I suppose nothing better can be dene under the circumstances." And with a nod in which there was seme thing that was dislike, readitand supero liousness, and contempt, and something

that was neither, withdrew.
"Not a very pleasant companien for a young lady, if he is no more gracious with her than with us,' said the Peruvian captain

as his uncourteous guest departed. "Seems like one who has been to sea, tec. said Crossley. "I hope for personal reasons you do not

infer that from his somewhat abrupt manner,' said the Captain laughing. "On no; although it is not everyone who has been to sea that possesses the hospitable character of the Ost tain of the Montezums," said Crossley.

'That compliment was neatly turned,' said the skipper pleasantly. "By the way, semehow it seems to me as if our friend's face was somewhat familiar to me.'1 "You have probably met him somwhere it

£ 63." "I may have, though I do not think it is that. He rather reminds me of someone whom I know though I cannot remember who it is.

It is a little-odd,"
"Odder still, said Centrell, "that I have been dreaming of that man—though I never saw him before. Saw him, too, as clearly as

Send them here, will you. Or stay a scarcely credit. I remember ence looking at moment. Let the boatmen stay where they a man being washed everbeard, and who, se "All right, sir." drewned. It was impossible to save him, for That will do, Mrs. de Naive. See that it was blowing a hurricane at the time. You

> college clang. "I desure you it is perfectly true."

> Did you speak to him !" "No, but I saw h'm hanging—saw him be "You must have mistaken his face for an-

SWARTHY BILL AND HIS HISTORY Dang loce to face with him. Annually miene in a Whilst he was speaking, the gentleman crowd can be to a man hanging in front. I "What was he hanged for 70 Enter the Well, the market respectation of the singular respectance of the map, that it is as fresh now as the p. A privation of the properties of the terrappearing to be salling under lettered the salling ander lettered the salling and salling a one night a body of men; whe looted the banks and the governor's pulses in the dead of night. Set the latter on fire, teo; after plundering it, and burned every living soul in it into cinderr.

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(To be continued)

The Well of the Book.

When St. Patrick was one time amongst the pagen Irish they grew very fierce and seemed eager to kill him. Then, his life be-ing in great danger, he kneeled down before them and prayed to God for help and for the conversion of their conle. And the ferver of the prayer was so great: that as the rose up the mark of his knees was life deep on the stone, and when the people saw the miracle they be l'aved.

Now, when he came to the next village the people said it he performed some wonder for them they also would believe and pray to his God. So St. Patrick drew a great circle on the ground, and bade them I tand outside it; and then he prayed, and lo ! the water rushed up from the earth, and a well pure and bright as cryst-l filled the circle. And the people believed and were baptized.

The well can be seen to this day and is called Tober na Lauer. (The Well of the Boek), because St. Patrick placed his ewn prayer-book in the centre of the circle before the water ress. FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial

bottus free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Klins, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa. Mr. Crawford, member of the British Parlia ment for she middle division of Durham, died on Tuesday, 1st. He was a Liberal.

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to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; rescanitalist, visit the country the manifest dislike and repugnance of the to F. I. WHITNEY, ther at this statement, "it would be right G. P. & T. A., St. to disturb her. She will be as well attended Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you

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READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

Been dreaming of that man—shough I never saw him before. Saw him too, as clearly as I saw him ctuding here just now."

"Yes, to the odd. A rather remarkable dream!" said the Oaptain, with] the man ner of one who thought he was being played upon.

"I assure you'lt is quite true."

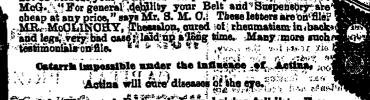
"I hassure you'lt is quite true."

"I hassure you'lt is quite true."

"Then, my young friend," said the Oaptain, "I am very glad; to coming into port we met him, and not going out. I should net oare to stark after, and a securing."

"You are held free from the usual fancies of sailory," said Crossley, laughing.

"I am not quite sure that they are all fancies. I have known some very singular things turn up at sea which landsmen went as scarcely oredit. I remember once looking at a man being washed everbeard, and who, as a farm of the oreast and who, as a farm of the ore the oreast that they are all fancies. I have known some very singular things turn up at sea which landsmen went as a man being washed everbeard, and who, as a farm of the oreast of



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MERTION THE PAPER.

W.T. BAER & Golge selde at burt

FOR AND ABOUT NOMEN.

Our Dally Bread. BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

Give in our daily bread; we say,
And look no farsher than to day;
And besto morrow grey or gold,
O: plentiful, or pinched with gold:
Thine be to morrow as to day!

Even as the small bird shall receive The food its mother gives, nor grieve Lest that to morrow fall; so we, Litting our lips and hearts to Thee, Trust Thee for all the days we live.

Keep us within Thy Hearb that's wide : Keep us within the process of the finds;
Thy love our nest in which we hide;
Thy thought, the wing to fold us in
All night till the new day begin.
The day for which Thou will provide.

How to Promote Peace in a Family.

1. Ramember that our will is likely to be oressed every day, so prepare for it.

2 Everybedy in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect top much. re not to expect top much.

3. To learn the diffirent temper of each

individual. A To, look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care. 5. When any good happens to any one, re-

i loe at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer,

to everceme cyll with good.
7. It from sickness, pain or infirmity we feel irrit ble, to keep a strict watch ever our 8. To observe when others are suffering,

and to drep a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them. 9. To take a pleasant view of everything, even of the weather, and encourage hepe, 10. To speak kindly to the servants—t praise them for little things when you can.

11. In the little pleasures which may occur t) put yourself last.

12. To try for "the soft answer that trush away write."

Decerating a Table Scarf.

An easy way of trimming a table scarf when one can neither paint or embraider is to decerate with fame in long loop stitch. A scarf I particularly admired was of clive felt. Six inches above the end a three-inch strip of inches above the end a three-inch strip of pale bine satin war appliqued in irregular button-held stiches. A single needleful of fi as in green, gold and scarlet purpl; and pink being used. Above this were fans, made of bine suphyr (the deuble) and between the sticks of the fan, represent d by the zuphyr, there was double herring-bone vines in all the culure of the rainbow; each wire was fidehed with a little star. The vine was finished with a little star. The patiers of the fan was first out in stiff paper, and laid upon the felt and marked around with taller chalk. They were tares inches deep and measured four inches across in the widest place: "A very small, brass curtainring appeared to hold the sticks together, and the bright m.t.l was very effective against the clive ground. There was a rew of fans en each side of the satio. The cost of the whole scarf, except the pendants, was only about a dollar, and the decoration was very effactive.

Of Enterest to Mothers.

A simple and affilient remody for colds is as follows-Six drops spirits of camphor, one tempeonful of sugar, in half a geblet of water. Due for an adult, a desert spoonful every fifteen minutes; child of one to three years, half a teaspoonful every fiftien

A medical paper, called The Pharmacist, published by R. Munch, in Laipele, Saxony, contains the fellowing remedy for diphtheria: contains the fellowing remedy for diphtheria:
Rectified oil of turpentine, one teaspoonful morning and evening for children. A little of the broad and throwing them at the ladies, of the broad and throwing them at the ladies, drank afterward to allay the burning. The second dose may be mixed with warm milk. Adults should take munition. a tablespaenful at a dose. The result is said to be marvelous. To galet the inflamed tensil; the tarout was gargled at first every two hours and tien every tiree hours, this gargle being used : one oun se oblorate of potash to forty ounces distilled water. This remedy has been used successfully in this

New York, and considered very efficacious. To use it, close the room tightly and burn pitch in a red hot shovel. The smoke dissolves the fibrous matter that chekes the patient and gives almost instant relief.

SARAH AUSTIN

Modern Dress. At no time in the history of dress has such artistic tast; been shown in the manufacture each one dipped in desolved gelatine previous of textile fabrics, as at present. Beautiful to being pieced in the mould. This, of course, tints, robbed of the crudity of times past. Is to mak the fruit adhere, and so keep it in show the faint pink of the cabbage rose, the delicate corn color of the inside of the wild. columbine, and in fact, every ravishing tint in nature is reproduced with marvellous acouracy in fabrics, which are wonderfully fin-in web and wood, and within the reach of every lady of moderate means. A tendered to return to the styles of the grenals and is shown in all the dresses for the coming season, exhibited by the greatest Pacislan designers. The "Henry II." catames are atil the periection, of elogation of style and are worn with varying autified by blonde and

brunett, tall und short, and married Chapped Hands and Face.

A friend kindle sllows me to copy this recipe, which is a most excellent one, and giving to her by the late DA Patrick : Olivo eil, 3 cz.; coermaceil, 12 cz.; white war, 1 cz.; ale of z ne, 1 cz.; benzain acid, 1 cz.; sulphate of morphia, 6 grain; fireses, 5 minima. Rub tigether exide

... z no, banzain acid, marphia and oil of less; melt olive of, wax and appropagett together and add the other ingradients, ttrring al the time unt local. When child ren or adults have very tinder akin, Italian modificated scap is to be recommended. It

is of great velue in skin discasses. Why she is Fashionable:

The idea that ladies who lavish enormous sums abaually in spersonal decerations dress to fascinate their husbands, levers or man in the aggregate is a vulgar: error of A fashiouable woman is not built as an xious to win the admiration of the bien as to provoke the envy of her own six," The truth is that gentleman, as a rais, knowled to the commercial value of femals at tro, and (swept when they are called upon to foot the bills) care less. An elegant and becoming tollet however inexpensive, generally satisfies them.

Not so our first family bell is and dashing dowagers. Coateis their saturdard, of excellence in costume. And what consumate sumptuary critics they area. No merchant is a better judge of the article in which he deale. than the woman of fashion is of all the articles and some may I ke to try it; though I can her eleters wear. With a slegle side long met wouch for it by experience. glance, rapid, keen and searching, she can

neorer the mark. Imitation cashmerer, elmulitediace and begun, jewelry hewever stant. She sees through the chest as easily as a money broker detector a counterfeit of a bank bill and sneers inwardly at the vain attempt to cope with her gandle extravagances. She triumph in the refliction that il her splendors, are sterling, and that her "set," harp-eyed as hereelf, can distinguish between fine-ladylsm and the ruinous grand-eur it is intinded to cope with as well as she can. But mole syed man barring a few specimens of the man-milliner variety of the species-see not the difference unles it is pointed out to them.

The Secret of Beauty.

The secret of beauty is health. These who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health if they have lest it, or to keep it if they have it stil. No one can lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the reathe must take, his baths, his diet, his exercise, are matters for individual consideration; but they must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well he looks well, and when he looks ill he feels ill. There are times when one can guess, without leoking in the glass, that the eyes, are duit and the skin is metiled. This is not a case for something in a pretty performery bettle, or for a letien that advertisements praise so highly. To have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Health and the happiness which comes with it are the true secrets of beauty.

A Useful Bag.

Bage are a great convenience, especially where there is a lack of closet room, and may be used for diff rent purposes. A tablacloth bag is handy to hang on the door of a dining room pantry, and can be made of a piece of linen 18 inches aquare, lining it with tinking t) make it strong, then a plece 14x22 inches; place, the long side against the bottom part of the first piece or foundation, gathering in the ful less as you beste. The top should be previously stitched on the edge, about half an inch in, and worked in feather-stitch, this should say five or six inches short of the top of the foundation. Then take a piece 18 inches wide and 10 inches deep, stitching and working the same as the bag part, one long edge and two sides. Place this at the top of the foundation, letting it come down over the second part lke a flap or cover, then stitch and work the top, with a double stitch ing and feather-stitch up the centre of the bag to the top of the second place, thus ferming two deep pockets with a flap or envelope to cover the epanings. This fisp can be worked in any pretty pattern.

The Cinssic Period of Cooking.

The period of classic coekery in France may be said only to have been developed under Louis XV. He rendered fashionable those petits soupers, likely copied from similar elegant repaste, once so renewned at Venice. There are gourmands who maintain that it was their suppers which formed the minds of Veltaire, Diderot and d'Alembert, Under Louis XIV, there was nothing "great" in the art of cookery. That monarch was only remarkable at table for the verselty of his appetite. His relative, the Duchesse d'Orleans, said she often saw His Majesty at dinner eat four plates of different seups, an entire pheasant, a large dish of salid, reast mutton and garlio, several slices of ham, a plate of pastry, then fruits and sweet-meats. Saint Simon corroborates this. He relates that the King eat during the last years of his life much sugard fruit—melons, figs, etc., and that every night he consumed an ener-mous dish of salad. His appet to was colossal. Buildon the game of bill ards-invented, it is said, to promote his digestion—he indulged they returning

COOKING RECIPES.

BOILED CUSTARD,

Pat the milk or oream, whichever is used, int; a pitcher; set the pitcher in a saucepan Tar smoke is used by many physicians of containing boil ng water, and let it remain thus until the contents are quite bot, then stir in the beaten eggs, fl.voring, and what ever else is needed. Continue stirring, one way, until the custard becomes sufficiently thick, when it his gooked enough.

ORNAMENTAL CREAM MOULD Fix a plain mould among some rough ice, and line the inside of the mould, bot; sides and bottom, with fine, ripe strawberries. The The berries must be carefully picked, and each one dipped in desolved gelatine previous a right position. Now make some rich cust-ard cream with hal a pintof milk—or oream, if .x ra rich custard is desired-a pinch of and flavoring to take. Make it in a pitcher as before directed, and when alightly cool, stir in two ounces of golatine, which has been dissolved in a little hot milk. Sir briskly for a few minutes, then pour the cream into the mould—which, by the way must be a th one. Let it remain on the ice until quit: firm, and before serving, dip the mould for a few moments into hot water. Tarn out carefully on a pretty glass dish, and sorve with a border of whipped oream, or the fellowing e sy made syrup : Buil one cup of granulated sugar in a plut of wat it for eight or ten miautos : then pour it through & piece of fine muslin into a jug. When oool, flavor to taste, and whon required pour it carefully round the FLOATING ISLANDS

This is a most effective lacking dish and forms a delightful addition to a good supper or luacheon table. Make the required quantity of ouetard according to the above rooips, and when nearly cold pour it isto some amail cops or dariale monlide, if any are at hand which have been well oiled. Sat them in a cold place until thoroughly firm, then turn out very oursfully and arrange the little shapes heatly on a rather deap glass dish. Lacert every here and there som an set almonds, which have been blanched and out them in allow, thus giving a spik d appearanna to the "finlands," Let them be pleased about on inchespert on the dish, then pour round them some delicious syrup made by dissolving a little red current or raspherry ill, in wine. O, if preferred, asyrup made as directed for the oream month. Lt a sufficient quantity of syrup be used to give the idea of flut ug; and lot the islands be made small enough to serve one to each person. Ratafias or macaroons are generally handed round with this dish.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES. The following recipe is decidedly unique,

To one pound of barries use three-fourthe

out in the hot sun till the syrup shioken.
Illimiy take two gr three days Kab in
fumblers or bowls like jally. Strawberries done in this way Fretain their color and flavor.

PLAIN STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE. Make a cruit with one half more shorten-ing than for biscult, Rall in two sheets. Spread the under one with but er, place the ctier on top and bake. When baked, separate layers and place mash d and sweetened fruit between and on top. Or the forust can be baked in one piece and split and buttered after baking. Peach, erange, apple and rhu-barb shortcakes are very nice. Serve with

Cream. Beat a lump of butter the size of an egg to a cream, add ene oup sugar, two eggs whites and yolks beaten separately, one cup aweet milk, one and one half teaspoonius Oleveland's Superior Biking Powder, and flour enough to make as at iff as cake. Bake in two july tine, and spread mashed sweetened atrawbarries between layers, and en top, whol, berries with sugar sprinkled ever them. Serve with mashed berries, sweetened,

STRAWBERRY JELLY,

One quart strawberries, one large cup sugar, juice of one lemen, two-thirds package gelatine seaked in one oup oel i water, one plut boiling water. Mash berries, and strain through coarse muslin. Mix sugar and lemon through coarse muslin. Mix sugar and lemon judge with seaked gelatine, pour over the beiling water, at a until clear, then strain through finnest bag. Add the strawberry judge; strain again, without squeezing the bag. Wet a mould, with a cylinder in centre, pour in the jelly and set on lost, form. When served, fill centre with assestened whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY SHERRET.

Ose quart of berries mashed; sprinkle over tiess one pint of sugar, add the juice of one lemen, and half a pint of water in which has been dissolved a tablespeenful of gelatine. Freez, as you would loc-gream.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO CURE BACON.

The best is from pigs weighing about 100 pounds when dressed. A good ceat of lean meat should be left along the back, and the pigs should be of a breed which has plenty of lean in them, and which has been grown to develop it. Only the lides are used, and these are out length wise, in strips about aix in the said of the cutinches wide or even wider, to get the cuts even from the sides. For 100 pounds of meat use six pounds et salt, four ounces of salt, stre, and five pounds of brewn sugar, all mixed together ; rub the meat with it and pile with the firsh sides up. Every three days it should be rubbed, until the mixture is absorbed in the meat. It is then ready to smoke. The smoke should be from hard maple, hickory, birch, or corncebs, and be kept up until the meat is a delicate brown, er dark straw celor. The meat may be packed in a pickle of the same preportions, and be submerged in it for six weeks and then smoked. For large bacon to keep through the summer one pound more of sait may be added. It is best to cure this in the brine. Each piece of bacon should be sewed up in a cetton cloth, if sent to a distance; but if sold near home this is not necessary. Fancy packers of bacen dip the claths in a mixture of yellow othre to make them tight. The bacon places should be of uniform weight and the weight marked upon the outside. All this does not make the bacon any better, but it pleases the eye of people who buy for looks-and they are the large number, — Saratoga.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING. We all have much to learn about feeding for a purpose. Many of us give beef cattle and milch cat le the same food. This is wrong. Nor shoul I all dairy cattle be given the same food. If we wish them to yieli a quantity of milk and are not very particular about it; quality, we should feed the cews rich, julcy grass or clover in season, brewers' grains, warm mashes, turnips and other reets centaining a great deal of water. But if we want rich milk the food must be drier, such as clover, hay, Indian meal, shorts, oil meal, and some roots; also out; and barley meal, if they are net too expensive. Some of the milk sold in the cities would indicate that the cows were fed on chalk and water. In general, working animals should have food different from that given either fattening or milch animais. They should have food rich in the bone and muscle forming element. and cont ining little water or fat. For this reason cern is not a good food for horses at work, as it contains a large percentage of fat an i is correspondingly deficient in the bune and muscl; forming clement. O.ts, which make bone and mus. I; rather than fat, are a but ar food for these animals. For the same reason timothy hay is but er than clover hay for them.—J. M. Stah!.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The most common cause of failure in the poult y business is due to overcrowding, which brings on egg and feather eating, and, in fact, almost all bad habits and diseases

that fowl; are subject to.

Save all the fact itz r from the chicken coops, and with it grow some crep for the fowls to eat. Increas no month in the year in this climate but what somet sing can be grown to, at least, lessen the expense of the towis' bill of fare. In summer raise corn. cow peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, etc.

It is never best to eit hens after March, ac ists hatched chicks get stuated, and never make as large and vigorous atook as the carly antihed ones. Jinuary and Fibruary are the best months to hatch them. Octiber, November and Documber obicks usually do well, but eggs are more suarce at this season of the year, so it is therefore a littly out of

season for young obleks at this time. It is often very unsatisfactory to buy fowle that you had cooped up in the town market, as it is eft n the ease that there is some disagne among seme of them, and when brought home and put in with your own flick your blids, which have not before been exposed to the disease, are sure to catch it, even if the birds you have bought have the disease in a very mild form. All new stock inigaduoed abould be quarratined a week or more voters being alle and to mingle with the

home flak. SALT AND CHARCOAL.

Salt and chargeal in quantity is beneficial to either hogs, horses or catile. It is a proventive of cholera lattie former, and of colo and of norce in the latter. There is no question but that it exercises a most base. fiolal inflaence in keeping animals in a healthy and growing condition and free of worms.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

. This death-dealing disease is easily mastered if you will but note the following: As a preventive, keep the chickens perfectly dry (on the barn floor is the best place) the first In the base monde, almost to a dollar. No. Place in a keller on back of the stove until it is dry. Damp pawnbroker, however, scountemed to gauge the undil still ded into syrup; then let the main cause of gapes. I have had the applies of county, sould come; countries of countries of the bettom, the bettom, the broads of chickens to care for this

Spread en platters, not toe thickly and set spring and have not lost one, nor has one been sick. If you already have gapes in your flick, give crumbs of bread with a few drops of turpentine on. The best way to prepare it is to out twelve small chunks of bread; place the chunks on a board and put a drop ef turpentine on each. Out each chunk in two, and feed. Or to one pint of corn meal add one teaspoorful of turpent ne, mix thoroughly, then sould and feed once a day. See that every gapy chick eat; if they re-fuse, put a p.1! of it down them.

THE BEST LABEL FOR TREES OR PLANTS Are made of ordinary sheet zinc cut in diagonal slips one and a half, inches wide, by three or four inches in length. The name must be written on them with a lead pencil, and the writing will last as long as the zinc. The reason of this is: The plumbage of the pencil keeps the znc, underneath the writing, protected, while the balance corrodes gradually under the influence of the weather. These labels will last for twenty or more YEATI.

AN OLD TRUTH.

It is not prefitable to breed sorub stock of any kind, writes a subscriber, who has been grading up for several years past. I sell my half-blood Jersey helfers for three times the price of the original scrubs without any difficulty, and change the young bulls into ateers. Farmers in our neighborheed have become much interested in improving their stock, and the cli-fashioned scrub bull has disappeared, we trust forever.

MANAGMENT OF YOUNG HEIFERS.

"W. J. F.," a correspondent of Country Gentleman makes the following very correct statements in reference to the milking and managment of young cows : —"A young helfer with her first calf should be milked as long as possible, for it will be difficult to make her give milk later at any subsequent calving. To soure a long flow of milk she may go farrow the following year, and meanwhile be fed bran and roots rather than meal, so as discourage scoretion of fat. If heliers calve at two years old, as they should, the year after should be devoted largely to increasing the size of the animal. It is important while this is being that the growth of the milk glands should also be encouraged. In this way the cow will be as large as needful; and also be developed in the best capacity. I am strongly inclined to think that the fell is the best time for a young helfer to have her first

calf. This, of course, is only where warm basemens stables are provided, with plenty of rich succellent food the first winter. The first flow of milk may not be quite as large as if she oalred in spring; but coming to grass feed after being milked all winter, a continu-ed largeness will be insured until midsummer. Then, with a little extra feed in August and later, she may be easily kept in milk until cold weather comes or a full year after calving. If a young helfer calves in the spring this is much more difficult. There is always a good demrnd for new milch cows in the fall, and these which the farmer wishes to sell should be time 1 as as to calve th m The succulent food which cows got in summer is bett.r for both cow and calf than the dry hay, straw and grain which are their usual winter rations.

PERTILIZERS.

Since the attention of cultivators has been direct d by chemists to the manufacture of home-made fertilizers, the Connections Experiment Station has given, in its bulletin No. 103, the value in dollars and central a number of the more common ingredients as purchased in the market at market rates. For instance, and as seurces of nitrogen, analysis indicates that altregen in dried blood coats 154 cents a pound, nearly the same in nitrate of soda, and 18 cents a pound in sulphate of ammonia. Cottenseed moal, "eff ocl r," untit for cattle feed, furnishes nitre gen for lig cents a pound. For purchasing potash, two samples showed about 4 cents 6 cents coat per pound, respectively, in muri-ate of potash and sulphate of potash; and in oution hall ashes 31 to 4 cents a pound in some named samples, and 7 and 8 cents a pound in other samples, indicating that the value of cotton-hull ashes has a wide range. When of the best quality it is the cheapast source of potash found in market. He sources of phosphoric acid, there are many substances, and among them dissolve bone-black, samples of which according to analysis, furnish this ingredient at 7½ cents a pound. "Presipitat ed potash" contains a large per cent. of phosphoric sold, and is a waste product of glue manufacture. Its manufactures guarantee 20 peunds per ton, but the sample was found to contain 27 pounds, thus supplying it wholesale at less than five cents a pound. The value of ground bone varies according to the fineness of its pulverization, the finer samples, with granules only a fiftiet a of an inch, being double in market value to those of a twelfth of an inch.

NOTES.

A writer in the Southern Live Stock Journal says that where a barn or onthouse is infested with flian sweep all the dust away from under the buil Hng and then fined the ground with water. Keep it wet reveral days. The pests will disappear. If hoge are permitted to wallow in the dust under a barn or other outbuildings the whole place will be overrun with these termenters. Wherever hogs and rubbish are there are fleas.

The Rural New Yorker's very simple for mula for the Birdeaux mixture is: To one gailin of water add one quarter of a pound of lime and one quarter of a pound of depper eulphat .

A few trees, evergreens and flowering s irubs planted among the bives help to remove the sameness of the scene, and in sum-mor give a grateful shade to the bees and

their kacu'r. If every farmer who cuts down a tree will plant a young one in its place, the result will be a constant supply of timber and fuel as well as profit. The decayed branches of old froe should

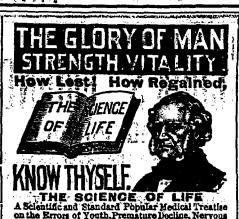
be promptly removed. Their unsight hese in the least of their evils. Distroying a bootlits equal to killing fits grub . When hadane b comes infactal, fo

in well to turn in the hoge and I b them root, They will destroy thousands of grabs. The natural life of sheep la shorter than that of any other domestic, animal..., Five or clx years is the limit of practical usefulness, though valuable breeding ewes may be kapit one or two ye re longer by careful breakment

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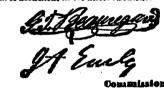
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Backley and rang negetical generally inst

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BOBBETT-DUFFY-June 4, at the church of S. Canice Fingles county, Dablin, William, oldest son of the late William Bibbett, Creekstewn, Ashbourne, t. Julia, eldest daughter of Lake Duffy, Rivermount, Finglas.

BARRETT - KEARNEY - June 11, at St. Ann's church, Dabito, Elward Robert, son of Robort Borret, Breek Liwn' Linsdowne read, Dublin, to Elizabeth Sophia, third daughter of James Kearney, Grovefield, Crumlin.

DIED.

BERGIN — June 9, at her residence, Monkstown, county Dablin, Ostierine, widow of Martin Bergin, in her 73rd year. Burrowss-June 8, at 84 R. tigar read, Dath n, the residence of his son-in-law,

Waldron Burrowes, Barrister-at-law, J.P. late of Dromore, county Down, aged 73 years.
CARTY-June 12, at Farrell shreet. Kells,

county Meath, James Carty, aged 71 years. CLIBBORN—June 8, at 4 Cambridge terrace, Birkenhead, William Clibborn, aged 54 years. CLARKE-June 13, at his residence, 15 Hen-

rietta street, Dablin, of typhoid fever, John Ciarke, aged 48 years.
Connelia—At the Priory Stillorgan, Margaret, wife of Mathew Cornella, aged 37 years.

CROWE-At his residence, 21 Werburgh st., Dublin, Mr. John Crewe, stonecutter, aged

CONDELL-June 9, at her mother's residence, 3 Lawer Claubrassil street, Dublin, Sarab Ann Condell, aged 27 years.

Donnelly—June 8, at her residence, 3: Hammond lane, Dublin, Ellen, wife of Michael Dunnelly, and daughter of the late James S. one, formerly of Usher at.

Doyle-June b, at her residence, Ballyegan Castle, Graigue, Margare', wife of Michael

Doyle.

Donnellan - June 12, Mary, wife of Patrick
Donnellan, merchant, Strokestewn, mether of Riv. B. J. Donnellan, C. O., St Peter's Athlone, of Sister Binaventure, Convent of S. Clare, Galway, and of Sister Mary Josephine, Convert of Meroy, Belturbet, aged 73 years

DEVLIN-June 11, at Cooketown, county Tyrone, Sarah, wife of James Davin, J.P. English-June 13, at her residence, Main street, Tipperary, Margaret, wife of the late Timethy English, merchant.

Ennis-June 10. at the residence of her parents, Dablin, Michael Ennis, aged 10 years. FROST- June 11, at her residence, Kneckane House, Newmarket on Fergus, Margaret, fifth daughter of the late John Front, Ros-

manaher.
FOLKY—June 5, at Ballyharran, county,
Wexford, Sarah, second eldest daughter of the lat , Mr. Richard Folav. FAY-At her residence, 60 Upper Clabraseib

street, Dutl n. Mrs. Fay, widow of the late Timethy Fay, formerly of 22 Harolits-I TOB'. GREGAN-June 12, at her residence, 16 East

Arran at., Dublin, Mrs. Eliz beth Gregan. GORMAN—June 7, at his residence, Courtown road, Kilcook, Mr. Michael Gorman. GORE-June 7, at his residence, No. 33 Themas street, Dablin, William Gore, E que Hayden-At his residence, 12 Greenmount

court, Haroldscross, Mr. Hayden, aged 66° KENNEDY -Accidently drowned, Mr. Themas Kennedy, of 34 Sir John Rogerson'

quay, Dublin. KEATISG - Jule 12, at 4I Lower Sheriff atreet, Dublin, Mr. Christopher Krating, after a long and painful illness. KIERNAN-June 12, at 11 D lymount terrace, Poibsberough read, Dablin, Eilen,

wife of Michael Kternan. (Insulta - Jane 11, at her residence, St. Margarete', Dulle, Mrs. Jane Kinsella, aged 72 years.
McDonald-June 8, at the Convent of

Meroy, Nass. Margaret ('n religion Sister M. de Saler), in the 51 it year of the age and 31 t of her religious life. McGolbick -June 2 at Brookebore, co. Formanugh, Kitle Josephine, daughter of

James and Frances McGolrick, aged 19 MURPHY -Jane 8, at her parents' residence, 22 Lineter avenue, North Strand, Dublin, Mary, youngest daughter of James and

Margaret Murphy.

MURRAY - At her residence, 5 James street,
East, Dublin, after a short and painful illness, Mary, wife of James Marray. MURPHY-June 12, at his residence, Mill

House, Burrie, oo. Carlow, James Murphy, aged 69 years. McKenna-June 9, at his residence, North road, Drogheda, Mr. Patrick McKenna, brother of the late Mr. Thomas McKenna. MACDONNELL.—June 12 Myles MacDonnell, of 19 Belgrave road, Rathmines, Doblin, youngest sen of the late Myles MacDon

O'DONNELL-Jane 9, at his residence, The Cottage, Carrick on Sair, Richard O'Don-

neil, E q., J.P. O Datscoll .- Jone 9, it ble reeldence, Bar-Violushar, and 69 years.

Quinn-John 10, at Tabbarourry, Bidge to wife of Dimerick Quinn, eged 45 years.

RYAN -At the Rolling S ation House, Bray, Robert R. . , ened 48 years. Ross-June 11, et Bleedington, Frederick

R an, youngest sun of the late John Ross, et Bostogiou. Spain-June 9, at 6 Pembroke road, Dublin, Anne, foncin daughter of the late John

Welliam Spile, E q, of Dublin.
Shaw—Jame 13, at E no House, Meste, Jas.
Hill Shaw, in his 60 h year.
Tamphe—June 12. at her residence, L wh, land, relief of the late L meads Tueffy. Whon -Jano, at his residence, 9 Overe road, Stath Circular road, Dall v. Mr. Michael

Webb, of congention of the lungs.

The shaff of the Central Telegraph office, number on the in station of the officials, in honor of the postal jubiled last week. Instead of cheering they creased for the Queen. They nieo ground for the Post-master General Raikes as a nestest against his trea ment of their demands for the ame location of their condition.

Success always attends our preparation for success saways acteurs our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and o sta, including a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the heat preparations for machine the post preparations for machine the preparation of the post preparation for machine the preparation of the post preparation for machine the post preparation to the post preparation for machine the preparation of the post preparation to the post preparation to the post preparation to the post preparation to the preparation to of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remoty which is intalible. Reach the certificates which we publish every week;

Successor of Mone Desmaras, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner So. Elizabeth st. 1911 1911

IRI-H NOTES.

Etems From the Various Provinces of the Green Jale.

The death is announced of Father Spellman, of Moyoulier, which occurred on June 12, from an attack of tever.

On June 13, between 3,000 and 4,000 harvestmen from the west of Ireland passed through Dublin, on their way to the agricultural dis-

tricts of England. At a general meeting of the Killsmey branch of the National Leagu, on June 8, Mr. J. D. Sheeban, M.P., was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

Daniel Connors was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and his brother Thomas to one month at Castlemartyr Petry Sessions, on June 10, for having assaulted Emergency men who were driving their mother's cattle to pound.

At Strokestown, on June 10, County Court
Judge Morris reduced the sentence of nine
months' imprisonment, with hard labor, passed
by the Coercion Act Court on Mr. Jasper Tully, editor of the "Roscommon Herald," for put lishing intimidatory correspondence, to three months' imprisonment, without hard labor.

The death occurred on June 10, at the Convent of Mercy, Sligo, of Miss O'Shea (in religion, Sister Canice), a native of Kilkenny. Her illness (consumption) extended over a long period. Requiem Mass was celebrated on June 13. The Most Rey. Dr. Gilbooly was present and pronounced the last Absolution.

The Right Rev James Browns D.D., Bishop of Ferns, arrived in Wexford on June 10, after of Ferns, arrived in Wext-rd on June 10, after his visit to Rome, where he was affectionately received by the Holy Father. The Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, parish priest of New Rose, and the Roy. J. L. Fullong, parish priest of Gorey, who accompanied Bishop Browne, and whe had the honor of an interview with His Holmess have also returned to their respective

Stater Mary Francis de Sales died on June 7 at the Nass Convent, which she entered thirtyat the Nass Convent, which she entered thirty-one years ago, being then in her twentieth ye'r. On June 10 Office and High Mass were celebrated in the Church of Our Lady and St. David, at Nass. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Comerford, Cuadjutor, presided The celebrant was the Rev. T. Morrin, of Nass; deacon, the Rev. J. Keily, of Nass; master of ceremonies, the Rev. H. Cullen, of Nass.

Oa June 13 Archbishop Walsh laid the cor-Oa June 13 Arobishop Walsh laid the cormer-stone of the new schools for the poor at
Aittle Strand Street, Dublin. The site had
been secured principally through the sum of
£1,000 contributed by Messrs, and Miss Allingham. The schools will be under the management of the Sisters of the Holy Faith. One of
the pupils read an address to the archbiel op,
the thinks read an address to the archbiel op, to which he feelingly responded. A subscription list was opened and a substantial sum was collected, Archbishop Walsh giving £100.

Mr. O'Donnell, formerly Mayor of Kilkenny, and a prominent citizen, was evicted on June 9.
The case attracted public attention, and much sympathy was expressed for Mr. O'Donoil.
Mesers. Smithwick, brewers, obtained judgment for a debt of £1,300 sgainst him recently and a number of citizens endeavored to effect a settlement by a psyment of £300 on account, and a stay of eviction proceedings. There terms Messrs. Smithwick refused to accept, and carried cut the eviction. The Catholic administrator was present and procured a residence for the unfortunate family.

On June 10, the sheriff's officer and his assistants, accompaned by a force of police, went on a cattle seizing expedition to the tenants of Lord Bandon in Rosscarbery district, and took on the holding of Juhn Sallivan eight cows, in satisfaction of one and one baif years' renr, and three cows with some calves belonging to Patrick McCarbby, for three and a half years' rent. (\$54). It is stated Sullivan went to the estate office at Bandon, on June 7, and off-red year's rent, which would not be accepted without full amount and costs.

Mr. W. H. D Moore, Sub-Sheriff of Armagh, with two sheriff's officers, and twenty constables armed with refles, under the command of Districs Inspector Bigley, proceeded to Lurgan on June 13, to execute a decree in ejectment obtained by Mr. Andrew Donnelly against John Hart, at the quarter sessions held in Lurgan last April. The house and a small farm in Turmoyrs had been granted in morigage to Mr.

By the aid of crowbars we soon broke them off, Donnelly by Mr. Hart, and it is understood and then we saw a curious sight. All the light there was subsequently a second mortgage. All of the principal, and a considerable sum for Interest being in arrears, Mr. Donnelly had Mr. Hart evicted. The subsheriff, with a small constabulary force, afterward drove to Turmoyrs, and took possession of Hart's farm, no opposition being offered.

On June 7, Mr. C P. Redmond, Waterford News, who had on the previous day been sen-tenced to three months' imprisonment by Mesers, Considine and Irwin, R. M. 's, was be-fore the Coercion Court to answer two further summonses. An sposal had been lod against the first sentence passed on June 6. An speed had been lodged sentence of three months, to run concurrently, was passed in the second case, and the hearing of the third charge, which was based upon the publication of a report of a meeting of the Dun garvan branch of the League, whereat a speech was delivered by Father Prendergast, C.C., in which he condemned land grabbing, and at which meeting Matthew Walsh was condemned as a land-grabber. The Bench sentenced Mr. Redmond to fourteen days' impresonment, and at the end of that period he should enter into securities to be of good b havior in the sum of £200, and two securities of £100 each.

THE OLOUD IN THE EAST.

The War cloud Looming up. A Sudden Crists Causes a Diplomatic Scare-BERLIN, July 6.—There are growing signs of an impending storm in the Bulkens. The situation is so grave that the holiday vacations of the leading officials of the foreign office here have been stopped. Herr Von Ranowitz, the Garman ambassador at Constantinople, who was about to start for Kissingen, has been requested to remain at his poet. Sir W. A. White, the British ambassador to the Porte, who was just beginning at Gastien a furlough to last several months, hurried back to Coustanti-nople, after having a long interview with the Emperor of Austria. The Czar has also coun-termanded the conge of M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador. A momentous change appears to have occured in Germany's policy in the Bal kans. Instead of pursuing the semi-neutral diplomacy of Prince Busmark the Emperor has directed Herr Radowitz to take the initiative in advising the Ports how to meet the contending claims of Bulgaria. The Emperor's scheme of settlement, according to the accepted report in diplomatic circles, involves the displacing of Prince Ferdinand and the substitution of Prince Karl of Sweden as ruler of Bulgaria in his stead, and, also, an arrangement of the Russian in demnity by capitalizing the amount through the international council of administration which now controls the Turkish loans. A general explosion in the Balkans may occur before the powers have time to consider Emperor Wiliam's proposals Greece and Servia have added to the general embroglio by each presenting notes to the Porte stating that any concessions to Bulgaria would require similar concessions to the Greek and Servian nationalities.

The Chigaecto Ship Railway.

It is said good progress is being made with the Chignecto ship railway and that in a year it will be ready for use. The question as to whether the business offering will justify this curious experiment will then be solved. A lot of useless speculation has been indulged in as

MCLAREN'S GENUINE

BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

ed. The St. John Telegraph recently drew attention to the fact that 23 barques were loading at once with products supplied locally at Bay Verte, the consignees being mainly St. John men. It asks: If Bay Verte alone can supply so much business, to what prop raious may not the through business between the gulf ports and those of the Bay and Atlantic coast of the United States attention? The Telegraph winds up by telling those newspapers who imagine these will be no use for the ship railway that their want of information is

deplorable. deplorable.

This unique railway is designed to shorten the distance between the St. Lawrence and the sombern ports of the maritime provinces, thus greatly facilitating the coasting trale and giving closer communication between these portions of the Deminion. The effect of i's successful operation can scarcely be foretold, but it should be highly beneficial to the country and to the shipping interest in particular. and to the shipping interest in particular.

The progressive city of S. John, N. B, will be be ought into closer communicati n with Montreal; and St. John is the largest owner of shipping among the Canadian cities. St. John has taken a much livelier interest in the opening up of the Bay and the Gulf than has been manifest here; and anything which tends to increase and shorten means of communication with out-lying points cannot but he of considerable im-portance to Montreal. The experiment is one more than local, or Dominion importance, as it has attracted attention in Great British and Europe, and its success will soon result in imitations elsewhere.

BENEATH THE WAVES.

A Divers Experiences among Porpolaes and Other Denizens of the Deep.

Some years ago, with two other divers, I went down near the Florida, coast. The wreck, this time, was a ship, loaded mainly with cotton. She had struck on a bar during a hurrician, been blown completely over, and then had sunk in a channel inside the reef. The exact place was not known. Consequently, the only thing to do was to go down and hunt for her. So we started in twenty feet of water, and all holding to one rope, so as not to lose each other, separated, gradually wa'king down a hill into deeperd water. I think we had gone about a hundred feet before I felt a twitch on one part of the line, and looking around, I saw several large, black objects coming for us. Before there was time to think, a school of porpoises came dashing by. I stood still, and probably they took me for a rock or other natural object, for one of them passed so closely I could have touched it, and another grazed the tube. But my com-panions tried another plan: they struck at the porpoises with their pikes. For a time we were in a regular school of these fishes, and were afraid the tubes would be fouled; but they left us before long, and we again took up our march. We must have wa'ked an hour I think, before we found the ship; and then she was so covered with sand that we had come upon her bulwarks before we knew it, thinking her a sandhill. All her masts had been carried cargo nearest the hatch began to rise, the inside air forcing out barrels, boxes, planks, and bales of stuff in rapid succession, so that there was a regular procession of objects climbing up from

THE ILL FATED SHIP.

These were caught by the wreckers above us and hauled ashore. This place was a famous place for fishes, and many were beauties, being striped with bright green, yellow, blue, and Others had long streamers, and looked like the harlequins and columbines in panto mimes I noticed that there was the greatest difference between them in their habits. Some were shy, and darted away at the slightest motion; while others seemed to think me a huge fish, and come near me as if curious to see what I was like. Some swam over my arms and let me move my hands towards them. But must were shy. As to the stories of sharks, they are in the main not true. I have had a shark come within five feet of me, and when I raised my arm is darted off in such a hurry that the boiling of the water nearly three me off my feet. Of course there may be cases where a very large shark might attack a diver; but if it should attack one wearing the modern diver's helmet or armour, I think the shark would have a hard time of th-copper and glass would not make a very good mouthful. A friend of mine had a furny experience (the diver continue and a luney experience (the olver continued seeing that his audience was interested). He was walking along on a sandy bottom, when suddenly he was lifted upwards, then thrown quickly backwards, and if it hadn't been for his pike, he would have fallen over. For a few seconds the water was not clear. Then he saw that the cause of his upset was a big skate that had been lying partly buried in the sand—asleep, perhaps. He had atepped with his leaden shoes right on its back. I am sure it would be hard to tell which was the most seared. Among the strange things that may be seen by divers is the ocean forest, off the Eastern coast. The sandy bottom there is covered with the hardened roots of great trees, and in some instances parts of trunks are stand-ing, showing that the coast there must have settled, and that the sea has rolled in over the land. Sometimes we go down at night, and then the scene under water is often a beautiful sight. Every jelly fish and living creature seems to be ablaze with light; your rope ap-pears to be on fire, and every motion makes the water glimmer. The crabs and fishes sparkle, many with a light of their own. So, you see instead of being a dark and barren place, as the majority of people seem to regard, the coear, even at the greatest depths, is probably made bright by the very animals that most need the light.—St. Nicholas.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Broughitis, Catharrh, Ashma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having best ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Black, Rochester N. Y. 28-10-cow

ADVERTISE in "THE TRUE WITNESS"

OIL ON THE WAVES.

H H. S "Fyer" and the Torpeds Botts Have a Rough Panuage across the Atlantic.

HABIFAX Ju'y 7-B.M troopship Tyne ai d

tw torie o beauer. w this morning fem. Plymon h, high shell if June 13 h. Trey encountered tog at intervals until the 18 h. when they met with a breeze whom incres . ed and made the sea very heavy for the t . pedo boate. They distributed of on ite waters which had a remarkable off-ot on t & sea and allowed the small boats to ride fairly easy. The wind dropped a latte in the afternoon, but next merning the wind and rea is creased and the boats were ritched about voilently. The hawser parted and one of the boats get clear, and it was not until next day when they were ab a to catch hold of her again. They had strong westerly gales until the 28 h, during which time the little boats almost buried themselves under the heavy seas which tors off the paint about the bows and badly twicted and in places carried away the iren railings about the decks, and one of the beats had her forward compartments filled with water. They had heavy feg 28 h and 29 h, and on the latter date floes of los grounded against the sides of the ship several times, but no damage was re-calved. The log lifted in the afternoon, and many loebergs were observed about them. The torpede beats were sent ahead on the leckout. The Tyne brought drafts for the various regiments in this garrisen. The treops disembarked this siternoon. She slee breught three midshipmen for H. M. S. B. lierophen, one for the Comus and ninetyone details. She remaines here about a week, returning to E gland with a quantity of military stores. The threede beats, which are the first of the kind ever brought to Hellfax, have a speed of 19 knots. They are about 125 feet long, and resemble a torpode in shape. In their trip acress the Atlantic one was manned by three officers and twelve men and the other by three efficers and thirteen men. Their armament consists of four H. tahkles and Nordensfeldt firing guns each. They also carry electric search lights.

French Claims not Recognized.

London, July 4 -Mr. Bryce presented in the House of Comment today a petition from 15,000 inhabitants of Newfoundland, asking Pailiament to remedy the griev-ances of the Newloundland fishing men, In reply to a question, Sir James Fergusson said the Government did not recegnize the alleged treaty rights of the French to catch lobsters and to establish lebster factories in Newfoundland.

Mr. W. A. Murray, the well-known Toronto merchant prince, was married to Mrs. Sarah Cawthra on Wednesday last. The nuptial knot was tied by his grace the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by Rev. Father Walsh, curate of Our Lady of Lourdes and nephew of his

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian.

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RAILWAY.

SEASIDE, WHITE MOUNTAINS AND ST. LAWRENCE RESORTS.

Sleeping Car to Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flevie, Little Metis, Metapedia, 10 15 p m.—Train leaving Montreal daily,

except Sunday, has Sleeping Cars to Gorham, Portland, Old Orchard Beach, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Fiavie, Little Metis, Metapedia, Dalhousie, &c.
VESTIBULED TRAIN-This magnificent

train leaves Montreal every Saturday at 1.00 pm. (berths may be taken at any hour Friday p m. (berths may be taken as any severy evening) Returning, leaves Portland every Sunday until August 31st, inclusive, at 7 p.m.,

Montreal 880 a.m. Monday. No reaching Montreal 830 a.m. Monday. extra charge by this train beyond the usual Pullman fare.

Tickets and further information may be

obtained at G.T.R. Ticket Offices, 143 St. James street, Bonaventure Station, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.

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Illness Detected at Eyesight. **EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE**

Office Hours from 9 s, m to 8, p. m. Clated on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

For about two months my two children were afflicted with an eruption on their heads. Several physicians were called in, but could not effect a cure. Finally I was induced to place my children under Madame Demarais & Lacroix's treatment, and in two months they were completely cured. To day my children are in the best health. Anyone having children suffering from the same disease are welcome to call at my house and I shall be pleased to give them the necessary information.

S. R. WRIGHT 194 St. Hypolite Street, Montreal. Dame Ve. R Desmarais & Lacroix (jr), File, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth,

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors. The day after a aebauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of Fever, Dyspersia, and Torpidity of the Liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

SCOTT'S **EMULSION**

DOES CURE

<u>Consumption</u>

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon

color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 113,38 bbls, against 13,377 bbls for the week previous. The flour continues dull at last week's prices. In strong bakers' there have been sales at \$5 25, with business in outside Manitoba brands at \$5. In straight rollers there have brails av 3. Its braight to least the bringing \$5 Advices from Ontario millers state that wheat in many sections is growing too vigorously, after the soaking rains and hot sun, and that the crop is just in that condition which makes it susceptible to rust. The crop generally West of Toronco, it is said is not looking as well

as it was two weeks ago. 8.00 8.m.—Train leaving Montreal daily, except Sunday, has elegant Buffet Parlor Car Extra. \$4 60 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Extra. \$4 60 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50 Patent winter, \$5 25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, Fine, \$3.25 to \$3 75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Ontario bags—superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.25 to

OATHRAL &c -Market steady. Standard in bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and granulated at \$4.65 to \$4.75. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Rolled oats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2 30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 00 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Split

peas \$4.00 to \$4.25. BRAN, &c .- Increasing quantity of green feed has generally lessened the demand. Market quite and quotations unchanged. Bran on track is quoted at \$14 to \$15. Shorts scarce, \$17. Moullie, \$22.

WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 230,352 bushels, against 58 710 bushels for the week previous. Prices here are purely nominal week previous. Frices here are purely nominar in the absence of business, No. 1 Manitoba lard being quoted at \$1 14 to \$1 18, according to different views. In Ohicago to day July wheat is quoted at \$65, July at \$72, August, considerable wheat now on the way to this port is said to be from Duluth and some from Chicago. CORN.—Receipts during the past week were 124,798 bushels, against 313,440 bushels for the

week previous. The market remains and steady at 50c to 51c in bond. A good deal of corn is on the way from the Western States. PEAS,—Receipts during the past week were 39,518 outhels, sgainst 51,029 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet and steady

at 75c afloat. OATS-Receipts during the past week were 71,234 bushels, against 41,851 bushels for the week previous. The market has been somewhat quieter during the week with sales of a few cars of Ontario at 45c per 34 lbs or equal to 421 per 32 lbs. Lower Canada oats are quiet at

40% to 41% per 32 lbs.

Ryr—Stock on hand here are accumulating with no present eign of any outlet. Quotations almost nominal in absence of business, 50c to 51c per pushel.

BARLEY - Market quiet and unchanged, small demand and little business doing. Prices same as last week's quotations. Malting qualities 57c to 60c, and feed 50c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 3,488 pkgs, against 4,069 pkgs, for the week previous. The market is quiet with some enquiry for choice fresh creamery for English account, with sales of round loss at 17 to 18c. In Eastern Townships there have been sales at 16. to 17a for nice selections. Newfoundland buyers are looking for nice fresh Western at 14c selected, and sales have taken place at 14c to 14c There is no demand whatever for the hite and mixed goods held in this market, white and mixed goods held in this market, although they are offered at very low prices. Creamery, 17c to 18c; Eastern Township, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 12c to 15c; Old butter, 8c to 10c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet with business on at 85c for finest white and 85c for finest colored. The cheese going out by this week's steamers cost 85c to 85c for finest white and 85c to 86c for finest white and 85c for finest white a

to 880 for finest colored, the bulk at the outside figures. At Brockville to day about 9,000 boxes were offered, nearly all of which were sold at \$3.10r white and 88c for colored, which means 8g; and 8go for next weeks shipments. We

Finest White, 8½c, Finest, Colored, 8½;, Medium, 75c to 8½c.

PROVISIONS.

perienced for Canadian short out mess pork with sales reported at \$17 to \$17.50. Chicago short cut clear has also sold at about the same figures. In lard sales of about 2000 pails are reported at 74c for Canadian. Smoked means are quist and prices remain about steady.

Canada shors ous clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.60; Hams, city cured, per lbt, 120 to 13:; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 93c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 845; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5% to 6%.

FRUITS. &c.

DRIED APPLES.—Market quiet, prices steady at 5e to 6c. A carlot changed hands during the EVAPORATED APPLES .- Prices steady and un-

changed at 12c to 12 coper lb.
Pine Apples.—Market quiet at from 12c to 25c each.

LEMONS.—Market very brisk under a good summer demand. The Chicago trade has again been a customer to our market to the extent of four carloade during the week at \$5 per case for choice. We quote choice fruit \$5; good \$4 to \$4.50.

BARANAS.—Receipts good, but demand always keeps peace with supply, showing an ever-increasing taste for this tropical product. A brisk business is doing; ordinary to good are quoted at \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch; fancy large banches \$1.75.

STRAMBERIES.—Canadism berries coming in freely. Good to choice fruit 10s to 12s per box; less, desirable and soft 8s. The crop is said to

less, desirable and soft 85. The crop is said to be only one-third of an average.

Oalifornia Fruit — California peaches in fair demand at \$3 per box. Apricots, fine quality, \$2.50 to \$3 per half crate. Cherries \$2.50 per box. Pears \$3 per box. Plums, red, at \$2 and blue at \$4 per box.

POTATORS.—The market is firmer and higher with sales of car lots at 75c to 80c, one car of choice bringing 85c per bush of 90 lbs. Jobbing late are selling at 85c to 95c.

lots are selling at 85c to 95c.

Appurs.—A car of new apples in barrels is expected in shortly. Sales have been made of new fruit in boses at \$1.50 up to \$4.00 according to quality. Advices from the Western States say that the apples are falling off the trees in large quantities owing to heavy snow-

FISH AND OHS.

OILS.—Steam refined seal oil is held firmly at 510 to 520, there being listle, if any, left to come forward. Cod oil is in big demand. Sales of barrels are reported at 370. We quote 370 to 38c. Cod liver oil is dull as 45c to 55c. Pickled Fish.—Dry cod is selling at \$4.50 per quintal for Gaspé.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-Receipts during the past week, were 57 cases. Although the receipts are compara-tively light, the demand is not sufficient to absorb them, and sales have been make as low as 111c, about 100 cases celling at that figure. Sales of smaller lots, however, have transpired at 120 We therefore quote 111c to 121. Fruits

and vegetables are interfering with the consumption of eggs very materially.

Brans.—Market fairly firm under fair demand at \$1.70 to \$1.80 in jobbing lots; old stock, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

BERSWAX - Prices unchanged ; demand small MAPLE SUGAE AND STRUF.—A small trade doing in a jobbing way. Market quiet. Round

to 8c.: syrup. 60c. to 75c. per th.; jobbing lots, 71.2c. to 8c.: syrup. 60c. to 75c. per tin, and 51.4c. to 51.2c, per lb. in wood,

HOPS — Market firm with prices tending up-

Hors—Market firm with prices tending upward. Choice Canadians are quoted 18c to 19c per pound, fair to good 14c to 16c. Old hope are quoted at 5c to 10 per pound.

HAY.—The export demand is quiet. Reports of cargoes Canadian hay now lying at Glasgow say "it is the veriest trash ever foisted on the market."

This is a short sighted policy that is injuring the general trade of the country as well as heing ruinous for the exports themselves. as being ruinous for the exports themselves. For the city trade there is a fair ordinary demand at unchanged prices. Good timothy on track \$8 to \$9 ordinary \$6 to \$7.40. Two carloads ordinary were sold on track from \$6 to \$7.

CANADIAN BARLEY.

Brewers Must Have It.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—The proposition in the McKinley Tariff bill, now pending in the United States Senate, to raise the import duty on barley from ten cents to thirty cents a bushel is the cause of considerable anxiety among the brawers and maltaters in this city, and is the leading topic of conversation just now. The barley produced in Canada, it seems, is greatly superior to the raised in this country for multing purposes, the comparatively small amount of the cereal raised on the southern shores of Lake Ontario, about five hundred thousand bushels a year, being the only balley raised in this country that even approaches the Canadian grain for this particular purpose.

Mr. Bartholemay, head of the combined betwerles, in an interview said the effect of the proposed tariff on barley will be simply to force the brewers and other dealers in barley in this country to pay twenty cents more for barley than at present. Canadian barley is indispens-able for certain fine grades of beer, and no matter how high the tariff is placed we must have it. There are certain beers which we can not make with domestic barley. It is impossible to buy more than 500,000 bushels of New York State barley, so we are forced to go to Canada for more.

Other brewers spoke to the like effect. Mr. Neiderpreum, of the Rochester Brewery, said : "We cannot make the finer beers with United States barley. There is an almost inconceive-able difference even between the barley grown on the southern and northern shores of Lake Ontario. There is something in the Canadian climate or the Canadian soil which makes bar-ley what it cannot be made on our side of the lake. Barley needs to be grown in a cool, long season to be at its best. It should grow slowly, and in short, is needs just what the Cauadians have to give it and what the United States far mers cannot furnish."

THE CROPS, The World's Crops.

Massey's Illusterated for this month, contains

the largest crop reports from all over the world. By cablegrams of the 2nd inst. crops in Great British and Ireland are reported as having been materially injured by late rains, but the general crops is exp used to be very beavy, and on the continent of Europe wheat is ripening fast and there is every prospect of a good crop all over. In South Africa the prospects are good, while in Australia grasshoppers from the interior had eaten up the young blades of the early sown wheat and grames. Reports from the United States by letters of date June 30th to July 3rd states by the reach of the south of they are that in Dakots, both North and South, the crops will be 60 per cent, better than salt year; in Michigan better, but in the other states not much difference, even worse in New York state. By telegraphic reports on July 2nd and 3rd reports from Ontario and Quebec harmonic accordance of the state of show that a good deal of demage has been done to the crops by rain on low lands, but on the whole a good harvest in expected. In the Maritime Provinces the harvest will be from two to three weeks late and promises to be good. In Manitoba, the North West, and British Columbia, the most encouraging reports have been received; the harvest will be bountiful, recent rains having put all doubt aside. In all the provinces the hay crop has suffered owing to the old meadows being in a great many cases winter-killed. Speaking generally the fruit will be a poor crop.

"THE TRUE WITNESS" circulates in every POBE, LARD, ETC.—Receipts during the past week were 1010 bbls against 814 bbls for the united States. Hence its value as week previous. A fair exquiry has been ex-

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

As ueual, our stores close on SATURDAY at ONE o'clock. 8. CARSLEY.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

CHOICE MANTLES AT HALF PRICE CHOICE MANTLES AT HALF PRICE CHOICE MANTLES AT HALF PRICE UHOICE MANTLES AT HALF PRICE

Choice Mantles over \$39.50 are now offered at Half Price. The goods are marked in plain figures and discount is taken off the bills.

8. OARSLEY.

Shawls at 20 per cent off.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Medium Quality Mantles, 40 per cent off Medium Quality Mantles, 40 per cent off Medium Quality Mantles, 40 per cent off Medium Quality Mantles, 46 per cent off

Mantles of every description under \$39 50 are offered at 40 per cent. discount during July Cheap Sale. The percentage is taken off the S. CARSLEY.

Costume Tweed at 20 per cent off.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

LONG OLOAKS.

TRAVELLING CLOAKS at Half Price TRAVELLING CLOAKS at Half Price TRAVELLING CLOAKS at Half Price TRAVELLING CLOAKS at Half Price

Choice Travelling Cloaks over \$19.50 are offered during the Annual Cheap Sale, at 50 per cent. disc. unt, which is taken off the bills. Genuine Bargains.

S. CARSLEY.

Coachmen's Capes at Half price.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. LONG CLOAKS

TRAVELLING CLOAKS, 40 per cent. off TRAVELLING CLOAKS, 40 per cent. off TRAVELLING CLOAKS, 40 per cent. off Medium quality Travelling Cloaks of all kinds are now offered at 40 Per Cent. Discount, which is taken off the bills, only during July

S. CARSLEY,

Cheap Sale.

Best attention directed to mail orders. JULY CHEAP SALE.

Waterproofs, 20 per cent. off.

Fancy Tweed Jackets, 234 Per Cent. Off Fancy Tweed Jackets, 334 Per Cent. Off Fancy Tweed Jackets, 334 Per Cent. Off Fancy Tweed Jackets of every description

are to be sold at 374 per cent case mue, taken off the bills during July Cheep Sale.

S CARSLEY.

S. OARSLEY.

Accordion Plained Capes, 33d p r contest.

JULY OHEAP SALE.

Black Walking Jackets, at 33½ per cent. off Black Walking Jackets, at 33½ per cent. off Black Walking Jackets, at 33½ per cent. off

Black Walking Jackets of every description are now offered at 385 per cent discount, which is taken off the bills during July Cheap Sale.

Waterproofs at 20 per cent. off

Mail orders carefully forwarded.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Ladies' Dust Cloaks, at 33\dark per cent. off Ladies' Dust Cloaks, at 33\dark per cent. off Ladies' Dust Cloaks, at 33\dark per cent. off

333 per cent. is taken off all Duet Cloaks.

S. CARSLEY. Misses' Cloaks at 40 per cent off.

ANNUAL JULY OHEAP SALE.

Shawls ! IN VELVET
IN QUEENSLAND
IN WATERPROOF TWEED
IN CASHMERE
IN SINGLE PAISLEY
IN DOUBLE PAISLEY
IN FANOY SILK
EMPERIODER SILK

EMBROIDERED SILK IN CANTON CRAPE IN EMBROIDERED SCARFS, Etc., Etc.

20 per cent, discount will be taken off the bills during July Cheap Sale, S. CARSLEY.

Cloakings at 20 per cent. off.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S

If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTON'S If other Threads are knotty OLAPPER-

TON'S is not. On Ciapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

s. Carsley, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET TELEPHONES.

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555,

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.