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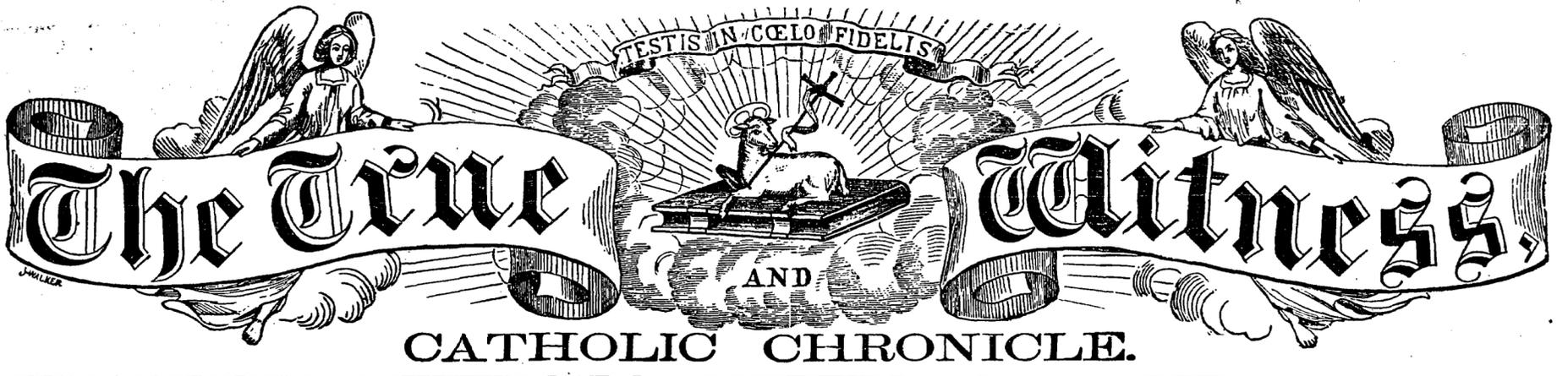
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UNSECTARIANISM.

The Just Claims of Catholic Inmates of Public Institutions.

Interesting Discourse by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

Natatorium Hall was filled to its full capacity on Wednesday evening of last week. The Catholic Club, whose house it adjoins on the south, had secured it for a public gathering of members and friends, to whom the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan was announced to speak on "Unsectarianism." Our best known citizens were there in large numbers, and some of the oldest and most influential members of the reverend clergy; and on the stage was Mgr. Seton, D. D., who was to deliver an address before the American Catholic Historical Society on the following evening.

His Grace was introduced in a few well chosen words by the President of the Club, Stephen Farrelly, Esq.

VARIOUS MEANINGS OF UNSECTARIANISM.

The Archbishop said that he was informed that it was the custom of his predecessor to deliver occasionally familiar informal addresses to the members of the Catholic Club; he was happy to continue this custom. He had selected the subject of Unsectarianism for the present occasion, because just now it was very important that Catholics, especially representative ones, should have clear ideas on the subject, and be able to explain and to defend their position on some public questions of great interest. He said that the term unsectarian is frequently misunderstood and at the very outset it should be clearly explained. It is generally accepted in some one of the three following senses. First, in its strict meaning; a sect is something cut off, as the word implies, and in religion it means a body of people who have separated themselves from others on account of some peculiar opinions of their own. It is as a branch cut from the parent tree. Now, in this sense, the Catholic Church is thoroughly unsectarian. She never separated from the parent tree, for she is the parent tree—the first body of organized Christians on earth. A branch is said to be cut from a tree, but the tree is never said to be cut from its own branch. The term unsectarianism is often popularly understood in the sense of bigotry and want of kindness and charity in a man or body of men towards people who do not agree with them in religious opinions.

In this second sense also the Catholic Church is thoroughly unsectarian. His great model is our divine Lord—the founder of Christianity. He was so kind to those not of the same household of the faith, that the Jews called Him a Samaritan. He visited the Samaritans and was generously received by them, and He held up a Samaritan as a model of paternal charity to even orthodox Jews in a parable of surperbia.

There is a third meaning attached to the term unsectarian, which supposes a disregard for dogmatic teaching in general and in particular for such doctrines as are controverted and not deemed essential. In this sense a Catholic dare not, cannot be unsectarian. Every doctrine revealed by God must be to him of priceless value. We have heard of men "fighting for an idea"—a Catholic must die for a doctrine, when he has once ascertained that God has revealed it.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF DOCTRINES.

This is most reasonable. We must obey God's command; but the revelation of a doctrine involves a command to receive it, otherwise why should God so reveal it? Hence faith is as absolutely insisted on as a condition of salvation as works. "He who believes not shall be condemned." Our Lord says that "the Holy Spirit would convince the world of sin" because it did believe in Him. The sin of not believing, on the part of one who could and should believe, is popularly ignored in our day, but it is not less real. For a second reason we attach supreme importance to doctrinal teachings. They are inseparably connected with individual and social morality. Men who speak of teaching the morality of Christianity with its doctrines are like those who expect trees without roots, flowers without stems, effects without causes. Take a few instances. How much depends on the importance which men attach to oaths! Our lives, property and character are dependent on this importance.

Now, what gives to an oath its importance but the doctrinal teaching that God is omnipotent, that He takes cognizance of everything that passes on this earth, may be called to bear witness, and shall punish with just and appalling severity the man who dares to call on Him to witness a lie? Take away these doctrines and perjury is as easy as lying, which is proverbially easy for many people.

EXEMPLIFIED BY DIVORCE.

Again, look at the terrible consequence of divorce in this country and in Europe. All the screams of frightful social evil can be traced to one spring, and that spring is a false doctrine that a man can lawfully marry a woman, or a woman a man, whilst the first partner still lives. Our Divine Lord, who knew, of course, the importance of the true doctrine, placed it beyond the power of even His Church to grant this permission. "What God hath joined, let no man separate." The Pope, with all the Bishops of the world to second him, cannot grant a single divorce with permission to marry again. At the threshold of the family home stands a sentinel, inviolable and incorruptible, and that sentinel is a doctrine. Abolish the doctrine and talk upon platitudes about the social dangers of divorce, and you may please men in general, but you will not restrain men

in particular. Until the doctrine is reinstated the world will continue to deteriorate, and divorce will be multiplied.

CRIME AND CHARITY.

Again, take the great crime of suicide. On what does its criminality depend? On the teaching of the doctrine, any more than he has to take the life of another, and that he will be condemned to hell for all eternity if he does so, that he will pass from the sorrows of time to those of eternity. Tell him this doctrine is not certain—tell him, though it might be disputed, yet he should remember that independently of all doctrinal considerations, suicide was injurious to society—what does he care for society? Friendless and desolate, he looks up at the starless firmament, not a ray of hope gleams there—he curses society and dies by his own hand! Some may say that the fear of hell inspired by such doctrines is an unworthy motive, that we should do the right for the right's own sake, as if there were no hell to punish or heaven to reward. Of course this is the highest morality, and that to which individual souls may aspire. But the inferior motives of fear and hope are perfectly legitimate and likely to influence the majority of men. Who would think of throwing open the gates of our penitentiaries and striking down our sea-fords and burglars that hereafter they were not to be punished at all, but must love the right for the right's own sake? No one but the inmates of the prisons would applaud such a proclamation. Again, look at the immense army of charity employed in taking care of the sick and poor and unfortunate of our race. Look at all the Sisterhoods of Charity, Mercy, Good Shepherd, St. Joseph, and Little Sisters of the Poor, scattered in communities of various numbers throughout the whole world. In this city alone there are one thousand such Sisters. What has created and maintains them in their sublime mission? A single doctrine announced by Christ—namely, His perfect identification with every human sufferer on this earth—"As often as ye do it to the least of My brethren you do it unto Me."

CHRIST'S MISSION ON EARTH.

The fevered brow is the brow crowned with thorns, the chained captive is the prisoner of Pontius Pilate, the broken heart is the heart pierced by the soldier's lance on Calvary. Deny this doctrine of identification, and you disband the army of charity, and you rob the poor and the outcast of their best friends. Human sympathy and sentiment will remain, it is true, but when did any alone effect what Christian charity can and does every day. Look at the nations before this doctrine was proclaimed; look at the nations now where it is not proclaimed, and look, too, at the people where its belief seems dying out, and you can learn its priceless value. I might proceed in this enumeration; might show you how the stability of government and civil society rests on the great doctrine that "all power is from God, and he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance and purchases for himself damnation;" that God vests temporal rulers with a special power, and gives to their laws a sanction like those which He has enacted.

ESSENTIAL DOCTRINES OF CHRISTIANITY.

I think, however, that I have given you, gentlemen, sufficient instances of the necessary connection between doctrines and morality. But some one may say to me, by unsectarianism we do not mean disregard for such salutary doctrines as you enumerate, but for the doctrines which are not essential to Christianity, and which lead to differences amongst Christians. We would eliminate all such non-essential doctrines for the sake of unity. But, gentlemen, who is to be the judge of essentials and non-essentials, and what is to be the criterion by which they are to be determined? What ever God has revealed ought to be believed simply because He revealed it. You might as well take the Ten Commandments and declare that seven of them are essential and three non-essential, or divide the seventh, and assert that the prohibition, "Thou shalt not steal," is essential, when a man is tempted to steal from an individual, but non-essential when he steals from a State or municipal treasury.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The result of this reasoning is, as you perceive, that to be benefited the inmates of our public institutions ought to be taught their religion without what is called unsectarianism. If, however, non-Catholics are satisfied, as they seem to be, with the present system, certainly Catholics are not and cannot be. The Mass is an essential part of Catholic worship, and, where it is possible, ought to be celebrated. Positive Catholic doctrines must be taught to produce reformation in the individual. To all the objections against this position from the inconvenience it might lead to, etc., we point to the unanswerable argument from facts that in New England, Canada, parts of New York State and New Jersey, and in Missouri and other places, it is done with satisfactory results. It is a constitutional guarantee to Canadians which they cannot forego.

PLAN AND MOTIVE OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop then entered into details as to the impossibility of preaching purely unsectarian sermons, and said that it would be better for Protestants themselves that their clergy should be free to preach such positive doctrines of Christianity as they retained, than to be continually embarrassed by the fear of saying something which somebody might regard as sectarian. The emancipated sort of Christianity without doctrines and therefore without motives enough to restrain passion, would prove useless to the individual and the State. Though the object of the address was chiefly to lay down the principles that underlie the controversy, it was regarded as the expression of the Archbishop's

op's desire that every constitutional means should be promptly employed to attain the end of freedom of worship in this State.

The Archbishop kept his audience intensely interested for a whole hour, and his remarks were warmly applauded.

NAPLES IN MOURNING.

THE PUBLIC AFFLICTION AT THE DEATH OF THE FAMOUS MONK, FATHER LODOVICO.

NAPLES, May 3.—Many visitors to Naples will remember the beautiful promenade to Posillipo and the pretty monument to St. Francis d'Assisi on the hill of Frisio, erected in front of a charitable institution, a home for old soldiers and scrofulous children, by a humble monk, Padre Lodovico da Casoria. On Holy Tuesday visitors to Naples going on the horse cars to the promenade noticed an immense crowd before the gates of the little chapel behind the monument, and people going in and out evidently affected by some strange ceremony inside. It was there that the saintly man had just died on the previous day in his 71st year. Entered the church and saw him stretched on the bays in a poor Franciscan dress, the head covered with a hood and resting on a stone, and his feet bare. The face was so calm that you would have thought he was resting in the same manner in which I used to see him either on the deck of some vessel on the Mediterranean or on the hard benches of a third class car on some of the Roman railways in one of his so numerous charity excursions.

Around the dead monk people of every condition, the prince next to the fisherman and the lunon woman crowding the prelate, were kissing his cold hand.

I saw him there last year in January in that very same church. I was with some Americans, and the good Padre Lodovico welcomed us cheerfully. Despite his age there was a fire in his eyes, a life in his movements that concealed the silent approach of death. From Africa to the north of Europe he had spread the works of his charity. He had been several times to Africa to buy little negroes, wealthy canon of Florence, Monsignor Roselli Dal Turco, a descendant of the painter of the same name, had built for him a house at Capodimonte on the ground given by the King in the royal palaces, and Florentine Franciscan nuns educated the little negro girls rescued from death, misery, or vice. In one of his trips on the Nile he happened to have no more money for the journey. A tall gentleman—*Jarcholos und Jarcholig*, as he calls himself—stood before the poor Franciscan, and Father Lodovico called upon him for help. The Crown Prince of Germany opened his purse and his heart to the Neapolitan monk, took him on board his steamer with the little negroes, and from that day they became friends.

From the time of this, which was his first charitable work, the redemption of the negroes, to the last, the home for old sailors, lately built by him at Frisio, all Italy has been literally covered with houses where orphans or helpless people are succored by the good monk. He despised money, and money flocked to him from every quarter. His yearly expenses ran up to millions, which crept mysteriously into his hands. His personal expenses did not reach half a franc a day. After what day's work he would slay a few mouthfuls of a *sauze* with a fisherman of Santa Lucia or a dish of macaroni at the table of a poor priest living in the country.

He knew everybody and was known by all. The Radicals and the Garibullians took off their hats to him in Via Sololo, and the Bourbon Princes would stop their equipage, or dismount from their horses to kiss his hands in the streets. He would apply at the San Ferdinando Palace and ask the porter, "Is the King at home?" and Victor Emmanuel was glad to come out and meet him on the stairs. His audiences at the Vatican were never postponed. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. almost encouraged and enjoyed his familiarity.

No public misfortune found him idle or late. After the Caramicola disaster, he opened a house for the orphans, and after the cholera he did the same in Naples. He raised a generation of young workmen in every trade, from the Alps to Vesuvio. He started papers, encouraged the publication of literary and historical works, and directed the pen and brush of artists. He had a charm in his voice and a light in his eyes that made a man happy in talking to or looking at him. The whole city was at his funeral, the Lord Mayor at the head. Around his coffin quitted every feud and every division disappeared. The Borbonists mourned his death at the side of the Senators of Italy, and the friends of Mazzini by the representatives of the Pope. The funeral march looked like a triumphal procession of charity through the most populous streets of Naples. The people did not allow the coffin to be put in the hearse; they claimed the honor of taking his remains to the grave on their shoulders. And the long procession went from the Church of San Pasquale at Chiaia to the cemetery.

CHURCHILL AND NORTHCOLE.

THE LATTER REFUSES TO LEAD AN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 23.—The action of Lord Randolph Churchill in taking his stand with the opponents of the Irish Crimes Act in the House of Commons is accepted as another proof of his aspiration to the uncontrolled leadership of at least a section of the Conservative party. It is stated that before Mr. Morley made the announcement which brought on Lord Randolph's demonstration the latter went to Sir Stafford Northcote and urged him to lead the opposition to the Government on the Crimes Act. Sir Stafford, mindful of the Tory landlords in Ireland, refused to commit himself to such a policy, and advised Lord Randolph to have "Nothing to do with that rabble," meaning the Radicals and Irish nationalists, who are equally offensive to Sir Stafford's patriotic tastes.

RUSSIA'S DESTINY.

The Last Will and Testament of Peter the Great.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

The Founder of the Russian Empire Speaks His Mind and Wishes.

HIS PROPHETIC WORDS!

The founder of the Muscovite Empire, Peter I., traced out for his successors the road they must pursue to universal dominion. Whatever may be the authenticity of his famous Testament, one thing is certain, namely, the religious fidelity with which the Czars have made it, from point to point, the rule of their conduct. To comprehend the policy of Russia in the past, in the present, and in the future, this solemn document should be studied. We reproduce, therefore, the principal passages:

"In the name of the Holy and indivisible Trinity, we, Peter, Emperor and sole ruler of all the Russias, to all our descendants and our successors in the throne and government of the Russian nation.

"The great God, of Whom we hold our existence and our crown, Who has constantly illuminated us by His Light and field us up by His Divine support, permits us, according to our views, which we believe to be identical with those of Providence, to look upon the Russian people as called, in the future, to the universal rule of Europe.

"I ground this judgment on the fact that the nations of Europe are for the most part perished at the period of declining barbarism, and that last hastening to dissolution. From this it follows that they ought to be easily and indubitably conquered by a young and vigorous people, when this people shall have attained its maturity and full strength. I look upon this future invasion of the countries of the West by the North as a political movement, decreed by the designs of Providence, which thus represented the Roman people by the invasion of the barbarians. These emigrations of the men of the North may be compared to the inundation of the Nile, which at certain seasons rises to enrich with its rich soil the impoverished lands of Egypt.

"I found Russia a stream, I leave it a river; my successors will make it a vast sea, destined to fertilize impoverished Europe, and its waves will overflow all the dykes which the efforts of weakness may raise to oppose them. For this reason I leave to my successors the instructions that follow, and which I recommend to their careful attention and to their constant observation, in the same way as Moses recommended the Tables of the law to the Jewish people.

ARCHBISHOP ALEMANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—A number of leading citizens to-day waited on Archbishop Alemany who presented him with a purse of \$10,000, prior to his departure from San Francisco. The clergy of his diocese also presented him with a purse of \$6,500. The Archbishop has been on the Pacific coast thirty-three years and is greatly beloved. He has resigned the Archbishopric and will be succeeded by Archbishop Riordan, lately of Chicago. Archbishop Alemany leaves for Rome on Sunday next.

There are not wanting in the history of the Catholic Church many instances of such a combination of business shrewdness with self-devotion on the parts of prelates as will go far toward effacing the memory of the gigantic and tragical financial failure of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The withdrawal from San Francisco to the cloisters of the Barcelona Monastery of Archbishop José Sadeo Alemany presents one of these instances. For thirty years in that stirring and expanding community he has been a familiar and active figure. Living and dressing with a plainness suggesting miserliness, he has not only constantly performed deeds of charity and public spirit, but he has managed the real estate and other material interests of the Church with the skill of a great financier. So remarkable have been his business qualities, and so sound and so fortunate his investments, that his fellow townsmen have obtained the idea that he was himself a very rich man. The good and quiet old Archbishop now turns over all the large property that has been amassed in his hands to his successor, Archbishop Riordan, and retires to a cell for the remainder of his days, respected and missed by everybody, and, literally, poor as a church mouse.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, May 22.—The Senate of Trinity College to-day elected a successor to the late Earl Cairns, who held the office of Chancellor of the University from 1867 to the time of his recent death. The choice falls upon the Earl of Rose, an Irish peer, whose father erected the largest telescope in the world on his estate near Parsonstown in Kings county. This immense instrument, which was completed in the year 1834, has a clear aperture of six feet and a focal length of 53 feet. The present Earl is 45 years of age and was educated by a private tutor in this city and subsequently took his degree in Trinity. He was made an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford in 1870.

There are 8,000 Irish soldiers in the English army.

sion northward along the Baltic, and southward along the Black Sea.

"(9) To approach as near as possible to Constantinople and India; to rule; to rule; to rule the world. To this end, to excite continual wars, at one time in Turkey, at another in Persia; to establish timber yards on the Black Sea; to take possession by degrees of this sea, as well as of the Baltic, both being necessary for our ultimate success; to hasten the decay of Persia, and to penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf; to re-establish, if possible, by way of Syria, the old trade of the Levant, and advance as far as India, which is the emporium of the world. Once in India, no more need of the gold of England.

THE CRIMES ACT.

THE PARNELLITES DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT TO THE BITTER END.

Mr. Gladstone Offers a Bait to the Irish Members in the Shape of a Promise to Introduce a Land Purchase Bill. LONDON, May 22.—It is becoming quite evident that whatever else he has done (and his promise to introduce an Irish Land Purchase Act after next Monday, Mr. Gladstone has not succeeded in conciliating the Parnellites. They are already scoffing at the proposed measure, and although its provisions are not yet known, they say that the utmost that is to be hoped for from the present Government will fail to satisfy them unless accompanied by a repeal of the Crimes Act. In fact, they do not want to be conciliated by any concession less sweeping than the granting of all their demands. They are in splendid trim for a fight, having been strengthened morally, numerically, and financially by the indignation over the proposed renewal of the Crimes Act at a time of profound peace in Ireland. They are making the most of this feeling of indignation, but they know it would be turned against them if they show acquiescence in the revival of coercion for the sake of a vaguely promised land reform. In such a bargain they would not only be buying a pig in a poke, but paying a price which would be extravagant for the best kind of a pig. The Crimes Act will come up for debate in the House of Commons, in the preliminary stages of its progress, almost immediately. The Land Purchase bill, according to the promise of Mr. Gladstone, will be introduced after Whit Sunday. Next Sunday is Whit Sunday, and the next two days are holidays. The bill, therefore, could be introduced at the earliest next Wednesday, but Mr. Gladstone's promise will be equally fulfilled if it be introduced next August.

The best weapon for immediate use now in the hands of the Parnellites is the obstruction of vital public business. Their programme, about which they make no attempt at concealment, and which they have already begun, is to talk against time by relays on every subject when talk is possible, and to fight the Crimes Act tooth and nail at every stage of its progress. The object of the first part of this program is to prolong the session beyond the August limit set by Mr. Gladstone, unless they can kill the Crimes Act before then, and of the second part to ventilate the injustice and folly of singling out Ireland from Scotland, Wales and England by imposing a severe penal code upon Ireland alone, and then expecting the Irish to be loyal and docile as the Scotch, Welsh or English. If the Government could keep the Irish members silent until August by the promise of eventual land reform, their silence would be cheaply purchased by the passage of the most liberal Land Purchase Bill that could be framed.

LONDON, May 22.—The Radicals, Parnellites, and the Churchill Conservatives last night arrayed themselves informally but enthusiastically on the side of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and the friends and foes of coercion in Ireland had their first opportunity of measuring forces. The scene in the House was a memorable one. The movement was started by Mr. John Morley, who gave formal notice that he would oppose a renewal of the Crimes Act. This announcement was greeted with cheers from the Parnellites. "This was a matter of course, but it instantly became evident that the volume of cheers was too great to come entirely from the Home Rulers. A glance around the House showed that every Radical present was swelling with applause, and a round of cheers came from a compact body of Tories, lately led by Lord Randolph Churchill. The Whigs were for a moment paralyzed into silence. The Tories who were not cheering looked on with amazement at the enthusiasm of the young fellows and the quondam of the Cabinet. The effect on Mr. Gladstone was very noticeable. He was on his feet in a moment, looking angry and chagrined. He tried to speak and the Whigs continued their silence in a courteous effort to hear him, so that the cheering for some time was all one-sided. It was enough, however, to drown the Premier's voice, and he could only glare at the Opposition benches. Then the Whigs began with counter-cheers at every pause of breath made by the coalition. The cheering and counter-cheering became general, but the Parnellites had got their second wind, and they fairly yelled with delight at the unexpected numbers of their new allies. The demonstration was sufficient to make it quite sure that immediately after the Whit Sunday holiday the Gladstone Government will have on its hands as bitter, desperate and prolonged a fight as has ever been encountered in its stormy career.

VICTOR HUGO'S DEATH. PARIS, May 22.—Victor Hugo died at 1.30 this afternoon. His condition was so manifestly worse this morning that his death was regarded certain to take place within a few hours. When the fact became known, Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, sent a special despatch to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him, and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the church. Lockroy, the poet's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death-bed, replied for Hugo, declining with thanks the Archbishop's tender, and saying:—"Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the services of a priest." It is reported that Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France and left it to the republic to select a burial place for his remains, and to decide as to the form of his funeral. The ministry will request the Chamber of Deputies to adjourn as a token of respect to the memory of deceased.

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CONSUMPTION. A cough is a warning signal, a sore throat is a warning signal, a hoarse voice is a warning signal...

ALLAN LINE. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses.

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I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again.

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JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

Health is Wealth! Dr. J. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a scientific method for the cure of Headache, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bell. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. CLINTON H. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N. Y.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. IS A POSITIVE CURE. For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

What is this disease that is coming upon us. Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

ACHES. To the bone of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take.

GAIN Health and Happiness. How? AS AS OTHERS HAVE DONE. Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint? Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Kidney Disease? Are you Constipated? Have you Malaria? Are you Bilious? Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked? Ladies, are you suffering? If you would Danish Disease 1 and gain Health, Take KIDNEY CURE.

OBITUARY. EX-SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN—CAPT. PERRY, OF TORONTO. NEWARK, N.J., May 20.—Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State in President Arthur's Cabinet, died here this afternoon.

THE TROUBLES AT PANAMA. COLOR, MAY 20.—The U. S. men-of-war Tennessee and Alliance have returned from Cartagena. Admirable Jonot was unable to arrange terms of peace. The rebel Gaitan, with 2,000 followers, made an assault on the walls of Cartagena, on the night of May 7. After a severe battle the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of 800 men.

CONSUMPTION CURED! Disease itself may be a blessing, for it appears that in Philadelphia "interesting cases" hire themselves out to clinical lecturers at from \$25 to \$2, according to the "instructiveness of his malady." An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested it wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

HUDSON'S BAY WATERS. A DUNDEE WHEALER MAINTAINS THAT THEY ARE NAVIGABLE. HALIFAX, May 20.—The Halifax Herald to-day publishes an interview with Captain William Adams, the famous Dundee whaler and Arctic navigator, who goes on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Railway and Navigation Company, to report on the feasibility and practicability of the route to Europe.

A FATAL LEAP. NEW YORK, May 19.—This afternoon a cab, containing Professor B. E. Odium and a friend, was driven from New York to the middle of the great span of the Brooklyn bridge here. Quickly divesting himself of a blue flannel suit, Odium, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and, posing himself for a moment, stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river far below him.

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MAYNOOTH'S GREAT SCHOOL.

THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES THE GROWTH AND WORK OF A FAMOUS COLLEGE.

MAYNOOTH, April 30.—This is the anniversary of the foundation of this noble institution, "the first seminary in the Christian world," as Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans was wont to call it.

At present I must confine myself to two things—a brief glance at the memorable historical events connected with Maynooth and the foremost place the college occupies in superior education and the struggle going on to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland an equitable share of the sums devoted by Parliaments past and present to public instruction.

Maynooth is situated on a level plain, which careful husbandry, under a wise and liberal Government, could easily render as fruitful as the plain of Lombardy, for the climate of this part of Ireland is incomparably milder in winter than that of any part of northern Italy, and its soil by intelligent culture could be made as productive as any portion of the broad lands watered by the Po, the Piave, and the Adige.

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This town, sadly dwindled in importance as it is now, was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the great stronghold of the Geraldines of the Pale, the family of the Earl of Kildare, and the centre of their power. Here when in 1534 Henry VIII. openly broke with the Pope and proclaimed the over-throw of the papacy, the question of the ascendancy of the State religion. Here, on March 26, 1535, the royal troops under Sir William Skeffington, after a siege of twelve days, and through the treason of the Geraldine commander, captured the castle of Maynooth, considered impregnable till then.

The entrance gate of Maynooth College is flanked on one side by the lofty square masses of its old ruins, the only remaining portions of the impregnable fortress which fell by treason just 260 years ago, and on the other by the tower of the abbey Church of St. Mary's, one of the many foundations of the princely and munificent Geraldines.

Having been recently studying the annals of civil and religious strife, I found myself this morning with no little emotion passing through the quiet streets of this little country town, where the neighborhood of the noble proprietor is attested by "The Lanister Arms" on a cleanly looking inn; and then I paused beneath the shadow of the great ivy-hung ruins, around which dawns innumerable were wheeling, filling the air with their "caw! caw!" In battering down the power of the Fitz-Geralds both Henry and his allies, the Butlers, knew well that they were battering down the supports of the ancient faith. Indeed, the ruin of this mighty Anglo-Irish family, and the wars of extermination by which it was effected, prepared the way to the extinction of Elizabeth and James and Cromwell. But it was singular that this very spot should have been selected for the erection of a great Catholic school that was to be a fruitful nursery of missionaries not only for Ireland and every part of the British empire but also for the United States. And yet the ivy-clad tower of St. Mary's belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church of the place; and the majestic square keep of the Geraldine fortress is an eloquent witness of the beginning of that obstinate, bloody, and bootless endeavor to impose on a whole by sheer force a creed which they detested.

Our war of independence had, at least indirectly, not a little to do with that change in feeling and in policy which led to a modification of the penal laws in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and to the legislative enactments which culminated in the founding and endowment of a seminary for educating the Catholic youth of Ireland. The Irish Parliament of 1793, wishing to prevent the spread in Ireland of the principles of the French revolution, and to secure to candidates for the Irish priesthood facilities for being educated at home, admitted Catholic youth to the University of Dublin, a concession of which they did not avail themselves, and empowered them to found colleges to be affiliated to that university. The Protestant ascendancy moved heaven and earth in opposition. But the Catholics did not show themselves very grateful for favors so bitterly denounced by their adversaries. At length, in 1795, a special bill was passed founding the College of Maynooth and granting £8,000 yearly for its support.

The following compendious vocabulary of abusive epithets directed against the Russians, arranged for convenience in alphabetical order, is extracted from a Delhi newspaper: "Russians! asses, blockheads, boobies, clowns, dolts, empty heads, fanatics, liars, fools, fellow brags, gamblers, hypocrites, ignoramuses, jobbers, jokers, jokers, knaves, loggers, heads, mooncalves, numskulls, oafs, pumps, quacks, rogues, ruffians, squatters, simpsions, tomcoddies, ulators, vultures, wretches, yellors, zokles, zaxies!"

being vested in the Board of Works for the enlargement of the buildings. At the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, the College of Maynooth was disendowed, a flagrant injustice, since Trinity College and all the other endowed Protestant schools were allowed to retain, unimpaired, their enormous revenues derived from the lands and the labor of the Irish people. A lands and, however, was assigned to Maynooth, on the interest of which, together with the pension paid by the board and the matriculation fees, the college now depends for its support.

At the present moment there are 520 students on the college rolls. Of these twenty belong to what is known as the Dunboyne establishment for the encouragement of students who, having completed with distinction the ordinary college curriculum, are desirous of cultivating more carefully the sacred sciences.

The course of study is completed in seven years, the four last being exclusively devoted to theology and its kindred sciences, the three first years embracing a thorough course in arts, mental and natural philosophy, elementary and higher mathematics, and all the matters comprised in the university examinations for arts and sciences. Indeed, the students are allowed to select, as an equivalent for the very complete examination papers required semi-annually during the three first years, those given to the middle and senior grades by the Board of Intermediate Education; and these would try the mettle of the very best students of Yale and Harvard.

In fact, as I shall have again an opportunity of showing more satisfactorily, Maynooth is, in all but in name, the great theological university school of Ireland. Let the government only give it its well-deserved charter together with the means of adding to what exists, a Law School, a School of Medicine, a School of Applied Mathematics and Science, and a well equipped astronomical observatory, and the College of Maynooth will become the centre around which will spring up the much-needed establishments for Catholic university education in Ireland. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., in New York Sun.

LIVELY NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND VIGOROUSLY RENEWING HER WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, May 26.—Every day that passes, with no enlightenment of the public regarding the negotiations with Russia, deepens the already prevalent conviction that a hitch has occurred, and increases the belief in the gravity of the obstacle. This leads to all sorts of disheartening utterances by the papers, and is rapidly undermining confidence in the sagacity, if not in the good faith, of the government. All this interferes to a fatal extent with one of the government's pet objects at present, which is to impress the Czar by a fresh display of vigor in warlike preparations.

The question of its making much or any impression upon the Czar is very doubtful. Orders have been sent to Aldershot for a fresh squadron of Hussars to embark for Egypt at the earliest possible moment. This order, when it becomes generally known, is certain to cause quite as great a sensation as the detention of the Guards at Alexandria and the Austrians at Aden. Orders have also been sent to the royal arsenal at Woolwich to resume overtime and nightwork in hastening the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition. It is reported that the government is now in session this month, and that the preparations would furnish matter for a month of questions. As it is, the government is not in a position to answer the questions of the House of Commons.

A special message of the Cabinet will be sent to the House of Commons on Wednesday, and it is expected that the members of the cabinet will be asked to answer questions on the subject of the preparations for the war. Yesterday was the 66th birthday of Queen Victoria. But little attention was paid to the fact beyond some extra display of hunting on the shipping. The Queen has now reached an age which has been attained by only nine of the fifty-five sovereigns who have preceded her on the throne of England. It is a significant fact that of these nine five were of her own long-lived house of Hanover. Of the other four, one was a Stuart, one a Tudor, one a Plantagenet, and one a Norman. Only one was a woman, Queen Elizabeth, who died to be 70. The average age of the five Hanoverians who reigned before Queen Victoria was 73 1/2 years, and she bids fair to keep up the average.

The mysterious disappearance of paintings at the Royal Academy continues, and is assuming gigantic proportions. An odd thing about the work of the vandals is that pictures reported stolen are found again detected the following morning. This adds to the mystery, and leads to the suspicion that the perpetrators of the outrages are among the employees of Burlington House. In addition to the detectives in plain clothes, who had been employed since Friday in circulating among the visitors, a number of others are now employed to keep watch all night, both in the galleries and outside of the building. The rascals have proved very cunning, however, and no clue to their identity has yet been obtained. It is evident that they are thoroughly familiar with all the ins and outs of the galleries, and that they know something about the practical details of painting, as the cuts and scratches are invariably put where they will do the most harm. The attacks are chiefly on the works of Royal Academicians, the chief sufferers thus far having been the President, Sir Frederick Leighton, and Messrs. L. Alma Tadema, J. Everett Millais, Thomas Ford, W. G. Orchardson, and Edward Poynter, all R.A. Among the pictures which have been damaged or ruined are the two portraits of Lord Rosebery's children, that of Lady Sybil Primrose, aged 5, being by Sir Frederick Leighton, and that of Lady Peggy Primrose, aged 4, by Mr. Millais. Mr. Alma Tadema's "A Reading from Homer," Mr. Poynter's "Diadumene," and Mr. Orchardson's "Mme. Recamier." The charitable theory that the scratches were inflicted unwittingly by careless visitors is now entirely exploded, and it is certain that the vandalism is the result of deliberate malice. The outrages, however, have had one good effect—that of crowding the galleries with an almost unprecedented rush of visitors.

The following compendious vocabulary of abusive epithets directed against the Russians, arranged for convenience in alphabetical order, is extracted from a Delhi newspaper: "Russians! asses, blockheads, boobies, clowns, dolts, empty heads, fanatics, liars, fools, fellow brags, gamblers, hypocrites, ignoramuses, jobbers, jokers, jokers, knaves, loggers, heads, mooncalves, numskulls, oafs, pumps, quacks, rogues, ruffians, squatters, simpsions, tomcoddies, ulators, vultures, wretches, yellors, zokles, zaxies!"

The number of envelopes manufactured yearly in Great Britain is estimated at 70,000,000, while in the United States they amount to 2,500,000,000.

NARROW ESCAPE.

By R. BOOTHBY, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pain in my back and..."

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain! "Which made me delirious! "From agony! "I took three men to hold me on my bed at times! "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. "Morphine and other opiates! "Had no effect! "After two months I was given up to die! "When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased so much that I slept two hours, and the third dose cured me for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. I was left in a crippled condition for life, as they said, I met a friend and told him my case, and he told me Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I bought it, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the Bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used. J. J. BARK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter! "Can be made the picture of health! "With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!"

Some genuine without a trace of arsenic. Hop on the white label. Beware all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

THE FARM.

Robert J. Fleming, of Rochester, in a recent letter thus seconds our ideas of sound, useful and blunt remarks when he says:—"Give the poor spots in the fields, as an extra dose, a top dressing of the finest and best manure you can find. A starved soil, like a starved animal, brings no profit, but rather loss."

Have you an orchard? A little pruning every year is better than a general slashing every fourth or fifth year. A little manuring every year is better than five times as much at intervals. A little cultivation every year is infinitely better than a tearing up after a period of neglect.

Mixed husbandry is generally best in the long run, although there is a wide range of choice among crops in that. The time to take up a specialty is when everybody else is quitting it; the time to drop it, if ever, is when many stand ready to catch at it.

Are you careful of your work horses? Humane and self-interest alike plead in their behalf. Overheating is to be avoided. Injury is sometimes done by bringing a team at noon from the warm sunshine into a cool, airy stable. Give food generously, but wisely. Prevent galls by clean, well fitting collars and frequently washing of the shoulders. Nine-tenths of the diseases of domestic animals are caused by the carelessness, neglect and ignorance of men; and one-half of these, again, are aggravated rather than relieved by well meant quackery.

Plant one and a half bushels of corn per acre in drills thirty inches apart on rich land. Harrow as soon as the rows can be seen and twice or thrice thereafter at intervals of five or six days. Cultivate thoroughly. Begin to cut when in the silk. To secure a succession, plant on the same day early and late varieties; for example, Early Minnesota Sweet, common Eight rowed Field and Southern Dent. Corn sowed broadcast is poor stuff.

Do you grow roots? Mangolds are best adapted to our climate. Rightly conducted their cultivation is no mere puttering work, but that of potatoes. They are free from diseases; they furnish a grateful change of food for cows in winter; they do not flavor the milk and butter; they are equally good for other cattle and horses, sheep and swine. Does your work with a will? When farming proves unprofitable, what is wanted in four cases out of five is not more knowledge but more vim. To know and to do are the flower and fruit of human life.

Do you ever make mistakes? If you profit by them you do well. If you profit by those of others you do better. Can you secure the use of thoroughbred animals to improve your live stock? If so, do not neglect the opportunity. Of two animals available choose the better though costlier more. Do not breed from a cross-bred male if a pure bred can be had. Having started to improve, continue in the same direction—for example, breed the progeny of Durham to Durham again, the resulting progeny to Durham, and so continue.

The broad, flat furrow is not adapted for early spring ploughing of heavy land. It turns all the surface soil to the bottom, and this is always the richest. The best course especially is grown on land ploughed in narrow furrows, set on edge so as to admit most warmth and air to the seed. If the young plants are stunted at first recovery is difficult and slow.

The fact is not appreciated as it should be that young clover is very tender and easily destroyed by frost. The leaves of clover will blacken under frost at any age, and the tiny seedling is nearly all lost. Much of the earliest sown clover seed is often destroyed by late frosts. More would be lost but for the fact that large numbers of young plants are hidden under and protected by the leaves of grain with which clover seed is usually sown.

The popular expression "pigs in clover," as synonymous with an abundance of everything good, is very misleading. Pigs will eat clover, but if not well fed otherwise they will gain little, or if thrifty when turned out to pasture will fall away. The only place where pigs can profitably be pastured is the orchard, and then the profit is more from the insects they destroy in fallen fruit than from the grass that they eat.

Farmers generally hurry to sow grain in spring to get it sown before a rain. This, however, is not always an advantage. The seed bed is poorly prepared and a beating rain sometimes so packs the surface that after being dried it shuts in the germ so closely that the young plant is permanently injured. If a very heavy rain is coming on it is better to defer sowing until the ground has partially dried. Even on well drained land crusting the surface is a serious injury. Such fields can, however, be cultivated very soon after a rain, and there is less temptation to hurry in the seed before the soil is properly fitted.

An epidemic of black-tongue diphtheria is spreading at Paris, Pa., and has appeared at Hanlon's station, Kennedy Trux last five children. His wife is a raving maniac. Electricity is now employed in extracting teeth, a recently invented machine pulling, in an actual test, seven teeth in five seconds.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business appears to be augmenting, and merchants hope that the summer trade will prove a good average one. Boots and shoes.—Travellers have just got out, and some houses have not as yet completed samples. Under the circumstances trade is quiet. A fair number of city orders have been placed.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The receipts of new butter as yet have not been heavy, and the demand continues light. Sales are reported at 13 to 16c. No sales of creamery are reported here. The receipts of eggs have not been large, but stocks appear to be pretty well cleaned up. Prices about the same, bulk of sales at 12c. Provisions have continued moderately active.

DRY GOODS.—Remittances are not up to the mark, but a marked improvement is looked for. The city retail trade report a satisfactory output, and orders are increasing. Wholesale houses, while not busy, find themselves called upon to fill a fair number of small orders. Cotton goods of all kinds, while not showing any actual advance, are held firmly.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has been only moderately active. Superior Extra sold at \$4.90. The demand was chiefly from local sources. There were transactions in Extra at \$4.75 and in Spring Extra at \$4.60. Peas are reported to have sold in boat loads at \$2 to \$2 1/2c, sellers are now asking \$2c, and buyers offer \$1 to \$1c.

GREEN FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—Strawberries continue steady at 35c per quart. Bermuda tomatoes were easier, at 90c to \$1 per box. Valencia oranges were down to \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; lemons in boxes steady, at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bananas were unchanged; red, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bunch; yellow, \$3 to \$5. Havana pineapples, \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen. Canadian apples \$3 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 4c to 6c. Cocoa nuts, \$4.50 per 100. Maple syrup is selling slowly at 60c to 70c per gallon tin; Eastern Townships maple sugar scarce and firm at 7c to 8c; Quebec dull and plentiful at 7c. Imported vegetables—Cucumbers, \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel; green peas, \$3.50; American asparagus, \$3 per dozen bunches; Upper Canadian, \$2.

LEATHER.—Business has ruled quiet; prices are fairly maintained. There have been a few large shipments, principally splits, from Quebec by first outward vessels. Some lots of sole are also going from this city.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—No change has been made in the price of hides this week and business is moderate. Tallow is firmer, and we now quote rendered at 6 1/2c to 7c and rough at 4c. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES.—Generally speaking, trade has been moderate in volume. Tea a fair jobbing demand was experienced. Sugars—Refiners are stiff. The advance in beet sugar is continued. Refiners ask 7c for granulated, and it is difficult to buy any grade of refined sugar under 8c. Rice is reported easier in England at 8c to 9c 6d per cwt. Here trade is quiet and prices are unchanged. The first cargo of new unshelled has just arrived from Burmah. Molasses are dull but steady; sales of Barbados in lots at 29c to 30c. Fruits, spices, etc., are quiet and unchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is an easier feeling in pig iron on account of lower freight rates, large orders being probably accepted for Garthorpe, Summerlee and Calder at \$17.50. Block tin keeps firm, and we advance our prices of Lamb and Flag to 21c and Straits to 20c. Ingot copper recently advanced 2c per ton. Tin plates are unsettled—there have been few arrivals so far. Transactions this week are said to have taken place on the basis of \$4.25 to \$4.50 for charcoal and \$3.80 to \$4 for coals. Wire is quotable at \$2 40.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale trade is quiet. Fall wheat in many sections of Ontario is reported as looking good.

BUTTER.—Trade continues unsatisfactory, and prices rule low. Several lots of very fair tub sold at 7c. Eggs are offering more freely and prices are easier; case lots sell at 12c. Cheese is dull and lower; new jobs 10c to 10 1/2c, and inferior quality 9c to 9 1/2c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade is reported as quiet, the demand having fallen off in consequence of lower prices at outside points. Wheat is depressed on more liberal offerings. Barley is dull and prices nominal; the season is over. Oats are easier, on account of freer offerings. Peas are dull and easy at 6 1/2c to 6c for No. 2. Rye nominal at 7c to 7 1/2c. Cornmeal is quoted at \$3.25 a barrel, and at \$4.40 in car lots and \$4.47 to \$5 in small lots. Bran lower, with sales at \$11 on track on Tuesday.

GROCERIES.—There has been a fair demand this week, and prices rule firm. Sugars hold their own, with granulated quoted at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c. The demand for teas has been fair and liquors and tobacco rule firm. Fruits are in moderate demand.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Trade this week has been very dull, and prices in many cases lower. Bacon quiet; Cumberland sold at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, and rolls 9 1/2c to 10c. Hams firm, with sales of smoked in a small way at 12c. Lard quiet and steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops dull, with a few small sales at 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 7 1/2c to \$1 a bushel in lots.

SEEDS.—The trade is about over and prices remain steady. There is a small jobbing business in red clover at \$11 a cental.

WOOL.—There is a moderate demand for coarse wools, and prices remain unchanged. New fleeces are expected soon, and no change in prices is anticipated. Selections are worth 18c to 19c, and ordinary 15c to 16c. Supers steady at 21c to 22c, and extras at 25c to 26c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

The market to day presented a better appearance than it has done for the past nine months. Farmers were plentiful, with carts laden with all kinds of supply, the principal of which was grain and fresh meat. In the vegetable market business was very good, a splendid trade was transacted and prices reasonable. New vegetables are plentiful. Prices are unchanged. In the meat market trade is slow, but sufficient to keep business on smoothly. Prices are unchanged from our last quotations. In the fruit trade there has been a good business, apples, as usual at this season, are scarce, which add a little to the high price, but on the whole, trade is reasonable, and prices are unchanged. Poultry and game are quiet, and there has been no alteration in prices. Butter and eggs have a fair demand at low prices.

Dieticians are often used to great advantage in communities threatened with epidemics, but it is a great mistake to rely upon them to the exclusion of individual measures having a far greater importance. Humboldt said that persons whose bodies are strengthened by wholesome habit in respect of food, clothing, cleanliness, exercise, and fresh air are enabled to resist the cause which brings about disease in other men. But then it is so much easier to rely upon the germicide poison of the Board of Health than to adopt sensible habits.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching limbs? Cramps growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Athmen and tube casts in the water? Fittful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodless heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. THE CROP PROSPECTS. SPRING REPORT OF THE ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TORONTO, May 24.—The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for May states that reports received show that wheat was almost in as good condition on the first of April as on the 1st of November. The greatest apparent damage has been done by hard frosts and northwest winds of April and the low temperature of first ten days of May, but the plants remain firmly rooted in all soils, and the opinion is generally expressed that with favorable growing weather a speedy recovery will be made. The crop of winter rye has come safely through the winter, and although thin on the ground has a healthy look. Reports on clover are generally favorable, but the crop is still in a very backward state. The seeding season this year was fully two weeks later than usual. Fruit trees are generally in a healthy condition. The state of vegetation is too backward to express an opinion on the prospects of the season's crop, but blossom buds are plentiful on apple and pear trees, and on plum and cherry trees. The long winter was a hard strain on live stock, but, excepting in the northern and northeastern countries, over which the drought of last summer extended, the supply of fodder has been sufficient.

A POPULAR FALLACY.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles, causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

BIRTH.

McCABE.—At 57 Central street, on the 18th inst., the wife of P. M. McCabe of a son.

DeBUSSIERE.—At St. Henri, on the 18th May, the wife of F. A. DeBussiere, of a daughter.

MURPHY.—At Hawkesbury Mills, on the 14th May, the wife of John Murphy, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—On the 18th inst., at 155 St. Urban street, the wife of W. Robertson of twins (boy and girl).

DIED.

PRIOR.—At St. Saviour, Quebec, on the 17th inst., William Joseph Prior, aged 62 years.

PAQUETTE.—At Pointe Claire, on the 19th inst., George, aged 34 years, eldest son of M. Paquette, formerly of Montreal.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Mary Ruby, aged 6 months and 22 days, infant daughter of Charles F. Smith.

BICKELL.—At St. Mary's Ontario, on the 15th inst., Thomas Bickell, formerly of Quebec, aged 69 years and 5 months.

O'BRIEN.—On the 21st instant, at Quebec, accidentally drowned, James O'Brien, aged 29 years.

CARAHAR.—At Quebec, on the 21st instant, James Carahar, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 57 years.

BUTLER.—At Point St. Charles, on the 21st inst., Catherine Eveleen Butler, daughter of Tobias Butler, aged 2 years 6 months and 21 days.

O'CONNOR.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Agnes, aged 8 months and 15 days, infant daughter of James O'Connor.

GILLON.—In this city, on the 25th inst., Mary Graham, aged 40 years, beloved wife of Michael Gillon, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

McKENNA.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Ellen Joseph (Dollie), aged 16 years, 2 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of the late Arthur McKenna.

HUGHES.—At Cote St. Paul, on Sunday, the 17th inst., Patrick, aged 36 years and 15 days, son of Michael Hughes, farmer, Cote St. Paul, and brother of Michael Hughes, of St. Jean Baptiste Village.

RUPTURE

EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS.

The last and best with a spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an inch. Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults. Guaranteed to hold the worst form of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call on address: THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS COMPANY, 25

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ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS

If you want neat Job Printing leave your order with THE POST PRINTING CO., 761 Erie St.

GOOD TIMES!

Judging from the increase of our business lately over all previous years at this date, good business times have begun again.

GLOVE SALE.

To-morrow we have arranged for a Special Kid Glove and Silk Glove Sale at low prices. Parties requiring Gloves of any kind, either Ladies' Gentlemen's or Children's sizes, will do well by buying to-morrow at our Glove Sale.

S. CARSLY'S.

UNDERWEAR SALE. For the largest variety of Gentlemen's Underwear; also for the best makes to wear well, come direct to

S. CARSLY'S.

UMBRELLA SALE. Buy all your Umbrellas To-morrow at S. Carlsley's Umbrella Sale.

PARASOL SALE.

TO-MORROW we offer at Special Sale a shipment of very choice Parasols, ranging from 50c up to \$16.00 each.

STOCKING SALE.

To-morrow we offer a large shipment of Summer Hosiery in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes, in Cotton, Merino, Thread, Balbriggan and Silk. Prices from 10c to \$6.00 per pair.

S. CARSLY'S.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The best 75c White Dressed Shirt in the trade

At S. CARSLY'S.

Men's White Dressed Shirts, Men's Regatta Dressed Shirts, Men's French Cambric Shirts, Men's Oxford Dressed Shirts, Men's White Flannel Buttoned Shirts, Men's Navy Blue and Grey Laced Shirts, Men's Fancy Lawn Tennis Shirts, Men's Shirts of all descriptions always in stock and made to order.

At S. CARSLY'S.

Men's Summer Cashmere Socks, Men's Summer Merino Socks, Men's Gauze Wool Socks, Men's Balbriggan Socks, Men's Lisle Thread Socks, Men's Fancy Silk Socks, Men's Fancy Striped Cotton Socks, Special line of British Fancy Cotton Socks, only \$1.25 per box of six pair's.

At S. CARSLY'S.

Men's Silk Ties, latest styles, Men's Silk Ties, newest styles, Men's Silk and Satin Ties, in all qualities and prices.

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