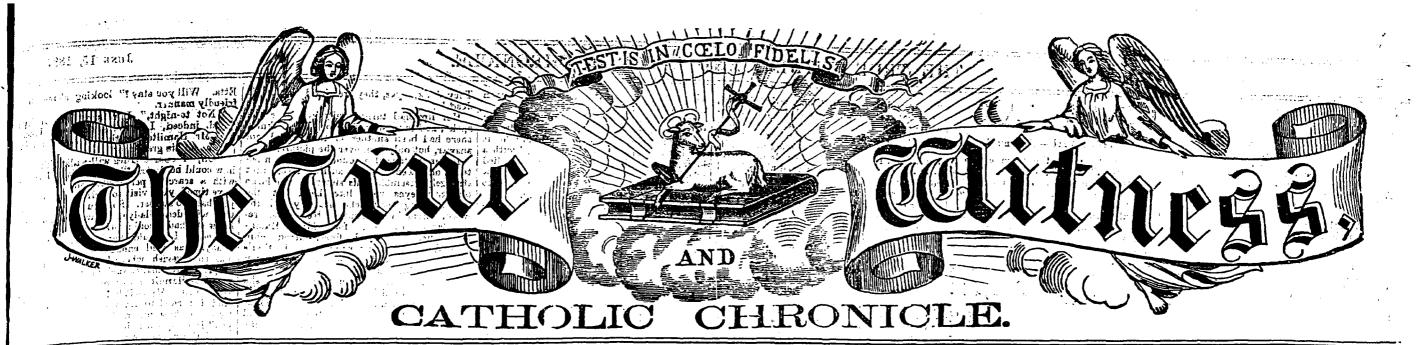
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

MOTHER'S LOVE! " What is Meant by a Child of Mary ?"

At SS. Mary and Joseph's Church; Popler-near London, England, the Rev. James Law, less, M.R., delivered his fourth lecture on Devotion to the B essed Virgin to a crowded con-gregation, amongst whom were many Protes

tants. In the course of his lecture the rev. preacher; In the course of his lecture the words : "When there-In the course of his lecture the rev. preacher, selecting for his text the words: "When there-fore Jesus way His Mother and the Disciple, whom He loved, standing, He said to His Mother, 'Woman, behold thy Sou.' Then He said to the Disciple, 'Behold thy Mother.' And from that I our the Disciple received her for his are "St John vir. a. proceeded to say.' In all own," St. John xix. c., proceeded to say : In all the mutual relat ons and affections of life there the mutual relations and anticators of the there are none so powerful or so so soll-inspiring for good or for evil as those that exist b-tween mother and child, and child and mother. A mother has b en described by one of the Fathers of the Church as a pivot upon which the whole machinery of the family turns. If she be good. industrious and virtuous the machinery dependent upon her action will be all that can be de-sired-safe, sound and perfect in every detail; sired—sale, sound and perfect in every detail; religion, I asked him how it was that I was if contrariwise, sle will be without o der, bad, negligent and vicious; the machinery will be untrustworthy and most imperfect to the last degree. The child is the reflection of the mother, and if it should ever happen by exceptional mishap that a good mother has to be with scarcely one thought for my soul or salva-tion. WHEN I LEFT HOME AS A BOY tional mishap that a good mother has to be brought in contact with a bad coild there is nothing so shormal in nature, or so irregular in relationship, save the contact of a good child with a bad mother.

THE GREATEST, THE DEABEST, THE MOST ARDENT LOVE IN LIFE

is the love of a child for its mother, with one exception, and that is the love of a mother for her child. We read it in the book of nature as her child. We read it in the box of matter its exemplified in the very brute creation and in the tribes utterly impervious to civilization, to say nothing of Christianity. In the law of God the mutual love of mother and child is a jewel that the Almighty has ever made to shine as an expression of His own parental love for the work of His hands. This we exemplified constantly in the Pateiarchal as well as in the Christian in the rawmen as in the Outsiten era. Take the case of M. ses, whose mother by Divine interposition was brought back to nurse him in infancy after having parted with him nm in intency after naving parted with him by a certain providential design. Contemplate further the conduct of the two women who brought their disputs to King Solomon as to which of them was the mother of a certain child, and when he decided that the infant should be cut in two and a part given to one and a part to the other, as she who was not the mother agreed to the verdict, the true mother burst into tears and exclaimed, "O King,

KILL NOT THE CHILD, BUT LET THIS WOMAN HAVE IT.

rather than it shoult die." And, finally, behold the case of King Solomon himself, who honored his mother to the last dictates of the wisdom of

Blessed Mother as to its own mother. And here we come to the world wide anxious care of the good Christian Catholic mother. All the contingences of human nature are taken into consideration, and this pressing thought is at all times giving itself expression, "If I die no earthly mother can take my place; one alone in haven can I ask to be mother of that one or to those whom I shall leave behind me. So THE FIRST PRATER THAT WE CATHOLICS EVEN

REMEMBER

to have learnt at our mother's knee is Jesus, Mary, which means Jesus, our Saviour, and God have mercy; Mary, the Mother of Jeaus, pray for us. And no tongue can tell the legiti-mate pride of the Catholic mother's heat when her babe first lisps the sweet names of Jesus and Mary. Then models and secred applying an it Mary. Then medals and sacred emblems on it infant form are placed, and every step that is taken through life, there is that constant re-minder of the Blessed Mother in heaven con stantly watching over us. Many instances could I recall of this first dedication of a child of Mary, but one will suffice. Many years ago I was called out late one night to a sick call on the very vorge of the district near the docks. When I entered the place whence the coll came, by the duil glimmer of a wretched light I saw lying in a corner of a squali 1 hovel the remnants of a once handsome man. He was dying fast and before giving him the last consolations of religion, I asked him how it was that I was sent for. He answered, "I am a sailor, and have led a reckless life of over thirty years

my mother gave me a medal of the Blessed Virgin, and begged me never to let a day pass without saying 'Holy Mary pray for me.' The medal I have always kept and the prayer I have lways said. And, though I never told anybody I ways shid: And, hough I here to that you and I was a Catholic, you are here, by my side at the last, to help me." What a mark of the protec-tion of Mary of her poor child through many and many a misfortune. And the wonderful effect on the mind in after life, that the recol-lection of our first biddings to be devout to our Mother in housen has more the wind is more Mother in heaven has upon the mind, is more than wonderful to conceive. Two dangers again that surround our youth make the mind and the heart of fond parents ever anxious. And let me put it to any father or mother, let that one be ever so bigotted spainst the Catholic Church, if you have a daughter that you love, let your own past be as black as immorality or iniquity can make it, would you not rather die, and that she should die, than that the taint of impurity should sully ber soul or blacken her character? Would you think it a sin to stab to the heart's core-the base one who should try to deflower

THE DARLING GIFT THAT GOD MADE YOU? And what, of all anxieties that you have, is deeper in your soul than that which surrounds the future of a well-loved child? Who you can ask to protect her you know not, but here comes again the solacing care of the Catholic Church. In confraterpities and sodalities do we place our growing youth, and do we call them Chil-dren of Mary. We hem them in and hedge them round with sweetly binding rules, attachCATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 185,000 German Catholics in New York city, and they have 12 churches.

An Italian priest will be provided for Italian mmigrants landing at Castle Garden, New York.

Cardinal Moran is preparing to introduce the Irish Christian Brothers into Sydney, New South Wales.

The portrait of his Eminence Cardinal Manning, by Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., is a cou-spicuous feature in the Royal Academy Exhibi-

Mgr. Agliardi is, it is said, likely to be the bearer of the Holy Father's congratulations to the Queen on the occasion of her Majesty's jubilee.

Ten Protestants were lately received into the Church by Rev. Father Doyle, of St. Edward a church, Cincinnati.

Moritz Moses, a Jew, has just embraced the Catholic faith. He was baptized by Rev. P. Decker, of St. A thoay's Church, Milwaukee. His father is a rabbi,

A church is about to be built in Roice to commemorate the centenary of St. Louis Gonzaga, and an appeal is made to all the youth of the Catholic world in aid of its erec-

Father Damen, S.J., so well known as the pioneer priests of the Jesuit order, will cele-brate his golden jubilee, November the 21st, in city of Chicago.

The national church of St. Patrick in Rome is to be erected on the site of the ancient Orti Sallustiatani and where more recently stood the Villa Ludovisa.

Cardinal Gibb ns is charged by the Pope with the task of reconciling the troubles of certain French priests belonging to the Vicariate of Northern Minuesota.

Monsignor Cataldi, late Master of the Cere-monies at the Vatican, has bequeathed the while of his property to the Holy Father. This is said to amount to about £10,000.

President de Bogran, of Spanish Honduras, has applied to the Sisters of Mercy, of New Orleans, for some members of their order for the result is of which he investigant republic of which he is president.

It is said that Gounod, the famous musician who has dedicated a composition to Leo XIII. on his jubilee, will go to Rome to direct its execution during the coming celebration at the Vatican.

Right Rev. Bishop Ludden, of the new Syra cuse dio sese, is a strong advocate of Catholic schools. He intends to establish high schools for both sexes in each of the principal cities of his diocese.

Mr. James (irant, the povelist, who died at his residence in Londou on the 5th inst. after a few months' illness, was received by the cardi-nal archbishop into the Catholic Church nearly twelve years ago.

St Paul's Home, established in Chicago to provide for the temporal and spiritual comforts of the Catholic newsbys, is making satisfactory progress under the superintendence of the Rev. Louis A. Campbell.

lics to do what they can in order to further this great and necessary work, as necessary to Pro-testants as to Catholics, for the spread of truth and light and the count-racting against the per nicious literature that floods the world. And never were Catholic newspapers, properly so

aver were Catholic newspapers, properly so called, more active, enterprising, energetic and cheap. The people who find Catholic books too dear and Catholic newspapers too poor to suit their so the lic senses simply confess that they do not cire 'at all for Catholic literature, but were the first and core and will treat that but prefer the free-aud-easy and vile trash that is current. They have lost, if they ever possessed it, the most precious of gifts and graces a Oatholic spirit and mental robusiness.

THE POPE ON ALCOHOLISM.

[From the London Lancet.] Leo XIII., even more than his predecesso

Leo XIII., even more than his predecessor Pius IX., has made the social amelioration of the masses an object of Catholic concern, mobilizing the forces of the Church, and even calling on public hygiene to assist in the philauthropic crusade. The ravages of in-temperance, particularly in the United States of America, have just evoked from him a stremuous charge to the c'ergy in that part of the world to continue their efforts for the re-moval of the scourze, and to make their flocks moval of the scourge, and to make their flocks an example of moderation and sobriety to all outside the fold. In a Brief addressed the other day to Monsignor John Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, he congratulates him on the success which has followed the organizing of the Catholic L(nion for the obser-

organizing of the Catholic Union for the obser vance of total abstinence (Unio Catholic values of usual abstitutes (Uab Outlottedperfect abstituent sequendar), and adds that to much praise cannot be given to those pastors in the United States who in the late Plenary Council at Baltimore have for-mulated a plan of campaign against the abuse of alcohol, with its bequest of disease and miscar to concertions not unhard. Here, accurmisery to generations yet unborn. He com-mends the Biehop and his clergy for themselves reinforcing their precept by personal practice and charges them zea'ously to save the Church and their native land from the innumerable calamities with which both are menaced by the

vice of alcoholic excess (ut tot calamitates ex eo vilio Ecclesiae insigue patrice im-pendentes strenue avertere contendant). The Catholic Union, to which the Pope alludes, now numbers over one hundred pendentes thousand members, while it is at the same time gratifying to hear that the co-operation of the

grativing to their that the cooperation of the medical profession in what is nothing less than a great movement, sanitary as well as social, is also noted with commendation at the Vatican. The Church, whether Catholic or Protestant, in a cause so humanitarian, may always count upon medicine and its practitioners for loyal and effective support effective support.

FIRST COMMUNION AT COTE DES NEIGES COLLEGE,

Last Monday, the 6th, was the day appointed for the c.remony which is always looked for-ward to not only by the children but also by their parents, as being one of joy to the former and of gratification to the latter. At an early hour carriages were seen rolling along, wonding their way to the coll ge. The omnibus that runs direct from the city brought a large number of guests and vicitors. The chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A little dis-appointment was felt on learning that His CORPUS CHRISTI.

Celebration of the Grand Feast Yesterday-The Solemin Procession.

More beautiful weather than that of Sun-day could not have been desired for the grand Fete Dieu procession, which was calebrated with all the pomp and solemnity worthe of the great feast. From early morning the streets were alive with people and it was all a detachment of police could do .to keep back the crowd which gathered around the church of Notre Dame. The church within and without was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, streamers, bunnerets, etc. After nine o'clock Mass the procession formed in the following order, and, preceded by a platoon of police, took up their line of march :-

ST. PETER'S PARISH.

Congregation of Young Girls of Mary the Immaculate, with banners and oriflammes. The Union Musical Band. St. Peter's Temperance Society, with regalia and happages?

and banners.

Congregation of young people of St. Peter's church, with regalia and banners. Congregation of the men of St. Peter's church,

with regalia and banners.

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schoo with numerous banners.

Congregation of young people, with regalia and hanners. St. Bridget's Temperance Society, with regalia

and banners. Congregation of married men, with regalia and banners.

ST. JAMES FARISH. The pupils of the Christian Brothers with

banners. The children of Mary the Immaculate in cos

tume with regalia and banners. The congregation of the Rosary. (The ladies of this association carried lifteen orifiammes representing the five juyous mysteries, the five gri-vous mysteries and the five glorious mysteries of our Saviour.)

The ladies of Mary the Immaculate with costumes and banners.

The ladies of Notre Dame de la Victorie with banner.

The ladies of St. Ann with banners. The Harmony band.

The Temperance society with regalis and oannera.

The Union St. Joseph with regalia and ban ners. The congregation of Young People of Mary

the Immaculate with regalia and banners. The congregation of Mary the Immuculate with regalia and banners. The clergy of St. James' parish.

NOTRE DAME PARISH.

The ladies of the Association of the Holy Family with banners.

The Children of Mary with banners The pupils of the congregation in costume,

with banners. The pupils of the Christian Brothers of St.

Lawrence school The Union of Commission Merchants in

regalia. Januit Rathars and their

St. Ambroise, Rose de Lima and Notre Dame streets to the church. At the cor-ner of St. Ambroise and Rove de Lima streets a splendid repository had been erected. The route by which the procession passed was splendidly decorated with bunting, passed was spleadidly decorated with builting, flags and appropriate motioes, while several arches were also erested. Fourteen congrega-tions, or societies of the locality, took nart in the procession, which speaks well for the pro-gress of St. Henri. The several for the pro-gress of St. Henri. The several for the pro-limited their procession through the leading streets of the locality.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

ORDINATION.

A GRAND CEREMONY AT THE MONTREAL SEMINARY PRESIDED OVER BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

PRESIDED OVER BY THE ARCHBISHOF.
His Grace Archbishop Fabre ordained the following recently at the Grand Seminary. Tonsures-Messre, I. J. Gervais, D. J. Plouffe, A. J. Daigneau, U.J. Ethier, M.J. Joliccour, J.C. Allard, J. H. Forges, A.A. Larue, J. W. Brophy, J. A. Roy, Montreal; L. Clermont, Burlington; E. J. B. Magnan, Grand Rapids: H. J. Cote, R. E. Maloney, Hamilton; A. H. Lessard, J. D. O'Connor, Manchester; G. F. Whibb; Peterborough; U.J. Baron, Sherbrooke; W.F. Grace, J.A. Hurley, J.J. Mullen, H.J. Wrin, Springfield; M. O'Keefe, Chatham; W. Mahar, Cleve-land; P. Haley, Hamilton; D. Bailey, D. Hurley, J. O'Donovan, Hartford; H. Bellefleur, Manchester; P. Dubbel, Nesqualy; N. Mueller, Peoria; T. Gélinas, Three Rivers. Tonsure and Minor Griders.-Messre A. B. Chossegros, I. J. E. N. Duges, J. J. H. Dugas, L. J. L. Sigouin, B.J. Haz, Iton, H.S. Adams, of the Society of Jesus. Miner Griders.-Messre L. A. Brochn, J. W.

J L Sigouin, B J Haz Iton, H S Adams, of the Society of Jesus. Minor Orders-Messes L A Brochu, J W Casey, J Reid, J B E Sinceanes, A J Per-result, Montreal; N N Poulin, J Schremts, Grand Rapide; J P Aylward, Hamilton; C J Killeen, Kingston; J D Desmond, D J Dunn, Manchester; J J Tetreau, Nicolet; R J La-moureux, St. Hyacinthe; L de G Leblanc, St John, N B; J A Drolet, of the Society of Jesus. Sub-Deacons-Messes A L Barcelo, J E Chicoine, H J Gauthier, A J Primeau, A A Robert, J Toupin, T J Sanriol, Chs Morroll, Montreal; A Comeau, Chatham; J L MeLaughlin, Portland; J M Colfey, P F Duff, D M Lowney, E J McElroy, Providence; T J D M Lowney, E J McElroy, Providence; T J Barré, St. Hyacinthe; S J Garcia, Santa Fe; F Bonneville, Springfield; H J McPhillips, Toronto.

Toronto.
Dczeon. - Messre, J. E. Dupras, Montreal;
J. A. Ethier, Albany; W. J. Futterer, Acton;
C. F. McKinnon, Antigonishe; P. J. Kennedy,
Hartford; M. S. Cadleux, St. Hyacinthe; J.
M. Kennedy, Springfield.
Pricsthood: Messre, J. U. Brulé, A. M. Destochers J. P. Forest, D. P. Picotte, Montreal;
H. J. Emard, O. M. I.; A. T. Corcoran, C. S.
V., Pére Jean-Marie, Trappist; W. J. Holland,
B. J. Kiernan, Pontac.

His Lordship Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, held an ordination service, on the 9th, in the Ottawa Basilica, when the following priests were ordained :--Rev. Messrs. H. Legault, O.M.I., of Lachine, and Joseph Peltier, O.M.I., Owhere The Day Messrs. Quebec. The Roy. Messrs. Julien Bédard, O.M I., of Rigaud, and Olivier Cornellier, O.M.I., of Joliotte were received deacons while the Rev. Messrs. Pierre Bédard, Charles

the case of hang -his mother to the last dictates of the without of his mother to the last dictates of the without of his mother's love or uld give. In the new dispensa-tion numerous are the examples of this perfection of natural love. It is written of the great Ter-tullian, a most renowned Father of the Church, tullian, a most renowned Father of the Chu the Apostles, that his mother would go to his cot in infancy and uncover his bosom and kiss the place where the heart was seen to throb and exclaim, weeping, "O Temple of the Holy Ghost, I worship Thee." Where, again, do we find love surpassing that which joined the bearts of the great St. Augustine and his mother, St. Monica, as he testifies himself in his renowned "Confessions.' The Machabees and their val-iant mother give us another instance of this choicest love, so true, so telling. In a word, WHO COULD DESCRIBE WITH PEN OR WITH PENCIL. IN POETRY OR IN SONG,

the grandeur of that love which has oftentimes spoken, speaks continually, and will speak to the end of time? "If it be between me and my child, let me die and let it live; let me and let it have life, and with

my child, let me die ald let it ive; let me perish, and let it have life, and with it health, strength, and prosperity to its latest day." The parting of mother and child is another test of the depth of their love. In the death of the mother the thought, the feeling, the cry, are joined in one supplications question to the throne of God, Who now will be the mother of ing child? And into the open grave will the child give the an-swer from heaven, One mother had I; she is dead: no one now can I ever call mother again. dead ; no one now can I ever call mother again. But, br-thren, all this is nature, sweet nature, and who can conquer nature, and who would if he could vanquish thee, O dear, sweet nature divine! But let us now turn to the super-natural book of Divine grace, and what value is the e placed on

THE OFFICE AND DIGNITY OF A MOTHER?

As I have already remarked, our Divine Lord could have come into this world in any other could have come into this world in any other way, or by any other means than that He chose, save in the manner in which He really came. But so sweet and encouraging did He think in His eternal mind will the form of a Satiour be entering the world as a little babe through the medium of a mother. And there is no trait in the history of His sacred humanity so marked and so full of comfort to us all as in those times, where He is seen inconverse with His Blessed Mother. At the finding in the Temple when Mother. At the finding in the Temple when she spoke to Him almost in rebuke (for it was a mother sysaking), He answered as a shid, "How is it that you sought Mes did you not know that I must be about My Father's business? But as the holy Evangelist puts it, 'that He went down with them, and came to Nazarath and was subject to them, "proves to us sufficiently how He honored His Mother, and would give to us an example of heavenly obedience. 2068 5723 AT THE MARBIAGE FEAST

of Cana, in Galilee, when the stated Him to change the water into wine, Hespoke, "Woman," what is that to Me and to thee, my hour is not

SMILES FROM HEAVEN through all the waves, and over all the rocks of this troubled sea of life, are lighting her on her way to eternal bliss. O you who are Children of Mary, rejoice in your parentage, and dis-grace not the arms of your ancestry or your household, for they are heaven-made, sanctified in sorrow, supremely perfected in glory. The sorrows inseparable from every state of life must cause us ever to look for comforts that are im-perishable. Earthly friends are of little or no use when sorrow is pinching. A true friend upon earth is as seldom found as he is honestly looked for. And when poverty and bereavement especially cloud our career life becomes unendurable. But hearken to the words of my text, "And there stood by the cross of Jesus Mary, His Mother. When, therefore, Jesus saw His Mother and the Disciple, whom he loved, standing, He said to His Mother, 'Woman, behold thy son.' Then he said to the Disciple, 'Behold thy Mother.'" Of poverty what a picture, of beroavement what a reality. And it is only by constantly treading the path to Calvary that one can rightly and really feel all it cost Jesus to give, by Divine maternity, a Mother to each and every one of us. In the earthly shame caused by poverty, if we be moved to consecrate ous destitution to Jesus forlorn on the cross, we become, in deed and in truth,

CHILDREN OF MARY,

bereaved, sorrowful in sorrow, that there is none like hers. And our sorrow purified in her sorrow becomes peace, calmness, yea, brightness, in the foreshadowing of heaven. When the heavy hand of offliction makes us desolate by the loss of friends, reputation or influence, where need we go apart from the crowded streets of Jerusalem, where Jesus, carrying His cross, met His Mother; or the bloodstained height, where Mary stood in the strength only of her Motherhood, for nature was worn and weary. And when the bitterest of all trials has brought us down to the very dregs of all human affliction, let us seek the cross and its Virgin guardian, and let us pray in mingled pity and resignation, "Monstra te case Matrem"—"Show thysails Mother," and the answer will come sweetly. encouragingly, and heaven-like, "Yes, if only thon will show thyself a child."

- 10 - F SHONEEN 1

Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Citizen, of Milwaukee, Wis., says of the Irish

men of the Irish race to accord each other the credit. of abilities they possess and work they do., There is an over supply of envy and

jealousy." We must differ from the rather German view what the vocation of the second worms is neitered into the order of any one worms of the first propriate image some dotter of any one worms of the second words word We must differ from the rather German view of our e. . The Irish people are like all sensi-live rates, "give to judge and speak?" They are the last people to withhold praise or blame of each other or of any one else. "When they have men of their own who de-

Eulalia. The late Rev. W. M Bernett, of Ottawa, was a rchool-mate of Leo XIII, and often re-ferred to the admirable qualities of the Supreme Pontiff as evinced in his early days. Father Bennett, previous to the illness which resulted in his death, was professor of English literature in the College of Ottawa. Candinal Lavigérie, Primate of the restored Candinal Lavigérie, Primate of the restored Candinal Lavigérie, Primate of the restored the grand add the restored the space of the restored tory, where, on entering, His Grace was met by two small boys. Master Emard presented him with a magnificent address, beautifully illumin-ated, Master Cabill then advanced and offered to muse containing \$50 for the Cathedral. This the most part from their

Church of Carthage, is at present begging alms through France to enable him to carry on the vest mission confided to his spiritual care. The short-sighted freethinkers in the Paris Chamber of Deputies refuse his Eminence the few thou sand pounds annually granted to him in former year'. The collections already taken up in the French churches have produced a considerable sum.

The Pope is to be honored with a jubilee The Pope is to be honored with a jubilee celebration, to take place in Rome, December 31. There will be an exhibition opened in the gardens of the Vatican on January 1, 1888, of the objects of art sent to the holy father in honor of the occasion. All the archbishops and bishops in the world have been invited to be present during the test vities. The dome of St. Peter's will be il un nated three nights previous to jubilee day. Tuis will be the first occasion when this has been done since 1878. It is said that every diocess throughout the world, however small, will be represented in this jubillee

In the ancient and time-honored town of Drogheda, where the head of Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armsgh, has been enshrined for the past two centuries, a church to perpetuate his memory is in course of erection. The Holy Father has been graciously pleased to bestow his Apostolic Benediction on the good work, and has sent a valuable prize for the bazaar, which will take place in the Town Hall, Drogheda, in October next, to raise funds for the building of the sacred edifice. We are confident that Irish Catholics at home and abroad will heartily sus-V.G., in bringing the memorial church of the martyred Primate of Ireland to a speedy conpletion.

Archbishop Plunket suffered martyrdom at Tyburn in 16SI, and our readers will remember that he was recently declared Venerable by the Convregation of Rites. Seven centuries ago a predecessor of his in the Primacy of Armagh, St. Malachy, received canonisation. The pro-phecy of this saint with regard to the succes-sion of Popes from the second Celestine to the archived most remarkable a striking end is considered most remarkable, a striking accuracy being especially perceived in his re-ference to Pope Pius IX, as "Crux de Cruce" and, to His Holiness Leo XIII, as "Lumen in ccelo." The last Irish Prelate canonised was St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.

appointment was felt on learning that His Grace could not preside in person at the whole ceremony. Rev. Fr. Emard, of the Cathedral, celebrated Mass and delivered a very touching sermon. At the end of the Mass, His Grace, accompanied by a number of priests, entered and proceeded with the ceremony, conferring

money they saved for the most part from their spending money. The Archbishop seemed much pleased with the offering, and thanked them cordially for their generosity. Among the clergy present we noticed Very Rev. A. Lauage, C.S.C., Provincial, Rev. W. Marechal, P.P. of

C.S.C. Provincial, Rev. W. Marschal, P.P. of Notre Dame de Grace ; Rev. Father Geoffrion, C.S.C., Superior of St. Laurent college ; Rev. M. Emard and R. M. Martin, of the Cathedral ; Rev. Father Emard, O.M.I., Ottawa ; Rev. Father Cavanagh, chaplain at Villa Maria, together with the priests of the college. The day was very propitious, so that everything contributed to make it one to be long remem-

bered by the chi dren as a day which they can always look inck to as one of the happiest of their lives. The afternoon was passed in a renewal of their vows, acts of consecration, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. Larin, artist, from Montreal, was on the spot and took many groups which shall be much sought for and guarded as precious remem-

brances of the occasion.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN.

RNME, June 10 .- The Pope's gift to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee consists of a mosaic reproduction of Raphael's fresco, reor a mosaic reproduction of nappage streed, re-presenting an allegorical figure of poetry. The work was executed in the Vatican. Mgr. Scilla will convey the gift to England, and he will be accompanied by Fathers Zalesca and Meri, two young priests of the Ecclesiastical Academy. whom the Pope will, in honor of the occasion, create bishops.

IRISH NOTES.

THE LORDS ON THE LAND BILL-BIOT AT ATHLONE -OUTWITTING THE POLICE.

In the House of Lords to day the consideration of the Irish Land Bill in conmittee was finished and the report stage was set for July. There was serious rioting at Athlone to day netween soldiers and civilians. The soldiers wrecked a number of houses and many citizens

Were injured with stones. When it was discovered yesterday that Michael Dasitt had outwitted the authorities and was holding a meeting at Feakle, a force of police was sent from Bodyke to disperse it. It

with banners, preceded by the band of the Leroux and F. Lemoine were made sub-dea cons,

college. The Society of Our Lady of Angels, with

The City band. The ecclesiastics of the Grand Seminary and the gentlemen of St. Suipice.

The choir of Notre Dame. The clergy in full vestments.

The canopy covering the Host, which was borne aloft by Rev. Don. Jean Marie, Abbe of Bellefontaine, France, and escorted by the officers and soldiers of the 65th regiment. Members of the Bar.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. St. Patrick's Society. St. Patrick's Temperance Society, with re-

galia and banners.

The Young Irish Catholic Association, with

regalia and banners. The Irish Benefit Society, with regalia and banners.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers of St

Patrick, with banners. The Congregation of Young Girls. The little orphans, boys and girls. The rev. the Grey Sisters. The ladies of St. Patrick's parish.

The route was along Notre Dame street to St. Lawrence, up St. Lawrence to Lagauche tiere, thence to Visitation, thence to Notre Dame, and along Notre Dame to the church Dame, and along Notre Dame to the church. All along the route of procession the different citizens seemed to vie with one another in the extensiveness of the decorations of their houses. Flags, bunting and natural flowers were freely displayed and many of the houses were almost hidden behind the many of the houses were almost hidden behind the masses of fir and maple branches, which lined the route and gave an air of sylvan beauty

to the scene. Handsome triumphal arche bearing appropriate motioes, were erected at intervals, among them being a single arch at the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets; a double arch, corner of St. Lawrence and Grag streets; a double arch, corner of St. Lawrence and Lagau-chetiere; a single arch opposite 370 Lagauche-tiere street (erected by Mr. Cherrier); a double arch, corner of Notre Dame and Visitation streets, and a single arch with two turrets at the corner of Notre Dame and Campeau streets. At the corner of Visitation and Lagauchetiere streets an altar had been erected by Father James Lonergan, P.P. of St. Bridget's, in which was fitted a repository for the Blessed Sacrament, which bore the Latin inscription "Adoremus in æternum," and here the Host

was deposited. The Tantum Ergo was here chanted, and no more solemn or impressive sight could have been witnessed than when the Blessed Sacrament was exposed to the people, the derout ailance of the cilizens and clergy bowed down upon their kness being interrupted only by the mili-tary order from Major Dugas to the 65th to "present arms." The procession then continued on its way, the bands discoursing some choice music and the different societies telling their beads in unison, or chanting the *Ave Maria* and other appropriate himns. The dresses of many af the little cirk under the charge of the good Blessed Sacrament was exposed to the prople,

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau also held an ordination service at Quebec on the 9th, when the Rev. Messrs. P. Grondin, C. F. L. Gau-vreau, R. Morisset, A. R. Rousseau, A. Cas-tonguay, J. B. Lovasseur, J. E. Hudon, J. C. Arsenault, P. O'Reilly, Ed. Lecours and G. A Lyonnais were ordained priests. At Three Rivers on the 9th inst. His Lordship Wiehen Laffsche, addingd the Kurt Merry

At Intee Rivers on the standard the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Caron, F. Boulay, O. Massicotte and Lacroix. Messrs. Denis Marchand, O. Genest, F. Allard, A. Moreau and J. Defoy were then made sub-deacons and subsequently deacons.

TURNED OUT OF HOME.

MORE EXCITING BORNES AT THE BODYKE EVICTIONS ON NATURDAY.

DUBLIN, June 11.-The evictions at Bodyke DUBLIN, June 11.—The evictions at Bodyke were further carried out to-day. The first house visited by the evicting force was that of Timothy Collins. But as it was announced that a daugh-ter of Collins lay dying inside the work of evic-tion was abandoned. The evictors then proceeded to the house of Michael O'Callaghan, where they met with a ter-rible resistance. The bailiffs and police were deluged with scalding water and meal. Col. Turner, who was in charge of the evicting Col. Turner, who was in charge of the evicting party, implored Father Hannan, who was again in attendance, to endeavor to persuade the people to cease resistance and thus prevent bloodshed. Father Hannan then entered the house and the inmates cased their attack on the force, which entered and carried out the work of eviction. Five women who had been extremely violent in their attacks were arrested. The police threatened to arrest Michael Davitt if he interfered with their work.

DUBLIN, June 12 .- In consequence of the Government's proclamation forbidding the meeting announced to be held at Bodyke today, an extra military force was drafted into day, an extra military torce was draited into service to enable the authorities to enforce the proclamation. Michael Davitt eluded the authorities, however, and addressed five thou-sand persons at Feakle while the soldiers were searching for him. He afterwards spoke at Scariff. He asserted the right of meeting in while and ead that if the next wards public, and said that if the people were armed they could deal with the black coated burglar

brigade as they deserved. In his speech at Scariff Mr. Davitt denied having counselled in his speech at Bodyke any further resort to extreme violence. The people being without weapons, such advice would have been criminal. He had only maintained that it would be cowardly when the Tories were actively carrying out a policy of extermination not to show every rational resistance. Such resistance would are to be a superior of the sistance. Such the sistance would win the respect and sympathy of a majority of the people of Great Britain whose hearts were on the side of tenants defending their homesteads. He expected that this would be the last meeting which he would have a chance to address before the Coercion act would area indulted him with the luvuries act would again indulge him with the luxuries of a prison plank bed. Before going into politi-cal retirement for six months he would give them this advice, "Boycott the inquisition, clauses of the Ocercion act and welcome imprisonment rather than assist the Government to make the act operative." He concluded by de-nouncing the Land bill as coming from a gov-ernment of landlords who were serving their own interests first and Ireland's a long way

While a compositor was setting up an adver tisement for a lost capary a few days ago the bird flew in at the office window. This shows the value of advertising. المريد المريح المريح

ener and set of the set

Interfater thist A will 12. and the state of the

THE TRUE WHTNESS AND CATHOLIC - CHRONICLE.

UNCLE MAX.

2

ROYALTY.

Out from the dust of age.,

Out from the dust of ages, Out from the wreck of years, Fronting the work of sages, Fronting the waste of tears, Radiant, swift, immortal, Earth fings the soul of man, And shuts the radiant; portal That hides creation's plan.

That hides creation's plan.

Here, with the gate behind him,

Here, with the gars benut, Here in the narrow path, Fronting the suns that blind him, Fronting the winds of wrath, Man, with his head uplifted, Man, with his hair outblown, Virile and strong and gifted, Builde for bimself a throne.

Builds for himself a throne.

Say that the shroud is white, Say that the strength of hating Owneth no victor's might.

Holds for the life complete,

Whose are the chains that fetter?

Whose are the swo ds that bite?

Than the men who brave the fight

Earth hath no royal races, Orowns, yes, and swords must break, When in the hidden faces

Death finds the hearts that quake.

Why fear the pain that passes ! Lo, birds will always sing ;

And from the silent sleeping,

Strong grow the weary eyes,

Ere comes the upward sweeping Far through the distant skies.

Fronting the years that lengthen

Sou's in life's combat strengthen,

Conquering death and pain ;

Through ways that none have trod,

PERSONALITIES.

Count Tolstvi, the Russian novelist, is an ex-

Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock).

the well-known novelist, is now visiting in New

Queen Margaret of Italy has established an asylum for the blind in the Baths of Diocletian

A statue of Mirabeau, by Granet, is to be

George Bancroft, the historian, never fails to

"The Great Chief Without a Scalp" is the

Baroness Burdette Coutts is a large purchas

of American buckwheat, which is canned ready for the griddle for the London market.

The Marquise de Mors, who used to bel Miss Hutton and is now the wife of the marquis of

cowboy fame, is a ta'ented artist in black and

dedicated on June 23 at Bignon-Mirabeau,

pays an early hour of the warm weather among

pert shoemaker and mends his own clothes.

Like some recurring chain,

Battling in God like fashion

Rise they, by noble passion, Up to the heights of God.

of the Grand Army of the Republic.

York.

at Rome.

white.

London.

nounced.

Loiret, France.

his rose bushes.

Yea, and the vernal grasses Wake with each waking spring;

1

Blossoms, and sunlight goldes, Red lips and kisses sweet.

Say that the grave is waiting,

Earth, from the cycles olden,

Masters, and yet no better

CHAPTER XVIII.-Continued.

"Then we must make the room comfort-eble for father," I said, quickly, "Mrs. Beil, I must not hinder you any more; but if you could spare one of the girls to help me tidy up a little." " " Ay, Sally can come," ahe seturned ; " the

place doss look like a piggery. You see, Tom and Ned and Willie sleep here along of Robin, and boys know naught about keeping Robin, and boys know haught about acoust a store acoust a place fidy; Sally reds it up towards even ing. But there, doctor said Robbie must have a fire, and I've clean forgotten it; I will send up Sally with some sticks and a cious, as usual,"--which was rather unlump or two of coal."

Mrs. Bell was not a bad sort of woman, certainly, but, like many of her class, she was not a good man-ager; and when a woman has ten chil-dren, and a husband rather too fond of the ager; and when a woman has ten onn's hours, reading to him and antising him, inc, dren, and a husband rather too fond of the Man and Plough, and is obliged to stand at her washing tub for hours every day, one cannot expect to find the house in perfect ton says she will be late, and gets up in a order.

We had soon a bright little fire burning, which gave quite a cheery aspect to the large bare attic; the sloping roof and small window did not seem to matter so much. With Sally's help I moved Robin's little bed to a lighter part of the room, where the roof did not slope so much, and where the wintry sunlight could reach him, Robin seemed much pleased with this change of position, and when I had washed and made him comfortable he declared that he felt " first-rate." I had so much to do for my patient that I was obliged to let Sally tidy up the room inher usual scrambling way. The child had been sadly neglected by that time, and he was Robin, garrulously. 'When Sally lighted sadly neglected by that time, and he was getting faint. I had to prepare some arrow rost for his dinner, and then hurry off to his pocket. 'Miss Hamilton will be fine the Marshalls' before I had my own. I was and glad when you tell her it is found,' I obliged to omit my visit to Phoebe that day, and divide my time between Mrs. Marshall an odd sort of way, and says, 'Yes, and Robin. When I had given Robin his Robin, certainly,' 'And you won't forget to tea, and had put a chair by the fire for father, I went off, feeling that I could leave him more comfortably. The eldest boy, Tom, a big, strapping lad of fourteen, who went to -Thomas S. Collier, in Overland Monthly. work, had promised to keep the other boys quiet, "that the little chap might not be disturbed," and as Robin again declared that he felt first-rate, if it weren't for his arm, I General Stevenson, of Illinois, was the founder hoped that he might be able to sleep.

"Father stopped with me ever so long, until the boys came to bed," were Robin's first words the next morning; "and doctor came, and said we looked quito snug, and he is going to send father some books to read, and some papers, and father said he way more comfortable than down-stairs, as I did not mind his pipe, and Tom has hung my see Miss Hamilton there again. linnet there," pointing to the window, "and if you open the cage, you will see him hop all over the bedclothes, and chirp in the beautifullest way."

We had a great deal of cleaning to do that day. I shall never forget Lady Betty's face when she came upstairs and saw me down on title given to the Prince of Wales by the Indians of the Cody band in London. my knees at work in my corner of the room for Sally was little, and the room was large, and I was obliged to go to her assistance. "Good gracious, Miss Garston !" she said,

Mr. Rayly, Vice Commodore of the English Royal Albert Yacht Club, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are £67,000. in quite a shocked voice, "you do not mean to tell me that you consider it your duty to Rev. William Carlisle, a young London curate, was the founder of the "Church Army," the Anglican rival of the Salvatiun Army. s.rab floors

"Well, no," I returned, laughing, for really der consternation was ludicrous. should consider it a waste of strength, generally ; but we never know what comes in a day's work. Sally is so little that I am obliged to help her." "Why can't Mrs. Bell do it ?" asked Lady

Betty, indignantly, "Mrs. Bell has hardly time to

Justice Lopez, one of the leading English judges, was larsoed by a three year-old papoose while strolling through Buffalo Bill's show in London the children's dinner. Please don't look little crimson hood-like bonnet she did not look so unlike Red Riding-Hood.

death, and through that long, wakeful night, as I sat beside poor Mary's bed, I was re-calling the bitter hours when my darling went down deeper into the place of shadows, when he tought away his young life, while Lesbia and 1 wept and prayed beside him. No wonder a word unnerved him; but I could not tell Mr. Hamilton this.

When we met the next day he asked me, rather curtly, if the headsche had goue ; but when I thanked him, somewhat shyly, for the medicine be had sent, he got rather red, and interrupted me with unusual abruptness. "You have nothing for which to thank

gracious of him, after the promise he had ex-

tracted from me. I questioned Robin about Miss Hamilton's visit; she had remained with the boy some hours, reading to him and amusing him, and;

Mr. Cunliffe or Mr. Tudor ?"

"Oh, the vicar, to be sure, and he seemed finely surprised to see Miss Hamilton there. So you've come to see your old scholar, he says, smiling, and Miss Hamilton says, "Yes; but the must go now,' and she drops her glove, and parson looks for it, but it was too dark, and for all his groping it could not be found. 'I must just go without it,' says Miss fiamilton ; 'but I have got my muff, and it does not says to parson; but he just looks at me in kissed me just in the same place as she did. What did you say, miss ?

"I did not say anything, Robin." "Didn't you, miss? II thought I heard you say 'poor man,' or something like that. Is not Miss Hamilton beautiful? I think she is almost as beautiful as my picture of the Virgin Mary. I asked parson if he did not think so, and he said yes. Do you think she will come again soon ?"

"We shall see, Robbie dear." But, as I spoke, something told me that we should not

CHAPTER XIX.

THE PICTURE IN GLADYS'S ROOM.

The days flew rapidly by, and I was almost oo busy to heed them as they passed. Each morning I woke with fresh energy to my day's work ; the hours were so full of interest and variad employment that my evening rest came all to zoon. I grew so fond of my patients, especially of poor little Robin, that I never left them willingly; and the knowledge that I was necessary to them, that they looked to me for relief and comfort, seemed to fill my life with sweetness.

As I said to myself daily, no one need complain that one's existence is objectless, or altogether desolate, as long as there are slok bodies and sick souls to which one can minister. For "Give and it shall be given unto you," is the Divine command, and sym-pathy and help bestowed on our suffering fellow-creatures shall be repaid into our bosoms a hundred-fold. I was right in my surmise ; Miss Hamilton did not sgain visit so shocked, I don't often scrub surmise; Miss Hamilton did not sgain visit floors, and I have nearly finished her little scholar; but Lady Betty came almost now. What have you brought in that basket, little Red Riding-Hood?" for in her child. I was with him for an hour in the morning, and again in the late afternoon ; but my time ; she was growing more feeble every things for poor little Robin, and she packed day, and nesded my constant care. Unless still holding my hand, she drew me into the them herself. There is a jar of beef-tea, and it were resolutely necessary, I was unwill. room. It was a pretty room, but furnished ing to sacrifice my night's rest, or to hopes you will let her know what Robin but I had fallen into the habit, durwants, for he used to be her little scholar, and ing the last week or two, of going she is so interested in him." Of course I knew Lady Betty would chat-ter about me when she returned home, but I was rather vered when Mr. Hamilton took were a great boon to her, and seemed to Poor Phobe had to be content with an hour snatched from the busier portion of the day ; but she was beginning to occupy herself now. I kept her constantly supplied with books; and Miss Locke assured me that she read them with avidity ; her poor famished mind, deprived for so many years of its natural ailment, fastened almost greedily on the nourishment provided for it. From the moment I induced her to open a book her appetite for reading returned, and she occupied herself in this manner for hours. She never spoke to her sister about what she had read, but when Kitty and she were alone she would keep the child entranced for an hour together by the stories she told her ont of Miss Garston's books.

the death-like face. "It is Andrew himself," she whispered "I feared it was naught but a dream, mother; it is Andrew's own self, and he is looking well and hearty. Ay, lad," with a loving look at him, "I could not have died in peace till I had seen you sgain : and now God's will be done, for he has been good to me and granted me my heart's desire." Poor Marshall looked weary and travel stained, so I beokoned Peggy out of the room, and with her help there was soon a comfort able meal on the table, --- part of the meat r that was left from the children's dinner round or two of hot tcast, and s cup of and ing coffee. The poor man looked a little bewilde

when he saw these preparations for his comfort, and he wiped his eyes again with his rough coat-sleeve. "I have been so long without wife or child

that I can't make it out to see them all ficking round me again. There is Tim a man almost. Well, I have been tramping it since your leave I will fall to."

When I returned to Mary I found her looking wonderfully revived and cheerful. "Isn't it grand to think that the Lord, has

let me bave my own way about seeing Andrew ?" she said, with a smile; "he will be here now, poor lad, to see the last of me and look after the children. Now, you must not let me keep you, Miss Garston, for I have been a deal of trouble to you, and now you must go home and rest." I was glad to be set at liberty, for I honed

that I might be in time to attend evening service; but just as I had finished tea, and was trying to think that I was not so very tired, and that it would not be wiser to stay at home, the outer door unlatched, and the next moment there was a quick tap at the parlor door, and Lady Betty bustled in,

looking very rosy from the cold.

looking very rosy from the cold. "Oh, f can't stop a moment," she said breathlessly; "I have given Etta the slip, and in five minutes she will be looking for me; but I took it in my head to ask you to go and see Gladys. She is in her room with a cold, and dreadfully dull, and I know it will do her so much good if you will go and talk to her. Giles is out, and every one else, so no one will disturb you ; so do go, there's a good soul." And actually before I could answer the impetuous little creature had shut the door in my face, and I could hear her running down the gar

den path. I had not seen Miss Hamilton since the evening Uncle Max had seen us together, and I could not resist the temptation of finding her alone. Lady Betty had said she was in her room, and looked dreadfully dull. 1 had promised Max to be good to her, so of course it was my daty to go and cheer her up.] made this so plain to my conscience that in five minutes more I was on the road to Gladwyn, and before the church bells had stopped ringing I had entered the dark shrubberies, and was looking at the closed windows, wondering which of them belonged to

Miss Hamilton's rcom. " I was agreeably surprised when a pretty looking maid admitted me. I had taken strange dislike to Leab, and the man who had waited upon us at dinner that evening had a dark, unprepossessing face; but this girl looked bright and cheerful, and took my mes. sage to Miss Hamilton at once without s moment's hesitation. She returned almost immediately. Miss Hamilton was in her room, but she would be very glad to see me, and the girl looked glad too as she led the way to the turret-room. Miss Hamilton was standing on the threshold, and met me with outstretched bands ; she looked ill and worn, and had a soft white shawl drawn closely round her as though she were ohilly, but her eyes brightened at the sight of me.

"This is good of you, Miss Garston; I Mrs. Marshall took up the greater part of never expected such a pleasure. That will my time : she was growing more feeble every do, Chatty ; you can close the door." And, room, It was a pretty room, but furnished far more simply than Miss Darrell's. The draw too largely on my stock of strength; deep bay-window formed a recess large enough to hold the dressing-table and a chain or two, and was half-hidden by the blue orstonne curtains; besides this there were two more windows. Miss Ham-liton had been sitting in a low cushioned chair by the fire; a small table with a lamp and some books was beside her a Persian kitten lay on the white rag. On stand beside a chair was a large, beautifully. painted photograph in a carved frame ; the folding doors were open, and a vase of flowers stood before it. "What has put this benevolent idea into your head ?" she asked, as she drew forward a comfortable wicker chair with a soft padded seat. "I thought I had a long, dull evening before me, with no resource but my own thoughts, for I was tired of reading. I could scarcely believe Chatty when she said that you were in the drawing-room." I told Miss Hamilton of Lady Betty's visit, and she laughed quite merrily.

They wink, -- yes, they are afraid that he is Etta. Will you stay ?" looking at me in with the rough coat-sleeve, a smile came upon friendly manner.

<u>ح الما التي</u>

dead. Her lips had turned quite white as she spoke, and in my surprise, for I mayer knew. spoke, and in my surpray there had been another brother, T did not answer, but only bent over the plotter. It was the issential face, that stringely resembled his sister's the large blue gray fleyes were like here, but the fair budding mousiache scarcely hid the semblance stopped, for Miss Hamil-ton's firm lips and finely curved other's thowed no lack of power; but in her brother's thowed no lack of power; but in her were clearly, was so fleverish when. I left her; but that atupid Chatty makes such mistakes. thowed no lack of power; but in her brother's face-attractive as it was there were clearly, signs of vacillation. "Well, what do you think of it " she

asked, with a quick catch of her breath. "It is a beautiful face," I returned, rather hesitating. "Very striking, too. One could not easily forget it; and it is strangely like

and it is for us to be merciful. Poor Eric ! He would be three and twenty now. He was just twenty when that was taken." "And he is dead !"

"They say so. They think he is drowned; but we have no real proof, and we cannot be sure of it. He is alive in my dreams. That is the best of not really knowing," she went on, in a sad voice : "one can go on praying Andrew is that handy he can narse as well for him, for, perhaps, after all, he may one as mother there before she lost her eyesignt. day come back ; not from the dead, --ob, no, I do not believe that for a moment; but if he be alive---- " her eyes dilating and her manner full of excitement.

I pressed her to tell me about him, adding softly that I could feel for her more than any one else, as I had lost my own twin-brother. But she looked kindly at me and shook her head.

"Not to-night. I do not feel well enough, and it always makes me so ill and excited to speak about it, and we should not have time. Ferhaps some day, when I get more used to

you. Ob, yes, some day, perhaps." "Indeed, I do not wish to intrade upon your trouble, Miss Hamilton," I returned, coloring at this repulse. But she took my hand and pressed it gently.

"You must not be hurt with me. I have never spoken to any one about Eric. Mr. Canliffe knows. But he-he-he is different, and he was very kind to me. 1 must always The tears came into her eyes, be grateful." and she hurried on : "I should like you to know, only I am such

a coward. I am so sure of your sympathy, you seem already such a friend. Why do you call me Miss Hamilton ? I am younger than you. I should like to hear you say Gladys. Miss Hamilton seems so stiff from you, and for years I have thought of you as Ursula."

"You mean that Uncle Max has often talked of me?" "Oh, yes," with an involuntary sigh, "of

you and your brother. He was always so fond of you both. He used to say very often that he wished that I knew you ; that you were so good, so unlike other people; that you bore your trouble so beautifully." "I bore my trouble well ! Oh, Miss Ha-

"I hore my trouble well ! Oh, Miss Ha-then began teasing him about his gallantry, milton, it is impossible that he could have and wondering how he enjoyed his walk, and said that, when he knew how rebellious I was." But here I could say no more.

'you are not rebellious now. Oh, I' used to cousin's improving conversation." be so sorry for you ; you" little thought at that dreadful time, when you were so lonely That is what I mean by saying that I have known you for a long time."

tiased each other, --- quiet lingering kiss related to a person whom he so much re-that spoke of full understanding and sym- spected as Miss Garston. 'And allow me to pathy. I had promised Uncle Max to be good to this girl, to do all I could to help her, but I did not know as I gave that promise too, 'that I shall consider it an honor if how my heart would cleave to her, and that Miss Garston bestows her friendship on any in time I should grow to love her with that rare friendship that is described in Boly Writ as 'passing the love of women.' We were silent for a little while, and then by some sudden impulse I begun to speak to Max : I told her that I felt a little anxious about him, that he did not seem quite well or

friendly manner. Not tonight," I returned, hurriedly. "and, indeed, I convery well walk alone." But, Mr. Hamilton sottled that question by putting of his great out! "On; of course Giles will walk with you:

Miss Hamilton was not at all feverisb, I assure you. My visit has done her ro harm," And I turned to Lady Betty, who stood on tiptoe to kiss me and breathed a "thank you" into my ear; but Miss Darrell could not forbear from a parting fling as she bade me good-night.

We shall wait supper for you, Giles," she said, rather pointedly; but Mr. Hamilton took no notice; he only bade me be careful, as it was rather slippery by the gate, and then ha began telling me about the sermon, and, strangely enough, he endorsed my opi nion of Max.

"I tell him he must have a change after Christmas ; he looks knocked up, and a triffe thin. It will not hurt Tudor to work a little harder; you may tell Cunliffe I say so, Halloo 1 1 think you had better take my arm, Miss Garston; it is confoundedly dark and slippery?" But I declined this, as I was tolerably sure-footed.

Mr. Hamilton seemed in excellent spirite, and talked well and with great animation, as though he were bent on amusing me; he way a clever mao, and had a store of useful in. formation which he did not always care to produce. I never heard him talk better than on this occasion : there were flashes of wit and brilliancy that surprised me : I was sl

most sorry when I reached the cottage, "Good-night, Miss Garston, and thank you again for your deed of charity," he said, quite heartily, and as though he meant it. Really, I never liked Mr. Hamilton so much before; but then he had never shown himself so genial. I saw Lady Betty the next morn. ing, and asked her after Miss Hamilton, but I almost regretted my question when the naughty little thing treated me to one of her usual confidences : there was no inducing her to hold her tongue when she was in the

humor for chatting. "Ob, it was such fun !" she said, her eyes dancing with mischief. "Etta was so crea when you were gone; she declared it was a conspiracy between us three, and that you only wanted Giles to walk home with you. No, I did not mean to repeat that, so please don't look so angry. Etta did not really think so, but she will say these things about people. 1 tell Gladys Etta wants Giles her. self. She scolded Chatty for being so stupid, and said if Leah had been at home she would have shown more sense; and then she went up to Gladys's room in a nice temper, but Gladys would not listen, said she was tired, and ordered Etta out of the room. When Gladys is like that Etta can do nothing with her, so she sulked until Giles came home, and

you know her way." "Lady Betty, I am busy ; besides which, "Don't cry, Ursula," she said, very sweetly; I do not wish to hear any more of your

"Oh, there is nothing more to tell," she eturned, triumphantly. "Giles silenced her returned, triumphantly. "Giles silenced her so completely that sho did not dare to open her lips again Oh, she is properly frightened and desolate, that a girl whom you had never seen, and perhaps of whom you had never heard, was praying for you with allher heart, of Giles when he is in one of his moods. He told her that be disliked observations of this sort, that in his opinion they were both un-By mutual impulse we bent forward and dignified and vulgar, especially when they spected as Miss Garston. 'And allow me to remark,' he continued, looking at poor little me rather fiercely, as though I were in fault member of my bousehold. I am very glad she seems to like Gladys, and I only hope she will do the poor girl good and come every day if she likes, and that is all 1 mean to say on the subject.' But I think he said quite enough : don't you, Miss Garston ?" finished naughty Lady Betty, looking up at me with such innocent eves that I could not have scolded her any more than I could have scolded a kitten.

Mrs. J. Wells Champney, wife of the artist and author of "Three Vassar Girls," is among the m st enthusiastic of the New York photographic guild.

Mrs. Cleveland has written several pretty

little notes of congratulation to Washington

girls whose engagements have recantly been an-

Rev. Mr. Tong, a Chinese Baptist preacher, delivers exhortations in front of a large pagan temple in Chinstown, San Francisco, every Sanday afternoon.

J. A. St. John, of St. Louis, the rower Gaudaur's backer, is the only typefounder in St. Louis and is very wealthy. He is enthusiastic over aquatic sports.

Edward Everett Hale told the students of Cornell that the best opportunity of studying human nature was to be had by entering the profession of the schoolmaster.

Prince Bismarck's two sons are two of the hardest workers in Germany. They begin regularly at 8 in the morning and often remain at their labors until far into the night.

Mgr. Rampolla, who has just been nominated Papal Secretary of State, has been chiefly noted for his learning and piety, and has never taken any conspicuous part in politics.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

The Legion of Honor was created by Bona parte, 1802.

The first European porcelain was made at Dresdine about 1700.

Lace of very delicate texture was made in France and Flanders in 1320.

In Greece, according to Heredotus, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, 580 B.C.

The Ionic order of architecture was invented by the Ionians about 1350 B. C., as an improvement on the Doric.

The overland mail travelled first through Mount Cenis Tunnel to Brindisi, Jan. 5, 1872 saving twenty-four hours time.

The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage to the Red Sea, 1491 B.C., is the most ancient poetry extant.

Perjury was punished by the ancient Romans by throwing the offender from the Tarpeian precipice, and the Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him.

The Duke of Norfolk and Charles James Fox, at a dinner in 1793, gave as a toast, "The majesty of the people," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors.

Potassium, a remarkable metal, was discov ered by Sir Humphrey Davy, who first succeed ed in separating it from its oxide, potash, in the laboratory of the Royal institution, London, about Oct. 19, 1807

The Isochronous property of the pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by Galileo about 1639, and by Richard Harris about 1641.

by the Angel Gabriel. It was published by Abu-Beke about 635. On the day, in 518, that King Arthur, way a

great victory over, the Saxons, Dewi, or David; afterward Archbishop of St. Davids, ordered the Welsh soldiers to place a leek in their caps. It is to this circumstance that the leek's selec-tion as the emplem of Wales is ascribed.

In Islington Churchyard there is an insorip-tion to this effect, that beneath is interred "an infant, aged four months," and the command.

"Honor thy father and thy mother; That thy days may be long in the land."

A girl may be like sugar for two reasons. She may be sweet and she may be full of grit.

"Oh, Giles asked Gladys to send some some jelly, and some new-laid eggs, and sponge-cakes, and a roll or two; and Gladys sponge-cakes, and a roll or two; and

me to task the next morning and gave me break the length of the long winter night, quite a lecture on the subject; he made me and so I did not regret my added trouble. promise at last that I would never do any-thing of the kind again. I hardly know what made me so submissive. I think it was his threat of keeping away more patients from me, and then he seemed so thoroughly put

out. "It is such folly wearing yourself out like this, Miss Garston," he said, angrily. "I wonder why women never will learn common sense. If you work under me I will thank you to obey my directions, and I do not choose my nurse to waste her time and strength in scrubbing floors. Yes, Robin boy, I am very angry with nurse; but there is no occasion for you to cry about; and-why, good heavens ! if you are not crying too, Miss Garston ! Of course; there, 1 told you so; you have just knocked yourself up

His tone so aggravated me that I plucked up a little spirit.

"I am not a bit knocked up,"---and, in rathers choky voice, "I am not orying; I never ory before people; only I am a little tired. I was up all last night with Mrs. Marshall and you talk so much."

"Oh, very well," rather huffily ; but he was in a bad humor that day. "I won't talk any more to you. But I should like to know one thing ; when are you going home ?" "In another hour ; my head aches, rather, and I think I shall lie down."

"Of course your head aches; but there, you have given me a promise, so I will not

say any more. Try what a good nap will do. [am going round by the Lockes', and [shall tell Phoche not to expect you this afternoon. It won't hurt her to miss you sometimes; it will teach her to value her. blessings more, and people cannot sing when they have a headache." And he walked off without waiting for me to thank him for his thoughtfulness." What did he mean by saying that I was crying, the ridioulous man, just because there were tears in my eyes ? I certainly, could not fancy myself orying be-

about 1639, and by Richard Harris about 1641, certainly, could not rancy myseif drying be-George Graham invented the compensating, cause Mr. Hamilton scolded me i pendulum in 1715. The Koran, the sacred book of the Mahometan ner waiting, but. I must own I was a little ans, was written about A.D. 619, by Mahometan ner waiting, but. I must own I was a little who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the Angel Gabriel. It was published by Abu, Beke about 635. had 'Drought in his pootet and had desired that I. was to 'hive 'some directly I woke, "And I. was to tell you, with his compli-ments; that his sister, Gladys would sit with Robin all the afternoon, and that Lady Betty (was at the Marshally, and he was going again) himself, and Pheebe Looke was better, and he hoped you would not stir out again to-day."

How.lvery kinds and thoughtful of Mr. Hamilton ! He had sent his sisters to look after my patients, that L might be able to enjoy my rest with a quiet conscience. I easily knocked up; but it was not applied the necessary remains, and then would, close the photograph, but on over-fatigue, nor yet his scolding, that had great relief, my patient presently revived. It second thoughts she handed it to me. was sorry that he should think that I was so

"Sometimes Kitty sings to her, and sometimes they have a rare talk," Miss Locke would say. "I am often too busy to do more than look in for five minutes or so, to see how they are getting on. Pheebe grum-bles far less ; it is wonderfal to hear her say, sometimes, that she did not know it was bedtime, when I go'in to fetch the lamp. Reading ? ay, she is always reading, but she sleeps a deal, too.

I used to look round Phoebe's room with satisfaction now; it had quite lost its stiff, angular look, A dark crimson, footquilt lay on the bed, a stand of green growing ferns was on the table, and two or three books were always placed beside her.

Some gay china figures that I had hunted out of the glass cupboard in the par enlivened the mantle-piece, and a simple landscape, with sheep feeding in a sumple landscape, opposite the bed. Some pretty cretonne cur-tains had replaced the dingy dark ones. Pheebe herself had a soft fleecy gray shawl drawn over her thin shoulders. Mr. Hamil-ton again and again commented on her improved appearance, but I' always listened rather silently ; the evil spirit that had taken possession of Phoebe had not finally left her : and why could not we cast it out ?" used to come to my lips sometimes as I looked at her ; but all the same I knew the Master-

hand was needed for that. Christmas Day fell this year on a Tnesday. On Sunday afternoon 1 had finished my rounds and was returning home to tes, when, as I was passing the Marshalls' cottage, Begey ran after me barsheaded to say her father had just arrived, and would I come in for a moment, samother see ned a little faint; and Tranile was fright ned. if and the failed in a stand

coarse, in poor Mary's state the least shock might prove fatal. I found Marshall stooping over the bed and supporting his wife with dumsy fondness, with the tears rolling down his weather beaten face. I bade him lay her down gently, and then

brought the tears to my eyes. To day was touching to see the weak hand trying to "Should you like to see it more closely? was the second anniversary of Charije's feel for her husband; as it came into contact It is a photograph of my twin brother, Erio,

"Good little Betty ! She is always trying to give me pleasure. She wanted to stay with me herself, only Etta said it was no use for two people to stop away from church. They have all gone, even Thornton and Leah. I believe only Parker and Chatty are in the house.'

" Is Chatty the housemaid ?"

"No, the under-housemaid ; but Catherine's father is ill, so she has gone to nurse him-" "And Leah-who is Leah? I mean what is her capacity in the household ?" as Miss Hamilton looked rather surprised at my question.

"She used to be Aunt Margaret's attendunt, and now she is Etta's maid, -at least, we call her so, -but she makes herself usefu in many ways. She is rather a superior per-son, and well educated, and I like Chatty to wait on me best; she is such a simple, honest little soul. I know pecple say ser vants have not much feeling, but 1 am sure Chatty would do anything for me and Lady Betty.

And you think Leah would not?" I

asked, rather stupidly. To us the answered, "I did not say so; did I ?" she answered, quickly. "" We always look upon Leah as Etta's servant. She was devoted 'to her old mistress, and of course that makes' Etta care for her so much. To me she is not a pleasant person. ... Etta has spoiled her, and she gives herself airs, and takes too much upon herself. Do you know? -with tan amused smile-Lady (Betty and I think) that Etta is rather airaid of her ?-She-never ventures to find fault with her, land once or twice Lady Batty, has heard wheah scolding. Etta, when some. I "hDear me, Miss Garston, how you startled thing has put her out. I should not care to me 1. Who would have thought of didding be scolded by my maid; should you, Miss you here on Sunday; evening, when all good

Garston ?" " You could a them age of a unperceived by Miss Hamilton, my attention was arrested by the photograph.¹³ It was the portrait of a young man, and something in the face seemed familiar to me. The next moment Io was coughtan A diatressed look 'orossed' Miss Hamilton's lface. and she made a sudden movement, as though

quite happy. "I have thought so myself." she returned,

very quickly. "Max is so good that I cannot bear to see him unhappy-he is so unselfish, so full of thought for other people, so earnest in his work, so conscientious and self-denying." "True," she replied, taking up a little toy screen that lay in her lap and shielding ber face from the flame: "he is all that. If any one deserves to be happy, it is your uncle, "I was glad to hear her say this, but her

voice was a little constrained. ""He seems very far from happy just now, was my answer : "he looks worn and thin, as though he were overworking himself.] asked him the other night what ailed him. Are you cold, Miss Hamilton? I thought you shivered just now."

"No, no," she returned, a little impatient

ly: "you were speaking of your uncle." "Yes. I could not get him to tell me what was the matter; he began to joke : you know his way; men are so tiresome sometimes."

"It is not always easy to understand them," she said, turning away her face : "perhaps they do not wish to be understood. It must be a great comfort to Mr. Cusliffe to have you so near him. I have thought lately that he has seemed a little lonely."

"But he comes here very often," I said. rather quickly : " he need not be dull, with so many friends."

To my surprise. Miss Hamilton's fair face flushed almost painfully,

"He doss not come so often as he used perhaps he finds us a little too quiet. I am sorry for Giles's sake-oh, yes, I do not mean that," as I looked at her rather reproachfully, "Of course we all like Mr. Conliffe."

I was about to reply to this, when Miss Hamilton suddenly grew a little restless, and the next moment the door bell sounded.

I rose at once. ""They have come back from church. I will bid you good by now." And, as I expected, she made no effort to keep me.

""You will come seain," she said; kissing me affectionately, "I have so enjoyed our little talk; you have done me good, indeed you have, Uraula,"" watching me from the threshold. I knew I could not seeape my fate, so I walked downstairs as coply as I could, and economerced them all in the hall. Miss Darrell gave a little shriek

when she saw me to these to sund a larts of the fibearine, Miss Garston, how you startled me !...Who would have thought of finding people are at church !" but here Mr. Hamil, ton put her aside with little ceremony ; he really seemed, as though he were glad to see

Me, You came to sit with Gladys; it was very kind, and thoughful, of you. Poor girl, she iseemed rather dull, bit now, you have

oheering influence, Giles, "observed Miss Darrell in her most staccoto manner, fishd remain to supper. Leah will see her home." " I am going to perform that office myself,

But if only Lady Betty could learn to hold her tongue---_!

CHAPTER XX.

ERIC. That afternoon I hat rather an adventure. was just walking up the hill on my way to

the post-office, when a handsome carriage came round the corner by the church rather sharply, and the same moment a little dog crossing the road in the dusk seemed to be under the horses' feet.

That was my first impression. My next was that the coachman was trying to pull up his horses. There was a sudden howl, the horees kicked and plunged, some one in the catriage shricked, and then the little dog was in my arms, and even in the dim light I could feel one poor little leg was broken.

The horses were quieted with difficulty, and the footman got down and went to the carriage window. "It is poor little Flossie, ma'am," he said,

touching his hat : " she must have got out into the road and recognized the carriage, for she was under the horses' feet. This lady got her out somehow." And indeed I had no idea how I managed it. One of the horses had reared, and his front hoof almost touched me as I snatched up Flossie. I suppose it was a risky thing to do, for I never liked the remembrance afterwards, and I do not be-lieve I could have done it again.

"Oh, dear 1 oh, dear !" observed a pleasant voice, "do let me thank the lady. Stand aside, Williams." And a pretty old lady with white hair looked out at me.

"I am afraid the poor dog's leg is broken," I observed, as the little animal lay in my arms uttering short barks of pain. "Happily your man pulled up in time, or it must have been killed.

"Oh, dear ! oh, dear ! what will the colonel say to such carelessness ?" exclaimed the old lady. "He's so fond of Florsie, and makes such a fuss with her. And Mr. Hamilton has gone to Brighton, or I would have sent Flossie in for him to attend w hor." TELL GOALS AT SEL

"Will you let me sie what I can do, Mrs. Maberley, T'HI said, for, I had recomized the pretty old lady at one: "I had recomized the nurse; Miss Garston; and I think I can bind up poor Flowie's leg;" or a off h b. A " Miss Garston; and I think I can bind " Miss Garston; and I think I can bind " Miss Garston; and I think I can bind " Miss Garston; and Think I can bind " Miss Garston; and the addifferent voice:

"Mis Grarston " in quite a differentwolds: It seemed to have grown rather formal "Oh, Tam so much obliged to you, but I am ashamed to give you the stublet only for poor, Floreigs, sake," heijating, "will you come into the carriage and list me drive you come into the carriage and list me drive you to Maplehurst ?" And to this I readily consented. Ilicouldinever bear to see an animal in pain; and the little creature; a beautiful brown-and-white apaniel, was already licking

my hand,confidingly, Loculd scendirs. Maberley, was embarrassed by my presence, for she talked in rather a nervous/manuer ; about ; it ; being , Christmas Eve, and how busys the foung ladies were desorating the church.

"1 wanted so speak to Miss Darrell for #

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

moment," she went on, " and I found her moment, sne went on, snurrround ner to Mr. Unnliffe, Why, child, do you n and Lady, Betty, putting up, wreaths in the your uncle, has never fold you about it?" chancel, and: that good-looking Mr., Tudor, "Oh, no, , Uncle, Max never repeats a was helping them. Twas so sorry poor dears was helping them. Twas so sorry poor dears thing; he would be the last, perion, fi whom I should be the last, perion, fi her cold is so much better that she is down her cold is so much better that the is down if stairs again. This affaid the is very delicate and takes after her poor mother work of a "I saw Miss Hamilton yesterday, and T certainly thought she looked very ill that the "So Miss Darrell told me. What a good, unselfish little oreature she is "Miss Garaton I

I do not know what Mr. Hamilton and his for us. Tracy, is the colonel at home ? I am thankful to hear it. Poor little Floasie has met with an accident, and this lady has saved her life, but she tells me her leg is saved ner ner, Miss Garaton, will you believe it that I am such a coward that I could not be of the least assistance? Tracy, take Miss Garaton into the morning room, and do your best to help her." And Mrs. Maberley your best to help her. And mirs, maveriey trotted away as fast as she could, while Tracy ushered me inte a bright snug-looking room and asked me very civilly what she could do for me.

Tracy was a han ly, sensible woman, and in a few minutes I had managed, with h r in a few minutes 1 new minused, with a r help, to strap up poor Flossie's leg in the most successful manner. "I am sure, ma'am, Mr. Hamilton couldn't

have done better himself," observed Tracy, looking at me with respectful admiration, while I petted Flossie, who was now lying comfortably in her basket, trying to lick her bandages. "I must go and tell my mistress that it is done, for she will be fretting herself ill over poor Flossie."

I expect Tracy sounded -my praises, for when Mrs. Maberley entered the room in her pretty cap with gray ribbons there was not a trace of formality in her manner as she thanked me with tears in her eyes for my kindnees to Flossie.

kindness to Flossle. "To think of a young creature being so clever !" she said, folding her soft dimpled hands together. "My dear, the colonel will be so grutaful to you : he dotes on Flossie. You must stay and have tea with me, and then he can thank you himself. No, I shall take no refusal. Tracy, tell Marvol to bring up the tea tray at once. My dear," turning to me, when Tracy had left the room, "I am almost ashamed to look you in the face when I remember how long you have been in Heathfield and that I have never called on you ; but Etta told me that you did not care to have visitors."

Ves, I know, Mrs. Maberley; but that is quite a mistake," I returned, somewhat eagerly, for I had fallen in love with the pretty cld lady, and her tall, aristocratic colonel with his white monstache and grand military carriage, and had watched them with much interest from my place in church. She was such a dainty old lady, like a piece of Dresden china, with her pink cheeks and white curls and old-fashioned shoe-buckles; and she had such beautiful little hands, plump and solt as a baby's, which she seemed to regard with innocent pride, for she was always settling the lace rafiles round her wrists and pinching them up with careful fingers.

Dear, dear ! I thought Etta told me,'

she began, rather nervously. "Miss Darrell makes mistakes, like other people," I answered, smiling. "I shall be very pleased to know my neighbors; it is quite true that I am not often at home, and just now I am very busy, but all the same I do not mean to shut myself out from society. One owes a duty to one's neighbors." "My dear Miss Garston, I am quite pleased

to hear you talk so sensibly. I was shaid from what Etta said that you were a little eccentric and strong minded, and I have such a dislike to that in young people; young ladies are so terribly independent at the present day, in my opinion, and I know the colonel thinks the same. They are sadly deficient in good manners and reverence. That is why I am so fond of the Hamilton girls : they are perfect young gentlewomen; they never talk slang or slipshod English, and

to-Mr. Ounliffe, Why, ohild, do you mean "Oh, no, Uncle Max never repeats any thing; he would be the last, perion from whom I should her it." And yet the was up at Gladwyn every. day, ay twice a day, and people and but what an old bossip I and . Well; about poor Erle, there can be no barminin your knowing what all the world knows, even Mayvel and Tracy, it is a poor sold salified with poor Mr. Hamilton, and no one dares to mention. Erics name, to him; but, as Etta I do not know without there it and not inter mention, Eric's name, to him; but, as Etta sisters would do without here. Ah, here we says, Gladys can never holy des tongue about are at Maylehurst, and Tracy is looking out thim when they two are alone together." I to wonder what Miss Darrell would say next. stor, my dear: well, now, is it not a beauti-ful face? -not sufficiently manly, as the colonel, says; but then, poor fellow, he had not a strong character. Still, it was a lovely

sight to see them together : our gardens join, you know, and often and often, as I have sat under our beech, I have seen the Gladys and Eric walking up and down the little avenue, with his arm round her, and their two heads shining like gold, and she would be talking to him and smiling in his face, until it made

me quite young to see them." (To be continued.)

ASTONISHING SUCCESS. It is the duty of every person who has used Boschec's German Syrup to let its wonderful; qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung dis-cases. No person can use it without immediate we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consuptive, ab least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles vere sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Samp'e bottles to stry, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

PERSPIRATION OF THE FEET.--Apply with a sponge, without rubbing, a solution of 30 grains each of burnt alum and boile acid in one ounce of rosewater, just as soon as the shoes and or reservater, just as soon as the snoes and stockings are removed. Repeat every two or three days in the evening. A phasmacist, who regards the difficulty as due to fermentation caused by the paste used by shoemakers for fastening insoles into shoes, directs a powder consisting of about equal parts of boris and salicylic acids to be swinkled in the shoes and we are told to be sprinkled in the shors, and, we are told, the trouble ceases. Another pharmacist, who has devoted considerable attention to the diffi culty in question, highly recommends the appli cation of a mixture of one part of the cleate of zinc with ten parts of starch. Viensse has made some careful observations concerning this distressing infirmity. He alleges that the con-dition can be entirely and permanently removed. HOW TO BECOME HAPPY .- Some good thing

are heard now and then in the elevated rail oad cars, and the advice of a noted physician to a ng man who complained of nervousness. loss of vision, night sweats and a poor appetite, the other morning, which was overheard by a re-porter, was one of them.

"Throw away your cigarettes and eat a good bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast," said the learned doctor, "and you will not need any medicine. Indian corn is essentially an American institution. As the staple food of our dad-dies, it can really be said to have helped to lay the foundation of this great republic. With its product, the hog, it was in the not very remote past almost the sole food of the rural districts, and the dishes that can be prepared from its various forms are of much greater variety than can be prepared from wheat. Like Sambo's rabbit, it is good to roast, to bake or to boil, and can be fermented and turned into whiskey and can be fermented and turned into whiskey, but its stimulating qualities are best procured by making it into a mush. It contains a large amount of nitrogen, has qualities anti-constipat-ing and is easily ass milated. Though originally the poor man's io.d, it has come to be the rich man's luxury. It is cheap and has great nu-tritive properties. A course of Indian meal in tritive properties. A course of Indian mean in the shape of Johnny-cake, hoe-cake, corn or pone bread and mush, relieved by copious draughts of pure cows' milk, to which, if inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make a life now a burden well worth the living, and you need no other treatment to correct y, or nervousness, brighten your vision and give you sweet and peaceful sleep. And Rive you sweet and peacent sleep. OANORR.—The question whether or not cancer is curable by operation is one of vital import-ance to those who may have the disease. It is popularly supposed to be incurable, but statis-tics prove that it is not so. In estimating the value of operations for cancer we must consider value of operations for concer we must consider, the duration of the disease when left to itself. Paget, in 189 cases, gives the duration of life in seventy five not operated upon as forty-eight months, while in the remaining sixty four, the average introview months in cases here operated upon, and fifty-two months where excision was practiced. The longest duration of life in cases not operated upon is twelve years; in those operated upon eighteen years. While those statistics go to prove that operation prolings life, they do not prove an ultimate ours. Dr. Olderkop shows in his report that out of 229 cases where operations had been perout of 229 cases where operations had been per-formed twenty three recovered. Dr. Willard Parker helieved in operations for the disease. In a paper read before the Medical Journal Association in September, 1873, he reports fourteen cases of cure by excision, the patients being in good health at the ends of periods vary ing from three to twenty-seven years. A mass of statistics nlight be brought to show that in many instances cancer has been radically that in many instances cancer has been indefi-cured, and in other cases life has been indefi-nitely prolonged by the use of the knife. A few special cases will serve to show this. Dr. Weir reports a case in which the right breast was amputated by Dr. Jas. R. Wood in 1856. In 1867 Dr. Post amputated the left breast. In 1972 D. Weir concerned to a concerned to the set. 1873 Dr. Weir removed a recurrent growth from the right side, and again in 1877 and 1880, the paher against me, and that for some reason of her own she wished to prevent her calling upon me. Did Miss Darrell dislike my coming to Heathfield?. Was she afraid of finding me in her way? Was she afraid of finding me in her way? Was she at all desirous of making my atay irksome to me?. These were some of the questions I was continually aking my self. I noticed that Mrs. Maberley sighed and shock her head when Lapoke of Miss Hamil-ton. As I warmed to my subject, and praised her beanty, and gantleness, and intalligence, the sighed still more. "Yes, she is a dear girl, a dear good girl; but she has never been the same block Erico went: Does she talk to you about Ering Miss Garston ?. Etta says she talks of nothing else cations. Where the growth is not in proximity to her." I opened my eyes rather widely at this may be tried with impunity. In the case of statement, for I could not forget what Miss Gen. Grant, the entire throat was affected and Hamilton had "said" to "me that night: "I an operation" means certain death, otherwise an have never spoken to any one about Eric!" I "an operation would have been tried. It is an ex-ty be the vital operation in the base of the second to become the victim of cancer. In fact it may be confidently said that no human being can be Was it inserts a confidentief i But, I, kept my in-Darrell for a confidentief i But, I, kept my in-credulity to myself, and simply related to mrs. Maberley the obcommetance that I had seen the photograph by accident the previous evening, and only knew then that Miss Hamilton had a twin brother, is the analy in the can never be considered fortunate in respect to cancer until he is dead.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FRIED TRIPE.-Roll the boiled tripe; cut in squares, put in erg, then in cracker. cuturbs, and fry to a nice brown. Serve with catsup. CHOCOLATE PUDDING .- One quart of milk, four tablesproufuls of cornstarch, two and one-half spoonfuls grated chocolate, three table-spoonfuls of sucor. Dissolve the cornstarch in a little cold milk, and the chocolate in a little boi ing water; heat the milk to boiling, stir in

solved cornstarch, stir constantly for a few mo-ments, when it will become smooth pasts; add the beaten whites of the eggs and let it remain a little longer to cook the eggs. Pour into a mould:

A GOOD "PROJECTION."-Put a can of peas into a stewpan (first pouring off all the liquor from the can and letting the hydrant run over the peas in a colander until they are thoroughly washed.) Add to them in the pan the heart of a head of cabbage lettuce, cut into slices, and a gill of stock. Put the pan over a slow fire and let the contents simmer for an hour and a quar-ter. Then season well some slices of rare add roast beef with pepper and salt and add them, also a small onion (which should be sliced and fried to a slight brown.) Simmer again, then stir is an ounce of butter rolled in flour, also a teaspoonful of mustard and a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce; let all heat up once and erve hot.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled will cleanse del cate colored woolen or worsted good. The dress should be wet all oven. Use no soap. Rinse in clear warm water. Fress while still damp. This will not injure the most delicatecolors.

All housekeepers know with what pertinacity the flavor of onions clings to the utensil in which they are cooked, even after the most persistent of boiling off and scouring out. Therefore if you have a kett'e with a notch broken out or a skillet with half the handle broken off, do not elegate it to the cellar, but keep it expressly for cooking unions and nothing else.

To make apple custard, make a nice syrup ; cut up the apples very fine and boil them in the syrup, with a peel of lemon, until perfectly transparent ; when done, put the whole into a transparent; when done, put the whole hato a mould and the next day it will be solid; turn it into a glass dish and pour over it a rich, soft custard; if you choose, you can have over it a whip of cream with bits of colored jelly on top.

A MONTREAL GIRL'S LETTER ON O'BRIEN.

To the Editor of The Post :

SIR,-It was with the greatest pleasure J

read an account in the Irish World of your magnanin ous reception of Mr. O'Brien. Montreal is my birth place, and you may imagine with what anxiousness I waited for the news of with what anxiousness I waited for the news of the welcome given to the distinguished Irish editor. You did your part to the satisfaction of the most sanguine of us. You did great credit to yourselves, and the echo of the cheers in Albert Hall will reach with great effect in the British Isles. It will tell to the Britons at home that the day of tyrannical rule in the form of coercion has passed. In a few years we will be at those pages of English history stained by the suffering of the oppressed. But should Home Rule succeed, as I hope it may, we will look at those pages with bedimmed eyes, with a spirit of pity and forgiveness, thanking the Omnipotent that truth and justice conquor all things.

In reviewing Mr. O'Brien's reception at Kings ton, Toronto and Hamilton, all Americans thoughts flowed in the same channel with the consistent ideas of Mr. O'Brien. We thought that if those bigoted Orangemen were to cross the border line into the United States they would the late vice-president to the humble laborer acting in harmony as though all men went to the same church on Sunday. It would teach them the lesson of union. It mystifies us to find the cause a reasonable

one for their sentiments toward their country. Orangemen repeatedly sing the glories of the battle of the Boyne. Where was the glory to deemet to partitudity in the basis Orangement in that battle? The glory belongs to the Englishmen, who formed the major part of the army. They are the ensmise of their country, cognizant enemies. I am sorry that they in every way possible use their power against their countrymen, who have fought for might be defined to part in the most strenuous efforts ountry, in order that the most strenuous efforts oattle of the Boyr country, cognizant enemies. I am sorry that they in every way possible use their power against their countrymen, who have fought for seven hundred years to free Ireland. It is the opinion of many that the Orangeman's cheek should bura with shame at seeicg their coun-try's cause championed by such a statesman ss Gladstone. An Englishman upholding the cause of down-trodden Ireland, while Irishmen take their places in opposition to him I Where is their reason? Do they know more than Gladstone and honest John Morley more than Gladstone and honest John Morley with the thousands of English Liberals, Scotchwith the indisands of English Liberals, Scotter men, the Welshmen, thousands of Americans, with the millions of Irish Nationalists? Igno-rance and bigotry blind them. I pray that Mr. O'Brien's lectures will unlighten them and that the Orange and Green will be united in Canada. Lord Lande and Green will be unled in Canada Lord Landdowne is, in the minds of Americans, a man of very small character. We hardly deign to comment on his actions. We were not surprised at his course, for it is characteristic of a Tory and a land robber. Suffice it to say that we admira Mr. O'Brien's courage in attempting a task which has never been thought of by any other Irishman, and one which has done him great credit, displaying to the English Government, Irish resolutions, and the climax being an exhibition to the world of Eng'ewood High School, (Suburb of Chicago). Osnada's love of justice and truth.

THE ORANGE NUISANCE. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Srs,-Toronto may well feel ashamed of the SIS, - loronto may well leel asnamed of the outrageous and atrocious orime perpetrated upon one of Ireland's bravest and noblest sons, Wm. O'Brien. 1 was present at the time the Orangemen mobed a harmless and defenceless Orangemen moded a narmiess and derenceless man. Had the Orange policemen done their duty there would have been no trouble. The Toronto policemen saw the Orange crowd out-side the Rossia House on the night of the hanquet to Wm. OBrien, but did not interfere. And why? Because they belong to the same boi ing water; heat the mink to control, the constance and sugar, and before it thickess and the chocolate. Serve with crean and sugar. COENSTABCH PUDDING.—One pint of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one-half milk, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one-half cup of sugar, whites of three eggs, a little salt and flavoring. Beat the eggs to a froth, dis-solve the cornstarch in a little of the milk; stir the sugar into the remainder of it, and place it on the fire; when it begins to boil add the dis-on the fire; when it begins to boil add the disthe Orauge police make some arrests ? Because it was a put up job to murder Wm. O'Brien, and it is further stated on the best of authority

that a large sum of money was given to certain Orange leaders to carry out their ferocity. This Grange leaders to carry out their ferocity. This is not the only time that Orangemen have com-mitted murder. Yes! murder for it was they who murdered Mathew Sheedy in '58 and burnt the National Hotel to the ground. They stoned mitted murder. who murdered Mathew Sheedy in "Do and the National Hotel to the ground. They stoned a Catholic procession of women and children and threatened to shoot the Hon. T. Di McGee. On the 17th of March, 1869, the Orangemen proceeded to Owen Cosprove's hotel and broke every window in his house. In 1871 the Orange-men broke the Hon. Senator O'Donohoe's com-men broke the Hon. Senator O'Donohoe's com-with stones. What were the men broke the Hon. Senator O'Donohoe's com-with stones. What were the men broke the Hon. Senator O'Donohoe's com-men broke the Hon. Senator O'Donohoe's mittee rooms with stones. What were the Orangemen doing for weeks previous to Mr. O'Brien's visit? Assembling in their oath-bound secret-sworen dens of intamy, passing re-solutions condemning O'Brien's visit, and planning their devilish schemes. The Orangemen have disgraced themselves and defamed the have disgraced themselves and defamed the good name of Toronto. The last malicious attempt to murder Wm. O'Brien rests on Mayor Howland and his Orange nets, namely, the Toronto *Telegram*, Bishop Sullivam, Dr. Potts, Dr. Wild & Co., who used every means in their power to incite the Orange bigots. On the night after Mr. O'Brien's lecture in Kingston the Orange power to power of forth a in Kingston, the Orangemen poured forth a volley of stones on the Nationalists paper, the Canadian Freeman, breaking every window in the building. Is this British fair play or Canadian justice? Look at the Orange riots in Harbor Grace, (Newfoundland), and Belfast. It is runnaved that Peor Smith and Maron Hor is rumored that Prof. Smith and Mayor Howland will shouly be knighted for their gallant conduct in defending the Governor-General. The Toronto Mail, Telegram and World keep

crying out this Irish nusiance must go. What about this Orange nusance that has disgraced What the whole Dominion of Canods. Do not Irish Catholics pay taxes and help to build up this country? The very music the Orangemen play is an insult to us. If Costigan, Smith and Cur-ran are the representatives of the Irish people lat them for once in their lives show their patriot-ism and love for the nearly they music details. ism and love for the people they presend to champion.

IRISH CATHOLIC. Toronto, June 1, 1887.

THE OTTAWA ORANGE-LANSDOWNE DEMONSTRATION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-Your thorough knowledge of Ottawa society has enabled you to so clearly and point-edly describe the grand Orange demonstration got up in favor of Lanedowne, in this city of "boarding-houses," more especially that portion of it marked out for the line of marching of the rank and file of the worthy brethren and the Orange Young Britons, that I would not trouble your renders with any further description of the same were it not for the continued persistent efforts of the Boodle Tory organs, the Citizen and Evening Journal, to impress upon those outside of Ottawa that said demonstration was participated in by all classes and creeds of the

community. Now, sir, the undeniable facts of the case are, that Lord Lonsdowne, wincing under the ex-posure of the barbarities and inhuman treatment posure of the barbanities and inhuman treatment perpetrated on his evicted tenants, regardless alike of either are or sex, by his agent Trench and the emergency men, and the widespread denunci tion by all the genuine loyal, justiceloving citizens of the Dominion of the conduct of Bishop Sullivan, Revds. Dumoulin, Potts & Co., in appealing to the worst passions of the bashi-bazooks of Toronto, who so ravagely thirsted for the blood of Mr. O'Brien, that he deemed it of paramount importance that some

there was of importing the paid Orange hire-lings to swell up the want of numbers occasioned by the absence of the respect.

able citizens of Ottawa from the reception. I could, sir, if space wou d permit, give you still further proof that Lord Lansdowne's reception here was none other than a grand ebullition of bigotry and Orange ascendancy; but my letter being somewhat lengthy at present, I will con-clude with the hope that the French Canadiana, with the hope that here here being biding inter-Irish Catholics and other law-abiding, justice loving citizens of this Canada of ours, shall arise in their might and give it to be understood with no uncertain sound that this, the land o unfettered freedom, shall no the used as a haven of refuge to recoup the shattered fortunes of such heartless tyrants as Lanedowne, or our hard-earned taxes used in upholding a system of such relentless persecution as that perpetrated on the down-trodden evicted tenants of Luggacurran. MCKENZIE.

Ottawa, June 1, 1887.

INCITING TO MOB VEOLENCE.

There is in Toronto a Rev. Dr. Wild, who udging from the report of a recent address, is rightly named. He figured as one of the direct instigators of the attack upon Mr. O'Brien during his recent visit to Toronto. After a re-ference to Archbishop Lynch, as "no bishop" and "this fellow," Mr. Wild went on to speak of the archbishop's letter to Lord Randolph Churchill as follows:-

(subject as that. I would not be responsible for this soul getting out of purgatory after making such a statement as that. (App'ause). He ought to have been taken to task by every paper in Canada i rusing such words and mobbed, yes, I say, mobbed. (Loud applause and tre-mendous excitement.) That's what ought to have been done, and I will tell him so, too-(loud applause)-and I shall be glad to hear (room hum in reply. (Renewed apulause.)"

from him in reply. (Renewed applause.)" Proceeding to speak of "Catholics" and "O'Brien," he again called for his favorite remedy of "mobbing":--

"The Catholics are here by our sufferance. Take for instance the Crucifix Bill. They wanted to have put up in every court room a great wooden crucifix before which every Pro-testant and Catholic alike should swear. We tolerate them. We are their conquerors, and they are here at our pleasure and their fathers before them, and let us rise up and keep them in their place. You Orangemen, what are you doing? Stand forth and keep them in their place, and if they will not keep their place, crush them. (Applause.) I only wish this Crucifix Bill had gone through. If it had, the Crucifix Bill had gone through. If it had, the Protestants would have awakened to their duty. I say the Orangemen are too quiet. I say to you Orangemen who may be here to-night to rise up. Rise up, I say, and keep them in their place, and on the night when Billy O'Brien comes, see that he keeps his place, and if he ex-ceeds here, then mob him, I say, and I will be there to help you. (Intense excitement and great applause.")

great applause.") Few Protestants, and still fewer Protestant lergymen, but must heartily disown this successful attempt of a preacher to incite a mob to violence, We have been accustomed to think there is great license of speech in politics, but in many successive election campaigns we can recall no instance of such incendiary license as was indulged in by the Toronto preacher.—St. John (N.B.) Telegraph.

The Toronto authorities do not appear to have done anything with Wild. They made no attempt to panish him for inciting to a breach of peace and bloodshed. We do not even remember to have seen anything in the Toronto press condemning such incendiary utterances. It is impossible that the peace can be preserved and wise counsels prevail in communi-ties in which such reckless proceedings as these pass unrebuked by the press, by those in autho-rity, and by moderate men generally. It might have been supposed that when a person calling himself a clergyman stood up in a public meet ing, at which the leading citizens of Toronto were present, and urged the mobbing of an archbishop, the mobbing of Roman Catho ics gene-rally, and the mobbing of William O'Brien in particular, there would have been some dissent from such outrageous propositions on the part of clergymen, officials, merchants, lawyers, journalists and others present; but nothing of the kind happened. Some of the speakers were almost as bad as Wild himself, and the "respectable" element was either silent or applauded. The rights of the Catholic clergy

IRISH AFFAIRS,

POOR JOHN BRIGHT-UNIONISTS DON'T LIKE GLAD -STONE'S SUCCESS IN WALES-WISE COUNSEL.

3

LONDON, June 8.-John Bright has written a LONDON, June S. — John Bright his written a letter in which he says :- "Mr. Gladstone while in Wales spoke as though there was no province of Ulster, no Protestant or loyal Catholic popu-lation in Ireland. It is sad to see so great a minister descend to at fices so transparent to deceive his countrymen." LONDON, June S.—Mr. Gladeterc's recent

LONDON. June 8.—Mr. Gladetare's recent tour does not seem to have forwa d-d the cause of the Liberal reunion. The English Liberal Association has passed re'olutions' regreting that while Mr. Gladstone makes minor conces-sions with reference to his Irish bill of 1886; he adheres to the plan for an Irish Parliament, and expressing the conviction that his speeches in Wales will discourse a the reunion. in Wales will discourse e the reunlon.

AVOID CRIME DESPITE COERCION.

AVOID CRIME DESPITE COERCION. DUBLIN, June 8.—Archbishop Walsh, on sending Mr. Harrington, Screetary of the Irish National Leogue, £200 which has been for-warded to him by the Irish residents of Kim-berly, Africa, together with a letter expressing the hope that the people of Ireland would avoid crime despite coercion, trusts that the moderate counsels of Messrs. Parnell, Harrington and other leaders will not be thrown away as long as the national movement is kept within its as the national movement is kept within its present line. Writes the Archbishop: "Irish-men may safely defy the most vicious efforts to slander them at Rome; especially may they disregard with utmost confidence the efforts, no atter how strenuous, to persuade the Pope that the Nationalists are revolutionists."

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send no have ryreas and P. O. address. Respectfully, BRANTE OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto. 52-L

BAPTIST MINISTER ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

BUTTLE, Montana, June 8.-Rev. C. C. rost, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church of this city, and sho treasure of the hapter Ordered of Company, is accused of being a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars. He is also charged with obtaining \$2,000 from a bank here by false representations. Frost left here some time ago f.r a week's visit to his wife's family at Norwich, Conn. Members of his congregation have telegraphed at his old home to refute all charges, but so far no answer has been received from him.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

F. F. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for dyspepia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

THEY ARE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW. Bulwer is pronounced Buller. Talbot is pronounced Tolbut. Thames is pronounced Tems. Cowper is pronounced Cooper. Holburn is pronounced Hobun. Wemyss is prononneed Weems. Knowllys is pronounced Knowles. Cockburn is pronounced Coburn. Brougham is pronounced Broom. Cirencester is pronounced Sissister. Norwich is pronounced Norridge. St. Leger is pronounced Sillinger. Colquinoun is pronounced Coheen, Grosvenor is pronounced Grovenor, Salisbury is pronounced Sawl-bury. Beauchamp is pronounced Baecham. Marylebone is pronounced Marrahun. Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny, Majoribanks is pronounced Marchbanks. Bolingbroke is pronounced Bulingbrooke. Hawarden, Gladstone's residence, is pro-nounced Harden.

TRY IT. "What shall I do for this distressing cough ?" Try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam ; it is southing and healing to the threat and lungs, and loosens the tough mucous that renders breathing difficult or painful.

they know how to respect gray hairs. The colonel is devoted to Gladys : I tell him he is as fond of her as though she were his own daughter."

"I think every one must be fond of Miss Hamilton."

"Yes, poor darling ! and she is much to pitied," returned Mrs. Maberley, with a be pitied," returned Mrs. Maberley, with a sigh. "Ob, here comes Marvel with the tea. Now, Miss Garston, my dear, take off that yonnet and jacket: I like people to lock as though they were at home. Marvel, draw up that chair to the fire, and give Miss Garston a table to herself, and put the muffine where she can reach them; there, now I think we look comfortable : young people al-ways look nicer without their bonnets; it derful how such slender little fingers could ever do hospital work. She has fallen in love with you, my dear; and Tracy has plenty of penetration. I never can understand why she does not take to Etta; and Etta is so good to her ; but there, we all have our prejudices."

As soon as Mrs. Maberley's ripple of talk had died away I told her a little about my work, and how much I liked my life at Heathfield, and then I spoke of my great in-

It was really very pleasant sitting in this warm, softly-lighted room and talking to this charming, kind-hearted old lady. Christmas Eve was not so dull, after all, as Thad ex-rendered Mrs. Maberley had broken down the barrier between us and overcome her prejudice. I know that Miss Darrell had cet her against me, and that for some reason of

Garston ?. Etta says she talks of nothing else

"How very singular 1" she observed, put-ting down her tea cup in a hurry, "I should have thought every one in the place would have spoken about the young man he was such a favorite," and to was no use! Mr. Hamilton trying to keep it a sooret. Why the postmaster's wile toid methefore Eric had remedy I can highly recommend to all afficted term gone twenty four hours, and then I went.

souled for you to the light of and is a solion of the people of t or da and when

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A LIVING BY DYEING

was made by the Grosby girls, heroines of a prize story, which tells in delightful style the merits of Diamond Dyes and the advantage of using them. Send for Diamond Dye book to Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P.Q.

EVICTION FUND.

stration.

Io the Editor of THE POST :

SIB, -I beg leave to enclose herewith my mite (one dollar) in aid of our poor countrymen evicted from their holdings by their cruel rack-renting Irish landlords. May the Almighty change their hearts and inspire them with sentiments of dumanity, and they'll get their reward here and hereafter. Yours,

JULIA P.S.-He's a nobleman, pray does he ever ask himself what rank is there in the grave, between the evictor and the evicted ? JULIA.

Montreal, 29th May, 1887.

There is not a more dangerous class of dis-orders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas, Electric. Oil-a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It ourse lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public sonfidence.

"Do you think I'm a simpleton, sir?" thund ered a hery Scotch laird to his new footman. "Ye see, sir, 'replied the canny Scot, "I am no lang here and I dinna ken yet."

deemed it of paramount importance that some and people, and the right of free speech, were such demonstration should be got up in his not regarded as worth protecting. Altogether,

it was the most scandalous episode in Toronto's history. It must be admitted, however, that these things are the natural and logical consequences of the teachings of the Mail, of Mr. Dalton Mc Carthy, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Tom White and other Conservative leaders and lieutenants of Sir John Macionaid. When Mr. White exhibited the picture of Riel to a Cardwell audience hibited thepicture of Riel to a Cardwell audience, and attempted to arouse their fanaticism by reference to his place among the "saints" of a religious faith; when Mr. McCarthy ap-pealed to sectional and national hatred almost in the words used by Wild; when an election campaign was run almost on the sole issue of overthrowing the constitutional safeguards provided for the educational protection of the religious minority in Ontario, such exhibitions of intolerance and brutality as this of Wild in Toronto and the mob-violence directed against O'Brien were that would be all right. In this case money would be no object at all, what was wanted was numbers; as they were in no way particu-lar about the quality so long as they could show the quantity. In response to such soul-stirring, stomach-filling appeals, the "truly loil" rushed into the city in great crowds to have one grand als day in the several saloons of the city, gorging themselves at the expense of the tax-payers of Canada. or if you will, what is much gorging themeelves at the expense of the tax payers of Canada, or, if you will, what is much more to be deplored, at the expense of the un-housed, unsheltered, evicted tenants of the Luggacurran estate. Every saloon you would pass you would see crowds of the motley crew emerging therefrom with fire in their eyes and murder in their countenances. There was a great pathering outside their hall on Elgin street, where you could see them occasionally feeling their hip pockets, I suppose to make sure their seven-shooters were there, and occasionally you would hear, "If violence directed against O'Brien were to have been expected to follow. When the leaders of the people declare by their acts that the minority have no rights which the majority are bound to respect, they may safely count upon finding thousands of imitators, who will put in practice the principles which the leaders teach. The responsibility for recent intolerant and brutal acts rests them occasionally reeing their hip pockets, I suppose to make sure their seven-shooters were there, and occasionally you would hear, "If that damed traitor O'Brien was here now," which would be followed by the whistling of "Croppies lay down," or some such insulting, tune. Chief MoVety (whose son played such a comment part in housing or the Yourg with the men who, to retain power, were willing to make themselves the apostles of strife and intolerance and injustice. They sowed the seed ; the fruit of their sowing is the meb law which even a "minister of the Gospel" has not hesitaged to proclaim from the public platform. tune. Chief Moverty (whose son played auch a prominent part in hounding on the Young Britons, in their puny attempts to annoy and nsult Mr. O'Brien and the college boys on the night of Mr. O'Brien's reception) and Principal Woods, second edition of the firebrand School To the politicians may be traced the inaugura-tion of a crusade which may yet have a bloody ending. -Montrcal Herald, June 8.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

woods, second earlier of the hreats and School Inspector Hughes of Toronto fame, were, I need not inform you, most zealons in their endeavors to have the Orange rabble and the innocent children of the public schools so inflamed in he one case or tutored in the other as to give An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ca-tarrb, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affactions also a resitive and redical anter t the genuine appearance of an Orange demon

It was rumored, with the view of giving additional ec'at to the reception, that Bishop Sullivan, Revis. Dumou'in, Potts, and Goldwin Smith, were to secompany Lord Lansdowne from Toronto, and they were to be met at the station by the more prominent. Orange M. B. Affections, also a positive and radical ourse for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt curative powers in thousands of cases, has left 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, thus recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, W. Y. tation by the more prominent Orange M.P.'s, Col. O'Brien, Col. Tyrhitt, N. C. Wallace, Col. McNeil, John Small, etc., etc., who were to be dreesed in full Orange regalia, in order to act as a guard of honor from the station to Cartier Square, and in fact it was pressed most urgently to have all appear in Orange regalia, but as the dog days of July have not arrived yet to '39---9eow N.Y.

work up the truly loyal to fever heat, and as they were most desirous of it having the appearance of "Who is the upliest woman in town ?" asked the stranger. "Can't tell yet," replied the citizen ; "she never comes in until fifteen a public reception, it was decided to abandon the a preserve of an Orange display. Now, as to those who took part in the reception, I can as sure you without fear of contradiction there. minutes after the entertainment begins."

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Mr. T. Doan, of Harrietsville, Ont., was for a long time 'troubled with neuralgia of the stomach. Failing to find benefit from physi-cians, she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, from which she found speedy relief, to which she testifies, hoping it may prove beneficial to others. 'Many physicians recommend B.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

HER MAJESTY CONSENTS TO ASSUME STATE POMP-A GERMAN TRIBUTE TO

OUR HULRR.

LONDON, June 12.—The Queen, in order to invest the Jubilee coremony in Westminster Abbey with greater pomp, consents to assume the state robes and to be surrounded with all the insignia of sovereignty after entering the abbey. Eight thousand troops will line the route to the abbey, besides a guard of honor of 600 persons. The North German Gazette, in an article on Queen Victoria's Jubilee, comments on the long ex-istent friendship between England and Prussia, and expresses the hone that these relations. and expresses the hope that these relations, founded on mutual confidence and firmly comented by the marriage of the Princess Royal and the Grown Prince Frederick William, will be maintained in the future. The German peo-ple, the Gazette continues, have a sentiment of sympathy with the world-wide empire of England, admire without envy the conquests of English genius and wish the illustrious ruler a long reign to the advantage of her people.

ALL CASES OF WEAK OF LANE BACK, backache. rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters, Price 25 cents. Try them.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

LONDO:, June 8.-Mr. Parnell's conference with Mr. Morley and Sir Charles Russell rewith bir, blocky and Sir Onaries iclosed for sulted in the adoption by the Irish leader of the Gladstonian leaders will meet to day or Thursday and go carefully over the amendments to the Crimes bill, and expunge all that are redundant. The Government will for the present continue the method of clotum element of the helic the method of cloture adopted prior to the holi-days. The Cabinet will meet at the end of the week to decide whether to propose an urgency motion. Mr. Ohamberlain will address the Liberal-Unionists next Tuesday, when he will deal with Gladstone's speeches in Wales.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ACTION APPROVED

DUBLIN, June 8.—At a meeting of the Na-tional league yesterday, Mr. Clancy congratu-lated Wm. O'Brien on the success of his mission to Canada, and denounced the flippant language of Lord Lansdowne, which he said had incited the outrage on Editor O'Brien. A resolution of the executive committee endorsing Mr. O'Brien's action in regard to the labor meeting in New York was read and approved.

A FRENCH DUEL.

PARIS, June 8.-M. Arens, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, challenged M. Mayer, editor of La Lanterne, for an attack through the editor of La Lanterne, for an attack through the columns of that paper on the Corsicans. M. Mayer accepted the challenge and the duel was fought yesterday. MM. Clemenceau and Lock-roy acted as seconds for Mayer, and M. Reinach, editor of La Remblique, and Deputy Merilon appeared in the same capacity for M. Arene. Swords were the weapon. Mayer was slightly

Wounded in the hand and arm. Clemenceau dined with General Boulanger last night.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION

LONDON, June 8.—The French Government has informed French Ambassadors abroad that Trance cannot assent to the Angle-Turkish convention except as a basis for negotiations.

MEETING OF THE THREE EMPERORS. Londor, June 8.-The Standard's Berlin and LONDON, JUNG 6. Internet the state of the informed on correspondent telegraphs that he is informed on reliable authority that a meeting of the three Emperors is likely to occur soon

were not three Liberal, members of Parliament and there were no Tory members of Parliament Adolphe Caron and Mesars. Perley and Robillard, of Ottawa, and those who voted against Ourran's Anti-Coercion resolutions, and a large number of them, no doubt disgusted, with the general condemnation of the conduct of their worthy brethren in Toronto, took no. others. B. B.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JUNE 15, 1887

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RUBSORIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 15, 1887

It is said that Parliament will probably be prorogued on the 20th inst.

HOS. WILFRED LAURIER has been chosen leader of the Opposition during Mr. Blake's temporary retirement on account of ill-health.

It seems to be understood that the Interprovincial Congress, proposed by Mr. Mercier, will meet at Quebec some time in the month o August.

It is said that Lansdowne is to be made a as Pittipat Petty, he, too, might have had a duke for a descendent.

MR. JOHN A. MACONNELL, who achieved some notoriety by insulting the late Hon. L. S. Huntington on the floor of Parliament, where he had been admitted by courtesv of the Speaker, will, it is stated, be appointed to the county judgeship of Prescott and Russell, vacated by the death of the late Judge Daniel.

figures of Mulhale on Ireland under Queen Vic- | between Lord Dufferin, the idol of Canada, and fact." toria, says : "The history of Ireland under English rule is the most terrible indictment of England that can be framed, and has no equal in the history of any modern nation, Russia not excepted.¹

into England, as the Scotch did in the days of James I, there would pretty soon be a rift in the lute of Tory and landlord complacency.

THE appointment of Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., to the vacancy on the Superior Court bench caused by the death of Judge Torrance, is one which gives general satisfaction. Mr. Davidson is a typical Montrea'er. His name has for years been iddentified with all popular movements, and his elevation at a comparatively early age to a most distinguished and honorable position has been fairly won by his ability and success at the Bar, and will be confirmed by public opinion.

MANITOBA Conservatives are up in arms against their representatives in the House of Commons, Messrs. Royal and Scarth, for voting with the government on the disallowance question. Some of the more independent spirits advocate annexation, if the Federal Government persists in the policy of disallowance. With reference to this matter, the report of a sermon by Rev. Mr. Silcox, at Winnipeg, reproduced elsewhere in this issue, will be read with interest.

THE changes in the Cabinet discussed at Ottawa are the return of Sir Charles Tupper to England as High Commissioner, the appoint. ment of Mr. Chapleau's to the Governorship of Quebec, and the retirment of Mr. Costigan and Mr. J. H. Pope. Who are to succeed them is a matter of speculation. These changes, it is said, will not take place till after the close of the session, should the Ministry manage to pull through without encountering defeat.

THE term "Commercial Union" is a misnomer and likely to create a bad effect, if not PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, to arouse opposition in certain quarters to a movement which is fast becoming a necessity. Accurate terminology is very desirable in matters of this kind. Unrestricted Reciprocity, the words adopted by several Farmers' Institutes, as conveying the sense in which they regard the proposed treaty, are far more clear and correct than the indefinite phrase "Commercial Union."

> The Governor General and Lady Lansdowne have the temerity to propose a visit to Quebec this summer This is very extraordinary. Mr. O'Brien or somebody on his behalf said they would never date to go to Quebec again. - Ot'awa Journal.

His Ex. may go to Quebec, but he would show more wisdom by not going. While there he ought to pay a visit to Grosse Isle and dedi. cate a monument to his grandfather's victims. Let us suggest an inscription for it :--

'Think you the Lausdowne's are doing as they should, Sticking like leeches till they burst with blood."

The shade of Jonathan Swift will be gratiduke. Had Tittlebat Titmouse been as smart fied, we cannot doubt, that his spirit still lives posted as to Popish encreachments. He tells on earth in his works, and forgvie the liberty we have taken with his verse.

LORD DUFFERIN has shown a vivid contrast to Lord Lansdowne in his treatment of the Irish tenantry. Recently he wrote thanking his tenants for the promptness with which they met their last rent obligations, and directing his agent to make a further reduction in the event of the price of produce lowering. But Lavsdowne must have the last penny, and and the relations between capital and labor, because his tenants cannot pay he drives 500 of THE Boston Beacon, quoting the damning them from their homes. Such is the contrast unwisely if they overlook the significance of this

tunate mechanics have to endure. What is known as the truck system is introduced in its most hateful form. The man who does not purchase groceries and other necessities at the store of his employer, and, of course, pay a most exorbitant price, is certain to find that his services are not required. No reason will be given for the dismissal, but the matter is

.

thoroughly understood ; and so the chain makers trade with the factory owners when they could do much better with other parties.

ANOTHER syndicate of monopolists is trying to get possession of great valuable franchises in order to fleece the people of this country. A Mr. Kamper, on behalf of certain French counts, bankers, and other professional grabbers, wants to take the Interc.lonial Railway off the hands of the Government, get possession of the iron and coal mines of Cape Breton and elsewhere, and be granted a m nopoly of steel rail manufacturing for the Dominion. Where s this syndicate system of public plundering poing to end? We do not, however, believe that the Government can sell or dispose of the Intercolonial Railway without a special act of the Imperial Parliament amending the Act of Confederation.

COMPLAINTS have reached us of extraordinary delay in the delivery of the TRUE WITNESS, especially in P.ince Edward Island. There is nothing at the present season to prevent the regular delivery of the paper at the proper time-From what we can ascertain the fault seems to lie at the Charlottetown post office, and we would draw the attention of the postmaster there and postmasters in other places to the matter. We cannot believe, as some of our correspondents suggest, that the delay is caused designedly. However, we trust that the fault will be remedied after this public notice and further trouble prevented.

WE read in our Old Country exchanges that the Jubilee year has been marked by the inauguration of a Republican League in London. There exist at present in London and in mapy other parts of the kingdom Radical clubs, in which Republican feeling is predominant, as well as many avowed Republican clubs, and the suggestion now is that all these bodies should be affiliated, and should in future work together for the promotion of republican principles. It is a bitter satire on the glorification of royalty lowing suggestion :and the eulogies of the monarchical system which are now being heard, that a considerable section of the people of England should select the present juncture as one in which to embark upon a republican agitation.

GOLDWIN SHITH keeps a sharp eye on Rome, and keeps the Orangemen of Toronto regularly them in the Week that :--

The Graphic recently called attention to the astonishing progress that the Roman Catholic Church has made in England during the last twenty years. It attributes this partly to the personal influence of Cardinal Newman and Car dinal Manning, and largely to the enthusiasm displayed by some of its distinguished member. of social progress. It is intenked that a congres of English-speaking Roman Catholics shall be held at an early date in London. " Among the subjects," says the Graphic, "to be considered are questions connected with temperance, thrift, problems that most vitally affect the classes. Protestants will act very working

Well, suppose Protestants don't overlook it.

Stewart Parnell and his associates, Messrs. Pyne, Pinkerton, McDonald, and others, with

COMMENTING on the beautiful commendatory of Temperance, the Chicrgo Tribune (non-Catho lic) remarks :- "Intemperance is the crying evil a system which can only bring disaster. the source of their poverty, and the cause of the ignorance, squalor, and distress in so many of many of them to the prorhouse and the bridewell, and destroys so many of them every year. There can be no denial of this statement, nor can it be quostioned that if all the Bishops were actuated by the same zeal and enthusiasm as Bishop Ireland, and all the priests were alert and active in the temperance work thus publicly commended and recommended by their Sovereign Pontiff, the evil would be greatly retraced, if not altogether removed."

THE insane, seditious, blood thirsty ravings of the "Rev." Wild of Toronto, quoted by the Herald to-day, have excited the greatest indignation among all Christian people. We refrained from noticing them, because all the fellow wants is notoriety in the newspapers. He is hardly any worse, however, except in brutal coarseness of expression, than "Bishops" Sweatman and Sullivan. "Canon" Dumoulin and "Rev." Potts and others. Their mouthings prove that as a class their "religion" has not mproved since the days of Richard Steele. "Modern parsoncraft has usurped authority to exude charity from the Christian virtues. There is but a short step from the practice of justice to the ungovernable hate of it." The Earl of Roscommom has left a chorus which these "eminent divines" should sing when next they meet to preach hatred and mur-

" Our fathers have been worse than theirs, And we than ours; next age will see A race more profligate than we !"

THE JUBILEE OF EVICTORIA.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the fol-

OTTAWA, June 4th, 1887. MY DEAR SIR,-Why not encourage a concerted action on the part of all Irish societies and all branches of I. N. L. on the event of the date of the Queen's Jubilee to collect a vast fund to ke sent to Ireland for the behalf of evicted tenants to fit y celebrate the reign of ' Evic oria."

To Irishmen as well as Englishmen who desire to see a happy and united Empire the perusal of a letter like this must be painfully suggestive. When all the peoples who compose the Empire are joining in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilce, the most industrious, lawabiding and virtuous of them all are suffering under cruelties more barbarous than Russia ever inflicted on downtrodden Peland. At the same time the Jubilee is signalized by the passage of an Act of Parliament intended to extinguish the last spark of liberty in Ireland. Under these conditions the Queen's Jubilee is a mockery and a fraud in which no man who holds British freedom superior to thrones and

SIR JOHN ON COMMERCIAL UNION Sir John Macdonald's observations on the proposed abolition of the customs line between Canada and the United States, have been communicated to the Conservative press with the evident intention of giving the cue to the party. The air of frankness with which the Premier discusses the project, is characteristic of the man. While pretending to enter into the question with perfect freedom, he takes care to surround all he says with a glamour of glittering generali ies that completely obscure the vital points of the discussion. He also endeavors to make it appear that the Republic and the Dominion are progressing on widely divergent lines, while, as everybody who has given any thought to the subject, knows that the contrary is the fact. The question is not one of political sentiment, but of commercial necessity. But while admitting the strength of the sentiment, it must be confessed that the business needs of the continent are controlled by the overmastering spirit of the age. Therefore, the question is not how it will effect British connection, but will it pay? On that point there is but little room for dispute. With the exception of a few manufacturing concerns which came into existence under the shelter of the protective tariff, the whole population of Canadian consumers, farmers, workers, traders would be benefitted. The great want of our people is access to foreign markets, and what could be more to their advantage than free trade with sixty millions of kindred people whose country is conterminous with our own for over two thousand miles. Did we not know that it is part of the Tory faith to regard the disruption of the United States and the destruction of democratic institutions with prophetic complacency, we might listen with patience to Sir John's pessemistic, socialistic forebodings, but American ideas have become more domi nant as time progresses, and instead of European notions taking hold of the Western continent, American influence is undermining the whole fabric of European despotism. Sir John says : "There would be two parties in Canada-one loyal to England and one in favor of annexation." And he adds : "England would do as she always has done-come to the rescue and undertake their quarrel." With all deference to Sir John, we don't believe it. He himself has taught us that where Canadian policy conflicts with that of England, " so much the worse for British connection." Still more re cently, on the 6th of the present month in fact, the leading Tory organ of Great Britain, the London Standard, shrieked back across the ocean, in answer to Sir Charles Tupper's ironclad resolutions, the following furious invective and repudiation :--"This is Canada's Jubilee gift to the Mother Country. This is the way her statesmen prac-tically illustrate their conception of Imperial Federation. The obvious truth is that Canada has given no thought to our interests, but only to her own. It the new tariff is persevered in, instead of drawing nearer together, the Colony and the Mother Country must drift further

pions amongst honest Protestants as Charles | place. Wby should we waste a drop of blood or spend a shilling to shelter countries whose selfishness is so great that they never give a thought to any interest but their own? "Buy Pyne, Pinkerton, McDonald, and others, with Professors Galbraith and Haughton, and bril-liant young *littérateurs* like T. W. Rolleston and Charles Oldham, he would be a dull deg who would be vexed by the angry yelping of the vulgar Orange our." leads the Colonial democracies everywhere, The Colonial democracies ignore the fact, but for English capital protection would never have Letter which His Holiness Leo XIII. sent to been even a qualified success in the States. The Bishop Ireland, blessing his labors in the cause glamor of seeming success there blinds the L'anadian democracy to the curse it lives under. Un lic) remarks :—"Intemperance is the crying evil and curse of Catholics—and of the non-Catho-lic—of America. Whiskey is their bane. It is the source of their poverty, and the cause of the crack at its joints, and the additional strain may render it as under altogether. It is a piece of their families, the cause which sends to folly for which there is not so much as a plausible excuse. Our trade will not, however, be much influenced by the change. The result will probably be that we shall send a little less iron to Canada and buy a good deal less of her agri-cultural produce and timber."

TITT

The policy pursued by the alleged Conservative Government of Canada has been and is now more than ever distinctly anti-British, a fact which in a large measure accounts for its continued lease of power. And were annexa tion a popular cry to-morrow, Sir John would adopt it and his party of "Loyalists" would follow him to a man. It is simply because he does not think the country ripe for annexation that he does not countenance it. He plays the Canada First card for one reason. It assures his popularity and enables him to go on dispens. ing fortunes out of the resources of the country to those who work and scheme to keep him in power, knowing full well that the inevitable must come, and being determined to make hay while the sun shines. His motto is-" Come along boys. After me the deluge ?"

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The condition of the great monetary institutions of a country furnish one of the best indications of its prosperity and future welfare. The report of the annual meeting of the share helders of the Bank of Montreal, is not less instructive than satisfactory. The transactions of the Bank for the past year resulted in a million and a half profits : On its capital of \$12,000,000, a dividend of ten per cent. and a bonus of two per cent. have been declared; \$50,000 have been expended in building improvements and a been expended in building improvements and a shoulder, without reposing in him all the privi-jubilee bonus of \$45,000 has been given to the leges, freedom and authority of the lead. His officers of the Bank. The remarks of the new president, Sir Donald Smith, on the general outlook were very encouraging, the only matter calling for regret being the lamented demise of Mr. Smithers. We are glad to observe that Sir Donald encouraged the hore that the Dominion Government would assume the St. Peter's channel debt, and thus enable the city to devote the money to providing security against spring floods. The warning uttered by Mr. Buchapan has its value, for we never can be too sure of what may happen, and caution is always to be commended, especially when there appears signs of inflation. So far, however, the season, though late, has been propitious and there is now every prospect of an abundant crop. Altogether the country and the city are to be congratulated upon the report of our leading banking inssitution, which shows the business of the country to be sound and healthy with no reason for apprehension regarding the future.

THE LAND AND THE LAW.

Landlordism has received a stinging blow from an unexpected quarter, Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, and the first of living English jurists, visited Glasgow recently and delivered an address before a society of legal gentlemen at that city. In the course of his remarks, this distinguished jurist held that the right of property was the right to possess quiet'y that which persons themselves had acquired. It was not inconceivable, he admitted, that estates might grow to exceedingly large proportions, as they did in Sweden, in times gone by, and as they had done in England; but in such cases, if the general advantage of the public were not promoted, did any man, he asked, depy that such a state of law was not mischievous to the country, and that, the land being held by a mere handful, and for a mere handful of men only, it might be immediately set aside? This must be good law, or it would not be thus laid down by the Lord Chief Justice of England. But he went further and declared exactly the same doctrine with regard to land that THE POST has been abused for upholding. "All laws," says Lord Coleridge, "must be regulated for the advantage of the community. The law of property must stand on the footing of general advantage. A country belongs to its general inhabitants. The moment a fragment of the people set up rights inherent to themselves and not founded on the public good a plain absurdity follows." And this was received by rounds of applause by the lawyers to whom the Chief Justice was speaking.

Kingston, in defence of his adopted country against the invaders. The Free Press is only the mouthpiece of that gang of Loyalists which is composed of men like Jim L. Hughes, Josiah Blackburn, and that nond script, Dr. Wild, who shout loyaity ' for revenue purposes only,' and who would cease to be loyalists, and would cry out against the Governor General, or the Queen, or any one else, 'Crucify them !' if the pap were hold back."

Commenting on this passage at arms, which bas left the " loyal" editor of the Free Press sprawling, the Kingston Whig, which, by the way, has steadfastly opposed Mr. O'Brien's mission, says :--

"Mr. McGillicuddy is a graduate of the Whig office, and, like all who have received their training in it, knows how to defend him-self and reseat any insult off-red to his manhood or his patriotism. Be has a right to feel warmly made any circumstances : and yet, why worm or his patriotism. He has a right to feel warmly under any circumstances; univet why worry about whats ime peoples av? Their talk upon the question of lyalty is simply disgusting. Hon, Mr. Jones, of Halifax, currectly characterized it the other day in Parliament when he said it consider him of the courtesing consider the other day in Parliament when he said it reminded him of the courtesans everlasting boasting of her purity. "There is,' said he, 'a certain kind of flunk-yism which I do not enter-tain, and of which I leave the moropoly to the gentlemen opposite." Mr McGillicuddy may not be as hip-loval as his assilant, but the Government will know where to find him should the country demand of every man to do his the country demand of every man to do his duty.

The facts here related have exact parallels at Montreal, where editors who howl most about their "loyalty" have never shown it otherwise than by putting up jobs for robbirg the public treasury.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

It appears from the Globe's remarks on the question of selecting a leader for the Liberal party, that Mr. Blake has finally abandoned political life. We give the Globc's article entire :---

"The condition of Mr. Blake's health being such as to forbid expectation that he will be able to withdraw his definite resignation of the Liberal leadership, a cauces of the party was held at Ottawa on Tuesday with design to consider the succession. Our advices at a late hour do not fully warrant the opinion that the matter has been finally settled. It would appear that Mr. Lauri-r has been made responsible for at least the temporary discharge of the duties of chief spokesman, but to leave business in such shape would be a grave error. The Liberals must face the situation squarely and recognize practically that it would be untair to Mr. Laurier to place the heavy burdden on his appointment would be as judicious and gener-ally acceptable as any, but it would be an error to place him or any other man in a false posi-tion that would easue from a failure to recognize that Mr. Blake's return to the leaf s absolutely not to be looked for. It would i no less unfair to Mr. Blake to allow an impression to prevail in the country that the stricker chief can be expected to reassume, at the peril of a total break-down, any of the responsibilities which he has been compelled to abandon. His friends are naturally reluctant to give up hope of his speedy return, but they must do so. not less for his sake than for the interests of hot less for his save than for the interests of their Parliamentary organization. Mr. Blake has given much of his life to the party; he must be freed entirely from the feeling that his friends are still looking to him, else they and the country may soffer total loss of his great abilities and experience.

Edward Blake has been mortally wounded in the cause of his country just as much as if he had been stricken down on the battle field. He struggled for justice and freedom; and, if he has had to retire baffled and broken, it is because his countrymen have been untrue to themselves and to the best and greatest man that ever devoted himself to the service of the Canadian people.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

Yours truly,

| der :—

dynasties can take part.

TO THE flunkies who are abusing THE POST for exposing the avaricious brutality of Lans. downe, we would say in the words of Swift :--

"Should vice expect to miss rebuke, Because its owner's called a Duke ? Must murderers, too, escape the cord, Because the offender's called a Lord ?"

out.

MINISTERIAL organs are not pleased with the selection of Mr. Laurier as leader of the Opposition. They admit he is sans pour ct sans reproche, but because he is not of English descent he is not fit to lesd ! But we are told that he is part Irish. That's enough. Go up bead Mr. Laurier.

An Ottawa despatch says the Governor-General will go fishing in the Metapedia after the session closes. Subsequently he will take up his residence at Quebec for a time and open the Eastern Townships Exhibition in September. Ex. would probably refuse to take good advice, and so let him "gang his ain gait."

CANADA would seem to have struck foreigners as the paradise of monopoly. If Government organs are not lying as usual, Yankee and German millionaires are rushing to the Dominion to get hold of the iron trade. Let us wait till we see how this thing is going to pan

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following verse, slightly altered from Moore, as quite apropos to the "Rev." Wild, of Toronto :---

> "One of the Orange, murdering brood, To slaughter and the Bible given, Who think through Irish Papist blood Lies their directest path to Heaven."

THE Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, whose office was wrecked by the "Loyal" mob on the night of Mr. O'Brien's visit to that city, shows no signs of having been intimidated. "We are alive yet," it says, "and ready for dozens of such cowards." Well dene, boys. Talk to them.

0.00100

NEW YORK Immigration Commissioners have very properly refused to allow Irish pupers to be landed at that port. These people fave been made paupers by English miscule and Irish landlordism, and they who are responsible for the poverty should be made to bear the burden thereof., Every country in the world should refuse to permit the dumping of the victims of Old World tyranny on their shores. Let England cease her inhuman and stupid policy of evicting the Irish peasants, restore

Lansdowne the executed. THE Kingston Whig says :- "With Lord

" Lansdowne's treatment of his tenantry in Ire-" land the people of Canada have nothing to ' do." Yes, we have. When we see him imitating the policy of his grandfather, by which our cities were desolated with the pestilence of immigrant fever, we have a great deal to do with his treatment of his Irish tenants. A bad, wicked, cruel evictor, whose family has been a curse to humanity and a direct cause of untold misery to Canadiane, is not the sort of person to be tolerated with safety in Canada.

THE Tories are establishing a fine lot of precedents for their successors when a radical parliament undertakes to deal with the many abuses which demaud reform. Sir Vernon Harcourt put the point very well last night in the Commons. The cloture is a great thing, but it involves the application of the old minciples of what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. As the Turies gag the Radicals o-day, so will they be gagged hereafter.

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THE Witness proposes several questions which We could suggest a better programme, but His { it requests farmers to answer. If our contemporary would spare time from misrepresenting Catholicity and abusing the Irish to read the reports of the meetings of farmers' institutes tbroughout Ontario, now of almost daily occurrence, it would find its questions very fully answered by the resolutions thereby passed, in all instances unanimously, in favor of unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States. The farmers of Canada are men of today and of this world, and are not likely to bury their opinions in the columns of a paper devoted to the keeping alive of the bigotries and hatreds of a bygone bad, intolerant age. It would be a good thing, however, if the farmers should do so. Their answers would be a pleasing change from the vapid, lugubrious effusions of the Philistines and Pharisces which usually fill the columns of " the only religious daily."

SLAVERY still exists in England, in spite of justice. the boast that "Beneath our flag there cannot breathe a slave." The chief inspector of English workshops in his report on the way the chain makers of Crudley Heath are treated practically declares that a strike is the only to distinguish between respectable Protestants probable means of bettering their condi- and their officourings. , It says :tion. Doubtless the men would have struck long ere this thad there been any prospect that a strike would be any prospect that is strike would be scrutantism and abuse with a rancid Conservat-successful. But it appears that, small as are ism of malodour, The Pope continues to be their carnings, there are others all ready to take fortunate in the batred. of the Orangemantheir places. The wages paid for the hardest kind of labor are amazingly low, and that is hardly the worst of it. The best hands only. earn six or seven shillings a week, and out of this trivial sum they must buy and repair their tools and pay for the carriage of the chains from the workshop to the warehouse. These has a clenched hand of definice for the one be "policy of evicting the frish personalis, restore from the workshop to the warehouse. These mass cleance interest, out only only of evicting the from the personalis, restore from the workshop to the warehouse. These mass cleance interest, out only only on the first personalised and the first personalised of the first personalise

What are they going to do about it?

LANSDOWNITES have been trying to make capital out of the address sent to His Ex. by his mounraking tenants in Wiltshire. A corre-pondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Calne, near Lansdowne's estate in England, explains the matter incidentally thuswise :-

"There are no Clanricards here. Public opinion agrees that the rents are too high, and the great landlords bow to pub ic opinion and make the necessary statement. If one noble lord in Wiltshire gives 20 per cent abatement at us rent au .it and public opinion approves, the other nobles, respecting the opinion approves, the neighbors, require no Land Act nor pressure from the Government to make them also act iberally-they do it at once and with a good grace. Two of the greatest of these nobles, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Bath, are large Irish landlords, one in Kerry an 1 Kildare, the other in Monaghau. Until very lately they did ot care for Irish public opinion, hardly ever visited their Irish estates, and, under the charge of their agent, Mr. Treuch, extracted as much as possible of "absence rents' from Ireland."

But now the public opinion of the civilized world has been brought to bear, and we have no foar but what it will have its effect.

MR. O'BRIEN has been confirmed in American sympathy by his refusal to attend the labor demonstration gotten up in New York by Henry George, Dr. McGlynn and the land nationalisers. Mr. O'Brien's mission was purely Irish. It had nothing whatever to do with American avitations, and claimed sympathy from all lovers of freedom without reference to side issues. The people of Ireland may be allowed to know their own wants, and it was a gratuitous piece of impertinence for the Georgeites to attempt the identification of the constitutional movement for Home Rule with the revolutionary theories of an extreme party of enthusiasts. Magnificent plans for the regeneration of mankind and society are proclaimed in every age, but men who know how great reforms are won are content to aid in the evolution of ideas and build for the future on the solid foundation of present wisdom and

COMMENTING on the conduct of the rabbale who assailed Mr. O'Brien at Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton, the London Universe is careful

"Ebullitions like those of the past few weeks in Canada betray that the taint of scoundrelism hanga round the cracked, pot of obsolete ob-Home, Rule is the stronger because of his enmity. The Catholic no longer fears the pamp-ered caitiff with the copper-nose and alcoholpuffed cheeks; he despises him. But while despising him, he does not fall into the error of confounding this wretched pretender with the frank, intellectual, tolerant Protestant who ranks himself on the side of Ireland. While be

Here then we have a plain, most emphatic condemnation from the highest legal authority of the pretensions of the Irish landlords. By driving the inhabitants off the soil which is made productive by the labor of the tillers, the Lansdownes of Ireland become enemies of the commonwealth and, as Lord Coleridge says, the laws which sanction such conduct is not for the general advantage and "ought to be set aside."

TORY LOYALTY.

Tory editors who arrogate to themselves a monopoly of loyalty occasionally put both fest into it badly when they attack Irish Liberal editors.' Unmindful of the smashing administered to the Kazoot when it assailed THE POST, the London Free Press attempted to cast a slur on the Goderich Signal in the following stupid, ungentlemanly style :—

"Now that the Fenian editor of United Ire-Land has finished his tour how would it do for Mr. Daniel O'Brien McGillicuddy, of the Mr. Daniel O'Drien inconflictuddy, of the Goderich (grit) Signal, to start out with a lec-ture on "The shortconflugs of the Queen, the Governor General, and the Tory party in Canada?. Anything to catch the vote."

To this the editor of the Signal promptly replied in a way that will be a caution to Tory editors in the future.

"When Josiah Blackburn, of the Londor Free Press, states that Editor O'Brien is a Feniar, and when he insinuates that Daniel McGillicuddy is an upholder of disloyalty, then he has foully and deliberately lied, and the truth is not in him. When the Fenians in-vaded Canada in 1866, and when Josiah Black-burn hid in an office recess of the Free Press, (then published on a back street in London), be Beaten out of sight, is it not, interest of Daniel McGillicuddy was one of the first to be most unwarrantable presumption on the part of

To-day we reproduce an article from the New York Tribune which we commend to the perusal of the public. The view taken by our American contemporary is, on the whole, sound and just. We never held the respectable mass of our Protestant fellow-countrymen responsible for the atrocious conduct of the mobs at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. We must, how. ever, remind the Tribunc that the outrary which call for its condemnation would, in all probability, never have occur ed were it not for the intemperate and seditious languarge indulged in by bishops and ministers of leading Protestant sects. We believe those persons are now thoroughly ashamed of themselves and would do anything to obliterate the memory of their sayings, but the fact remains in coufirmation of all history that fanaticism is not confined to the vulgar and the uneducated.

In the heat of the rassions excited by the presence of an evicting Irish landlord in Canada as Governor-General, the true bearings of the question at issue have been lost to sight. Let us try to clear away this fog of misconception. The Irish people in their demand for self-gov. ernment and reform in the land laws are not opposed to England per se; far less are they opposed to Protestantism. With one exception, their foremost leaders since the beginning of the century have been Protestants, and they are led by Protestants to-day-Gladstone and Parnell. Their opposition is to bad laws and that worthless oligarchy which persists in retaining and re-enforcing those bad laws, contrary to humanity, justice, common sense and the welfare of the Empire. The vast ma. jority of the people of Scotland, Wales, and the North and West of England have declared themselves in favor of a policy of justice and conciliation towards Ireland, and the Irish people have sent to parliament an over. whelming majority of representatives, including a majority from Ulster itself, to advocate the national cause. In the face of this great fact, how can it be claimed that the Irish movement is simply a Catholic affair? Or how can any man pretending to the exercise of ordinary common sense, assume that those who advocate Home Rule are disloyal? Rather are they not disloyal who, by unreasoning bigotry, persist in keeeping open and irritating a great national sore?

Mr. Gladstone has presented one policy to the people of the Three Kingdoms, Lord Salisbury has presented another. Both, doubtless, believe their individual policy is the best. The latter happens to have a majority in parliament just now, and is using the power phereof in a manner and for a purpose which many of the best and wisest living Englishmen 'regard, with shame and reprobation, and which is condemned by the civilized world. Another general election may see that majority swept away. Indeed it is almost absolutely certain that were the present bybrid Tory-Whig-Unionist ministry to appeal to the country on their Irish, policy, they would be Beaten out of sight. Is it not, therefore, enrolled for active service in the 14th batt., at a section of the people of Canada, and a small

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

with Mr. Gladstone with disloyalty? Irishmen, with Englishmen, Scotchmen and gove:nment of the British empire, a sall of them have mingled their blood in its defence. The impudent assumption of a mere party in the State that those who compose it have a right to d prive the people of one of the Three Kingdoms of their liberties is in itself the foulest of all disloyalty for it strikes at the very found:tions of the British constitution.

But the English olgarchy and the flunkies who worship and serve it, perceive that the Irish cause is in reality the cause of the Demo. cracy. The Tories of England know that were not be long before the overthrow of Irish landlordism would be followed by the transfer of the agitation to Eugland. That is where the terror lies. Even as it is, Scotland and Walss sro clamoring for the removal of burdens imposed by the aristocracy on the consciences and industries of the masses. It is a battle between privilege and popular right. Intrenched behind the admantine walls of statutory enactment, wealth, possession of the soil, social position and hereditary custom, the Oligarchy of England is fighting, as it ever fought, to suppress British freedom and continue a system by which the idle and the profligate may fatten on the results of the labor of the

masses. Thus it must appear to any man who will est himself of prejudice, that the future peace, happiness and stability of the British Empire depends on the thoroughness with which the people will suppress the usurped and misused power of an Oligarchy whose infatuated efforts to preserve its own privileges consti ute the graves: of national dangers.

AN ECONOMIC VIEW OF UNRESTRCT-ED RECIPROCITY.

Imperialism in Canada is breaking down of its own weight. The farmers in Ontario, the backbone of the country, are everywhere moving to bring about the destruction of a policy which has built up a Chinese wall between this country and its natural market in the United States. Preparations are being made for the great gathering at Grangeville, where gentlemen who advocate unrestricted reciprocity with the States will deliver addresses on the all import. ant question. The attempt to build up an interprovincial trade among a string of widely separated provinces which have no natural trade with each other, is now a complete and an admitted faiture. This is purely an economical, or business, question, and matters have come to a point where the sentimentalities which did such good service at the time of confederation and subsequently can no longer dazzle or mislend the people. The meanly decline of prices for agricultural produce. and the extraordinary increase in the prices of everything the farmers have to buy, has at last opened their eyes to the monstrous fraud that has been put upon them under the guise of protection.

England has practically abandoned us to our own device ; the markets of the world are shut against us. We must have an outlet, and there is only one way by which we can obtain it-by leveling the Customs line and entering into a system of unrestricted commerce with the United States. Those who are seeking arguments to offer in opposition to this popular lead to annexation. This only shows how flimsy are the pretexts of those whose tenance of the existing system by which the country is held in the grasp of a few greedy monopolists. The Acadian Recorder has met this objection squarely :-- "Commercial Union " of itself will not lead to political union. On "the contrary, Commercial Union, while re-"which renders the preservation of its autonomy "nossible. If unrestricted trade relations with "the United States ultimate'y lead to political "clearly and constantly in mind. Events of ethis character are determined by fixed and "immutable principles. There will be po "political union with the United States unless "a majority of the people want it. And a ma-"joity of the people will not want it unless "they find it to their general advantage. Let "us not be afraid of ourselves. Inte est will "ultimately determine the political relations of " Canada, not sentiment." But there are other considerations which go far deeper. Economic conditions, which overuide and render futile all the policies and senticherish, are working out a solution of the problem now facing the country. While the United States have been decreasing their public debt, and piling up a gigantic surplus, the Dominion has been plunging further and further into debt, adding to its deficit by millions annually, and piling on taxation to an extent only known in the military burdened countries | Malby's report of his expedition as follows :--of Europe. This movement in contrary directions by the two countries cannot continue much longer without landing Canada in an all but hopeless condition of bankruptcy. At the same time, it must be observed the Canadian taniff is going up, and the recent changes made by Sir Charles Tupper constitute a distinct advance toward the United States' system, while the impossibility of contioning the collection of hundreds of millions of unnecessary revenue, by one neighbors mainter to unnecessary nevenue by our neighbors points to they could not tell where to bestow themselves. an early lowering of their duties. We have to shape Burke made means to me to pardon him, and forber killing of his people. I would out pile on taxation to meet our liabilities, they must lower taxation to prevent the undue accu-nulation of vast sums in the kands of the Government. A plance at the recently pub-liked corber and such as the others had. It was all done in like the favor as the others had. It was all done in Government. A glance at the recently published reports of the Secretary of the United States Treasury will make this clear. The figures were given in the American papers a few days ago when the Secretary called for the last of the three per cent. bonde. 7.3 per cents., and 270 millions in other forms. The first step taken toward redemption was to and by the middle of 1868 the 6 per cent. debt

section at that, to charge these who take sides of the original debt had been paid off. The aggregate interest-bearing debt left was 1,710 millions. An attempt was then made to place Welshmen have an equal right to share in the 41 per cent. bonds, but only 250 millions were taker. Three years later the 6 per cents. were reduced to 300 millions, the 5 per cents. to 500 millions, the 41 per cents. stood at 250 millions, and 741 millions of 4 per cents. were placed on the market. During the past eight years the amount of bonds of the latter class has but slightly increased, and the amount of 41 per cents. has not been changed, while the 6 per cents. and 5 per cents. have been temporarily exchanged for 31 and 3 per cent. bonds, and these in turn have been called in and redeemed. Thus, after the first of July, the Nationalist movement to succeed, it would there will remain outstanding less than 1,000 millions of interest-searing debt, of which the 42 per cents. run until 1891, and the 4 per cents. until 1907. Thus it appears that in about 21 years the United States will have paid off a bonded indebtedness exceeding \$1,381,000,000, and all this has been accomplished with a great

> remaining. The remarks of the London Standard, quoted in these columns the other day, show that the commercial men of England clearly perceive that Canada is determined to do the best for herself regardless of how her action may affect British connection. The assimilation of our tariff to that of the United States is an unmis-

reduction in the rate of interest of the debt

takable pointer. From that quarter, therefore, we need not fear any opposition to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Even were opposition to be offered it would be met as it was before, with indifference, and Canadians would proceed to work out their own destiny, unmindful of how their conduct might affect Manchester or Birmingham. It is, however, plain that a sparsely sattled, loosely connected country like ours, loaded down with a vast and constantly increas ing debt, overburdened with a most cumbrous. extravagant system of Government, cannot hope to get along successfully alongside of a nation having no debt and possessing within itself all the elements and resources of a continent occupying three zones. These and many other considerations have opened the eyes of Canadian farmers to the actual conditions of the situation, and the movement upon which they have entered is but a natoral eff.rt for self-preservation. Canada must change her system and enter upon a policy of debt redemption, if she is to remain commercially separated from the United States. But that is a hopeless proposition ; so the only alternative is that presented under the name of commercial union, and the sooner it is consummated the better it will be for England, in a political sense, for Cauada and the United States in a commercial sense.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

In order to obtain a perfectly just, unbiased idea of the political and social condition of Ireland, one of the editors of the Cleveland Sun crossed the Atlantic and travelled through the island, taking notes and making observations, such as a live western journalist, anxious only to ascertain facts and lay them before his readers, would be likely to do.

Since there is no portion of the globe the government of which absorbs so much interest, and about which so much is said and written, he concluded that Ireland must be either badly movement assert that commercial union will governed or her people very fault-finding. He started to find cut which was true. He travelled, he tells us, over all portions of the interests are bound up with the main- island, conversing with professional men, bankers, farmers and mechanics, with a special view to find out, if possible, the causes which have given rise to so much discussion. In his search for information he became convinced that Home Rule, the Parcell panacea for all Ireland's troubles, if granted, would be of little "moving the economic difficulties in the way of use to that country unless there was coupled "existence of the Dominion, is the one thing with it the power to confiscate and divide among the pupple the large landed estator, and render n gatory the laws which now make a monopoly of fishing privileg s. "union, it is simply because our conditions | He quotes an old farmer as saying :--" An "make this desirable. Let this idea be kept | Irish parliament might vote every man a loaf of bread, but yet we would not get the bread unless some one paid for it. The kind of home Fule we want is that which will give back to us the land which the English stole." This, the American editor is convinced, contains the whole secret of the Irish trouble. The people want the land which was stolen from them by English rulers centuries ago, and which through family inheritance has descended in great tracts to the present owners, so that nearly all Ireland is now owned by a few men. He then proceeds to show how unjustly the Irish have been treated and how it comes that a few men now own all the land. "The English, ments that governments may pursue or people under Queen Elizabeth, after having been beaten in several battles waged to conquer the island, were finally successful, and thes, angered at the resistance they had met, commenced a system of spoliation and confiscation which is enough to make an Irishman's blood run cold."

were driven out of their lands in this manner into the waste lands, mountains, moors, bogs with the work of confiscation in the first five counties that he repeated it in others. He was delighted with the full coffers that came to him from the sale of lands and baronetcies. In the lapse of years the people who had taken these lands from the King, for one cause or another, sold them to the native Irish again, and returned to England. When Cromwell came into power he indulged in wholesale massacres and incorporated the greatest scheme of confiscation that had thus far been attempted. The whole of Ireland, 20,000,000 acres, was declared forfaited, and three-fourths of the inhabitants were to be exiled. Certain husbandmen, plowmen, laborers and artificers were slone to be exempted. The Irish soldiers were forced to Eng'and for foreign service : women and children of the soldiery, to the number of 100,000, were seat to the West Indies to be slaves or mistresses of the planters there. The other inhabitants in the midd'e of the winter of 1655 were forced from their homes

into the barren and inhospitable regions again-The work of settling Ircland with Englishmen again went forward. During the reign of William III, there were still further confisca tions. Thus the lands of Ireland were made the property of a favored few, and have descended to the present generation.

Having thus shown the unhappy conditions under which the Irish landlordry became possessed of their estates, the writer deals with matters as they are at present. He tells us landholders possess but 483,705 acres. Five men alone own 762,624 acres, nearly a third more than the 54.261. One man owns 298.349 acres. Lord Lansdowne, about the eviction of whose tenants so much is now being said, holds 120,616 acres. The lakes of Ireland, and there are very many of them, are held by the large land owners, and the taking of fish from them except those of a very poor variety, is forbidden and made a crime. An old English fishing com-Lany controls the fisheries of the northern and eastern coasts. Hunting upon the land of another is forbidden by law. Thus the people have been robbed of their lands, are barred from the fisheries, and may be transported to a penal colony if they dare to kill a wild bird in the forest."

From these ascertained facts of his own observation the writer considers that there is little in Ireland to encourage the common people, and no wonder the country is demoralized, and that thousands are seeking homes in other parts of the world. In twenty years time there has been a decrease in the cultivation of coreals of 2,120,572 acres. The amount of wheat now raised as compared with twenty years ago is only one-fourth as much ; the crop of potatoes is less than one-half; the cultivation of beans and pens is in the same ratio. About the only evidences of prosperity are found in the linen factories and in the manufacture of spirits. The increase in the manufacture of apirits, in fourteen years, has gone up from 1,299 gallons to 245,204 gallons, while the increase of the manufacture of linen in twenty years has been from 3,420 yards to 12,254,700

yards. Notwithstanding this enormous increase in the manufacture of linen, and necessarily the increased consumption of the raw material, during the same years Ireland decreased her flax crops from 39,561 to little more than 15,000 tins. The increased demand for flax prompted no corresponding rate of production, as would naturally have been expected, but on the con-

down in the same ratio as other crops. The country is an increase in agricultural products in Ireland the decrease has been amazing." records before him, and estimating the economiare not mistaken. He says what every man of practical common sense must say who simply desires to see the Irish question settled forever on an equitable basis. We quote his conclusion in full :-"In view of all these facts, would it not better become English statesmen to spend their time devising means wherewith to restore to the Irish people their lands which were so unjustly taken from them and thus give hope to the nation, rather than in enacting coercive laws or wasting time in discussing home rule projects, which, if granted with no more power than is proposed, would be of no practical use. If the great landed estates of Ireland which never j great cost the present owners or their ancestors, from whom the property descended, a single dollar, were confiscated and parceled out among the people, no more than justice would be done. This would not be communism any more than would be the taking from the grandson a pocketbook which the grandfather had stolen. pocketbook which the grandfather had stolen. If the English people do not like this mode of redressing a great wrong, let Her Majesty's Government purchase these estates and restore the land to the descendants of those from whom they were so unjustly taken. Until the great wrongs which have been committed against the wrongs which have been committee ugalise the Irish people, in taking from them their lands, have been righted, the fi-heries thrown open to the public under a general law alike applicable to all, and the spirit of oppression ceases, Ire-land will continue the bane of the British Go-vernment. The people of Ire'and will not descent their actions for further at the hidding of drown their cries for justice at the bidding of power and the more coercion there is, lo will be the calls of humanity in their favor." is, louder

labor organizations and the Catholic clergy The object of this is to prevent Catholic labor and marshes. The King was so well pleased ing men from drifting off from the Church on account of their associations with Protestants and to keep them from adopting theories which are antagonistic to the church's dogmas. From the same source it is also learned that Cardinal Gibbons' position in the McGlynn case is simply this: He likes Dr. McGlynn personally, and does not condemn him for advocating general property in the land, for that doctrine has not yet teen pronounced heretical by the Pope speaking ex-cathedra, but he does blame Dr. McGlynn for rebelling against his ecclesiastical superiors and dabbling in politics to an extent unbecoming his priestly character.

> THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. Fourteen Farmers' Institutes, in Ontario, have unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. In all cases the meetings were nonpartisan, and the unanimity thus shown is an unmistakeable indication of the strength and depth of the movement for closer commercial relations with the neighboring Republic. These resolutions must be accepted as a declaration by the most important class of producers in the country of

want of confidence in the Government. It must be confessed, however, that the extent and stolidity of the movement, so soon after the country had given its fiat on the N.P. in danger. is not lacking in the elements of a surprise. that :- "Of all the land in Ireland, 14,400 men The sentiment in favor of reciprocity must own 19,673,802 acres, while the other 54,261 have been pretty well developed before the late federal elections, yet neither of the two contending parties seem to have been aware of it. Reciprocity was not discussed. On the contrary, the ministerial press distinctly appealed to the electorate to vote the Conservative ticket in order to prevent the destruction of the protective tariff. Now, a few months after the ministry may be said to have been saved by that appeal, we find a great movement in full blast to level the customs line altogether.

But, curious as this apparently sudden change n public sentiment may appear, it is not difficult to account for it. The Gerrymander and the Revising Barrister secured enough votes for the Conservatives in a number of constituencies to turn the scales in favor of the Government. Were it not for these two engines for the sup-

pression of public opinion, Ontario would have gone as largely in favor of the Liberals and a free commercial policy in Dominion affairs as it went for Mr. Mowat in the local elections. In the cities the means taken for coercing the workingmen by manufacturers interested in maintaining the existing system assisted still more effectively in securing the return of candidates to Parliament out of harmony with the feeling of the country. Thereore we find in the movement for unrestricted resiprocity an unhampered expression of public thought. No gerrymander of constituencies, no revising barrister, no partizan returning officer. can bring their peculiar tactics to bear on the non-partisan farmers' institutes, or swamp the manhold, solid interests and intelligence of that great class on whose prosperity the welfare of all

other classes depends. Thus we see a ministry, which descended to the most contemptible and dishonest tactics to secure a continuation of its lease of power, utterly out of harmony with the people by whose recent votes it claims to exist. Sir John Macdonald could not have known the feeling of the country or he would not have consented to Sir Charles Tupper's ironclad additions to the trary, its cultivation by Irish farmers went | tariff, because he would have seen what a tremendous impetus these additions would give to mass of the Canadian people. Because he is a Tory of the old school and has managed by majority in parhament, he nurses the delusion imagining that he could bend its forces to his about us. will. Here again his "statesmanship," like his "constitutional law," is at fault, even to the extent of appearing ridiculous. Himself, his Bernard, J.P., of Killarney, but that gentleman ministry and his parliamentary majority, are all misrepresentative. While endeavoring to keep a growing nation in the leading-strings of Toryism by yielding partially to the popular will in economic legislation, he has only succeeded in attenuating British connection to the last strand. His boasted policy has resulted in isolating the country from its natural markets and in handing over the masses of the people to the tender mercies of rings of monopolists. But the sturdy common sense of the farmers is in open revolt against a system which has rendered the cultivation of the soil unprofitable and gives no hope of improvement in the future. The proceedings of the meeting of the Halton farmers, as reported in the Globe, show that old said so, too. party lines are badly broken up on this question. Speaker after speaker declared that whichever party adopted Commercial Union as its policy would have the support of the farmers, each one describing himself as he happened to be Tory or Liberal. Thus it will be seen that a new and very radical departure is taking place in the politics of the country. As an instance of the independence of thought and devotion to enlightened self-interest now animating the leaders of the movement, a short extract from the speech of Mr. Valency Fuller at the Halton meeting is highly instructive : "Mr. Fuller touched on the argument that Canada ought not to discriminate against the Mother Country, and he admitted that he should regret extremely anything that would disturb the present relations between Canada and England, but at the same time if he had convinced himself that the interests of the child demanded that the child should cease to walk under the guidance of the parent, why, then, regret it as much as he would, he would feel h mself bound to be true to the interests of Canada. Some people, he said, were en-deavoring to make this a political question and were asserting that it was a trap sprung for the Conservatives by the Grits. Now, he wanted to say that such an assertion was altogether unfounded. Everybody who knew anything about him knew that he was no Grit. He and all his family were and had been Tories of the worst kind or best kind-as they pleased-and only last election he cast no less than eight votes for supporters of Sir John Macdonald. But in this matter he believed in following the advice of a gentleman in Hamilton, as strong a Tory as himself, with whom he had spoken during the past day or two, to the effect that farmers must get Commercial

Germans are now supplying the Irish mills with the movement in favor of unrestricted reciproflax in large quantities. The butter trade of city. His recent open air confidences to a re-Ireland, which was large, has sadly decreased. porter of an American paper shows how wofully Thus, while the natural course in every other, out of ture the Premier is with the great An American editor with these historical fraud and trickery to secure a precarious cal facts as he observed them, might be expected that the people he has humbugged and cheated to give an unb'ased opinion as to the proper think us he does. He never was more mistaken remedy for the evils under which the people of in his 1 fe. For purposes purely selfish, he Ireland are lab ring. In this expectation we adopted the Canadian nationalist idea, fondly / p1676 the 6 per cents. were less than 1,000 mil. who had cruelly plundered Ireland. Sev-lions, and the 5 per cents. were 711 millions. In 11 years from the close of the war 671 millions and other clergymen. The natives

from Mr. Blake, then from Sir John Macdonald.

Thus the agitation is proceeding straight on the lines of Canadian independence in working out the destiny of the country, indifferent alike to British connection and political parties. It is the great question of the day, and will ultimately be solved in accordance with the demand of the farmers.

PROPAGATING PREJUDICE.

THE "WITNESS" AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

A Mailcious Lie Natied-Misrepresenting Unfortunate Irish Immigrants-Why Some Killarney Men Immigrated-Their Own Ac-

count.

"It's a lie-a downright lie; I'll take my oath not one of us ever said that !" was the in-dignant exclamation of John Daley, one of the Irish engrants who arrived on Saturday on the SS. Lake Winnipeg, when shown, by a Post reporter, a copy of Saturday's *Witness*, in which appears the following article :--

ported, a copy of binding y in thirdsy, in which appears the following article :--"This morning 137 immigrants from the South of Ireland arrived (per the steamer "Lake Winnipe?") at the Provincial Immigration (flee, This number in-cluded a proportion of women and children. All the heads of families have more or less money--from 3200 to 550-besides a goodly show of baggago. They bo-long to the agricultural tahoring classes; and will have no difficulty is obtaining cuployment. Already the majority huw been placed, either in the eity or adja-cent muluic palities A Winters reporter had some con-versatin a with a number of the men respecting the pro-yers of the agricultan and political aglitation in the Sou.h. A really eloquent, unconscious humor and keen grass of the situation were the results; but defi-uito agreement among thomselves as to the issues in-volved was found to be imposible. "The farmers were unable to pay their rent, and troth it was a shame to turn the craythers out." "They can pay but they won they resist payment, and are turned out along with the smaller men who really can't pay nay. They have the list they won work for quiet, indistribut shaps. "In state they most read violence from the League. So they resist payment, and are turned out along with the won work for quiet, indistribut num in the South; that the people were all agreed in this, that there was no work for quiet, indistribut num in the South; that farms were neglected, and that every other indus-try was at a standatil."

When this was read aloud to a group of the emigrants in the immigration offices this morn ing there was a general murmur of indignation and one and all of those present declared the greater part of it to be entirely untrue, innocently enquiring why such a misrepresentation

was made "There is not one farmer among us," Da'ey, who showed a quick intelligence, "and if it was'nt for the li the help one got from the "and Government we could'nt eat our breakf, st this morning,

Datey, who was evidently looked upon as pokesman, was then asked a number of questions by our reporter, while the rest of the men and women stoed closely around, heartily applauding every word he said in answer, with vigorous nods and characteristic expressions of approval. Daley said that he knew every one from the same place—Killarney, County Kerry. from the same place-Killarney, County Kerry. The party was composed of laborers, tradesmen, gardeners, etc. Of course, he said, they were described in their immigration papers as agricul-turalists, but they were not properly so. Many of them had worked on farms, and would be glad to do so here, but, said he, "We may have gl id to do so here, but, said he, "We may have had a different way of living in Ireland, but we ca 1 turn our hands to anything here." He said he was a hackneydriver himself, but had worked at different employments. He was well acquinted with the care of horses, could do gardening, and in fact could make himself generally useful. He brought out with him a family of four, three girls and a bey. They, like every one of the others who came on the Lake Winnipeg, were Government assisted They had been induced to come by the repre centation that there was plenty of employmen for them here. They were told this by the Key Archdeacon Wynn, of Woodlawn, Killarney who was the organizer of the party. The Ga vernment gave them a pound a head, clothing before leaving, and their passage from Ireland to Canada. They would never have left the old country, he said, if they could have earned a decent living at home. "The farmers are as bad off as we are, sure,

said he, "and if it wasn't for the lakes they would never be able to pay the rent." "Are the tenant farmers afraid to pay their rents because of the National League?"

other city. Now these three are most praiseworthy ob jects. The first of the three is the only one about which there can be the slightest doubt. Whether it is a good thing or not to turn an agita'or into a quiet man depends entirely on

what kind of an agitator he is. Elii di was an

what kind of an agritator he is. Shy di was an agritator. He distorbed the Ahab family and the priests of Baal considerably. In fact Ahab thought he troubled the whole kingdom. Paul was an agritator. So was John Knox. So was Martin Luther. Cobden and Bright were agitators. A good many prople think John Scient did the was an agitator than he is doing now. William Lyon Mackenzie was an agitator ; and Ontario people owe no small share of their constitutional right to William Lyon Mackenzie. George Brown did some rather lively agitating in his time. The people of Canada er cted a finer monument to his memory than will ever stand over the grave of any of the bishops or canons that took part in the park meating—unless the Government crects one for them. But let it be assumed that O'Brien is an agitator of the bad kind. His mission here was foolish and foolhardy. Let it be assumed that he is an agitator of the worst kind. What puzzles us is to understand how chasing him with stones and rotten eggs could quiet him down into a peaceful citizen. How could it be reasonably expected that treatment of this kind would pacify him? One can easily understand how stoning him might kill him and then he would perhaps be quiet enough; but it would be an outrage on Toronto the good to suppose that these estimable citizens wished to quiet the agitator in that way. We utterly fail to see how the means used could have a soothing influence on the agitator. The second object aimed at by these lawabiding citizens of Toronto the Good was most praiseworthy. They labored to turn O'Brien into a loyal subject. That was a good thing to do. Happy is the country that has no discon-tented subjects. But we utterly full to see how stoning O'Brien could make him loyal. It is quite true that the stoning was accompanied with the singing of the national authem. Her Majesty, no doubt, will be greatly pleased, and will feel highly honored when she hears of the use made of the national anthem by these loyal citizens of Toronto the Good. But still it seems difficult to understand how loyalty can be pounded into a man with stones, even to the music of the national anthem. The conversion of **C'Brien** to Protestantism would perhaps be a good thing, though possibly not such a great thing as these champions of Protestantism thought. Parnell is a Protest-Protestantian frought. Farled is a Protest-ant. So are a considerable number of the Irish Home Rulers. Still it might be a good thing on the whole to make William O'Brien a Protestant. Who can have any doubt about it when he looks at the men who were trying to convert the agitator? Were he a Brotestant he must be like an of them 1. But Protestant he must be like one of them! But what puzzles us is to understand how a man can be stoned into Protestantism, or have Pro-testantism stoned into him. The attempt to can be stoned into Processantism, or nave Pro-testantism stoned into him. The attempt to turn Father Chiniquy into a Catholic by ston-ing has proved a failure. Why should it bo supposed that stoning will be more successful in the work of turning Catholics into Protestants than of turning Protestants into Trotestants than of turning Protestants into Catho-lics? We have not learned that O'Brien has embraced the Protestant faith since he was stoned. Perhaps the stones did not strike in the right place. One struck him on the rib, and another on the left shoulder. These may not have been the proper points at which to pound in the Protestantism. If a good sized rock had struck him in the heart perhaps he might have been immediately transformed into a curate for Canon Dumoulin. A blow on the head with a boulder might have made him a good enough Protestant to become an assistant to Dr. Wild. But we give up the whole subject. We can-not for the life of us see how a Catholic agitator who is supposed to be a rebel can be made peaceable, loyal and Protestant by pelting him with rotten cggs and coble-stones. A con-siderable number of poople seem to think that Protestantism can be pounded into Catholics, but we do not understand the process, and give the problem up in despair.

THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE - -OF THE-Irish Catholic Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. With the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers, SATURDAY, 9th JULY, 1887.

5

The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the Richelieu Company's wharf at 5.50 p.m. shorp, and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Sue. Anne.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC.

Tickets-Adults, \$2.00 ; Children, \$1.00 Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Man-gemont, and also in the Sacristy of St. Aun's Church, The Plan of the Boar will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Church, and Young streets, on SUN-NY, 20th June, from 2 to 5 pm., and on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evonlugs thereafter from 7 30 to 8.50, when S atcrooms and Tickets may be secured.

Applications by mail from country districts for Tickets and Staterooms addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 2096, will be attended to.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee 138-ття



al, is vo. chighly ocommu-sexes and of all ages. set to:

COBBLE-STONES AS CONVERTERS.

(Canada Presbyterian.)

The daily press of Toronto tell the world quite frequently that Toronto is a great city. They also say that it is a contre. In fact it is said to be an educational centre, a railway centre, the centre of almost everything in Ontario that can afford to have a centre. Some of the moral reformers of the city have recently named it "Toronto the Good." This name has probably been given to distinguish the Untario cupital fr m such cities as Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London and Stratford. Who would ever think of taying Hamilton the good, or Brantford the good, or Guelph the good, or Stratford the good? One reason why nobody would call these cities "good" may be because they have never yet learned the scoret of using caldda storage as a good storage with the cobble stones as a converting agency. When they know how to convert b en with rotten eggs and coblestones they may be called "good

It is not for a moment to be supposed that five hundred citizens of Toronto the Good would chase a man with cobblestones without having some good object in view. Their matives must have been go at and their methods wise. When they chased William O'Brien along King, Bay and Wellington streeds, pelted him with rotten eggs and cobblestones, when they can him through a bicycle shop, and into a fatlor's shop, when they ran him along a lane and over a brick wall, no doubt they were animated by the highest, purest and most benevolent motives, anthrop'sts are rately appreciated in their own tune – Posterity will do them justice.

and for William O'Brien. What did they wish to convert him from and to? O'Brien is an agitator, and they wished to smoothe him down into a quiet, peaceable citizen like one of them-selves. O'Brien is, they say, a reb d, and they ardently desired to make him a Protestant. Perhaps they even yearned to make him a Christian, so that he might, like them, be an honor and bles ing to Toronto the Good or some

As a specimen of English methods of dealing with Ireland cur American friend quotes

"I entered their mountains with a determination to spare neither old nor young, but to consume them with fire and sword. I burnt a l their com and houses, and committed to the sword all that could be found. There were slain at this time about sixty of the best leaders they had. This was Shane Burke's country. Then I burnt Ulrick Burke's county. In like manner I sesculted a castle where the garrison surrendered. I put them to the misericordia of my soldiers. They were all slain. Thence I rain and frost and storm."

Continuing his review of the causes of Irish discontent,- confiscation of the soil irrigated with the blood of its ancient inhabitants and rightful owners,-the writer tells how King Twenty two years ago 1,281 millions of the James I. issued a proclamation confiscating the honded debt was in 6 per cents., 830 millions in | land of five counties and vesting them in the crown: These consisted in three and threequarter million acres. About one fifth of this get rid of the floating debt and the 7.30 bonds, | land was valuable, and was apportioned to fifty Englishmen and fifty-nine Scotchmen. Sixty stood at 1,878 millions, the aggregate interest- servitors, or persons who had served the crown bearing debt being 2,202 millions. Gradually 5 in some capacity or other, swallowed up er cents. were substituted for 6; per cents; By 50,000 acres. Among these were the men

THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

It appears to be understood that the results of Cardinal Gibbons' action at Rome in relation to the Knights of Labor will be formally made known at a council of the eleven Archbishops of the United States, to be held this summer at Baltimore. A despatch from that city says it has been intimated that the right of laboring men to combine for their common benefit will be conceded and all such lawful combinations will receive the blessings of the Church. But Catholics will be forbidden to take part in boycotts or other infringements of the rights of citizens and they will be forbidden to join any organization that practices intimidation. whether of a violent or other character. No Catholic will be permitted to become a member of any order which binds its members to secrecy or blind obedience to the dictates of leaders. Secret passwords may be permitted, but a Catholic must have no secret which cannot be reached by the confessional, if necessary. It

"Troth they would be only afraid of them selves then, for all the tenant farmers around our place are members of the League. Beside the times have been so bad that they've had hard work scrapin' up enough to meet the land-lord. But, as I said before, there is not one of us a tenant farmer. We are only laborers and tradesmen and would never have left Ireland if

it was not for the Government. What that paper states (the Witness you call it-well, it's r Th ialse witness) is a downright falsehood. fellow who wrote it invented the whole thing We all know each other, and not one of u would say the things they put in that paper

Austher man of he party, Michael Donohoe, endorsed what Daley had stated. He said he had lately cold out, and he was left without a place. He had three file strapping sons, a wife and daughter. He said that there were no paupers in the party, but he did not believe that one of them had a five pound note over and above what the Government had given them to emigrate. The only reason they came over was because they could not get work at home owner to the hoff-imper

home owing to the badfitmes. Speaking of the political agitation the mea sermed to be all of of one mind, although there was a perceptible reluctance to express what they reit, probably actuated by the fear that it would injure them in their efforts to obtain employment here. Somebody had evidently told them to keep their opinions to themselves. Daley, however, suddenly said, with much animation : "Killainey is the place ; bailiff and landlords are in dread of it; you can say I

Enquiry showed that the entire party of 137 were Roman Catholics. They were a fine, in telligent lot of men, some of them rather elderly, but all robust and healthy. Most of the women have got places. Many of the men have not as yet secured employment, amongst them Daley and Donohoe, both of whom are excellent gardeners and handy men generally. As will be seen by the foregoing, the Witness article of Saturday night was a pure fabrication the object of which was plainly to propagat prejudice against the unfortunate emigrants, a well as the National League in Ireland. Not one of the party ever made use of the words the Witness reporter put into their mouths.

OBITUARY. A most impressive funeral service took place vesterday in the chapel of the Hochelaga Convent for the repose of the soul of Sister Pancratius. She was the second youngest daughter of Mr. P. McKenna. The Mass was sung by the chaplain. The chaple was filled to its utmost capacity with the acquaintances, friends and relatives of the deceased young lady, who a year ago vowed an everlasting allegianc to the cause of religion and education, and gen erously dedicated to the welfare of humanit, her virtues and talents, her health and life. In the sanctuary figured the venerable curé of Toute Grace and Rev. M. Callaghan, of St. Patrick's. Elizabeth McKenna was known in the world for her ladylike demeanor, charming sociability and angelical picty. She is a great loss to the distinguished community which she icined. She was one of the most precious flower which the angel of death could cull upon thi earth and transplant to the celestial paradise.

" She is not dead, the child of our affection, But goes unto that school Whore she no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule."

How much are you going to advance me on this watch and gold chain?" "If you can prove that you came by it honestly, twenty floring; if not, five floring." "Hand over the five floring !"

The Crown Prince and Princess of Portugal have arrived in England to attend the Jubilee ceremonies.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Parnell on the Crimes Bill Amendments in the House of Commons - The Evictions at Bodyke-Wm. O'Brien in New

York-Michael Davitt's Appeat - Gladstone in Wales-Noics.

6

LONDON, June 8.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secre-tary of Ireland, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillon regarding the employment of gun boats to assist in the evictions on Clare Isle, declared that the Government would not hesitate to em-ploy all the force at its disposal to execute the decrees of the law courts. W. H. Smith reply-ing to the question by Mr. Roberts stated that the Government was unable to inform the House what measures besides the Crimes Act it would proceed with. The progress with that is illwas not sufficient to enay le him to antici-pate when the measure would pass the House. pate when the measure would pass the House. UDoherty having moved an amendment to the crimes bill, Parnell interposed, saying that owing to the advanced stage of the session and large numbers of important matters thit had

who was behind in his rent, defended his house, but the bailiffs broke a hole in the wall. Logs and boiling water were thrown through the hole at the evicting force. A policeman who was holding the Colonel's umbrella, dashed through the opening made by the bailiffs, and other officers followed him. A fight ensued, and the temants were evic'ted and afterwards arrested. The bailiffs charge the tenants with having thrown vitriol upon them, but this is denied. A tenant named Murphy made a similar resist-ance against eviction from his holding. www.o'RELEN IN NEW YORK.

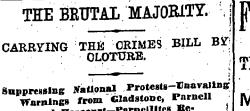
ance against eviction from his holding. WM. O'BRIEN IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 7.—The reception to Editor O'Brien to-night at the Hoffman House was a brilliant affair. The leading citizens united in the ovation. It was tendered under the auspices of the Ir'sh National League at the Hoffman House by the committee of the Irish Parliamen-tary Fund, ex-Mayor Grace presided. On his right were Wm. O'Brien, the Bishop of Arrell, Governor Green, of New Jersey ; Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City ; Recorder Smyth, Rev. D.: Hepworth, Mayor Bundy. John A. Green. On the left, Mr. Kilbride, Hon. Eugene Kelley, Charles A. Dana, Rev. W. T. Lloyd, ex-Governor Dorsheimer, Col. W. L. Browne, H. R. Beekmar. Toasts were given and speeches made by several of the party.

NEW YORK, June 7. -Editor O'Brien has received the following cablegram :-- "The execu-tive committee of the National League in Ireland, in meeting assembled, heartily approve your action in keeping Irish questions free from American issues. Ireland's cause appeals to American lovers of liberty without distinction of party, and we feel convinced no sincere friend will wish us to involve that sacred cause in Issues that may delay or hinder its success. (Signed) Harrington."

MICHAEL DAVITT'S APPEAL.

DUBLIN, June 7. —At the regular fort.ightly meeting of the National League, held here to-day, the consensus of opinion of those present was that the course of Mr. Davitt in advising was that the course of Mr. Davit in advising the tenants to resist eviction by every means in their power was not wise. Mr. Timothy Har-rington, secretary of the League, announced that the organizing council would implore the tenants not to allow anything to drive them to violence, which would be to play into the enemy's hands. Mr. Harrington, in his address to the League counced while the closing words

enemy's hands. Mr. Harrington, in his address to the League, quoted fully the closing words of the speech made by Mr. Parnell on the night the Iri-h crimes amendmont act was introduced in the Hou-e of Commons. New YORK, June 7.—The following appeal from Michael Davitt has been cabled to John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League in America, Patrick Ford and John Boyle O'Reilly: SCANIFF, COUNTY CLARE, June 7, 1887.



and Marcourt-Parnellites Besisting Adjournment -The Government Want a Holl

day.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Smith moved the resolution, previously aunounced, requesting that at 10 p.m. on the 17th instant the chairman forthwith put the question of any motion, amendment or proposal touching the clause of the Crimes bill then under discussion, then on the clause itself and finally on each remaining clause. He said the step was forced upon the Government by continued obstruction. It was absolutely necessary for the dignity and efficiency of the large numbers of important matters thit had not yet been debated, he would suggest that his friends move only such a mendments as they re-garded as indispensible. It was obvious he said that the time would not permit a discussion of the smaller points. O'Doherty thereupon withdrew his amendment. The next five amendments on the paper in the names of Par-mellites, were not moved. An amendment to exclude cases of trenson and felony from trial by special juries was defeated by a vote of 107 DUBLIN. June 7.—The evictions at Bodyta to 180. DUBLIN, June 7.—The evictions at Bodyke in circumstances without a parallel in the his-wers continued to day. Tensut McNamara, tory of Pacliament to call upon the House to who was behind in his rent, defended his house, but the bailiffs broke a hole in the wall. Logs setting at defance the controlling power of the setting at denance the controlling power of the majority. It was impossible for a government representing the majority to yield to the ob-struction of the minority. The debatos over the Crimes bill had become a travesty, bringing

Grimes bill had become a travesty, bringing ridicale, disgrace and contempt upon Parlia-ment. He appealed to the House to support the Government in trying to restore order to their proceedings. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said that a longer notice should have been given of this important motion. The present state of business and the entire paralysis of Parliament had caused in-tense dissatisfaction throughout the country, but the position had been brought shout by the Government themselves. (Crues of hear, hear.) They had been pursuing a false and evil policy of coercion without the ju-thication pleaded on former occasions. They had disregarded all the usages and traditions of Parliament in the con-duct of the measure which they had, under the usages and traditions of l'arhament in the on-duct of the measure which they had, under the name of a crimes bill, introduced. The mea ure was directed against combination agast from crime. (Hear, hesr.) He would suggest to the Government that a rational mode to expedite the bill wou'd be to make it temporary, instead of permanent, and to strike out all the provisions touching combination apart from crime, assuring Irish tenants of the same protection in respect to their land strikes at is given to Eng-lish artizans in their labor strikes. (Cheers and that remedy and had no other to propose, the offensive character of the bill would be retained in full force. He did not wish to create difficulty by effering opposition, which he knew would be ineffectual. He would, therefore, content himself with protesting against the course Nov pursued. Mr. Parnell said he could not understand the

fatury of the Government in rushing blind folded along a road which they had already seen would lead to the greatest disorder in Ireland. Government speakers had harped on the theme of obstruction. As a matter of fact, the Irish members had not lifted one voice against any measure except this Costion bill, which they were bound to resist to the utmost. The cry of obstruction was not genuine when raised by men who did not desire to advance public business. Let the Government proceed with the real business of the notion, instead of wasting time on a Crimes bill applying to a nation where crime was admittedly at a minimum. He concluded by moving an amendment that the House decline to sunction a resolution limiting freedom of debate and assailing the rights of minorities. (Cheers.) Sir Wm, Vernon Harcourt warned the Gov-

ernment that their proposal might be used by a future government as a precedent for carrying a home rule bill in a fortnight, and thatother measures might be forced through in the same way. agine, he said, some government proposing a church disestablishment bill, and urging that as everything for and against disestablishment had been said already, a third reading of the bill should be taken "this day week." It was a Conservative Government, in an insame passion for coercion, that set this precedent, in abnega-tion of every principle the Tory party had contended for. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the preceding speaker might amure the House, but he would not deceive the country. The Government had made no attempt to stop discussion on the important clauses of the bill. Parliament and the country had had enough of this unlimited discussion, and it was necessary now to put an end to it. Several of the Parnellites continued the discussion Mr. Smith moved cloture, which was carried by a vote of 284 to 167. Mr. Parnell's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 301 to 181. After further discussion, Mr. Smith's complete motion was carried under cloture by a vote of 245 to 93, amid cheers and counter cheers. Mr. Healy asked that the discussion of the bill be proceeded with on Saturday, but Mr. Smith said he was unable to accept Mr. Healy's sugsaid he was unable to accept Mr. May's sug-gestion, because it would be unfair to the officers of the House. Mr. Chance denounced the Government for depriving the Parnellites of a rortion of the available time for debate in order that the ministers could attend the naval review. Mr. Conybeare, in supporting Mr. Healy, was commenting on the humorous talent of Mr. Smith when the latter appealed to the chair. The chairman-"I must say that the whole of The chairman—"I must say that the whole of this debate has been a disgrace to the House." (Long and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Conybeare was about to continue when Mr. Smith moved cloture, which carried by 202 to 73, amid cries of "shame," "disgraceful," etc. The motion to postpone discussion in committee until Mon-day was carried by 203 to 72. Mr. Smith moved to adjourn the House. Mr. Healy objected. Cheers and a voice, "He will have his holiday," greeted the final application to cloture and the carrying of the motion to adjourn by a vote of carrying of the motion to adjourn by a vote of 203 to 72.



No Comprómise in Ireland's Cause-Escorted in State to the Steamboat.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The farewell banquet to William O'Brien_at the Hoffman House was a great success. The the Hoffman House was a great success. The room was handsomely decorated, the green and gold of the Irish flag mingling with the Stars and Stripes of America. Before the dinner the Parliamentary Fund Committee, represented by Mr. Eugene Kelly, Judge Edward Browne, Mr. Niles M. O'Brien, Major Byrne, and J. J. O'Donohue, presented Mr. O'Brien with £5,000, to be used for the home rule cause. The gilt was accompanied by a letter to Mr. Parnell, signed by Mr. Eugene Kelly as president. After a very complimentary allusion to Mr. O'Brien's visit to America, the letter continued: --''May it prove a word of encouragement to -"May it prove a word of encouragement to you at this trying movement from free America, to the gallant people in Ireland, who are so bravely battling to keep alive the spark of national life." The letter also pledged future

Support. Nearly one hundred and fifty gentlem n sat down to dioner, Mr. James Delaney introduc-ing ex-Mayor Grace as chairman.

LETTER FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Up to the moment of going in to dinner Mr. O'Brien received letters from everybody and everywhere. His mail was a sight to behold. He looked at it in dispair. When he is on the ocean he may be able to get through a portion of it.

At ten o'clock the space in front of the Hoff-nan Hause was thronged with thou ands of people and Captain Williams thought it prudent to order extra men on duty. The waiting crowd

wanted to see O'Brien, After the dinner, which was an excellent one, ex-Mayor Grace gave the toast of "Our Guests," and the name of O'Brien was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Grace said of the distinguished editor :- "He has brought to the great questions which have sgitated and are now agitating the English Government an amount of culture and learning which has com manded at least the respect of his opponents" Mr. Grace's speech, brief but telling, was loud-

When Mr. O'Brien r. se to his feet he received a tremendous ovation. His speech was one of the strongest he has ever delivered, and never has he received more enthusiastic applause. was evident to the reporters who accompanied him to Canada that nothing had touched him more deeply than Saturday night's occurrence.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

"I have had," he said, "a fair share of diffi-culty during this mission to America, but I assure you my principal difficulty on this the last occasion when I shall have the pleasure of addressing an American austience for the sent, is to find words fervent enough to thank you for all the kindness and warm hearted hospitalities I have received at the hands of

the American people. "Upon this happy and festive occasion I am not sure that I ought to refer at all to the stormy little episode which has diversified our visit to New York, and during which a few methods and the storm of the storm gentlemen-a very few-with professions of in-terest in the Irish cause upon their lips seemed disposed to envy the laurels of the Lansdowne mobs in Canada and cid not blush to refer with complacency to their work. They are not Irish Nationalists, and I do not believe that they are true Americans. ('Hesr, hear,' and tremendous applau.e.) American opinion has al. eady judged them, has judged the methods they resorted to and the larguage they employed, and I believe that judgment is a verdict of condemnation as emphatic and overwhe ming as has been re conded against Lord Lansdowne from shore of shore of this great continent. (Cheers) "I do not desire to say one unn-cessary hards word to-night of Mr. McMackin, but it is the

simple and literal truth to say it b-came for me a question between gratifying Mr. Mc schu and destroying Mr Paraell and weeking the movement which it has cost the Irish people mavy a year of labor and of he tersacrifice to build up-a movement which has bought our cause to the very threshold of a glorious victo: y. (Applause.)

every shape and form—the absolute incitati-bility of the plan of campaign has been proven. It was the very first estate in Ireland where the tenants lodged their rents in a common fund

under the plan." Mr. O Brien described the fight between the Mr. O Brien described the nght between the landlords and the tenants, and Father Keller's incurceration... "At last, the landlord com-bination," he said, "recognize that the game is all up. (Cheers.) They have surrendered at discretion. I tell you that if you do your part in America there is not an evicting landlord in in America there is not an evicting landlord in Ireland whom we cannot conquer (cheere) as we have conquered Mr. Ponsonby, and all the power of landlordism and of coercion will fail to smash us. The time has come to try us and try you. I for one have no doubt but that the Irish race at home and all the world around will rally to the cry of our great leader in this supreme hour of trial, and will follow him to battle and to victory." Tremendus cheering greeted the close of this speech and the plaudits were again and again renewed.

enewed.

THE PROCESSION TO THE PIER.

It was midnight when the gallant Sixty-ninth It was midnight when the gallant Sixty-ninth regiment, under command of Colonel Cavanagh, marched up to the Hoffman House and formed on Twenty-fifth street. The Colonel had re-ceived a special invit tion to the banque. He wrote in response :--"It is impossible. I am on guard, but I shall be on time." The patient thousands in Madison square who had kept vigil from ten o clock had dwindled, but the remainder and a big remainder at that ave-

vigil trom ten o clock had dwindled, but the remainder, and a big remainder at that, sur-rounded the regiment. When Mr. O'Brien ap-peared on the balcony the Sixty-ninth saluted him and the band struck an Irish air. Mr. O'Brien addressed the regiment in a few but touching words. He thanked the men for the devotion which they had shown to the Irish cause and the cause of liberty, and told them that the men at home would never forget the generous Irish soldnessed himself to the Irish and ie espo ia'ly addressed himself to the Irish and Ir sh American citizens, and thunders of ap-plause greeted his en'ozy of the citizens of New York for the hospitality they had shown him. Then he descended to the street with Mr. Kilbride, and entering a carriage a procession of a dozen vehicles was formed and escorted by the Sixty nuth, with a band at their head, awaking the echoes of the night with inspiriting Irish airs, proceeded to the pier of the White Star line. The band played the "Wearing of the Green" as Mr. O'Brien's carriage drove up to the side of the Adriatic. A large and enthu-

the side of the Adriatic. A large and entui-sinstic crowd had followed the correge. All the members of the Reception Committee were with Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Grace accompanied them. There was a good deal of handshaking on board and repeated farewells before Mr. O'Brien turcod in for the morning. Three rous-ing cheers were given as he went below, and then the company broke up. The Adriatic sailed at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning.

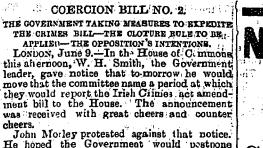
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgia, quinsy and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills.

DEFENDING THEIR HOMES.

A Warm Reception to the Crowbar Brigade at Bodyke—The Priest the Peacemaker,

DUBLIN, June 10.-Evictions at Bodyke were resumed to day, and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes which have attended numerous attempts to evict tenants. The she iff and his body guard were stubbornly r-sisted at the house of a tenant named O'Hailoran. A hillhouse of a tenant named O'halloran. A hul-side n ar the house was covered with an excited nob who cheered the defenders of the pre-mises and urged them to hold out. O'Halloran and his party had dug a trench around the house and barricaded the lower robus, while the upper portion of the house was co-cupied by ten men, including two who had returned from America, and some women. The bailing under an attack of the women. The bailiffs made an attack on the wall of the house with a crowbar, but ware received with scalding was er and fied. An inspector of police, with a drawn sword, then mounted a ladder placed against the side of the house, but was heater down. A constable with a rifle and fixed bayonet next mounted the ladder, but his head



He hoped the Government would postpone making the motion for another day. (Cries of "no" from the ministerial benches.) Mr. Smith said ho felt sure Mr. Morley must have expected that the Government would make such a proposal.

such a proposal. (Opposition cries of "no.") Mr. Smith then referred to his statement in the House on Tuesday in which he said possibly it would become his duty to take measures to expedite public business. He said the Govern-ment were analy cutil to day to finally decide on what survey to murner.

ment were anable until to day to finally decide on what course to pursue. The terms of his notice would be on the paper to night. He refused to name the period he would ask the committee to fix for reporting the bill. Mr. Smith's motion proposes that the Crimes Bill be reported by the 17th inst. The Parnellites will oppose the motion by every means in their power, a leging that it is unprecedunted. The Unionists oppose the motion.

motion. Mr. Balfour announced that the provision for the Commission of Judges would be included in a second Bill, which would be introduced immediately, embodying the new proposals of the Government. (Loud laughter and ironical

cheers.) ir Wm. Vernon Harcourt congratulated the Government upon the new method of saving time in the House. Coercion Bill No. 2, he said, would probably be so ridiculous that it would require a third coercion bill to set it right.

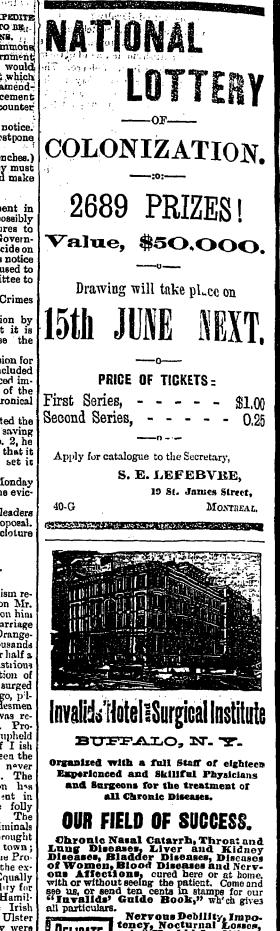
It is possible that to-morrow or on Monday the Parnelli'es will raise the debate on the evictions in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell and other leaders will speak to morrow on Mr. Smith's proposal. If the debate should be protracted, the cloture ule will be applied.

CANADIAN DESPERADOES. (From the New York Tribune.)

It is unfair to hold Irish Protestantism re-sponsible for the dastardly assaults upon Mr. O'Brien. The desperadoes who fired upon him in Hamilton and swarmed about his carriage with murderous intent were presumably Orange-men, but they did not represent the thousands of s ber-mind-d Irish Protestants who for half a century have formed one of the most industrious and regulable elements of the population of Ontsrip. The frenzied mob which surged through the streets of B-lfast not long ago, pl laging the shops of Roman Catholic tradesmer and butchering helpless bystanters, was recruited mainly from the lowest classes. Pro test in Ulster neither instigated nor upheld rioti nd mob law. The great body of I ish Presoyterians, who for a century have been the most law-abiding class in the island, never sanctioned the outrages then committed. The Irish Episcopalians, whose communion has comprised the most conservative element in User, had no sympathy with the folly and wickedness then disp'ayed. The B-lfast rioters were fanatical criminals whose dee's of viol-nce and bloodshad brought disgrace upon the ruling classes of the town g but it would be most unjust to hold the Pro-testants of the North accountable for the exc sees and crimes of a lawless mob. Equally unjust would it be to put the res o similary for the outrages in Toronto, Ki gst.m and Hamil ton up n Canadian Orang-men. The Irist Protestants, who have emigrated from Ulster and settled in Canada during this century were embittered by the religious fends prevailing in the pland since 1688, and the Orange lodges established in Ontario were once active and flourishing; but they have never aided and abetted cowardly assassinations nor defended rioting and blootshed.

Canadian Protestantism suffers in this respect precisely as Irish Nationalism has been ucjustly compromised by the bloodthirsty acts of hot-headed criminals. The Phoenix Park assassing neaged criminals. The Phoenix Park assassing did not represent the Home Rule party nor the Gatholic population of the island. That das-tardly crime was the work of a small body of sec et conspirators and miscreants. The Irish Catholics were united to a man, and thousands of Protestants with the sec.



JUNE 15, 1887

All particulars. All particulars. DELIGATE DISEASES. RUPTURE. In stamps. Nervous Debility, Impo-tency, Nocturnal Lossos, Itage, Nocturnal Losso, Itage, Noc

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address Workin's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ine 7, 1887

"The work of exterminating our rate is going on daily. The people are contesting every inch of ground with spirit. Their resistance is ad-minable, but the odds are terrible against them. The Tory policy of eviction and forced emigra-tion we must resist as one man. The working-men in America, in their own interest, should protest against this pauper labor being forced upon their market. I would suggest that a depu-tation of friends of the cause and the Knights of Labor wait upon the President of the United States and invite his attention to England's policy in driving thousands of our people every week from Ireland to the States. Humanity America to action in this matter. We want means to succor the evicted and make some small recompense to the imprisoned, who sacri-fice liberty in resistance to injustice." Bodyke is fighting the battle of Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE IN WALES.

CARDIFF, June 7. - When. Mr. Gladstone ar-rived at the station he was given an enthusiastic reception. As the train departed for London he was saluted with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Newport, in-veighed against the change in venue provided for in certain cases by the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill and against the measures being

made permanent. _ London, June 7.- Mr. Gladstone arrived at Dollis Hill at 6.10 p.m. and was much fatigued. He spoke at Newport, Gloucester and Swindon, principally on the Irish question. He attributed the delays in the House of Commons to the

pugnacity of Mr. Balfour. At Newport Mr. Gladstone addressed an enormous crowd. He challenged the Govern-ment to facilitate its passage of the Coercion bill by giving Irish combinations the same pro-tection as British combinations, and abandoning the insulting proposal of permanent coercion. Mr. Gladstone's next stop was at Swindon. In his speech he invited his opponents to follow the Example of Wellington and Disraeli, and If they did this Mr. Gladstone promised that they would receive the support of the Liberals.

NOTES.

Mr. Parnell gains in strength and weight

daily. LONDON, June 7.—It is rumored that Michael Davitt will be prosecuted for his speech at Bodyke.

LONDON, June 7.—The report that the meet-ing of Parnellites yesterday afternoon consid-ered the censuring of Michael Davitt is without foundation.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN INDIGESTION.

Drs. Marshall and Longacre, Olney, Ill. says : "We have used it in cases of indiges tion, with good results.

She said it was a very bright idea. He said he knew a brighter one, and when she asked him what it was, be answered, "Your eye, dear." There was silence for a moment; then she laid her head upon the rim of his ear and

John Hags, Credit, P.O., says :--" His shoulder was so lame for uine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. "homas' Eolectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of iteines" of it since.

A neighbor had so natural a picture of a hen that it laid in his drawer for a week.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No artic e of its kind has given such satisfac-

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated from my cause, acorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most offective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal.

A witty and attractive young lady asked the following question :---"What is the difference between myzelf and a clock ?" "Mademoiselle, the clocks tell the hours and you make us forget them," was the very natural reply.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of con-sumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine propared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

" Jones must be a very dear friend of yours?" "Y-a-as, he does come pretty high ; just lent him a twenty !"

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and snd feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexicn.

A CRUEL AND UNFAIR ISSUE.

"What was the issue-the crue! and unfair issue-which I was obliged to face? Whether the hopes of our people of this generation were to be cast to the winds, whe her Mr. Parnell was to be handed over to the London Times to be over-whe'med by its lying t-unts and libels, and all in order that Mr. McMakin might have his own way and enjoy his personal triumph in spite of all remonstrances, and in rebellion even against the will of his own committee. (Hear, hear!) "Well, I believe that there are not many Iri-h

nationalists throughout the globe to-day who de not realize that our movement has been saved from one of the gravest dangers—I say it ad visedly—cus of the most deadly perils that eve threatened its existence; and although it was a painful episode, I believe the Irish millions feer

to-night that the safety of the Irish cause has not been purchased at too dear a price when they remember that if Mr. McMackin and some of his friends are anary and disappointed, the Times newspaper is still more acgry and disap-pointed, and the tangues of our slanderers in England are struck dumb for evermore. (Great

"As to Mr. McMackin's threats against my self-although it is hateful to me to speak of my own personality in such a matter-Mr. McMackin is of course at perfect liberty, if he chooses, to enter into competition with me for the confidence and affection of my countryman, who know every act of my life. When Mr. who know every act of my life. When Mr. McMackin talks of standing between me and the hearts of my countrymen-when he taks of getting my countrymen in line with the King-ston assassins and with the English Government against me-well, I am forced to tell him that my countrymen will remember, if he does not, that I have stood by the side of the does not, that I have stood by the side of the Irish people in many an hour of trial and dan-ger-(loud sheers)-when he was not by to give us the benefit of his guidance, and that I will be standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the hours of peril and suffering that in the Kr. two to Frank Corcoran, Cairo, Ill.,

again in the hours of peril and suffering that are approaching. "There was one thing which gave me the most profound distress and pain, and that was that any section of the workinen of New York any section of the 100,000 men who came that night with honest love for Ireland in their hearts-should have been left for the moment under the impression that it ever entered into

under the impression that it ever entree into my mind to slight them or to slight the cause of labor. "The truth has come out now, however, and the truth has prevailed. I believe the working-men of New York are thoroughly convinced today that the last thought in my mind and the last desire of my heart was to slight or to insult them or the cause of labor : that I never swerved by one iach from the path of strict and absolute neutrality as to American parties and American issues; that I acted solely to save our cause and our great leader from a deadly peril; that I had to act at a mcment's notice and in the face of treachery and deceit and that I chose at all events the lesser of two evils in deciding, at all hazards, to keep the Irish cause pure and uncontaminated and independent before the world-to save our movement here from de-generating into an appendage of any American party, no matter what party-and to save all the splendid hopes of our people and of our

leaders at home from being shipwrecked miser-ably and going down amid the exultant taunts of the Times and of the Tory coercionists." The orator then went on to refer to Lord

Landowne's acts in Ireland and to the bu-talities of other landlords, and predicted that the rackrepters would howl for mercy and for quarter. "See what happened on the Pomenuby estates after months of the severest trial in etc.

was battered by the defendants and several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder, but failed. A second ladder was then procured and several constables monuted it, but they were braten down. Mr. Cox essayed to rlimb up a ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but the police prevented him from doing Binally a constable entered with a fixed sayonet, but the rifle was wrested from him and his safety was imperilled, when Father Hannon entered an issecured a cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction was carried out.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that in the breaking up winter we shall have much damp slop weath-r, when rheumatism, neuralgia, so sloppy broat and other painful complaints will prevail Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use. Its curaive power is truly wonderful.

SEEK FORTUNE'S EMBRACE ERE IT IS TOO LATE.

The 234th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place at Ne v Or-leans on Tuesday (always Tuesday), May 10th, 1887. \$522,500 was sent to mapy worthy pro-ple. We will tell some: No. 15,766 drew the first prize; it was sold in tractional tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Oilesna, La. One was sent to T. J. Lynch, a well known liquor dealer S. E. cor. 11th and Locust Sta.

Phila.; it was collected by the Third Nationa Bank of Phila.; six tenths were cold to Cali bank of Final, is the tenths were cold to Cal-fornians, and were collected through Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.; one sold to A. Fruny, Deer Lick, Mason Co., W. Va., was collected through Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. No. 75,866 drew the Second Prize of \$50,000; also sold in tenths for Sl. two were mid through the Nati (ware ville, Ky.; two to Frauk Corcoran, Cairo, Ill., through the City Nat'l Bank of Cairo, and No. 15,872 drew the Third Prize of \$20,000-it was also sold in tenths; one to Edwin Le Bars of New York City Collected there is the solution New York City, collecto 1 through the Adams Express Co.; one to N. Cresshaw of Everest, Kas; one to C. J. Harman, paid through the Corry National Bank of Corry, Pa.; one paid through Bank of California at San Francisco, and the reast elsewhere Nos 45 619 and 51 955 and the rest elsewhere. Nos. 45,619 and 51,955 drew the two Fourth Prizes of \$10,000 each; sold told to parties in Chicago, Ill.; San Fran-cisco, Oakland and San Jose, Oal.; Keckuk, Iowa; Camile, Mo.; New Orleas, Boston, Washington, Pittsburg, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.; Gurdon, Ark.; Union Star, Mo.; and else-where. So the wheel tures on forever and else So the wheel turns on forever, and on July 12th it will all be repeated. Any one can learn full particulars by addressing M. A. Dau phin, New Orleans, La. Seek Fortune's embrace ere it is too late.

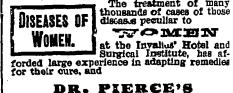
of Protestants with them, in favor of Home Rule and the abolition of rack-renting landlordism, but they were not murderers at heart and were not accountable for that infamous deed. in-in who truly represent them are their leaders in Parliament, chosen and honored by them at sociates of assassing and dynamite fiends. Nothing could have been more unjust than the recent attempts of the English Unionists to confound Parnellism with crime, and to identify the Home Rule party in Ireland with the machinations of James Carey and O'Donovan Rossa. HomeRule is not the politics of assassination. Ireland us not inhabited by a race of bloodthirsty savages L t justice be done alike to the orange and the green. The desperadoes who have dogged Mc. O'Brien's steps in the Dominion are Peep of day Boys a century out of date. They do not stand for that sturdy Irish Protestantis n which in Canada and the United States is to be credited with thrift, industry and manifold civic virtues. Mr. O'Brien's c.mpaign against the Viceroy was bitter y recented by the Protestants of Ontario, but the miscreants who have been plotting his assassingtion alone are responsible for their folly and crim³. The Orange lodges, race strongholds of zealous propagaadism, have been greatly discredited since 1835 in Canada as well as in Eagland, and are no longer the re-

apon-ible agencies of Irish Protestantism. There is no reas n to believe that t e murder ous assaults on Mr. O'Brien were deliberately planned in any of those lodges, and certainly the p evailing rentiment in Protestant Canada is in favor of free speech and personal liberty as against assassination and lawlessness.

IT CUTS BOTH WAYS.

The point which the London Times and other Unionist papers make against Parnell and his followers, because none of the latter have chosen to prosecute the *Times* for libel, appears, at first glance, to have something in it. It would seem wise for men, grossly libered as they have been, to endeavor to punish their libellere. to endeavor to publish their interfere. Integ are certainly, however, under no legal or moral obligation to do so. It is a matter for their own judgment. On the other hand it would seem imperative for the authors of the *Times*' charges to prosecute the men whom they accuse of the gravest the men whom they accuse of the gravest crimes. They are under legal as well as moral obligations to do so. The duty is imposed upon them as good citizens. If any inference as to the truth of the charges against Mr. Parnell and his followers can be drawn from the fact that they have taken no steps to prosecute the Times for libel, what inference must be drawn from the fact that the authors of the Times' charges have taken no steps to bring Mr. Parnell and his followers to justice The charges are treason, conspiracy, murder, &c. If the *Times* has such excellent proof to support these charges, why not prosecute Mr. Parnell and the others.—Halifax Chronicle.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Soldiers and Sailors.-These well known and easily used remedies are especially serviceable and convenient for those who, like soldiers and sailors are exposed to great changes of elimate, and the hardships inseparable from their calling. Many of the diseases engendered in the system from these and other untoward causes can be checked and controlled by attention at their onset, and in Holloway's remedies will be found a ready means of relief, without hindrance from duty. Many a man is invalided and rendered more at loss a hundre to himself and found form or less a burden to himself and friends from neglect of the early symptoms of his complaint, Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising which calamity might be averted by timely re-from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, sort to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.



Favorite Prescription is the result of this vast experience.

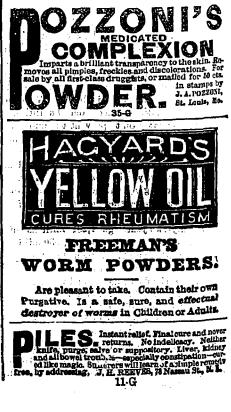
is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and curea, asif by mark, Leu-corrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful mensionation, un-natural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic conges-tion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness." It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indiges-tion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Steeplessness, in effect set.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 HOTTLES

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO. N.Y.





A resident of Epsom says he only backed one horse in his life, and that was into a shop window.

factory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising

JUNE 15, 1887.

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SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Paxton. architect, Kirkca'dy, died suddenly on Saturday.

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Dandee. THE QUEEN.—Her Majestv will not visit Beinburgh this summer on her return south from Balmoral. No arrangements have yet been made for the autumn.

been made for the business. High PRICE FOS & FISH.—On Tuesday Coun-cillor Maclachlan, fish solesman, Edinburgh, cillor Maclachlan, fish solesman, Edinburgh, sold in the fish market a small sunfish, weighing sold in the fish market a small sunfish.

about 501b., for the enormous sum of 60s. BORN ON THE STREET.—Early on Sunday morning a woman gave birth to a female child morning a woman gave birth to a female child on the gravel foot path in front of Royal Ter-on the gravel foot path in front of Royal Ter-race Gardens, Edinburgh. The mother and child are now doing well at the Maternity Hos-

nital. THE BLACK WATCH MEMORIAL.--A site and a design for the Black Watch Memorial at Aber-design for the Black Watch Memorial at Aber-design for the Black Watch Memorial at Aber-mesting of the committee, under the presidency mesting of the committee, under the presidency of the Marquis of Bradalbane The design of the Marquis of Bradalbane The design chosen is by Mr. W. B. Rhund, Edinburgh.

chosen is by DLC. W. D. LUMB, Edinburgh. New RAILWAT IN FIFESHIRE.—The new rail way line between Anstruther and St. Andrews was officially inspected by Colonel Hutchinson, was officially inspected by Coronel Eucchinson, one of the Government Inspectors, on Saturday, and proved satisfactory. The line is expected to be opened for in-flic in the 1st of June, and its complete the tailway connection recent it. to be opened for it the c n the lat of June, and will complete the railway connection round the east of Fife.

east of File. The FREEDOM OF EDINEURGH TO MR. CAR-NGUE.—At a special meeting of the Lord Pro-NGUE.—At a special meeting of the Lord Pro-NGUE. Committee of the Edinburgh Town VOS's Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council held on Saurday, it was manimously council held on Saurday, it was not the moline of the council on Tuesday the council held on Saurday is a star-set of the council on Tuesday that the recomment to the council on Tuesday that the recommend of the city should be conferred on Mr. Andrew Carn, gie on the occasion of his visit in Andrew Carn. gie on the occasion of his visit in the begi using of July next.

the beginning of oury next. SERIOUS FIRE AT A FARM. - Damage to the extent of £2000 was done by a fire which broke ont on Tuesday afternoon on the farm of New Farm, near Errol, t-nanied by Mr. David Tay-Farm, near Errol, t-nanied by Mr. David Tay-Farm, near Error, someties of pir. David Tay-lor. The horses and live stock were rescued with some difficulty, but so quickly did the finnes spread that in the course of an hour and a hall nearly the whole of the roof had tallen in. a half nearly the whole of the root had The fire originated in the straw barn.

THE SCOTTISH PRISONS .- There is reason to THE SCOTTISH PRISONS.—There is reason to believe that the plan is altered for re-arranging the prisons in Scotland. It was at one time contemplated to greatly enlarge the prison in Uppar for the Midland Counties, but the report now is that the Government have fixed upon Dundee as the prison centre of that distract, and that the operations will begin with the establishment of communications by the Tay Bridge.

THE CROFTERS' RENTS -Sheriff Brand and Bridge. THE CROFTERS' RENTS.—Sheriff Brand and his olleagues on the Orofters' Commission are likely to be long remembered as among the likely to be long remembered as among the likely to be long remembered as among the interaction, and it is affect to say that the group satisfaction, and it is affect to say that the group of decisions which have just been issued fixing fixing fail rents and conting down arcers in ap-plication by Skye crofters will be regarded as not less ratifactory. Certainly the result timed that they were over-rented, and the awards prove the truth of their compliant. It is more than three months since the Commissioners began their inquiries in Skye, and they are yet far from the end of their labor, which is likely far from the end far and ther end Bridge. Lord Macionald's estates in the parishes of Portree and Su zut final orders were given in Portree and Sn zent final orders were given in 113 cases, which show an average reduction of over 20 per cent. The effect of these decisions is seen in another way. In the 113 cases the total rental amounted to over £756, which has been reduced by £231. Not leas striking is the treatment of the arrears, which amount to a total of £1,831, of which over £1,105 has been cancelled. The famous Benlee grazing dispute cancelled. The famous Benlee grazing dispute, of which so much was spoken and written, has of which so much was spoken and written, has been s-t-led in favor of the crofters, who main-tained that it had been taken from them with ut compensatin in the form of reduced rents, Bailee has been restored to them on conditions that seem to be highly satisfactory. From Colonel Fraser's estate of Kilmair there were Colonel Fraser's estate of Kilmair there were applications, and the average reduction on the rents is 42 per cent, the total rental of £760 being reduced to £444. Of the arrears due, amounting the £1,350 not less, than £1,350 have been cancelled. These figures tell their own tale, ard, if the cases yet to be age of r-duction, the whole result will prove how lamentably hard the condition of the crofters must have been. The arrears which re-main uncance 1-d and must be paid, may be commended and must be paid, may be main uncance'l-d aud must be paid, may be main uncance red and must be party may be cleared off at once or in instalments at easy date. Another subisfactory feature of the decisions is that no expenses are found due by either party.

A RAILWAY DISPUTE. THE GRAND TRUNK AND CANADIAN PACIFIC COM-

died suddenly on Saturday. The mortality of Edinburgh last week was 71, and the death rats 14 per 1,000. and the death rats 14 per 1,000. Operations have been commenced on the Operations have been commenced on the state of reaching a new field of coasi. We of reaching a new field of coasi. Br. Crockatt, a well known professional pro-Br. Crockatt, a well known professional pro-titiouer in Forfarshire, died on Saturday titiouer at his residence in West Ferry, near Undee. of the delegates was to ask the Government and Parliament not to grant the charter asked for by the South Western Railway Company, an offshoot of the C. P. R., althouzing the construction of a railway from Caughnawaga along the south shore of the S. Lawrence to along the sonth shore of the S: Lawrence to Beauharnois, Valleyfield and Dundee. The dele-vates said that for years the town of Beauhar-nois has been endeavoring to obtain railway connection, that the town recently granted a bonus of \$10,000 towards the construction of a railway from St. Martine jurction on the Hunt-ingdon branch of the G and Trunk to Beauhar-nois, and that if the charter asket for now by the Congdian Pesific is granted the branch to

nois, and that if the charter asked for now by the Canadian Pacific is granted, the branch to St. Martine will not be built. They said that up to the time the Provincial Legisla-ture granted a charter for the construction of the branch in question, the C. P. R. authori-ties refused to listen to the requests of the Beau harnois people to extend the line to that town, but now they want a charter simply for the pur-puse of embarrassing the Gran 1 Trunk and, if possible, preventing the building of the road to St. Martine. The deputation waited upon Sir Hector Hangevin, the charman of the Halway Committee yeaterday, and r-main in Ottawa to day, when the C. P. R. company's bill comes up before the committee.

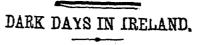
water.

water. The railway war, which has been waging for some time past between the Grand Trunk Rail-way company's adherents and those of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, will be brought to a head in a day or two. The diffi-culty is briefly as follows. Some years ago the people of the district of Beauharnois and ad-pioning counties got up a petition to people of the district of Beanharnois and ad-joining counties got up a petition to the C.P.R. authorities, requesting them to build a branch line from St. Martine to Beanharnois and Valleyfield. The company refused, or, at any rate, took no action in the matter. The Grand Trunk authorities were then interviewed, and they at once con-cented to build the line, and at the earliest op-p rtunity secured the necessary charter from the Provincial Government. Subsequently the other schemes were n ooted by the Canadian Pacific people, such as the new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Lachin², when they at once waw their error in not acquiescing with the rethe St. Lawrence at Lachn's, when they at once way their error in not acquiescing with the re-quest of the Beauharnois peeple. They, how-ever, have now applied to the Ottawa Government for a chatter for a line to run parallel with that for which the Grand Trunk have already received a charter from Quebec. The G. T. R inturally appress the contrast of which a charter in vesterday a granting of such a churter, and yesterday a deputation of eighty i. Auential farmers and prominent men of the district interviewed Sir

deputation of eighty i. fluential farmers and prominent men of the district interviewed Sir prominent men of the district interviewed Sir proting against the granting of a charter to the C. P. E. The deputation of the district interviewed sir tand Colonel Brosseau, of Laprnirie, and and colonel Brosseau, of Laprnirie, and farmenz others present were M. Brissou, M.P.P. Col. Johnson, Col. McEachran, Dr. Primeau, 2 Thomas Sebbie, Warden of the County, Peter Gardiner, Dundee; J. Y. Cameron, Fort Sovington; Mat. C. Ransom, Fort Compton; J. Tincre. N. Delawier, M. Poisson, M. Viau, J. Cardinal, J. Bronett, Gilbert Monpetit, M. Branchaud, and about 75 others. These were registered at the St. Lawrence Hall to-day. The C. P. K. Company alvertised from the church doors on Sunday that they would give free passes to all those in the county who wished to go t. A large number took advantage of the offer. They were formed into a deputation for the C. P. R., headed by several prominent men of the county. It is said that most of the excursionists understood that their horel expenses would be paid, but indiag out after the wards that such was not the case, the streets in O tawa yesterday presented and fifty men and several prominent and the done done done done the district parts understood that the form the securation for the C. P. R. headed by several prominent men of the county. It is said that most of the excursionists understood that their horel expenses would be paid, but indiag out after the search one hundred and fifty men and search one hundred and fifty men and search of the offer.

erection of which the dead prelate was said to have set his heart, is not even mentioned. The late bishop was very charitable during his life, but his income was very unartable during his hits, year. It was generally expected that he would have left handsome bequests to local charities, King's College and the cathedral.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



Eviction as a Means of Breaking Down the Plan of Campaign-Heartless Work at Bodyke-Davitt's Passionate Declaration.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., cables the N.Y World the following :---

Public attention here is again turned directly to Ireland by the recital of the h-artless evic-tions taking place at Bodyke, as related by the Pall Mall Gazette's brilliant commissioner, Mr. Norman. His accounts are printed by a large number of other Liberal p per throughout E g-land. The horror of the details surpasses even thestory of the Glenbeigh evict ons. The land-³⁵ up to the time the Provincial Legisla-ture granted a charter for the construction of the branch in question, the C. P. R. authori-ties refused to listen to the requests of the Beau a harnois people to extend the line to that towa, y but now they want a charter simply for the pur-powe of embarrassing the Gran i Trunk and, if possible, preventing the Gran i Trunk and, if to-day, when the C. P. R. company's bill comes up before the committee. Another large delegation headed by Mr L. R. B.ker, mayor of Beauharnois, al o arrived to support the claims of the C.P. R. company to the new charter a-ked for, and a lively time is interviewed Hon. J. H. Pope yeaterday after-noon, being introduced by Mr. Charles Drink-water. The railway war, which has been waging for

The Government is supporting these evictions with all its might, thinking that this course is with all its might, thinking that this course is likely to break down the plan of campaign and terrify the whole body of Irish tenants. The Government is also said to be preparing to make a grand attempt to crush the spirit of the Irish nation in Parliament as well as cut. well as cut. As soon as the House of Commons assembles, I am told, ministers will propose a motion of urgency which will enable them to immensely accelerate the passing of the Coercion bill and name a day on which the bill must be passed through committee and reported to the House. The remaining clauses of the bill deal with questions of revenue, and with the power of the Lord Lieutenant 'o proclaim associations of all kinds, agrarian and political as well, and if they become law in their present shape the Irish members will be thereafter unable, so effectively as in the past, to safeguard the remaining tragments of liberty of the people in Ireland.

In the meantime evictions like those taking place at Bodyke will be pressed forward with energy and assisted by the soldiery. At one fell swoop Ireland will be practically deprived of every legitimate constitutional means of protection against landlord rapacity. Even Bultection against landlord rapacity. Even Bul-ler's policy of discriminating between eractions has been suspended by the Government. The Orance party is practically rampant, both in the Castle and in the Westminster Parlia-ment. Every glimpse of the policy begun dur-ring Lord Spencer's and Lord Carnarvon's ad-ministration is suddenly and hopelessly obscured.

I believe Sir Charles Russell will shortly, cm behalf of Mr. Gladstone, meet Mr. Parnell, to consider the policy to be adopted by both leaders on the provisions of the Coercion Bill still to be disposed of. The contest between the Gaverament and the Opposition will undoubtedly be most severe ; but it is likely that the Government, backed by the Unionists, will rush through the measure.

GLADSTONE'S SARCASM. HE TELLS THE TORIES THEIR IGNORANCE CAUSES THE CHIEF OBSTRUCTION.

LONDON, June 6.—It was claimed everywhere in Liberal clubs and Home Rule circles last evening that Mr. Gladstone, in his great speech at the Swansea moster meeting, attended by

HEALTH FUR ALL A precocious youth, prompted by an unplea-sant recollection or the last term says that school teachers are like dogs--"They lick their hands." This carries off the palm. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-ard Family Medicing are unsurease eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers

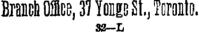
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, i Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Absoesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease. it has been kn • n to fail Both way and Outment an old at Professor

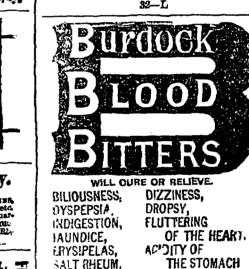
Both rat and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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



time and then nove their return again. I recain a realiza-tione, I have made the discuss of PTRS, EPILEPS Vor FALL-INO SUENNESSA Rig-Jong study. I warrand my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others is very failed by my reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a freatile and a Free Burtle on my invalidate renedy. Give Represe and Port Office. It could you will find to need you Represe and Port Office. It could you will find to ready, Give Represe and Port Office. It could you will find to ready. Give Represe and Port Office. It could you will find to ready. Give and I will cure you. Address Dir. II G. RUPP,





DRYNESS

OF THE SKIN,



This Company's Lines are composed of the following double engined, Diyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength-speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience con suggest, and have made the faster time or can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record

Tonnage. Commanda

Vessels.

201000, 201110		000	uncanders.
Sumidian6,	100	Build	ling.
arisian	.400	Lt. W	H. Smith DAM
ardinian4	650	Capt	J. Ritchie.
olynesian 4.	100	- 11	Hugh Wylie,
armatian	600		W. Richardson.
Arcassian 4	.000	Lt. E	Barret, R.N.R.
eruvian	400	Capt	J. G. Stepheneou
Sova Sootaan	300	1	R. H. Hughes
aspian	200	н	Alex, McDougal
archagipian 4	600		A. Macnicol.
3.06Fian 4	600	r	R. P. Moore.
NOrwegian	531	ſ	R. Carruthers
LIDernian	.440	4	John Brown.
Austrian	.700		John Bentley.
Nettorian	700		John France.
rrussian,	.000		James Ambury
Scandinavian 3	600	- 13	John Park.
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Uorean	000	63	J. C. Menzies.
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alanitoban	150	n	W. Dalziel,
Canadian	600	4	John Kerr.
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Waldensian	600	a a	D. J. James
Lucerne	200	4.5	W. S. Main,
Newfoundland 1	500	**	C. J. Mylins.
Acadian	350		F. McGrath.
			r. bicerate.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The Bicamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Mon-treal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quelke on TBUBBDAYS, calling at Lough Foylo to receive on toard and faits and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended the be despatched

tended te be despatched Parisian, Wednesday, June 22: Thursday, June 28 Sarmatian, Wednesday, June 29: Thursday, June 30 Sardinian, Wednesday, June 30 Thursday, June 30 Sardinian, Wednesday, July 13 Thursday, July 28 Wednesday, July 27 Thursday, July 28 Wednesday, July 27 Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the ovening previous to the stenner's saling.
 These stenmers carry neilier cattle uor sheep.
 Bates of passage train Montreal or Quebec: -Cabin, \$60, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation) Inter-mentate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Extra Nervice, sulling from liverport and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at perry to re-ceive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are in-

after 8 p.m. on the evening and the por sheep. "These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec: Capun, \$50, \$00 and \$70 (according to accommodation): intermo-diate, \$21; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Malifax and Haltimure Mail Survice are in-tended to be despatched as follows :--

FROM MALIFAX.
Nova Scoticp.
Casping,
Nova Scotian. Aug. 1 Rates of passage between Halifax and st. John's
Rates of nataage between Unlight
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$6.00.
Caoin \$20.00; intermediate, \$10.00; Meerake \$6.00.
The steamers of the Glasgow, Landenderry, Gniway
AND DOBLOIL OUTVICE HER INTERMENT TO be down a short
follows, from Baston for Giasgow direct
FROM BOSTON.
Prussian
Austrian Anno 18

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Philadelphia Ber-

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great loast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

 Palmo-Sulphur Soap.

 Image: Supervised State of the State

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreat.

CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles ind-dent to a billion, state of the system, such as Diz-zinces, Nansea, Drowsinces, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side dec. While their most remarks able success has been shown in curing **SICK**

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and complate the lowels. Type if they only cure

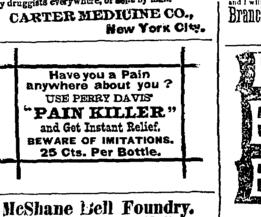
CARTERS

ITTLE " IVER

PILLS.

(Palmo-Sulphur Soap.

Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly veretable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five i \$1. Bold by druggists everywhere, or soft by mail.



R)WELL'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. WELL'S ADVERTISIAGE AGENOI. Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, have just usued from their Advertising Agency in that city a pamphlet in which they give appropriate places to 2,000 out of the 16,420 newspapers named in the last issue of the Amer-ican Newspaper Directory, with the assurance that the selections made are sufficient for the wants of the most extensive advertiser. The excentee of this firm, dating back for upward of 'w-nty years, enables it to form an accurate estimate of the relative value of a newspaper Manadvertising medium. Certain it is that had not its business been so conducted that advernot its business been so conducted that adver-tises could reap the greatest return for their outlay, it would not in these days of competi-tion and rively have reached the position it outlay, it would not have reached the position it tion and rivelry have reached the position it now holds. Just as the establishment of a great News Bureau, with branches in every large city, has enabled the press of the country to supply simultaneously to every section the events of the whole world, so an advertising agency that is able to put its finger upon the pulse of every reputable newspaper and estimate its value must be of immense advantage, not only to advertisers, but also to the newspapers themselves. The advertiser, even if he be hun-dreds of miles away from the city in which he wishes to make his wants known, can rest as-sured that through such a medium there is no danger that his enterprise will be misdirected, where to make my waits known, the first strong waits and the set of anger that through such a medium there is no danger that his enterprise will be misdirected, while, on the other hand, the newspaper is anved all lisk of accepting something which might prove a monetary loss. The increase of busi-ness demands new and improved business meth-ods, and the advantages of an advertising agency that knowe exactly where to go and how best to help its patrons cannot be over estimated. Year by year business men, and in fact all who wish their wants widely known, are getting larther away from the primit ve and old-fash-ioned ways of advertising, and are beginning to fully recognize that it is to the daily newspaper they must look for an adequate return for their outlay; and, therefore, any enterprise which only must now for an acquist return for their outlay; and, therefore, any enterprise which lessens their labor, and assumes the responsi-bility of soting as their intelligent agent, must of necessity help to widen the field of business and industry. Mailed to any address for 30 cents. Address Geo. P.: Rowell Co., New York. York.

THE CRIMES BILL.

A MONSTROUS ENGROACHMENT ON THE LIBERTIES OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette in a leading article on the action of W. H. Smith, Government leader, in giving notice that he would move that the committee name the time when they would report the Irish Crimes Amendment Bill to the House, urged every English and Irish members of Perliament who opposes Smith's proposal from Mr. Gladstone downward to get themselves suspended rather than tamely acquieres in Smith's monstrous encres thment on liberties of Parliamen :

question of permitting the landing of about ninety emigrants from Ireland, who came here on the stramer City of Chester, came up. The emigrants had been sent here by the British Government, which paid their passages. Their admission was cojected to en the ground they were paupers and likely to be-come public charges. There was read at the meeting a copy of a letter sent to Secre-tary Bayard by Min ster West in April last. In it the British Minuster asked whether per-sons whose messages were paid partly or wholy

sons whose passages were paid partly or wholly by the British Government would be permitted by the British Government would be permitted to land. Secretary Bayard in reply cited the laws in regard to paper emigrants, and said that in such cases as those mentioned by Minis-ter West suspicion would be excited, and they would not be permitted to land unless it was clearly shown that they were not likely to be-come public charges. The Commissioners finally decided to permit the landing of three momen and one way and their tamilies are nnaily decided to permit the inform of three women and one man and their families, num-bering in all 21. All the others, who are now detained on Ward's Island, were ordered to be taken back by the Inman Steamship Company.

A WORD ON BOYCOTTING.

THE LATEST PRONUNCIAMENTO FROM THE GEN-ERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The General Execu-tive Brard of the Knights of Labor has issued the following "official notice" to members of the order throughout the country. the order throughout the country :--

"Official notice is hereby given that there is no longer any reason why members of our order should refrain from purchasing goods made by the Philadelphia Clothing Exchange, and also the range of the boycott on the beer manufacturers of Philadelphia has been lifted. "In making this announcement the General Executive Board desires to call the attention of

Executive Board desires to call the attention of members of the order to the fact that the firms represented in these difficulties were compelled to come to terms by the force of the entire order being brought to bear on the obnoxious goods, thus proving what can be done when the whole order acts together as a unit. "When it becomes necessary to invoke the aid of this great and effective weapon, let each assembly give its hearty support, and arbitarary

aid of this great and enecute weapon, let each assembly give its hearty support, and arbitarary employers will besitate before they will dare to challenge an opposition so far reaching, so powerful and fraught with such disaster to

them. "Sustain the efforts of your General Execu-tive Board and the rights of organized labor will be maintained and respected."

A RICH BISHOP'S WILL.

EVERYTHING FOR HIS FAMILY AND NOTHING FOR CHARITY.

DHARITY. HALIFAT, "N.S., June 9.—The will of the late Bishop Briney has been," made public after un-availing efforts on the part of the family to keep it from publication. Its contents have been the it from publication. Its contents have been the general subject of discussion to-day. The estate general subject of discussion to-day. The estate general subject of discussion to-day. The estate general subject of the interest of \$5,000 to schemes in connection with the Episcopal Ohurch. There is nothing for local charities or for King's Od-lege, and the proposed cathedral, upon the

"What was expected, when this so-called 'gigantic engine of obstruction ' came into play was when the first clause of the Crimes bill came before the Commons. It then consisted of thirty-four lines. When passed through the committee stage it had nearly a hundred and twenty lines. What does that show? Why, that the government did not know how to draft or conduct their bill. It shows that so many faults were hit, so many weak points discovered, so many gaps had to be dealt with, that with all their magnificent majority of sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety and a hundred, they were obliged to let the clause expand from thirty-four lines into something like four times that number. into something like four times that number.

HIS EXPERIENCE DIFFERENT. "I have had a great deal to do with legislation-I have been responsible for carrying what may be called more heavy bills through the may be called more heavy bills through the House, perhaps, than any other man now living -but 1 do not recollect ever having introduced a bill of any kind with clauses so badly con-structed that a clause of thirty-four lines abould-before it was passed through committee -have swellen to one hundred.

IGNORANCE CAUSES DELAY.

"The reason why pusiness is delayed is be cause those who are doing it do not know how cause those who are doing it do not know how to do it I do not mean to say that there have not been questions where half an hour or an hour's discussion might have been dispensed with, but can you be surprised that members for Ireland should be zealous, should be cautious to acrutinize with the eye of a lynx every line, every word of a bill of this kind, when not only are they threatened with coercion, while the causes which formarly led to coercion do not exist, but when they are also insulted by hav-ing proposed to Parliament a perpetual Coer-cion bill for Ireland?"

A STRONG ARGUMENT.

That the whole speech-a full report of which occupies seven columns of the Daily News-is felt to be a strong one by the morning Tory newspapers is proved by their denunciations of

THE CREAT LIBERAL LEADER RECEIVES & DEPUTA MON FROM COBK.

SWANSEA, June 5, 1887.-Mr. Gladstone to-day heard a someon by Capon Smith in defence of the Established Courch in Wales.

of the Established Courch in Wales. On returning from church, Mr. Gladstone was met by an immense crowd escorting a de-putation bearing an address to him from tae citizens of Cork. Mr. Gladstone made no form-al speech, but thanked the Sheriff of Cork, who headed the deputation, for the kind wishes ex-pressed in the address. He added that Irish Protestants need not fear persecution at the hands of their Catholic fellow-countrymen in case autonomy was obtained. case autonomy was obtained.

TENANTS VICTORIOUS.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL ON THE PONSONBY ESTATES.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6 .- Mr. O'Brien on his QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Mr. O'Brien on his return will be met with the announcement that the plan of campaign has scored a victory on the Ponsonby estates by the landlord's accept-ance of the terms offered by the tenants, scores of whom have been evicted within the past fortnight. Ominously enough, the tenantry on the Ponsonby estates were the first to adopt the plan of campaign. It was their priest, the Rev. Father Keller, who was incarcerated, and on this estate young O'Hanlon was killed. The visitory for the plan is regarded as of the greatest



A.id every species of diseases arising from tisordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. MULBERN CO., Proprietors, Toronto GA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from occan to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle. FRICE 200. BR \$3 A YEAR BY MAIL Sample Copy of current number mailed upon reespt of 26 ate.; back numbers, 15 ets. Promium List with elther. B. T. BUSH & SON, Publishers, 130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y. May 3, 1887. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tandency to disense. Hundreds of subtle mala-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal alast by keeping ourselves well fortlied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." -- Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMGORATHIC CHEMEST, 11 LONDON, ENGLARD BREAKFAST LONDON, ENGLAND \$55 to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. With BREWSTRY'S BAFRY BUN HOLDER CO. Holly Mich 143.G TEACHERS WANTED.—FOUR MALE OR Female Roman Catholic Teachers holding first or second class diplomas, and qualified to teach English and French. Services to com-mence 2nd July, 1887. Address the under-signed, stating salary expected. JOHN HONAN, Sec. Treas., Dunraven P. O., 42-5 Calumet Island, P.Q. TEACHERS WANTED.-FOUR MALE L or Female Roman Catholic Teachers hold-ing first and second class diplomas, and qualified

to teach English and French. Services to com-mence 2nd July, 1887. Address the undersigned stating salary expected. JOHN HONAN, Sec. Treas Coulonge P. O., Mansfield, P.Q.

Closgow: FROM PHILAPELPHIA.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desirous of brieging their friend from America can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpoo. and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Camba and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mont-real, and from all Railway Statiums in Camada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimore, Raton Outboa and Montrael

and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimore, Bostov, Quebec and Montreal, For, Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre : Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris ; Aug. Schmitz & Co, or Hichard Berns, Ant-werp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam ; C. Hugo, Ham-burg ; James Moss & Ca., Bordeaux ; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen ; Charles Foy, Belfaat ; James Scott & Co., Queens-town ; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. O., London ; James and Alex. Allan, 70 E. O., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Olyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi-cago; H. Bourlier, Taconto; Thos. Cook & Son, 251 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Kobin-con 1361 St. James street conveits for Large son, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.



A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD OSE COOK'S" FRIEND BAKING PUWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose o RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a our period. ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark! okage.

- d,	MON'I Dame Tharcil separation as Lacetto, barbe Montreal, 12	CE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT REAL. Superior Court. No. 12 e Cassen has instituted a domand for to property Against her busband, Alphonso r, of Montreal. th March, 1887.	e
2.	41-5	Attorney for Plaintiff;	

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



8

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomacoss. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight = un or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROTAL BARING FOWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N.Y.

THE COERCION BILL.

SEVERAL MORE AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

The Attorney-General Secures a Change Regarding Prosecutions Before the Act's Passage—The Debate in the House Last Night.

LONDON, June 13. - The House of Commons LONDON, June 13.—The House of Commons this evening, resumed the debate on the Coer-cion bill, taking up the fifth clause, which deals with the proclaming of districts. Henry Fow-ler, Liberal, proposed as an amendment that proclamations be made by order of the Privy council instead of by the Viceroy. He urged that a change of such importance as the pro-claiming of a district should be made by the In perial instead of the Irish executive. Mr. Balfour declined to accept the amendment. He reminded the House that the Government col-lectively were responsible for every act of the lectively were responsible for every act of the Irish executive. Messrs. Healy. McNeill, Clancy and Dillon, Nationalists, supported the amendment.

GLADSTONE'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Gladstone suggested that the members should not spend any more of the short time at should not spend any more of the short time at their command in futile discussion. It would be better to employ the romaining time in di-cussing weightier points. Mr. Smith said he was anxious to allow sufficient time for the dis was anxious to allow sufficient time for the old cussion of substantial questions and he hoped the Opposition would assist the Government in this direction. Mr. Fowler offered to withdraw his superducent, but Mr. Dillon protested. He declined to take advice from the Government as to what amendments should be discussed in the miserable period left to the Parnellites to context the measure contest the measure

JOHN MORLEY DIFFERS WITH HIS CHIEF.

amendments deserved more attention than the opinions of English members. The amendment was rejected by 235 to 167.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT REJECTED.

memorial was presented to the earl on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco, declaring that the subscribers could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing their warm ap-proval of the manner in which he had dis-charged his dities as lord lieutenant, besides highly complimenting the Counters of Aberdean on winning the lave of the people of Ireland. In response, the Earl said he recognized the sig-nificance of such an expression, apart from its qualifying personal character. He referred to the political expressions contained in the ad-dress, saying he was quite sure the best Ameri-can opinion would never be in favor of any-thing like-dismemberment of the relations ex-isting between Great Britain and Iroland. "It is, therefore, a highly desirable thing that lead-ing members of the Irish community should make it plain that their views and aims are not in favor of the separation of Great Britain and Ireland, but of that form of self-gover: ment for Ireland which would be perfectly consistent with and contribute to Imperial unity." The Earl further assured the audience that the Liberal party would be victorious in the Home Rule fight. The Earl leaves to-morrow for Texnas to visit a brother living there, and then he will go north, visiting Chicago and New Yo:k

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

We are sorry to have to record the removal of one of our subscribe:s to the Stratford ja-1 .-Palmerston Telegraph.

Kentucky distillers have entered into a combination to keep the price of whiskey up Con sumers can break the ring by resolving not to put whiskey down,—Hamilton Times.

The Queen's refusal to exhibit herself "in robe and crown" to her people in the jubilee procession is ungracious, if not illogical. Thers is much more in the English crown than there is under it.—Chicago Herald.

A business that can only be established by municipal bonuses, and can only be sustained hy protective tariffs, had better not be estab-lished at all, for it is nothing but a pauter con-cern-a turden upon the honest industry of the

In vestord sy's World the Khan propounded, postically, that if he had his choice he would soover die in June. It is hard to understand how any man can prefer to quit just when the strawberries are ripe and the lager heer keg bleeds at the bung, unless said man has a note coming due about the end of this month. But, in that case, what is the matter with letting the endorser die in June ?- Toronto World.

In view of Jurilee appropriations by various public bodies, Jubilee salary-grabs, Jubilee bonuses, Jubilee subscriptions for various schemes, and all sorts of taxes levied on the pockets and putience of the enduring public, it is to be feared that the anniv-reary will not be Mr. Morley said he was sure Mr. Gladstone had nor meant to suggest that the Opposition assist in limiting the debate, in accordance with the Government's ideas. The opinions of the Pamelites upon the relative importance of the amendment's descrived more attention than the the More attention than the amendment's descrived more attention than the the tothe people who de not expect extra pay or donations because the Queen has reigned fifty years, there ought to be a let-up in the business. -Toronto News.

Commercial union would kill annexation by depriving ancextionists of their one argument. It will make the country prosperous. 1. By 1. Bv ANOTHER AMENDMENT RELECTED. Mr. O'Doherty moved an amendment that proclamations be issued only on the report of a judge of the high court after a local enquiry. Mr. Holmes opposed the amendment on the ground that it was not advisable to remove any resionsibility from the executive. A local more prosperous than they were before by enhancing everything they have to sell-grain, cattle and land. A prospet offers of becoming "wealthy beyond the dream of avarice." Shall we accept it, or shall we not ? Farmers of Canada decide. - Coboury World. Principal Grant boldly arraigned the secular press. But when has the secular press of one party or the other, in case of gross public wrong-doing, failed to denounce it and name the offender? The country has had a surfeit of public wrong-doing. Pacific scandals, gerry-manders and seat-stealing go on while the pulpit is silent. The country was has at least the is silent. The secular press has at least the courage of its convictions to denounce or to defend without regard to the power or rank of the offender. We fear the pulpit has not a like courage. The editors profess to have no special mandate from above, yet for the exposure and condemnation of wickedness in high places, and national sins, the secular press has done more than the pulpit and religious press put together. --Hamilton Times.

OUR WEALTHY MEN.

Much has been said in newspapers of men Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in comparatively a few years in various business industries. Many of these articles are written..by corres-pondents of prominent newspapers, and copied inth others of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business gualificagenerally are seldom men of business gualifica-tion and wrongfully picture these men and their business as a thing of accident : this is not the case with thoss we have met. We find that where men have made large fortunes, by their own business talent and industry they chose with sagaity and forethought such businesses as would lead to success when handled with before the public as an example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (out-side of stock and railroad men) more prominent. by than Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N.J. He is at the head of many large business in-dustries, and yet comparatively a young man. He is at the head of many large business in-dustries, and yet comparatively a young man-When the fact that August Flower, for dyspep-sin and liver complaint, and Boschee's German Syrup, for coughs and lung troubles, has grown to a wonderful sale in all parts of the world, it proves that it was not an accident or spouta-neous strike at wealth. His medicines are re-cognized as valuable and established remedies any the husiness has grown, gradually and percognized as valuable and established remedies and the business has grown gradually and per-manently during the last eighteen years on account not alone of Dr. Green's abilities as a business man or his "good luck," but on the actual merits of the two preparations.—Copied from the N.Y. Weekly Sun, of Dec. 22, 1886.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business is not very active, but the prospects for future trade are good. Remittances are con-sidered fair. Fall trade is expected to be good.

FLOUR GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.-The quiet feeling which settled down upon the flour market last werk has not lished at all, for it is nothing but a pauter con-ceru-a turden upon the honest industry of the country.—Hamilton Times. Rivan Hall should be in a tolerably good state of repair. Enough is spent on it each year to build and maintain an establishment of considerable pretensions. A small army of workmen are there employed. It is understood that Ottawa generally votes with the Govern-ment.—London Advertiser, It is not necessary that parties in business partnership should be under the same family government Ne ther is it necessary that Canada and the United states should ceasery that they may agree to remove all friction from the wheels of comment rade and commerce.—Park-hill Observer. One man knocked down, two others' kicked in stomach, Deputy Sheriff McPhee land up by a kick in the proin, several big far-o games run-ning, also several poker games, at one of which there was over \$300 in the po'-a good house at theatre; all this last Standray evening in this city would seem to indicate that times are getting livelier.—Halley, Haho, Times. In yesterd by's World the Khan propounded, poorer die in June, It is hard to understand sover die in June, It is hard to understand

siles of car lots reported at \$5.80 to \$3.85, and we quote \$3.85 to \$3.95 in quantities, and at \$4 to \$4.25 in smaller lots. We quote as follows:--Car lots \$3.90 to \$4 per bbl, a.d jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25. Granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordi-nary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Regarding commeal, \$2.50 is the lowest price at which it can be bought in barrels, and we quote \$2.50 to \$2.50.

S2 65. BRAN -Prices have further declined, sales DRAN. — Frices have further declined, sales having been made on track at \$14, and some 1 buyers say they have been efferd at a shade less to arrive. We quote \$14 on track and at \$15 in small jobbing lots. Shorts \$15 to \$16 and moullie \$17 to \$19.

MONITIE SI to SID. WHEAT. — Owing to a drop of 1c per bushel in the price of cash wheat in Chicago, an easen feeling has percaded this market, and prices are scarcely as high as they were a few days ago. We quote Canada spring and whiter wheat 96c to 97c, and Manitoba bard at S1 to S1.01. Duluth wheat is quiet at 96c. The through shipments of American grain are showing much here being here here having here. larger volume, a heavy business having been Cone during the past week. CORN.-Further busines has been done on the

basis of 47c to 48c in bond here. PRAS. -Prices have declined fully 1c during

the week, and we quote 67c to 68c, holders being free sellers at the outside figure.

been recived which realized \$2.00 to \$2.50 per

crate. HONEY-California, honey, has been selling in New York as low as 50 to 640 per lb. Here prices are nomiual, as follows:-Comb in 2 lb boxes, 12c to 14c, and at 10c to 12c in 60 lb crate. boxes. Strained honey is very slow sale at 7c

to 11c as to quality. MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.-Sales of syrup have been made in time at 6c and in wood at 4c to fic as to quality. Business in sugar has been done at 7c to S₂c as to quality. POTATOES.—The easier feeling noticed, last week has become more pronounced and dealers

are willing to accept 5c to 10c per bag less in lots, and 95c to \$1.05 in smaller quantities. CABHAGE. -- New Cabbages sold fairly well at \$4 to \$4.50 per bb'.

S4 to \$4.50 per bb'. BERMUDA ONIONS.—The market is quiet at \$3 to \$2.50 per crate. Egyptian onions \$5 to \$6 per bag of 200 lbs. IASHES.—Receipts small, and first pots are

quoted at \$4.75 to \$4.85.

FRUITS, &c,

APPLES.—The season is about over, and still the stocks are not exhausted. The murket is quiet, the liberal supply of other fruit cutting off demand. We quote choice Northern spies and rusetts \$4 to \$4.50, other qualities \$2 to

\$3.50, EVAPORATED APPLES .- There is no activity, and prices are baroly maintained at 13c to 15c as to quality, one sale being reported at a shale under the inside figure. Dried app'es have been placed a: 6c, bu: the quality was good. We quoted 5c to 6c.

quoted 5c to 6c. PINE APPLES.—Sales of nice stack have oc-curred at \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen, whilst large and fancy pines have sold as high as \$3.50 to \$4.00. Some stocks are poor, and have sold at

low figures. STRAWERRIES.—Owing to a better demand and the receipt of finer truit, prices have ad-vanced, sales having been made this week at 25c per quart in crates. LEMONS. — There has been a lively demand for

len os owing to the late hot weather The range of prices was from \$2 to \$3 for fair to good stock, and \$3.50 for choice. Wasty fruit sold at \$1 to \$1.50.

BANANAS.-The supply is fair and the demand good, and business has been done on the hasis of \$1.50 to \$2 for reds, and green at \$1.75 to \$2. TOMATOES -Some fine tomatoes were received from the United States which fetched \$2.00 per

small box and \$5 to \$5.50 per large crate. CUCUMBERS.—Bus ness is reported at \$4.50 to \$5 per crate. APRICOTS — Receipts have been a little more

liberal and sales have transpired at \$3.50 to \$4 per box.

COCOANUTS.-The demand is fair and prices range from \$5 to \$5.50 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

F18H.-Dry cod is now the only thing en-quired for in salt fish, sales of which have been made at \$375 to \$4 per quintal. Other kinds are pure y nominal. FRESH FISH.—One or two carloads of fresh

FRSH FISH.—One or two carloads of fresh col, haddock and marketell have been received from the lower ports, sales being reparted of cod and haddock at \$2 to \$2.75 as to quality. Fresh salmon has also sold at 18c. FISH OIL.—Steam refined seal oil remains stady at last week's rates, namely 46c to 48c as to size of lot. Cod oil continues quiet at 35c to 30c for Newfoundland, 32c to 33c for Gaspe, and 30c to 32c for Nova Scotia, a sale at 30c

large from Cape Breton, but most of the late cargoes have been on former contracts. There is a good enquiry for Great Breton at \$3.10 for cargoes and at \$3.20 for lots, cx. ship, which

shows an advance. FARM AND GARDEN.

Keep the young pigs in pasture in the orchard ; those for early market should have a

meal-slop daily. Don't use any parsnip seed unless it be of last years growth, as such seed does not readily germinate if old.

No invariable rule can be laid down for the raising of calves on skim milk and each feeder must make a rule for each calf.

"Dusty Miller" makes a beautiful omamental plant in the centre of a grass (lat, but once rooted it spreads in all directions.



States a series of the second states

Sale.

an and a state of the state of

June, instead of 1st July.

"We do hereby cirtyy that wes upervise the arrange-ments for all the Monihiy and Semi-Annual Drowings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honzety, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this criticate, with facesimiles of our signatures atlached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Ban ers will pay all Prizes draw in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented a our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louiste ha Nat'l Bank PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank, UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Levislature for Educational and Charitabio purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1.000000-10 which a reserve fund of over \$550.000 has since been added.

\$50,660 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Decembor 2d, A.D., 1870. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It uever scales or postpones. Its Grant Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semil-Annual Praw-ings regularly every six months (June and December). Becember).

A SPIENDED OF PORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH CRAND DRAWING, CLASS G. in the Academy of Music, New Orleans TUESDAY, July 12, 1847-206th Monthly Drawing' CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

23 Notice.- Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Haives, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1. LIST OF FRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000....\$150,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000....\$0,000 CHAND PRIZE OF 50,000....50,000

1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000 20,000				
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000 20,000				
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000				
20 PRIZES OF	1,000 20,000				
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Application for rates to club	bs should be made only to				
the office of the Company in	New Orleans.				
For further information	wr.to clearly, giving full				
address. PUSTAL NOTES,	Express Money Ordera				
er New York Exchange in of	dinary letter. Currency				
by Express (at our expense)) addressed to				
	M.A. DAUPHIN				
	New Orleans La				
or M. A. DAUPHEN.					
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REMEMBER That	the presence of Generals				
REMEMBER That the presence of Generals In charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute					
fairness and integrity, that the channess are all equal,					
and that no one can possibly divine what number will }					
draw a Prize.					

REMEASURER that the payment of all Prizes is GLARANTESED BY FOUR NATIONAS. BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed ty the President of an Institution whose chartered rights allo recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous sch mes. 40-5

APPOINTMENTS. His Excellency the Gov rner General has been pleased to make the following appoint-

ments: Montague Stephens, of Orwell, in Queen's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, E-quire, to be Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Costoms.

S. CARSLEY. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES

JUNE 15, 1887

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES

As the buyer leaves for Europe shortly, the Cheap Sale of Millinery commenced on the 13th

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY

AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES

Every article in the Millinery Show Room will be greatly reduced for this Grand Cleating

S. CARSLEY.

Bargains in Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Gauzes and Milliners' Sundrice, during this Grand Clearing Sale of Millinery.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE ANNUAL CLEARING SALE SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES Only a few remain of the last importation Paris Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Coll early if one of these works of art be wished for, S. CARSLEY. ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CREAM BALM CATAR CHRISCO Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sor, s. Restores the Senses of Tastc,

FRICESDEN Smell, Hearing. (AS) A quick Relief USE ELY DIVE U.S. Alpositive Cure, HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is surreable. Price 50 cents at Dunglists; by mall registered 69 cts. Circulars free. ELY BAOS., Dunguists, Owego, N.Y. 83-0



responsibility from the executive. A locai enquiry, he said, would be valuel ss, because the judge would have no power to take evidence on oath. Mr. Clancy said the Government would have been more candid if they had given as the reason for their opposition to the amend. ment their desire to retain for political purposes the power of proclaiming a district. The ameadment was rejected by 292 to 126.

A GLADSTONIAN PROPOSAL.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved an amendment limiting the authority of the viceroy in pro-claiming districts to where it might be neces-He appealed to the Government to assent to the alteration, which, he said, would bring the clause in accord with the act of 1882. Sir R. E. Web-t-r, attorney general, said that it was re-freshing to hear Mr. Shaw-Lefevre defending the act of 1882. The Government, he added, could not accept the proposal, the object of the bill being to punish the authors as well as to preve t the commission of crime. The amendment would hamper the operation of the mea-sure. Mr. Morley said he had never heard a more indicrous reason given for the omission of an important limitation. It showed that the real object of the bill was not the prevention of crime, but the suppression of political combi-nations. (Cheers.)

BRADLAUGH MAKES A CHANGE.

Mr. Bradlaugh suggested that to meet the views of the Government the words "and pun-ishnent" be added to the amendment after the word "prevention." Mr. Balfour an-nounced that the Government accepted the amendment with Mr. Bradlaugh's modification, (Cheers.)

MORE REJECTIONS.

An amendment providing that a proclama-tion should end in six months, and another providing that a week's notice be given, were rejected. The Government accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Fowler, making proclama-tions subject to a veto of either house of Parlia ment.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

After several other amendments had been rejected, Attorney-General Holmes moved to amend the clause by making summary juris-diction and change of venue apply to crimes committed befor the issue of a proclamation, if such crimes be committed after the possing of the act. Mr. Healy said he considered the proposal a breach of faith, made in order to occupy the little time left for discussion. The amendment was carried by a vote of 227 to 118

WHAT IS A COLD in the head? Medical authorities say it is due to atmospheric germs, uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in perspiration, &c. The important point is, that a cold in the head is a genuine *rhinitis*, an inflammation of the light membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to pro-duce a catarrhal condition-tor catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers from cold in the head should resort to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarra.

A SCOTCH HOME RULER.

LORD ABERDREN COMPLIMENTED BY SAN FRAN-

CIRCO OITIZENS. SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 .- The Earl of Aber-SAN FRANCISCO, JUNC 13.—The Earl of Aber. Whenever Lord deen, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Gladstone administration, was given a reception here this afternoon. There were present all the justices of the Supreme Court of Californion, the judges of the local courts, the mayor, and a large rumber of state officials and prominent citizens, numbering in all 300. A

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN ASIA. DANGERS WITH WHICH THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT IS THREATENED-TREACHERY OF DHULEEP-SINCH-POSSIBILITY OF A RUSSIAN

INVASION.

LONDON, June 13.-Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, is making an energetic effort to locate the wily Hindoo known as Dhuleep Singh who is supposed to be largely responsible for dangers which now threaten India The treacherous native potentate, it is thought, would hardly risk himself on Indian soil except in good disguise for the present, but Lord Dufferin, in recent despatches, has ex-pressed the belief that he is either personally or the public amissing up the Piblic through emissaries stirring up the Pishin tribes to revolt. These tribes are greatly ex-cited by the successful rebellion of the Ghilzais. Dwelling just across the border from Afghanis-tan they partake of many characteristics of these rebellious andjects of the Ameer, and are encouraged by their example to rise against their own masters, the white men of England. The larger part of the Anglo-Indian army is concentrated in their vicinity in consequence, and the northern frontier is left insufficiently

protected. If Russia wishes to act upon Dhulcop-Singh's advice and invade India, no more pro-pitious time could be chosen than the present.

There are many who anticipate such a move-ment, but the closer students of Russian methods take a different view of the proba-bilities. That Russia will invade India is not doubted, but the history of her past aggressions indicates that the nvasion will be gradual, and one might almost say apologetic. The Russian frontier has been pressed southward in this insidious manner at the expense of Persia and Afghanistan, the Czar's shrewd generals simply tring out opposition by their obstinate, patient, unyielding grip upon disputed territory peud-ing the long drawn out n-gotiations of diplo-mats and yourdary commissions.

mats and boundary commissions. It is understood from the reports of travellers that Russian exploring military expeditions have already forced themselves across the line into Northern India at various places, and established some sort of a local claim to be used in future disputes with England as a basis of intuitive disputes with England as a basis of settlement of frontiers. Such methods are less expensive, as a rule, than open war, and fre-quently as effective, but they are in fact only preliminary to final war, which is expected whenever England becomes engaged in strife elsewhere, which will prevent her from giving adequate protection to the threatened frontien

OATS. —A few days ago sales were made at mole of 25c, but holders are now offering at 25k, and sh gs. we quote 25c to 254c. The market is very duil and shipments recently made to the other side

and singlification to the second seco quence on this market, which is held at 50c, but 56c to 57c are said to be about regular

values. BUCKWHEAT, - The demand is slow, and

prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. MALT.—Trade still quiet at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for

Ontario. SEEDS .- Very little has been done in seeds during the past week, and quotations have not been materially altered. Ganadian, mostly in small lots, is quoted at \$2.75, and American at \$2.50. Red clover seed is more or less nominal at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per bushel, and Allsike at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Flax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.25. HAT.—The demand for press'd hay has been

more active, with sales of car lots at \$9.00 to \$11.00, as to quality.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &C.—A moderately fair busi-ness has transpired during the week. We quote \$17 to \$17.50 for Montreal short cut, actual sales having been made at within that range. In large quantities, however, business is re-orted at \$16.75. Lard has met with a fair enquiry at 10c for Western and at 9ac for sugar cured hams at 11c to 111c, and pic-nic Canadian. In smoked meats sales are reported of hams at Sic to Sic. Bacon has been placed hams at Sic to Sic. Bacon has been placed at 10c to 10ic per lb. Tallow is still quiet, at 4ic to 4ic. We quote:--Montreal short cut pork, per bbl. \$16.75 to \$17.25; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to \$16.75; Chicago short cut clear, per bl., \$00.00 to \$16.75; Hams, city cured per lb., 11c to 12c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 10c to00c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9ic to 9ic; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Tal-pow, common, refined, per lb., 4ic to 4ic.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Creamery is selling in jobbing lots to the grocery trade at 19c to 20c. Latest al-vices from the country report that holders are asking 18c to 19c for creamer. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, 16c to 19c; Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 13c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades, 8c to 10c 8c to 10c.

CHEESE.—In the country there appears to be fair amount of buying going on. There apa fair amount of buying going on. There ap-pears to be very little preference given now for color. Lower prices are looked for. We quota -Finest white, 00c to 10c ; finest colored, - 00c to 10c; fine, 91c to 97c; medium to good, Sic to 94c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs .- There has been a g od consumptive demand during the week, and considerable quantities have been worked off at about 134c. some holders having been working hard for 14c Hors.—There has been no inducement for growers to giving any attention to the new crop, owing to the low prices at present ruling. The only sale is of a lot of Pacific coast hops at

about 20c. laid down here. BKANS—The sale is reported of 60 bags of good medium white beans at \$1.25 per bushel, and we quote \$1.10 to \$1.35 as to quality and size of lot. Holders in the country are asking low

Do not kill the mole until satisfied whether it is an enemy or a friend. Sometimes the mole destroys a large number of cutworms and

Small chickens should never be kept or fed with ord cross. They are apt to be injured. Have two or three yards and separate them acccording to size and strength. Eight.

Dampness is bad for young chicks. Arrange their drinking vessels so that they cannot get into them, and do not allow them to run in the

This is the great butter month, and every care should be t ken to secure the best flow of milk, in both quantity and quality. See that there is sharte in the pastures A sunstruck cow is poor property. Do not sell the best calves, but re-erve them for the herd; feed them regularly; bandle them gentle, and teach them to lead at sn early age.

Those who follow the dairy interests-the butter interests--have, according to a well known Maesschu-etts dairyman, found in the Jersey and the Guernsey the best butter cows. They will, in his opnion, make the most and best butter. This dairyman, after repeated experiments, finds that the best butter is produced from one ball Jersey and one-hall Guernsey cream.

You cannot restore rancid butter to a swee good article. It may be somewhat improved, however, by washing it first in new mlk and after that in cold water. Another plan is to beat up a quarter of a pound of good fresh line in a pail of water, and, after allowing it to stand for an hour until the impuriti s have settled pour off the clear portion and wash the rancid butter in that.

One of the best insecticides known at the present time is Dalmatian insect powder, also known as Persian insect powder and as Buboch. This powder is composed of the pulverized blossoms of a plant that is death to most forms of insect life, but not injurious to animals of human beings. It ought to be on every farm. In the household it will be found valuable in lessening flies roaches, &c. ; in field and garder it acts as a preventive to many in-ect enemics. and in the poultry yard it is useful for dusting fow's and chicks as a preventive and cure for lice.

Next to the rose, the clematis is doubtless the most popular flowering plant of the day. It hardly blooms during the entire sesson, and embraces a great variety of brautiful colors. The elematis is a rapid elimber, and, if care-fully trained, attains to a height of from five to liftcen feet in a season. Planted so as to cover the pillars or verandas, or trained so as to cover the pillars or verandas, or trained on a trellis or stump or other object, it has no equal. It may also be planted in rocking or winding flower beds, but it will require pegging down. The large purple flowers of this variety are produced in the gratest profusion and remain on the plant a long time. This is a new coties on the plant a long time. This is a very satis-factory plant to cultivate, as it increases in size and beauty each year. The White Dorkings are more popular in

England than in this country. The birds are good layers and unexcelled as table fowls. They are also very beautiful, and are much esteemed by those who seek to make their poultry add to the adornment of their lawns. For some years, in England, the White Dorking was called a "neglected " hird. The public considered the white birds inferior to the Silver Grays both in

White strus ment to the Silver (vrays both in hardiness, laying qualities and size. The Whites were considered more suitable for fanciers than for practical farmers. Of late years, however, much of this feeling has been lone away with, and the White Dorkings to day are found on many English farms where all other breeds have previously been tried. There are comparatively few White Dorkings in this country. The rage here has been for Plymouth Rocks, Wyaudottes, Leghorns and Light

Andrew J. Armstrong, of the city of St. John, in the Province of New Bruuswick, Rsquire, and a Major in the Active Militia of Canada. to be District Paymaster and Superin tendent of stores for Military District Number

Captam Charles T. Knowlton, of Peterboro' in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be a fishery officer under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," and Commander of any vessel owned or chartered by the Government of

owned or chartered by the Government of Canada for the protection of fisheries. Lt. Andrew R. Gordon, R.N., of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, to be a fishery officer, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," and Commander of any vessel owned or charterel by the Government of Canada for the protection of fisheries. His Excellency the Governor-General has also been pleased to order the usue of a com-mission, under "The Revised Statutes of Ganada," chap. 19, intituled "An Act respect-sing Public Officers," to the following Public d Officer : Paul Moyle Robins, of the city of d Ottawa, in the Province of Ontaria, Esquire, Accountant in the Department of Inapd Accountant in the Department of In and Revenue, from 23rd March, 1372, and with the rank of Chief Clerk from 7th October, 1878.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE FARMERS OF UNERIDGE, ONT., CARRY A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF IT UNANIMOUSLY.

UNBRIDGE, Ont., June 10.-The North On tario Farmer's Institute he d a meeting at Greenbank. The chief business was to cons der the question of conmercial union. After a full discussion, joined in heartily by members of both political parties, a resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States vas carried unanimously. Mr. Thomas B. Fielders, of the New York

Times, is in Quebec interviewing prominent merchants and others on the subject of commercial upion,



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BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSO- 14 TION. Brooklyn, N.Y.



MARRIED.

WOODS-CONWAY.-In this city, on the 6th 10st., by the Rev. Father Dowd, Michael Woods, of Dakota, son of Owen Woods, of St. Alphonse, P.Q., to Margaret Ann Conway. daughter of the late James Conway, of St. Alphonse, P.Q. 135-1

MONAHAN-SHERIDAN,-In this city, at St. Ann's Church, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Father Caron, P. J. Monahan, to Miss B. Sheridan. All of this city 135 1

DIED.

MORGAN.—In thus city, on the 7th instant, John, aged 1 year and 6 months, youngest son of John Morgan.

WHELAN.—In this city, on the 8th instant, of diphtheria, Edward James, aged 2 years, 5 months and 9 days, second son of Thomas Whelau, of the Water Department.

LYNCH.-At Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 6th instaut, Michael Lynch, printer, late of Montreal, aged 25 years. 139

CLANCY.—At St. Gabriel Village, cn June 10th, Lucy Reidy, beloved wife of James Clancy. COURSOLLE.—On Friday, 10th Jame, at Papineauville, Jean Casimir Coursolle, brother of J. Coursolle, Solicitor of Patents, Ottawa, ared 41 years. 1381 aged 41 years.

EVERS-At his la'e residence, Coto St. Paul, on the 9th inst., Patrick Evers, aged 95 years.

COSTELLO-In this city, on Thursday, 9th inst., Maria Costello, a native of County Galway, Ireland.

McKENNA .- At the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, on the 10th inst. Lizzie, beloved daughter of P. Ma Kenna, Cote des Neiges. In religion Siste Mary Pancratius. Funeral service Monday st 8 a.m. at Convent. 137-2

STENSON. --On the 8th inst., at his son's residence, in Wotton, Que., John Stenson, naive of the County Kildare, Ireland, aged 85 years.

HARKIN.—In this city, on the 10th inst. Nicholas Alphonse, aged 20 months and ²⁹ days, beloved son of B. Harkin.

HALPIN.—In this city, on the 10th instant, Theresa Mary Halpin, aged 5 months and 11 days, beloved daughter of John Halpin.

GRIFFIN .- At his late residence, in Sout Gore, John Griffin, senior, at the sge of fifty sil years. Deceased was born in Limerick, County Clare, Ireland, and came to this country abo Usre, Ireland, and came to this country about forty-six years ago, being then tan years of age. He was of kind and generous disposition, we respected by all who had the pleasure of he acquaintance; although being ill for a lor time, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortified with the last witer of his church and fortified with the last rites of his church he gave up his soul on the first of June. Of yo Of yo charity pray for him, May his soul rest Deace.