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THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUN 27, 1888.

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CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specialy Reported for Daily taken from THE MONTREAL ADDED POST.

LONDON, June 19.—The anxiety of the Unionists to keep up the appearance of continued strength before the country is very amusing. The result of the Ayr election, which is a really important matter, has as usual, according to the Unionist prints, nothing whatever to do with the Irish Home Rule question, and the fact that the licensing clauses of the Local Government bill were abandoned by public opinion will be officially announced in the Commons, does not prevent the Unionists from using the Ayr election as an explanation of the Government's defeat in Ayr. The *Times*, with its usual insight, discovers that defeat ought to have easily been avoided both in Ayr and Southampton by paying attention to the most ordinary maxims of electoral strategy. The *Daily Chronicle* speaks in a more ordinary strain, and censures the Unionists for kicking their own candidates after their defeat in the Ayr election. The *Standard* is more than usually correct in its remarks that the real intentions of the Cabinet are likely to be accurately known, that no attempt will be made to deal with this vexing and unfortunate question at any time during their tenure of office.

It is understood that the outcome of the Spanish crisis is to make Camper the virtual dictator of the Liberal party. He intends to form an intermediate party supported by about thirty generals of the army, including Goveilar, Salmeron and Morales, and a number of politicians among whom are rated Robledo and Duke Tabara. Such a party will be able to force the Liberals into democracy and the Conservatives into party reaction. Which reference to this device will be the *Standard* says: "The third party will be the D'Almeida party of monarchy restoration, and their aim is power. I shall that very day dissolve the party and retire from public life. I have many faults, but I will help him with all my might through this crisis, because two leaders of one party or three parties in a monarchy must ruin a country like Spain, where the spirit of personal ambition is so rampant." The result is always to be reckoned with. Camper is everywhere censured as unpatriotic and self-seeking, and as overestimating what the country can do.

BERLIN, June 20.—The uneasy feeling that has pervaded Europe is at the highest point in Berlin. A glance at the newspapers to-day shows the condition of things. In one column there is a long dispatch from St. Petersburg, which winds up with the statement that the Emperor has ordered the army to march to the front until the young Emperor has shown his purposes concerning this country. In an adjoining column is a concise expression of the feeling of alarm in Vienna. Below this is a translation from the *Times*, of Paris, an exceedingly earnest and forcible article admonishing French politicians to sink their party differences and recognize the portents which are occasioned by the accession of the new German Emperor. One journal here has translated the leading articles of all the prominent London newspapers. They all predict war, the *Standard* asserting that

THE LAST BARREN OF PEACE

in Europe was swept away by Frederick's death. Telegrams from Rome say the Emperor's proclamation to his army and navy leave no doubt that the days of peace are over. From every European centre the story is the same. Here in Berlin the talk is war. Every officer in the army is eager for it, and the overtaxed people, remembering the millions that came in such a welcome shower from France, look forward to another period of relief. The vast schemes of ambition that are heard in Berlin on all sides are based mainly on the near prospect of a great military struggle. One thing is certain—there must be some sort of climax to the present condition of things.

I hear from Berlin that Herr Von Puttkamer was really displeased by Emperor Frederick because it was not only that he had been obliged to obtain possession of the cypher which the Empress Victoria has latterly used when telegraphing to England, but that her private correspondence and the Emperor's always passed through his hands. This minister has been simply a creature of Prince Bismarck, and on more than one occasion incurred great mischance by obeying William and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. Herr Von Puttkamer, who for 40 years has been a "junker" of the most offensive type, is author of that delectable saying, "Our age is bitten by democratic moths." He manages the republican front through which he has created a most ungrateful semi-official press.

LONDON, June 21.—The government crisis in the German Ministry, which the late Emperor Frederick brought about, and which apparently ended in the dismissal of Herr Von Puttkamer, has not been brought to a settlement as yet. Count Von Seidlitz-Trubitzsch was appointed to succeed Von Puttkamer, and take the portfolio of the Interior, but the Count's departure to-day for Berlin, and return to his duties as President of the Province of Posen, indicates that the negotiations for his appointment to the Prussian Ministry have failed. They who are familiar with German politics state that it would not be surprising if Herr Von Puttkamer were reinstated. Of course such a step as this, which would be a violent expression of disapproval on the part of William II. of the policy of his father, could not be done at once. The office is likely to remain vacant for the present, and after being merged into some other office, be restored to Von Puttkamer.

It is asserted that Prince Bismarck will shortly go to Kensington, where Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, will visit at the same time. This visit will afford the two leaders of the allied governments an opportunity to confer upon whatever subjects are the object of the Iron Chancellor's office in the Commons, on which the Government was defeated. The Premier attributed the loss of the Ayr election to this cause, and strongly advised the Conservative members to consult the Government leaders in regard to future actions in Parliament with a view to concerted action on various questions. Mr. Stanley Leighton and others urged that the local government bill was unpopular, and that it sorely tried its oldest and truest members of the party. Mr. Wm. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said that in dropping the licensing clauses of the bill the Government could not conscientiously retain the clause regarding Sunday closing. Mr. Mr. Smith further declared that he would not

retain his office a moment unless he had the full confidence of the Conservative members of Parliament.

LONDON, June 22.—General Boulanger does not improve on an acquaintance with a public man. He has been accused of putting off an interview when he was Minister of War with Turpin, the inventor of the new explosive (militine), who has since sold his patent to an English firm, thus losing for France the opportunity of possessing herself of the exclusive property in this destructive war material and giving her old enemy, England, a great advantage. It is asserted by the press that the moment when the inventor sought an audience with him no one of political importance was in the ante-room of the war office. Boulanger does not attempt to deny his refusal to grant the interview, but denies it was because he preferred to give his attention to other callers, and excuses himself by saying that he made it a rule while in office never to receive an interview unless in presence of another member of the Ministry, in order to avoid the suspicion of corruption which had lately fallen upon many public officials.

Clemenceau, Laborde and Joffin, as well as Boulanger, oppose the appointment of Gen. Wundt to the command of the army, and the struggle over these appointments will be a significant test of the strength of the present Cabinet and the degree of confidence which is felt in the Floquet Ministry, in view of the dangerous condition of Europe.

Signor Crispi will spend July at Centerville, for the purpose of recruiting his health by taking waters. The same place is expected to be visited by European statesmen during the same time, and officials connected with the approaching war, and its relation to the central powers, are looked for.

Great preparations are being made at Berlin for the opening of the Reichstag on Monday next. The opening will be marked by ceremonies of a special splendor, the brilliancy of which will exceed anything since 1871.

Misstatements are being circulated in England in protest of the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon. The punishment of this popular Irish leader is destined to be a source of embarrassment to the Government.

The *Ober* states that private telegrams from Paris confirm the report circulated this afternoon to the effect that Count Delessps is dead.

LONDON, June 25.—On moving a vote of censure on the Government on the administration of the Crises Act in Ireland, the Liberal leader aimed at such exposure of the brutal tyr of the Balfour regime and the cruel treatment of political prisoners as shall force the Dublin executive to adopt a milder system of controlling Irishmen, and also give further impetus to the great national reaction against the Conservatives on the Government side.

The Irish National Land League has prepared a statement regarding the usage of Irish members of the Commons who have been imprisoned for political subterfuges. One especially outrageous instance of this description was the knocking down of Sheehy by the warden, he being stripped of his clothing and left naked in an empty cell for two hours, with the window left open upon him, and this happened in December. He was afterwards put on bread and water diet. The cases of Hooker, Lane, Cox, Pyne, Gilhooly, Harrington, Flynn and O'Brien show a similar record of heartlessness including a bare plank for bread and water diet, and for occupation of oakum picking in cells destitute of fire and cold enough to give any man his teeth. Gladstone's letter just published comments severely upon this condition of affairs and adds: "If we bear in mind what age and country these things are happening in, they become so revolting that we cannot but hope to find the reports in some points inaccurate."

The Liberals do not anticipate any reduction in the Unionist majority vote. The meetings of Conservative and Liberal Unionists have recalled their ranks. The division of Tuesday night resulted in a Government majority of 84, but this reunion is only regarded as only temporary. The Unionist leaders are finally convinced that they must reconstruct the Government in order to avert a complete break up of their forces. The Cabinet will therefore be reformed as the result of the session of Parliament. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, will go into the House of Lords, and the long pending coalition between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists will be effected, Hartington, Henry James, Finlay and Chamberlain accepting office.

There will be a big debate to-night on the Irish policy of the Government. It is intended to move what will amount to a vote of censure on Balfour's administration of the Crises Act. Mr. Parnell will support the censure motion. Balfour, Hartington and Chamberlain will speak on behalf of the Government. Chamberlain's organ, the *Birmingham Daily Post*, has plainly hinted within the last few days that it is the man for the chief secretary's lodge in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. No one would be astonished at an extraordinary election being held in the Phoenix Park. Chamberlain has lost identity with his former principles that it occasions no surprise now to find him in many things more Tory than the Tories. In view of the possibility of such a man succeeding Balfour, it may be of interest to learn what his policy is for the final settlement of the land question, which he persists in declaring to be an Irish question more than Home Rule is or ever can be.

JOBY'S PROPOSALS AS CHIEF SECRETARY.
Boiled down from a series of long articles that have been appearing in the *Birmingham Post* during the last month, Chamberlain's proposals are as follows: 1st, to make the tenant practically owner of his holding subject to ultimate fixed payment or a land tax of moderate amount, and to conditions which may be imposed in order to prevent a subdivision and growth of encumbrances. Second, to give the present owner of the land its fair capital value in security easy marketable at par. Third, to relieve the British taxpayer from all risk of loss. Fourth, to interpose the local authority as creditor of the tenant with direct interest enforcing payment of any rent or tax which may be imposed. Fifth, to make the tenant debtor to an Irish local authority instead of an individual landlord often an absentee. Sixth, to secure proper use of the land and prevent undue sub-division by action of the local authority, in the interest of the whole community. Seventh, to ascertain the true market value of the estates as a basis of compensation, with special regard for the circumstances of each estate. Eighth, to secure present relief for the tenant by an immediate reduction of rent. Ninth, to relieve congested districts by rearrangement of smaller holdings where these are insufficient to provide means of existence for the family. Tenth, to provide, if necessary, for the fluctuating of annual payments varying with the price of the principal kinds of produce.

THE SHAMROCK.

By OSCAR WILDE.

The Shamrock rose is fair to view,
And rich the modest violet's hue,
Or gently tulip filled with dew,
A great and great fragrance;
But there's a flower more dear to me
That grows not on a branch or tree,
But in the grass plays merrily,
And its leaves there are but three,
This Ireland's native shamrock.

My country's flower, I love it well,
For every leaf a tale can tell,
And teach the minstrel's heart to swell
In praise of Ireland's shamrock;
The emblem of our faith divine,
Which bless St. Patrick made to shine
To teach eternal truth sublime,
And which shall last as long as time,
And long as breath the shamrock.

Oh, twine a wreath of shamrock leaves;
They deck the banners of our chiefs
And calm the Irish exile's griefs,
Our country's cherished shamrock;
The muse inspired by words of praise,
The poet of our early days,
To list in many a fitting phrase,
An Irish in powerful thrilling lays
The virtue of the shamrock.

He who has left his island home
Beneath a foreign sky to roam,
And in a foreign clime unknown,
When on his love the shamrock,
When on the top of Binn-Binn-Linn,
He kneels within the church to pray
For Holy Ireland far away
He feels a young youth's general ray
While gazing on the shamrock.

The brightest gem of Eastern flowers
That ever bloomed in Eastern bowers
Purses for him not half the power
That dwells within the shamrock;
Sweet memories, like refreshing dew,
That past with all its charms review,
The Church, the spot where will flow rawew,
The faithful friends, the cherished few,
He left to call the shamrock.

Land of the West, my native isle,
May heaven's love upon thee smile,
And banish foes that may beguile
The lovers of the shamrock;
May God forever cherish thee
In peace and love and harmony,
And banish all the enemies of thee,
Thus pray thy children fervently
For Ireland and the shamrock.

CATHOLIC REACTION IN EUROPE.

IMMENSE GAINING OF STRENGTH IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY.

Catholicism will be cheered by the pleasing intelligence which comes this week from Europe that a great Catholic reaction is now sweeping over the Continent. Speaking of the desirable change in the political complexion of European affairs, an English Catholic paper intimates that the movement which in France at a leap went up the number of Catholics from eighty to two hundred, and now threatens the very existence of the Government, is not the least striking in presenting the Church in Italy in Germany made the Centre no strong that the Kulturkampf is at an end; which in Italy has won so many movements for the Pope; which in Spain and in Austria has checked all the efforts of the Revolutionary party; which in Belgium has changed the whole force of the national policy, has now been felt in Holland. The long accepted policy of toleration is broken at last and the combined forces of the Catholics and the Conservatives give them a narrow, but a working majority. The Ministry has already resigned and the reluctant King will now be called upon to send for the leaders of the Catholic Opposition. The parties in the new Chamber will stand thus: Liberals, 45; Catholics, 25; Conservatives, 27. Seven members of the Chamber will be added, but the results are not likely to affect the balance of power.

POPE LEO XIII. AND THE ROSARY.

It is fitting that there should be recorded the acts of Pope Leo XIII. in connection with the Rosary. On the 1st of September, 1887, he issued the Encyclical letter, *Supremi Apostolatus Officio*, in which the devotion of the Rosary was earnestly put forward as the great means of prayer against present evils, and its recitation during the month of October enjoined. This may be called the formal institution of the Rosary Month. On the 20th November of the same year the Holy Father addressed Letters Apostolic to the Father-General of the Dominican Order, praising the effect of his Encyclical Letter in the Rosary devotion during October, and declaring that the petition of the title, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary pray for us, being inserted in the Litany, should be considered. On the 10th December a Decree was issued ordering the insertion of the above named title in the Litany of Loretto. On the 24th December a Brief was published repeating the same order, and expressing the desire of his Holiness that the Rosary should be recited daily in Cathedral churches throughout the world, and in parish churches on Sundays and feast days. On the 30th August, 1884, the Holy Father issued a Decree whereby the Rosary was raised to the rank of a solemn feast. Among the numerous praises of the Rosary scattered through these Pontifical documents, these will be remembered and quoted in time to come. "May the Christian nations cling more and more to the practice of the Rosary, to which our ancestors had recourse, as an ever ready refuge in misfortune, and as a glorious pledge of their Christian faith and devotion. We have desired, and desire nothing more ardently, than that the fervor of the faithful in performing the devotion of the Rosary should not languish, but should remain firm and whole, the Holy Father desiring to increase the devotion towards the Mother of God, especially by this form of prayer most pleasing to her. Amongst the various forms of prayer used in the Church, and well, the Rosary has many titles of praise—especially that it was instituted to implore the help of the Mother of God against the enemies of the Faith; and, as all know, it has frequently helped the Church in trial. No one, therefore, is it proper for private prayer, but also for public occasions that this kind of prayer should be resorted to the honor it long held, when every Christian family marked each

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

On Monday evening a grand dramatic and musical entertainment was skillfully represented by the students of Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q. On the following morning the solemn distribution of premiums took place, witnessed by a crowded hall. The proceedings were interspersed with several choice selections, executed in a praiseworthy manner by the College band. Commercial diplomas were accorded to the following graduates: Dan. Koch of Cornwall, Ont., W. Brophy of Carleton, Ed. Jones of Andrews, S. McMillan of Rigaud, J. T. O'Connell, G. Smith of Galteneau Point, C. Mericeau of Montreal, F. Derocchie of Cornwall, Ont., Ed. Derocchie of St. Regis and P. Green of Eganville, Ont. The following is the list of the fortunate medallists.

His Excellency the Governor-General's medal, awarded to A. Lapalme, of Montreal, for excellence; Puroell's medal for literature, awarded to Dan. Koch, of Cornwall; McGreevy medal, for excellence, awarded to P. Labelle, of L'Orignal; Adam medal, for eloquence, awarded to H. Houle, of St. Telegraph; Alumni medal, for Baccalaureate, awarded to H. Houle; Parcell medal, for penmanship, awarded to G. Smith, of Galteneau Point; McCabe medal, for commerce, awarded to P. Green, of Eganville; McCabe medal, for elocution, awarded to F. Derocchie, of Cornwall; Bourget prize, for philosophy, awarded to N. Legault, of Vaudreuil; Chouard medal, for religious instruction, awarded to J. E. Gauthier, of Rigaud; Campeau medal, for literature, awarded to A. Duquette, of St. Stephen; Dupont prize, for Latin and Greek, awarded to A. Lapalme; Belanger medal, for Latin and Greek, awarded to J. E. Gauthier; Damouchel prize, for piano, awarded to W. Labelle, of L'Orignal; Browne medal, for religious instruction, awarded to W. Brophy, of Carleton; Sadler medal, for mathematics, awarded to S. McMillan; Quinn medal, for English, awarded to G. Girard of Carleton; Frud'homme prize for speeches, awarded to H. Houle; Fogarty prize for mathematics, awarded to T. Leroux; Kelly medal for English, awarded to G. Bourbonnais; Shepard medal for French, awarded to H. Lemieux of Curran; McDermott prize for French, awarded to W. LaLonde; McMurray prize for geography, awarded to J. Torney of New York city.

Ald. St. Denis, of Vaudreuil, was the lucky winner of the \$100 premium for excellent deportment, and A. Lapalme, of Montreal, won the \$30 prize, granted for the same purpose. Besides the extra premiums just mentioned a large number of prizes were distributed to the students.

As soon as the proceedings were terminated the pupils dispersed upon their respective homeward routes to enjoy their holidays, which will extend to September 5th.

CHASED BY A WILD MAN.

A LITTLE GIRL'S FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE IN A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.

HARVARD, Mass., June 23.—A veritable wild man, devoid of covering, is roaming about the woods armed. The first intimation that the people had of the strange and unwelcome visitor was on Friday, when a little girl in going to the town centre was started by a man, scantily clothed, springing out at her from behind a wall as she was passing through a lonely piece of woods. She escaped in clothes, ran for town and told her story. The village was soon aroused and men, armed with clubs and other weapons, started in search of the man, taking the girl with them, who when the place was reached where the man sprang out at her, was sent along alone to see if she would receive further attention from him. She did, but when she screamed her tormentor quickly darted back through the underbrush and disappeared. In the meantime, the little girl fainted several times. She was taken to a neighbor's, and the accounts returned to town. Church bells were rung, and all the people turned out to search again. Several days later a Mr. Priest, in tramping through the woods, found the hiding place and bed of the inhabitant of the forest. It was located under a huge pine tree, the branches of which in their sweep touched the ground, thus forming a safe and close retreat. It was also discovered that he had a bed close to the wall next the road, which he could watch in both directions for quite a distance, and it was here he laid in wait when the unsuspecting girl passed. It is supposed that he is a lunatic escaped from some hospital.

AN OLD FARMER TORTURED.

FIENDISH WORK OF A BRACK OF WEST VIRGINIA MIDNIGHT ROBBERS.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 13.—Two men stopped at a farm house of Samuel Humbert in Monongahela a night or two ago. When Humbert asked them what they wanted, before opening the door, one of them replied, "A drink of water." As soon as Humbert opened the door the men rushed in, knocked him down and bound him. They then demanded his money, a large amount of which Humbert was reported to have in his possession. Humbert denied having any money, when the men gagged him, went through the house tearing open drawers and closets and even ripping up the carpets. Not finding the money they returned to their prisoner and threatened to hit him fast and then try the house. As Humbert continued to deny having money the fiends built a fire in the grate, and, dragging the old man close to it, placed his feet within a few inches of the flames, blistering and literally roasting them. Finding they could get nothing out of Humbert, they left him still tied by the fire, his feet actually roasting, and fled. Humbert finally succeeded in relieving himself of the gag and rolling away from the fire. His cries alarmed some of the neighbors, who went to his relief. In a short time a posse was in pursuit of the robbers, who had fled to the hills, and at last accounts it was believed they had them surrounded. The crowd threatens to dispose of the robbers in short order if it catches them. Humbert is terribly burned and may lose both feet, if not his life.

GENERAL O'RIAN OF SPAIN.

IN MADRID A MORE DEMOCRATIC MINISTRY HAS BEEN FORMED. IT WAS ONLY ACCOMPLISHED AFTER CONSIDERABLE TRIBULATION, ESPECIALLY IN THE APPOINTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR, OWING TO THE MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE FORMER MINISTRY, WHICH MET WITH APPROBATION ON THE ONE SIDE AND MUCH CONTROVERSY ON THE OTHER. NO ONE COULD EASILY BE FOUND WILLING TO CONTINUE THE DISCUSSION BEYOND THE POSSIBLE CONTROL OF THE NEW CABINET. AT LAST A MAN HAS ACCEPTED THE PORTFOLIO. GENERAL O'RIAN IS AN IRISHMAN BY EXTRACTION, BUT A SPANISH BY BIRTH. HE WAS A TUTOR OF KING ALFONSO, AND HIS HUMOR AND CHARACTER ARE SAID TO BE PARTICULARLY PLEASANT. AMONG HIS ADVISERS HE WILL BE PROMINENT, AT ALL EVENTS, GENERAL M. R. THEZ CAMPOS, WHOSE NAME PROMISES TO BE A SORT OF RALLYING POINT FOR THE DISSATISFIED.

EXERCISE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

American Magazine.

It is useless and worse to persist in claiming that physical exercise for men and women should be alike in degree or kind. In boy's, serious childhood boys and girls may indeed be allowed the same diversions and muscle training; but when their lives begin to separate, by development of sexual instincts (and it is marvelous how early these occasionally manifest themselves), it is no longer practicable nor right to insist upon a similarity of exercise for dissimilar structures. Neither by nature nor by training are men and women alike, and every attempt to make them so in physical capacity only acts injuriously upon the weaker sex.

I suppose every day of earth, with its hundred thousand deaths and something more of births—with its loves and hates, its triumphs and defeats, its joys and blues, has more of humanity in it than all the books that were ever written or put together. I believe that the flowers flowering at this moment send up more fragrance to heaven than was ever exhaled from all the essences ever distilled.—*The Autocrat*.

MORLEY OPENS FIRE

AND CHARGES Balfour WITH MALADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. John Morley moved to censure the Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes Act as calculated to undermine respect for law, estrange the people of Ireland, and prove injurious to the interests of the Empire. He accused Mr. Balfour of refusing to give information as to how the coercion act operated, of grave inaccuracy in statements regarding prosecutions, of injustice towards prisoners both before and after conviction, and of balking their appeals and allowing them to be maltreated under prison rules. A crying instance of perversion of the law, he said, was the conviction of Mr. Dillon. The Government had contended that the Crimes Act created no new offences, but Mr. Dillon had been convicted of no offence against ordinary law, but simply of an imaginary offence created under the Crimes act. He instanced a number of other convictions as a burlesque of justice and said that the proceedings of the courts resembled incidents in a comic opera. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that it was the introduction of anarchical ideas regarding obedience to the law and a new and immoral interpretation of the duties of the citizen that had made Ireland what it was. The Government, conscious of a just administration of the Crimes Act and of the approval of law-abiding people, were ready to meet the motion in every respect. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre warmly defended Mr. Dillon. After speeches by Major Sanderson and others the debate was adjourned. It is expected that the division on the motion will be taken on Wednesday.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 27, 1888.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a highly interesting sketch of that distinguished Immigrant Agent, Mr. O'Connor Power.

MR. COLLINGWOOD SCHRIEBER, it is said, will resign his position on the Intercolonial Railway and take service under the Canadian Pacific.

THE imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., for no crime whatever, except what was created out of a forced interpretation of the Crimes Act, is one of those acts of barbaric injustice which bring a terrible retribution.

HON. MR. LAURIER has written to Mr. James Trow, M.P., that he will not be able to undertake his promised tour through Ontario this summer, but may be able to deliver two or three addresses in August.

SIR JOHN might do worse than take Mr. Haggart into his Cabinet, but we don't think he will. That gentleman has, on a few occasions, shown a spirit of independence, a sin which Sir John seldom forgives and never forgets.

A REPORT comes from Ottawa that Mr. Weldon, M.P. for Albert, N.B., is to succeed Mr. Costigan as Minister of Inland Revenue.

A NEW kind of railway trouble has developed in Manitoba. Since railways have become the politics of Canada, every year demonstrates that the country should own all tracks and make them free as common highways to all companies under proper conditions.

WE hear enough about the scrofulous, partly-paralytic, half-cracked youth who has just become Emperor of Germany to cause a hope that he will do something in his day to bring about the overthrow of autocracy in Europe.

ACCORDING to American interpretation of the fisheries treaty, Canadians are to dig bait and Yankees do the fishing. This would be a very nice arrangement were it not that both bait and fish belong to Canada, and though the pleasure of digging bait may be great, the delight of catching fish is greater.

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ERECTION returns from Belgium show a very strong reaction against the anti-church party. The clericals, as they are called for the want of a better name we suppose, have carried all before them.

FRANCE proposes to enter into a perpetual treaty with the United States for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes that may arise between the two countries.

AN autopsy of the dead Emperor Frederick was set at rest the dispute between his physicians as to the nature of his disease. It disclosed the presence of cancer in an advanced stage.

was in close personal attendance on the Emperor for months, persisted to the last that the disease was not cancer, his views were adopted in defiance of contrary opinions held by the German doctors, and his treatment was followed till the patient died. Here we have another striking illustration of the unreliability of medical opinion and a sad illustration of how doctors differ. But what ugly reflections may arise when the mistake in diagnosis and treatment comes under consideration. Yet the Emperor's malady was by no means an obscure disease.

EDISON is said to have turned his genius for invention to the solution of the problem of aerial navigation. There is nothing essentially impossible in the project, and Mr. Edison's success in making electricity do his bidding, affords grounds for the hope that he may yet make it give him the power to navigate the air. He is not experimenting upon an improved balloon, which must necessarily be at the mercy of the wind, but is said to be contriving a piece of mechanism by which men may propel themselves through the air at the elevation of a few feet from the earth.

OPONENTS of "Sabbath desecration" should turn their guns on the Dominion Government. Welland Canal workmen, who are under the control of the Public Works Department, have been ordered to go on duty for eleven hours every Sunday. Any man who fails to comply with the order forfeits his situation. It is urged, in excuse, that the great shipping traffic cannot be suspended on Sunday without great loss and inconvenience. But then what is the use of a law of which the Government is the first and most persistent violator.

MR. MILLS, father of the United States Mills tariff bill, made a bull's-eye in his speech at the Tariff Reform banquet at New York. "If this Chinese wall of protection," he said, "is such a good thing for the whole country, why not a Chinese wall for each State? Only put up your Chinese wall about your State and you will encourage wheat fields in Broadway, and carry it a step further by a wall about each township, and then about each man, so that he can be monarch of all he surveys, and you will have every man in the position Blaine was after the last campaign, claiming as his own everything in sight." Fanny as it sounds, this is protection carried to its legitimate conclusion.

ACCORDING to our cable reports the European war cloud is getting blacker every hour. The Emperor of Germany, who has assumed the savage title of War Lord, appears bent on riding the storm, but Imperial pride, like common pride, usually goes before a fall. Since the madman of Sweden met his fate at Frederikshall no character has appeared in Europe like William II. of Germany, who will probably have a similar career and appropriate ending. Meantime the combustibles for a big explosion are being gathered together with great energy, and there will doubtless be a fine fire when it burns.

It appears that the boodle barons of the States, the "trusts," "combinations," and monopolists generally have subscribed a big fund wherewith to fight the presidential election against Cleveland and tariff reform. This is exactly what Sir John Macdonald with the same class in Canada did at the last general election. These boodlers are the same everywhere. They are willing to spend barrels of money to corrupt the electors with a view of fleeing them afterwards. In Canada they succeeded, but they are not likely to succeed in the States. Here boodles had to be supplemented by the gerrymander, the revising barrister, the partisan returning officer, the railway subsidizer, the forsworn civil servant, the corrupt judge, before it secured a renewal of power for the Tory party. They have none of these elegant refinements for carrying elections on the other side of the border. By the way, is it not curious that the Tory press of this country should cherish the desire for a Democratic victory.

MINNESOTA has led the way in legislation for the protection and preservation of wild birds. At Lake Minnesota a large island has been set apart where herons and cormorants can live in peace and where no one is allowed to fire a gun. There they are described as having a free, turbulent republic of their own, where they vociferously discuss all the laws and choose all their rulers. Immensely interesting is it to visit them in their haunts and watch the nest building, brooding and early education of the young, as well as to see what numbers of them are flying to and fro to impart life and interest to the lake. There are places in Canada known as favorite haunts of wild birds. Why not make them inviolate to the murderous ruffian with a gun who goes about killing everything he can see in the shape of a bird. The most unlikely places have been made glorious with wild birds and small wild animals by allowing them to gather and breed unmolested. Gibraltar is a garrison bristling with armed men, yet it is full of most beautiful wild birds, owls, squirrels and other creatures, while an antique troop of monkeys hold the fort from time immemorial, all happy under stringent laws for their protection. But from an economical, as well as an aesthetic view, the wild birds ought to be protected and their favorite breeding grounds made forever free from intrusion by the man with a gun.

TARIFF reform is accepted by both parties in the States as the supreme issue in the Presidential election. The tariff has been discussed in the past chiefly as a theory representing the single question of protecting and encouraging manufacturing industries or

cheapening all products to consumers and levying tariff duties solely for revenue; but it is now presented to the people as a practical question that calls for a solution of an anomalous condition of industry, commerce and trade. It is brought face to face with the people by the general paralysis of over-taxation and the extortion of needless millions from industry to overflow the Treasury and tempt authority to profligacy and crime. The principle of protection may be at stake, yet the Mills tariff bill maintains higher duties for protective objects than were fixed by Henry Clay, the father of protection, in the tariff of 1842, or by Morrill and Kelly, the present fathers of protection, in the tariff of 1861. The tariffs of 1842 and 1861 were distinctly protective tariffs; they were made by protectionists for protection; there was no hindrance to the ample measure of protection, and yet the official records show that the tariff of 1842 taxed the people 33 per cent, that the tariff of 1861 taxed them 34 per cent, that the present tariff taxes them over 47 per cent., and that the Mills bill reduces tariff taxes only about 7 per cent., leaving higher taxes and higher protection than were fixed by any distinctively protective tariff in the whole history of American legislation.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRED MIDDLETON spoke in Boston the other day on the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The good sense and friendly spirit displayed in his remarks are deserving of commendation. He does not appear from what he said to harbor those sentiments of repulsion towards the United States peculiar to the Tories of Canada. He said:—

Mr. Commander and Gentlemen:—It afforded me great pleasure when I learned through your kind invitation that I was to meet my brother officers and soldiers from home. As an officer of the Dominion army, I need hardly tell you of the kindly feeling all those on the other side of the border have for the United States. I know nothing about politics nor about commercial treaties nor political unions. It is not my business, yet I read about them and drew my own conclusions. First of all I may say that after a meeting like this no intelligent American or Englishman could ever for one moment suppose that anything could induce war between our two nations. It strikes me that it would take a very large amount of force and seals to make us fly in one another's throats. There is another subject that has been heard of, the Imperial Confederation. I know nothing about that, but I do know that if by any conceivable means there could be a union of the English-speaking people of the world, we should stand alone, and could bid defiance to the world. With the British flag on one side and the American eagle on the other I should like to know what heraldic beast or bird would dare wag its tail or flutter its wings?

The heathen must have a fine idea of British Christianity, philanthropy and morality, if we may believe Mr. Blackwood, president of the Protestant Mission conference, which has just closed its meetings at London. In replying to the Times' criticism that the missionaries had met with too little success to expect further support, he denounced as the foremost obstacle in the way of missionary work the action of the Government in pushing the liquor and opium traffic and licensing vice. There is nothing new or strange in this. The process of English conquests in barbarous lands has been for a long time to send missionaries first, traders next, soldiers last. Religion, rum, robbery: such is the march of civilization, a la Anglaise. Yet it may be truly said that the Religion is at war with the Rum, at home as well as abroad, and that nothing could be more abhorrent to Englishmen than licensed prostitution. Those who have studied these strange developments in connection with British occupation of missionary countries, know how supremely difficult are the problems they involve. These problems are too delicate to be discussed here, but we can assure such good men as Mr. Blackwood that British officers and gentlemen have of several evils chosen the least. If the missionaries would first christianize and evangelize the traders and the soldiers before they are sent abroad there would be some hope of reformation in the peculiar march of conquest we have indicated. Till then, till England herself is converted, and her traders and soldiers practice what her missionaries preach, it is better to say nothing.

THE LOST EXPEDITION. Stanley, lost in the unknown regions of the dark continent, revives throughout the world an interest like that which in former times attached to the intrepid explorers of America. His adventures, extraordinary and romantic, in a land in which the spirit of unknown terrors still presides have a charm for everybody, and many are the anxious eyes looking for his re-appearance. Various rumors have been afloat, one that a large part of Stanley's party had deserted him, another that in the fight with the natives he had been wounded, while a third said he was dead. His last expedition was even more hazardous than any of the former ones, and it would not have been surprising should it have ended disastrously. Stanley has related with a surprising confidence upon the Arab chief, Tippoo Tib, and his friends fear that when the facts are known responsibility for whatever disaster may have come will rest upon Tippoo Tib. He was under contract to supply carriers at a certain point on the route of the expedition, and it is known that he failed to keep his engagement. Mr. Stanley left England for the Congo January 21, 1887, and reached the month of the Congo March 26 with a force of 709, divided into seven companies, and when the expedition reached Leopoldville, 235 miles above the head of navigation in the river, it numbered about a thousand men in four battalions. Here four steamers conveyed the force to Stanley Falls, nearly 1,000 miles distant. August 10, absolutely the last definitely heard from him, Stanley wrote a letter asking that fresh supplies of provisions be sent him at Yambugar. He had then 600 miles of difficult and swampy but not im-

possible country between him and Wadefel, Emin Bey's headquarters. He should have come into communication with Emin Bey had everything gone well, in a few weeks, but the latter wrote November 2 that he had heard nothing from him.

Continued silence for more than ten months has given rise to the gloomiest fears, but it appears by the dispatches to-day that there is still hope. Advice by way of Suakim indicates the appearance of a white man with a large force on the border of the Mahdi's country, and the Emin Bey Committee place no reliance on the reports of disaster having befallen Stanley's expedition.

THE JESUIT ESTATES SETTLEMENT

It is somewhat noticeable that the only newspapers which oppose Mr. Mercier's policy for the settlement of the Jesuit estates claims are of the high Tory order, and that not even one French Tory paper does so. The inference is obvious.

It is admitted by those organs that the Jesuits are regarded with gratitude and respect even by Protestants in this country, that their service to the cause of religion, civilization and education have been most valuable, that the old, unjust suspicion with which they were once regarded no longer exists, and that they are deserving of honor for their heroism and gentleness.

After these admissions it is difficult to understand why the proposed settlement should be opposed. As we take it, the main considerations are the justice and expediency of restitution. The pretension that the Order to-day is not the same as that which formerly held the estates and did so much for the civilization of the new world is the blindest of excuses. The continuity of the Fathers in succession has never been broken, and the temporary afflictions under which they suffered, instead of barring their claims only make them stronger by reason of the proofs they have given that the persecutions were undeserved.

Had the Jesuit estates been confiscated by law, secularized as the Upper Canada Clergy Reserves were by statutory enactment, it might be pretended that the question was settled, but such was not the case. The Crown took possession by declaration and without warranty save that which excluded the order from benefit of the terms of the Quebec capitulation. Their rights, however, were recognized by the British government allowing the Fathers to retain their property and giving them pensions from its revenues.

But the opponents of the proposed settlement have abandoned their contention that restitution is unlawful and now advance the very curious argument expressed by one of them in the following words:—

"Had Canada remained a French province, need we say that such a claim would have been used? That, doubtless, is beside the question, and comparisons are proverbially odious. But setting the Crown and its actual representatives aside, and taking account simply of the communion to which Mr. Mercier belongs, is it wise or generous or just to cast this apple of discord among the people of this province? What purpose can it serve save to reopen old scores, to revive old grudges, to reawaken ancient feuds? Surely to use his position in that way is the policy of neither a statesman nor a patriot."

To raise a question, then admit that it is "doubtless beside the argument," shows to what straits these writers are driven to find excuses for their opposition to the settlement proposed by Mr. Mercier. Not less absurd is it to pretend that by taking the course he has the Premier has cast an apple of discord among the people of this province. In all matters with which governments are called upon to deal, political ethics, as well as public policy, demand that justice should be the first consideration. "Wisdom and generosity" both require that all grievances should be redressed, and that no section of the people should feel they are suffering under an eclipse of justice. No wrong is to be done to any person or persons in "the communion to which Mr. Mercier belongs," and as for the Protestant sects who may consider themselves interested, it is proposed to give them counterbalancing advantages in aid of their educational system.

But the sollecitude of Protestant Tory editors for the internal peace of the Catholic Church is too manifestly hypocritical to deserve serious consideration. The preservation of that peace is by no means endangered, we are happy to inform them; they may therefore abandon this position as they have other, and allow that, apart from their own unfounded fear that the settlement may some way strengthen the Mercier Government, the act of restitution is the best way of putting an end to a vexed question.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION AT LONDON.

Neither the Irish press nor the Irish people have shown much enthusiasm over the exhibition held this month at London of Irish arts and industries. It was noted as somewhat curious that neither the Queen nor any member of the Royal family were present at the opening, although Her Majesty, the princes and some of the princesses found time to attend one or more of the exhibitions of India, the Colonies, America, Japan and Denmark.

A great flourish, however, was made at the opening which failed, nevertheless, to delude people into the mistake that the thing was genuine. Despite the appearance of the names of Justin McCarthy and Sir Charles Russell on the Executive Council as honorary members, the preponderant force of that body is not Irish. The London Universe suspects that, notwithstanding the sincere eloquence of Mr. Sexton, officially invited, and the half-dismembered participation in the proceedings of Mr. Parnell, that the affair may have been devised to get up a fictitious idea of industrial advance and universal satisfaction under a regime of coercion. If so—and there is some reason to fear it, if it be true, that the attendants are picked cantabulary pensioners—this Exhibition should not be commended. It may the policy of its promoters to pretend that the country is happy and prospering, and make credulous Englishmen think so at a mo-

ment that it is writhing with anger under forms of open brutality shocking to the tone of a civilized age, and "insidious" side-attacks which remind one of the subtle scheming of some female poisoner. Any attempt to persuade outsiders that Ireland is in a sound or happy state while she is treated politically as she is at this writing, is a wicked fraud and should be discontinued. In the latter portion of the reign of the Second Napoleon, France was considered to be at the zenith of her prosperity; but she was honeycombed with spies, rampant with a restless ill-feeling, and chafing at unjust restraint—a France ripe for change. Whatever she may have been materially, politically she was rotten. Even if ten Exhibitions similar to this in Kensington were to be organized all over the empire in proof that Ireland is materially prosperous—a woful and most foolish pretence—still she would be politically as France was, while the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended and priests are in jail for succouring their flocks and members of Parliament for advising their supporters not to submit to robbery; while the liberty of the press is impelled, the freedom of speech a myth, and the ruffianly Star Chamber system of the Middle Ages is not only permitted but encouraged.

FRAUD OR FINANCING—WHICH?

People who read both the morning papers, published in English, must be amused, if not edited, by their leading articles on this blessed Saturday. The Herald tells a queer story of the \$2,000,000 loan lately negotiated at London by the Dominion Government. The Gazette treats its readers to a dissertation on provincial finances. As everybody is aware, both governments have recently obtained loans in the Old Country. The Provincial because it needed the money to overcome the effects of the reckless boodling of its predecessors, the Dominion because the revenues of the country were insufficient for its extravagance, because a corruption fund was required to be handy, and because Sir Charles Tupper and his friends in London had a pile of money they could not profitably put out, and so lent it to Canada, making a big haul on the transaction without impairing their capital, and with the certainty of a respectable return in the way of interest.

Our good friend the Herald does not state the reasons for making the Dominion loan so bluntly truthful as we do. It says "the Government wanted only five millions, and that it was hardly necessary to borrow twenty-five millions for the mere pleasure of paying interest on it. But the Government replied in effect that Canada's credit was good, money was cheap, and anyhow they were going to borrow what they could and hang the consequences." The money was borrowed! The five millions have gone to satisfy demands. Brokerage charges, stealings under various guises, and a few dollars for contingencies deducted, leave Mr. Foster (who never handled a thousand dollars till he was made finance minister) with some fourteen millions, with which he knows not what to do!

Our Canadian banks having all the money they can handle and not desiring to have any more just now in the country, as we pointed out the other day, refused to take the balance of the loan. But the banks, "with that proper degree of Conservatism," as the Herald puts it, "that inclines such institutions to assist as far as they properly can the Government of the day, have agreed to take—not the \$4,000,000 at 3 1/2—the interest the Government is paying for it—but \$5,000,000 at 1 1/2 per cent. So that the Government is losing nearly 2 per cent. on five million dollars, and 3 1/2 per cent. on additional nine million dollars. This is the net result of the financial brilliancy of which we have heard so much."

In ordinary business affairs men who should be of the quality of conduct like this in the management of trust funds would soon find themselves in the penitentiary, but when elected by ministers of the Crown, it is called financing!

No wonder Canadians are getting out of Canada, and the vagabonds of Europe pouring in to possess the land!

A PROTESTANT HOME RULER'S OPINION.

Mr. Thomas Shillington, President of the Irish Protestant Home Rule Association, has written a letter to Judge Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League of America. It will be read with interest as an evidence of Protestant opinion on Irish affairs, and showing that Protestantism and Irish patriotism can go hand in hand in spite of the declarations of men whose religion is but a mask for treachery and self-interest.

PORTADOWN, IRELAND, 28th May, 1888.—Hon. John Fitzgerald, President Irish National League of America, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: I am glad to learn from the papers you have been good enough to send me that Irishmen and their friends in America are coming forward in support of the action of the Catholic members of the Irish parliamentary party at this critical juncture.

By perpetual scheming and plots of the meanest character the supporters of the present Balfourian tyranny in this country are constantly seeking to divide the people and bring about dissension amongst their leaders. The important assistance rendered by the Catholic bishops and priests to their people in their struggle for political freedom has rendered them the special objects of attack, and the supreme efforts of the landlords have been directed to detaching them from the cause of the people.

Having completely failed in Ireland this last master stroke is now tried at Rome. The plot is this: If on a question of morals their religious guides can only be placed in a position of apparent antagonism to the people, suspicion, discouragement and weakness would result. The more active, advanced, and less wary amongst the people would probably be forced into open opposition to their religious teachers and to their church. The cautious would be alarmed; divisions secured; two parties formed in the national ranks; tenants in despair would succumb to the pressure of their landlords, and resistance to impossible rents would collapse. Seizing the opportunity the Tories would bring in a measure to buy out the landlords at their own price and saddle Ireland with an enormous debt for their advantage. They (the Tories) then hope that, discouraged by divisions in the Irish party, the Liberal party of Great Britain would be forced by political exigencies to consent to some petty measure of local municipal reform for Ireland and shelve the question of Irish self-government for a generation, leaving the future to take care of itself.

clergy, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, in following up the noble record in the past by standing by the people to-day. The Southampton election of last week has little doubt that opinion in England is rapidly verging in our direction; but the real danger to the Irish cause now lies in the possibility of divided counsel, and in relaxed efforts on the part of our friends.

The present is one of the most critical crisis through which the Irish question has passed and our enemies are working with the energy of despair. The spirited action of the Irish Catholic members of the parliamentary party will be of the greatest possible advantage to us in Ulster in removing one of our difficulties with those who are opposed to Home Rule.

They are now forced to acknowledge that the movement is really a national one and that preference from the Irish in Irish political affairs would be resented, mainly as interference from England or elsewhere.

The widest and most emphatic expression of American opinion in support of the action of our friends here just now would be of the greatest use to us. I hope the day is not distant when the Irish people at home will be able to make some use of the invaluable assistance which their American friends have afforded them in their struggle for self-government. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

New York papers are exercised over the report that an ocean steamer, the Rosedale, loaded at London, lately passed up the St. Lawrence, en route for Chicago, as pioneer of a line intended to trade between the great lakes and foreign ports. Canadian enterprises in constructing and enlarging the canals so as to open the way into the heart of the continent for ocean vessels, is jealously commended, while fear is expressed that trade will be diverted from New York. This local apprehension we must regard as of no account. But the New Yorkers seem to really imagine that they can change the face of nature and force trade away from the St. Lawrence during the season the great river is open. There could be no greater folly, for the route by Montreal possesses advantages during the summer which must always attract the trade of the North-West. In fact from the beginning of trade in this part of America, Montreal has been the entrepot of the North-West. It has held that position through all changes and developments, and now that the Canadian Pacific railway gives direct connection with the West and North, this city is permanently fixed as the receiving and distributing point for the Canadian half of the continent.

But New Yorkers are afraid that we will also attract the trade of the Western States. They say rail cannot compete with water transportation, and the Erie canal, with the large terminal charges at both ends, could not compete with direct water transportation to Liverpool. Therefore, they urge the enlargement of the Erie into a ship canal, or the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Fall, and the enlargement of the canals from Oswego to New York! To accomplish this stupendous undertaking it is coolly proposed to appropriate a sufficient sum from the overgrown national surplus; for, as the advocates of the scheme declare, "it is shameful that we should allow Canada to build canals for the purpose of diverting our commerce, and we do nothing to protect our trade."

Of course it is quite natural that New York should make every possible effort to get the trade of the continent, but there are natural, geographical, national and financial forces which combine to prevent the realization of that hope. The American policy of exclusion, of forcing Canadian back upon themselves, has had the effect of strengthening Canadian backbone, of accumulating great wealth in Canada—chiefly at Montreal—of developing a spirit of self-reliance, and of making the Dominion a country with a destiny apart from that of the great Republic.

Undoubtedly our people cherish kindly sentiments for their neighbors, and would be willing to trade with them on equal terms, but the consolidation of great interests, with the establishment of political and social ties, have gone on too long and entered into the being of our people too deeply to be affected by any scheme of commercial rivalry such as that proposed by New York.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

The published annual reports of several Canadian banks given to the public this week may be described as cautiously hopeful. While the business of the country is generally sound, and the harvest prospects so far favorable, there is a noticeable desire on the part of the managers of our monetary institutions to take in sail. On the whole, the proceedings of the past year have not been as successful as during the previous year, showing business to have been less profitable. This may be attributed somewhat to the partial failure of the last harvest and overproduction of manufacturers, which for want of a foreign market are left on hand. At the same time it may be noted that money is plentiful and cheap in England, recent loans having shown vast sums available for investment. Considering these things we are inclined to regard the caution of the bankers as arising more from a desire to keep up the price of money in Canada than from any apprehension of trouble. The purse-strings are tightened more to prevent extravagance than to ward off possible dangers. Another movement of the day, which has its effect on the banking business, is the Presidential contest in the United States. Although it is generally expected that Mr. Cleveland will be elected, and the commer-

JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

THE REPROACHABLE RECORD OF A RENEGADE IRISH REPRESENTATIVE.

Power as a Fenian Propagandist—He becomes a Follower of Butt—He speaks at Inletown at the Birth of the Land League—His Treason to Mr. Parnell and His Subsequent Career.

(From the Boston Republic.)

That recent despatch from Ottawa, Ont., which stated that Mr. John O'Connor Power was in that city, where it was believed he was intrusted by Salisbury with some sort of a scheme to induce Irishmen to emigrate to Manitoba, may not render uninteresting to the readers of the Republic a short sketch of Power's chequered career as a Fenian, a Home Ruler, and finally, a renegade to his country and her cause.

Power was born in the early sixties at O'Connor Power first came into prominence in Ireland. The Fenian movement was then showing considerable activity, and one of the most industrious of its propagandists was the gentleman whom this sketch deals with.

When this affair had blown over, and the excitement consequent upon it had subsided, O'Connor Power came to again as a Fenian agitator. He went from town to town throughout Ireland and England urging his countrymen to organize, and soliciting and receiving money for the cause.

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be able to do so. The consequence was that he began to barter with the government, and on an important division, one vitally concerning the liberties of the Irish people, he went into the government lobby and proclaimed himself a traitor and a renegade to Ireland. That act consummated, he lost no opportunity of denouncing the Irish people from the floor of the House, and on a memorable occasion, he made a particularly dastardly attack upon Mr. Parnell, to which that gentleman, with his characteristic good sense, never deigned to reply.

THE 1886 ELECTION resulting as had his predecessors, in the return of the Parliaments to Parliament, convinced Power that he had made a terrible miscalculation when, in the dark days of 1883-4, he figured out that the Home Rule cause stood no chance of success, and that the best thing he could, consequently, do was to sell his country for a Government position.

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FOLLY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years' intense suffering with Sorofulu, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, after the best medical aid had failed.

ATTACKED IN THE CONFESSONAL.

NEW YORK, June 19.—"You marry people here!" shouted Jeremiah Meehan, of New Rochelle, Saturday evening to the Rev. Dr. Thos. McLoughlin, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in that village, as he brandished a large carving-knife and endeavored to assassinate the priest while in the confessional. Meehan, who is looked upon by the villagers as insane, was married by Father McLoughlin six years ago by Father McLoughlin. The marriage was anything but a happy one, and since then it is said that Meehan in his insane franks entertained feelings of hatred towards the priest.

"If a woman is pretty, To me 'tis no matter, Be she blonde or brunette, So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's "Fruit of Life" Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness.

COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE PRIZE WINNING NUMBERS. The following is the official list of the prize-winning numbers in the June drawing of the National Colonization Lottery which closed yesterday:—

One real estate valued at \$5,000, No. 55874; real estate valued at \$2,000, No. 44332. Building lots in Montreal valued at \$900—\$204, 21681, 26757, 37457, 44620, 45823, 87924, 90886, 20728, 21044.

Nothing like it. Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Over Thirty Persons Meet Their Death in a Pennsylvania Fire—A Thriving City Wiped Out.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 19.—The most destructive conflagration in the history of Western Pennsylvania occurred at Dubois yesterday. Shortly after 4 o'clock p.m. fire was seen issuing from windows in the Baker house, near the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Depot. The fire department was called out, but the flames had gained considerable headway before the arrival of the firemen, and it was impossible to get it under control.

A terrible phase of the casualty is the reported horrible death of several persons. The victims are said to be in the neighborhood of thirty, twenty of whom are men, four women, and the others children. A sick lady in a house on Courtney street was burned to a crisp before she could be rescued.

Children clinging to the skirts of their unprotected mothers wander aimlessly in search of the husband and father who may be buried among the ruins that surround them. Very often persons were injured by jumping from burning buildings, which was the only avenue of escape open to them.

A later report from the destroyed town states that the losses will aggregate more than \$2,000,000. John E. Dubois, the young millionaire, has donated \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Only two stores are left in the town. They are the property of J. E. Dubois and Bill Lewis & Yates.

THE COLD DIP.

During the recent cold weather here I had three flagers frozen. We had some Hayward's Yellow Oil in the house and I tried it with good results. Wm. Macklin, Montreal, P.Q.

A SUICIDE'S DEATH.

A Brutal Father takes his Life in order to Escape the Law.

AYLER, Ont., June 19.—Great excitement has been caused throughout the town this evening by the suicide of G. W. Goodfellow, proprietor of the Ayler rolling flour mill. About a week ago his 15 year old daughter Lillian left her home, and it transpired she had been ill-treated by her father, whose name is reported, has whipped her most unmercifully for trifling affairs at times since she was but a small child.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR BREAD.

Windsor Tailresses Start in Business on Their Own Account. WINDSOR, Ont., June 19.—The striking Windsor tailors have obtained from the bosses an agreement to pay a bill of wages in all cases and to have no work made up outside the shops. The intention of these clauses appears to have been to prevent women from doing tailoring work at their homes.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA.

The Burlington Route is the official route for the teachers bound for the National Educational Meeting at San Francisco. Join the splendid official excursion parties from New York, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn, New England, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, leaving Chicago July 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

IN LOVE WITH THE COACHEMAN.

A WEALTHY WIDOW OF DETROIT BECOMES INFATUATED WITH A HANDSOME YOUNG COACHEMAN.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Fashionable society is still agitated and has been "all agog" for several days over the announcement that Mrs. Emma L., widow of E. L. Farrington, a prominent wholesale coffee dealer, was to marry Frank Mann, a coachman, formerly in the employ of the family. Mr. Farrington left his widow a fortune and one of the finest residences on Woodward avenue.

Free and easy expectation immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from acid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest.

A DRENCHING FOR HIS PAINS.

READING, Pa., June 20.—A handsomely dressed young man, dripping wet with cold water, jumped from a parlor window on South Seventh street, this city, at noon today, and attracted hundreds of citizens by his condition and mode of exit.

Wilson alleged that he called at the Clymer residence to give the woman a personal notice to cease haunting his sister when she passed that way. He swore that he knocked at Mrs. Clymer's door, that she answered and asked him into the parlor.

A GOOD COUNTERSTANCE.

Boils, Pimples, Blisters and Skin Humors disappear the counterstance. Purify the Blood by using Burdock Blood Bitters to remove the impure matter which loads it, and the result will be a clear skin, good complexion and perfect health.

THE IMPUDENCE OF A DUKE.

Can anything be more petty and paltry than the Duke of Westminster cancelling an invitation to dinner that he had sent to Mr. B. Spencer, because that gentleman had been a guest of the Right Club on the day that the club was entertaining Mr. Parnell.

WHAT MATTHEW ARNOLD THOUGHT OF PURITANISM.

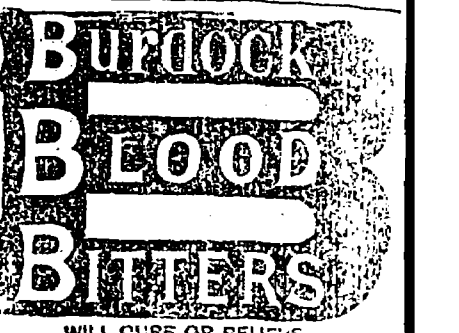
It is contended that the Puritan triumph in the Civil War was the triumph of religion—of coldness and righteousness—of a narrow, selfish, and bigoted faith.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing...

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle. PRIZES - VALUE, \$60,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL: Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suits, Gold and Silver Watches.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING, PAUNCE, AFFLICTION OF THE HEART, HEMIPLEGIA, SPASMS OF THE STOMACH, NEURALGIA, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, &c.

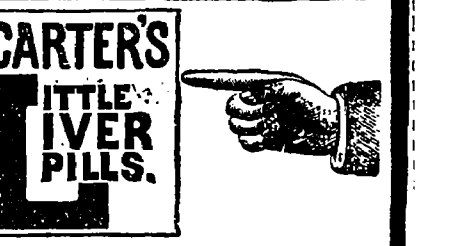
EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the most scientific well-ascertained facts, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will restore to the weak and exhausted the vigor of youth."

FOR ALL DRUGS AND NERVE DISEASES. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all DRUGS AND NERVE DISEASES, such as Epilepsy, etc., see advertisement in this issue.

TO WEAK MEN.

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed containing full particulars for home treatment) FREE of charge. A splendid medical work, FREE of charge, and every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address: Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Montreal, Conn.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing...

\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.

At that price it is the best bargain in America. We will send you a \$85 solid gold watch free if you will send us your name and address. This is a rare opportunity and should not be missed.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight brands of phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall Street, N.Y.

HARRISON AND MORTON

The Choice of the Republicans for President and Vice-President—The Convention Closes in Confusion—A Campaign of Slander in View.

CHICAGO, June 25.—That the interest in the convention had almost entirely died away with the presidential nomination to-day was manifested this evening by the area of empty seats in the galleries, which previously have presented an attractive picture of handsome ladies and kaleidoscopic colors.

The members of the various delegations were early in their places, evidently anxious to complete their business and return to their respective homes. The convention assembled at 10 minutes past 8, and proceeded to the regular order of business, and proceeded to the regular order of business, and proceeded to the regular order of business.

Mr. Denny, of Kentucky, moved that Mr. Levi P. Morton's nomination be made unanimous. The motion was agreed to and the Chairman declared that Mr. Morton was the nominee of the convention for vice president.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then rose and said that in behalf of a large number of delegates, he desired to move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to be added to the Republican platform.

The chairman stated that Mr. Boutelle's motion was one to suspend the rules, which would require to be seconded by two states and could only be agreed to by a two-thirds vote. Then Mr. Boutelle proceeded to talk in regard to the friends of the nation, when an objection was made that debate was not in order.

The chair became angry and commanded the gentleman to take his seat, stating that if he did not do so instantly the sergeant-at-arms would be directed to take him into custody. There is going to be no order here, declared the chair emphatically, but the round of ushers which noted the declaration rather weakened its strength.

The chair ruled that the point of order was not well taken. Then, amid further confusion Mr. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, wildly appealed to the chair and created a scene of great confusion. He gesticulated and would not take his seat at the chair's request.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER IN VIEW. Senator Hancock said that it was not absolutely necessary that the resolution be read for information. The Republican party was not afraid to meet any question. Finally quiet was restored, and Mr. Boutelle read the resolution as follows:—

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their houses. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

As soon as this was read there was a rush from the various States to second the motion, and after some time the question was put and the resolution was adopted by a rising vote, only one delegate from Maryland being brave enough to record himself in the negative. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman and other members of the convention, and then the motion of Mr. Hancock the convention at 8.52 adjourned sine die.

offices in Market street, shouting, waving hats, umbrellas and canes as they went. In an incredibly short space of time the broad street was packed with thousands of cheering men, many of whom rushed into his office, crowding round him and cheering themselves hoarse. The halls and rooms were packed and in front of the building was a mass of people waving flags, hats, canes and handkerchiefs.

THE NEWS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The House was considering a claim bill when the news of the nomination of Harrison was received. Possibly three dozen members made a pretence of attending to business, but almost a quorum was gathered about the bulletin board in the lobby. As the last bulletin was received the members flocked into the hall and stood at their desks, while Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, asked the clerk to read the telegram. As the officer read, "Harrison is nominated," the Republicans cheered wildly, each member waving in the air a small American flag, bearing the inscription, "Protection for American Industry."

New York, June 25.—Despatches from various points speak of Republican meetings, parades, the firing of cannon, etc., in celebration and ratification of the nominations made at Chicago to-day. In Indianapolis, when the news of Harrison's nomination came, business was practically suspended, and the citizens turned out en masse to congratulate the head of the ticket.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL

MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Some business has been done in the grain market, but nothing of an important character was mentioned. Values all were quoted steady and unchanged. We quote—Canada winter wheat, 90c to 97c; Canada white, 85c to 97c; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1, 90c to 95c; No. 2, 85c to 90c; No. 3, 80c to 85c; No. 4, 75c to 80c; No. 5, 70c to 75c; No. 6, 65c to 70c; No. 7, 60c to 65c; No. 8, 55c to 60c; No. 9, 50c to 55c; No. 10, 45c to 50c; No. 11, 40c to 45c; No. 12, 35c to 40c; No. 13, 30c to 35c; No. 14, 25c to 30c; No. 15, 20c to 25c; No. 16, 15c to 20c; No. 17, 10c to 15c; No. 18, 5c to 10c; No. 19, 0c to 5c; No. 20, 0c to 5c; No. 21, 0c to 5c; No. 22, 0c to 5c; No. 23, 0c to 5c; No. 24, 0c to 5c; No. 25, 0c to 5c; No. 26, 0c to 5c; No. 27, 0c to 5c; No. 28, 0c to 5c; No. 29, 0c to 5c; No. 30, 0c to 5c; No. 31, 0c to 5c; No. 32, 0c to 5c; No. 33, 0c to 5c; No. 34, 0c to 5c; No. 35, 0c to 5c; No. 36, 0c to 5c; No. 37, 0c to 5c; No. 38, 0c to 5c; No. 39, 0c to 5c; No. 40, 0c to 5c; No. 41, 0c to 5c; No. 42, 0c to 5c; No. 43, 0c to 5c; No. 44, 0c to 5c; No. 45, 0c to 5c; No. 46, 0c to 5c; No. 47, 0c to 5c; No. 48, 0c to 5c; No. 49, 0c to 5c; 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