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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XL., NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

THE FRANCISCANS.

What They Have Done in England in Six Hundred and Seventy Years.

St. Francis, Founder of the Order-Brother William and Brother Angelins the First who Came to Britain-Their Trials and Sufferings-Growth of the Order-Perseoution by Blizabeth-Franciscan Martyrs

The establishment during the past week of a Franciscan monestory in Montreal gives interest to the following sketch of the Order :

The six hundred and fiftleth anniversary of the landing of the first Franciscan fathers to England was commemorated recently, and at that time an appeal for fands was made on behalf of the newly-creeted English Franciscan province of the Immaculate Conception At Glasgow, Sootland, the sermon of the day was preached by the elequent friar, Rev. generation" (Dent. xxxii. 7) The church was crowded to its fullest capacity to listen te the review of the work done by the brotherhood of St. Francis. In his sermon Father Wood said that theireligious orders formed the Ohuroh's crewn of glory and strength. Formed at different times in the Church's existence to meet some great wan', to battle against some great errer, or to plead by word and example the great truths of the gespel, like their saintly mother who have them they have had their seasons of splandor and of trial, of sorrow and of triumph. The history of each order is but the history of the Ohuroh la parte.

Peace, presperity and splender were the pertion of Holy Church during the ages of faish, but, alas for hamau fraiity, this very state of things worked ovil, even in the sanctuary, and they who were placed as become of light to guide others became, alas, se many stambling blocks to the simple faith fal-and thus God raised up the great St. Francia to preach anew the fellowing of the o 'ess-and the trampling under foot of human nature by the lassons of the Ocucified 1 And

but who never forgot the wretched and the poor in the midst of all his varied cares. The great cathedral towns of Wercester Lichfield, Gloucester, Norwich, along with Bristol, soon possessed houses of the order, often the fruits of the generosity of noble families, but often the spontaneous ottering of the oltizens. Among the the poor and laboring class of the suburbs of these town lay their work, preaching daily to the neglect-ed and the neglectful. Simple and earnest was their style, and it was easily understood and lovingly received. Fellowing the ex-

ample of THEIR SERAPHIC FOUNDER

did they lavish their care and love on their outcoasts of the great cities, and the care of the foul disease of leprosy, so prevalent in the middle ages, was a special feature of these holy friers. The rapid progress of the Order of St. Francis at this time was a striking proof of the everlastaating vitality of the Church. Thirty-two years after the arrival of the Grey Roxburgh, five on Freuch soll subject t. Eng land. While the friars labored among the poor, as we have said, in the great university city of Oxford, they had made themselves a name fer learning and science, and among the names which will last for ages we may cecord the great Roger Bacon and Dans Scotus -the great preacher of the Immaculaty Cev-ception of our Bieseed Ludy, which doctrines it has been the glory of the Franciscan order to teach and guar'.

The great success which attended the order in England was the true spirit of St Francis purity of life and ability as a judge. At with which these friars were imbued. Bus a the present time we have in Baltimore a dark cloud was looming this bright plotare. The crown of sanctity and learning had been won, but the crown of marytyrdom was now to be gauned. Heresy and sohism had begun not mere, than any man in the Sate toward the tear Europe to please, but England repurification of our election and dwil service mained still true and hey it to the Holy Sate methods. Need we refer to the eminent and gloried in being the dowry of our Blemed Lady. Henry VIII. had just written his book in defence of the Papel supremany, with the assistance of a learned Franciscan, Father John Kyinton of Oxferd, and had obtained various privileges and exemptions from the Pope on behalf of the order, His confessor was a Franciscan friar and his suintly Q teen Ostherine was a tertiary. Alas ! this fair picture was as soon to be blotted out by]

THE VILE PASSIONS OF MAN.

with the niueleenth century.' The children of St. Francis had the honor of being the first to be turned out of their houses by this menster of laiquity. During Mary's short reign the Grey Friars were span. so faithfully did God bless the new order that restored to some of their houses, bu: this dia in ten short years the sons of St. Francis net last long. For, when Elizabeth mounted 1110 mmunity (a throne, the brol og the anunal selemn Recolem Mass was of and chapter of the order. Among the first Greenwich-where she had been baptieeddisciples of the great patriarch was found an and banished the Grey Friars from the king-Englishman, where name in religion was dom. From this the Friers had neither home "William," where simple-minded in or ohurch, but still the old province was kept up. The ancient 23al was handed from

facturing city of Manchester. They had al | heard of ; but by cemmand of the Hely -a name renewned in Franciscan historyboosme famous as a professor of theology, etc. ready a house at K llarney, and others wire established at Glasgew, at Upton and Stah-ford, in London and at Bristol.

A FREEMASON'S VIEWS.

John Richardson Borsey's Speech at a Recent Banquet in Washington.

At a recent Masonic banquet in Washington John Richardson Dorsey of Baltimere, in the course of some remarks respensive to a toast, uttered these remarkable words : "Were we to confine our investigation to the deeds of some of Maryland's noted sons who were Roman Ostholias, who could not find it in our convolence to charge that Church with disloyalty to our institutions. Our colony was founded by Cathelice, and a State reared on the basis of civil and religious liberty which has continued to the present day, where each man worships God according to the distates of his conscience. In the Revolutionary period we find a prominent Catholio Friare, forty-nine houses of the order had from Maryland signing the great Declaration been founded, and in the year 1399 they had of Independence at Philadelphia, and lest any increased to seventy-eight, beside four in other of the name should be mistaken for him Scotland, Dandee, Damiries, Haddington, and he thereby escape the consequences of his sot, pledges his life, his fortune and his sacred honor as Charles Carroll of Carroliton, and thus writes a bluze of light down the pages of time which the flight of years will only brighten. The Supreme Court of the United States justly stands for the liberties of the psople, a bulwark against everything that would crush the weak by the power of the strong. For a quarter of a century there sat on this court as Chief Justice a distinguished Roman Catholio son of Maryland, who esrned the grateful love of his court ymen by his distinguished Roman Catholic citizen,

Onarlas Jerome Bonaparte. son of the great Napoleen's nephew, who is doing as much, if gentleman who is the executive head of the Jatholic hierarchy in the United States, the Oardinal Archbishop of Balumors, a gentle-man in whom we have confidence by reason of his gentle pleus life, who ranges his influence on the side of our law and order in our midst, and endeavours by his churchly files to train his communicants in paths of peace. We believe him to be an American tan who will make his Church conform to our national spirit, and on whose head rest: the responsibility of keeping it in line

Requiem Mass For the Ship Fever Victims of 1847.

In St. Ann's Church last Thursday mern-

Father he proceeded to Oastel Petroso, and having himself even the apparition, and canaed the spring to be carefully analyzed, he deed the spring is be earened y analyzed, he ca-i clied to build a church on the spet to be i dedicated to the Bieared Virgin, and the first atone was laid this last May. The beautiful Gothic design of the church is at present to be seen in one of the windows of the printing house as the Propagaada,

Growth of the Capuchin Order.

The Capuchine have lattly been publishing some interesting official information regarding their world-wide order. The entire order st present claims to pesses 803 convents and 7881 members, under whose direction again are 557,213 tertiaries. The order is divided into fifty-four provinces. Besides this, the Capuchine take a large chare in foreign missionary work. In Europe they have five vicariatis and prefectures apestello, including these of Sophia, Phillippepolis and Constantinople ; eight in Asia, three in Africa, three in America and the Oaroline Islands in Oceanica. Since 1860 only have non-Italian Uspuching taken part in the missions, so that last year there were 241 Italian and 148 non-Italian missionaries of the order at work ; and during too year thirty-four Italians and 1000 non-Italians were sent out to join foreign missions.

Hon. Premier Mercier at Schools. QUEBEC, June 26. -Hon. H. Mercler, accompanied by Monsignor Methet, Rev. Father Maguire and others, presided at the distribution of the prizes at the Bellevue Convent yesterday. As the party entered the reception hall, several young ladies rendered a magnificent march on the plano, harne and violins. There were six graduates this year, three Americans and three Oanadlans-Misses De Zing, Rogers, Casgrove, Bolanger, Lasnier and Larue. Besides receiving numerons tributes of hener, Miss Da Zing carried aff the gold medal. She is the first American, we are teld, to recoive such a prize at the B llevue Donvent. Aliss Blain of Montreal, was awarded the urst prize for "Mending." It is a magnificent prize, said Hen. Mr. Mercler, presenting her with a prize, "There are so many things to mend in this ił. Miss Rogers of New York, was awarded

the prize for religious instruction Miss Arthur of New York, was highly enlogized by the Provincial Premier whom she charmed by her wonderful musical talent. An address was afterwards presented the premier by Miss Murphy, to which he responded with words of encouragement and praise.

An Australian Fortune Left to

communicated at the sanctuary, and they communicated at the sanctuary, and they wished to make a good Communion at the venerable shrine of Our Lady of Bon Secours in Montreal, while on their homeward journey. Among the pilgrims was a little blind boy, who had prayed devoutly at Ste. Anne's, but who had not regained his eight. He was re-signed to the will of God, but yet he prayed with fervour to the Blessed Virgin that his area might be connet, and his ferrour was eyes might be opened; and his fervour was, sightless from Ste. Aune's he knelt in the hal wed sanctuary of Notre Dame de Bon Secours

When the priest came down to the railing to give Huly Communion he observed something unusual in the blind boy's face, as he placed the Sacred Host on his tongue, and looking a second time, he saw the sightless eyes bright with in-telligence-the boy could see! The priest, who, by a singular coincidence, happened to be the chaplain of the Nazareth Blind Institution, was greatly moved, and immediately at the conclusion of the Mass, inquired into the matter. To his great joy it proved to be an un doubted mirscle-the boy's eight was perfectly estored.

DEATH OF LORD CARNARVON.

Distinguished Stateman Dead-One of the Framers of the Confederation BIU.

LONDON. June 25 — The Right Hon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, the third Earl of Oarnarvon, died to-day after a long and severe illness. Lord Carnarvon, who was borne in 1831, sook a prominent part in affairs aff-cting Canads and was ever pushing the Dominion's in-berest. He represented a younger branch of the house of Pembroke and succeeded to the ning the sympathy of humane Englishmen earldom during his minority, and made his first by evil hints at John Mandeville's visits earldom during his minority, and made his first epech in the Houve of Lords before he was 20 years of age, for which he was highly compli-mented by Lord Derby. At the age of 28 he was made Under Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administra-non, and in 1866, during Derby's third administration, was made Secretary for the solut face. The enthusiasm for prosecuting, bindgeoning ad encering at Irich Leaders has soon, and in 1866, during Derby's third administration, was made Secretary for the the House of Lords the second reading of the bill for the confederation of the British North American provinces, which he truly described as one of the largees and most important mea-American provinces, which he truly described as one of the largest and most important mea-sures that for many years it had been the duty of any colonial minister in this country to sub mit to Parliament. Shortly after this (March 2) His Lordship resigned the Colonial Secretary-ship on account of a difference of opinion re-dation of Mr. Disrael's cabinet in February, 1873, he was for the second time appointed excete ary of State for the colonies. He re-signed his sect in the cabinet, January 24, 1878, in consequence of his diragreement from his colleagues as to the policy of ordering the British first to proceed to the Dardanelles. His cordship considered this to be a departure from the policy of neutrality which the Government the policy of neutrality which the Government had plotged themselves to preserve as long as neither of the belligerents infringed certain conditions which Her Majesty's Government itself had haid down.

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MR. BALFOUR'S DOINGS.

W. O'Brien, M. P., Touches Upon the Change of Front Executed by the Irish Secretary.

In the last Speaker Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in the course of an article on Balfourism, write :---It is not at all sufficiently apprehended in Great Britain that Mr. Balfour has effected a complete change of front from the original coerricult college of the strong which he expounded to Mr. Wil-frid Blunt. His first theory was that he bad only to strike down a handful of leaders to end his difficulties. The first eighteen months of the the and degradations, and striking terror by bold theatrical representations in action or Captain Fluckett word of command: "Don't hesitate to shoot," Dr. Tanner was felled to the ground in Cork with the blow of a baton; Mr. John O'Conner was brutally assaul'ed; Mr. Condon was budgeoned over and over again and thrust into a prison van; Mr. Dillon was clad in convict's garb; Mr. Edward Harringtou was subjected to petty indignities that made men's blood boil; Mr. Blunt was flung off a platform, and Lady Anne Blunt seized by the shroat with a violence from which she stil suffers; and so on, the brutalities exercised by the police and inited being reinforced by the more refined by the ties of hint and sneer by which Mr. Balfour has vindicated his eminence in the Salisbury family. Eighteen months' experience of Irish attachment to their leaders and British opinion at the by elections taught him the error of his proud scheme for cowing the Irish race by treating John Dillon as a garroter, and win-

Lord Carnarvon, accompanied by Lady Car- own town by two insolent constables, one of

numbered more than 500 bro

FAITH WOBKED MIRAOLES.

This holy man prevailed on St. Francis te establish a new province of the order in his France to Dover. On May 3, just 670 years] gentleman, but their strange and uncouth afterwards auffored oruel martyrdom. slept the sleep of the innecent, and only The crowd which surrounded them believed allewed to proceed,

On they went to Canterbury, where again the score of St. Benedict gave them shelter for first provincial. Now began the leng and two days and two nights. A room of the sovere personations under the roigns of the school belonging to the priority' herpital was $t \neq 0$ Charleses, which furnished the order new given to the poor irisrs, and here they spent the day in prayer-living on the stale feed which they had begged. Meanwhile, Brother Angellus had gene on to Henry III., and presented his credentials from Pope Innecent III., and he granted them permission te settle in Canterbury. God raised up bene-Lactors, who built them a friary and a church, which was the first in Eogland, and which remained one of the principal houses of the ender until the dire persecutions of the sixteenth century. Brother Agnellus in September of 1220 sent an Brether Richard and

BROTHER HENRY OF DEVON,

accompanied by Henry of Cervise and Mehoratus, to Londen, where God again raised up friends. The oblidren of St. Dominto received them with open arms, and prevince flourished and prespered in spite of after a fortnight's hospitality the poor Franciscans received a small hense from the sheriff and some plous ditizens, where their nuns. These centuries of persecution closed pious and simple life edified the people, and with the emancipation act in 1829, which a rich merchant, Irwing, founded a friary for brought about a new state of things. Disthem in a poor locality near Newgate, cipline could not be maintained, and so it Brether Richard and Henry of Deven pro- was reselved to dissolve the province in 1830, ceeded to Oxford. There they were again and one by one the old friare died away until received by the Dominicans, until God raised the list link remained. Father Paschal ap help and means. The learned and noble O'Farrell, born at Bristoi in 1896, educated Socked around their humble house, and, in the Franciscan College at Baddesley, was tenched by the grace of God, may oast suide ordained priest by the celebrated bishop, the gleries of this life and clothed them. Dr. Milner, in 1813. Ob, how helbored on, selves with the course garb of St. Francis. A until he celebrated his golden jubilee in 1863 scheel of theology was formed, and became of And five years later he retarned to end his high renown. Soon it became necessary to days with the Sisters of the Third Order,

one martyr to another, and kept up the suocession of provincials.

Prisons were their convents and biding own ses-girt island, and Brother Angelus was holes their cells, and yet even in these times appointed the first minister provinciel. He novices came to them had were smuggled obose three Euglish elerics and five lay abroadtostudy to return andshed their blood brothers to be his companiene in this great for hely faith. Flity years passed and gone undertaking. They were assisted on their since Elizabeth had chased the friars from way by the Benedictine Fathers of Deschampe, England, and highty since Henry had first in France, who, taking pity on the poor pil | vented his wrath upon them, and God raised grims, paid the cost of the friars' transit from up anew the prevince of England. Edmund Jouning, sen of a noble Protestant family at ago, their bark landed in Dever. On the Litobfield, became a convert to the faith at first night they begged bespitality from a 16 years of age, and alterwards a priest. He Hu dress excited suspicion, and when they re- brother John, whom his efforts during life to tired to rat he secured the room. Their | convert were fruitless, was so much affected guileless scale suspected nothing, and they by the revolting death of his saintly brother that he became a Catholic and afterwards a found out they were priseners on awaking secular prises at Doual. He soon after join-the following morn to pursue their journey. ed the order and received the habit from the hands of Father William Stanny, who in time zeither their story nor their matives, but the handed ever to bim the ancient zoal of the jevisi, cheerini manner of these saintly men province, which had been preserved for disarmed their fear and wrath, and they were | sighty years by little lass than a miracle. In the year 1629, the province was again restored, and Father John Jennings named the

> with the crown of martyrs, whom we hope soon to see raised to the honor of the altars. Though siter the reign of Onarlas II. no

CATHOLIC BLOOD HAD BEEN SHED

in England, still the tide of persecution roll. ed en, with fine and imprisonment, and how startling it seems to read of Father Paul Atkinson, who spont thirty years in Hant, Castle, Hante, and died in 1729.

Thus the sens of St. Francis, who had been among the first who shed their bloed for the truth, had the honer to close the persecution, in the person of Father Germain Holmes, who, in 1746 fell a victim to the pepular rage and was cast into Lancaster Castle, loaded with irons, where in four months be gained his crown. During this time of peace the bigotry-and in 1761 Father Pacificus Baker certified to the existence of 100 friars and 80 11L was ene of the principal founder, and with his royal hands served the masons as streaded to England in werkmen in the erection of the building. Frem Oxford they went on to Northimpton, Gambridge. Sucreavely 112: affection for the friers. It was at his time that the great Adam March

fered up for the repose of the souls of the theusands of victime of the ship fever of 1847, whose remains are interred within the noundaries of the parish in a plot of ground near the entrance to Victoria bridge. The paster Ray. Father Catulle, efficiated, assist d by deacon and sub-deacon. The sacred edifice was draped in mourning throughout, aud a congregation of aympathetic worship pers filled the church to the deors.

Acknowledges God's Aid.

Henry M Stanley, in a recent interview, said : " Constrained at the darkest hour to humbly contess that without God's help I was helpless, I vewed a vow in the forest solitudes that I would confers His aid before men. Silence as of death was round me ; it was midnight : I was weakened by illoses, prostrated by fatigue and wan with anyiety for my white and black companions, whose fate was a mystery. In this physical and mental distress I besought God to give me back my peeple. Nine hours later we were exulting with a raptureus joy. In fall view of all was the crimson flag with the orescent, and beneath its waving folds was the long ions rear column."

The Apparition of Our Lady of Sorrow.

Oastel Potroso is a small village situated upon the side of a mountain in the province of Campobasses in Southern Itily, and in more than 2,500 feet above the sea level. It is of very ancient origin, and as the name signifies, all the surrounding territory is recky to a degree, so that the poor mountain-ers who inhabit it with great labor recisim scanty places for the planting of vines and gardens to produce the necessaries of life. The olimate is also severe, the anow often I lling for nearly five months of the year. This obscure sigine spot, scarcely known to the neighboring tawns which are themselves mere names beyond their own province, hes, however, become very famous throughout It iy the last two years from the miraculous apparation of our Ludy, and the audden gushing forth of a mineral spring, whose healing powers are said to be miraculour, so that pligrims to Castel Patrose are becoming very frequent. The miracle happened Maron 22, 1888 Two peasant women, beth about 35 years oil, were collecting their sheep after samet, when they were struck by a bright light shining through the fisures of a steep cliff Carlens to discover the cause, they scrambled up the rooks, and looking through one of the oracks saw the dead Obrist lying on the floor of a cave and the Mother of Sorrow kneeling besides Him, her hands and eyes related to beaven, and her breast pieroed with seven swords. Trembling with fear the two wo men r:n home, and the news of the apparition spread from Oastel Pitrose to the sur-

Ostholic Charities

Mr. Candler held an inquest at Recondon, Victoria, list week, says the Sydney Freeman's Journal, 3d ult., on the remains of an elderly man named John Duhy, an old real dent, who was found lying dead in Buckley street. Os the body being searched by the police several bank deposit receipts, representing nearly £6000, were found sewn up in variant portions of his clothes. The decensed. as at first at ted, lived all alone in a but near Keller, and was, from his penurious asbits, selleved by some to have been a miser This, however, was denied by these who best books. knew him, and instead of being of a mean

and close disposition, it is said be was, on the contrary, very epen-handed and warm hearted when there was eccasion for him to show it. The medical testimony showed that death had resulted from disease of the heart, as the eld man, who was eighty-three years of age. was returning to his home from Essenden. He was ever ready to sealst in a obaritable oause, and his will bears eloquent testimony to the fact that his thoughts were not turned always inwards. The bulk of his property is willed to charitable institutions. The Little Sisters of the Peer and the Onevent of the

Good Shephard will get over £4 000 botween them. St. Monics's Roman Catholia abprob will get £100, and he has not aside £50 to pay for R quiem Masses. It is stated that he has no known relatives in Victoria, but he leaves \$1,000 to his Irish kin at home. [May he rest in peace.]

The Lunatics at Mile End.

The report of Dr. J. A. Beaudry, medical inspector to the Provincial Board of Health with respect to the sanitary condition of the innatio patients boused in the Exhibition Baildinge presented to the Board on Thursday. reports that the Suters have done wonders in making the place sanitary. Having conalderation to the warm weather, he recommends that they should make some use of the other buildings so that there should be less orowding in the sleeping rooms. He advises a good and continuous system of ventilation through the buildings, and that the patients should be alleweded out in the grounds as much as pessible during the day, and he also, contidering the fact of the buildings having formerly been used as a smallpex hespital, and the possibility, though not probability, of any germs remaining, recommends that all the potients, sisters and attendants be vacpipated. The report has been submitted to the Sisters and approved by them. Dr. Lachapelle saves the whole of the patients will be removed to the timporary buildings at Longae Point by the end of August.

Pilgrimages to Ste. Anne De Beaupre near Quebec.

The season of pilgrimages in Canada bring thousands of people suff-ring from various afflic-tions both of mind and body to the new famous

was warmly received. A hanquet was given in his bonor by the citizens of Montreal. Sir Francis Hinck4 was in the chair, and the distinguished guest had seated on either side of bim many of the men foremost in Canada's pub lic life. The affair was regarded as one of the peat affairs of the kind Montreal ever gave. Lord Carnarvon's address being a clever and appreciative bistorical review of his connection with the Canadian federation legislation. Hu name came prominently before the people of Canada also as the author of the Carnarvon terms between Canada and British Columbia. Lord Carnaryon was the author of several

Petition for the Tithes Bill.

LONDON, June 26. - The English clergy have become alarmed at the action of the Gevernment in abandening Mr. Goschen's licensing clauses, fearing that the ministry may also migard it as expedient to withdraw the tithes bill. They have therefore arranged to prepare a petition to Lord Saliabury, praying that the tithes bill be retained and its passage/ expedited.

Protestant Absurdities.

There is another movement among Protestant denominations to effect Obristian union. They feel bisterly the arguments against all religion afforded by their constant divisions and sub divisions, but unity is impossible so long as they insist on what they call a scriptural basis, that is, making the Scriptures the only rule of faish. This is the fundamental absordity and fallacy of the whole Protestant system, never proved, incapable of proof, repugnant to history and reason. The rule of faith, the basis of anion, must be the teschlog of Ohrist, the rule established by Him. No one else can establish a rule. The rule must have been established by Rim while on this earth. He did not make the New Testament the rule which His Apostles were to follow, for it was not in existence. Not a line of it was written. He nowhere directed Ris Apostles to make the Law of the Prophets the basis of their teaching. The bible then was never made by Obrist the basis of His teaching, the rule of faith for His spessies to teach. All history attests that His instructions were oral, that He gave oral instructions to His Apostles, and sent them to teach all nations as He had taught them. The apostles began their work Sb. Peter converted his thousands without a wristen book. Other apostles did the same. Paul, Mark and Luke, who wrote inspired books, were converted by the Apostles before they wrote, for they wrote as Obristians : not as heathens. The Apostles had no Scriptures as heathens. The Apostles had no Scriptures as their rule of fuith, but only the teaching of their Master, and His assurance that the Holy Ghost would teach them all truth. Men wh set up a standard rule of faith which Christ did not establish can never agree. He made His living teacuing Church the guardian of His truth, and that Church alone can be the centre of unity.

Rumored Ministerial Changes.

LONDON, June 30 .- The Chronicle says the recasting of the ministry is not a distant event. It thinks the raising to the peerage of W. H.

the footpath, while the other follows at his beels; and, if he protests, he is happy if he is not instled into the street and a charge of assauls trumped up against him, as was done last week in the case of a humbler viotim. Mr. Ballour's earliest manner was : "Wherever you see a leader hit him and degrade him." was at least an intelligible policy, and, if it were not dropped under the base compulsion of

THE LOSS OF TORY SEATS

at the by-elections, would have had at least an element of barbaric courage in it. But that policy has been given over in sheer ministerial funk. The revised battle cry, "Give the leaders a wide berth, and hit the followers if if you are reasonably sure they have no friends and there is pody looking.

A Proposition.

OTTAWA, June 27.-The little Island of Heli-goland is attracting considerable attention just Auglo-German convention. From all accounts the Heligolanders do not like being bauded over to the sender mercies of Germany. A. large propersion of the population, which num-bers 2,000 wouls, it is said, would prefer leaving the island altogether. Cable reports state that strong representations are being made to the imperial authorities to pay the expenses of these of the islanders who desire to settle on this side of the Aslantio. To day the Minister of Agriculture wired Sir Charles Tupper, asking him. if these reports be true, to suggest Canada as a desirable field for settlement. It is hoped that this timely reminder may be the means of securing a desirable lot of immigrants for Canada,

Major Panitza Executed.

SOFIA, June 28.—The sentence of death pro-nonneed upon Major Panitza for compiring to overthrow the Government was carried out today. On arriving at the place of execution he made a confession to the chaplain. With a firm step he walked to the post alone and saluted the military officers present. He was then b. und to a tree. Just before the order to fire was given the condemned man aried out in a loud voice "Long live Bulgaria !" The execu-tion took place at 10 o'clock in the morning at the camp near the city. All the military officers attached to the camp were present. Four regi-ments of infantry with a battery of artillery formed the hollow aquare in which Panitza met bis end. He blindfolded himself, stood erect in plain clothes and acted courageously throughout Twenty one bullets pierced his body. The remains were given to his widow. Prince Ferdin-and signed the death warrant of Major Panitza on hoard a vessel while en route for Vienna. There have been severe comments in the European press on his absence from Sofia at the time.

A Notable Conversion.

The reception of Mdlle Janine Dumas, the daughter of Alexander Dumas, into the Oa-tholic Church in France is a matter of more bhan ordinary note, in view of the author's atheism. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Trinity (Paris). The author of "La Dame aux Usumelias," it is said, decided to bring up his children in no religion, but, at the same time, to throw no obsticle in the way

M. DUPONT.

A Real Hero and Apostle.

BY J. M.

In an age like the present, when the love of rishes and pleasures engage the minds and hearts of so many, drying up in them the noblest aspirations and cravings of the soul implanted there by the Oreater, it is extremely gratifying to present a character en-tirely free from these defects, whese life was remarkable for singleness of purpose, evalted motive, and unswerving devotion to princi-ples and aims calculated to advance the henor and glory of God and serve the best interests of his fellow-men. Such a man was the now world-famed M. Dapont, whose memory is held in pious remembrance by all who cherish a respectful reverence for true greatness and exalted worth. It will be the privilege of the writer to recall some of the traits and virtues that marked the life of that truly usbie Christian hero and sposule, if for ne other reason than that others may be led to admire and emulate, as far as may be in their power, his glerieus example. Aud oh ! what an example ! Who shall recount the deeds of mercy and charity performed by this hereio man ? What mind se rich and fertile as to be able to delineate even the imperfect outlines of his great character ? What line so eleguent and heart so tunder and loving as to give faintest expression to his absorbing lave for God and deep and asrnest sympathy for his neighbor, whatever might be the nature of his sufferings or the axtent of his distring? Assuredly none will be found capable of such a task. Least of all does the writer consider himself fitted for it. And yet he would express his appreciasion of the merits and labors of a man whose fame is now the inheritance of the Christian world and sheds a glery imperishable over the history of our times : for no man of this generation is better known for his zeal and devetion than the "Holy Man of Tours."

Te preperly estimats the character of a man, we must know the virtues which he practised and the motives that inspired his notions. Deeds dens to marit earthly reward, or win its honors and distinctions, can have no place in the scale of morit with works performed solely from the standpoint of Christian duty and with a view of pleasing God. This is the most perfect motive that can prompt or centrol our actions. It was the motive that inspired and influenced the conduct of M. Dapont in all his relations, and made fruitful his efforts for the appoint lishment of good, as abundantly attested by the record of his life. Whatever work he undertook he had in view only this two-feld object -the honor and glory of God and the benefit of his fellowmon. Hence the remarkable sucoess that resulted irem his pions zoal in furtherance of these ends.

both instructive and edifying, and may be read with Interest and profit, it is with the clesing years of his eventful career that we are mest concerned-these years which he spent in propagating devetion to our Lord's Hely Face. His previous life has been a preparation for that great work, for we find that his entire life is in barmony with the period to which special reference is made. It would be a grave error to suppose that the sanctity of M. Dupent dates from his connection with the devetion in question. It is gaite true to say that it was only the beginning of the paried when he laid deep and solid the foundation of the perfection which he ultimately | the virtues and merits of the servante of God, attained. That he had practiced virtue in a j shall grown the life-work of M. Dupent and high degree even from his youth we are assured upon the best authority. From his earliest years he manifested the qualities and virtues that gave premise of his fature hellness, chief among which were his extraordinary love of truth, fidelity te principle, frankness of manner and rare prudence.

Though bern to what the world calls forposition, M. Dupont never heart upen these ephemeral objects, which, to a truly refined and noble natur - such as he second, could not efford the satisfuction to be found in the pursuit of nebler sime, In these advantages he saw only the means of attaining closer relationship and friendship with God by generous alma deeds and other charitable ministrations to the peer and acedy, who were the constant recipients of his beauty. Though for a time he teek part life, invising both his triends and anomies In the gay and fashionable life of Faris, be so come and be reireshed at the waters of In the gay and fashionable me of a string of eternal life, but it falls dead on of a string of the string of the obligations these whe most need it. The "nations failed to acquit himself of the obligations gash their toeth and plot vain things," but only with the most refined and virtuous upon terms of intimacy. Among such he was fore-meat in deeds of charity and benevelence, His blographer attributer to his great generesity and obsrity evinesd at that period his subsequent attainment to exalted virtue. Almighty destines to perform important works, M. Dapont had to pass through many trials and tribulations before being chosen for the part which he assumed. The hand of affliction pressed heavily upon him ; serrew chastened his life and fitted him for self-censecration to a work that was dear to his heart. Thus weaned from all earthly attachments and purified by suffering, he entered upen the heaven inspired mission that was attended with such beneficent results and has crewned him with such distinctive and exceptional honor. It was during the Lenten season of 1851 that M. Dapont commenced the work of propagating devotion to the Hely Face. He was led therete chiefly on account of certain revelations that had been made to Sister St, Plerre, an inmate of the Carmel of Tours, some time previously. The world at large was not aware of the nature of said revelations nor acquainted with the character of Sister St. Pierre, whe died in 1848. M. Dupent had been privileged with her friend-ship during her life and was familiar with her revelations. Aware also of her reputation for sanotity, he was convinced of the beavenly origin of her revelations in regard to the devotion to the Hely Face. Hence he reselved to consecrate the remaining years of his life to furthering a work that would confer innumerable graces and bleesings upon the Ohris-tian world. Scarcely had he begun the devotion than God was pleased to manifest his appreval in the most striking manner. Many cures were effected in the cases where the persons were declared to be beyond medical centrel, and numerous favors were obtained through means of the devetion. The fame of M. Dupeat increased daily and soon spread abread, until his name became known far and wide. Visiters of high and low degree flecked around him from all quarters, and not in valu, for no one saw him whe was not adified and consoled by his ploty and modest bearing. He seemed never to weary in his charitable attention to visitors or become tired of their importunities. His sympathy was extended to all, and he sought to alle-viate every form of human suffering by his prayers and pieus exercises. Though many Maria, er a walk through the Villa Borghese, miracles were operated through his agency, as he would be subjected to the taunts and he was careful not to ascribe them to any insults of the infidel rabble who follow Orispi. prayers and pieus exercises. Though many he was careful not to azoribe them to any merit of his own or other cause than the goodmess and meroy of God, to whom he preperly referred all the hoper that was due for the favors thus estained. In his prefend humi-lity he clearly saw the depth of his own neth-inguess, and so had no temptation boward called him; the "Heir of the Apostles," the law of the works that depth of his own neth-inguess, and so had no temptation boward called him; the "Heir of the Apostles," the law of the works that depth of his own neth-inguess, and so had no temptation boward called him; the "Heir of the Apostles," the lawing behind many saddened hearts. And,

Same and the

pride, ever so insidious in its approaches and se fatal in its effects in seuls where the oppesite virtue is not found well established, maintained a proper estimate of the part which he performed, and grew daily in strength of virtue and favor with Ged.

Minued unceasingly his labors in spreading he will faithfully execute that gleri-devetion to the Holy Face, with which his ous trust. His words of warning will name became preminently and perminently not be lest on the faithful Oatholics of identified. In very truth he deserved to be America. called the apostle of this devotion. To re-count his services in this connection would be impessible unliss volumes were written on the subject-a task by no means necessary, since the Ohrutian world is already familiar with his labors and their results.

At length, worn out by incessant toils and vigils, the holy man was called to his reward at a rips age on the 18th of March, 1876 -just fourteen years age. Mourned by all France and the Obristian world, his funeral was a grand pageant, for numerous and distingulahed were the visitors who assembled to de hener to the illustrieus dead in the city of Taurs, which had been the scene of his pleas labers. His name is still held in Denediction and his memory cherished in affectionate reunliegtion, as one of the foremost men and greatest benefactors of the age, a real here and apostle, because he ress superior to the allurements of wealth and position and turned aside from the vain and empty pleasures of the world, to serve God and mon with a noble generosity that is unsurpassed. His remains repose in the venerable city of Teurs-rendered ferever famous by his plety and zeal and the fruit of his labers. There he rests in peace in company with Sister St. Plerre. Both having labored with one hand to premete the same end, there is a special appre-printeness, if not a special previdence, in the fact that they rest upon the soil which had been the scene of their joint efforts in furtherance of a devetion that was dear to each. Sleeping side by side within the shadow of the Hely Face of Christ, which adorns the far-famed Oratory of Tours, their names are linked tegether in hely association and their work survives as a splendid heritage to the Christian world. Teurs may well feel prond of her unique distinction and exceptional glory in possessing this rich inheritance and priceless treasure. Though she may peint to a long and eventful career, and beast of many illustrious names in her nast history, yet present glory collipses the splender of her former renown. Teurs is new a thrise-hallewed place. Consecrated to the Hely Face of Christ, it is inexpressibly dear te Obristian hearts by reason of this distingtion and the sacred memories that cling to it. Already the resert of plous pligrims from all lands, and a religious centre whence radiates the salutary and beneficent influence of the devotion to the Holy Face, new happily spread Although the entire life of M. Dupont is [throughout the world, it is destined to per form a great work in the sanctification and regeneration of society. Thus the work to which M. Dapout devetid his life, and for the succoss of which Sister St. Pierre prayed and sighed, survives and flourishes in an extra-ordinary manner. Much credit is due for this gratifying result to the present great Pentiff Lee XIII, whose encouragement and repeated sots of approval have inspired the propagaters of the devetion with courage to put forth still greater efforts in the future. May we not devently hope that the day is

not far distant when the Vicar of Christ, whe alene can pass autheritative judgment upon Sister St. Pierre by awarding to them the honor which is due to heroic virtue and supereminent worth. This much is certainunited. as it is, with the devotion to Orist's Holy Face, which is destined to outlast time.

The marvels which he witnessed as she result styled him. As the Sugreme teacher of the time been encouraged and strengthened by the the plane petitions which he addressed to Onurch, "built upon the feundation of the head of the being humanity served Aposties and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself to be heavy to bear. Father Oatesha gone away, was the anther of them. It was thus that he degmas of faith and morals as his predeces-maintained a proper estimate of the part of the form St. Peter to Plus IX, taught. He labor the best wishes of thousands in this city to the carries with him to his new field of the the degmas of faith and morals as his predecesis the administrator of that greatest legacy of Ged to man-faith and revelation-and in

A PRIEST'S FAREWELL.

The Congregation of St. Peter's Say Good-Bye to Rev. Father Oates.

He is Presented with an Address and a Parse Containing \$500-Thousands Assemble to shake His Hand for the Last Time-A Touching Scene at the L. C. M. Depot.

(From the St. John, N.B, Sun)

Fully 2,000 people assembled in the spa cieus grounds of St. Perer's Church last evening to bid adien to the pricet who has guided and helped its congregation for the past six years-Rev. Michael Oates. It had been an-nonneed that Father Oates would be the recipient of an address from the congregation at 7 o'cleck. Long before this hour the steps leading to the church were crewded with people, while an immense throng accupied the space in front of them. Among those assembled were many pon-Cathelics, who gathered to show the honor and respect they had for the humble priest because of his gen tiamaniy qualities and the many good works he had performed. Rich and poor, young and old, were there to de honor to the priest whe had done so much for them and had always been a kindly and willing consular in their trouble. At about 8 o'clock the reverend gentleman passed from the presbytery te the steps of the church escort d by the committee of the congregation, delegated to make the address, and a number of acclytes, attired in surplice and soutane bearing vari-colored torches. Following Father Ostes was the new rector of the parish, Rev. John B. Hayden, and after him came Rev. Fathere Trimpel, Thumel, Borgmann and Wynn of St. Peter's Onurch ; Ray. Oharles Collins of St. Rose Church, Fairvills, and Rev. Jehn Carson, of New Ireland, Albert Co. Count R. V. deBary read the address, which is as follows :---

To the Reverend Michael Oates, C.RS.R., Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers, North End, St. John, N.B.:

"REVEEEND FATHER-It is with deep regret that the members of your parish have received the news of your being called to other fields of labor. On the eve of your departure they wish to express to you not only their affection and respect, but also their sense of gratitude for all you have done for the parish during the time it has been under your charge. The hand-ome buildings devoted to the service of God and the education of our children, the beautiful grounds surrounding the oburch, but more than all, your great services in the cause of education, tem-perance, the support of the pior and the general improvement in the splritual and moral starding improvement in the epiritual and moral starting of the people will remain an everlasting monu-ment to the energy and ability of St. Peter's first pastor. Your memory, Reverend Father, will indeed always be cherished by all, young and old, in the community, not least by the poor and needy, who have found in you a pro-vident and functionary and also a vident and foresceing benefactor and also a sympathizing friend and advisor, always ready THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE and in the mides of your manifold cares and occupation never too busy to listen patiently and kindly to the tale of trouble. All the parish unite heartily in wishing you a safe journey and invoking God's blessing upon you wherever your future path may lie.

indeed, they have reason to mourn his depar-"Samuel by jurisdiction," the "Peter by indeed, they have reason to mourn his depar-pewer," the "Onrist by Unction," the "Key- ture, for he was a kindly friend of all, and bearer of the Heuse of God " as St. Bernard, there were low present, who had not at some there were lew present who had not at some time been encouraged and strengthened by for a long and happy life.

Ool. Rhodes Counted Out.

ARTHABARKAVILLE, Que., June 25 .- The recount of the beliets in the Megantic el totion took place to-day at this place, the chef lieu of the district, before Mr. Justice Plamendon. There was much interest manifested in the proceedings, and there were many wellknown gentlemen present from Sherbrooke and other towns watching the proceedings. Mr. Joseph L Terrill was present to watch Mr. Johnsen's interests. The result of the recount was that Gel. Rhodes who on the returning officer's court had a majority of ene, was declared defsated, and Mr. Johnson, the Conservative candidate, declared by Judge Plamenten to be elected to the stat by a majority of five. There is much rejeto-ing over Mir. Johnson's success, and congrataintion that Col. Rhodes is defeated. He is couldn't carry their own counties, Mr. Turogue being the first.

WHAT THE ENGLISH MAY EXPECT.

QUEBEC, June 25.-La Justice published an Interview with C.I. Rhedes in reference to L'Electeur's article entitled "A Word to the English minority." Ool. Rhodes entirely agrees with L'Electeur that if he is constad out it is because the Euglish don's want representation in the Cabinet and that Mr. Meroler is quite right to reture them another representative. If the recount goes against him he will retire for ever from active

politics. MR MURPHY MAY GO, TOO.

Fellowing upon Cel. Rhodes' detent comes the news tast Owen Murphy is likely to be thrown out on a technicality. Mr. Hearn had decided to contest his election, but his legal advisors have pointed out an easier way to secure the seat. From what can be learned it appears that the deputy returning officer of the poll where Mr. Murphy was in a majority of 38 neglected to make an official retarn, and that the reports of the candidats's agents were accepted instead. Had an application for a recount been made this omission could have been rectified, bat now the time for making such a demand has gone by, and it is claimed that this irregularity voids the whole voto of the poll, so that instead of a majority of 34 Mr. Murphy is in a minerity of 4 Action will at once be taken to vold his election on these grounds.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR .- "La grippe," or Russian in-cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most servere cases of "la gappe" or Russian in fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nata passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease oppressive nearable accompanying the distance No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Outarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it as your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per boitle) by addressing. FULFORD & CO.,

Brockville, Ont.

Shut Out the Bible.

Sheriff Baboook, of Rock Co., Wis., took sharge of the Edgerton Scheel Beard on Monday, and served a peremptery writ of man-demus on the Board, commanding said Board to cause the trachers in the public scheels of district No. 8, Oley of Kigetton, to "diecentions the practice, which had theretefore prevailed, el reading therein sections from King James' Bible." The desision of the Sopreme Court in this case will be enforced in every scheel district in the State-the preachers and their resolutions to the centrary notwithstanding.

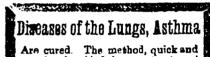
Omaha an Archdiecese.

A letter received in St. Louis from Rome says that the recommendation of Bushop Burke as head of the consultanted Uatholio diocese of Obsysnns and Omaha has been confirmed at Rome. The diocesan conven-tion was held in St. Loais several months ago, when a candidate fer Bishop O'Connor's place was fixed upon. It had been suppord that Vicar-General Philip Brady of the St. Louis diooses was recommended as "ligui-simns," but it appears that as it is proposed to make Omaha an archispizcopal residents it was decided to fill the vacancy from the second of Mr. Meroler's ministers who the rank of the bishops, so that the premetion should not be made so shortly after raising the bishep from the rank of the prices hood.



Many so-called disuases are simply symptoms of Catarth, such as headache, partial deafness, lasing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarth, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALK. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarth, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALK is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing fullfORD & CO., Beneryust furt.

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name. 14-44-eow



certsin, la aided by excellent and most effective remedies. After four weeks' use a decided relief will be felt. Send full accounts of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE

POPE.

From the prison of the Vatican comes a terrible warning of "the wrath to come," and the velce of the Holy Father is heard deplering the present state of recity. The voice of Peter speaking through Lee XIII. is heard above the din and bustle of every-day he must be obeyed under the penalty of eternal damnation. He claims from States, as well as from individuals, a believing submission in matters of faith and morals to the absequent attainment to exalted virtue. Divine authority given to the Oharch by Like most, if net all, others whem the Jeans Christ. He beldly proclaims from his prison that the whole private, political and accial life enght to be medelled in accordance with the demands of thesupreme domin-

ien of God en earth. The Pope Is almost friendless among the rulers of the world. There is no nation to which he can look for help. The Christiandem ef the Christian kingdoms is of the pint, though happily the unity of the Church is mere compact and selid than ever. The kind word had been said of him by Catholice kings have drifted away from the Ohurch of Ged, and France, ence the mainstay of the Papacy, is te-day ruled by Freemasons and stheists, the arch ensmiss of the "Spense of Christ." The governments of Oathello comtries, talubid with heresy and unbellef, are in direct antagonism to the Church of God and to His Vioar on earth. European society has thrown away the sweet yoke of religion and put on the resty chains of revived paganiam. it is no wonder that the Hely Father fears that prayer will not avert the wrath of God. The nations have invited the divine vengeance and wee will be their inheritance.

Modern persecutive, more ounning than these of ancient times, are carful not to sow "i's seed of religion" by shedding the blood of martyrs, but they are coaseless in their efforts to hamper the Church and impede the pregress of religion by anti-Obristian legislation. The Ohurob, secure in her mission, preaches through her ministers the truth, while the heretic speule, the calamniater sheets out the adder's tengue and the liar lifts his forchead of brass. When the Orispis and other medern Hereds and Pilates shall have fellowed their protetypes of the reign of the Reman Emperer, Tiberlus, the rock will remain as unshaken as in the days of Peter, and the fruits of the pontificate of Lso XIII. will be beautiful to the eye of all who

read history in a proper spirit. Like his illustricus producesser in the chair of St. Peter, Leo XIII. is to all intents and purpeses a prisoner within the walls of the Vat can. The spiritual sovereign of more than two hundred million Oathollo subjects is deprived of liberty, which the powerst resident of the United States possesses. He cannot leave the Vatioan for a ride over Ments Prisener, as he is, the Pepe is the "Sovereign Priest" as the Council of Obsiceden pre-Priest"

"On behalf of the members of Bt. Peter's church.

R, VISART DE BUBY THOMAS J. MOBGAN HENRY MARER JANKS B. DALY EDWARD BURKE M. J. MCCULLOUGH JAMES L KERB DANIEL O'NEILL JOHN B. ROBINSON PATRICK MOGOLDRICK JOHN KELLY EDWARD OAI LAGHAN PATRICE LYNCH BOWARD HATES JAKES H. BAILEY M. J. MOKENNA MICHAEL COLL JANDS H. MOHUGH.

Accompanying the address, which was very neatly engressed on parchment, the work of Waiter C. E. Fairweather, was a

well-filled purse, containing about \$500. At the conclusion of the reading of the ad-dress, Rev. Father Oates made a few brief but feeling remarks. The henor which they had done him, he said, was certainly too great for a peer humble priest like himself. He would ascribe it to their faith and their love for God. As to the little which he had done, he only which to God he scald de what they had done. During all er sep-Cathelics, and he henored and esteemed all. He would leave with them one (Rev. John B. Hayder, the new rector) who would perform much more than he had, and he would ask for him the hearty oo-operstich of the congregation. He then blessed the congregation and the people of St. John, Oathelios and non-Catholics alike, and retir

60. As he wended his way back to the presby tory the choir of St. Peter's, assisted by Miss Mary Cehelan, of the cheir of Saint John the Baptist Church, Lower Cove, ang Auld Lang Syne. Father Oates left by the westward train for Boston, where he will spend a few days before taking up his new charge at Quebao.

The some at the depot before the departure of the train was affecting. As early as 8.30 o'clock the crewd began te poor in aud seon the throng had surged to the gate and were berne through. So great was the orewd that one unacqualated with what was going on might have thought that one high in the world's heners was about to take leave of the city ferever. But it was only an humble Catholic prices, who was carrying away with him the leve, respect and esteem of his congregation and all who had the honor of his sequaintance, or the knewledge of his life and works. Rev. Fathers McMarray and Casey, of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Cenception, hade their adieus to the parting priest on board the train. The Olty Cornet Band was present also and serenaded Rev. Father Ostes. The train was walled in by a dense mass of human beings, and so great was the press that it was necessary to put them back by force, for fear that in their anxiety seme might suffer injury. The reverend gentie-man appeared on the car platform to address the people, who thus showed their honor fer him, but he was evercome by his feelings and ebliged to retire. At last the time of the farewell parting came. The train despatcher sounded his gong, the big locometive puffed, the week started clewly around and the train

Gen. Middleton to Resign.

OTTAWA, June 25.-It is understood on excellent authority that General Middleton will tender his resignation as Commander of the militia forces of the Dominion shortly atter the cluse of the military camps, which he will inspect, and the meeting of Dominon R fla associat on.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breach. Freeklas and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed as once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face bowders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACEOIX, JE., Suprements of May Distances, D. 1968 Mig.

Successor of MDME DESMABAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth #1.

Young Reporter-You told me, sir, to boll everything down. Now what shall I do about that little explosion in the Exposition building this mern-

Edit ir-Explosion in the Exposition bailding ! Blew it up ! blow it up !-Boston ; Post.

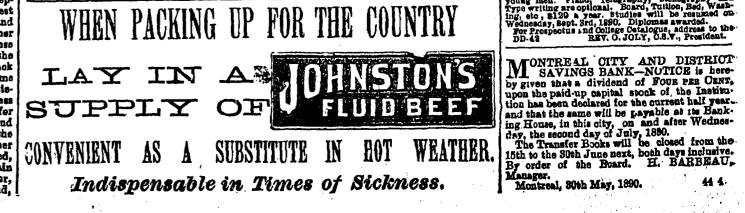
The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so irequently complained of, can be apcedily relieved by a single dose of MCGALE's Butternut Pills.

There was Some News,-Managing Editor (to hil graph Editor)-Anything from the gory countles of Kentuckey ? Telegraph Editor-Yes, sir ; a feud det .ils. Yenewine's News.

"Oaward and Upward" will be the maxim of the new paper, said the editor, preuoly. And it proved a happy maxim tes. For three short months the paper went onward, and then it went upward .- Oanadian Book uller.

The Humerist (presenting slip of paper)-I bring you, sir, a jeke from away acress she continent. The Editor (reading)-Yes, it seems rather

far-fetched-Town Topics.



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Otterburn Park, trains leaving at 9 a.m.

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Bel-Air Baces, leaving at 1.30 and 2 p m.... 503

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Commencing Sunday, June 22nd, trains will leave Montreal as follows :--

For Sb. Johns, Boston and New York via Central Vermont Ry., 5.35 p.m. For Rouse's Point and New York via Dela-ware and Hudson Ry., 5.45 p.m. Suburban Train for Sc. Lambert and Lon-curall at 5 p.m. and reason train from Lon-

gueull at 5 p.m. and return train from Lon-gueull at 5 38 p.m., and St. Lambers at 5.50 will

Commencing Menday, 21st inst. Commencing Menday, 23rd, Night Express

for Montreal and Portland will leave Levis at

Day Express connecting with through train from Halifax and St. John will leave Levis at

and

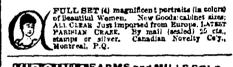
11.10 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 5.80 pm., making connection with Central Vermont train

Delaware and Hadson train for New York at

5 45 p.m. train for Ottawa at 6 p.m. 47 2

for Boston and New York at 5.85 p.m.,

article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations. 91 G



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1. . . .

THE FUTURE.

An Inferview With Cardinal Manning on his Silver Jublice.

There are moments (writes a representative) In the lives of all thoughtful men which are photographed fadelibly upen their mads, And such a moment, the memory of which will remain with me unto my life's end, came upon me as I was sitting in a great room in the house of the Archbishep of Westminittr, and opposite me sat the O-rdinal himself, who yesterday of lebratsd his s lver jubiles. We had been buried in deep cenversation, and 1 had put him a question upon his own past, which had caused a pause in the conversation, and a deep silence fell upon us both. New and again one caught the distant rumble of the busy world, but the silence was only the greater by contrast. A pale fugitive ray of sunlight fell upon the orucifix. that was there, and upon the pertrait of a prelate long since committed to the dust, and ilt fell upon the splendid face of him whom all Englishmen-Protectints and Roman allke-are prond to call "Our Uardinal;" and while he pendered ever the long dead I have faithful and fervent believers among past a series of pictures flashed into my brain, my workingmen." And then the Oardinal thought of the little three-year-old baby with the sca-shell held to its listening ear, as though in that seit, falling cadence he should catch the hum and roar of the dim, and distant future. I thought of the young and earnest Arobdeacon of Obiohester, of nearly forty years ago, when he used to preach in the dear old country ohurch of Lavington. And as I thought thereon, there came to my mind, as from a land that is very far off, those words which were first heard in the stillnoss of the summer merning years and vyears ago. Anu the scene as it may have been ress to my mind-the old church, the rustio sengregation, the shafts of sunlight iteming in at the window, and the drowsy itilines, broken only by the beautiful voice of the young Anglican. And suddenly every head is raised to lister, and these words fall, first sadly and then triumphantiy, upon the hearers' ears, as the preacher looks back upon the past and late the fature : "Old friends, old homes, old haunts, old faces, bright days tweet memories, all are gene. But the future is before us, all new, all en furing, al! Divine." And then raising my eyes, I beheld the man as in the present, and apan his face visible the rest and peace assured to those who, weary and heavy liden, hear and obey the bidding voice. Such the moment, never to be forgotton, that came upon me that morning. Having congratulated His Eminence on his approaching jubiles, I put to him my first question :

"Now, your Eminence, may I not ask you when you go back upon your career what is robbed of it and have been born innocently year opinion concerning the past, the present, and the future of the Catholic Courch in Eagland ?"

The Cardinal, pushing back his orimson biretta, smiled, and said :

"A very comprehensive question. I will answer it as well as I con. In the last forty years since the restoration of the perfect erganization of the Catholic Church in England the progress has been singularly great ; but it would be a mistake to test it only by the number gathered into it, for though many, what are they upon millions of this country ? Inc true progress of the Church In England is to be measured first by its Immense material development in churches, clargy, colleges, convents, and schools. Everything is doubled, or trebled, and in some cases increased six or even tenfold. Next, it; relation to public opinion and the feeling of the country is so absolutely changed that I leave it rather to you to estimate than express it myself. Inirdly, the immense in-orease of spiritual action of the Church upon its own people and administration of the hely sacramer to, warrants my saying that I do not believe that even at the t me of the Reformation-so called-there were ever so many reselving the boly sacraments of the Church as at this moment. The whole population England in El z obeth's reign may have been between three or fear millione, the number of Cathe I is now in England is over one and a hall millions, and of those a very large proportion are in faithful practice of their religion, and if I add hundreds and theusands of oblidten in our schoels I believe I have un-derstated the truth. I believe I may say that the English have ovased to fear or to suspent the Ostholic Oburch as a Papal aggression or a foreign religion." "Your Eminence," I replied, "I had a striking personel instance of it only very recontly, I was lecturing a few months ago th nearly two thousand of all sorts and condi tions, and, in pointing to the good work of Oatholicism in the past, I incidentally mentioned your name as a type of Rome in the present, and I can assure your Eminence the cheers which followed were destening." The Oardinal looksd pleased as he went "Exactly bink that ill-will is over. The C-tholic Church is domesticated amongst us, and the Cathelies of Eogland are as much at home as any of their fillow-courtrymen." "All of which leads up to my next question, your Eminence, concerning the Vatioan and the New Ers, and I presume you read Mr. Stead's spleudid dream of the possible fature of the Church. May I ask what you have to say upon it !" "Yes, I read every word of those articlas. I think Mr. Stead has, in a wonderful way, rhen above all antecedents of his life, and disengaged himself from all the trammele which pervert a man's judgment, and he has thereby been able to appreciate the power and future of the Oathelio Church in its relation to the world far more clearly and truly than any public writer whe is not Oathelic For what is the actual present state of affairs ? Oaly very recently the Pope and three Archbishops-those of Baltimore and Dublin and Westminster-have shared in the labor question. The Ostholic Uhurch is profoundly with the millions of the people. Look at Ireland, look at America, and I hope I may add England and the colonies." "Yes, year Eminence ; but how far does she concern herself with the absolute temporal welfare and condition of the people ?" She is true to the example of her Divine Master and lives among the people. And though," added the Cardinal, with a bright and humorous smile lighting up his ascetic leatures, "though I am not the Church, yet I represent her here in England, and believe her mind on the great labor subout to be simply this : the entire system is bunded upon the principle of what is called profit-abaring, or what I would express as a definito and known proportion between pro-fit, and wages. This is too large a subject to be treated in detail now, but I may say that I look upon capital (as it is called) and labour as equally essential to production, aihough labour can produce with a minimum capital, and the maximum of capital could let produce without labour. Labour is capital in the highest and most vital sense of the word, and their co-operation ought to be upon just and known prepertiens. This I believe to be the spirit and judgment of the "And now, your Eminence, what is your friends, the garb I wear tells you that I am a spinion concerning the religious future of priest whese mission it is to win souls to find presents to you is the Shannen, except you are be-Bogland? Is the future seat of one while leves the working people, whe was baboon family at the Zeo. These Tipperary first blew and struck home.

that faith and religion have enermously risen

these matters ?"

and expanded in Eugland, dating from the time of John Wealey in the last century, which was the lowest and basest religious condition of England. Religion had stoadily declined since the time of Elizabeth until about 1760. The reaction of Wesley and those following him both within and without the E tablished Oburch has restored the irsgmentary Christianity which remained. There is a certain development of Rationalism among a small number of educated, and," he vory amilingly added, "for the most part idle people. There is also much freethought, which appears to me to be irrational rationallim, or," and here his Eminence fairly laughed, "or reason run to seed. There is also an immense amount of spathetic nonbellef in the material mind of the middle classes, a good deal of acute scepticiem among the educated artisans, and a sad amount of spiritual ignorance in the mass of the overworked population. But I do not account this to be unbelief. When the truth is put before them they received it with joy. gave me an interesting proof of this which it Is unnecessary to repeat.

Looking His Eminence in the face. I said with some besitation, "and about the Church of England-what do you say, and especially with reference to "Lux Mundi?"

"Oh," replied the Oardinal, with a smile, ' you want my spinion on Apglicaniam. But I am toe eld to throw stones now. I must not be a judge of those who are without. And, again, you do not specify which of the many kinds of Anglicaulam you mean," he humorously went on. "And, again, we Cathelics are disciples of a Divine teacher, whilst the Anglican Church disclaims infallibility-that is, a corporate Divine guidance. As to the book of which you speak 'Lux Mundi,' I will not oriticise it, but I think to is a counterpart of 'Essays and Reviews'that is, every school in the Courch of England, and they are many, brings forth its own fruit. As I repeat, I cannot judge it ; but it has fellen away." "Do you expect England will ever again be

Ostholic, year Eminence ?"

"I know no example in Obriatian history in which a whole people baving snoe been robbed of faith have ever returned to it as a whole. The return of Arian nations, as Lembardy and Spain, to Cathelio unity is no example. But I have an unchangeable hope that both Christianity and the Catholic faith, which is its perfection, will continue to spread indefinitely among the English ; be-cause they never rejected the faith, but were into a state of privation."

"One more question, your Eminence, and I will liberate you, with a thousand thanks for your kind courtesy. I have been told that peaceful assemblies were dispersed, hind there is a difference between the old Cathelics and the cenvert. May I ask is that your experience? Is there not some lingering vestige of the old Protestant epirit ?

His Eminence smiled slewly and thoughtfully as he looked at me and replied : " Do you know that is a very burning question with me. I will answer it generally. In matthis of faith there is not one just or tittle of difference, for we are all disciples of the same Divine Master, whose value has never varied from the Day of Pentecost until new. In matters of opinion outside the faith there is perfect liberty among us, which never troubles us. The cld Ostholics have, happily, inherited faith without effort and the strain of reasoning it out. Converts have bad to find it in the sweat of their face, Perhaps St. Augustine knew the reasons of bis faith and the evils of Pelagianiam more sensitively than these about him in Africa who had always been Catholio.-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND | Christendom ? In a word, has faith increase | a workman Himself, and who effectually ed or decreased since you first took net; of selved the laber question two thousand years

these matters ?" "I have had a long experience of nearly good to this day. The great error of modern stry active years of religious life. I believe seelety in, that it depends selely on physical force, neglecting the one power on earth capable of contending with the forcoity of human instincts, viz, morsh ferce. Until a O'Neil took a standard, Drummer Matin De-century ago this meral power was in the lany captured a mounted leader of d' hands of the Church. It remains with yes, the working people, to restore to her her meral away over society by coming back to her bosom, and you will find that she will untie the Gordian knot of your social difficulties. It is only by unity of action, under the banner of the Church, that your social grievasces can be redressed." During the last four years the Abbe Garnier has founded as many as seventeen co-operative societies among the workingmen whom he has addressed, the members being bound together by a single watchword which they are to repest daily-" Our Lady of Labor, pray for 118.

A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION

(London Universe.)

It isks us to have to refer to Mr. Arthur Ballear so often in condemnatory terms, but the fault is his own, and it becomes our duty to treat him as a football. Not that we have the man ; our moral principles debar us from that indulgence, and perhaps he is not im portint enough for such a strong sentiment su hatred. But we heartily despise him, and on occasion it is a useful mental exercise to take the football out of the corner and give

it a few enlivening kloks. We never had fairer provocation than this week. In the course of a maundering, irritating string of remarks in the House of Com-mons on Monday night touching the recent prohibited meetings in freland, Mr. Arthur Balfour declared that Tipperary was a " disgrace to civilization." Now this is a hard thing to say of any county, but a feel thing to say of the premier county. It may be that the Ohlef Secretary for Ireland-where qual fications for his office would seem to be dichke to the country and ignorance of ite condition-was in a sour temper. had bark-+d his shin playing gelf, or partaken of something at dinner that had disagreed with him. Or he may have been thinking of a placeman, pretanding to be a well-bred gentleman and scholar, telling a Parliamentary collengue he was a liar. If that be the explanation. no wonder he in lulged in solil quy, and uncon-solanely described himself as a "disgrace to elvilization." Admirably the description applies,

About the meetings at Oashel and elsewhere there can be no two opinions among the unblased. They were constitutionally convoked or a constitutional purpose, to listen to adfreeses from representatives of the people; at the last moment they were made artificially illegal by a coercion ukase utterly at peaceful assemblies were dispersed, bludseened and trampled upon by infuriate constables, and prosecutions have since been instituted as a lesson to those who had the wickedness to have their heads broken. There a the case,

Mr. Balfour meets it by flat contradiction of everything. He will not credit the state-ment of Mr. Dillon that the police struck him, but asserts that the hon. gentleman 'must have been misinformed"-gracious goodness, is this the harl:quinade of a pentonine ?--- as If anybody who was stinging from the humills tion of a blow only imagined he had been hit. Can this Didymus of a partisan deny the sun's evidence given in the instantaneous photographs of the scene taken by a deman gamera? Dan he refuse bellef to the surgeons whe cleansed and bandaged the wenuds, not only of men, but of women and children ? Can be withhold oredence from an independent eye witness, a Yorkahireman. Mr. Bills, who was present, and writes-and recollect that he is a dispassionate observer, and trained to calm judgment-that he saw a orewd enthusiastic but tranquil, and effering

"savages" are het-tempered and long in the arm. Their reputation is familiar even in the British service. At Messaes in 1841, where Penneisther 1sd the 22ad Regiment (marquerading as the Obeshires), the exclamation was elicted from Sir Charles Napier

and for three hours the Conways, the Fitzgeralds and other Irish officers valiantly held their ewa against the Beleohees in twenty times their strength. On the stern and implacable Eastern warriers came, but with shouts as loud and shricks as wild as theirs, and hearts as big and arms as strong, the Tipperary boys met them with the bayonet and sent their foremest masses rolling back in blood.

Those foregoing words are from Sir William Napler's narrative of that memorable February day. There was no chatter about "a dis-

and a lover of truth, and Mr. Arthur Balfour le-well, perhaps, the most merciful phrase we can dismiss him with is that he is himmilf.

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY

Formally Inaugurated by His Grace Arch. bishen Fabre.

At least one thousand persons attended the formal inauguration by His Grace Archblahop Fabre of the Franciscan Monastery, on Richmend street, this city, on Tuesday morning, June 24. The monastery is a rough, twotory prick building, situated next to St. Jeseph's Church, behind the houses immedistely adjoining the front of the church. A room, about 15 x 20 feet on the first floor, the best in the house, is set aside for the chapel. A lit is improvised altar, painted whits, is at one end of the room. On one side of the chapel is a little primitive sacristy, with quite an assortment, however, of coatly church) ernaments, brought over from France, and on the other side is a room with gratings wide enough to allow the faithful, who are not allowed into the chapel proper, to follow the ceremonies. His Grace, accompanied by

Drummend, S.J., rector of St. Mary's Onlege, Very Rav. Father Strubbe, O.SS.R., Superior of the Redemptorist Order here, and Rev. Father Bruchesi, were received at Jean Baptiste, the Superior Guardian of the local monastery. Rev. Fathers Fuloran and Xavier, two lay brothers, two theological tudents and two converts, all of the Franciscan Order, and the present personnel of the monastery. After the blessing of the altar and sacred vessels by His Grace, a ceremony which issted over an hour, Father Other thanked the Archbishep for the permission to establish themselves here, and then said the first mass in the new chapel. The faithful who attended orowded the yard and fellowed the service through the windows. Next to the chapel is the kitchen; a small stove, a plain table, wooden plates and spoons are the apparatus. Upstairs are the rooms with ourtainless windows, three boards on a rough weeden frame and a straw tack, not an luch high from the bed. Each monk eleeps on the habit in which he is to be buried. There is absolutely nothing else in the rooms. The house was fitted up, such as it is, by sime, as the monks are not allowed to teach or handle any money. Father Othen has received over

thirty applications for admittance to the menastery. He is full of praise of the liberty of Cathelics in this country. "Under the Brit'sh flag," he says, " liberty seems to

Ferguson is Gone.

shrive."

St. JOHN, N.B., June 25 .- The failure of M. A. Forgaceo, the lumber merchant, is one of the worst that has securred for vears. He has disappeared. The liabilities are estimat. ed at from forty to fifty thousand dellars.

A SIX MILLION LOAN And a New Treasurer Said to be Contemplat-

ed by Premier Mercler.

QUEBEC, June 26.-Le Quotidien anneunces that the elections of Charles Langelier and Deschense are to be contested. Le Quotidien learns from friends of the

Gevernment that a new loan of six millons is to be negotiated by the Hen. Francels Langelier, who is to replace Mr Shehyn as pro-vinolal treasurer shortly, and that J. I. Tarte is going to England to lend his assistarce.

The Government do not intend to dispense with the services of Mr. Turcotte and a seat will prebably be found for him.

L'Electeur says that the Mercler Oablast has its head full of schemes, which it requires the aid of the Opposition to carry out. It wants to convert the debt and thus save a quarter of a million dollars. It wants to get the Federal subsidy increased by \$348 000 a year. With this half million additional it in. sends to do great things-to raise the standard of education, to stimulate celonization, to build iron bridges, to unite the Gatineau with the St. Maurice and Lake St. John, etc. "To do all this," it says, "it is necessary to have money, but, above all, it is necessary for Mr. Mercler to have the support of his adversaries as well as his friends. We ask them, then, te bury the hatchet and to work for the country rather than for party. We do not ask them for any macrifice of their opinions.

but only for the sacrifice of antipathles and ranceurs which have no raison d'etre. We We ask them for their loyal support to all that the Maroler Government will undertake for the public good, and it seems to us that we are not too exacting." In order to secure the election of Mr. Bis

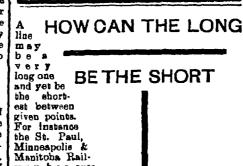
con in Beauharnols, the Gevernment granic i \$50,000 for an iron bridge at Valleyfield. Now the report is that \$10,000 of this money was paid into Mr. Bissen's election fund.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetabl remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Ostbarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility aud all Nervous Complaints, after having test 7 o'clock at the door of the monastery by ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands Rev. Father Othon, Provincial Superior of of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known the Franciscan Monks of France, Rev. Father to his suffering fellows. Astuated by this Jean Baptiste, the Superior Guardian of the motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, namine this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y. 28-10-60

Death of Mr. Massue, M.P.

The death is announced of Mr. Massue. M.P. for Richelleu, to represent which seat he was elected less than a year ago, upon the death of Captain Labelle. Mr. Massue took his seat in the House of Commons during the carly part of last session, but was forced to leave, being prestrated by consumption. He was a Conservative in politics, popular, young, wealthy and well informed, having travelled extensively over Europe and the American continent. His death creates the sixth vacapcy in the House of Commons.



INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OYER A MILLION DISTRIBUTER

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100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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REWEMBER that the paymen) of Prizes is **SUARANTERD BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of imitations or anonymous schemes. **EXEMPLE** that the SUPPERME FOULT OF THE UNITED RATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPLETE DATA. JANEANY is Join UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895.

Vicar-General Marcohal, Very Rev. Father

grace to civilization " then. But Sir William Napler was a soldier

LETTER OF THANKS.

MONTREAL, June, 1890.

Te the Honorable Gentlemen connected with the Inauguration of the Night Schools : DEAR SIRS,-We, the undersigned pupils, who have altended St. Ann's Night School since its opening in Nevember last, wish to convey our thacks to all the promoters of and also to Rev. Brother Arneld and his able assistants, who have so generously sacrificed done." both time, labor and health in imparting knowledge to all under their care. We indeed owe a deep debt of gratitude, which we will never be able to repay, to all who have been so liberal in their support of this great undertaking. frusting that this will, in a small measure, testify to our appreciation of the great benefit we have received at the hands of all interested, and hoping that Ged may grown all their efforts with success, we respectfolly sign surselves,

CHABLES J. BAILEY, THOMAS P. BRENNAN,

How to Keep Ice.

There are three or four things that will belp to keep the precious nugget of ice from melting away if the housekeeper will only remember them. One is that to keep ice warm be prompted, he too may be irresponsible is the way to keep it cold. A place of ice in a pltcher, with a pail over the pltcher and a rog over the pail, will keep all night. A piece of ice in a refrigerator, covered with a snug white blanket, will obeat the greedy iceman every day, and snap saucy fingers at the milk that does not dare to get sour or the beefstsak that does not dare to fall. These things are admirable in their way, and should be in every hat band, but the greatest trick of all is newspapers. With plenty of newspapers above, below and en overy side, the way a place of ice will keep is a joke.

A French Apostle of Labor.

The Church in France is at the present time making the wage-earners the especial object of her apostolate. She appeals to them by the ministry of individuals, seme of whom, like the Aobe Garnier, seem especially fited for the task of evangelising the masses. The Abbe Garnier, who hails from Nor mandy, is known throughout France. His unusual physical strength enables him to give as many as fifteen discourses in a day with-eut showing signs of fatigue, and he can preach as effectually in a barn as in a church. His one aim is to make the French working. man a practical Catholic. To use a simile of his own, he goes to work like a carperter, endeavering by repeated strokes to hammer his ideas into the heads and the hearts of his

bearers. The French apostle of the workingman will not argue. "What have I to do with discussions," he says, "when I am sure of what I say ?" To' the men gathered around him, often in their own workshops, he addresses language like the following : "My

chasing the unoffending and plying their truncheens without orders, cruelly beating herees when they could not get at fellowcreatures, and a police reporter in plain clothes, with a revolver in his left hand, and asing his blackthern vigorously with his right. There was no stone-throwing by the people, and Mr. Byles is only astenished that the much-persecuted people, unarmed as such a great work in providing instruction they were, did not turn and try to overpower for the working classes, both old and young; their pursuere, "as a crowd in Bradford in like circumstances would certainly have

no resistance, an angry and excited pelice,

None of these facts will Mr. Arthur Baltour admit, such is his implicit faith in his medern batallion of test mony, the official soribes from Dublin Castle. He will not go to the trouble of learning the truth, because he does not wish to know it It would not suit his book or that of his party. And so he gees on in his impudent course of prevarioation and equiveoation, simply adding to his ancient roles of Past-Master in the art of attering that which is not, and approver of cold callous brutality, that of stock Jack. pudding in the Westminster buffeenery. We are really serry for the poor fellew sometimes-that is, when he gives us the rare chance-for we consider that he can hardly be accountable for his sotiens. Like these agents in the hands of the meamerists, whe are ready to commit any enormity that may under the hypnotlem of political prejudices. We cannot conceive that Mr. Arthur Balfour mesns what he says half his time in Parliament. It may be different in society or on the links. He may look at matters and employ expressions in the Balfourian tense, which is as whimsical as the Pickwickian, only less amiable. We verily conuder that if the Chief Secretary were to sleep through the length of a midsummer day, and en waking up were to be assured by one of his emissaries that "from information received" the sun had not shone for the previous feur-and-twenty hours, he would swallew the invention. It is a puzzle to decide whether he is more knave or foel, schemer or gobemouche. However, as we are in the pity ing mood to-day, we shall handle him gently and magnanimensly and mildly, considering him a sufferer from an irresistible tendency to idiotoy. In compassion to the creature, we tender him two pieces of honest advice. Firstly, de not interfere with the manifestation of opinion in public gatherings in Ireland. It is worse than absurd-it is hazardons. Those epen demonstrations are the safety-valves of a vehement feeling. Better far are they than the secret societies, with their passwords, midnight meetings, outrages, and possible gibbete-unless, in deed, a Government, in its immoral fatuity, desires to egg on a people to revolution. Secondly and lastly, do not dare to tell the

sturdy sons of Tipperary that their country is a "disgrace to civilisation." unless they are defenceless, and you are girt with cannon, breech-leaders, and bayonets. They are seusitive to affront, and not slowly to resent an insult put upon their mother. Don't, Mr. Arthur, darling, as you value your hide, don't prattie in that fashion within reach ef

Among the suff-rers v farmers who can ill afford it, to whom he 3000 miles of owes sums running up to several hundred dellars each in some osses. Considerable is ewing in St. John. and a good deal in Upper and managed, was in the habit of buying goods in Montreal terms of this was on long notes, shipping them to Toronte and | for the same reasons it selling for each at a sacrifice. In this way be secured a lot of money, Some goods be be secured a lot of money, Some goods be purchased from Mesers, Daniel & Boyd, and W. T. McLeed, of St. John, were shipped to Sussex and then sent back here. They were seized again by the original owners. There is much ancertainty regarding some of the paper sfloat. There will likely be much litigation, and an attempt to hold W. G. White, of Sussex, his former partner, reeponsible for some debts. Mr. White holds some bills of sale, but ethers hold like paper. It is thought Ferguson lost money speculating.

The Backdown Complete.

LOBDON, Jane 25 -The Oubinot has deolded to drop the licensing clause of the Local Taxation bill.

The Times and Standard admitted this The Times and Standard admitted this merning that the Licensing bill had been doomed by the Speaker's opinion expressed in the House of Commens yesterday. The Speaker's ruling, which was received with ohsers by the Opposition, caused the minis-ters to retire to discuss it. Lord Harting-Minnespolis & Mani-tandard Minnespolis & Maniten and Mr. Chamberlain, who were summened to the conference, advised the Cabinet to drop the obactious clauses. The Post wants the Gevernment to drop

all bills and simply to ratify the Angle German agreement, deal with supply and immediately adjourn Parliament. The Telegraph said the Government did

all that could legitimately be expected of them in the face of the obstruction offered, and that their best course was to drop the Licensing bill.

The Government's blundering was de-neunced by several speakers at the Unionist meeting yesterday.

Oatholic yenth in Ireland are not pernitted to learn anything about their faith io the national scheels. Speaking on this subject on a recent occasion, Archhishop Walab pointed out that though in Ireland there are half a million children in schools attended exclusively by Catbollos, it is forbidden in school hours to say a word about religion to them, or even to display any distinctively Ostanlio emblem. If a Orucifix or Status o the Blessed Virgin is tolerated at all, it must be kept in a sort of bex or cupbeard, which may be opened only during the time set apart for religious instruction. During ordinary school hours, even in a school attended only by Cathelic children, the Crucifix or the Statas must be hidden away. The reason why Irish Oatholics have submitted so long to this wrong is due only to a stupid regard for official flotions-the fiction that because a school is called a " mixed school" it must be se in fact. But the involting probibition of

the Crucifix or other Catholic emblem in a

road; maggnif. l c e n t ly equipped tems of this country is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minne-sota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest ; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa oboice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is arree routes to use Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minnespolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Gratton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan ; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Scattle, Portland and San Franciso will be remembered as the delight of a life-tme once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of

tobe Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNER, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you wants freefarm HAND in a lovely land write for the "Great Re-OF servatien, readisand resolve to FORTUNE! Accept t h e g o I-den

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN TANSEY, a native of County Leitrim, Ireland. Any information will be bhackfully received by his unde, Thos, Leahy, 477 Hypolite street, or at office of TRUE WITNESS, 761 Craig street, Montreal. 47 2

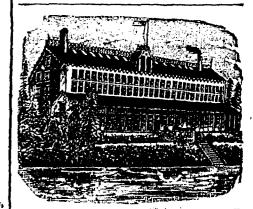
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WANTED-A TUTOR (Catholic, edu cated in Europe) in Catholic family resident or non-resident, by September 1st, to teach five children-eldest 14-Latin, French Music and ordinary subjects. Box 445 Mail office, Toronto. State salary desired and for-ward abtested copies of Testimonials. 47 2

48 2

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BT. LEON, QUE. This celebrated establishme i, one of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the pub to on the ist June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new manage-ment, more stractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoy-ment of the guests. To sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuraigia, Indigen-tion, General Debility, sto., etc., the ballne Bprings in connection with this hotel offer a surfe cure. C. aches will be in waiting for greets at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from montreal and Quebea-For terms apply to THE ST. LEON wiNERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria t quare, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominon.

47 8

M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manager.

A Much Married Couple.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., June 26 -- Mrs. Stella Wester, aged 32, makes the astounding allegation in seeking a divorce in this city from her husband, Rev. Charles Weston, a Wisconsin divine, that he has a marriage mania so strongly developed as to have insisted upon being married nine times to her in the last nine years. He has prevailed and won her consent to this upon various religious, netions, and now insists that she go through the ceremony just once more as "a Congregational wedding is the only one recognized by heaven." She protests against so much heneymeen and asks fer a divorce.

ST. ANTHONY ABYLUM, DETROIT,)

ST. ANTHONY ASLIDH, DETROIT, J July 17, 1888, J The Reverend Friedland, of St. Joseph's Church, of this city, called our attention to pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The boy for whom I procured the medicine had been suffer-ing 10 years or more from Epliepsy. He is about 17 years old, and had an abtack nearly every day ; but since he has been using the Nerve Tonic the attacks have not been so often and violent. I am convinced that the medicine has done him good, and think it might eventually curs him

BRO, STLVESTER.

"A penny for your thoughts i" said the editor of the cheap evening paper, as he olip-ped the best things out of the humerous weeklies, --- Pack,

WITNESS THE AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 2, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, Visitation B. V. M. THUESDAY, July 3, St. Phocas. FRIDAY, July 4, St. Bertha.

SATURDAY, July 5, St. Peter of Luxeur-

barg. SUNDAY, July 6, Feast of the Mest Precious Bloed.

MONDAY, July 7, St. Lawrence of Brindlai. TURBDAY, July 8, St. Killan.

The securance that Mr. Mercler is going to Paris to consult foreign engineers as to the prepeted bridge at Quebec is a peor compliment to our own people and country. It is also a singular commentary on the references made to the bridge in the Jacques Cartier alection in order to influence the men working in a well known institution on behalf of the government candidate.

THE "Beer influence" in Eagland is a powerful ene and the opposition to the prepesed compensating clauses on the Gevernment bill may be good morality, but the next general elections will probably show that it was very bad polloy. In this respect the opposition in the Imperial Parliament has done the gevernment some benefit. The " bung interest" is not yet to be despised. The governmental blunder in the matter was, however, so clumsy that it deserved a snub.

"L'ELECTEUR" refers to the statement of Mr. Obaplean to the effect that the recent defeat of the Conservative party was due to to cerruption and a fermidable organization, and alleges that it was certaiply formidable "but honest," It then tells semething about its erganization and how it proceeded to make its arrangements prior to the fateful 17th of June. It may be conceded that its machinery was good, but perhaps it would be well not te beast too much of honesty and purity until certain protested elections have been heard bafore the courts, L'Electeur and the Government are, of course, one and the same,

new we hear of another project to construct a port not far from Port Mulgrave bringing the west a day nearer in time of transit. There is a moral in all this. As long as the St. Lawrence is open that river will be the channel for the incoming suite and the ports along her sheres should spare no pains to make their shipping facilities such as to en courage trade to the fullest extent. The St. Lawrence is a shield which effectually provents the need of inland ports having any fear of these constructed or to be constructed on any seabeard. But inland ports must be alive to the nocessities of the age.

THE war-like talk in the halls of the American Congress, and its prenaration for the construction of flacts on a large scale while, in a lesser degree but not less effective; the North American republics are well armed and propared, for war, render the propesition of the Pan-American Congress for international arbitration rather amusing. The statement of Brazil that it approves the theory but that the practice can enly follow disarmament shows that no such. scheme stands the least chance of ever being carred inte effect. No nation is in the least degree likely to take the initiative and show Its zeal for the cause of arbitration as against war by blowing up its magazines, turning its

war ornisers inte merchaptmen and besting its cannon into plough shares. Unfor, tunately the tendency is the other way "grim visaged war" peeps out of the ports of the great cosan steamers now plying the Atlantic and elsewhere. Peace is still the dream of sect. No, unfortunately, we can expect neither the wise man but war will for some time yet sontinue to be his experience.

The Cabinet and Irish Representation.

A list, which appears elsewhere in our columns, has been published and is alleged to be an anthoritative aketch of the composition of the Provincial Cabinet as reorganized. The statement is made on the authority of a confidant of Mr. Morcler, The one point which deserves the careful attention of our readers is that the Previncial Premier has not repented his broken faith with the Irish of the Province. Our recommendation to the electors to vote against him has therefore been fully justified, but we fear that in some constituencies, we may mention especially Dorchester, our advice was not sufficiently headed. Had the Irish electors steed fast and gone steadily against the Government they would not to-day find themselves ignored by the administration and their claims to efficial recognition in the Gevernment of the Province deliberately set aside. Mr. Mercier is evidently well aware that he has placed himself in a perileus position and very little can be said of his equivecations-excuses they can hardly be termed-upon the subject of representation in the Government. His protonos that the English do not want representation because Mr. Rhodes has been defeated is too paltry te be censidered, and his explanations as to Mesars, Cameren and Watts, if they prove anything, morely go to show that Government lish representation we do not propose to meddle. So far as the alleged explanations touching the Irish exclusion from the Cabinet are concerned we can merely say that they cannot be accepted in any other light than as a further insult to the Irish of the Province. The Irish representatives are hardly likely to act like children, as Mr. Mercier Insinuates, and besides that it would certainly be better for that gentleman to have two ont of the three Irish members in opposition than the entire Irish population, who thus far have done him some service-as it proves but illrequisted. But it would seem that Mr. Mercler is determined to array the Irish pepulation against him. Be it so if he wishes it. But he will find, like another of his race, that he has " made a match with " his programme. The fable of the inflated freg might be studied by the Prime Minister of the Province. His corrupt victory at the pells must not permit him to be carried away

line from Minneapolis to the cosan. But pis, and its advantages obvious. It would do fanalizating article, and is followed by one on new we hear of another project to construct away with the appearance of charity, which at "Amateur Photography for Girle" which times appears somewhat demonstratively in every girl who has or intends getting a forth to aid the working to go camera should read. Mary T. Helmes gives efforts to aid the working classes to go to the country, and would benefit whole families. Perhaps it would be better if ouv churches were to organize such a scheme for their poor people, and cause them to be conducted under the eye of the clergy as part of sunny Italy, beautifully tailing of "An their parochial organization. The suggestion is certainly not a bad one, and deserves a practical test in Canada. In parts of the States these "canvas towns" have been tried we belleve, and proved so successful that they are annually repeated. There can be no doubt that the railways and boats would co-operate.

and the second second

The Situation in Brazil.

The natural consequences of such a revelution as that which took place in Brazil a few menths ago must surely come and the Church In that country is buckling on its armer in order to meet them. The military junta and the administrators of the Palace conspiracy which ended in kidnspping the Emperor and landing him in Europe have force at their dispess), and will do their utmest to maintain their present fraudulent position. They will spare ne means available to de se. Meantime the Bishops are doing their duty. The episcopate have issued a pastoral on the altuation, in the course of which they say ;

"The situation of our Brazil is not very brilliant just now. By a singular acoustical phonemenon, it faithfully repeate, on this side of the Atlantic, all the ecohes of European re-volutions. The spirit of hostility towards the Church ferments among us, during our exigencies, incarnated in a powerful and domineering protection nor favors in the State as it is."

The prelates, however, do not depair of their country, and, after reviewing the perils of the situation, add :

"While the nation goes forward, with screnity and maturity, with the wisdom that, we hope to God. will come to preside over its counsels, to lay the foundations of our definite constitution, this is all that we can do; to use the liberty accorded us by toe actual Government of the Republic, a liberty of which they cannot deprive us, and arming ourselves with patience, grasping the cross in our hands, confident of such succors from on high that the world cannot defeat us, to elevate ourselves to a new life, to breathe with power a new spirit-epirit of charity, spirit of zeal, spirit of sacrifice and to labor with courage at the grand and double work of making shine brighter together the stars of Ohurch and country. The Church has the secret of great social renovations."

THE QUEBEC CABINET.

To Be Composed of French

Members.

Premier Mercier to Vill Paris in Connection With the Consolidation of the Proviacial Debi-The Quebec Bridge.

Premier Mercler will leave for Paris about the middle of October, and he may be ac companied by one or more of his ministers. The object of his visit is to consolidate the debt of the province to about nearly \$25,000,. 000, and which bears nearly 6 per cent, ingereet, with debentures bearing 31 per cent. interest, for which it claimed he has received offers. He will also engage the services of the most eminent engineer, and if possible Mr. Eiffel, the builler of the great tower, to come to Quebeo to locate the new bridge and by French cliques and faction rather than by supervise its construction. The friends of the bread principle of right and justice is to fremier state that work will be commenc-ed next year. From a continue in the conbe the order of the day. But with the Rug. fidence of the ministry, who arrived to-day from Quebec, it is learned that Premier Mercier is losing no time getting down to work. Besides organizing to carry Gasyé and Chloutimi and Saguenay, he persided ever a meting of the inner circle yestarday, at which the Cabinet was practically recenstructed, though the result will not be published in the Officeal Gazette unt.1 after the Gassé election. Cel. Rhodes having been declared defeated in Megantic, and the Colonel wishing to retire, the friends of the Ministry say that the declarations of L'Electeur, that if Megantic went to the Opposition the English Protest ants would be unrepresented in the Cabinet, are correct. They state that the only two English representatives alsoted to support Mr. Mercler are Messrs, Cameron and Watte. and that both having opposed the Champ de Mars pregramme, neither can be accepted by the M nistry. The Irish members, Messra, MoShane, Murphy and Fitzpatrick, not being able to agree among themselves, that element will have no representation until that much to be desired result can be brought about : so that the new Cabinet will be all French, and the slate now prepared is the following Hon. Henere Meroler, President of the Cennoii.

a lovely "Moonlight View of Naples," while Dr. William A. Hammond, the noted physiclan, furnishes a mest practical and timely atticle. on "Hinte for Summer Teurists." Anne Shelden Coembes has a dainty story Uctold Lave," while Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Kate Upson Clark and Mand Howe each furnish parts of their novels. A bright Vassar Girl tells of "A Girl's Life at College"; Dr. Talmage writes of summer pleasured and dangers ; Edward W. Bok gives some "Helps To Literary Success" ; The Duchess tells how she wrote her first novel; Miss Malion has five pages of the most practical styles in woman's dress, and then follow a dez-n more large pages each replete with semething entertaining, useful or helpful for The Ladie's Home Journal in orly women. One Dollar a year, and is published at 433 435 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ECHOES OF THE ELECTION

Rumers of Ministerial Changes-Recounts Ordered in Various Constituencies -Mr. Mercier's Heavy Election Bill

A reconnt has been demanded in Bellechasse. It is also said that Mr. Faucher de St. Manrise will be called to the Senate.

Mr. Desjardins, M P.P. for Kamourseks, has according to a French paper, published in Que-bec, declared himself au "independent."

L'Evenement hints that Mr. Charles Langelier will be allowed to have a walk over in Montmorency ; and in return the Liberals of that county will allow Mr. Desjardins to be slected by acclamation for the Federal House.

It is estimated that the sum of \$210,000 was speas by the Mercier Government in the various constitutences during the recent elections. In addition the province lost in a general way by the remission of certain indebtednesses under the municipal ioan fund. That in Shefford alone amounted to \$229,000.

Le Quotidien states that a new loan of six millions is so be negotiated by Mr. Langelier, who is to replace Mr. Shehyn as Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Mercier is, it is said, going to Paris to aid in the negotistions and also to promote the consolidation of the Provincial debt and the building of the projected Quebec Bridge.

Mr. Justice Taschereau has ordered a recount of the baloos cast in the Laprairie election on the petition of Mr. L C. Pelletier. Owing to a peculiar clerical error on the part of a clerk the returning officer, Mr. Arnault, was misled as to the date for filing an objection and sent the ballot boxes to Quebec in obedience to a tele-gram from the Cierk of the Orown in Chancery, nd so when he received the notice of the order for a recoupt on Wednesday, the 25th, the boxes had been in Quebec two days. The judge ordered the boxes back immediately. Mr Duhamel's majority was very small.

Certain of our contemporaries have published it is alleged, on the authority of one high in the confidence of Mr. Mercier, the following forecast of the Ministry as it is to be: President of the Council, Hon. Mr. Mercier Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hun. Mr.

Duhamel. Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Shehyn. Attorney General, Hun Mr. Robidoux. Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Pel

etier. Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Garneau. Provincial Secretary, Hoa. Charles Langelier Without Portfolio, Hon Mr. Boyer, Another Government official has stated that Mr. Garneau has determined to take no office and that he may possibly even retire from the Legislative Council, in which case Mr. Archambault will lead in the Council, taking an office later on, a vacancy certainly occurring shortly in one of the most important departments.

L'Elendard refers to the loss of his seat by Col. Rhodes and adde that if the English have no representation in the Oabinet they alone are to blame. It proceeds :-- " Eranch Uspadians brothers ! let us acknowledge it, our generosity is somewhat ingenuous. Let us consider the other provinces where our element is in the minority. How we must struggle there and fight for our place in the sunlight and our share of justice. In the Province of Quebeo the con-trary is the case. Not only are we always ready to grant to the minority all they may desire, but we even anticipate their wishes. And often we go as far as to beg and implore them to please do us the honor to take their part of the pie. Premier Mercier came to power, as little in 1890 and as in 1886, with hostile intentions towards the English minority ; but it cannot be expected the first minister would do more than he has done for them. Whose fault is it if the minority finds itself, at least for a time, without representatives on the banches around the pubtreasury ? Certainly not Mr. Mercier's Under the present circumstances the minority calls to our mind the stork of good old Lafontaine :

SIXTH ANNUAL CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE IRISH -TO-

e de la contra contra de la contr

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE (For Ladies and Children only.)

Under the personal direction of the REDEMPTORIST FATHERS of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, on ST ANN'S DAY

Saturday, July 26th. 1890. Per ateamer "Three Rivers," leaving Riche-lieu Company's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. abaro. Tickets-Ladies, - - \$210

Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 6th July, from 2 to 5 p m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Applications by mail for tickets, staterooms, etc., addressed to Mr. Jos. Johnston, No. 165 McCord Street, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

Tickets Limited to 600

RIZZIO'S DEATH.

Qeeen Mary's Version of the Assaultation as told in the State Papers.

One of the most ourious documents in the One of the most ourious documents in the eight volume of the State papers and manu-ecripts relating to English affairs in the Vene-tain archieves, which has just been published, is (*Truth* says) a letter of Mary Queen of Scotts to the King of France, giving an account of the murier of Rizzio. The Queen writes: "On the 9th of the month, we being at supper in public shows the sayarth hour in our optime in private about the seventh hour in our asbinet accompanied by our slater, the Countess of Argyle; our brother, the commander of Sta-Croce. and others of our domestic servants, be cause on account of our indisposition, and as the seventh month of our pregnancy was almost ac-complished, we had been advised to eat meat, the King our husband came visite us, and seated nimself by our side. Meanwhile, the Earl of Morton and Lord Lindsay, with their followers, to the number of one hundred and sixty persons occupied and took complete pos-session of all the entrances and sits of our palace, so that they believed it was impossible for anyone to escape thence alive. During this interval of time, Lord Ruthven, fully armed, with others of his followers dared to entre by force into our apartments and cabinst, and preseiving our secretary, David Rizzio, there with other servants of ours, said that he desired to speak with him immediately. At the same moment we inquired of the King. our husband f he knew anything concerning this proceeding, and when he answered us in the negative we ordered Lord Ruthven to quit our pres ence under penalty of the being deemed a trais-or, and said that we would deal with David Rizzio, and caused him to be punished if he had been guilty of any offence. Neverthe-less, Lord Ruthven, by force, in our presence, seized Dayld, who for his safety and de fence had retired behind our person, and a portion of Ruthven's followers, surrounding with arquebuses in hand, and muzzles levelled, cragged David, with great cruelty, forth from our cabiner, and at the entrance of our chamber dealt him fifty six degger wounds, at which act we remained not only wonder stricken and astounded, but had great cause to fear for our life. bumult raised in our palace, caused the bells to be sounded with hammers, and came to our palace to our succor, accompanied by a large

band of armed men, and asked to sy with us, and to know how we had fared. spial $-\mathbf{T}c$ this enquiry we were not permitted to give any reply, because we were violently threat-ened by the compirators, who said to our very face that if we endeavored to speak they would throw us over the walls in pieces, in order to make steaks of us. The King, our busband, then ordered these people to retire. All night long we were kept prisoners in our chamber, with scarcely even the opportunity of speaking with our maid-servants.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

La Grande Obartreuse the fimeus monas-

rogression, the Manisoban Government must rogramsion, and Damicoon Government must not be surprised to find enterprising Cathelic immigrants turning their footsteps in a more congenial direction. Iniquity carries with it every time its own punishment. -- New York Freeman.

A Noble Institution.

Those prejudiced people who are so stopid as Those prejudiced people who are as stupid as to charge the people of Ireiand with being "ignorant," will, no doubt, he estonished to learn that the largest teachers college in the world is at the Convent of Mercy, Baggod street, Dubin, where hundreds of teachers are trained for the British colonies and other parts. It was founded many years ago by Mother Kreman, receives aid from the government and is aer "Three Rivers," leaving Richs. my's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. sharo. -Ladies, - \$2'10 Children, - \$1.05 ms can be secured at St. Ann's , Basin street, on Sunday, 6th July, 5 mm. and on the Wednesday and governesses to so large a section of country, is dedicated to our Biessed Lady of Mercy, under the sitle Sedes Sopientic, Seat of Wisdom. The first professors of the country give lectures in the great hall of the College, on every useful subject

> Germany and England Will Stand. Alone.

BEBLIN, June 29.-Sir Edward Mallet, the Brinsh Ambassador, held an important con-ference with Chancellor Von Caprivi Friday on the subject of the opposition of the French Gov. ernment to the East African sgreement. The note of M Ribot, the Franch Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting spainst the establishment of a protecturate over Zanzibar affects the German claims to the littoral within the the German claims to the informi within the Sultanate and also the proposed acquisition of Monfia. The conference resulted in a spree-ment to take simultaneous action in oppesing the right of France to interfere. The English Government has prepared a reply to M. Ribot to the effect that if the Sultan accent the proto the effect that if the Sultan accepts the probeckion of England or any other power the treaty of 1862 gives France no right to object and, further, that the Anglo German arrange. ment does not attack the independence of the Sultan, protection not involving subjection.

How Menendez Died.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, June 27.-The following are the particulars of the recent and-den death of President Menendez :-During a bill pine at the president and and an the den death of Freeldens Menendez :- Juring a ball given at the prevident's residence at the capital, celebrating the suniversary of the triumphal entry of General Menendez on the 22nd instant, General Molasio Marcial sudden. ly entered the ballroom about 11 p.m., and an-nounced in behalf of his chief, General Ezeta, who had arrived with 600 men from Santa Auna, a revolt against the existing Government and demanded the deposition of President Menendez. General Martinez, commander of the Government forces at the capital, appeared, and President Menendez, who was sick in an and President Menenuez, who was now in an upper story of the house, requested an audience with General Marcial. An altercation ensued between Martinez and Marcial. The latter (was shot and expired immediately. Ezsta's soldiers thereupon took Martinez prisoner and captured the barracks. Twenty three men were killed. It is asserted that the President, through excitement, died from heart disease. The following day General Ezeta was proclaimed president provisionally, and the new cabinet formed, but it has since been dissolved and General Guirola for the present directing the different branches of the adminstration, Order prevails.

An Ancient Oustom.

The London Daily Graphic has been illustrat. ing a quaint mediæval custom which is still ob served in Florence-the letting off the Fiery Dove during the Mass on the Sabbato Santo. There are two accounts of the origin of this custom. The first states that before the first Crusade a Florentine pilgrim, Pazzino de Pazzi, visited the Holy Sepulchre and broke off a great piece of it to bring home to Florence. The Saraceus gave pursuit ; he shod his horse with reversed irons to avoid pursuit, and arrived safely in Florence with the precious relic. The city in its honor decreed that every year on Easter Bye a down, constructed to contain the new fire, should for from the high alter in the Cathedral to a great car in the square before the Duome, and there ignite fireworks, whence, all the fires in the city, extinguished on Good Friday, were to be relighted. The other and

Nor centent with attempting the difficult sask of revising their creeds the Presbyterian Syned of the United States has set about revising the personal habits of its young ministers and have entered a protest against the use of tobacco. The Assembly has given orders to the preabyteries "to deal firmly but kindly with all ministers and licentiatos under their care who may be known to continue the use of tebacce." This means a great deal and there is treuble in the camp. It is one thing to interfore with some of the melanchely teachings of the Westminister Confession but the same angry opposition excited by the recent attempt at the latter in elder quarters has been fanned inte Me among the younger brethren by this attempt on their tebacce peuches. King James learned treatize agains to bacco failed in its object. This presbyterian effort at making sumptuary laws { such a wrangler " as will perhaps disarrange will fail also,

THE efficial denial that England and France had come to an agreement upon the Newfoundland fishery question, and that it was to be settled on the basis of the cession of Dominica, is to be regretted. Had the story proved true, England would have made simeet as advantageus a bargrin as she has by the exchange of Heligeland for vast territories in Africa. The story, however, seems to be a straw showing which way the wind is deal of suffering in the poorer and crowded porsatting and pearibly negotiations are aloot fer some mutual concessions. France knows that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Newfoundland cannot continue, and, like a great nation, is not likely to desire to perpetuate a cause of irritation. What the diplematists are about will in due course be learned, and it is to be hoped that British diplemacy will display itself in a better light than it has at times when Imperial Interests have been at stake. One thing is clear that a orisis has been reached and the Newfoundlanders will not tolerate the existing condition of affairs any longer. And they have reason for it is perfectly obvious that the treaties, five in number, which help to complicate the case, and a declaration of King George IIL which helps to confuse it, no lenger apply to the existing conditions apart even from the fact that apparently the French greatly exceed in their pretensions any privileges to which they are legally entitled.

MORE than one scheme has been suggested for the establishment of a great even port on the castern shere of Canada. The rallway schemes passed through the Quebec Legislature two sessions ago, virtually created a centinueus track from Gaspe to the Ostawa the Sault would have made an almost straight | details of the arrangement are necessarily sim. | House, and has saved so many lives, It is a | berough Tribune,

too far.

A Suggestion.

A correspondent writes reminding us-though very few, we think, need reminding-that the heated period will be on us for some time, and that consequently there must result a good tions of our city. This is an old story and belongs to every large city, and the attempts to alleviate the unpleasant results of the heat have been many and in various forms. But the idea he suggests is in some degree at least novel, so far as this country is concerned, and also practicable. He suggests that those who most need" country air for their families combine and help themselves by a co-operative plan to obtain the usual summer represt they require. Our corespondent is an old hunter, and he dwelle on the pleasure of camping out, and enlarges on its romance and health-giving variety. But he proposes to bring all its pleasures and advantages nearer home, and make them available for the poorer classes of the community, for whom trips to the senside or the Rocky Monntains are out of the question. If, he says, a number of families were to combine their resources, their summer trip to the country could be accomplished with ease, and their living would be cheaper than in town. A small tract is to be rented not far from the city and as near a railway as possible. It should be selected with due attention to conventent surroundings scenery, and so on. Here the families should go, women and children, and pitch their tents and form a bemporary "canvas village." A little care and attention would soon make this a pleasant summer resort, and with scarcely

Hon, J. E. Rebideux, prometed Attorney General. Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Agri-

oultare, vice Ool. Rhedes,

Hon. Gee. Duhamel, Commissioner of Orown Lands.

Mr. Chas. Langelier, Provincial Secretary. Hon. L. P. Pelletler, Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. Arthur Boyer, without pertfolie. Mr. O. Desmarais, M.R.P. for St. Hyscinthe, who had been spoken of, will have to remain out for the present By the reconstruction the district of Qaebee has four

the first epportunity. The Premier will return to Quebec as seen as his business is over, and the Legislature will be convened about the middle of December. It has been suggested by his friends that he should visit Rome to thank the Holy Father for henore conferred upon him, but nothing will be decided upon that score until the return of Mgr. Labelle about the middle of August.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Among the contributors to The Arena for July are Senater Wade Hampton of South Carolina, O B. Frothingham, Rabbi Solemon Schindler, Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D., Junius Henri Brewn, Hamlin Garland, H. G. Pentecost, Rev. Minet J. Savage, Hen A. B. Rich-mond, Frances E. Willard, and Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Every story, article and peem in The Ladies' Home Journal for July has an outdoor flavor, and a better magazine for summer reading has never been prepared for women. A beautifully illustrated article, "A Day with Ida Lewis," the Grace Darling of America, is the first authentic description any rent, possibly none, to pay. Every day

"He lived on choicest food and took his time to eat.'

Let us hope that the fable will not become true in the case of our superb compatricte and that it will not happen to them that they are :

" Oh so glad and so happy, To meet on their way a tiny mail."

Loretto Abbey.

The closing exercises in connection with Lorette Abbey, Wellington Place, Terente, were held last Wednesday. The pupils furnished an interesting programme of music and readings. Among the more notewortay performers were Miss Cors Hawson, daughter of Mr. T. B. Hawsen, of Montreal, who read in French "L. Priere d'Ether," shewing very careful accentuation. This young lady took two gold medals. After having passed two years at the abbey at York (England) she graduates with honor in Toronto. Very little is known of the good training young ministers and the district of Mentreal three, ladies get at the Levetto Abbey. The but this order of things may be reversed at bead house in York, in Bugland, is under the patronage of the Duke of Norfelk and his family ; the Ladies Heward have been educated in that institution, as also all the Irish nobility in Europe.

Signor Orispi's Superstition.

An incident which has excited much comment in the Italian papers illustrates the survival of superstitution of the evil eve among those who would most accornfully ropudiate

all religious belief. Signer Imbriani, in the Chamber of Deputies, having alluded, though in the most polite phraseology, to Signor Ociapi's life as necessarily terminable, the litter fumble in his packet, drew eat one of the hern-shaped ploces of ceral used in Naples as a counter spell against the dreaded "jettars," and pointed it openly at the speaker. The action, which is regarded in Italy net merely as an insult, but as one only interohanged among the lowest orders of society, was considered a fisting subject for an inter pellation in the Chamber on the fellowing day, and has oreated a great deal of laughter at the expense of the Premier. The gesture of creeking the fingers has the same significance as the presentation of the twist of coral, and both forms of exorcism are used indisoriminately.

continuous track from Gaspe to the Ostawa would make the temporary settlement more ever published of the heme life of the famous "No news is good news," perhaps. But and there, connection being obtained with and more perfect. It is pointed out that the hereine who lives alone in Lime Rock Light. yeu can't make and editor believe it, -- Weat-

in the Department of Lasre, fourthen miles from Grenoble, has been much damaged by the explosion of a quantity of dynamics. The outrage, it is believed, was done by persons living in the locality, who took that means of venting their anger at the failure of an attempt made by them to export bluck mail from the monks in charge.

La Grande Obartrense is the headquarters of the Carthusian Order, which was founded in the Middle Ages by St. Bruno. The menastery stands at the top of the Lower Alpine Ridge, on the French side, and with its dependencies occupies a pretty large area of ground.

The hespitality of the Grande Chartrence is proverbial; any visitor is well received, furnished with meals and a comfortable bod, but for one night only, and that without charge, a politeness which travellers reciprecate by drepping their offerings into the "tronio" or slet of the monastery. The rules of the order are nearly as severe as those of the famous menastery of "La Trappe;" the monks perform agricultural work during a portion of the day, never indulge in any meat at title, and they are forbldden to wear any linen or oction undergarments, only woollen cleth, like their coarse outside robe. The measurery is wealthy, and it sent to Pape Lee XIII. for his late Jublice a present of a million of france. The wealth of these monks, or rather of the monastery, for they can not pessess any worldly riobes, proceeds from the sale of the world renowned cordial. Chartreuse, which they prepare according to a prescription which has remained a secret, except to the chiefe of the order, and which is based mainly on the use of some herbs or flowers growing on the rugged slopes of this mountain. The preparation of the cordial is superintended by a "Frere," who gives it the final and mysterious tsuch and who at his death transmits the secret to the "Frere' designated to succeed blm. Many times attempts have been made to sell spurious cordials under the label of "La Grande Obartrouse," and recently the monastery had to fight in the courts in order to prevent the counterfeiting of their label la America."

Manitoban Schools.

Tuesday, June 24th, can be set down among the unpropitious days for Manitoba a dispate from Winnipeg informing us that on that date Judge Bain gave judgment in the famous separ-ste school case, and denied the rights of Uatho lic citizane to instruct their children according to the dictates of their consciences. The Judge upheld the law recently passed by the Legislature abolishing separate schools, and granted an injunction to restrain teachers in Catholic achools from holding religious exercises. Our British-Canadian neighbors of anti-Catholic preclivities have in this, as in several other res peots of late, taken the back track towards barbarism. They have inaugurated by this sense less action a cause of endless agitation and in ternal distraction. Such a law is wholly gratuitions and unnecessary, and the shame of it will be felt in the material as well as other ways in the end. That cold, frozen region where government jobbery has wrought demoralization and hardship, above all others on this continent, has need of liberal-mindedness, if is is to receive re-inforcements and recognition from the out side, and while we sympathize deeply with our Catholic co-religionists in their oppression and would encourage them by every means in their power to resist the march narrowness and ret. Philadelphia Times,

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more probable version of the stor r is that the good Florentine knight was the first in the ascanlt on Jerusalem to mount the walls and plant the banner of the Cross, and then he sent back to Florence the tidings of the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre by a carrier dove. Thus did the first tidings of the event reach Europe.

Death of Lt.-Governor McLeian.

HALIFAX, June 26 - Lieutenant Governor Archibald Woodbury McLelan died this morning from heart disease. His health has been fulling for upwards of two years. He was a descendant of a family which came from Loudonderry, Ireland, in the last cen-tury and set tled in Nava Smetia. He was born at Lendenderry, N S., 20th December, 1824 He married in 1854 Caroline, daughten of the late John Metzier, of Halifax. He was in mercantile business in early life and latter,y engaged in ship-building and shipowning. He sat for Colohester in the Nera Scotia Assembly from 1858 to 1863; for Northers Colohester from the latter date urt 1 the Union, and for Colchester in the Commone from the Union until called to the Sinst', 21st June, 1869 He was op-pesed to Confederation until "better terms" were yielded to Nova Scotia. In June, 1869, be was appointed one of the commissioners fer the construction of the Intercolonial railway. Was commissioner from Canada at the Intercelonial Fusheries exhibition in London, 1883, and received a diplema of henor for special services rendered in connection therewith. He was sworn a member of the Uabinet and appointed president of the Privy connoll, 20 May, 1881, on which socaaton he resigned his seat in the Senate. He was appointed Minister of Marine and Fishories 10th July, 1882 ; Minister of Finance, 10th December, 1885, and Postmaster-General, 27th January 1886. He had been Lieutenaut-Governor two years. His funeral will take place on Saturday, the remains being conveyed to Great Village, Londenderry, for interment. Speaking of his death the Herald says : "The imprevements made in the Marine and Fisheries and Post Office departments bear witness to Hon. Mr. McL. lan's proof. cal statesmanship. In the former he made desirable improvements in the life saving service, introduced the gas buey system and erganized the meteorelogical bureau, In the Post Office densitment he minimized the expenditure, introduced the parcel post service and convolidated the department finances, in addition to extending the entire sy.t.m. Although only a short time in con-tril of the Department of Finance heaignalized his term of office by bringing into speration the polarsiscopic test in determining the saccarbine strength of augar. These are but a few improvements which marked his eareer as a member of the Dominion Government.

An attempted rising against the whites by the negro population at Amote, La., was promptly appressed, one black being killed and wd wounded. Several others were florged.

"Why den't you go to work ? " she asked. of the tramp.

" I am a-working, lady."

"At what ? You show no signs of it." "No matter for that, mum, I'm a-working as a traveling adver, for a seap firm. I'm the Befere Using ' oard, and my pardner around the corner represents the "After Using,' end of the combination. Thank you, mum."-



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



Bill & Cause of Irritation.

Whatever substratum of truth or superstruc-Whatever substratum of truth or superstruc-ture of exaggeration there may be in the reports of the behaviour of the French in Newfoundland which reach the mother country, there can be no doubt that the present state of afferre in this, one of our oldest colonies, is highly critical. The importance which the colonists themselves attach to the solution of the problem is shown by the presence in England of the accredited delorates of the community in Newfoundland. delegates of the community in Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, Mr Morine, and Mr. Soots; and it must be conferred that these gentlemen are justified in demanding that, before any settlement is arrived at by the Governments of Great Britsin and France, the nature of the difference between the fishermen of France and those of Newfoundland should be so explained that the British public may have the opportunity of understanding it in all its as-

pects. To the full appreciation of the problem a cer-tain amount of bistorical knowledge is necessary. The attention of readers of The Times has recently been called to the existence of a 1783, to which is appended a Daclaration by men withdrew from the Newfoundland coast, the English King George III. The effect of and the fishing at St. Pierre by French coloniste the English King George 11. The effect of and the faint at 50. I have by Freder conducte these treaties, summarized in the last named of them, was expressly recognized by the orrived on upon a much larger scale than Treaty of Peace of 1814 and the Definitive formerly. Then France, with the view of en-Treaty of 1815. The main contention of the Newfoundlanders concerving these treaties is began. twofold. They urge, in the first place, that the conditions under which the French and English Governments made their bargain have en-tirely disappeared, and that the treaties, having no reasonable relation to the existing state of things, are obsolete and intolerable ; they say further that, if the literal text of the treaties is to be followed, the French fishermen have greatly exceeded any rights which, upon the

most liberal interpretation of those treaties, they could be held to possess. In addition they complain of other grievances, more or less directly connected with the main question, which shall be dealt with later. The argument with regard to the state of

affairs at the time when even the last of the treaties was struck is not to be lightly dismissed. As the end of the last century, say the delegates Newtoundland was not settled. Fishing fleets camo there from Great Britian and from France every summer, and the fishermen used the coasts of the island solely for the purposes of

DEVING THEIR FISH.

In each and all of these treaties the sove-

words of this Declaration are an obstacle to the Newfoundianders of the present day. They give, is is true, usthing more than an easement to the French fishermen ; nor is that easement exclusive. On the other hand, they are clearly of such a nature as to discourage and even to prohibit British settlements upon that part of the coast on which the French have an easement. Uniortunately for the peace and com-fort of mankind, the conditions have been changed. The British fishermon around New-foundland are no longer summer visitors; they are natives of the island. Treaty or no treaty, Newfoundland is settled, and the portion over which the French were by treaty entitled to en-joy an easement has been settled with the rest. For years the Imperial Government

THREW EVERY OBSTACLE

in the way of settlement, and the first settlers constituted a community of mere squatters, without representation, without megatrates, and without police. But 20 years ago this community was recognized officially. It obtained a share in the representatiou ; it became a part of an organized system of government. Orown grants were made, subject to the treaty rights of the French. The delegates urge that these rights are, to all intents and purposes, of no substance; that a mile of shore would give to the French every opportunity which they re-quire for exercising their essement in a bona fde way. On the other hand, they say that a Grown grant, subject to an undefined treaty right over ground upon which the French do, as a matter of fact, usurp territorial rights for A Concise Summary of the Position. The Critical State of Affairs Existing-The Old Treaties - French Encroaction ments Increasing-The Esit must be removed, if the peace of Newfound-land is to be preserved. They are prepared, they say, to submit the matter to arbitration and to buy the French easement up; and they point out that the easement is worth but little to the French, who have now but seven vessels where before they had 400.

where before safey had 400. The remaining grievances of the Newfound-larders may be aumaxized in the words "bounties, bait and lobeters," and the St. George's Bay difficulty, which is but remotely connected with the question of the interpreta tion of treaties, is in fact only a part of the bait question. Bounties and bait are closely con-nected. The islands of St. Pierre and Nicolas were long ago ceded to France in full right. They are French possessions, and valuable to France as bases for the bank fishery, which is recognized as a useful nursery and training ground for the French marine. Naturally, therefore, France, following a policy which England does not practice, but which France is entitled to practice if the pleases, protects and fosters that industry by every means in her power. She imposes a heavy protective duty upon Fish imported into France in other than French bottoms. Of this the Newfoundlanders number of treaties of ancient date bearing upon the question. They are the Treaty of Utreat, would be futile. Until about ten years ago struck in 1713, the Treaty of Paris, struck in 1763, and the Treaty of Versailes, struck in fishermen, but at about that date French fisher-

A SYSTEM OF BOUNTIES

and carried it to such an extent as to give a bounty equivalent to 75 per cent. of the value of the article to those Franch fishermen who imported fish into France and exported it again. Now the market for dried fish is limited, and the Great Roman Catholic countries of Spain and Italy, especially the latter, had been up to that time the great market of the Newfoundlanders. Bounty fed Frenchmen were able to sell at so low a price that the value of the entire exports of Newfoundland fell by nearly 20 per cent. Ruin appeared to be imminent, and the Newfoundlanders determined to retaliate. The French fishermen used three species of bait, of which herring was the most important, and all the herring used came from Fortupe Bay, where it was caught by Newfoundlanders and add in such qualities as rendered the bait in-dustry important. Thereupon the House of Assembly in Newfoundland passed, in 1886, the ordinance known as the But Law, to the effect that no Newfoundlander should sell bait to a French fisherman. The law although it re-ceived the approval of the the Governer, Sir G. W. Des Vœux, was not assented bo by the Imperial Covernment. In 1887 it was again passed, and, in deference to strong repre-sentations made by delegates from the colony, was sanctioned by the Colonial Office. The effect was immediate. The French catch of fish fell nearly 50 per cent. in two years ; the prices rose again, But it need bardly be said the French were example and to this day they have bitter feelings upon the subject of bain. Out of the bait difficulty rose the St. George's Bay aff air. On So. George's Bay is a small settlement of British subjects, who catch herring pot for bait but for coasamption. Now, St George's Bay is between Oape Ray and Cape St. John and the Franch seized the opportunity of stretching their rights under the treaty to the uttermost. The amount of arrogance shown by French naval officers has probably been ex aggerated, but certain facts are known. It is certain that, last year and this, othoers of the French navy landed upon the shores of St. George's bay armed, and in uniform ; it is certain that they hoisted the French flag, that they issued notices that French vessels were coming for bait, ordering the British not to interfere, and, purporting to regulate the hours of fishing for French man and British subjects, that they

the letter of antique treaties it is only just that France should be bound with equal surptness. It should be added that the delegates will not listen to the idea of concession to France in Labradur, which they declare to be only barely adequate to the needs of the Newfoundland Schermen. On the whole, the aspect of aff irs is far from promising, and the semper of the Newfoundlanders is clearly such as to justify the delegates in their fear that if the present state of things is allowed to continue violence may be offered to the French offi zers.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

A Syndicate's Doings-The Customs De-

frauded - A Noble Gift - The German Army Bill-The Euglish License Bill-Cholera in Europe.

CANADIAN.

It is said to be likely that the inhabitants of Heligoland who are dissatisfied with their transference to Germany may emigrate to Canada. It is stated that Hon. J. J. Ross, now sena-

tor for De la Durantay division, Quebec, will be transferred to Shawinigan district in which he lives.

It is rumored that Mr. Daley, ex M.P., and at one time Deputy Speaker of the Commons, will be the next Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia, vice McLelan decessed.

Two hundred and forty miles of the Halifax-Bermuda cable have been laid Telegraph communication has been made with the steamer "Westmeat" doing the work.

A current rumor to the effect that Sir John Thompson, who has gone to England, was to be sworn a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is officially denied.

Mrs. Connolly, of Halifax, widow of the late Owen Connolly, of Charlottetown, has given her handsome residence and grounds on the Esplanade to the Sisters of Charity.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. A. W. McLelan, took place on Saturday in Halifax. Honors were paid the dead by both the military and naval forces.

George J. Hurdman, aged 34, son of Charles Hurdman, lumber merchant, Ostawa, was drowned on Thursday evening in the Quio River, at Bryson, Que., by the upsetting of his canoe.

The Royal Military College at Kingston closed on Thursday last. The Report of the Commandant showed it to be in a high state of efficiency and the conduct of the cadets satis factory.

The Moneton sugar refinery is to be sold to an English syndicate, as well as the cotton fac-tory. It is understood the negotiations for the purchase of the Halifax refinery have been successfully closed.

The Customs authorities in Toronto have seized a quantity of cigars in various quarters on account of their being found in boxes containing customs labels, and at the same time only of Canadian make.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has is used the crop report. It gives the wheat acreage as 746,058 acres, an increase of over 100,000 acres over last year's figures. The total acreage under cultivation this year is 1,053,263 acres, against 893,402 last year. Great crops are certain if the weather does not continue too dry,

A sad drowning accident occurred at Brockville, Sunday alternoon last, 296b, which re-sulted in the death of two persons, Miss Mc Mann and William Casselman. It sprears there were four in the boat, Miss McMann, Miss Graham, of Caintown, Mr. Casselman and Mr. Major, of Brockville. Miss Graham and Mr. Major were rescued.

King's College, N.S., celebrated its centennial at Windeor last Thursday. King's was estab-lished by a charter obtained from King George III., and by the aid of the Nova Scotia Legis lature for a long time it was a state college and the only one in Nova Scotia (which then in-cluded New Brunswick) which was allowed to confer degrees. To day it is the oldest Englishspeaking institution of learning in the British mpire.

IANUO LARGEST STOCK consulate.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1616 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Sole Agents for Hazelton, Fischer and Dominion Pranos and Holizu and Dominion Organs.

ment has been expected to issue for some days past, has been issued. All the phases of the dispute are detailed.

The University of Oxford has conterred the degree of D.C.L. on Henry Stanley and Prof. Goodwin of Harvard University. Cardinal Manning is interesting bimself in a

scheme for cursailing the long hours and in-creasing the wages of London shopmen.

It is equed that Louise Michel intends to leave France and join the Nihilists. She says she will found a Nihilist colony in America.

The Russian press expresses disatisfaction at the cession of Heligoland to Germany, and asserts that a secret defensive alliance has been formed by England and Germany.

A French Royalist conference is in progress at London. The Duc La Rochefoncauld, the Duchess D'Uzes, Combe Lacquement Arthur Meyer, and Leveral of the leaders of the party

The chief of the Czar's private police has been dismissed for failing to detect a recent Nibilist plot. A barrel half full of dynamite was found in the wine cellar of the Gatechina palace, but no clue as to how it came there has been discovered.

The renewal of the Dreibund until 1895 has been the subject of negotiations between Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, and Count Kal-noky, the Austro-Huogarian prime minister. The new treaty, though unsigned is effectively assured.

The London Daily News declares that the control of the Newfoundland difficulty is rapidly slipping out of British hands, and that the Government ought to lose no time in revising the treaties, at whatever cost of the national honor.

M. De Loncle advise France to submit the Anglo-German convention to a special conference of the powers. He expresses his belief in the existence of a secret Anglo-Italian agreement ceding Somali and the ports of Brava, Marks and Niagadoxo to Italy.

Some Russian papers urge the formation of a treaty of alliance with France as a counter-poise to the alleged defensive alliance between England and Germany, Other papers prefer the present tacit alliance between Russia and France, The latter sentiment prevails in official circles.

For the first time in the history of the Uni versity of Cambridge a woman has been placed at the head of the Mathematical Tripos and practically declared to be Senior Wrangler for the years. The successful lady is Miss Fawcett, daughter of the late Postmaster General of England.

The Natal Witness publishes a special tele-gram asserting that Lobengula wishes to annul the concession which he granted to the chartered British South Africa Company, that the Matabeles were rising, and that fighting was expected, the forces of the company having commenced to advance. The rumor is not conirmed

The Berlin National Gazette announces that the Auglo-Germany agreement relative to East Africa has been finally concluded. It is stated that England has ceded to Germany the Island of Months on the East African coast. Monfia, is off the Zanzibar coast and about 125 miles south of the island of Zanzibar.

In the British House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, referred to the report that the Government was disposed to cede the island of Dominica to France in exchange for the latter's renunciation of her Newfoundland fishery rights, declaring it to be utterly baseless. He also denied that Germany and England had entered into a secret alliance.

Stadt Zeitung states that The Car

NARC EASY TERMS. LOWEST PRICES many others, on both sides, were wounded. A party of Mussulmans subsequently made a riot in demonstration, and stoned the British

The army bill has again been before the Reichstag and the government announced that it would accept no amendments. You Caprivi defended the German alliance with Italy, which, he declared, would stand even should Signor Crispi retire. It was possible that Germany would be secured in alliance with Austria only. bus there was an old proverb that one cannot be too sure before taking a decision, therefore Germany's alliance must not be weakened or mutilated.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. T. M. Healy invited the ruling of the Speaker on the question of "ear marking" of expressly re-serving funds for the extinction of licenses. The Speaker gave his opinion at length that no precedent existed for the fund. He thought it a grave innovation, which the House itself ought to decide upon, and believed that Mr. Healy was fully justified in rusing the ques-tion. The Speaker's ruling cauved the ministers orstire to discuss it Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlaid, who were summoned to the conference. advised the Cabinet to drop the obnoxious clause which was done by the Gov ernment.

UNITED STATES

Right Rev. Mgr. McManni, member of the Papal household, vicar general of this diocese, and one of the oldest and best known Catholic prelates in this country, died in Geneva on Sunday.

The President has nominated Samuel H Dine-n, of Illinois, to be United Samu-1 H. ab Belleville; Woolman J. Holloway, of India-na, st Stratford, Ont., and Charles D. Joslyn, of Michigan. at Windsor, Ont.

The New York Herald's Washing on correspondent says : "I have the highest authority for the statement that cestain Republican leaders in the Senate are considering the advisabili-ty of shelving the McKinley Bill for the remainder of the session."

The is a probability that the population of Connecticut may be shown to be not large enough to retain the state's present representa-tion of four in Congress. The farming villages as shown by the returns in the first district have decreased in population during the last 10 Years.

The flames in the Hill Farm Mine, at Dunbar, Pa., burst from the mouth of the pit Friday night and leaped thirty feet in the air. All efforts to extinguished have proved fruitless. The buildings in the vicinity have been torn to prevent the fire spreading. It is feared the mine is on fire all through or else filled with smoke. No bodies have yet been recovered, The breaking out of the flames necessarily sus pends exploration of the mine.

The Washington Evening Critic is in a posi tion to state, as a matter of undoubted and absolute fact, that the present state of con tusion into which the Bebring Sea question is involved is the result of the President's repudia tion of an arrangement between Secretary Blaine and Lord Saliabury, the Prime Minis ter of England. Mr. Blaine took virtually the erto hiew of the matter as was entertained by Mr. Bayard, and after the most careful and exhaustive examination, entered into an agreement with Lord Salisbury. That agreemont the President Jefuses to ratify.

The Illinois Central Railway strike has been declared off and the men returned. It is undertood the men abated their demand for Superintendent Russell's discharge to depriving that thicial of the power to hire or discharge men. General Superintendent Sullivan said the strike was settled, not upon the basis of any concession on the part of the railway company, but by the complete surrender of the men. Superintendent Russell's powers had not been curbailed. The strike lasted four days and reven hours. The loss to the Computy was over \$160,000. The settlement of the strike has

THE IRISH LEADER'S BIRTHDAY

Great Celebration of the Occasion

Mr. Parnell Beviews the Work of the Irish National Party-He is Confident of

caused general rejoicing.

Neur Victory.



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TADE COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY,) oily skin, Red. Rough Hands, with chaps, painful funcer end, and shape, sess nalls, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICUHA SOAP, A marvelous beantifler of world wide colebrity. It is samply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, un-equalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely part, desientely medicated, ex-quilitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the writest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevente inflammation and clogging of the pros, the cause of pimples, hlackheads, and most complexional disfigura-tions, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most prote d and expensive of trilet and nurserr soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price 35c. Sold throughout the world. Price 35c. Soud for "How to Curo Skin and Blood Discres." A ddress POITER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the cele-brated CUTIOURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 300. Marcon

MASTOR-FLUID !

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HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 34G 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

An Omaha Daily Paper Nominates Him for Governor of Nebraska,

Our esteemed contemporary, the Omaha Daily Democrat, published in Umsha, Neb., nominates John Fitzgersld of Linoclo, the president of the Irish National Lasgne of America, for Governor of Nebraska. This is a compliment which, we doubt not, Mr. Fitz-gerald deserves. We are not in a position to state whather he would accept the henor thus tendered him, but its tender indicates the high place he holds in the exteem of the Democracy of his States.

The Omaha Democrat, In advocating the nomination, says : "He is a man of unquestioned ability, a

man of high character and unblemished reputation, a man who, by his own hard work and onterprise, has earned a competency, and in therefore beyond the environ of using his effice for ill gel goin. While it is preper that every public office should be onen to a poor man as well as a rich man, other things being equal, yet it is the general conviction that Gavernor Theyer's pover ty has made bins a willing tool for turning the grind-stone to sharpen the bat hets of corporations and jubbers who had money to pay for the tuning. John Fitzgerald is totally beyond the reach of such influences and temptations. Ho would accept the affire, if elected, for the honor of the position. It would arguestionably cost him more during his term than his sulary, because of his large business interests that would undoubtedly suffer. Bat his aim would be to leave a record behind bim to which his children, his friends and admirers could point with pride in the futuro. There is no weak vanity in John Fitzgerald. He would'nt rap a circus and play the part of a ringmaster. He wouldn't pose for t lo admiration of the people on very pessible occasior, but conduct hima If as a modest gentleman, recognizing that ho was the poople's servant and not some thing higher and better than the people."

Mr. Fitzgerald has been sometimes mitrepresented, both as to his politics and as to his person d integrity. We take pleasure in giving it as our candid belief that he is a good Democrat and an honest man. We have differed with him occasionally on points involving only matters of detail in management, but we never que t'oned his sincerity or his benes, y. - Boston Republic, Who makes planos brightest, best, Triumphant still in every test, Which gives to music all its zest? Why, Heintzman, What tone is sweet as matin song ?

101 01 GI Brinan fully recognized : in none of them was any territorial right upon the part of France once mentioned. On that besis the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht was drawn up. It ran thus :--

The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent island, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain, and to that and the town and fortress of Placentia. and whatever other places in the said islands are in possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the Most Christian King to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Ohristian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjecce, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Franch to fortify any place in the said islands of Newfound. land, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and useful for the drying of fish; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fish-ing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches fr m the place called Cape Bona Vista to the northern part of the said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Point Reche.

This article was affirmed by the Treaty of Paris, by the Treaty of Versailles, and by the Declaration of George 111., the only difference made being that the limits of French rights, whatever they might be, were slightly altered in the matter of geography. The points named is the last treaty were Cape St. John and Cape Ray, and the French rights were thus limited to that part of the east coast of the island which is to the north of Cape Sa. John and to the west coast of the island. It is upon the Decla-ration of George III, that the French claims are based ; it runs thus.

The King, having entirely agreed with his Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the Defailing Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only insure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will beside eive, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the lesst foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nation may not give cause for daily of the two nation may not give cause for daily quarks, his Britannic Majesty will take the most pecitive measures for preventing his sub-jouts from interrupting in any manner by their competition the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the island of New-foundland, and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed actilements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in custing the wood necessary for the repair of their scafiolds, huts, and fish-ing vessels.

not incommeded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fish-ing vessels. The 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, aball be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermes build ing only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not win-tering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the Hrench fisherme during their absence. Now, no reasonable being can depy that the

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STABCHED THE HOMES

of British fishermen with the object of discover-ing what gear they porcessed. It is also certain shat the French fishermen caught herring in their large seines in such quantities as almost to de-prive the British natives of their source of livelihood. It can hardly be contended that treaties giving an easement for the purpose of drying fish justify any such high-handed pro-ceedings as these.

Last among difficulties is that of the lobster Last among dimensions is that of the losses fisheries and the consequent processes of pre-servation. The lobster fishery, be it remember-ed, is carried on from the shore by means of lobster pots, which the English law designates as fixed engines. Before 1886 the British had established some forty factories for the tinning and preserving of lobsters; the French had established four in the neighbourhood of White Bay and were loging meney on those, but ware Bay, and were losing money on those, but were keeping them up, the delegates suggest, merely in order to "put the screw" on to the British colonists in the matter of bait. It was agreed between the French and English Gov-ernments that such factories as were in operation on the 1st of July, 1889, should be allowed to remain, and the delegates admit that a corland and the Colonial Office, from which the Colonial Office might have concluded that such an arrangement would be acceptable to the Newfoundlanders. But, as it happened, many British factories were at that time bull, or haif built, but not in operation. In order to avoid the waste which would have been in-volved in taking these factories down, it seems to have been agreed that an equivalent number of French factories should be constructed. But, say the delegates, this modus vivendi was never acceptable in reality, and it was never accepted save as a temporary solution of a temporary difficulty, and never would have been accepted

A serious stabbing case occurred in the Br gade Camp at Kingston, on Thursday night, within the lines of the 48th Battalion. Private Englis, while eleeping in the tent, was annoyed several times by soldiers outside. He asked the men to be quiet, but they persisted in an-poying him. Finally he seized his gup, on which a bayonet was fixed, and thruss it through the tent. It passed through the left arm of Private Bradburn, and about an inch into his side, above the heart. Englis was arrested.

An Ottawa deepatch states that Sir John Thompson, in his mission to England, is, among other things, charged with the duty of procuring from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England a decision as to the affairs. constitutionality of the acts, passed by the Manitoba Legislature last session, abolishing dual languages and separate schools in that province. He will be able to represent that, province. He will be able to represent that, even if the matter was passed upon by the Supreme Court of Canada, it would not end there, as, no matter which way the decision went, the losing party would appeal to the Privy Council; and, therefore, that august body may as well be called on for final adjudi-cation in the first instance.

Mr. Samual Wilmot, superintendant of fish breeding, has returned from Newfoundland, where he was making enquiries respecting the artificial hatching of lobsters. Asked as to the feeling over the bate and French shore ques-tions, Mr. Wilmot said that the delegation to England from the island regarding the matter did not anticipate much difficulty in getting their case properly considered in spike of the statements which have appeared in American newspapers. "Many," he said, "seemed to think the French authorities are pressing this question more for the sake of obtaining a more gage. favorable agreement or concession from the

British in another direction than for any actual benefit that will occur to themselves from the fisheries. The fisheries have enormously decreased in value during the last two or three years from what they were formely, and the islanders think the French Government are pushing preposeerous clams for the purpose of making better terms elsewhere with the British Government. Cod fishing out on the banks," he added, "was more favorable than along the coast.

EUROPEAN.

Cholera has appeared in Brittany and other points in western France.

A blue book on the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with France, which the British Govern- Armenians and eight Turks were killed, and

dispute with france, which the British Govern.	Armenians and eight Turks were killed, and
THE PROVINCE OF AUTHORIZED BY T	HE LEGISLATURE.
MONTHLY DRAWINGS	•
FROM THE MU July 9, August 13. September 10, Od	NTH OF JULY. Clober 8. November 13, Pecember 19.
3134 PRIZES	LIST OF PRIZES:
WORTH \$52,740.00.	1 Prize worth \$15,000-\$15,000.00 1 " " 5,000- 5,000.00 1 " " 2,500- 2,500.00
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WORTH \$15,000.00.	200 " " 25- 5,000.00 360 " " 15- 4,500.00
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Bismarck in addressing a deputation from Cassel said, with reference to the Apglo Ger-man agreement, that England looked well after own interests. For a time the English would treat the German merchants in Zanzibar in friendly fashion, but sooner or later they would try to oust the Germans.

her

It is reported that Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bu garia, has in a sudden and mysterious manner started from Sofia for Vienna by way of Varna and Buchareat. His visit, it is stated, is connected with the critical position in which Bulgaria is placed and the weakening of the Stambuloff ministry by the resignation of Dr. Stransky from the ministry of foreign

China advices state that a mutiny occurred on the Chinese steel cruiser "Nan Sheng," lying at Woo Sung. Oaptain Chu Ming Fu refused to allow the native sailors more than half pay, as the vessel was undergoing repairs The sailors locked up the commodore and captain in the cabin and had a feative time. They subsequently released the officers, and the com-modore ordered fifteen of the ringleaders to be sent ashore and shot.

The reelection of Mr. Oline in Barrow-in-Farnese will be opposed by the Liberals and Mr. Duncau has been nominated. The London Star protests seainst the condidacy of Mr. Duncan as an unwise move, which the Barrow Liberals will rue and for which there is no reason. If the Liberals will deliberately defeat the return of Unionists to the Gladstonian ranks, they cannot reasonably complain if the dissidents go over to the Tories bag and bag-

The Reichstag passed the Army Bill to ite third reading without an amendment. The Government having now secured the passage of the Army Bill, the House can adjourn early in July antil November, when bills bearing on the labor question will form the chief work of the Reichstag. The bill concerning the acquisition of Heligoland and the financial plans of the Government by which the increased army ex-penditures are to be met, will remain undisclosed until the winter session.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzoroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers searched a church there while services were being held, in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building. The con-gregation resented the indignity and opened fire with revolvers upon the Turks. In the encounter which ensued one Turkish officer, four

LONDON, June 29.-Mr Parnell was 44 years old yesterday, and in honor of the occasion a grand banqueb was given has night at the National Liberal Olub. Covers were laid for sevenby guests. Justin McCarthy presided. Mr. Parnell, responding to a toast to bis health, culogized Dr. McCarthy as the beau ideal of an Liber more bar to whom he could wish no future Irish member to whom he could wish no future dearer to his heart than to enter soon with him Green. He congratulated his hearers upon the Gladstone alliance, and expatriated upon the constitutional policy of the Irish party. There was a time in the partiamentary history of Ire-land, he said, when traitors throve and pros pered. Now, with a perfect franchise which Ireland knew how to use, no Irishman, how-

ever great his services, could attempt to betray his country with any hope of success. Nor could the Government bribe either Ireland or her members. If they bribe the latter, to morrow they would find a fresh crop.

EQUALLY UNPORCHASAALM.

(Laughter.) He claimed for the Parnellites the credit for the present disorganized condition of the Government and for the great change that had been wrought in English opinion re garding Ireland. He excused the Irish members who were absent at the recent critical division on the ground that it was as much of a surprise to them as to the Conservatives. It would have been useless to issue a whip because it was a notorious fact that the Government opened all the Irish members' jetters and a whip would thus have defeated its own object. Neverthe-less it was worthy of remark that the Parnellites were present in greater strength than in any other party. Is would be unjust on his part to withold his testimony as to the manner in which the members of the Irish parth had uncomplainingly performed their duty for the past five years. He was convinced that they had not much longer to wait for the harvest. The Government would continue fur a time to drag out a wretched and feeble existence, diminish-ing the possibility of a hfe hereafter. Whatever they attempted he saw no hope for them but extinction. Therefore, the prospects of Ireland were bright in the hands of Mr. Gladstone. The members of the Irish party would recept no office unless conferred by their fellow country men. In conclusion he proposed a toast to Chairman McCarthy.

Mayor of Montreal Questioned.

Complaints have been made that the acting Mayor of Montreal, Mr. G. W. Stephens, per mitted Mr. Obiniquy, the notorous apoante preacher, and others to use St. Helen's Island for the purpose of addressing the poople assembled at a plonto. La Minerve, in an article hoaded "Conclave de Sulases." says :---

The picnic, was erganized for the purpose celebrating the anniversary of the formation of the first French Protestant Church in Canada Father Chiniquy addressed the large gathering and he entered upon an atrocious tirsde against and he entered upon an alrocious tirede against the Catholic religion and all that the church holds most saced. The preacher was inter-rupted in his discourse by the care-taker of the Island, Mr. Desmarteau, who enjoined him to cease. After a lively discussion the leaders of the picnic pretended that they had been sutho-rized to hold the gathering by G. W. Stephens, chairman of the Fark Committee. The rules of the Island prohibiting the holding there of the story were shown and the pastors and their meetings were shown and the pastors and their flocks found it necessary to return to the city. nocks found is necessary to return to the disy. It was time, for an indignant crowd had gath-ered, and trouble might have resulted if the po-lice had not intervened. Now, did Mr. Stephens authorize these people to hold their picnic on the Island and preach their sermons there ? That is the question."

What touch responsive? action strong?

What mechanism never wrong ?

'Tir Heintzman's.

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Perfect from keys to music stand?

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One that will last you till you die-Try Heintzman & Co.

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C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms,

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Please mention this Journal.

Rome's Mixed-up Finances.

ROME, June 26 .- There was a heated debate as a meeting of the Municipal council-last night in regard to the bill intreduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Prime Minister Orispi to assist in the reorganization of the financial affairs of the municipality. At the conclusion of the discussion all the mem-bers of the council except Menotti Garibaldi resigned as a protest against the Premier's measure. Signor Garibeldi declared he would retain his seat. His friends cheered him heartily, but others in the audience hissed. The reporters in attendance interfered on behalf of Signor Garibaldi and an altercation with his epponent in the audience ensued. It was found necessary to call inthe pelice to quell the disturbance.



11 Tickets for as Ask for Circulars.

The Haunted Church. BY JAMES MURPHY.

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OHAPTER VIIL-Continued.

Will you tempt me to deab your brains cout ?" abrieked Captain Phil, as he looked cabeut him burriedly for same weapon for the parpess. But finding nothing ready to bis thand, or his hot temper suddenly mederating, the caught Jake by the shoulders, forced him into a seat, and took one in an armobalr immediately opposite him.

"Tell me," he said quieily, but determin-edly, "what is this you've been asying? What have you been teeing ! Have you been drinking ?

"No, I have not," said Jake, and indeed this manner was incensistent with the idea." "What have you been seeing ?"

"The scaffeld-the one yes leaped from when you clove the pricat's head open with she iron orucifix. It has been about here all the morning since you left.'

"How about ? asked Captain Phil, with-.out shrinking a murcle er once taking his eyes off him. "I see it everywhere. I saw it after you

Heft, when I went again into the bedroem. It was standing by the window - planks, timbers, iron clamps, noose, and all, as it stood that day in the open street-La Rue Grande, in Lima ?"

"Well ?" inquired the Commodore, with act, firm lips and ut flinohing eyes. "Wellwhat more ?"

"It got dimmer and dimmer-a semething dike a mist at sea rose up before me, and, when I came near it, it was gone. But I saw it sgain."

"Again ! Where !"

"In the drawing-room. It seemed to be erroted where you keep the ivory ablact with the geld idols and the ---

"Ay, ay !- you needn't say more," inter-rupted Phil. "It was there !"

"Ay, and when I turned my eyes from it in horror and affright, and looked-it was gene. What was it? What does it mean ?" Jake said, in a burst of fear. "What does At come for ?"

"I'll tell yen what it comes for, Jaks," said "Phil, after a short pause; "it comes to show that yeu are—a feel! Why don't I see it? "Tell me that? Why don't it show itself to I had more to de with it than you me ? had. My soul to old Davy ! but-well, no Whatever chance things of flesh matter. and blood can have of coming on earth again. balks of timber and clamps of iron do not sura up. They do not cross the seas without being carried in snips-Jo they ! And ne one was likely to carry a globet all the way from La Rue Grande, in Lima, to the Rayal Canal in the city of Dublin, metropolis of

freiand." As Captain Phil with cynical particularity set out the exact localities he did a good deal (3) banish, if it were pessible, the vague super-statural fancies and visions of the estless man. It was palpably clear that his ques- losing, that exhausts." reasen to think that inanimate timber and 'said Orosaley negligently. Your turn of 'A girl's hand would look the prettier for the set to establish luck would come if we had only time to wait having them on than otherwise. Don't you think so " woold take the trouble to bring them, even H they knew how or where. Under the influence of the stronger, more daring, and more reckless spirit, Jake's mind grow streng, teo, and shoek off much of the nerv. ous fears that had previously possessed him.

"That's right," Jake," amented his master, es he saw the look of courage and determina-tion supplant in Jake's eye the look of vague terror. Sonish all these old women's fears. It was not a trembling like this you were, Jake, the day you raced along the fallen mait and, cutlase in hand, boarded the when de you intend going ? solution of the day you guid- "In a few days at furthest. What de you anothered at Tabounas and blast another of purpose doing with yourself ?" anchored at Tobogoes, and blew it up, setting

half a dozen of them on fire. You're the ling to think the matter over, but cannot." much kept within deors here, Jake. You "You had better come down with me to

musi ge. I must reach London as seen as I can. Do yeu hear ? At once." Jake was not unwilling to aboy the con-

had no doubt whatever. The packing went on continuously during

the day. There were so many things to be put carefolly up, so many interesting objects (of priceless worth in the places from which they had been taken in lands beyond the seas, though useless-looking enough in the eaken cases in Bermuda House) to be stowed carefully a way, that it kept them going bushy during the afternoon and far Lt; the dusk. Whether or not it was the activity, and the fact of his brain having found that food for thoughts, that cause it, the ballucinations or shadows or shap a that troubled Jake presented theme lves no longer. Not that day, nor thet night. And the next morning, having safely stored in the strong iron safe, secretly built in the wall of the strong room, the valuables they could net bring with them, and having so concealed it that no human eye without a special and manifest purpose could discover it, they it inted

CHAPTER VIII.

THE STUDENTS IN LONDON

fer London.

Charles Cantrell was not a person to let rague faucies rest too long on his mind, nor was Londen exactly the place in which he could, if he so wished. With two young stadents fresh from the University, and with pienty of money for their present needs in careleasily. their pockets, it was not to be supposed that 'Name ! Don't be talking nonsense, their pookets, it was not to be supposed that either was disposed to feel in the dumps over traubles to come. Nor, indeed, did they. So rapidly did the time pass by smid the gaisties and amnsements of the city, toat some weeks had elepsed before they thought t necessary to look before them a little and see what projects they had in the future.

"I have had a letter from the governer," said Frank Creasley, as they sat at breakfast over such abaurd nonsense !" ene merning, throwing an open letter among

the tea-things. "Indeed," said Cantrell languidly, as he toyed with the toast that lay before him under pretense of esting.

"Another time. Tell me what is in it." "You den't seem much disposed for exer-tion this morning," said Orossley, laugh-

ing. "No. I'm quite dens up. The life is hardly in me this merning. The fact is, these late-or, perhaps, I should say, these early hours-these cigars and the confounded wine. are enough to say the strength out of any fellew."

"There I agree with yea," said Crossley, yawning-' not to speak of the constant strain of the gaming-table. I half fancy that ex-citement is werst of all."

"N t to yeu, I should think, Oroseley. The excitement of winning is easily borne; it is the excitament of losing, and constantly

"You have been unlucky-that's a fact,"

"Are you going, then ?"

"Governor says so. Wonders why I am not home long before this."

" And you will explain ?" "Attending vacation lectures."

Cantrell laughed.

I am not quite sure the name is not a good one. Lectures, after all, mean Instruction, and I am certain I have getten as much instruction here-I den't say good er bad-"Take a drop of brandy. That'll as I have often had in the same time in Oxford."

when de you intend going ?

"Hang me, if I know ! I have been try-

"I wish you coul!," said Cantrell, not fall. your exceedingly kind romembrance of me. ing into the humour of this badinage, "ad. You have qu to lifted a 1 ad off my heart-"I with you coult," said Cantrell, not fall. your exceedingly kind remembrance of me. ing into the humour of this badinage, "ad-vice what we are going to do with ourselves for, in truth and reality, I did not quite know A MATURAL REMEDY mand. He was ready to go anywhere out of to day. Is is nearly weap. We owned the owned with ourselves it, in that is do." the heute which was beginning to be possess-ad by these strange shapes, of whese reality he whatever the Commodore might think-

1 4 3 5 X 4 2 2 7 J

"I really dua's know. Anything."

"I tell you what, Charley : lot us row dewn to Greenwich systa,"

"Row 1" said Canirell with languid amaz men i. "Yes. Bless your soul, after the first

half-heur yeu will find the old strength and vigour coming into your voine and muscles." "I feel a wast inclination against it."

"Naver mind ; by the time we get to the wharf you will be in excellent trim. Come aleng.

With considerable reluctance Charles Cantrell acquiesced in the proposition ; so, leisurely completing their breakfast, the two students, kindling each a chereot, strolled from the hotel into the street, and thence in the direction of the river.

"Wouldn't it be a gorgeous thing, Charley," said Oressley, as they sauntered through Fleet Street, "If there were no lecturer, no studies, no preferences in the world, and that people could ge through life always as indo-lently as this ?"

"I fanoy one might get tired of it."

"I think net Given a delightini dimete, an easy mind, a sufficiency of money-not tuo much, but enough-and I cannot conceive anything better than to glide through life uncared far and unnoticed.

"You would not care to make a name among your fellowmen ?" asked Cantrell

Obarley. Of all the vile actions that ever sprang up in men's heads, that's the worst. Name ! What does it mean ? To live a feverish, uncomfortable life for the purpose of being heard of a few years after your death, when you can't even knew whether that is se or not. The idle talk of people won't reach one in his grave. Was there

"Yet, see how many make it the end and aim of their whele life," said Cantroll, withdrawing his indelent eyes from the shop windows to gaze at his companion's face. "Clover man. toe'

"Do you know what I think it arises from, Oharley ! The restlessness prednoed by our cold and foggy climate. The Italians and Southern folk understand life better-understand it, 1 mean, in the sense of enjoying it. Their lives pass in one grand dream of repese. Their delightful olimate naturally leads to it. With us it is otherwise, We are nationally faverish and uncasy. We are like a man en a celd day who must needs stir himself to keep himself warm."

"You are like most philosophers, Frank your arguments and reasoning are prefound y true, but nobedy cares to follow them." said Cantrell rather carelessly. 'Isn't that a pratty bracelet there ?" wheeling his friend ap to the window. "How prettly these diamonds sparkle even in the sunshine !" "They are very handsome, certainly, Beautiful, exquisits !"

"Yer, I think so."

"Incomequence, are they not ?"

"Of course they are." "Then, I rather fancy they are something

like a name. The girl's hand will be white and attractive without them; still, see hew they add to its beauty. You cannot analyza the added grace-but it is there. It is the same with renown ; the ____' Charles Cant; 11 had got thus far in his

idle and inconsequent discussion ; but his words were stopped and the current of his thoughts changed as a hand was laid on his shoulder.

CHAPTER IX.

THE RESCUE ON THE THANKS.

"Mr. Oamden had a deep interest in youso had I, too. But we until not-huwever

mboh we regretted to-have disclosed tree sure of your effairs t y u warfaur It w li therefore be the great r pleasure to us if we ULD NOW BOIVE YOU." "I am deeply obliged to you," said Charles,

shaking the hand proff-red him with evident earnestness and sincersty.

"Very well. To-morrow morning at ten o'clock. "To-morrow morning at ten e'clock," re-peated the student ; and they parted.

"Well, Charley, who was the old bloke that spoke to you ?" asked his friend careleasly as he drew his arm within his own.

"Who was he?" said Oantrell, whilst his though to wandered on the subject of his recent interview. "Who was he?" "Ay. But don't mind telling if it's ef any

consequence." "Excuse me, Frank, but I had forgettan

your question. Who was he ? Well he is a member of the firm of which we spoke so much of late. Mr. Lewis, of Camden and Lewis.'

"Oh yes. He just looks the sort of customer who would stop a fellow's allowance with-

out much computation." "There you wrong him."

"Wrong him ! No. I can read a man's obaracter too well from his face to do that. Shall I tell you what he was saying to you ? -walk a little fast, Obailay; the day le wearing on and we have a long pull before us -shall I tell you what he was saying to you ?"

"Ge on." "Hewas saying-I could see the hopeorisio-

al sorrew expressed in the man's eyes -- that he was sorry your allowance had so unexpectedly stopped."

"Yes, he said that." "Didn's I tell you so !" said Crossley, giv-

ing his friend an enthusiastic twist of his arm ; "I never mistake a man." "But he said something mere," said Charley

with a hearty burit of a laughter-"he said something mor ...

"What was it ? It seems to be something that pleased you." (To be continued.)

MIXED MARRIAGES CON-DEMNED.

It is a singular fact that even sectarian preachers are beginning to discover that mar-riages between men and wemen of different religious views are to be aveided as dangerous to the wedded happiness of the centracting parties.

The following extract from the Ohicago Inter Ocean contains a good deal of sold

sense on this subject: "Whose findeth a wife, findeth a good thing and obtaine th favor from the Lord,' one of the proverbe of Solomon, was the Rev. D. J. Holmes' text last night at the Fulton street Methodist Church, and his subject, "Happy Marriages and Some Things That Make Then So." Dr. Helmes began by say-ing : "This question of marriage is at the basis of true happiness and good society." The reciprocal attraction of a man and woman singling out each other from the million was

one of Ged's methods for our happiness. Toward a happy marriage an engagement en right principles was a requisite. Why did se many sugagements run so long? One excuse was in the words, I want to be my ewn master a while longer, and another reason was, they said, they couldn't afford a prompt wedding. In France woman's freedom began when she married; here it seemed to end. The American maiden could run around as much as she pleased, while the wife was a sort of recluse, almost haltered to the house. Thore was no need of as great a change as efften eccurred, though, of course, the wedded pair had to make mutual surronders,

1 Thou shalt have no other food than at

m • i nie. 2. Then shalt not make unto thee any nice or pays to pastry the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not fall to eat ing it or trying to dige tit. For the dyspepsis will be visit d upon the ohildren to the third and fourth generation of them that eat ple, and long life and vigor upon shoes that live prudertly and keep the laws

ef bealth, 3. Remember thy bread to bake it well; for he will not be kept sound that eateth his bread

as dough. 4 Then shalt netindulge sorrow or berrow anxlety in vain.

Tonic, spply myself to study and to the dis-charge of my ordinary functions, enjoying night rest and better appetite. 6. Six days shalt then wash and keep thy self cleap, and the seventh then shalt take great batb, then, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man servant, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days man sweats and gathers filth and bacteria This randof has been prepared by the Rev. eread Paster Koenig. of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KUENIG MEDICINE enough for disease ; wherefore the Lord has blessed the bath tub and hallowed it.

6. Remember the aitting-scom and bedchamber to keep them ventilated, that thy OO., Ohiosgo. days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

7. Then shalt not sat hot bisonits.

Thou shalt not eat thy meat fried. 9. Thou shalt not swallow thy foed unchewed or highly spiced, or just before hard

Agents : - B. E. MOGALE, No. 2123 Noirs Dame street; JRO. T. LYONE, cor. Bleury and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Noire Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. work, or just after it. 10. Then shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbors wife, nor his man servant, nor hismaid servant, nor his cards, nor bis glass, ner with anything that is thy neighbor's.

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47 13

D.81.

LONDON, June 25.-Reobelors MacGuire. the nomines of Mr. Parnell for the seat in the House of Commons for North Denegal, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Deberty, also a Home Ruler, has been elected without opposition.

much sept within other sunstroke you get lour place in the country for some time." In the Spanish main is coming against you.] "Devonshire ?" Yeu must stir abent. Yeu must get these fancies out of your head. Whatever a man, as a ghest, might do-iren and timber have no gheats. You never heard of a sixtypounder or a cannon-ball having a gbost; nor a sunken ship rising----'

This was an unfortunate remark for the Commedere to make, and at once did away with the good effect of his previous words. Jake had beard of sunken ships arising out of the silent deep, where they had lain for years; had heard of them of nights when the storm fiend was abroad on the waters and the deas were running mountains high, and no dails that human hands ever weve ceuld stand the harricane that was shricking across the sea any more than cobwebs could-bad heard of them, with all sails set, sweeping along through the surfy darkness in the teeth of wind and wave. Whe in these days had been to sea and had not beard the weird story of the Phantem Ship ? Yes, ships did acise, and, manned by dead men, sailed at midnight over the lightims waters. And if ships, why not other matters as well ? This phantom gibbet, for instance !

Captain Phil was tee observant not to motion the ill influence gathering again into his benchman's face ; but attributing it to something else, he quickly asked :

" This priest you speak of ____' " Ay, he was here, tee." "Where ?"

- " By the side of the platform."
- "How did you know it was he ?"

"I saw the broken skull where it was cioven enen.'

Another hallucination, Jake. Your head to gone astray a little. What would bring Aim? He could net, or ought not, have any apite against me. I was only saving my life. Any man would do the same. What should bring him here, even if such things were at

" He was here, for all that."

" I'll tell you what Jake," said the Cap tain, after a pause. "Take care that it is not semeene assuming these disguises and playing on your fears. Such things have been done."

" Not here." " Take care-den't be too certain. An im-

postor active at disguisse can de a great many things." "He cannot set up a pletform plain before

"He cannot set up a pistrorm pran oran provide and piece," my eyes as I saw it in open day in La Rae ney piece," " 'Pity, thet, Such a very pretty girl was Grande, and withdraw it sgain. He ownot be in this roem, and leave it again without sny seeing or hearing him."

"See here, Jake," said Captain Phil angrily, "there is a conspiracy to rob me, or for some other purpose, on foot. That I am beginning to see. We must close up this house for some time and go away. I thought I sheald have had rest and scourity here; but I find otherwise. We shall pack up this very day and go away. Begin new. What is this here ! A letter. From Camden and Lewis, too. When did this come."

" While you were away. The postman brought it.'

The Commodere opened the letter. It contained but a few words ; but they evidently | better advice. It is medicine I should study. sforded much subject for consideration to I am sure I should be more capable of curing him, for he pendered ever them long and melanchely than nine tauths of them. Frank gravely.

Jake," said he, " pack up at ence. We | wouldn't it !"

"Yes; till the end of the vacation at least "

"I suspect I should be but indifferent company," said Car trell, as he indolently asleoted a cherect from a number on a silver tray before him. If I had any definite object in geged-that is, not particularly. There is a view it might throw some degree efanima. young gentleman with me; but we can, as tion or energy into me, but as it is -- well, I yeu wish, speak together in private." think I sheald be a consummate bore on your han is.'

" Never mind-you will be your own master. I have no sisters to be flitted with, remember. You can do what you like ; evjoy yenrself or net, just as you will. You can young fellow to feel that his presence was shoot, fish, smake, or lie on the broad of undesirable; so with a elight bow to the year back all day doing nothing, if yea prefer it."

" It is a tempting offer, Frank ; and I am net quite sure that under these elroumstances 1 shooli net be delighted, to scopt it."

" Why not now ?" "Why as for that," said Cantrell, "th. necessity of thinking over the future woul-

polenn all present enjoyment." "That would give time to prepare your

plane." "Bless you, I have no plans to propare, It would give me time for fretting and selfwerry, nothing else. A fellow, by thinking over it, cannot shape out his fortunes." ' You have been thinking, then ?

"No, I haven't. I have given the ge-by

to thought for some time, as you know aides, it would be of no use. I must plunge into something, as a wise man is said to plange into matrimony-head foremest and without a moment's thought. Army, navy, the colonies, or something of that sort.

"By the way, talking of these thinge, have you been to these lawyer-fellows since?

" Yes, once."

" Well ?" "Well, they had no news other than what I told you of at the time. My funds have come to a close in their hand, and there's an

and of it." "But about that young lady of whom we

have so often spoken ? Could you derive no intelligence about her ?" " No."

"No. Did yeu ir quire ?"

" 1 did-as much as the circumstineer would permit. But, bless you I you could no more extract information from them than

worth inquiring about." " Pretty is scarcely the name, Frank.

B sutiful, radiant, magnificent, would be more apprepriate," said Cantroll with some dieplay of animation. "On 1 I remember," said Frank cynleslly;

"you claim an interest in her because of you dream. Have you dreamt about her since ?" "No ; there was little time left for dream. ing since we came to L ndon, as you know ' Frank heartily, "Didn't I tell you that all these absurd humours would be quickly dissipated in the healthy atmosphere of London life. Wny, none of the faculty could give

Orossiey, M D., would look well on a card-.

When Cantrell felt the touch he turned round quickly and exclaimed : Mr. Lowis !'

"Yes," said that gentloman. "I thought it was you as I saw you looking in at the window. Are you particularly engaged ? 1 wish to speak to you for a few minites." "Not at all, Mr. Lawis; I am not en-'Jast a word.'

The banker lifted his hat to Oroseley, whe, finding a jerk at his arm, had turned round from bis inspection of the jaweller's window. It did not need more than a glance for the tranger and a smiling nod to Cantroll, he tive. The woman was to blame for extrave. eleased his arm and strolled on in advance.

"Yeu will excuse me for interrupting you," said the banker, with much friendliuess in his manuer. "Oersainly," said Obarles pleasan: iy.

"You remember your last interview in our offi 2* ?"

"Yaz, well."

"Yos remember saying then that you did aot know what foture course to pursue-that, to fact, so far as you knew, you had no future before you ?"

"I remmeber it perfectly." "Is it sue now as then? Is it so still?" " If anything, more so."

"I am glad of that. I mean to say," said the banker, correcting his words, though in-deed he had no need, for Oharles understeed him theroughly, " that I am glad that-that being au-I happened to meet you."

though the banker seemed to expect it, so Charles gave neus.

"Why I stayed you now," said the former, after a brief panse, "was this: A vacancy has taken place in a foreign company with which, one way or another, our firm has had large deslage. It is in Peru-neer Lima; it is a mining company. They aced a secretary. It socurs to me that it would suit you-de you think it would? It

would be necessary for you to reside there." "The matter comet to me so suddenly," said Charles after a pause, "that I really could not say, without some little consideratien. There are so many things to be thought of-that-that I have not had time to think of yet,"

"Yes, yes ; I know, of course. But, assuming that all matters are right, would you-de you think it would suit you ! '

"I don't see why it should not,' said hailes decidedly. "As I tol's you-and as Onailes decidedly. "As I told you-and as you know, Mr. Lewis-I have come rather unexpectedly to-to-the end of my tether."

"Irus. And we all regretted it. But it was one of these things that could not be proverted, nor could be seen beforehand. But if this suits you, we should be glad to give it

Cantrell paused in thought for a moment er two.

"Shall you be in your office to merrew mersing, Mr. Lewis ?" he asked." "Curtainly. I am there every day."

"If you will give me time to thick until than-this matter has come on me so suddeply-I shall call on you at your effice tomorrow at ten, and talk the matter ever with you. Meantime, allow me to thank you for 1 Ocean.

ng up her ding, and the husband his bachelor beerich-ness and nomadic life, his club room absorption, and reving fancies. Single life was

arithmetic, and married life elgebra. The responsibility of eating three meals was different from cooking three, and the hymenes! altar was a place of sacrifice, the surrender of time, liberty and preference.

Dr. Helmes thought both parties should go to the same church. The girl that could not get her beau converted before marriage would probably wait a long time afterward. No giri in her senses would marry a drinking man. Beiter marry a man who talked in his sleep or snored. Charles could afford to marry the right girl, because it would be as cheap or cheaper than single life. Tasteful, not expensive attire, made a woman attrac-

gance, if indeed economy was neglected, and, as a matter of fact, a man did net know the difference, between a \$3 shawl and one of Queen Victoria's cashmeres. Every woman knew that she was as adorable to her husband if in a pisin 10 cent calice as in a \$1 alk ; whoreas, in some fashionable circles, is costs more to dress a daughter for one party than to send two sons to cellege for a year. Don't let the married board, but keep house, ever so simply, the speaker having been as happy in two rooms on the Keah wankee River in this State as in yonder nice new parsonage, which was a credit to them The weman whe didn't keep heuse all. lacked the opportunity for the cultivation of

all true home affections and graces. In selecting a companion, marry health, marry appetite, don't marry on the sly. Make the wedding day the happlest of all your life, a day of song, kindly greeting, warm handshakes, and congratulations. Ask God's guidance in every stop, making marrisge a veritable saoramert, as do the Oathelios. Except physically the wedded should be alike, as in culture and tell. To the married people present, and te all the young people there who hoped to be married, Dr. Holmes gave his congratulations and in-voked the divine blessing.

A Priest Perseouted.

CORE, June 25 .- The court at Bantry today sentenced Father Crowley to one month's imprisonment and six menths additional in default of oail for good behavior for intimidating a Protestant elergymen at Schull.

A STREAK OF FORTUNE.

Mrs. W. Keller of this city, had the good fortune on the 19th day of April to be not fied that she was the holder of a twentletn of ticket number 21,303 of The Louislans State Lattery which arew the capital prize of \$300 000, and last week abs received a mack of twenty dollar gold pieces from the Lottery you ; and, what is more, make things smooth Oompany, amounting to \$15,000, which she and pleasant for you." the present.-San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Repub. lic, May 16.

Mrs. Prim-Your hasband is quite literary, I am told.

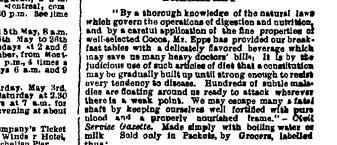
Mrs. Missit-Yes, indeed. Why, with his books and papers he litters a room worse than any one I ever saw,-Ohloage Inter TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES and B UT DE L'14/ E-Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays per Steame at 2 p.m.

LONGURUIL FERRY-From Longueuil, 5 a m. and every subsequent hour. From Nontreal, com menoing at 8.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See jime table.

table. TO LAPRAIBIE-From now until 5th May, 8 s.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 26th May, 7 s.m., n.on and 5 p.m. Fundays *1 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 18t September, from Most-real, 6.80 s.m., noon, 4 and 3.15 p.m., 4 times a week and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 s.m. and 9 s.m., noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m. EXCURENCES.

BX UESIONS-Commencing Saturday. May 3rd. by stamer TERERBONNE, every Saturday at 2.50 nm. for Verohers, and Sunday at 7 s.m. for Contracour, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

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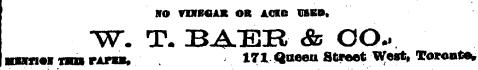
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heat of summer ; and also at other times. As your valuable medicine is intended to cure these

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Bosstify the Home.

Many peeple of limited means say,-"It is all very well to talk about boautiful homes; if I had plinty of money I would make my home pretty, too." Then, because they have not much money to spend, they make no attempt to beautify their homer. but live on from your to year with the same obseriess, unattractive roums and dreary surroundings, and children are bern and grew ap without the soft ning, refining icfiance of beauty. There is no doubt that the surroandings of people have much to do with their mental and moral life, and the young are aspecially susceptible to this inflaence.

It is not the amonat of money spent, but the care and faste exorcised, that will transform soy home, however hamble, into a lovely, inviting place. Nowmers is beauty so cheaply and eavily secured as in the conntry; in fact, there is no excuse for its absence. If the house must of necessity be amail and cheaply built, yet make it as pretty in style as possible; and if a plazza cannot be afforded, let the front deor be oevered by a rustic ed, iss and hour deer be develor by a ruled perch, plant a good supply of vines, and nature will draps it in inxarious style. In many places, Virginia oresper, bitter-sweet and trampes-vine can be had for the trouble of srenepianting from the woods. If you are building a house, do not put it teo near the road, but leave roem for a good, genereus lawn, with frees enough for shade, and some flowering shrubs. Many of these, too, may be berrewed from the neighboring woods, and a day or two cannot be better spent than in planting trees. Be sure that there are speen borax, one teaspeen spirits of wine. planty of fruit trees near the house. If you Squeezo the old isce in this and then rines in set a ties or two at a time, and you will have the erohard before you know it.

Inside the house, it is the little things that give it the oesey, cemiertable, "hemey" look. No coatly carpets, drapery, or farni ture are needed. A floor can be stained for tity cents, and bright ruge made from remnants of carpet, which can be bought for very little. Windows may be draped with cheesecloth, and a 1 t.le ingenuity with some of the many descriptions of homo-made furniture which are found in many papers will help te make a pretty little home, with no more ex pense than often gees to farmishing where no at empt is made to beautify.

Au lvy, or a madelra vine, trained over a or mirror, adds much to the beauty of a room, and costs very litile in time or money. A single pretty ploture, placed where the eyes may fail upon it, will rest one as they work. A pleasant room makes all the househell happier, and consequently better, for happiness is an important factor in prometing goodness. It is for this reason that everything which goes to make home beautiful is of moment, and we cannot afford to neglect the least of these.

De Women Ruin Men ?

Woman are frequently accused of ruining their fathers and husbands by willful ext:avagance, with an amphasis on the adjective, They prebably do assist at this downfall, in | damp. repeated instances, not from willfulness, but from lack of understanding of the value and uses of maney. The idea of any sormal representative woman being to malignant, or delass, or inconsiderate as to gratify ber casts, her love of aderament, or her sense of when she is supposed to esteem and love the Nothing but the densear selfishness, man. er the deepest malice would furnish the motive for such an act, which is, as a rul+, inmathoda.

trakhan oleta. One can even util ze even in this way astra khan that has seen some service as trimming. A new form of fancy work now angaging

经收益 化乙酰氨基乙酰

the attantion of amateurs is allver wire filigree Flowers and ornaments are made of this duotile material. The material consists of plain and twisted silver of plaited wire, in t to sizes, and small beads of various shapes. The work is done sitter a drawn design by means of alrong pineers with broad points, a puncheon, a thick and thin knitting pin or needle. The thick wire is used for the framework, and the elender wire for securing the beads, making spirals and tendrils. Ladies' combs are very that fully enamented in this Way.

A pretty little edging may be crocheted as fellows : Make a chain the length required, work a quadruple treble into a stitch ; fear chain, work seven trables lut - the top half of a quadruple treble, fourteen chain, one treble into the first three chain, pass over three statishes of foundation chain, one double into each of three next stitches, three chain one double into the tenth of fourteen chain, pass over three stitches of foundation chain, and repeat from beginning of the

IOW. HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO COLOR SWEETS.

Cechineal or carmine colors red, and saffron colors yellew, put the color in the boiling sugar, and make it the shade you wish ; get beth colors from a chemist.-Black.

TO CLEAN BLACK LACE.

Take half a cup of rain water, one teacannot afford to set a large orchard at once, a cup of het water ; pull out the edges till almost dry, and then press for two days between two heavy books.

GINGER SNAPS,

One-half pound of flour, two ounces lard, one sunce of sugar, one-quarter pound treacle, one-half teaspeon soda, one teaspeon ginger. Put the fleur, sugar, seda and gloger in a bowl. Melt the treacle and lard tegether, stir all in among the flour. Kasad it well, and roll out thinly. Cat with a small cutter and put in the even till ready.

HOT WATER STARCH.

Pour beiling water into a bowl to heat it, An ivy, or a madelra vine, trained over a pour it out again ; put into the bowl three window, inside the house or over a ploture tablespoons of starch, mix it with bot water till like cream, then pour in enough boling water to make it clear and the desired thickness; stir it with a composite oundle till about half an inch of the candle is used, then add ene dessert spoonfal of turpentine, and use at once.

TO WASH BLACK SILK.

Take two cups of cold water, one tablespeen heney, one tablespeen soft scap, one wine glass alcohel; mix all and shake up well, sponge the silk over with this on beth sides, rubbing in well, then shake It up and down in a tub of cold water, but do not squeeze it ; flap it up and down to dry it, but don't wring ; hang up by the edges, and when fit to Iren do it on the wrong side and very

RHUBARB JELLY.

The rhuberb for this jolly should be a fine quality and very fresh and in good season. Wash and cut the rhubarb up in nalf-inch pieces. Wash again and put into the preserving pan with one breakfast cupful of Inxury, with any consciousness or suspicion water. Put it over a slow fire, and let it re-of such a result, is preposterous, especially main till it is quite cooked and the juice extracted. Pour it all into a j lly bag, and let man she deliberately undees. Such a thing is | it drip all night ; then measure the juloe, and so entirely rereign to ner nature as to be be-youd hypothesis. She would not be capable of sugar, and to the whole quanity add two beadaches, irritability and nausea. The efit, if she were totally indifferent to the teaspoonfuls of powdered alum : attr till it could remade in each capacity in the result. bofls, and let it boil for ten minutes ; put in pots for use ; this jelly is delicious, and always turns out well. If the rhubarb is very compatible with woman's nature or woman's young, and coasequently very watery, let the juice run out with little or no water added.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

MOUNTAIN TOPS DISAPPEARED.

A despatch from Redding, Oals , says it was noticed that one of the peaks of Mount Shasta had disappeared. The top appears to have been out off abort and half falien into the crater below. Fire has long been known to exist in the orater. An attempt will be made os soon as possible to explore the mountain, but as it is covered with show the work will be dangerous.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The average depth of the ocean is two miles and a half. The narrow gines of shallow water which margin the coasts of the contiments and continental islands, such as the famous hundred fathem plateau of the Atlantic, do not beling to the ocean in a hydrographic I sense. The deepest sanding is off the Karile Islands, in the North-West Pacific, where the dauth is 4655 fathoms, or five miles and five hundred and ten yards.

PRUSSIAN PRISON STATISTIS.

The lass prison statistics of Prussis show that in the years 1898-1889 39,000 Provelan prisoners worked, all sogether, 11,900,000 days for wages of 10 cents such per day. 10 the 21,432 men and 3556 wemen under the supervision of the prison division of the Promian ministry of justice, 14 939 men and 2172 women are employed by manufacturers under contract with the prison authorities. their average daily wages were about 9 cents each.

MATURING WINES BY SUNLIGHT.

Experiments recently made in Spain shew that scolight has an important action in maturing wines. Layers of new wine in bottles of colored glass have been expeced to the direct rays of the sun with the result that both the flauor and quality have been improved. In the couth of Europe there has been a practice of ripening cognac by ex-posing the bottles on the roof for years.

BETTIN'S TALKING MACHINE.

Away up skyward, in one of the magnifoent trade palaces so rapidly springing op along Fifth avenue, there is a modest laboratery of a man soon to be well known in the world of solence. "Gianni Bettini, Lien-tenant de Cavalerie," is the very unassuming inscription on the office door. Let us enter and inspect the lieutenant's wonderful talking machine, far more perfect, more simple and pertable than Edison's,

The object of Bettini's machine is of course the same as the phonograph, the reproduction of sound. But in Bettini's the metallic sound is done away with and the natural timbre of the voice almost perfectly preserved. Whisperings and aspirated tones are reproduced with wenderful fidelity. The inventor claims that it is a general molecular vibration which causes the emission of tones from the instrument and that the dispbragm is not essential, to prove which he removes the diaphragm and stylus and simply lays the and of an ordinary screw driver on the revolving wax cylinder. The table itself appears to talk, almost as distinctly as when the stylue and trampet were attached,-New York Letter.

HOW TO SAVE THE EVESIGHT.

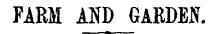
Next to sunlight, the incandescent ligh gives the best illumination for reading, and all notions of the injurious effect on the injarious effect on the eyes of the electric light ar erroneoue.

The vast majority of the people who wear glasses can see well without them. They used them to avoid a constant strain on the eyes. The act of focalization is a muscular one and uses up nervous energy. The eversighted eye, in which the focus

cemes behind the retina, has to perform this tacles, because they are the best preventive against increase of nearsigutedness, and also because he loses a great part of his education | opportunities for prefit he will incur risks of in not being able to see more than a few feet

McGee, writ ag in the June Forum, quotes the casimary of the New Jersey State Geologist, that the coast is sinking at the rate of two feet, perpendicularly, per contary, which he thinks an exceedingly conservat ve estimate, and shows that at tals rate "each century's sinking woul i give a third of a mile, and each year a rod of lowland to the ocean." This, however, he says, "would appear to be below the rate of encreachment indicated by comparison of maps." If this is true, and nebudy can study the evidence presented without being convinced that it is, the existence of the chain of summer oit es strung along in front of the great tidewater Jersey meadows is bound to ephemeral. Few of the towns below Peint Pleasant stand two feet above mean high tide. A obauge of so much in the elevation of the land weeld floed their streets and make them modern Venices ; while the meadows between them and the main land, three miles wide at Atlantic City, would be converted into lagoens, which for years would be a lit-le too deep to wade and a little too aballow t) navigate; and even in these places where the elevation is unusually high the washing of the waves on the sandy soil must seen render the foundations of houses unstable and the houses themselves insecure. The worst of it is that there seems to be no way to arrest either the sinking or its destructive effects. No means have ever proved efficacious to withstand the storms of the even eccan in its most furious moads. The strongest timber sheathing is a mere play. thing for the waves, piling is quickly washed out, and there are many instances on record in which the finest granite structures have been wrecked by storms, which tossed about huge blooks weighing several tons as if they

were chips. It is well, therefore, for builders along the ceast to remember that they are building for the present only, and not for port rity. Their children will sali over the spots where their houses now stand and catch weakfish in the streets of their towns. There may even come a time when there will be no longer a New Jersey, and Philadelphia will be a seaceast city, but that time is too remote to talk abent now.



LABOR AS & FACTOR IN FARMING.

The stam of labor is the largest in the list of the farmer, and its value is not dependent on the amount performed, but rather on the time, place and mode of application. It is a very difficult matter to so regulate the work as t, make every heur prefitable, and the skill and ingenuity of the farmer can be called into service to its fullest extent in this department. Laber may be reduced not by outtilling the number of persons employed in all cases, but by securing a greater proportion of service in the proper application of labor, with a corresponding increase of profit, the cost being reduced by the saving of time and lessening of the waste of force. The usual farm crops grown are but reps

titions of one year alter another. A crop of wheat must be seeded down, harvested threshed, cleaned, bagged and hauled, the time required for se doing being equal to that which may be applied to some other crop that may cost the same but yielding a larger profit. The failure of the farmer to grow the mere profitable crop is simply a misapplicachange of oreps may be the farmer only can decide for himself, as climate, capital invested. ing the market must serve as guides, but it is may be grown to advantage if the labor is properly applied and the farmer is progres-The near-sighted child should wear spee. i sive enough to venture outside of grain grow. ing, for until he determinos to devits his labor only to the crops that give greater

> loss every season. grain may demand A۵ aore deveted i

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY How Lost! How Regained.

TIENCE LIFE .

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ceived us (ould and be verified association for from the National Medical Association for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Dr. Parkerand acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No A PLEADED MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mans., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice abould be directed as above. with his wonderful power of scent for our

four-footed animals, nor the pointer or seiter dog with his wonderful ability to scent out the track of a bird, if the dog breeders had scted in vielst.on of all true principles of breeding as the cow producers have. Mongrei netions of breeding produces nothing but low grade of mongrel dogs and mongrel CJ##.

The dairy farmers must wake no to the understanding that right in the fill is a mighty prefitable chance to use their brains to their own better profit ; here is a chance to spend a little money at a big profit-going around for a week, visiting various herds of thoroughbred dairy castle. Talk with the breeders; get their ideas of the true principles of dairy breeding. You will find they will differ as to breeds, but if they know their business they will agree on the general

principles of dairy breeding. Note well how they stable, handle and feed their cattle. In a word, we must stir around and put ourselves in contact with fresh ideas where we can see how they are worked out. Eighty per cent, of the loss of profit in keeping cowe comes from a lack of cow know ledge. Nine-tenths of us are terribly afraid of spending a little money to know the truth, and yet we know that only "the truth can make us free" of the slavery that is imposed by false ideas. False ideas always bring false practice, and there can be no profit in the practice of error.

OLD COWS FOR BREF,

Immature young cattle produce beef which does not perious the fine qualities and firm. ness of that from fully matured animals while that from old animals is usually tough and undesirable. When a cow has passed her age of usefulness she is generally turned tion of the labor of his men and teams, into beef, but top often in such a way as to When a crop fails to pay the work should be | make the beel both poor in quality and ex tarned in some other direction. What the ceedingly tough and dry. There is a way of remedying this in a great measure, and one which formors can adopt. When an old cow condition of the sell and facilities for reach. is sell to the butcher he pays a very low price for her, but we invariably made use of safe to state that on every farm some crep such animal on the farm, and almost every year we slaughtared one animal of this kind for our home use. When we had decided on batchering any partioniar oow, we took her in hand two or three months before we wished to slaughter her, our first step heing to get her down as poor as possible to do to. For the first week or two we had to accust im addally Crops of celery and and asparagus are grown in some sections that yield enermous profit. She could possibly assume and assimilate. compared with the cost of production compared with the cost of preduction. These principal food, with just enough other and oreps depend upon conditions, but the coarser food to not as a distender and to keep coarser food to not as a distender and to keep farmer can also be a fruit-grower, or make a the animal in good health. In a few werks for another better adapted for the farm is ing the firsh tender and juloy .- National

Irish Marriages and Deaths. MARRIED.

CAMPBELL -- NORTON-June 2, at St. Poter's Courses, D. bolo, Houry, son of the late Darby Campbell, Athlane, to Euz-bath, aughter of the late J. P. Norton, E.q., Baligartella House, Nanagh, County Tip-Berory.

Dods-ABRAHAM-June 4, at St. Peter's, Dablin, the Roy. George Dude, B.D., The Manse, Barr, Ayrabire, eldest son of the R.v. George Dode, Garvaid, Haddington, to Ida, daughter of John Abraham, J.P., 30 Lower Deeson street, Dablin.

EGAN-SCOTT-June 4, by special license, at 10 Liay lane, Waterford, Richard Joseph Egad, second son of the late Richard Whitungton Egan, M.D., of 15 Talbot street. Dublin, to Auguste, eldest surviving daughter of the late James F. Scott, M.D., J.P., Waterford.

DIED

Beag -June 5, Sarah Eliza Begg, daughter of Joseph Begg, No. 105 Capel street, Dablin, after a long illness.

BRDFORD-June 2. at her husband's residence, 77 Aughrim street, Dablin, Mrs. Allos

Bedlord, in her 46 h year. BLOOMFIELD-May, 21, at his residence, 23 Upper Moant street, Dablin, William Bloomfield.

BYRNE-At bis residence, Rork street, Kingstown, Mr. Robert Byrne (Irish Light.) BYRNE-May 30, at the Hospice for the

Dying, Dublin, Patrick Berne, compesitor, CAUFIELD-June 1, at Carvafort Lodge, Backrook, County Dablin, James Uaufield,

aged 72 years. OBARLETON-June 3, at his residence, 33 Lower Stephen street, Dablin, James Charleton.

COMMONS-June 2. at Monasterboice, Co. Louth, John Commons, aged 76 years. CULEERT-June 5, at his residence, 11 Lime

street, Dablin, Martin Calbert, at an advanced age.

COYLE-June 5, at his residence, Balrothery, Lourence Coyl, aged 28 years. DougLas- May 31, at the Hospice for the

Dying, Dablin, John Dougles. DARCY-June 6, at his residence, 89 Patrick

street, Kingstown, Co Dablin, Michael, eldest son of Laurence Daroy, Cress avenue, Kingstown, aged 43 years.

DIGAN-June 5, at Woodstock street, Athy, John Digan, aged 80 years.

DowLING-June 6, at his residence, Danede, Ballymore-Eustace, Peter Dowling, aged 50 vears.

DONNELLY-At her brother's residence, Blanobsrdetown, Esther, youngest daughter of the late John Dennelly.

DUNNE-Juno 4, at his residence, Lady Onspel, Maynocto, Robert Danne.

DUNNE-At her brother in-iaw's residence, Cabra House, co. Dablin, Mrs. Catherine Danne, relect of the late James Danne.

EIFFE June 2, st 45 Firzwillism square, Dablin, Grace, widow of Petrick Effer Ashbourne, co. Dublin, sged 75 years. FARRELLY-June 4, ut his residence, 50

James' street, Dublin, Owen Farrelly, at an advanced age. FITZGIEBON-At her residence, 31 Queen's

square, Dublin, after a long and painful ilinose, Mrs. Mary Fitzgibbon, sgod 69 VCARB.

HUGHES-JUDA 3, at her residence, Aughnagreach Mll., Pomerov, county Tyrone. Bridget, wile of Francis Hughes, aged 74 years.

JEFFERS-May 31, at Carrigaline, Maggie, daughter of the laty Robert and Mary Jeffers, after a tedlous illness,

KRLLY-Jane 5, at 30 North Strand, Dublio, Esthor Mary, youngest and dearly beloved ohild of Charles and Mary Kelly, aged-

seven weeke. KENNY-At his residence, Shillelagh, Lawrence Kenny, aged 68 years.

At an rate, is it not an exception when a | A indeed ? He is very ready to proclaim himself ruined by her ; he seems to think that the charge ralieves him. He is so constantly the cause of her ruin that he is anxious to turn the tables on her. And to be rained by a woman sounds romant o, is calculated to excite pity and sympathy, to put him in the pesition of a martyr, specially in the eyes of his own sex. Men almost alwas ruin themselves, in a monetary sense particularly, but lack the courage to avow it. Their weakness destroys them, and they dislike to acknewledge weakness ; They prefer to give is the name of some ploturoique wickedness-JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Hew to Dress a Baby.

A baby should be warmly dressed but not encumbered with clothing. When it per-spires freely it is too warm and it is likely to take cold if the air happens to be celder than other hand a great deal of vitility is wasted is the efforts of nature to keep the body warm il it is not protected with sufficient elothing.

A young baby sheull have a finnel band long enough to go twice around it. Be very careful not to put it on too tight, and fasten It with small safety pins. On this put a long abseved cashmere shirt, button all the way dewn the front. Do one who has used an open shirt will ever return to the old-fashioned kind that have to be put on over the head. Next comes along flaunel petiloss, or pinning blankes, sewed to a cot on waist, and over that a loose whit salip. Two napkins, one of cotton the other of swan's down or finnel, should be used. Twilled ootton is the softest, mest absorbent material fer napkins. Some mothers perfer linen diaper, but it dess.net retain the melsture as well as the oction.

A kuitted blanket, or an embroidered cashmore one, can be wrapped around the baby unless the weather is very warm. It is always sais to use one when it is carried from one room to another, to protect the head from of a quick oven, the bis draughts. Little knitted socks keep the feet delicate and digestible.

warm and add much to comfort. Do not be afraid of freen alr. Open the windew and provide artificial heat anfficient to keep the room at a tamperature of 68°. Danot let the air blow directly upon the child ; a screen placed near the window, or a strip of fisnes pinned in front of the opening, will prevent this.

Take the baby into the open air every pleasant day, paiting on aufficent clothing to keep it warm. Do not trust it in a baby carriage with a young girl where carelessness might injure it for life.

Always dress and undress a young haby by

Needlo Notes

Quite a handsome and serviceable rug can be easily made by knitting in coarse tapestry wool strips from four to six inches wide, choosing the softer tenes of aclor that will reds, old blues, elives, and eorus are handseme, whake some strips to go at ends, and some for sides, fitting them so as so form ob-longs. Overcast or oreches them altegether te form yeur rug ; then finish all around "W

an is to Dul some in a 11 ' in the woman rains a man financially, or etherwise, oven, and when the juice runs out of that use it instead of water to boll the remainder. The jelly always does well, but when soft use lass water or nore.

PERFECTION BOLLS,

Take one quart of flour, four tablespoon. ful; of good, strong, homemade weast, one tablespoenful of angar and ous of sweet lard, and a teaspoonfel of sals. In Sammer, mix at 11 o'clock, with cold we tar-in Winser, at 9 o'cleck, with warm water. After mixing, work well for fifteen or twonty minutes, and if it becomes light before the time of making into rolls, work it down without taking it from the bowl, or without adding flour-hus preventing its getting sour. About an hour before suppor turn it out on the biscuit board, which should previously have been sprinklad with a little flour. Roll out to the tolokness of half an inca ; out with an ordinary cutter. Have ready al tile melted butter, rub over the top of the rells and feld over. Growd usual or it is exposed to a draught. On the closely together, and when light and puffy bake in a moderately hot even. Alter first working the batch of dough, rub over it a little melted butter to prevent a crust forming.

BARING POWDER BISCUITS.

Into a quart of flour sift three heaping teaspoonfuls of good baking pewder, and add a heaping tablespoonful of sweet lard or lard and butter mixed. Mix the flour and shertening theroughly, by rabbing together with the fingers of the right hand. Add a teacpoon. ful of salt, and mix with sweet milk, Have three or four stove-pans slightly greased. Take out about a third of the mixture at a time, and roll out to the thickness of a halfinch, using as little flour as pessible. Cut with a medium siz: outter. The suggestion of taking out of the bread tray or bowl a small quantity at a time is an excellent one.

The idea is that, in this way, very little fibur is worked in, thus avoiding the solid bisonits se often seen. The quantity mentioned will make about thirty five, and if these directions are fellowed to the letter, with the addition of a quick oven, the biscuits will be light,

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our andience room is 50x60 ft., and the ceiling about 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted

admirably by your 60 inch Reflector.

Unit and by your of hubb Heneddor. Very respectivily, J. H. HOLMSS, Ohairman Building Committee Third Congre-gational Church. Dear Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you

placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. pinning iss foot blanket and warming its feet will some times quiet it.

Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIE, Pastor Third Congregational Church.

cheosing the softer tenes of other that will barmenize side by side. Wood browns, eld reds, eld blues, elives, and corus are hand. Wife-You say he was an editor ? ""That't the way it reads." " And he supported four wives ?" "Just so." "Well, I den't belleve it."-Texas Sift-

For the eyes in a healthy state there is but one safe wash-pure cold water. When the eyelids are infismed, the best lotion is a week solution of salt and water. Never apply poultices to the eyes or use "eye waters" without the advice of a physician.

At the first symptoms of nearsightedness, spectacles should be worn. There is a great deal of popular prejudice against spectacles, but there are two good reasons why they should be worn, and only two. One is that we see better, and the other that the strain on the eves may be relieved.

In reading, the book or paper should be held at a distance of from ten to fifteen inches from the eyes. The reader's position should be such that the light may fall on the book and not on the eyes. The light itself sheald be sufficient. Nething is so injurious to the eyes as peor light in reading.

HOW TO USE CANNED GOODS.

An "expert" writing to The Grocers Obronicle says that canned goods abould be turned out and eaten as soon as pessible. If kept at all, the food should be cevered up and put in a cold place-always, hewever, turned out of the original tin. The liquor around lobsters, and salmon and all vegetathe, excepting tomatoes, it is desirable to strain off and threw away. Lebsters and prawns are improved by being turned out into a slove and rinsed with clear cold water. Never on any account add vinegar, sances or any kind of condiment to tinned foods while they are in the time, and never leave such mintures to remain an heur or two if from forgetfuiness it is done.

All sioned goods are put up as fresh as it is pessibly to be, but, unless corned or salted, will not keep if turned out, as freshly cooked goods will, and certainly not longer, as many thoughtlessly suppose or expect they Sardines, if preserved in good oil, and #ill. if of good quality, will be an exception ; so long as the oil is good, the fish can be kept in the tine,

But seven days is long enough to trust these before eating. Consumers should not comes amins to the farmer; and he has but buy larger packages of canned goods than the provide himself with a proper library and they can commume quickly, if they should to pursue his calling in the light of intelligent mest of the fish and meat can be pettid observation to become the most learned man after recooking, sauces and seasoning being | of all the vecations. His occupation involves added. If the ness and eyes are properly 'all the branches of meful knowledge, and it used, it is as impossible to partike of an the farmers de not stand educationally and unsound tim of canned food of any kind as intellectually above all other classes it is to partake of had meat, fish or vegetables their fault and not that of their calling. from a shop.

THE DISAPPRABANCE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Philadelphia Enquirey says : It is no news to the residents along the New Jersey ceast, who have even the strong efferts to maintain a sea wall at Sea Isle Oity and the board walk at Atlantic Oity and to preserve the bluffs at Long Branch, that the sea is making constant inreads on the ceast, and is gradually washing away the castorn front of the State ; but they may not be aware that buy their oews. the process is systematic, continuous and likely These cows ha

specialty of certain breeds of stock. The we had a fat animal, which, when killed, aimple change of one breed of outile or abeep produced fine beef, the quick fat ning render. eften a turning point of success. Failures Dairyman.

may also eccur by attempting to eccurmize in the amount of work done by reducing the help when additional assistance might have enabled the farmer to produce a prefitable orep. Skilled laborers, at an advance of wages over these that are inexperienced, may decrease expenses by the work being done to greater advantage. The farmer should not fear to grow a crop because of the amount of work necessary, for, as a rule, it is the cost

of the labor that largely fires the price of the crep, and the prefit depends on the kind of crep grown,

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

As a rule the farmer's life is one of hard work and confined to narrow limits, but these is usually more drudgery and confinement about it than there need be. We have but to look around a little to be satisfied it is not the farmer who does the most physical laber and stays at home the most that sucoceds best. The most successed farmers are those who so plan their work as to lessen the burdens of tell and who get out among their fellows to 'attend farmers' clubs, conventions and institutes. But, admitting

that farming involves hard physical laber, does it not escape much of the anxiety and mental worry that harrass the merchant and even the professional man ? What other calling, although its profits may be small, gives a surer reward and involves so few Fallnran ? His fi 11 may be narrow in physical sceps, but where is there a breader field for the acquisition of knowledge and expansion of intellect ? No kind of knewledge

COWS AND COWS.

We have for years, says Hoard's Dairyman, kept steadily at work striving to brace up the conviction and judgment of dairy farmers as to the necessity of more intelligent breeding of dairy cows. Nearly all the dairy farmers in the United States, taken as a

These cows have been bred by men who to be preductive of serieus results in the have no definite idea of how a good dairy near future. Already the cout is have been colled upon to decide claims in equity end of the country to the other exists a mix-arising sut of the sale of seashore lands said, on the faith of old anrweys, to centain so lack with nine out of the cow farmers many sores but found on remeasurement to if they get a good cow. The good ones are have had had such feelish notions of breeding. have least sores by the encreachment of the simply sports. We would never have had had such feelish notions of breeding. past year have shown how the whele coast had had such feelish notions of breeding. line is gradually submerged. Frei. W, J.

POINTS TO BE REMEEHERED.

A yard for ducks need not have a fonce over three feet high, if the Pekin or Rouen ducks are used.

It is said that the English shepherds find cut cabbage preferable to either beets or turips are used.

Sow grass seed on all the hare places on the lawn, A mixtore of blue grass and whits clever will make an excellent lawn. All iswn plots should be seeded as early av po-sible.

Quall fruits were the mowers are to be used the advantage of the land having been previously rolled will be nuticeable. Fields that have been rolled can be mowed easie , and the work done more completely than where the land it rough.

The peach erohard should be cultivated as seen as the frost is out of the ground. It is common among peach-growers to oul-tivate the orchard in the same manner as for cern. Grass is injurious to young peach trees.

One of the best locations for a garden is to turn under a clover sod ; new apply 30 bushels of air-sincked lime per acre (or proportionately), and then oross-plew the land in the spring. The ground must be well harrowed and made fine before planting the aced, however.

BURAL NOTES AND NEWS. Yes, get a good grindstone. A good hired man is a treasure. Lead, not follow, your field force. How many trees have yeu planted ? The Cory is a very early aweat corn. Method and system pay on the farm. Amber is a good variety of serghum. Work and pluck are surer than luck. Ignore scrubs ; raise more good stock. The werst haul on the farm-sloohol. Prepare for the great cereal orep, corn. Coming-Sheep-shearing and big olips. Peland China swine "take" in the west. Patronize prize paying pige and poultry. Previde geed watering places fer stock. Give the boys and girls plats to cullivate. Repair tools, harness, etc., on rainy days, Give the boys a chance with good tools. Fellew good seed with thorough culture. Remember that fist culture is best for dry oils and ridging for wet.

It pays to take good care of your "farm help"-that is, your teo si. If you want goed, vigerons atook of any

kind, breed to a maturesize. Start early and rest late. It is better than resting early and starting late,

Give your teams a change of diet. You like it youself and so do they. It is appetiz-

DUAN-JUDE 1, st 14 Carllogford road, Dramcondra, Dablin, Ohristina Marv. child of James and Bridget Logan, aged 32 years.

YNCH-June 2, at Lower Main street, Ark low, James Lynch, aged 66 years.

LYNCH-June 1, at his residence, Corner House. Mulligh, Co. Cavan, John Lynch, ag-d 68 years.

MURTAGE-June 3. at her residence. 53 Townsend stre t. Dablin, Miss Ellen Mur-

tayb. sged 53 years. MURPHY-June 3, at 4 Great Charles street, Dubin, Patrick Joseph, son of John J. Murphy, aged 9 years. MURRAY-May 31, at the residence of her

father, Bridgo street, Westpurt, Aunie Mary Agues, daughter of Mr, Thomas Murray, sged 28 years.

CHARRY-May 29, at his rouldence, Billyweek, Un. Luitrini, Thomas MoGarry, aged 70 years. MORAN-Jone 5, at 13 Stephen's green, Dub-

Ito, Louisa, youngest daughter of Mrs. Margaret Moran.

MURPHY-June 4, at her residence. Courtduff, Blanchardstown, Co. Dablin, Mrs.-Margaret Murphy, relict of the lats John Murphy.

NAGLE-May 30, at bls realdence, Glasha

Honaw, Timothy Nagle, Esq. O'HIORDAN-June 5, at her residence, Vio-toria orose, Cork, Mary, wife of John O'Riordan, leather merchant, 63 Nerth Main street,

O'RIELY-June 5. at Kantark, Margaref, wife of D-nis O'Riely, Oaden-June 4, at his residence, Avondele

avenue, Dublin, James Ogden, aged 43 years, fer many years an employee of the Dublin United Tramway Co. Powgg-June 2, at his residence, Main street,

Co. Kilisre, George Pewer, aged 37 years. POWER-June 2, at bis residence, Main street, Naas, George Power, aged 37 years. RABBIT-June 1, at his residence. 15 Londom Bridge road, Dublin, William Rabbit, aged 63 years,

REID-May 31, at her residence, 31 Park avenue, Sandymourt, Dablin, Francis,, widew of Capt. Henry Rold, R.N., H.M. frigate Dryad, in her 90th year.

Roche-June 5, at her residence, 31 Celes lane, Dublin, Alieia Maria Reche, wife of Jeseph Roche, 53 Moore street, Dublin. TAGGART -June 3. at her mothers's residence.

15 Grenville street, Dablin, Lizzle Taggari. TAYLOR-June 1, Stephen Tayler, 60 Lom-bard struct West, Dublin, after a shert filmesr,

VEITCH-June 5, at the residence of her senin-law, R.I C. office, Dublin Castle, Marv, widow of the late D. V. Veltoh, aged 74years.

TO THE DEAF.

A person oured of Desiness and poises in this head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NIOHOLSON, SO St. John street, Montreal.

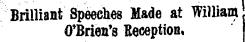
Jinks (at a meeting)-That man you asked about is not a delegate. He is a reporter, Blinks-Um-he must be a new man, then, Just starting in journalism, isn't he ?

"Yes. How did you know ?"

" Oh, he has a sort of a solid, presperous, moneyed air."-New York Weekly.

class, have paid but little attention to the matter. They have depended on haphazard breeding for their oews. A large prepertion

ing.



A chbishop Croke Tossis the Bride-The Prelate's Embarrassment-Mr. 6'Brien's Reply-John Dillon's Tribute to His Lifelong Friend-Mr. Parsell Praises Mr. O'Brien, the Bride and the Bishop

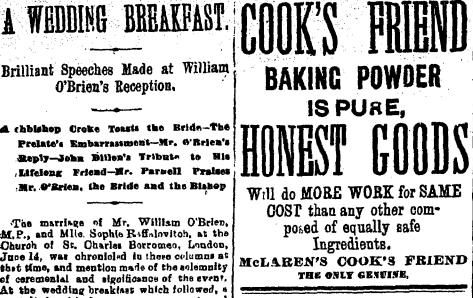
The marriage of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and Mile. Sophie Raffalovitch, at the Ohuroh of St. Charles Borromeo, London, June 14, was chronicled in these columns as that time, and mention made of the aslemnity of ceremental and significance of the event, At the wedding breakiess which followed, a most distinguished company was present, and the specabes made by several of the leaders of the Irish cause deserve not to be passed over lightly.

The first speaker was Most Rev. Thomas W. Oroke, Arabbishop of Oawhel, whe offi-

Ladies and gentlemen, the very pleasing. but, at the same time, a mest arduous duty develves upen me, having celebrated the wadding to-day, to propose the health of the which go that, to propose the heater of the stide and bridegreem. (Applause.) 1 find myself in a very invidious position, and a very embarrassing one. (Laughter.) It is a novel position, too, because though connected with the Christian ministry forty years, I John Dillon to respond. have rarely married anyone (laughter), and Mr. D lien and it was us for twenty vesrs I have absolutely married first time in his life to respond no one, art 1 I married Mr. O'Brien to-day. (Applause.) You can understand, then, that ex-sgerate, I know there are too many here whe could correct me, bus you know it is not my babit to exaggerate. (Hear, hear) This much, however, I will suy fearlessly-that a nobler man (applaus:) a more able advecate of Irish rights (+pplause), a more ardent, a better, a stangener or a more faith-ful friend there does not oxi t than William O'Brien, (Loud applause.) I have not had the pleasure of knowing Mrs. O'Brien (applause) for any length of time. In point of fact, I was not introduced to her so-day ; but the name le quite familiar to me, and has been for a cossiderable time. I remember one day, some time ago, William O'Brien paid one of his periodical visits to me, and, as he came into my house, I noticed that he looked particularly spruse (laughter), and was vory lively on his legs (r. news.d langhter occasion in his life, than which ne greater and applause), and every way he was guite a blessing could come to a man on this earthnew man; and, amongst other things, I noticod a beautiful plece of j=welvy hanging from his watch chain I pounted to it and said, "My dear fellow, what is this ?" "On," asid he, "I got that from a Paris young lady." (Laughter and applaure.)

I BEGAN TO BEASON WITH MYSELF.

I knew very well now it would ead. (Renewed laughter.) Therefore I can claim to know semething of the bride, and from what I have learned of her I am quite satisfied she is worshy of her distinguished husband. (Apple 1-) Now, ladies and gentionan, we have bifore us to-day a most interesting couple. Both are highly gifted. Both are ther-ughly devoted to the Iriah cause. But occupy a warm and affectionate place in every irish fireside (applause), and I am sure I speak the sentiment of every Irishman and Irish. weman to-day when I say they are profoundly grateful that my dear friend William O'Brien has at last met a woman he can love. (Applause.) Met a wife who who will make him happy, who will be a sharer of his joys, of his toils and his triumphs. (Loud ap-



there and that she were the cause of it. (Loud applance) May I not feel proud, my triends, that I have been happy enough, fortauste enough, to secure for Ireland such a daughter ? (Applause.) In conclusion I can only hope that God may bless you all her and hereafter, and that he may be pleased to bring about another happy wedding day of a happy, true and peaceful Ireland with a powarful empire, a powerful United Kingdom-united not orly in name, but in spirit, in heart and in love. (Loud applause.) Mr. Arthur Raffelovit in next proposed the

health of the bridesmaids and called on Mr.

Mr. D lien said it was his duty for the

JOB THE BRIDESMAIDS.

but before discharging that duty he proposed [Applause.] You can understand, then, then, but before discusting the day as property I am very embarrasted, superially as this is my meiden marriage speech. (Longhter.) I friend, William O'Brien. It was not out-have knewn the bridegroom a long time (Applause.) He is my dearest and mest valued (Applause.) If I wave inclined to friend. (Applause.) If I wave inclined to which bound him to his friend was no or dinary tie. (Applause.) He was there to-day to act as his friend on the greatest socaelon of his life, but it was his pride and privilege that and by his side on far other and far different occasions from that at which they were assembled that day. (Applause.) For ten long stormy years they had feught sido by side, and he know that he spoke the deepest sentiments of every member of the party when he said that, during that time there was not one whose word had been of such great encouragement to them in time of t-ouble as that of his dear friend. (Appiause.) His spirit was one which no danger could daant, which no disaster could quell, and it was with feelings which no words could convey that they assembled here to-day to wish him joy and to congratulate him on this great a charming and sympathetic wife. (Applause.) Amongst the people of Ireland he was sure she would find friends as warm-hearted, as true, and as loving at least as those she had leit in Paris. (Applause.) Turning to the toast to which he was to respond, he said that he was inexperienced in weddings, and was told that he was to take charge of the brides. maids; but he found that these young ladies took charge of him. (Laughter.) He had been in his life in many difficult situations, but he did not think that for a long time he had been in such a diffi ult position as when he found himself looked into a carriage with these three living young ladies. (Langhter.) the had no mauvaise houte about them (laughter), and they offered to act in a similar capacity for him at any time to that on which he was acting for his friend, Mr. O'Brien. (Laug) ter.) He had no doubt that from the way they disonarged their functions to day they would be called upon on other occasions to perform a similar duty. (Applause and laughter.) On their behalf, he returned tnanks for the manner in which their health

plause.) So long as Ireland has among her chiliren such men as William O'Brien abs neut pat despair at herself. (Appl use.) To Mrs. O'B ten I would vouture to preparty that us has done groat service to the outlonal movement y houming on irist momon. As for at. 1 a daughter of Leinnd, Eva, married St ing tw, ins of the Blat suggerors of Iresand, so co day a d-ughter of France marthe alliaron botween France and Iriani of winon Wolf Tone dreamed and for which he died. (Loud. applauce.) Any one who has studied William O'Brisa's career or studied his speeches knews well that he at least does not think that the pen is mightler than the sword, or if he is obliged to think it that he dees not wish that it should be so, but he is one of those patrietic Irishman whe accepts the situation as it is, and finding that Irish. men can best be benefited by the constitutional movement, and that the fature pres-perity and position of Ireland amongst the nations of the world can most securely and surely be found by means of the constitutional mevement, he considers it to be his duty to render his services to the constitutional mevement for the attainment of these ends. (Applance.) We wish Mr. William O'Brisn and Mrs. O'Brien happiness and prosperity (cheers), and we hope that Mrs. O'Brien may always rejoice that she has cast in her lot with our country, that she may never wish to retrace her steps, and that Ireland may Iways be happy in the pessession of this distinguished daughter of France. (Loud applause.) I new beg to propose the health of the archbiahop. (Applause.) After an informal reception, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien start. ed for Ireland.

Boston Capitalists' Big Scheme. OTTAWA, June 27. - A company of Boston, Mass., capitalists has been quietly developing the foundations of a sesport at the cast end of the Straits of Canno, and if their expectations the Garaits of Chanso, and it is their expectations are realized it will have a most important bear-ing upon future communications between Europe and America. Five miles east of Port Mulgrave, the present terminus of the Inter-colonial railway, the company has acquired a large area of land with some miles of water terms and the mame of the place will be Tertront and the name of the place will be Ter-minal City. On Cape Breton island, on the opposite side of the Straits, they own 1,500 acres of land and extensive coal shimpment to New England.

New England. The company's engineers are now surveying a route for the five miles of railway between Port Mulgrave and Terminal City, and the company's Ottawa solicitors, Mesers. Gemmil & May, hrve just obtained from the Government an order-in-council agreeing that the line will be operated as part of the Intercolonial railway system. Terminal City is situated on one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, having anofficient depth of water for the largest vessel sufficient depth of water for the largest vesse affuct, being completely landlocked, absolutely free from ice, comparatively free from fog, and open to navigation at all time. Vessels can enter the harbor without the aid of pilots, for the entrance is twelve miles wide, without a rock, bar or shoal.

A straight line on the map of the would from Chicago to Liverpool passes through this point and the distance between them is over 400 miles shorter than Portland, Boston of New York. It will take four days from Terminal city to Liverwill make four days from Terminal city to Liver-pool by the new steamer proposed to be put on the route. When the railroad is completed and wharves are built passengers and miles from Europe will be delivered in New York or Montreal one day sooner than by any other route. It is the most easterly port open all the year round and appears to be a natural port for shipping the products of the Dominion so Europe. It must become an important city in the near future.

The Anglo-German Deal.

BEBLIN, July 27 .- The National Gazette announces that the Anglo-German agreement relative to East Africa has been finally concluded.

Is is stated that England has ceded to Germany the Island of Monfia, on the East African cosst. Monfia is off the Zanzibar coast and about 125 miles south of the Island of Zanzibar.





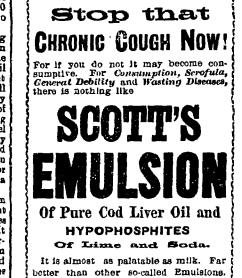
Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the SCALP and removes DANDRUFY; it also prevents the hair from falling out and pro-motes a healthy growth. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children, This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from in jurious chemicals. Sold by Dremotist. 50 cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists, 50 ets. per bottle.

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

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian,

PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 17 College Street. Telephone 2582



A wonderful flesh producer. SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Gladstone Gives Away No More Islands.

Gladstone Gives Away No More Islands. LONDON, June 26 — Mr. Gladstone will strongly oppose the ocession of Hellgetand to Germany when that matter comes up for dis-cussion and will be supported by Sir William Harcour!, Mr. Morley and other leading pound. The New York Market is firm under cussion and will be supported by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley and other leading Liberals. In any event, Mr. Gladstone will contend the island must not be fortified by ermany and the inhabitants must be perma-

toba is quoted from \$1.16 to \$1.20. No. 2) apring wheat in Chicago sold down to 8420 during the week, closing to day at 862c.

CORN. - Recompts during the past week were 331,400 bushels, sgainst 67,898 bushels for the week providue. Market quiet at 500 to 510 in bund Considerable quantities are now on the

Way to this pot PKA, -Receipts during the past week were 53 (25) ushels, spainer 28,193 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet at 750 to 765. A cargo was sold during the week at 750 that.

OATS -- Market quiet but steady. Receipts OATS -- Market quiet but steady. Receipts during the past week were 41,851 bushels, against,25,677 bushels for theweek provious. We vuote Eastern cats 41c to 42c white Ontario 4Sc to 44c per S2 lbs RTE---Market casy undr small demand 50c to 51c. ner bushel

51c. per bushel.

BABLEY .- Market quiet, little doing and last week's quotations remain unchanged. Malting qualities at 570 to 60c and feedat 500

OATHEAL, & - Market firm, prices uuchanged at our last week quotatione: Standard in bbls at av our 1888 week quotations: Standard in bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and granulated at \$4.65 to \$4.75. Bags are quoted at \$2 20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Holfed cats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2 20 to \$2 30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.25 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Split peas \$4.00 to \$4.25.

BRAN, &c.-Market quite, owing to increm in green feed. Quotations unchauged during the week. Oncario on track at \$14,50 to \$15, and Oity bran at \$15.50 to \$16.00 de-livered. Shorts are rearce and quoted at \$18 to \$19. Moullie \$17 to \$21 as to quality.

PROVISIONS.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 120 to 130; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 95 to 100; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 850; Bacon, per lb, 110 to 000; Tallow, com-mon, refined, per lb, 550 to 650.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 4,669 pkgs, against 1,704 pkgs, for the week previous. Whilst there is a good local enquiry for choice fresh grass goods which are picked up on arrival at 180 for creamery, 16c to 17c for Eastern Town-ships, and 13c to 14c for Western, there is scarcely and demand for tfl Orades which are begging for customers at whatever prices are offered. White and mixed lots are unasleable, a lot of white and mixed goods being offered at 8c without finding a huyer. As rewards the ex-Sc without finding a buyer. As regards the ex-port trade 1/2 and 1/2 might be had for fines: June creamery in round lots but holders do not seem disposed to accept these figures. We quote---

Quobe-Quobe-Oreamery, 17c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 1bc to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 12c to 14c; Old butter, Sc to 11c. CHERSE-Receipts during the past week were 46.273 boxes, against 51,825 boxes for the week previous. Most of the cheese going out this week cost 85c to 85c, soune lots costing still higher figures, but the market closes about steady at 85c to 85c for finest, although buyer-are trying hard to fill orders at 81.2c. Orders could be filled readily enough at 85, but a buyer. could not pick up any business on spot this week, but at country markets prices have ruled all the way from Si to 85 Sc. We quote : Finest White, 85 Sc, Finest Colored, Siz,

Medium, 750 to 850.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-Receipts this week, 1,142 packages against 1,728 packages last week. The market is steady \$120., which is a shade down from last week. There is no feature to note in the market. BEARS.—Firm at our old quotations, \$1 50 to

\$1 80 in jobbing lots ; old stock, \$1.44 to \$1 50 BERSWAX -Little doing ; prices unchanged t 240 to 25c. per lb.

pound. The New York Market is firm under

the increasing cemand. Hat.- Fair ordinary demand at unchanged timosi ary \$6 to \$7.50, fancy \$9.50. 'Two carloads ordinary were sold on track from \$6 to \$7.

Special sale of abort lengths of Bruzaels and Tapestry, in lengths from one to three yards, at less than half the maker's price at S. Caraley's,

이 있는 것은 것에서 이 가지 않는다.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Dress goods! Dress goods! Follow the crowd to S. Carsley's and secure some of the bargains in dress goods.

Great reductions in Gloves, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

-)

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH MOUSLIN DE LAINES FRENCH MOUSLIN DE LAINES FRENCH MOUSLIN DE LAINES Selling at very low prices.

S. CARSLEY,



For Summer wear, from 810 yard.

S. CAESLEY,



A large lot of Fine Gray Summer Silks to be cleared at 33c.

S. CARSLEY,

NEW FANCY CASHMERES NEW FANCY CASHMERES NEW FANOY CASHMERES

Just received a large lot of Fancy cashmere for Summer Dresses.

S. OARS BY.

PROMENADE SCARFS.

\$2.65 EMBROIDERED SOARFS, worth \$4.00 2.65 EMBROIDERED SCARFS, worth 4.00 2.65 EMBROIDERED SCARFS, worth 4.00

\$2.90 EMBROIDERED SCARFS, worsh \$4.50 2.90 EMBRUIDERED SJARFS, worsh 4.50 2.90 EMBROIDERED SCARFS, worsh 4.50

\$3.5	EMBROIDERED SUARFS, worth \$5.00 EMBROIDERED SOARFS, worth 5.00	0
85	EMBROIDERED SOARFS, worth 5.00)
85	EMBROIDERED SCARFS, worth 5.00)

These goods can be had in Cream, Fawn, Pink, Blue. etc., at special prices.

S. CARSLEY,

JAOKETS. JACKETS.

\$1.70 SEASIDE JACKETS, WORTH \$4.00 1.70 SEASIDE JACKETS, WORTH 4.00 1.70 SEASIDE JACKETS, WORTH 4.00

ALLA TRUCK OF TOAL OF TRUCK TO ALLA



plause.) I give you the health of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. O'Brien rose to reply to the toast, and

was received with continued applause. Wuen ellence had been restored, he sp ke in a very low voice : Your grace, ladies and gentlemen, I do wish from my heart that I could find words in the least degree adequate to express my feelings of gratitude to you, my friends, for the warm and affectionate manner in which you have just received the name of her whom I am now privileged to call by the I have the opportunity of speaking about sacred name of wife. (Applause) I caunot His Grace to an assemblage of Irish-tell the delight it is to me at this, the most men and Irishwomen, and also of Engfortunate hour of my life, the first hour of real happines, for many years, to hear such words as those we have just listened to frem remarkable even along the distinguished the oliest and most illustrious friend I have members of his church. He has been cenin this room, indeed on this earth. (Applause.) I won't altampt, I cannot hope to express the feelings of my wife and myself, or our gratitude, our sincere and affectionate gratitude, to the arobbishop (opplouse), our great, unchangeable leader (loud applause), and to him who a to near me, who is only less dear to me than my wife herself, my old friend John Dillon (applause), and to you, my friends, English, Soottish and Welsh, as well as irish, for there is a distinction no longer between us. (Loud applause.) If any heught could oppress me on so happy an occasion it should be the thought of those 1 wing rela-gions from whom I have taken my wife, and from whom she has consent id.

TO SEPABATE HERSELP.

of these friends in Paris of whom I am depriving her, distinguished many of them, but friends also whose friendship we beth hope to show we value most heartily. She is now a part of myself, in every sense of the word my dearer, my nobler, my better helf. (Applause.) It will be the jey of my life to country which is poor in this world's goodsthough one would almost doubt that description to judge by the rich and marvellous presents that have poured in upon us for the fast few dyys-she is going to a country I believe rich, possibly richer th n any other nation, 'in warm-heartedness and oblvalry. (Applause.) I do not feel there is much more to add. I must say, however, that until to-day I almost had a feeling of guiltiness for being so hanpy while so many of our people are still suffering, and while our cause is still hanging in the bulance. I may, however, safely promise that with regard to this partioular occasion at any rate I shall never repeat the offince. (Laughter and loud applause.) that may be, I usu say. If anything on this earth could add to her happiners and mine to day it would be the the measure we have received from avery part of the world, that the hearts of our councry. men-for they are hers as well as mine henceferward (spplause)-are with us in this sl mest one glimpee of real human happiness I Befere my wile has reached the shores of Ireland the already feels at home among us, and I don't know whether it would be divaloing domestic confidences if I mention that when my friend John Dillon was going over to Tipperary the other day, and informed only thing that could peasibly make her we would rather go into battle er conclude miserable in this world was that if I was not an herorable and lasting peace. (Loud ap-

had been proposed.

Mr. Parnell then rose and said : Mrs. O'Brien, Madame Raffalovitch, ladies and sentiemen, the pleasant task has been de puted to me of proposing for your acceptance

THE HEALTH OF HIS GRACE

the Archbishop of Cashel, who has honored us by being with us to day, at the outset of the new life of our beloved collesgue, Mr. William O'Brien. (Applause) I am glad that I have the opportunity of speaking about His Grace to an assemblage of Irishishmen and Englishwomen. (Applause.) H a grace has always been an Irishman (cheers), spicious for his foresight and judgement in the political affairs of our country. (Cheers.) He has always been the first to recognize where and when it was necessary for him to advance, and he has never been straid of standing alone in the most advanced position. (Loud cheers.) It is easy for the most distioguished Irish coolesiastic new to be an Irian Nationalist, but in those days, when his grace gave sanctury to Irish nationality before many of us were even thought of on heard of. it was not so easy for an Irish priest to do his duty by his countrymen. (Hear bear.) We all know how as a mark of oppobrium, be was culled "she Land League archbishop" in the sarly days of the move ment, when few of the higher diguitaries of the oburch would have anything to de with It. He saw it was right, and his grace act id up to the ri ht, as these of us know who have been able to appreciate the prescience and the enormous magnitude of the service that his grace has rendered to the Irish cause, which under his guidance, blessemed and put forth the fruit which we may almost claim as endeaver to make myself worthy of her to repay her for the happiness she has brought days even Mr. John Dilion, when he came forward for Tipperary, might have been ep-deautry which is more in this world's goads posed but the wise counsel of his grace, who quisted the turbulent and gallant spirits of that country, and secured Mr. Dillon's return without a contest. I have speken of the past and future. I must now say something of the present, which has so much that is important to the Irish cause. I am glad that Mr. O'Brien has settled in life. (Laughter and applause.) But I hope that matri-money will not have too stoadying au effect upon bim. (Renewed laughter.) It is said that Mr. Balfour is already chuckling that the barrls is half won, but I suspect that our ohle! secretary is reckoning without a know-ledge of Mrs. O'Brien, (Liughtar.) However

SOMETHING ABOUT WILLIAM O'BRIEN

knowledge that has been forced upon us by in the past, and I hope I shall be able to say something about him in the future. I think I speak the facilings of each one of his collasgues-the strong feeling which has been derived from long experience of him fighting at his elds-that we have always found him have over ta tid in my life. (Applause) a may, than whom no man is more provent la council and more brave in action. (L'un applause.) Whither we take him as a dis-tinguished Irish journalist or a man of let. tere, whether we look on him as a wiss and prudent statesmay, as a brilliant, courageous and determined Irishman, we search our my wife that there was a pessibility of some ranks, we search our country, we search the greable arising there, her reply was that the nations of the world for a man with whom

Office Mours from 9 a, m to 8) p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

In the interest of the suffering public I zive permission, with great pleasure, to Dame Des-marais and Lacroix to publich the following carbificate :

I, the undersigned, confess that for twelve years I was afflicted with a serious illness which prevented me from attending to my duties. Then I placed myself under the care of physi-Then I placed myself under the care of physi-cians, who appeared to me to be the best posted on diseases similar to the one mentioned below. Their remedies, to be sure, gave me a little re-lief, but they never were able to cure me. From year to year my sfliction became worse; I became more and more incommoded; I was, in fact, reduced to a state of complete instant function became of the superconsecure

inaction. Having heard of the numerous cures effected by the Indian remedies of Dame Demarais and Labroix, resolved to call upon these persons who are endowed with almost a base persons who are endowed with almost a supernatural talent to cure the physical evils f on which poor humanity are suffering; Upon seeing me they declared that my illness was asthma, caused by catarrh, which deteriorated into bronchisis on the lungs, which in time brought ou consumption. At once I placed mys-if under their care and threw aside the remedies of the physicians. During the first week in which I used the Indian remedies I could feel an improvement in my condition. could feel an improvement in my condition, and thus encouraged I continued to use them wish the result that in the space of two months -from October to December-I was radically cured.

The gratitude which I owe these persons forces use to state boldly to all those who wish to call upon me for inf 'mation, what the merits of these persons are and how infallible their remedies are.

In faith of which I sign myself

DAME MICHAEL BYRNE, Dame Ve. R. Desmarata & Lacroix, Fils,

1263 Mignunne atreet, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better estimated. Beware of imitators.

11

nently exempted from military duty or service of any character whatseever.

The Oholera in France.

PARIS, June 26 .- A telegram was received here last night announcing that cholera had appeared at Auray, Brittany and other places in western France. This was supple mented to-day by the intelligence that there are two cases at Marseilles, and one case at Lycons. This news has occasioned intenze excitoment here, as Paris is new so short of water that several arrondissements are re-duced to getting their sumply from the Saine, We quote choice fruit \$4,25 to \$4,50; good \$3,50 duced to getting their supply from the Seine, and the statistics show that such a condition of things neuvily leads to epidemios of typhoid fever and diphtheria.

PABIS, June 27 -- It was reported here yes rumor appears unfounded. The heat is ex-

cessive throughout the country. MADRIP, June 27.—Investigation shows that the choices epicemic at Pachic de Ragat had its origin in the opening up of an old cometery in which the vistime of the epidemic of 1885 were burled. The Cabinet was oppesed to declaring efficially that the disease prevailing in Spain is obsiers, but it had no alternative in view of the report of the sanitary commission. Yesterday's reports show two deaths at Gandia, one at Bergamin and one at Barcherts. A few freeh cases are re-ported at Jatavia, Pueblo de Rugat, Burcheta a few days. and Enovs. Elsewhere in the province of Valencia she public health is excellent.

Rome, June 27 .- The Government has is sued an official denial of the rumors that cholera has appeared in Italy. It is announced the whole country is in excellent

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

health.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR -- Receipts during the past week were 18, 377 bbls, against 12,639 bbls for the week previous. The Manitoba flour mentioned by us last week as being advertised for sale brought \$4 65 to \$4.70, which figures were below the quoted prices. Parties who saw and examined the samples before they were sold state that they were under the impression that the flour was two years old, but this is denied, as it is authoritatively stated that it was ground from No. 1 Monitoba wheat of 1889 growth. The parties who examined the flour appear to have been mislead as to its age by the slightly obj-o-tionable smell which they say is possessed. 'I'be feature in the market this week was the decline of 350 per bbl. in Strong Bakers' fi ur and spring patents, quotations being now \$5 25 and \$5 55 respectively. Ontario brands are easier

and holders admit that in order to induce business they have been compelled to accept lower

Prices. Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.50 to \$5 80; Straight roller, \$4 75 to \$5 00; Extra. \$4.60 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$8 75; Oity Strong Bakers, \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5 25; Optario bage-superfine, \$2.00 to \$2 10; Optario bage-fine, \$2.50 to \$8 70; Optario bage-Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5 25; Optario bage-Strong Sakers, \$5.00 to \$5 25; Optario bage-Sakers, \$5.00 to \$5 25; Optario bage-Sakers, \$5.00 to \$5 20; Optario ba superfine, \$2 00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags-fine, \$1.45 to \$1 65; Ontario bags-extrs, \$2.25 to \$2 35.

WILAT-Receipts during the past week were received during the week at these stables and 58,710 bushels, against 67,898 bushels for the sipped per G. T. Ry. :--Ex S. S. Lake Huron: week provides. The market here is very quiet Consigned E. Miller, Anoons, Ill., 15 stallions, with quotations almost nominal. No. 1 Mani.

FRUITS, &o.

DRIED APPLES -Good steady demand, prices steady firm at 5c to 6c. EVAPOBATED APPLES.—Steady demand at unchanged prices : 12 to 123 p r lo. PINE APPLES.-Business good, receipts light;

12c to 25 each. LEMONS.-The summer demand is now fairly to \$4; common to fair \$2.50 to \$3.50.

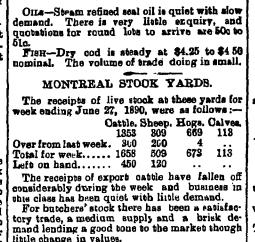
BANANAS-Receipts still light. A fair business is doing. Ordinary to good \$1 to \$1.75 per bunch. Fancy large bunches \$3 STRAWBEREES-Canadian berries of excellent

terday that cholera had appeared in different quality are now coming freely to market. Re-parts of France, but no advices reporting coupts this week have already exceeded 2300 such an outbreak have been received and the crases and seem daily increasing. Good to choice fruit realization & to the fruit realization of the fruit realization & to the fruit realization of the fruit real

quote 70c to 75c a fair demand. Jobbing lots

800 to 850 per bag. CALIFOBNIA FRUIT -- California peaches bave arrived, sales of which have transpired at \$250 to \$5.00 per box. Apricots of very fine quality have sold at \$250 to \$00 per half crate. Oberries have sold at \$250 per box. APPLES.-New Arples for the Southern States have arrived, and are selling at \$3.75 to \$400 per ber. New fruit in barrels are expected in

FISH AND OILS.



little change in values. Supply of sheep increasing. The hog market despite large receipts shows a slight improve-ment over last week with 5 to 10 cents higher

We quote the following as being fair values: We quote the tonowing as being int vision Castie export, 50 to 540; Butchers' good, 440; to 50; Butchers' mea, 40 to 440; Butchers' culis, 340 to 540; Sheep, 440 to 440; Hogs, 540 to 540; Calves, \$4 00 to \$80.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 21, were 136; left over from previous week 38; total for week 174; shipped during week, 92; leit for city 80; sales 25; on band 27.

No demand for horses and but few sales for week. No change in values and a quiet outlook. The following Imported Horses have been

170 SEASIDE SACO 170 SEASIDE SACO 1.70 SEASIDE SACO	20 ES, WORTH \$4.50 20 ES, WORTH 450 20 ES, WORTH 4.50
\$3.00 SEASIDE SACO 300 SEASIDE SACO 2.00 SEASIDE SACO	UES, WORTH \$7 00- UES, WORTH 7 00- UES, WORTH 7.00
Bargains in all kinds	
	S. CARSLEY.
SHAWLS.	SHAWLS.
81.75 TRAVELLING S 1 75 TRAVELLI GS 1.75 TRAVELLING S	HAWLS, worth 3.50
\$3 00 TRAVELLING S 3 00 TRAVELLING S 3.00 TRAVELLING S	HAWLS, worth 500
\$4 00 TRAVELLING E 400 TRAVELLING S 400 TRAVELLING E	BAWLS, worth 6.00
The above lines can be	had in assorted colors.
	S. CARSLEY.
95% WATERPROOD 95 WATERPROOD \$1.25 WATERPROOD 1.25 WATERPROO \$2 50 WATERPROO 2.50 WATERPROO	FS, WORTH \$4.00 FS, Worth 4.00
Now is the time to buy at sweeping prices.	
	S. CARSLEY.
CLAPPERTON'S	SPOOL COTTON
If other Threads bro	ak OLAPPERTON'S
won's. If other Threads ray won't.	
If other Threads are TON'S is not.	
On Clapperton's Speed Strength and smooth And on a simple wood The best of Thread 2	ness are combined, an apool
CLAPPERTON'S	POOL COTTON.
s. CAR	SLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 177	1, 1773, 1775, 1777,
NOTRE DAM	NE STREET
THLEPH	IONES.

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.