

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

THE FRANCISCANS.

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

St. Francis, Founder of the Order—Brother William and Brother Angelina the First Who Came to Britain—Their Trials and Sufferings—Growth of the Order—Persecution by Elizabeth—Franciscan Martyrs

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

The six hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the first Franciscan fathers to England was commemorated recently, and at that time an appeal for funds was made on behalf of the newly-erected English Franciscan province of the Immaculate Conception.

Peace, prosperity and splendor were the portion of the Holy Church during the ages of faith, but also for human frailty, this very state of things worked evil, even in the sanctuary, and they who were placed as beacons of light to guide others became, alas, as many a stumbling block to the simple faithful—and thus God raised up the great St. Francis to preach anew the following of the cross—and the trampling under foot of human nature by the lessons of the Crucified!

FAITH WORKED MIRACLES. This holy man prevailed on St. Francis to establish a new province of the order in his own island, and Brother Angelina was appointed the first provincial.

On they went to Canterbury, where again the sons of St. Benedict gave them shelter for two days and two nights. A room of the school belonging to the priests' hospital was now given to the poor friars, and here they spent the day in prayer—living on the simple food which they had begged.

accompanied by Henry of Corvise and Mahoratus, to London, where God again raised up friends. The children of St. Dominic received them with open arms, and after a fortnight's hospitality the poor Franciscans received a small house from the sheriff and some pious citizens, where they slept and simple life of the people, and a rich merchant, Irwing, founded a friary for them in a poor locality near Newgate.

—a name renowned in Franciscan history—became famous as a professor of theology, etc., but who never forgot the wretched and the poor in the midst of all his varied cares.

THEIR SERAPHIC FOUNDER did they lavish their care and love on their outcasts 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 friars.

The great success which attended the order in England was the true spirit of St. Francis with which these friars were imbued. But a dark cloud was looming this bright picture. The crown of sanctity and learning had been won, but the crown of martyrdom was now to be gained.

THE VILE PASSIONS OF MAN. The children of St. Francis had the honor of being the first to be turned out of their houses by this monster of iniquity. During Mary's short reign the Grey Friars were again restored to some of their houses, but this did not last long.

Prisons were their convents and hiding holes their cells, and yet even in these times nobles came to them and were smuggled abroad to study to return and shed their blood for holy faith.

CATHOLIC BLOOD HAD BEEN SHED in England, still the tide of persecution rolled on, with fine and imprisonment, and how startling it seems to read of Father Paul Askineu, who spent thirty years in Hant, Castle, Hant, and died in 1729.

accompanied by Henry of Corvise and Mahoratus, to London, where God again raised up friends. The children of St. Dominic received them with open arms, and after a fortnight's hospitality the poor Franciscans received a small house from the sheriff and some pious citizens, where they slept and simple life of the people, and a rich merchant, Irwing, founded a friary for them in a poor locality near Newgate.

facturing city of Manchester. They had already a house at Kilmarnock, and others were established at Glasgow, at Upton and St. Andrew, in London and at Bristol.

A FREEMASON'S VIEWS.

John Richardson Barry's Speech at a Recent Banquet in Washington. At a recent Masonic banquet in Washington John Richardson Barry of Baltimore, in the course of some remarks responsive to a toast, uttered these remarkable words:

At a recent Masonic banquet in Washington John Richardson Barry of Baltimore, in the course of some remarks responsive to a toast, uttered these remarkable words: "We are to confine our investigation to the deeds of some of Maryland's noted sons who were Roman Catholics, who could not find it in our consciences to charge that Church with disloyalty to our institutions."

Requiem Mass For the Ship Fever Victims of 1847.

In St. Ann's Church last Thursday morning the annual solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of the souls of the thousands of victims of the ship fever of 1847, whose remains are interred within the boundaries of the parish in a plot of ground near the entrance to Victoria bridge.

Acknowledges God's Aid.

Henry M. Stanley, in a recent interview, said: "Constrained at the darkest hour to humbly confess that without God's help I was helpless, I viewed a vow in the forest solitude that I would confess His aid before me. Silence as of death was round me; it was midnight; I was weakened by illness, prostrated by fatigue and worn with anxiety 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 people. Nine hours later we were exulting with a rapturous joy. In full view of all was the crimson flag with the crescent, and beneath its waving folds was the long lost rear column."

The Apparition of Our Lady of Sorrow.

Castel Petrosio is a small village situated upon the side of a mountain in the province of Campobasso in Southern Italy, and is more than 2,500 feet above the sea. It is one of very ancient origin, and as the name signifies, all the surrounding territory is rocky to a degree, so that the poor mountaineers who inhabit it with great labor reclaim stony places for the planting of vines and gardens to produce the necessities of life.

heard of; but by command of the Holy Father he proceeded to Castel Petrosio, and having himself seen the apparition, and on the spot to be carefully analyzed, he decided to build a church on the spot to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the first stone was laid this last May.

Growth of the Capuchin Order.

The Capuchins have lately been publishing some interesting official information regarding their world-wide order. The entire order at present claims to possess 803 convents and 788 members, under whose direction agents are 57,213 territories.

Hon. Premier Mercier at Schools.

QUEBEC, June 26.—Hon. H. Mercier, accompanied by Monseigneur Methy, 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 piano, harp and violins.

An Australian Fortune Left to Catholic Charities.

Mr. Candler has an inquest at Resadon, Victoria, last week, says the Sydney Freeman's Journal, 3d ult., on the remains of an elderly man named John Dohy, an old resident, who was found lying dead in Buckley street. On the body being searched by the police several bank deposit receipts, representing nearly £8000, were found sewn up in various portions of his clothes.

The Lunatics at Mile End.

The report of Dr. J. A. Baudry, medical inspector to the Provincial Board of Health with regard to the sanitary condition of the lunatic patients housed in the Exhibition Buildings presented to the Board on Thursday, reports that the Sisters have done wonders in making the place sanitary. Having consideration to the warm weather, he recommends that they should make some use of the other buildings so that there should be less crowding in the sleeping rooms.

Pilgrimages to Ste. Anne De Beauport near Quebec.

The season of pilgrimages in Canada brings thousands of people suffering from various ailments both of mind and body to the now famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beauport. When the boats and trains leave their different points of departure, leaving their freight of faithful pilgrims, there are always some aching hearts left behind—those who, from want of money or other reason, are debarred from participating in the happiness of the pilgrimage.

Rumored Ministerial Changes.

LONDON, June 30.—The Chronicle says the re-arranging of the ministry is not a distant event. It thinks the raising by the passage of Mr. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House, is not unlikely. It says that Sir John Gorst will probably replace Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland, that Lord Harrington is likely to become Prime Minister, that Lord Salisbury will be Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that Sir Henry James will be Home Secretary, and that, perhaps, Lord Randolph Churchill will receive a portfolio.

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.

When the priest came down to the railing to give Holy 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 intelligence—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 undoubted miracle—the boy's sight was perfectly restored.

DEATH OF LORD CARNARVON.

A Distinguished Statesman Dead—One of the Framers of the Confederation Bill.

LONDON, June 28.—The Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, the third Earl of Carnarvon, died to-day after a long and severe illness. Lord Carnarvon, who was born in 1831, took a prominent part in affairs affecting Canada and was ever pushing the Dominion's interest. He represented a younger branch of the house of Pembroke and succeeded to the peerage during the minority, and made his first speech in the House of Lords before he was 20 years of age, for which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby. At the age of 28 he was made Under Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, and in 1866, during Derby's third administration, was made Secretary for the Colonies. On February 19, 1867, he moved in 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 largest and most important measures that for many years had been the duty of any colonial minister in this country to submit to Parliament. Shortly after this (March 2) His Lordship resigned the Colonial Secretaryship on account of a difference of opinion respecting parliamentary reform. On the foundation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in February, 1874, he was for the second time appointed Secretary of State for the colonies. He resigned his seat in the cabinet, January 24, 1878, in consequence of his disagreement from his colleagues as to the policy of ordering the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles. His Lordship considered this to be a departure from the policy of neutrality which the Government had adopted, but he was prevailed upon to resign. He was afterwards presented the premier by Miss Murphy, to which he responded with words of encouragement and praise.

Petition for the Tithes Bill.

LONDON, June 28.—The English clergy have become alarmed at the action of the Government in abandoning Mr. Goschen's Licensing clauses, fearing that the ministry may also regard it as expedient to withdraw the tithe bill. They have therefore arranged to prepare a petition to Lord Salisbury, praying that the tithe bill be retained and its passage expedited.

Protestant Absurdities.

There is another movement among Protestant denominations to effect Christian union. They feel bitterly the arguments against all religion afforded by their constant divisions and subdivisions, but until it is impossible so long as they insist on what they call a scriptural basis, that is, making the Scriptures the only rule of faith. This is the fundamental absurdity and fallacy of the whole Protestant system, never proved, incapable of proof, repugnant to history and reason. The rule of faith, the basis of union, must be the teaching of Christ, the rule established by Him. No one else can establish a rule. The rule must have been established by Him 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. It was impossible for His Apostles to make the Law of the Prophet the basis of their teaching. The Bible then was never made by Christ the basis of His teaching, the rule of faith for His apostles 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. St. Peter converted his thousands without a written 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 Christians; not as unbelievers. The Apostles had no Scriptures as their rule of faith, but only the teaching of their Master, and His assurance that the Holy Ghost would teach them all truth. Men who set up a standard rule of faith which Christ did not establish can never agree. He made His living teaching, through the guardian of His truth, and that Church alone can be the centre of unity.

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, writes:—It is not at all sufficiently apprehended in Great Britain that Mr. Balfour has effected a complete change of front from the original colonial policy which he expounded to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. His first theory was that he had only to strike down a handful of leaders to end his difficulties. The first eighteen months of the coercion act were devoted almost exclusively to pursuing a few prominent men with penalties and degradations, and striking terror by holding their representatives in action of Captain Flunkett's 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'Connor was brutally assaulted; Mr. O'Connell was bludgeoned over and over again and thrust into a prison van. Mr. Dillon was held in captivity, Mr. Edward Harrington was imprisoned by being introduced into the man's blood boat; Mr. Blunt was hung off a platform, and Lady Anne Blunt seized by the throat with a violence from which she still suffers; and so on, the brutalities exercised by the police and the being reinforced by the more subtle tortures of the law and snare which Mr. Balfour had vindictively introduced 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 cooing the Irish race by treating John Dillon as a parrot, and winning the sympathy of his hundred Englishmen by the ostentatious display of his own public house—lying as well as shameful hints. The Balfourian policy for the past twelve months has been a total right-about-face. The enthusiasm for prosecuting, bludgeoning and snaring as Irish leaders has cooled off, and we had in Tipperary last week and in the case of Mr. Blunt, a new policy to be "No distinction of persons," ordering a brutal assault on a paralytic boy and on his aged mother for cheering Mr. Dillon and myself, while the batonmen who laid open the heads of our dupes content themselves with grinding their teeth and growling like dogs at the principals. So it is with English visitors. When they came over to inaugurate New Tipperary, Colonel Coddell and his bravos stood conspicuously by while the vast procession went through the decorated streets where on Sunday week mere Tipperary men were bludgeoned for raising a cheer and signed the arrest warrants which degraded the ranks for making offensive remarks in the neighborhood of Mr. Halley Stewart, M. P., who, two years ago, would have been hustled off a platform and sent to the plank bed for any one of the half-dozen speeches he delivered publicly during the last week of Mr. Halley Stewart, being an English member of Parliament, it bowed through the country by the officials, cap in hand; Father Humphreys, is dogged at every step through the streets of his own town by two insolent constables, one of whom walks shoulder to shoulder with him on the footpath while the other follows at his heels; and, if he protests, he is why if he is not jostled into the street and a charge of assault trumped up against him, as was done last week in the case of a humble victim. Mr. Balfour's earliest manner was: "Wherever you see a leader hit him and degrade him. It was as late as an intelligible policy, and, if it were not dropped under the baneful compulsion

THE LOSS OF TONY 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 misanthropic funk. The revised battle cry, "Give the leaders a wide berth, and hit the followers if you are reasonably sure they have no friends and there is body looking.

A Proposition.

OTTAWA, June 27.—The Little Island of Helligoland is attracting considerable attention just now, owing to the prominence given it by the Anglo-German convention. From all accounts the Helligoland do not like being handed on to the hands of the Government of Germany. A large proportion of the population, which numbers 2,000 souls, 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 islanders who desire to leave the island. 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 Panizza Executed.

SOBIA, June 28.—The sentence of death pronounced upon Major Panizza for conspiring to overthrow the Government was carried out to-day. On arriving at the place of execution he made a confession to the chaplain. With a firm step he walked to the death warrant of the military officers present. He was then bound to a tree. Just before the order to fire was given the condemned man cried out in a loud voice "Long live Bulgaria!" The execution 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 regiments of infantry with a battery of artillery formed the hollow square in which Panizza met his end. He blindfolded himself, stood erect in plain clothes and acted unconsciously throughout. Twenty-one bullets pierced his body. The remains were given to his widow. Prince Ferdinand signed the death warrant of Major Panizza on board 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 Madlle Jeanne Dumas, the daughter of Alexander Dumas, into the Catholic Church in France is a matter of more than 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 Camellias," it is said, decided to bring up his children in no religion, but, at the same time, to throw no obstacle in the way of their adopting any faith they pleased upon their coming of age, and that Madlle Jeanne Dumas long since made up her mind to embrace Catholicity, but wishing to conform strictly to her father's wishes, took no steps in the matter until she reached her majority. The anticipated death of a new friend caused her to send some letters during her father's illness. Dumas' eldest daughter married a Jew.

M. DUPONT.

A Real Hero and Apostle.

BY J. M.

In an age like the present, when the love of riches 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 Creator, it is extremely gratifying to present a character entirely free from these defects, whose life was remarkable for singleness of purpose, exalted motive, and unswerving devotion to principles and aims calculated to advance the honor and glory of God and serve the best interests of his fellow-men.

He properly estimated the character of a man, not by the virtues which he possessed and the motives that inspired his actions, but by the nature of his sufferings or the extent of his distress. Assuredly none will be found capable of such a task.

Although the entire life of M. Dupont is both instructive and edifying, and may be read with interest and profit, it is with the closing years of his eventful career that we are most concerned—these years which he spent in propagating devotion to our Lord's Holy Face.

pride, ever so insidious in its approach and so fatal in its effects in souls where the opposite virtue is not found well established.

For twenty-five years the holy man continued unceasingly his labors in spreading devotion to the Holy Face, with which his name became prominently and permanently identified.

At length, worn out by incessant toils and vigils, the holy man was called to his reward at a ripe age on the 13th of March, 1876, just fourteen years ago.

His funeral was a grand pageant, for numbers of distinguished laymen and the visitors who assembled to honor the illustrious dead in the city of Tours, which had been the scene of his labors.

He is presented with an address and a purse containing \$500—Thousands Assembled to shake His Hand for the Last Time—A Touching Scene at the L. C. Depot.

Fullly 2,000 people assembled in the spacious grounds of St. Peter's Church last evening to bid adieu to the priest who has guided and helped his congregation for the past six years—Rev. Michael Oates.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPE.

From the prison of the Vatican comes a terrible warning of "the wrath to come," and the voice of the Holy Father is heard deploring the present state of society.

Like most, if not all, others when the Almighty deigns to perform important works, M. Dupont was chosen through many trials and tribulations before being chosen to the Holy Face.

It was during the Lenten season of 1851 that M. Dupont commenced the work of propagating devotion to the Holy Face. He was led thereto chiefly on account of certain revelations that had been made to Sister St. Pierre, an inmate of the Carmel of Tours, some time previously.

"Sinned by jurisdiction," the "Peter by indeed, they have reason to mourn his departure, for he was a kindly friend of all, and there were few present who had not at some time been encouraged and strengthened by his kindly consoling words when life seemed most bitter and the burden of care and sorrow too heavy to bear.

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 Purse Containing \$500—Thousands Assembled to shake His Hand for the Last Time—A Touching Scene at the L. C. Depot.

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

Fullly 2,000 people assembled in the spacious grounds of St. Peter's Church last evening to bid adieu to the priest who has guided and helped his congregation for the past six years—Rev. Michael Oates.

"To the Reverend Michael Oates, O.S.B., Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers, North End, St. John, N. B."

"REVEREND 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.

Accompanying the address, which was very neatly engraved and parchment, the work of Walter G. B. Fairweather, was a well filled purse, containing about \$500.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, Rev. Father Oates made a few brief and feeling remarks. The honor which they had done him, he said, was certainly too great for a poor humble priest like himself.

As he wanted his way back to the presbytery the choir of St. Peter's, assisted by Mary Cahoon, of the choir of Saint John the Baptist Church, Lower Cove, sang And Lang sung Father Oates left by the west-bound train for Boston, where he will spend a few days before taking up his new charge at Quebec.

Like his illustrious predecessor in the chair of St. Peter, Leo XIII. is to all intents and purposes a prisoner within the walls of the Vatican. The spiritual sovereignty of more than two hundred million Catholic subjects is deprived of liberty, while the present residents of the United States possess.

indeed, they have reason to mourn his departure, for he was a kindly friend of all, and there were few present who had not at some time been encouraged and strengthened by his kindly consoling words when life seemed most bitter and the burden of care and sorrow too heavy to bear.

Col. Rhodes Counted Out.

ARTHABARKVILLE, Que., June 25.—The account of the battle in the Megantic election took place to-day at this place, the chief lieu of the district, before Mr. Justice Plamondon. There was much interest manifested in the proceedings, and there were many well known gentlemen present from Sherbrooke and other towns watching the proceedings.

WEAT THE ENGLISH MAY EXPORT.

QUEBEC, June 25.—La Justice published an interview with Col. Rhodes in reference to L'Electeur's article entitled "A Word to the English minority." Col. Rhodes entirely agrees with L'Electeur that if he is counted out it is because the English don't want representation in the Cabinet and that Mr. Meolier is quite right to refuse them another representative.

MR MURPHY MAY GO, TOO.

Following upon Col. Rhodes' defeat comes the news that Owen Murphy is likely to be thrown out on a technicality. Mr. Hearns had decided to contest his election, but his legal advisers have pointed out an easier way to secure the seat.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh."

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 after the close of the military camps, which he will inspect, and the meeting of Dominion R. A. association on.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces.

It is now in universal use, and is safe, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dry the whiskers and give to the hair its natural color.

Young Reporter—You told me, sir, to boll everything down.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S BATERAUNT PILLS.

There was Some News.—Managing Editor to L. graph. Editor.—Anything from the gory contents of "L'Electeur"?

"Oward and Upward" will be the maxim of the new paper, said the editor, proudly. And it proved a happy maxim too. For three short months the paper went onward, and then it went upward.—Canadian Book-eller.

The Hamerist (presenting slip of paper)—I bring you, sir, a joke from away across the continent.

When Packing up for the Country Lay in a Supply of JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF CONVENIENT AS A SUBSTITUTE IN HOT WEATHER. Indispensable in Times of Sickness.

Shut Out the Bible.

Sheriff Bebook, of Rock Co., Wis., took charge of the Edgerton School Board on Monday, and served a peremptory writ of mandamus on the B. ard, commanding said Board to cause its teachers in the public schools of district No. 3, City of Kington, to "discontinue the practice, which had theretofore prevailed, of reading therein sections from King James' Bible."

Omaha an Archdiocese.

A letter received in St. Louis from Rome says that the recommendation of Bishop Burke as head of the consolidated Catholic diocese of Ohyanna and Omaha has been confirmed at R.ome. The diocesan convention was held in St. Louis several months ago, when a candidate for Bishop O'Connor was named as head of the diocese.

WEAT THE ENGLISH MAY EXPORT.

QUEBEC, June 25.—La Justice published an interview with Col. Rhodes in reference to L'Electeur's article entitled "A Word to the English minority." Col. Rhodes entirely agrees with L'Electeur that if he is counted out it is because the English don't want representation in the Cabinet and that Mr. Meolier is quite right to refuse them another representative.

MR MURPHY MAY GO, TOO.

Following upon Col. Rhodes' defeat comes the news that Owen Murphy is likely to be thrown out on a technicality. Mr. Hearns had decided to contest his election, but his legal advisers have pointed out an easier way to secure the seat.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR—"La Grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh."

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 after the close of the military camps, which he will inspect, and the meeting of Dominion R. A. association on.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces.

It is now in universal use, and is safe, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dry the whiskers and give to the hair its natural color.

Young Reporter—You told me, sir, to boll everything down.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S BATERAUNT PILLS.

There was Some News.—Managing Editor to L. graph. Editor.—Anything from the gory contents of "L'Electeur"?

"Oward and Upward" will be the maxim of the new paper, said the editor, proudly. And it proved a happy maxim too. For three short months the paper went onward, and then it went upward.—Canadian Book-eller.

The Hamerist (presenting slip of paper)—I bring you, sir, a joke from away across the continent.

When Packing up for the Country Lay in a Supply of JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF CONVENIENT AS A SUBSTITUTE IN HOT WEATHER. Indispensable in Times of Sickness.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Best, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equalled.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE

MEXICAN LOTTERY

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under a twenty years contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, THURSDAY, July 10, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Whole, \$5; Half, \$4; Quarters, \$3; Eighths, \$1.

Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize of \$120,000..... \$120,000
1 Capital Prize of 40,000..... 40,000
1 Capital Prize of 20,000..... 20,000
1 Capital Prize of 10,000..... 10,000
2 Prizes of \$2,000..... 4,000
2 Prizes of 1,000..... 2,000
2 Prizes of 500..... 1,000
100 Prizes of 200..... 20,000
800 Prizes of 100..... 80,000
250 Prizes of 50..... 12,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000
150 Prizes of \$100, approximating to \$100,000 prize, \$15,000
150 Prizes of \$80, approximating to \$80,000 prize, \$12,000
799 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$31,980

2,285 Prizes, approximating to \$257,120
All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CASH BATHS, or any further information desired, write to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with full name, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a ticket, and receive the same from the Bank of London and Mexico on deposit of the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Lottery of the Beneficencia Publica.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations. 21 G

FULL BUST (4 magnificent portraits in color)

of beautiful women. New Gode's official size. All sizes from 16 to 24. Country, street, and number. Parisian Dress. New Gode's official size. 24 to 30. Country, street, and number. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q.

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD

and exchanged. See Catalogue. 19-13

AGENTS WANTED

for all reliable farm (large profits) quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. An opportunity. Geo. A. Stout, 348 Broadway, N. Y.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE

5 Lines not under the horse's feet. Write KILWISSETT SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Holly, Mich.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach.

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively low cost of \$1 per bottle, for one who has suffered long habitually to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

PFIEF & CO.

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.

The Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rignaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES.

The Classical and English courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best Authors and most approved systems of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Piano, Telegraphy, Stenography, Typewriting are optional. Boarding, Bed, Washing, etc., \$120 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, 1890. Diplomas awarded for Proficiency and College Certificates, address to the DD-43 REV. G. JOLY, O.S.B., President.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT

SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Institution has been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the second day of July, 1890.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. E. BARBERAU, Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1890. 44 4

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

An Interview With Cardinal Manning on his Silver Jubilee.

There are moments (writes a representative) in the lives of all thoughtful men which are photographed indelibly upon their minds. 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 Archbishop of Westminster, and opposite me sat the Cardinal himself, who yesterday celebrated his silver jubilee. We had been buried in deep conversation, and I 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. Now and again one caught the distant rumble of the busy world, but the silence was only the greater by contrast with the quietude of the room. A pale, fugitive ray of sunlight fell upon the crucifix that was there, and upon the portrait of a great long since committed to the dust, and it fell upon the peaceful face of him whom all Englishmen—Protestant and Roman alike—are proud to call "Our Cardinal;" and while he pondered over the long dead past a series of pictures flashed into my brain. I thought of the little three-year-old baby with the sea-shell held to its listening ear, as though in that soft, falling cadence he should catch the hum and roar of the dim, and distant future. I thought of the young and earnest Archdeacon of Chichester, of nearly forty years ago, when he used to preach in the dear old country church of Lavington. And as I thought thereof, there came to my mind, as from a land that is very far off, those words which were first heard in the stillness of the summer morning years ago. And the scene as it may have been seen to my mind—the old church, the rustic congregation, the shafts of sunlight streaming in at the window, and the drowsy stillness, broken only by the beautiful voice of the young Anglican. And suddenly every head I valued to listen, and these words fell, first sadly and then triumphantly, upon the hearer's ears, as the preacher looks back upon the past and into the future: "Old friends, old homes, old haunts, old faces, bright days sweet memories, all are gone. But the future is before us, all new, all bright, all Divine. And then raising my eyes, I beheld the man as in the present, and upon his face visible the rest and peace assured to those who, weary and heavy laden, bend and obey the bidding voice. Such the scene, never to be forgotten, that came upon me that morning. Having congratulated His Eminence on his approaching jubilee, I put to him my first question: "Now, your Eminence, may I ask you when you go back upon your career what is your opinion concerning the past, the present, and the future of the Catholic Church in England?"

The Cardinal, pushing back his crimson shreds, smiled, and said: "A very comprehensive question. I will answer it as well as I can. In the last forty years since the restoration of the perfect organization 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? The true progress of the Church in England is to be measured first by its immense material development in churches, clergy, colleges, convents, and schools. Everything is doubled, or trebled, and in some cases increased six or even tenfold. Next, its relation to public opinion and the feeling of the country is so absolutely changed that I leave it rather to you to estimate than to express it myself. Thirdly, the immense increase of spiritual action of the Church upon its own people and administration of the holy sacraments, warrants my saying that I do not believe that even at the time of the Reformation—so-called—there were ever so many Catholics as at this moment. The whole population of England in Elizabeth's reign may have been between two or four million, the number of Catholics now in England is over one and a half millions, and of those a very large proportion are in faithful practice of their religion, and if I add hundreds and thousands of children in our schools I believe I may underrate the total. I believe I may say that the English have ceased to fear or to suspect the Catholic Church as a Papal aggression or a foreign religion."

"Your Eminence," I replied, "I had a striking personal instance of it only very recently. I was lecturing a few months ago to nearly two thousand of all sorts and conditions, and, in pointing to the good work of Catholicism in the past, I incidentally mentioned your name as a type of Rome in the present, and I can assure your Eminence the others which followed were deafening."

The Cardinal looked pleased as he went on: "Exactly. I think that ill-will is over. The Catholic Church is domesticated amongst us, and the Catholics of England are as much at home as any of their fellow-countrymen." "All of which leads up to my next question, your Eminence, concerning the Vatican and the New Era, and I presume you read Mr. Shead's splendid dream of the possible future of the Church. May I ask what you have to say upon it?" "Yes, I read every word of those articles. I think Mr. Shead has, in a wonderful way, risen above all antecedents of his life, and disengaged himself from all the trammels which prevent a man's judgment, and he has thereby been able to appreciate the power and future of the Catholic Church in its relation to the world far more clearly and truly than any public writer who is not Catholic. For what is the actual present state of affairs? Only very recently the Pope and three Archbishops—those of Baltimore and Dublin and Westminster—have shared in the labor question. The Catholic Church is profoundly with the millions of the people. Look at Ireland, look at America, and I hope I may add England and the colonies."

Christendom? In a word, has faith increased or decreased since you first took note of these matters?" "I have had a long experience of nearly sixty active years of religious life. I believe that faith and religion have enormously risen and expanded in England, dating from the time of John Wesley in the last century, which was the lowest and basest religious condition of England. Religion had steadily declined since the time of Elizabeth until about 1760. The reaction of Wesley and those following him both within and without the Established Church had restored the fragmentary Christianity which remained. There is a certain development of Rationalism among a small number of educated, and," he very smilingly added, "for the most part idle people. There is also much freethought, which appears to me to be irrational Rationalism, or," and here his Eminence fairly laughed, "or reason run to seed. There is an immense amount of atheistic nonsense in the material mind of the middle classes, a good deal of sane scepticism 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. I have faithful and fervent believers among my workmen." And then the Cardinal gave me an interesting proof of this which it is unnecessary to repeat.

Looking His Eminence in the face, I said with some hesitation, "and about the Church of England—what do you say, and especially with reference to 'Lux Mundi'?" "Oh," replied the Cardinal, with a smile, "you want my opinion on Anglicanism. But I am too old 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 Anglicanism you mean," he humorously went on. "And, again, we Catholics 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 criticize it, but I think it is a counterpart of 'Essays and Reviews'—that is, every school in the Church of England, and they are many, brings forth its own fruit. As I repeat, I cannot judge it; but it has fallen away."

"Do you expect England will ever again be Catholic, your Eminence?" "I know no example in Christian history in which a whole people having once been robbed of faith have ever returned to it as a whole. The return of the nations, as Lombardy and Spain to Catholic unity is an 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; but because they never rejected the faith, but were robbed of it and have been born innocently 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 there is a difference between the old Catholics and the converts. May I ask to what your experience? Is there not some lingering vestige of the old Protestant spirit?" His Eminence smiled slowly and thoughtfully as he looked at me and replied: "Do you know that it is a very burning question with me. I will answer it generally. In matters of faith there is not one jot or tittle of difference, for we are all disciples of the same Divine Master, whose voice has never varied from the Day of Pentecost until now. In matters of opinion outside the faith there is perfect liberty among us, which never troubled us. The old Catholics have, happily, inherited faith without effort and the strain of reasoning it out. Converts have had to do it in the sweat of their face. Perhaps St. Augustine knew the reasons of his faith and the evils of Pelagianism more sensitively than those about him in Africa who had always been Catholic.—Pall Mall Gazette."

LETTER OF THANKS. MONTREAL, June, 1890. To the Honorable Gentlemen connected with the inauguration of the Night Schools:

DEAR SIRS,—We, the undersigned pupils, who have attended St. Ann's Night School since its opening in November last, wish to convey our thanks to all the promoters of such a great work in providing instruction for the working classes, both old and young; and also to Rev. Brother Arnold and his able assistants, who have so generously sacrificed both time, labor and health in imparting knowledge to all under their care. We indeed owe a deep debt of gratitude, which will never be able to repay, to all who have been so liberal in their support of this great undertaking. Fructifying that 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 God may crown all their efforts with success, we respectfully sign ourselves,

CHARLES J. BAILEY, THOMAS P. BRENNAN.

How to Keep Ice.

There are three or four things that will help to keep the precious nugget of ice from melting away if the housekeeper will only remember them. One is that to keep ice warm is the way to keep it cold. A piece of ice in a pitcher, with a pall over the pitcher and a rug over the pall, will keep all night. A piece of ice in a refrigerator, covered with a snug white blanket, will beat the greedy ice-man every day, and snap saucy fingers at the milk that does not dare to get out or the beefsteak that does not dare to fall. These things are admirable in their way, and should be in every hand, but the greatest trick of all is newspapers. With plenty of newspapers above, below and on every side, the way a piece of ice will keep is a joke.

A French Apostle of Labor.

a workman himself, and who effectually solved the labor question two thousand years ago. His solution, the only one, remains good to this day. The great error of modern society is, that it depends solely on physical force, neglecting the one power on earth capable of transcending with the ferocity of human instincts, viz, moral force. Until a century ago this moral power was in the hands of the Church. It remains with you, the working people, to restore to her her moral sway 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 grievances can be redressed." Daring the last four years the Abbe Garnier has founded as many as seventeen co-operative societies among the workmen whom he has addressed, the members being bound together by a single watchword which they are to repeat daily—"Our Lady of Labor, pray for us."

A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

(London Universe.)

It irks us to have to refer to Mr. Arthur Balfour so often in condemnatory terms, but the fault is his own, and it becomes our duty to treat him as a foolball. Not that we hate the man, or moral principles, but that we hate the indignity and, perhaps, the loss of honor and respect, for such a strong sentiment is not in our nature. 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 unloving kicks. We never had fairer provocation than this week. In the course of a maudling, irritating string of remarks in the House of Commons on Monday night touching the recent prohibited meetings in Ireland, Mr. Arthur Balfour declared that Tipperary was a "disgrace to civilization." Now this is a hard thing to say of any county, but a feeling thing to say of the premier country. It may be that the Chief Secretary for Ireland—whose qualifications for his office would seem to be alike to the country and ignorance of its condition—was in a sour temper, had barked his shin playing golf, or partaken of something at dinner that had disagreed with him. Or he may have been thinking of a piousman, pretending to be a well-bred gentleman and scholar, telling a Parliamentary colleague he was a liar. If that be the explanation, no wonder he indulged in self-giving, and unconsciously described himself as a "disgrace to civilization." Admittedly the description applies.

About the meetings at Cahel and elsewhere there can be no two opinions among the un-biased. They were constitutionally convened, or a constitutional purpose, to listen to a lecture from representatives of the people; and the last moment they were made entirely illegal by a coronal kick utterly at variance with the spirit of good government; peaceful assemblies were dispersed, huddled 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 is the case.

Mr. Balfour meets it by flat contradiction of everything. He will not contradict the statement of Mr. Dillon that the police struck him, but asserts that the hon. gentleman "must have been misinformed"—gracious goodness, is this the halcyonade of a pentecost?—as if anybody who was tugging from the humiliation 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 demon camera? Can he refuse belief to the surgeons who cleaned and bandaged the wounds, not only of men, but of women and children? Can he withhold credence from an independent eye-witness, a Yorksireman, Mr. Byles, who was present, and writes—and recollect that he is a dispassionate observer, and trained to calm judgment—that he saw a crowd enthusiastic but tranquil, and offering no resistance, an angry and excited police, chasing the unoffending and plying their truncheons without orders, cruelly beating here when they were called to follow there, and a revolver in his left hand, and holding his blackthorn vigorously with his right. There was no stone-throwing by the people, and Mr. Byles is only astonished that the much-persecuted people, unarmed as they were, did not turn and try to overpower their pursuers, "as a crowd in Bradford in like circumstances would certainly have done."

None of these facts will Mr. Arthur Balfour admit, such is his implicit faith in his modern battalion of testimony, the official scribbles 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 goes on in his impudent course of perversion and equivocation, simply adding to his ancient roles of Past-Master in the art of uttering that which is not, and approval of cold blooded brutality, that of stock Jack-pudding in the Westminster buffoonery. We are really sorry for the poor fellow sometimes—that is, when he gives us the rare chance—for we consider that he can hardly be accountable for his actions. Like these agents in the hands of the mesmerists, who are ready to commit any enormity that may be prompted, he too may be irresponsible under the hypnotism of political prejudice. We cannot conceive that Mr. Arthur Balfour means what he says half his time in Parliament. It may be different in matters or on the links. He may look at society and employ expressions in the Balfourian sense, which is as whimsical as the Pookwickian, only less amiable. We verify our surmise that if the Chief Secretary were to sleep through the length of a midsummer night, and on waking up were to be assured by one of his intimates that "from information received" the sun had not shone for the previous four-and-twenty hours, he would avow the invention. It is a puzzle to decide whether he is more knave or fool, schemer or gobe-moose. However, as we are in the plying mood to-day, we shall handle him gently and magnanimously and mildly, considering him a sufferer from an irresistible tendency to idleness. In compensation to the creature, we tender him two pieces of honest advice.

Firstly, do not interfere with the manifestation of opinion in public gatherings in Ireland. It is worse than absurd—it is hazardous. Those open 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 gibbets—unless, indeed, 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 civilization," unless they are defenceless, and you are girt with cannon, breech-loaders, and bayonets. They are sensitive to affront, and not slowly to retaliate, but upon their mother, Don't, Mr. Arthur, darling, as you wish within reach of the five fingers of any bare-footed gipsy from the Scir to the Shannon, except you are behind protecting banners in the manner of the baboon family at the Zoo. These Tipperary

"savages" are hot-tempered and long in the arm. Their reputation is familiar even in the British service. At Meenane in 1841, when Pennefather led the 22nd Regiment (marguarding as the Cheshires), the exclamation was elicited from Sir Charles Napier of "Magnificent Tipperary!" Private O'Neill took a standard, Drummer Main De-nally captured a mounted leader of the enemy and for three hours the Conways, the Fitzgeralds and other Irish officers valiantly held their own against the Bochees in twenty times their strength. On the stern and implacable Eastern warriors came, but with shouts as loud and shrieks as wild as theirs, and hearts as big and arms as strong, the Tipperary boys met them with the bayonet and sent their foremost masses rolling back to blood.

Those foregoing words are from Sir William Napier's narrative of that memorable February day. There was no chatter about "a disgrace to civilization."

FRANCOISAN MONASTERY

Formally inaugurated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

At least one thousand persons attended the formal inauguration by His Grace Archbishop Fabre of the Francoisan Monastery, on Richmond street, this city, on Tuesday morning, June 24. The monastery is a rough, two-story brick building, situated next to St. Joseph's Church, behind the houses immediately 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 little improvised altar, painted white, is at one end of the room. On one side of the altar is a little primitive society, with quite an assortment, however, of costly church ornaments, brought over from France, and on the other side is a room with grating wide enough to allow the faithful, who are not allowed into the chapel proper, to follow the ceremonies. His Grace, accompanied by Viscount-General Maccoch, Very Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., rector of St. Mary's College, Very Rev. Father Strubbe, O.S.B., Superior of the Redemptionist Order here, and Rev. Father Brocheux, were received at 7 o'clock at the door of the monastery by Rev. Father Othon, Provincial Superior of the Francoisan Monks of France, Rev. Father Jean Baptiste, the Superior Guardian of the local monastery, Rev. Father Paloran, a student, two lay brothers, two theological assistants, and two converts, all of the Francoisan Order. After the blessing of the altar and sacred vessels by His Grace, a ceremony which lasted over an hour, Father Othon thanked the Archbishop for the permission to establish themselves here, and then said the first mass in the new chapel. The faithful who attended crowded the yard and followed 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 curtainless windows, three boards on a rough wooden frame and a straw sack, not an inch high from the bed. Each monk sleeps on the habit in which he is to be buried. There is absolutely nothing else in the rooms. The houses were fitted up, such as it is, by him, as the monks are not allowed to touch or handle any money. Father Othon has received over thirty applications for admittance to the monastery. He is full of praise of the liberty of Catholics in this country. "Under the British flag," he says, "liberty seems to thrive."

Consumption Cured.

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

Death of Mr. Massue, M.P.

The death is announced of Mr. Massue, M.P. for Richelieu, to represent which seat he was elected less than a year ago, upon the death of Captain Labille. Mr. Massue took his seat in the House of Commons during the early part of last session, but was forced to leave, being prostrated 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 vacancy in the House of Commons.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT

Ferguson is Gone. St. JOHN, N.B., June 25.—The failure of M. A. Ferguson, the lumber merchant, is one of the worst that has occurred for years. He has disappeared. The liabilities are estimated at from forty to fifty thousand dollars. Among the sufferers will be a number of farmers who can ill afford it, to whom he owes sums running up to several hundred dollars each in some cases. Considerable is owing in St. John, and a good deal in Upper Canada cities. Ferguson, it is understood, was in the habit of buying goods in Montreal on long notes, shipping them to Toronto and selling for cash at a sacrifice. In this way he secured a lot of money. Some goods he purchased from Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, and W. T. McLeod, of St. John, were shipped to Sussex and then sent back here. They were seized again by the original owners. There is much uncertainty regarding some of the paper float. There will likely be much litigation, and an attempt to hold W. G. White, of Sussex, his former partner, responsible for some debts. Mr. White holds some bills of sale, but others held like paper. It is thought Ferguson lost money speculating.

The Backdown Complete.

LONDON, June 25.—The Cabinet has decided to drop the Licensing clause of the Local Taxation bill. The Times and Standard admitted this morning that the Licensing bill had been doomed by the Speaker's opinion expressed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Speaker's ruling, which was received with cheers by the Opposition, caused the ministers to retire to discuss it. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, who were summoned to the conference, advised the Cabinet to drop the obnoxious clauses.

The Post wants the Government to drop all bills and simply to ratify the Anglo-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 denounced by several speakers at the Unionist meeting yesterday. Catholic youth in Ireland are not permitted to learn anything about their faith in the national schools. Speaking on this subject on a recent occasion, Archbishop Walsh pointed out that though in Ireland there are half a million children in schools attended exclusively by Catholics, it is forbidden in school hours to say a word about religion, to read, or even to display any distinctly Catholic emblem. If a Crucifix or Statue of the Blessed Virgin is tolerated at all, it must be kept in a sort of box or cupboard, which may be opened only during the time set apart for religious instruction. During ordinary school hours, in a school attended only by Catholic children, the Crucifix or the Statue must be hidden away. The reason why Irish Catholics have submitted so long to this wrong is due only to a stupid regard for official honors—the fiction that because a school is called a "mixed school" it must be so in fact. But the invading prohibition of the Crucifix or other Catholic emblem in a school attended by the Catholic children of a Catholic land is not one which can be allowed to endure. The Archbishop has struck the first blow and struck home.

A SIX MILLION LOAN

And a New Treasurer Said to be Contemplated by Premier Mercier.

QUEBEC, June 26.—Le Quotidien announces that the elections of Charles Langeller and Duchesne are to be contested. Le Quotidien learns from friends of the Government that a new loan of six millions is to be negotiated by the Hon. Francois Langeller, who is to replace Mr. Sheehy as provincial treasurer shortly, and that J. I. Tarte is going to England to lead his assistance.

The Government do not intend to dispense with the services of Mr. Turcotte and a seat will probably be found for him. L'Electeur says that the Mercier Cabinet 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 intends to do great things—to raise the standard of education, to stimulate colonization, 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. Mercier to have the support of his adversaries, as well as his friends. We ask them, then, to bury the hatchet and to work for the country rather than for party. We do not ask them for any sacrifice of their opinions, but only for the sacrifice of antipathies and rancours which have no raison d'être. We ask them for their loyal support to all that the Mercier 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. Blaison in Beauharnois, the Government grant \$50,000 for an iron bridge at Valleyfield. Now the report is that \$10,000 of this money was paid into Mr. Blaison's election fund.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Death of Mr. Massue, M.P.

The death is announced of Mr. Massue, M.P. for Richelieu, to represent which seat he was elected less than a year ago, upon the death of Captain Labille. Mr. Massue took his seat in the House of Commons during the early part of last session, but was forced to leave, being prostrated 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 vacancy in the House of Commons.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT

Ferguson is Gone. St. JOHN, N.B., June 25.—The failure of M. A. Ferguson, the lumber merchant, is one of the worst that has occurred for years. He has disappeared. The liabilities are estimated at from forty to fifty thousand dollars. Among the sufferers will be a number of farmers who can ill afford it, to whom he owes sums running up to several hundred dollars each in some cases. Considerable is owing in St. John, and a good deal in Upper Canada cities. Ferguson, it is understood, was in the habit of buying goods in Montreal on long notes, shipping them to Toronto and selling for cash at a sacrifice. In this way he secured a lot of money. Some goods he purchased from Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, and W. T. McLeod, of St. John, were shipped to Sussex and then sent back here. They were seized again by the original owners. There is much uncertainty regarding some of the paper float. There will likely be much litigation, and an attempt to hold W. G. White, of Sussex, his former partner, responsible for some debts. Mr. White holds some bills of sale, but others held like paper. It is thought Ferguson lost money speculating.

The Backdown Complete.

LONDON, June 25.—The Cabinet has decided to drop the Licensing clause of the Local Taxation bill. The Times and Standard admitted this morning that the Licensing bill had been doomed by the Speaker's opinion expressed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Speaker's ruling, which was received with cheers by the Opposition, caused the ministers to retire to discuss it. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, who were summoned to the conference, advised the Cabinet to drop the obnoxious clauses.

The Post wants the Government to drop all bills and simply to ratify the Anglo-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 denounced by several speakers at the Unionist meeting yesterday.

Catholic youth in Ireland are not permitted to learn anything about their faith in the national schools.

Speaking on this subject on a recent occasion, Archbishop Walsh pointed out that though in Ireland there are half a million children in schools attended exclusively by Catholics, it is forbidden in school hours to say a word about religion, to read, or even to display any distinctly Catholic emblem. If a Crucifix or Statue of the Blessed Virgin is tolerated at all, it must be kept in a sort of box or cupboard, which may be opened only during the time set apart for religious instruction. During ordinary school hours, in a school attended only by Catholic children, the Crucifix or the Statue must be hidden away. The reason why Irish Catholics have submitted so long to this wrong is due only to a stupid regard for official honors—the fiction that because a school is called a "mixed school" it must be so in fact. But the invading prohibition of the Crucifix or other Catholic emblem in a school attended by the Catholic children of a Catholic land is not one which can be allowed to endure. The Archbishop has struck the first blow and struck home.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervised the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person witnessed and controlled the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with a facsimile of our signatures attached, in all advertisements."

Commissioners: Wm. A. WALSHLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. WALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, JULY 1st, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$3; Twentieths \$1.

Table listing prize amounts and ticket counts for the Louisiana State Lottery Company drawing.

AGENTS WANTED. For Full Rates, or any further information sent, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

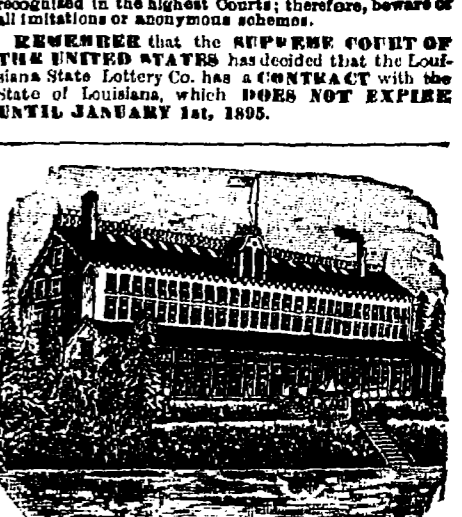
IMPORTANT. Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and that Prizes are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

REMEMBER that the NEW YORK COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which CONTRACT NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895.



ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE.

This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the 1st of June. The new grounds, which are the most beautiful spot annually will all this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. To members from Beaumont, Kearsarge, Independence, General Dufrenoy, and other places, special rates in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure. Cures will be in waiting for guests at Louisville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 84 Victoria square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion. 478 M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Manager.

A Much Married Couple.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., June 26.—Mrs. Stella Weston, 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, national, and now insists that she go through the ceremony just once more as "a Congressional wedding is the only one recognized by heaven." She protests against so much honeymoon and asks for a divorce.

St. ANTHONY ABLETON, DEATH, July 17, 1888.

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 suffering 10 years or more from Epilepsy. He is about 17 years old, and had an attack 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 cure him. BRO. SILVERMAN.

"A penny for your thoughts" said the editor of the cheap evening paper, as he clipped the best things out of the humorous weeklies.—Pool.

12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAPKINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents; (stamp or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 3845

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country \$1.00, City 1.50.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line, first insertion.

WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1890. CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, July 2, Visitation B. V. M.

THURSDAY, July 3, St. Phocas. FRIDAY, July 4, St. Bertha. SATURDAY, July 5, St. Peter of Luxembourg.

SUNDAY, July 6, Feast of the Most Precious Blood. MONDAY, July 7, St. Lawrence of Brindisi. TUESDAY, July 8, St. Killian.

The assurance that Mr. Mercier is going to Paris to consult foreign engineers as to the proposed bridge at Quebec is a poor compliment to our own people and country.

The 'Beer Influence' in England is a powerful one and the opposition to the proposed compensating clause on the Government bill may be good morality, but the next general election will probably show that it was very bad policy.

'L'Electeur' refers to the statement of Mr. Chapleau to the effect that the recent defeat of the Conservative party was due to corruption and a formidable organization.

Nor content with attempting the difficult task of revising their creeds the Presbyterian Synod of the United States has set about revising the personal habits of its young ministers.

The official 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 cessation of Dominion, is to be regretted.

More than one scheme has been suggested for the establishment of a great ocean port on the eastern shore of Canada.

line from Minneapolis to the ocean. But now we hear of another project to construct a port not far from Port Mulgrave bringing the west a day nearer in time of transit.

The war-like talk in the halls of the American Congress, and its preparation for the construction of fleets on a large scale while, in a lesser degree but not less effective, the North American republics are well armed and prepared for war.

The Cabinet and Irish Representation.

A list, which appears elsewhere in our columns, has been published and is alleged to be an authoritative sketch of the composition of the Provincial Cabinet as re-organized.

A Suggestion.

A correspondent writes reminding us—though very few, we think, need reminding—of the heated period will be on us for some time, and that consequently there must result a good deal of suffering in the poorer and crowded portions of our city.

its, and its advantages obvious. It would do away with the appearance of charity, which at times appears somewhat demonstratively in efforts to aid the working classes to go to the country, and would benefit whole families.

The Situation in Brazil.

The natural consequences of such a revolution as that which took place in Brazil a few months ago must surely come and the Church in that country is buckling on its armor in order to meet them.

THE QUEBEC CABINET.

To Be Composed of French Members.

Premier Mercier to Visit Paris in Connection With the Consolidation of the Provincial Debt—The Quebec Bridge.

Premier Mercier will leave for Paris about the middle of October, and he may be accompanied by one or more of his ministers.

Col. Rhodes having been deposed from the office of the Ministry and the friends of the Ministry say that the declarations of L'Electeur, that if Megawick went to the Opposition the English Protestants would be unrepresented in the Cabinet, are correct.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Among the contributors to The Arena for July are Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina, O. B. Frothingham, Rabbi Solomon Schneider, Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D., Junius Henri Brown, Hamilton Garland, H. G. Panteo, Rev. Minnet J. Savage, Hon. A. B. Richmond, Frances E. Willard, and Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Every story, article and poem in The Ladies' Home Journal for July has an outdoor flavor, and a better magazine for summer reading has never been prepared for women.

analyzing article, and is followed by one on 'Amateur Photography for Girls' which every girl who has or intends getting a camera should read.

ECHOES OF THE ELECTION.

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

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

Mr. Desjardins, M. P. for Kamouraska, has, according to a French paper, published in Quebec, declared himself an 'independent.'

Mr. Justice Taschereau has ordered a recount of the ballot cast in the Laurier election on the petition of Mr. L. C. Pelletier.

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.

L'Electeur refers to the loss of his seat by Col. Rhodes and adds that if the English have no representation in the Cabinet they should be to him the most loyal French subjects.

Loretto Abbey.

The cloister exercises in connection with Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place, Toronto, were held last Wednesday. The pupils furnished an interesting programme of music and readings.

Signor Orsini's Superstition.

An incident which has excited much comment in the Italian papers illustrates the survival of superstition of the evil eye among those who would most scornfully repudiate all religious belief.

SIXTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

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

ST. ANN'S DAY.

Saturday, July 26th, 1890. Per steamer 'Three Rivers' leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 4 o'clock p.m. sharp.

Tickets—Ladies, - - \$2.10 Children, - - - \$1.05

Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 6th July from 2 to 6 p.m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

RIZZIO'S DEATH.

Queen Mary's Version of the Assassination as told in the State Papers.

One of the most curious comments in the eight volumes of the State papers and manuscripts relating to English affairs in the Venetian archives, which has just been published, is (Truth says) a letter of Mary Queen of Scots to the King of France, giving an account of the murder of Rizzio. The Queen writes: 'On the 9th of the month, we being at supper in private about the seventh hour of our cabins accompanied by Mr. de Montmorency, the Count d'Argilly, my brother, the commander of St. Croix, and others of our domestic servants, because on account of our indisposition, and as the seventh month of our pregnancy was almost accomplished, we had been advised to eat meat, the King our husband came with us, and seated himself by our side, Monsieur de Montmorency, the Earl of Morton and Lord Lindsay, with their followers, to the number of one hundred and sixty persons occupied and took complete possession of all the entrances and exits of our palace, so that they believed it was impossible for anyone to escape thence alive.'

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

La Grande Chartreuse the famous monastery in the Department of Isere, fourteen miles from Grenoble, has been much damaged by the explosion of a quantity of dynamite.

Death of Lt.-Governor McLeish.

HALIFAX, June 26—Lieutenant-Governor Archibald Woodbury McLeish died this morning from heart disease. His health has been failing for upwards of two years.

Manitoban Schools.

Tuesday, June 24th, can be set down among the unpropitious days for Manitoban a dispatch from Winnipeg informing us that on that date Judge Bala gave judgment in the famous separate school case, and denied the rights of Catholic citizens to instruct their children according to the dictates of their consciences.

Germany and England Will Stand Alone.

BERLIN, June 29—Sir Edward Mallet, the British Ambassador, held an important conference with Chancellor Von Caprivi yesterday on the subject of the opposition of the French Government to the East African agreement.

How Menendez Died.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, June 27.—The following are the particulars of the recent sudden death of President Menendez:—During a ball given at the president's residence at the National Palace, celebrating the anniversary of the triumph of General Morazan, Menendez on the 22nd instant, General Molino, the president's son, entered the ballroom about 11 p.m., and announced in behalf of his chief, General Ezeta, who had arrived with 600 men from Santa Ana, a revolt against the existing Government.

An Ancient Custom.

The London Daily Graphic has been illustrating a quaint medieval custom which is still observed in Florence—the letting off the Fiery Dove during the Feast of the Sabbath.

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

A Noble Institution.

Those prejudiced people who are so stupid as to charge the people of Ireland with being 'ignorant,' will, no doubt, be astonished to learn that the largest teachers college in the world is at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Dublin, where hundreds of teachers are trained for the British colonies and other parts.

Tickets Limited to 600.

Germany and England Will Stand Alone. BERLIN, June 29—Sir Edward Mallet, the British Ambassador, held an important conference with Chancellor Von Caprivi yesterday on the subject of the opposition of the French Government to the East African agreement.

How Menendez Died.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, June 27.—The following are the particulars of the recent sudden death of President Menendez:—During a ball given at the president's residence at the National Palace, celebrating the anniversary of the triumph of General Morazan, Menendez on the 22nd instant, General Molino, the president's son, entered the ballroom about 11 p.m., and announced in behalf of his chief, General Ezeta, who had arrived with 600 men from Santa Ana, a revolt against the existing Government.

An Ancient Custom.

The London Daily Graphic has been illustrating a quaint medieval custom which is still observed in Florence—the letting off the Fiery Dove during the Feast of the Sabbath.

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

Why don't you go to work?

'Why don't you go to work?' she asked of the tramp. 'I am a working lady.'

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength - U. S. Government Report. Aug. 17, 1889.

NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE

A Concise Summary of the Position.

The Critical State of Affairs Existing—The Old Treaties—French Encroachments Increasing—The Bait Bill a Cause of Irritation.

Whatever substratum of truth or superstructure 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 affairs in this one of our oldest colonies, is highly critical.

To the full appreciation of the problem a certain amount of historical knowledge is necessary. The attention of readers of The Times has recently been called to the existence of a number of treaties of ancient date bearing upon the question.

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 French fishermen who imported fish into France and exported it again.

SEARCHED THE HOMES

of British fishermen with the object of discovering what gear they possessed. It is also certain that the French fishermen caught herring in their large seines in such quantities as almost to deprive the British natives of their source of livelihood.

EUROPEAN.

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

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

July 2, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

words of this Declaration are an obstacle to the Newfoundlanders of the present day. They give, it is true, nothing more than an easement to the French fishermen; nor is that easement exclusive.

THREW EVERY OBSTACLE

in the way of settlement, and the first settlers constituted a community of mere squatters, without representation, without magistracy, and without police.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS

declares that the population of Connecticut will be shown to be not large enough to retain the state's present representation of four in Congress.

THE IRISH LEADER'S BIRTHDAY

Great Celebration of the Occasion. Mr. Parnell Reviews the Work of the Irish National Party—He is Confident of Near Victory.

RECALLED UNPROMISING

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 regarding Ireland.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL QUESTIONED.

Complaints have been made that the acting Mayor of Montreal, Mr. G. W. Stephens, permitted Mr. O'Leary, the notorious and able preacher, and then to use St. Helen's Island for the purpose of addressing the people assembled at a picnic.

ROME'S MIXED-UP FINANCES.

Rome, June 26.—There was a heated debate at a meeting of the Municipal Council last night in regard to the bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Prime Minister Crispien to assist in the reorganization of the financial affairs of the municipality.

the letter of antique treaties it is only just that France should be bound with equal strictness. It should be added that the delegates will not listen to the idea of concession to France in Labrador, which they declare to be only barely adequate to the needs of the Newfoundland fishermen.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

A Syndicate's Deeds—The Customs Defrauded—A Noble Gift—The German Army Bill—The English 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. R. Ross, now senator 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 Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, vice McLeelan deceased.

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

A current rumor to the effect that Sir John Thompson, who has gone to England, will 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. McLeelan, took place on Saturday in Halifax. Honors were paid the day by both the military and naval forces.

George J. Hardman, aged 34, son of Charles Hardman, lumber merchant, Ottawa, 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 satisfactory.

The Montreal sugar refinery is to be sold to an English syndicate, as well as the cotton factory. 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 issued the crop report. It gives the wheat average as 746,058 acres, an increase of over 100,000 acres over last year's figures.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Brockville, Sunday afternoon last, 2:30, which resulted in the death of two persons, Miss McMann and William Caselman.

King's College, N.S., celebrated its centennial at Windsor last Thursday. King's was established by a charter obtained from King George III., and by the aid of the Nova Scotia Legislature for a long time it was a state college and the only one in Nova Scotia.

A serious stabbing case occurred in the Brigade Camp at Kingston, on Thursday night, within the lines of the 48th Battalion. Private English, while sleeping in the tent, was annoyed several times by soldiers outside. He asked the men to be quiet, but they persisted in annoying him.

An Ottawa despatch states that Sir John Thompson, in his mission to England, is among other things, charged with the duty of procuring the aid of the Colonial Office in the Privy Council in England a decision as to the constitutionality of the acts, passed by the Manitoba Legislature last session, abolishing dual languages and separate schools in that province.

Mr. Samuel Wilnot, superintendent 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 base and French shore question, Mr. Wilnot said that the delegation to England from the island regarding the matter did not anticipate much difficulty in getting their case properly considered in spite of the statements which have appeared in American newspapers.

Mr. Samuel Wilnot, superintendent 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 base and French shore question, Mr. Wilnot said that the delegation to England from the island regarding the matter did not anticipate much difficulty in getting their case properly considered in spite of the statements which have appeared in American newspapers.

Cholera has appeared in Brittany and other points in western France. A blue book on the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with France, which the British Government has been expected to issue for some time, has been issued.

EASY TERMS. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST STOCK. PIANOS. L. E. N. PRATTE, No. 1616 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sole Agents for Hazleton, Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Re. Holtz and Dominion Organs.

UNITED STATES

Right Rev. Mgr. McMann, 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. Dineen, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Belleville; Woolman J. Holloway, of Indiana, at Srafcoed, Ind., and Charles D. Joslyn, of Michigan, at Windsor, Ont.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: "I have the highest authority for the statement that certain Republican leaders in the Senate are considering the advisability of shelving the McKinley Bill for the remainder of the session."

This is a probability that the population of Connecticut will be shown to be not large enough to retain the state's present representation of four in Congress.

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 extinguish have proved fruitless.

The Washington Evening Critic is in a position to state, as a matter of undoubted and absolute fact, that the present state of confusion into which the Behring Sea question is involved is the result of the President's repudiation of an arrangement between Secretary Blaine and Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England.

The Illinois Central Railway strike has been declared off and the men returned. It is understood the men abated their demand for Superintendent Russell's discharge to depriving that official of the power to hire or discharge men.

The Berlin National Gazette announces that the Anglo-German agreement relative to East Africa has been finally concluded. It is stated that England has ceded to Germany the Island of Mombasa on the East African coast.

In the British House of Commons Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, referred to the report that the Government was discussing with the Government of the Dominican Republic in exchange for the latter's renunciation of her Newfoundland fishing rights, declaring it to be utterly baseless.

The Cassel Stadt Zeitung states that Prince Bismarck in addressing a deputation from Carrel said, with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, that England looked well after her own interests, but that she was not to be trifled with.

China advises that a mutiny occurred on the Chinese steel cruiser "Nan Sheng," lying at Woo Sung. Captain Chu Ming Fu refused to allow the native sailors more than half pay, as the vessel was undergoing repairs.

The reelection of Mr. Olney in Barrow-in-Furness will be opposed by the Liberals and Mr. Dunoon has been nominated. The London Star protests against the candidacy of Mr. Dunoon as an unwise move, which the Barrow Liberals will rue and for which there is no reason.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

many others, on both sides, were wounded. A party of Washburn's men, subsequently made prisoners, demonstrated, and stoned the British consul.

The army bill has again been before the Reichstag and the government announced that it would accept no amendments. Von Caprivi defended the German alliance with Italy, which, he declares, would stand even should Signor Crispien retire.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. T. M. Healy invited the ruling of the Speaker on the question of "ear-marking" or expressly reserving funds for the extension of licenses.

The Speaker gave his opinion as 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 raising the question.

The President has nominated Samuel H. Dineen, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Belleville; Woolman J. Holloway, of Indiana, at Srafcoed, Ind., and Charles D. Joslyn, of Michigan, at Windsor, Ont.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: "I have the highest authority for the statement that certain Republican leaders in the Senate are considering the advisability of shelving the McKinley Bill for the remainder of the session."

This is a probability that the population of Connecticut will be shown to be not large enough to retain the state's present representation of four in Congress.

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 extinguish have proved fruitless.

The Washington Evening Critic is in a position to state, as a matter of undoubted and absolute fact, that the present state of confusion into which the Behring Sea question is involved is the result of the President's repudiation of an arrangement between Secretary Blaine and Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England.

The Illinois Central Railway strike has been declared off and the men returned. It is understood the men abated their demand for Superintendent Russell's discharge to depriving that official of the power to hire or discharge men.

The Berlin National Gazette announces that the Anglo-German agreement relative to East Africa has been finally concluded. It is stated that England has ceded to Germany the Island of Mombasa on the East African coast.

In the British House of Commons Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, referred to the report that the Government was discussing with the Government of the Dominican Republic in exchange for the latter's renunciation of her Newfoundland fishing rights, declaring it to be utterly baseless.

The Cassel Stadt Zeitung states that Prince Bismarck in addressing a deputation from Carrel said, with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, that England looked well after her own interests, but that she was not to be trifled with.

China advises that a mutiny occurred on the Chinese steel cruiser "Nan Sheng," lying at Woo Sung. Captain Chu Ming Fu refused to allow the native sailors more than half pay, as the vessel was undergoing repairs.

The reelection of Mr. Olney in Barrow-in-Furness will be opposed by the Liberals and Mr. Dunoon has been nominated. The London Star protests against the candidacy of Mr. Dunoon as an unwise move, which the Barrow Liberals will rue and for which there is no reason.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Advices received at Constantinople from Erzeroum regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers, some of whom were armed with revolvers, were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building.

Cuticura Soap. FOR COMPLEXIONS. BAD ROUGH HANDS AND BABY HUMORS. CUTICURA SOAP. A marvelous beautifier of world wide celebrity.

HAIR COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLEY, BLOTCHY, red skin, Red Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends, nail shapes, and simple itchy humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Throughout the world. Price 50c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases," a Free Paper. CUTICURA SOAP AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

CASTOR-FLUID! Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 816 122 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 Omaha, Neb., nominates John Fitzgerald of Lincoln, the president of the Irish National League of America, for Governor of Nebraska.

He is a man of unquestioned ability, a man of high character and unblemished reputation, a man who, by his own hard work and enterprise, has earned a competency, and to therefore beyond the suspicion of using his office for ill-gotten gain.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been sometimes misrepresented, both as to his politics and as to his personal integrity. We take pleasure in giving it as our candid belief that he is a good Democrat and an honest man.

Who makes pianos brightest, best, Triumphant still in every test, Which gives to music all its zest? Why, Heintzman.

What tone is sweet as matin song? What touch responsive? action strong? What mechanism never wrong? 'Tis Heintzman's.

Whose skill makes Upright, Square and Grand The highest Type in all the land— Perfect from keys to music stand? The Heintzman.

Sweet reader! when you want to buy The best piano 'neath the sky— One that will last you till you die— Try Heintzman & Co.

A Choice Stock of these Famous Pianos, which are acknowledged by our highest musical judges the King of Canadian Pianos, constantly on sale at

C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms, 2268 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Write for Catalogue and Prices. Please mention this Journal.

Rome's Mixed-up Finances. Rome, June 26.—There was a heated debate at a meeting of the Municipal Council last night in regard to the bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Prime Minister Crispien to assist in the reorganization of the financial affairs of the municipality.

The picnic was organized for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the formation of the first French Protestant Church in Canada. Father O'Leary addressed the large gathering and he entered upon an atrocious tirade against the Catholic religion and all that the church holds most sacred.

Complaints have been made that the acting Mayor of Montreal, Mr. G. W. Stephens, permitted Mr. O'Leary, the notorious and able preacher, and then to use St. Helen's Island for the purpose of addressing the people assembled at a picnic.

Rome, June 26.—There was a heated debate at a meeting of the Municipal Council last night in regard to the bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Prime Minister Crispien to assist in the reorganization of the financial affairs of the municipality.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

The Haunted Church.

By JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"Will you tempt me to dash your brains out?" shrieked Captain Phil, as he looked about him hurriedly for some weapon for the purpose.

"Tell me," he said quietly, but determinedly, "what is this you've been saying? What have you been seeing? Have you been drinking?"

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

"The scaffold—the one you leaped from when you loved the priest's head open with the iron crucifix. It has been about here all the morning since you left."

"How about?" asked Captain Phil, without shrinking a muscle or once taking his eyes off him.

"I see it everywhere. I saw it after you left, when I went again into the bedroom. It was standing by the window—planks, timbers, iron clamps, ropes, and all, as it stood that day in the open street—La Rue Grande, in Lima!"

"Well?" inquired the Commodore, with set, from lips and unflinching eyes. "Well—what more?"

"It got dimmer and dimmer—a something like a mist at sea rose up before me, and when I came near it, it was gone. But I saw it again."

"Again! Where?"

"In the drawing-room. It seemed to be around where you keep the ivory cabinet with the gold idols and the—"

"Ay, ay—you needn't say more," interrupted Phil. "It was there?"

"Ay, and when I turned my eyes from it in horror and fright, and looked—it was gone. What was it? What does it mean?"

Jake said, in a burst of fear. "What does it mean?"

"I'll tell you what it comes for, Jake," said Phil, after a short pause. "It comes to show that you are a fool! Why don't I see it? Tell me that more to do with it than you do. My soul to old Dave! but—well, no matter. Whatever chance things of flesh and blood can have of coming on earth again, balks of timber and clamps of iron do not turn up. They do not cross the sea without being carried in ships—so they! And no one was likely to carry a gibbet all the way from La Rue Grande, in Lima, to the Royal Canal in the city of Dublin, metropolis of Ireland."

As Captain Phil with cynical particularity set out the exact localities he did a good deal to banish, if it were possible, the vague supernatural fancies and visions of the earnest man. It was palpably clear that his questions conveyed home truths. There was no reason to think that inanimate timber and iron bolts could fly across the sea to establish themselves in Phil's house, or that any people would take the trouble to bring them, even if they knew how or where. Under the influence of the stronger, more daring, and more reckless spirit, Jake's mind grew strong, too, and shook off much of the nervous fears that had previously possessed him.

"That's right," Jake, assented his master, as he saw the look of courage and determination supplant in Jake's eye the look of vague terror. "Take a drop of brandy. That'll banish all these old woman's fears. It was not a trembling like this you were, Jake, the day you raced along the fallen mat and, cutlass in hand, boarded the Spanish galleon. Or the day you guided the fireship among the French fleet anchored at Tobago, and blew it up, setting half a dozen of them on fire. You're too much kept within doors here, Jake. You must travel a bit. That unstruck you got in the Spanish main is coming against you. You must stir about. You must get these fancies out of your head. Whatever a man, as a ghost, might do—iron and timber have no ghosts. You never heard of a sixty-pounder or a cannon-ball having a ghost; nor a sunken ship rising—"

This was an unfortunate remark for the Commodore to make, and at once did away with the good effect of his previous words. Jake had heard of sunken ships arising out of the silent deep, where they had lain for years; had heard of them of nights when the storm band was abroad on the waters and the sea were running mountains high, and no sails that human hands ever wove could stand the hurricane that was shrieking across the sea any more than cobwebs could—had heard of them, with all sails set, sweeping along through the surly darkness in the teeth of wind and wave. Who in these days had been to sea and had not heard the weird story of the Phantom Ship? Yes, ships did arise, and, manned by dead men, sailed at midnight over the lightless waters. And if ships, why not other matters as well? This phantom gibbet, for instance?

Captain Phil was too observant not to notice the ill influences gathering again into his bonham's face; but attributing it to something else, he quickly asked: "This priest you speak of—"

"Ay, he was here, too."

"Where?"

"By the side of the platform."

"How did you know it was he?"

"I saw the broken skull where it was cloven open."

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

"He was here, for all that."

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

"Not here."

"I wish you could," said Cantrell, not falling into the humor of this badinage, "advise what we are going to do with ourselves to-day. It is nearly noon. We cannot remain here all day. We must pick up energy and go somewhere or do something."

"What do you propose?"

"I really don't know. Anything."

"I tell you what, Charley; let us row down to Greenwich wharf."

"Row!" said Cantrell with languid amazement. "Yes. Bless your soul, after the first half-hour you will find the old strength and vigor coming into your veins and muscles."

"I feel a vast inclination against it."

"Never mind; by the time we get to the wharf you will be in excellent trim. Come along."

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

"You'd think it to be a gorgeous thing, Charley," said Cantrell, as they strolled through Fleet Street, "if there were no lectures, no studies, no professions in the world, and that people could go through life always as indolently as this?"

"I fancy one might get tired of it."

"I think not. Given a delightful climate, an easy mind, a sufficiency of money—not too much, but enough—and I cannot conceive anything better than to glide through life untroubled and untroubled."

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

"Name! Don't be talking nonsense, Charley. Of all the vile notions 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 know whether that is or not. The idle talk of people never reach one in his grave. Was there ever such a absurd nonsense?"

"Yes, see how many make it the end and aim of their whole life," said Cantrell, withdrawing his indolent eyes from the shop windows to gaze at his companion's face. "Cliver was one of them."

"Do you know what I think it arises from, Charley? The restlessness produced by our cold and foggy climate. The Italians and Southern folk understand life better—understand it, I mean, in the sense of enjoying it. Their lives pass in one grand dream of repose. Their delightful climate naturally leads to it. With us it is otherwise. We are nationally feverish and uneasy. We are like a man on a cold day who must needs stir himself to keep himself warm."

"You are like most philosophers, Frank: your arguments and reasoning are profoundly true, but nobody cares to follow them."

"I don't care to follow them," said Cantrell rather carelessly. "Isn't that a pretty bracelet there?" wheeling his friend up to the window. "How prettily those diamonds sparkle even in the sunshine!"

"They are very handsome, certainly. Beautiful, exquisite!"

"A girl's hand would look the prettier for having them on than otherwise. Don't you think so?"

"I think so."

"They are worth diving and delving for in consequence, 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 how they add to its beauty. You cannot analyze the added grace—but it is there. It is the same with renown; is it not?"

Charles Cantrell 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.

"What do you think of that?"

"I think of it as a very good deal."

"I think of it as a very good deal."

"I think of it as a very good deal."

"I wish you could," said Cantrell, not falling into the humor of this badinage, "advise what we are going to do with ourselves to-day. It is nearly noon. We cannot remain here all day. We must pick up energy and go somewhere or do something."

"What do you propose?"

"I really don't know. Anything."

"I tell you what, Charley; let us row down to Greenwich wharf."

"Row!" said Cantrell with languid amazement. "Yes. Bless your soul, after the first half-hour you will find the old strength and vigor coming into your veins and muscles."

"I feel a vast inclination against it."

"Never mind; by the time we get to the wharf you will be in excellent trim. Come along."

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

"You'd think it to be a gorgeous thing, Charley," said Cantrell, as they strolled through Fleet Street, "if there were no lectures, no studies, no professions in the world, and that people could go through life always as indolently as this?"

"I fancy one might get tired of it."

"I think not. Given a delightful climate, an easy mind, a sufficiency of money—not too much, but enough—and I cannot conceive anything better than to glide through life untroubled and untroubled."

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

"Name! Don't be talking nonsense, Charley. Of all the vile notions 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 know whether that is or not. The idle talk of people never reach one in his grave. Was there ever such a absurd nonsense?"

"Yes, see how many make it the end and aim of their whole life," said Cantrell, withdrawing his indolent eyes from the shop windows to gaze at his companion's face. "Cliver was one of them."

"Do you know what I think it arises from, Charley? The restlessness produced by our cold and foggy climate. The Italians and Southern folk understand life better—understand it, I mean, in the sense of enjoying it. Their lives pass in one grand dream of repose. Their delightful climate naturally leads to it. With us it is otherwise. We are nationally feverish and uneasy. We are like a man on a cold day who must needs stir himself to keep himself warm."

"You are like most philosophers, Frank: your arguments and reasoning are profoundly true, but nobody cares to follow them."

"I don't care to follow them," said Cantrell rather carelessly. "Isn't that a pretty bracelet there?" wheeling his friend up to the window. "How prettily those diamonds sparkle even in the sunshine!"

"They are very handsome, certainly. Beautiful, exquisite!"

"A girl's hand would look the prettier for having them on than otherwise. Don't you think so?"

"I think so."

"They are worth diving and delving for in consequence, 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 how they add to its beauty. You cannot analyze the added grace—but it is there. It is the same with renown; is it not?"

Charles Cantrell 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.

"What do you think of that?"

"I think of it as a very good deal."

"I think of it as a very good deal."

your exceedingly kind remembrance of me. You have got to lift a load off my heart—fer, in truth and reality, I did not quite know what to do."

"Mr. Camden had a deep interest in you—had I, too. But we will not—however much we regretted it—have disclosed the name of your friend to a partner. It will therefore be the great pleasure to us if we can now serve you."

"I am deeply obliged to you," said Charles, shaking the hand proffered him with evident earnestness and sincerity.

"Very well. To-morrow morning at ten o'clock."

"To-morrow morning at ten o'clock," repeated the student; and they parted.

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

"Who was he?" said Cantrell, whilst his thoughts wandered on the subject of his recent interview. "Who was he?"

"Ay. But don't mind telling if it's of any consequence."

"Excuse me, Frank, but I have forgotten 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 without much compunction."

"There you wrong him."

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

"Go on."

"He was saying—I could see the hypocritical sorrow expressed in the man's eyes—that he was sorry your allowance had so unexpectedly stopped."

"Yes, he said that."

"Didn't I tell you so?" said Crossley, giving his friend an enthusiastic twist of his arm; "I never mistake a man."

"But he said something more," said Charles, with a hearty burst of a laugh—"he said something more."

"What was it? It seems to be something that pleased you."

(To be continued.)

MIXED MARRIAGES CONDEMNED.

It is a singular fact that even sectarian preachers are beginning to discover that marriages between men and women of different religious views are to be avoided as dangerous to the wedded happiness of the contracting parties.

The following extract from the Chicago Inter Ocean contains a good deal of solid sense on this subject:

"Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing and obtaineth favor from the Lord," one of the proverbs of Solomon, was the Rev. Dr. J. Holmes' text last night at the Fulton street Methodist Church, and his subject, 'Happy Marriages and Some Things That Make Them So.' Dr. Holmes began by saying: '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 God's methods for our happiness.'

Toward a happy marriage an engagement on right principles was a requisite. Why did so many engagements run so long? One excuse was in the words, 'I want to be my own master a while longer, and another reason, 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. There was no need of so great a change as often occurred, though, of course, the wedded pair had to make mutual surrenders, the woman giving up her freedom and good things, and the husband his bachelor independence and roving fascias. Single life was arduous, and married life elegant. The responsibility of eating three meals was different from cooking three, and the hymeneal altar was a place of sacrifice, the surrender of time, liberty and preference.

Dr. Holmes thought both parties should go to the same church. The girl that could not get her beam converted before marriage would probably wait a long time afterward. No girl in her senses would marry a drinking man. Better 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. Tasteless, not expensive attire, made a woman attractive. The woman was to blame for extravagance, if indeed economy was neglected, and, as a matter of fact, a man did not know the difference between a \$3 shirt and one of Queen Victoria's oshmers. Every woman knew that she was as adorable to her husband if in a plain 10-cent calico as in a \$1 silk; whereas, in some fashionable circles, it costs more to dress a daughter for one party than to send two sons to college 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 Keokuk river in this State as in yonder nice new parsonage, which was a credit to them all. The woman who didn't keep house 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 happiest of all your life, a day of song, kindly greeting, warm handshakes, and congratulations. Ask God's guidance in every step, making marriage a veritable sacrament, as do the Catholics. Except physically the wedded should be alike, as in culture and toll. To the married people present, and to all the young people there who hoped to be married, Dr. Holmes gave his congratulations and invoked the divine blessing.

HEALTH COMMANDMENTS.

A Sensible Decalogue Laid Down by the New England Farmer.

1. Thou shalt have no other food than at me."

2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any pier or p...; partly the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not fall to eating it or trying to digest it. For the dyspepsia will be visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation of them that eat it, and long life and vigor upon those that live prudently and keep the laws of health.

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

4. Thou shalt not indulge sorrow or borrow anxiety in vain.

5. Six days shalt thou wash and keep thyself clean, and the seventh thou shalt take a great bath, then, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days men sweat and gather filth and bacteria enough for disease; wherefore the Lord has blessed the bath tub and hallowed it.

6. Remember the sitting-room and bed-chamber to keep them ventilated, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

7. Thou shalt not eat hot biscuits.

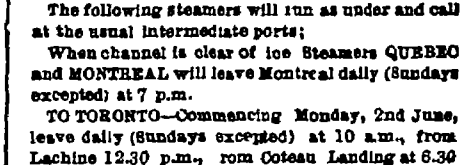
8. Thou shalt not eat thy meat fried.

9. Thou shalt not swallow thy food unchewed or highly spiced, or just before hard work, or just after it.

10. Thou shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbors wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his cards, nor his glass, nor with anything that is thy neighbor's."

Rocheport MacGuire an M. P.

LONDON, June 25.—Rocheport MacGuire, the nominee of Mr. Farnell for the seat in the House of Commons for North Donegal, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Doherty, also a Home Ruler, has been elected without opposition.



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

R. J. LATIMER, 47 13, 92 McGill Street, Montreal.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's

1890—SEASON—1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:

When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a.m.

TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., from Ottawa Landing at 6.30 p.m.

TO THE BAGUENAY—Commencing about 1st May, leave QUEBEC every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20th June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

TO CHAMBLEY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

TO BOUCHERVILLE, VALENNES, VERBERNEN, and ST. DE LUZ—Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at 8.30 p.m., Saturdays at 2 p.m.

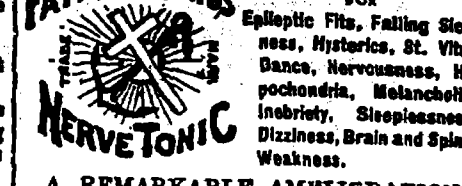
LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil, 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, commencing at 8.30 a.m., last trip, 8.30 p.m. See time table.

TO LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal on 5th May, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 26th May 7 a.m., 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., Sundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Montreal, 6.30 a.m., noon, 4 and 8.15 p.m., 4 times a week and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., noon and 4 and 8.15 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 3rd, by Steamer TERREBONNE, every SATURDAY at 9.30 a.m. for Verbernen, and Saturdays at 7 a.m. for Cornwall, returning the same evening at about 2 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, 146 1/2 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Belmont Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier. ALEX. WILLOD, JULIEN CHABOT, Traf. Man. Genl. Man.

A NATURAL REMEDY



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

A REMARKABLE AMELIORATION TOOK PLACE.

Writes I. Isles, from Dayton, Ohio. I was unable to great nervousness, sleeplessness and dizziness, in consequence of which I was unable to study; and also at other times. As your valuable medicine is intended to cure these diseases, I made use of it and was relieved. My health is improved and I could, in consequence of the beneficial effects of Pastor König's Nerve Tonic, apply myself to study and to the discharge of my ordinary functions, enjoying night rest and better appetite.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address, and FREE of charge from us.

This tract has been prepared by the Rev. Pastor König, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KÜENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, BRUNEL, 118 St. Lawrence Street. Agents:—B. E. McCall, No. 2128 Notre Dame street; J. E. Lyons, Cor. Bierry and Orléans streets; Picault & Co., Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gouffard st., Montreal.

CINCINNATI BELT & SUSPENSORY CO. Successors in Business to the BLYMOUTH MANUFACTURING CO. Catalogue with 250 Testimonials. No Duty on Church Orders. 50 Cents

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bell Foundry, Cast Iron, Brass, Steel, Fire Arms, Gun Parts, Copper and Tin. Fully Warranted. Catalogue sent free. VANUZZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELT & SUSPENSORY CO. Successors in Business to the BLYMOUTH MANUFACTURING CO. Catalogue with 250 Testimonials. No Duty on Church Orders. 50 Cents

BAILEY'S COMPUND LIGHT-SPREADING BELL REFLECTORS. LIGHTS FOR CHURCHES, STORES, AND HOMES. Designs, Patented. Guaranteed. 118 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAGES! STEADY EMPLOYMENT! We want to hire an energetic person in every locality to distribute our "WAGES! STEADY EMPLOYMENT!" Universal Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

TO PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhea, or Teething Pains, use DR. CORDER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious, far from ordinary beverage which has saved many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by keeping ourselves fortified with pure food and properly combined. FRANK & CO. Service Oaxaca. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND."



The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES.

A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES: REV. GEAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefit received from our Buttery Belt and Actina. SENATOR A. E. BOESFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for falling eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 678 Jarvis St., 44 Centre Street, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44 Centre Street, cured eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, Grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WRECK, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLEN, Thessalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. E. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. E. MORSE, Green Street, tobacco-smoker, cured of headache after years of suffering. MISS ANNIE WHEA, Manning, tobacco-smoker, cured of headache after years of suffering. E. RIGGS, 370 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverly Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA OLYATON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HALL, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file. MR. MCCLINCHY, Thessalon, cured of rheumatism in neck and legs, very bad case; laid

