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VOL. XXXIX.-NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1889.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS

Importance of Providing for Caudidates.

Yecations Encouraged-Very Tenching and Timely Appeal from Cardinal Manning.

The following pastoral letter from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminlater was read in all the churches of his archdiocese on a recent Sunday :

Divine Institution of the Priesthood.

The Epistle to the Hebrews, by the inspiration of the Holy Ghest, teaches us to understand the divine institution of the Christian priesthood, and the sanctity it demands in the pricat. Strange to say, there have been, and still are, men who read this Epistle backwards, and contend that under the Old Law of Israel there was a real priesthood, but under the New Law there is none. They say that there are no pricate on earth, at the right hand of God in heaven. This is to invert the whole argument of the Epistic, which everywhere contrasts the shadows and types of the Old Law with the substance and realities of the New. The tabernacle, the saorifices, the priesthood, were translent, and figures of good things to come. The tabernacie, the sacrifice, the priesthood of Jesus Christ are the substance, and eternal. The mystical body, the one sacrifice on the cross, the priesthood ordained by Jesus Christ, are divine realities, actions, and sacraments of perpetual power, both in heaven and on earth.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.

There is only one body, of which we are all There is only one body, of which we are all members; one sacrifice, continued upon the altar in heaven, and on all altars upon earth; and one priesthood, into which all who are called by God enter, and are partakers of the priesthood of our Divine Master, as we all are members of the body of which He is the head. This divine parents. which He is the head. This divine, perpetual and world-wide priestheod is the only and true priesthood of the Son of God; as His true priesthood of the Son of God; as his only Church, with all its members, is His only true and living body, which St. Augustus they are now 350. But the multiplication of calls a Person, and St. Paul sals Christ Him call. (1 Cor., xli., 12.) St. Paul says again: which we have lately given you many details, of Christ did not glorify Himself that He might be made a High Priest; but He that been spiritually fed by the foreseeing generalized the control of the control said unto Him 'Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee.' As He saith also in another place: 'Thou art a priest ferever, according to the order of Melchisedech.' (Heb. v., 5, 6.) 'Neither doth any man take this hones to himself but he that is called by God. honor to himself, but he that is called by God as Aaron was." (Hev., v., 4.) If a divine call was necessary for the priesthood of Aaron, how much more for the priesthood of Meichisedech! If to offer sacrifice or to burn incense, or to lay a hand on the Ark was a sacrilege in those who were not called of God hew much more is it a sacrifice for any whom sak of you to help us in two ways. First, by God has not called to offer the Most Holy offering a son to the service of the altar. Sacrifics of the Alter or to assume the twofold jurisdiction over the natural and the mystical body of Christ! Our gravest and most anxious duty, therefore, is to examine and to decide who they are who God calls to His priesthood It needs a sure spiritual discernment, prolonged and tested by a watchful

care of years. THE TIME OF PREPARATION.

Sometime the unwerthy seek to be priests sometimes also the worthy who are not called to it. It is easy to deceive ourselves, espeof a call from God. And yet desire and fitness without perseverance are not enough, nor are desire and fitness and perseverance enough without a long and careful cultivation of intellect, heart, and will in the sacred science of faith and the training and formation of the sacerdetal life. The mind and intention of the Catholic Church is that, from the sacred age of twelve to the maturity of perfection is required before ordanation. A once quick and active. priest is not ordained that he may attain that spiritual state ; he is ordained that he may exercise this spiritual power already attained in making others perfect. What fidelity to grace and what wise and delibe-What Council of Trent teaches that faults which in ether men are light, in priests are grave.

DIFICULTIES & PRIEST HAS TO CONTEND WITH,

A spot which is invisible upon the raiment of the world is glaring upon the alb of a priest. We must go further still; a priest priest. We must go further still; a priest various causes, but nearly all from failure of may be blameless, and yet fall to unite and bealth, have been withdrawn from work. to centent his flock. It is not only the substance of charity that is required, but the bloom, and the flavor, and the fragrance; prudence, in multiplying the number of our that is, the patience, generosity, and tender-ness of love for souls, for friends and for stant assistance of our divine Master, who a changeless level. Such must, the strain must, the strain must, the strain must be character and the spirit of a true priest of Jesus Christ, is at stake in all we and difficult with the duties and difficult with the duties and description of a priest against some pleasure or a little light too much, and you are blind; be willing to send to us. Weigh the duties are detected to the spirit and the spirit of a true priest of Jesus Christ, is at stake in all we and difficult with the duties and difficult with the duties and description of a priest against some pleasure or attained on the spirit and the

upon the spirit of the man who receives your self-accusation and restores you by absolu-tion to the prace of Ged. A cure of souls, that is, the pastoral care of a flock, is, as St. Gregory the Great says, the art of arts, the highest and most delicate office a man can bear. No civil government can be compared with it. More force can maintain the out-ward peace of States and cities; but to maintain the inward peace of a flock, to unite them in mind in the bond of charity one with another, to draw and hold them close to the one centre of plety, is a work no man can do who is not himself in a higher degree inflamed with the love of God and conformed to the mind of the Good Shepherd.

THE DUTY OF PROVIDING FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.

Bernard's words are true to the letter: Flamma pastoris lux gregis. You all know how the peace, plety, and happiness, both public and private, of a flock depend upon the mind, spirit, and sympathy of the parish priest. It is not enough that he have a faithful mind; he needs something higher; that is, a spirit which elevates, prompts, and guides the mind in the deeper and larger counsels of plety and charlty; and a human sympathy with all kinds of sorrow, suff-ring, and trial, even with the sinful, while he condemns and hates the sin. When, then shall such priests and pastors be formed Not in the colleges or universities of States or nations, not even in the ordinary schools of the Catholic Church; but, as the Council of Trent, and as our own Councils of Westbecause there is only one High Priest, who is mineter enjoin us, in seminaries where the mind, spirit and sympathy of the Church reign and mold the youths who one day shall stand to continue the one only excritice for the sin of the world. And by whom shall they be tested and tried, formed and matured, but by those who not only have had experience of the priestly and pastoral Hopetenn, and on his mother's of the Duke life, but are chosen out by reason of their of Bucclench, he "called cousins" with all excellence in those qualities of which they have given proof? One more question we must ask: how can all this anxious and costly work of long years be done without your serious and proportionate help? If our forefathers had not been more foresighted than some of us, we should not at this time have a sufficient number of priests to give the Holy Sacraments to our people.

> BAPID GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND. The Church in England has grown by immigration and by conversion with a rapidity which has outstripped our means. In some places where, not long ago, the faithful were counted by hundreds, they now are thousands; where there were tens of thousands, they now are hundreds of thousands. In this diowhich we have lately given you many details. Green—not far from the scene of his five demands a large increase of clorgy. You have years' labor of love. Do not forget them in your abundance. If a scarcity of bread should come, you would give even with self denial. It is the bread of life that is scarce; and you will not be selfish or heartless when you know your duty. We therefore call on you to help us. It is our privilege as your paster so to do. And we This is the most precious and acceptable oblation you can make to Him who offered filmself for you upon the Cross.

VOCATIONS SHOULD BE FOSTERED.

Worldly motives of ambition or interest in some parents destroy many a vocation. Vecations are not fewer now than before. God is not narrow-hearted, or less generous than ungenerous. When sons are called, parents often come between them and God. It is not so, or at least less eften, with your daughters; cially when what we desire is a good work.

To desire it is one thing; to be fit for it is another. When the desire and fitness are throughout England, are evidence of the selfunited there is a full hope and presumption sacrifice of our English homes. Is it so with your sons? And what a power is buried in the ground, or eaten away by the rust of worldly and unwise affections, when veca-tions are lost. Be generous, therefore, and be glad when God calls your sons to His side. It is your honor and happiness now, and it will be your reward in heaven. The ether way you can help us is by educating, or uniting with others to educate, a youth for twenty-four, its priesthood should be trained | the priesthood, or by giving us the means to from boyhood to manhood, from the tonsure do so. When a priest is wanted to fill a to the priesthood. Common goodness is not vacancy, or to replace one who is less acceptenough for the priesthood. Interior spiritual able or less fit, much zeal and thought are at

ALL SHOULD HELP IN PROVIDING THE PRIEST-HOOD, Should not zeal and thought be equally fidelity to grace and what wise and delibed quick and active in creating and sustaining a rate training is needed for such a work. The supply proportioned to our needs? Is it well to be zealous only for our ewn need, and tame and inert for the needs of our neighbor, for the poor who cannot help themselves, and even for the rich, whose spiritual dangers are often even greater? In the last eighteen months no less than twelve priests, from Our needs, then, are very many and urgent.

possess leave some part of what you can use no longer for the salvation of souls, and for a perpetual remembrance of your charity at the alter."

A ROMANCE OF THE PRIEST-HOOD.

Labors and Self-Sacrifice of Father Mope

[From the London Daily Graphic.] A young priest has just died in the northwest of London whose name may well be saved from oblivion. Under circumstances less sensational than those which have made Father Damien's name ring through Ohristendom, Father Douglas Hope has practised, in the unromantic monotony of the Harrow road, a self-surrender as complete as that of the hero of the Leper Island. Close to that landmark of the 'bus man "The Prince of Wales," stands a Home for Boys, and in connection with it a bakery and printing works.

The place was founded by Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, a brother of the Marquis of Queenaberry and of Lady Florence Dixie. He brought his fortune and the fervor of his newfound faith to his task. Even the Harrow road is not without its romance. Lord Archibald's sister, Lady Gertrude Douglas, joined her brother, and identified herself with his renunciation of society, perhaps too completely; for during his absence in Canada, whither he had taken some of his walfs, she married the head baker and became Lady Gertrude Stock. Some five years ago Lord Archibald found his increasing cares too heavy for him. He retired to quiet mission life in Scotland, and his place in the Harrow road was taken by his cousin, Father Douglas Hope. A great-grandson, on his father's side, of Lord of Buccleuch, he "called cousins" with all the blue blood of Scotland. His father, Mr. Hope, of Luffness, was at one time member for Windsor, and his mother, a daughter of Lerd Montagu, was an early bedchamber wo-man to the Queen. But Father Hope had obliterated the traditions of his family, and the memories of Eton and Christ's church, when he went to St. Vincent's home to be priest, teacher, father and nurse to seventy boys, mostly rescued from London streets. He shared their rough food, and lived their life in schoolroom and playground. If he had ever thought of himself, he might have known that, in spite of his six feet of stature and his brilliant physique, he was not seasoned for the rough lite he adopted. His entire devo-tion isolated him from his fellows in the out-er world; but those who got glimpses of him were not astonished to hear that rheumatic

Love of Mary The Most Blessed Virgin should be loved

fever had carried him away last week. He

was laid to rest in the cemetery at Kensal

with that twofold love of esteem and tenderness. And she will never be thus loved as much as she deserves to be, because, on the one hand, ber merits and her perfection surpass all understanding; and, on the other, the qualities that she possesses, and the ties which unite us to her are more capable of exciting and infisming the sensible leve. Let us exclaim, with St. Ignatius the Martyr, and ether children of Mary, "Love that amiable Mother as much as you will, she will slways surpass you in tenderness." Love her, then, if it be possible, as much as St. Stanislaus Kotska, who could not speak of his love for her without communicating to his hearers the arder of his own flame : who invented new names to honor her; who asked her blessing In times past. It is we that are parrow and upon his every action, who prayed to her as ungenerous. When sons are called, parents though he was speaking to her face to face; who was transported out of himself by the singing of the Salve Regina, and who, when asked how he loved mary, was wont to reply; "She is my Mother, what can I say more!" pronouncing these words with such emotion of both voice and contenance that he seemed not a mortal but angel that came down from heaven to preach the love of Mary. Let us love her as did the venerable Herman, who called her his spouse of love; as much as St. Bonaventure, who called her not only his Lady and his Mother, but his heart and his soul. "Hail," said he to her, in his sentiments of love! Let us love her as much as did St. Bernard, who, inflamed with love for her, said to her: "Ravisher of hearts, have you not ravished mine from me !" As much as did St. Bernardine, of Slenna, who went every day to visit her before a precious pic-ture, to exprese his love for her in tender collequies, answering those who asked him whither he thus went every day, "I go to visit my beloved." Let us love her as did St. Aloyalus Gonzaga, whose tender and lov-ing heart threbbed and whose cheeks glowed at the very name of Mary ; or, like St. Francls Solano, who, in a holy delirum of love seized a musical instrument and went to sing before an image of Mary. Let us love her as a Father Diego Martinez, who, in reward of his tender love to her, merited on every feast of here to be carried to heaven by angels to be witness of the pomp with which those feativals are celebrated by the inhabitants of heaven, and who said, "Would that I had the hearts of all angels and saints that I might love her as they love her !" Finally, let us exhaust all the inventions of love, for

CHRISTIAN MOTHERS.

An Archconfraternity for Their spiritual Benefit.

The Chief Establishment is in Pittaburg and is Directed by the Augustinians -The Objects of the Association and the Means it Employs-A Beautiful Con-

The paster of souls has never found an ebject more worthy of his zeal and love, and solicitude, than the little ones of the flock entrusted to his care. To them he offers the spiritual food of Ged's grace, and protects them against the wolves in sheeps clothing that prowl about his fleck. Their spiritual, and in some measure also their temperal. welfare has always engrossed his attention. Hence, the education and training which they receive at home, could not be a matter of indifference to him, but one of the utmost importance, as the weal and wee of the parish depends to a great extent, on it. The home training of the child rests more in the hands of the mother, than of the father; therefore the zealous pastor never permits an opportunity to escape of deeply impressing upon the mother's mind the sacredness of her important charge of training the little ones ac-cording to the principles of our Holy Mother Church, implanting into their youthful and susceptible innocent hearts, Christian princi ples, ere the poleonous breath of an infidel and godless world has infected and corrupted their hearts.

The zealous pastor sees the great task be fore him, the sublime and noble object he must attain, the difficulties he must surmount, and hence he will seek assistance, the more readily to accomplish his task. But who could offer him better assistance than

the truly Christian mother?

Confraternities of Christian mothers were accordingly established in France, Germany and America. The primary object of these confraternities is to educate truly Christian mothers by uniting them by the strong bond of mutual leve and prayer, and by imparting to them at a certain time of the year suitable lostructions on their duties and obligations. This means will render the Chris tian mother competent and efficient of giving their little ones a truly Christian training and education, such as the condition of the present times requires. The godless state endeavors to deprive the parents of their natural right of educating and training the child according to their own principles and religious convictions by trying to compel them to send their children to schools from which God and religion have been banished. Think of Massachusetts. The baneful influence of such a system of education is felt all over it must be con thoroughly Obristian system of education which must begin at home. Therefore, under the direction of the pastor. Christian mother societies were established almost everywhere. In one of the largest congregations of Pittsburg, the Rt. Rev. Ordinary erected, in the year 1875, such a society of Christian mothere into a confraternity according to the canons of the church.

Seeing the manifold blessings which this seciety had brought upon the parish and the Catholic families and how religiousness had gained a strong foothold in families where heretofore it was unknown, the Rt., Kev. Bishop of the Diocese requested His Holiness, Leo XIII., to reward the confraternity's zeal by granting some plenary and partial indulgence. The Holy Father most cheerfully granted the request, and, at the same time gave it his heartiest approbation and apostolic blessing. Convinced of the great use fulness, yet, argent necessity of such societies, another petition was presented to His Holiness, in 1881, humbly begging him to elevate the above named contraternity to the dignity and rank of an Archoonfraternity, with powers to affiliate all kindred societies. Our Holy Father ever solicitous about the welfare of the Catholic family, cheerfully and and graciously granted this request, and bestowed upon it many special favors and

In virtue of its dignity of an Archeonira nity all Christian mother societies and con-iraternities already established in a parish, or to be established in the future, can be aggregated to it, after having obtained the consent of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, in which such a society exists. Such a canonically established branch-society becomes a sharer in all the graces and privileges of the dollar (\$1.00) to be sent to the Rev. Re Archeonfraternity of Pittsburg, P., just as if of the above named church. If she be they had been granted to them.

Among the many graces which a Christian mother can gain, by becoming a member of the Archconfraternity, the mention of a few should suffice to induce all Christian mothers te take the necessary steps of becoming enrolled atonce; I. They participate in the fruits and graces

of the the many hely masses which are said tor its members. 2. They become sharers in the merits of all the good works performed by each and every

member. 3. They can gain all the plenary and partial indulgences granted to the Archeen-

fraternity. Every Christian mother who has her ewn salvation and that of her little ones at heart, sees the great spiritual benefits offered to her by her membership. Where is the truly Catholic mother who is not fully convinced of enemies, for the good and for the evil, for the pleasing and for the displeasing. Such a never failed to help us at last. In this confidence we now appeal to you. We sak not only for what you may throw into the Holy One"; and the priest on whom it rests becomes all things to all men by the power of the character and becomes all things to all men by the power of after recalling and carefully weighing our after recalling and carefully weighing our work, the at all times the character and the spirit of a true priest of Jesus Ohrist.

Our work, therefore, is in the highest days a self-indulgence, some outlay on tasts, or art. training not the richest inheritance she can of an increasing call for strenges activity bequeath to her children? They will find the who takes for his watchword the great

mother confrateraities spread is truly astonishing; they have gained a solid footing wherever established, and were productive of the greatest good in the various parishes. Five years ago the Archoonfraternity was comparatively little known; is was like a tree without branches. As soon, however, as it was made known that branch societies could be established and aggregated to the Archounfraternity, the apparently ineignifi-cant tree began to resch out branches over many states. In less than five years over 100 parishes expressed their willingness to be affiliated to the Archonfraternity. At the present date eighty-siz branches have been canonically established and aggregated in various parishes of the Union, and received the diploma. Over 8,000 Christian mothers, united by the bond of mutual love, work in sermony and union to attain the sublimest end imaginable, in pointing out to their little ones the path which will surely lead them to God, and in training and educating them in a truly Christian manner. Over 8,000 Christian mothers belonging to the Archeonfraternity are, at the present day, raising their bands and their hearts to the lover of the little ones and pouring forth, as out of one mouth and one heart, their sincerest prayers for their children. What a sublime spectacle to angels and to men! Will God refuse to give ear to their humble applications? Will he not re-

beir parlahes. Yet, when looking upon the large number of parishes and Catholic families scattered over the length and breadth of the land, and still springing up like the flowers in spring, very little so far has been done, and very

ward their efforts? Thanks to the Giver of

every good and perfet gift for this great suc-

cess and blessing! Thanks to the zeal of the

pastors who have established branches in

much remains to be accomplished. All Christian mothers ought to to be united in their prayers and good works, they ought to work hand in hand, in raising and rearing the little ones for God, thus ensuring not only their own salvation, but their children's also. There is a vast multitude of mothers, who through their gross neglect, carelessness and indifference in educating and raising their children, are in the imminent danger of incurring God's most terrible maledictions, and exposing their souls to hell's never dying flames. The Archoonfraternity will attract them, arouse them from their apiritual lethargy, will preserve them sgainst their impending fate. It will be to them a bright star directing their course and their children's course towards the safe haven, where storms and tempests shall never arise and imperil their salvation, but where eternal rest and peace shall be their inheritance.
"That is all very nice," says a Christian

mother, " but I am far away from Pittaburg, and therefore I cannot become a member of the Archeonfraternity, though it is my heart's wish."

Without going to Pittsburg every Christian mother can become a member; she will not sidered a separate nation, and whice encounter any difficulties; it is a matter of an integral part of the much great but a few minutes.

1. If a branch society of Christian mothers has been canonically established in a parish and aggregated to the Archeonfraternity of Pittsburg, she need but ask admission into it at her earliest possible convenience and comply with the sacred obligations enjoined on her by her membership. The pastor will gladly receive a new member.

2. If no branch society has been establish-

ed in her own parish, she can be admitted as a full member into the branch established in the neighboring parish, if one has been canonically erected there. She must then fulfill with zeal the obligations of a Christian mother, and comply, as well as she can, with the statutes of the confraternity she has been admitted to.
3. If a branch society has not been es-

tablished in her own, or in the neighboring parish, nor any one is known to her, she can, nevertheless, become a member by sending her full name and address to the Rev. Rector of St. Augustine's Church Thirty-seventh and Butler atreets, Pittsburg, Penn. A certifi-cate of admission will then be for-warded to her, containing the obli-gations, the prayers, indugences, statutes etc., and whatever is necessary to be known. Thus she becomes and shall remain a member of the Archconfraternity of Pittaburg, and participate in all its favore and graces, and become a sharer in the f of the many holy masses that are anni said for its members; after her death a quiem High Mass will be said for the reof her soul, as soon as the director is inf . ed of her demise.

To defray all necessary expenses it is quired that she pays an annual fee of able to pay the annual fee of \$1, it will hinder her admission into the Archeol ternity. Any of the Rev. Pastors wishir: establish a brauch in his parish will rec the necessary information on request, -Catholic Record.

There are three short and simple we the hardest of all to pronounce in any guage (and I suspect they were no easier fore the confusion of tongues), but which man or nation that cannot utter can claim have arrived at manhood. These words "I was wrong."—Lowell,

In a railway carriage : An old sold noticing that his pipe troubled a lady, so to her: "They don't smoke in your not ment, ma'am ?" "In my regiment, it is passible," replied the lady, "but in my company, never."

The Christian is he whose life-work gion and grows under his hand, who is consolen speatle's question, "Lord, what wilt you have

SPENCER

Answers Chamberlain

THERE IS NO ESCAPE

For Unqualified Home Rule for Ireland

Mr. Chamberlain spoke on the evening of Wednesday, May 28th, on the Irish question under the patronage of the Rossendale Liberal Unionist Association, at a place named, by a happy concidence, Bacup. His speech was characteristically disingenuous. Forgetting that he had been most active and ardent in the appointment of the Commission, he said of the Times' Forgeries' case :--In passing he wished to say that when the

Commission was proposed in the House of Commons he stated that he did not believe that Mr. Parnell had written those letters; and now he thought he was entitled to the sympathy even of every bonest wan for the trouble and annuyance to which the charges had aubmitted him But now Mr. Parnell retorted on his accusers, and was almost as unjust to them as they had been to him. Although he had never believed that Mr. Parnell wrote those letters, he did believe that the agitation of which Mr. Parnell was the head went perilously near to the line which divided political agitation from violence and illegality and crime (cheers). Whether it overshot that line was a question which had to be decided. Until it had he should think it indecent to say a word, and he thought it a little unwise for the friends of Mr. Parnell to indulge in their present exultation until the whole of the charges had been disposed of (cheers). Now in the recent speech delivered by Mr. Parnell—it was the speech apperently of a man preparing for defeat-reference was made to the hope that "Ireland would be led along the path of mationhood." There again was exactly the same idea-an idea which had been expressed in speeches by Mr. Healy, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Sallivan and Mr. Davitt, the last named being one of the purest figures in the present great controversy. Liberal Unionists were quite willing to accept self-government upon municipal lines. There were many already perfectly willing to discuss self-government based on provincial lines, but they would not recognize that Ireland, which had never had historically or politically any claim to be conan integral nart of the much greater nation called the United Kingdom. They would not allow its condition to be determined by a claim which is set up to be a separate nationality (cheers). Then, again, what were they going to do with Uleter? Uleter would never submit to be governed by a Dublin Parlia-ment, and they would find themselves in this position, that they must compel Ulster by force of arms to submit to a Dublin Parlisment, or else they must come to the local government upon the provincial lines to which he had already called their attention." Earl Spencer's Powerful Answer.

effectively, the following evening, by Earl Spencer, former Coercionist, Lord Lieutenans of Ireland, now a devoted advocate of Irish Home Rule. He spoke at Southport, Eng., under the patronage of the Working-men or Liberal Association. His subject was "Ireland," on which he questioned if any one could say anything new. (A voice, "Except Chamberlain," and laughter.) Well, Mr. Chamberlain was very apt to bring forward many new arguments on that subject. Now, in the first place, they must look to see on what points they and their opponents were agreed. They were all agreed that the political and social condition of Ireland was eminently unsatisfactory, that in conse-quence the proper administration of our affairs

"Judas" Chamberlain was answered most

might be rendered impossible, but when they came to the remedies for this state of things their difficulty could not be met by mere appellatives (cheers). They must change the whole system of Government there before they would really bring about a permanent. reform in the country, and what they were to look for was the permanent benefit of Ireland, and not a mere temporary improvement. The Conservative programme for dealing with the present condition of affairs was not sufficient. Experience and history were on the side of the Liberals, for the Conservatives. were only pursuing the polloy which has been pursued ever since we had governed Ireland, and that policy must fail now as it had done in the past (cheers). He was far from saying that there was not considerable improvement in the social and political condition of Ireland within the last fow vears. Constitutional action had been taking the place of revolution and violence, and every day they hoped that revolution and violence were falling back, to disappear for-ever from the face of Ireland (cheers). That was a change for which they all ought to be deeply thankful. It was a change of priceless value, and he believed that history would any that to two men in particular that change was due—to Mr. Parnell in the first Instance cheers), and to Mr. Gladstone in the next renewed cheers), for having conrageously come forward to initiate this new policy for Ireland, which showed to the Irish that they had in the democracy of Scotland and Eng-

and friends who would not allow them to be trampled under, and woold see justice done them. They were the men who would be

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Woaving the Rot Around Martin Burke-Private Tolograms Ordered to be Pleduced

Winnipio, June 18. - Martin Burke in Winniero, June 18. Martin Burke in custedy here for the marder of Dr. Creain was remaided by the Police Magistrate to-day until Saturday, the Onicego officials being expected here on Thursday by identify him. Berke will admit nothing except that he was a day laborer in Onicego and this he know Ocenin by sight. He intended visiting Ireland and wanted to see the Northwest before he left. He is very uncommunicative and excepting officials, sees no one but his counsel. When arrested he had with him a value in which there was a change of clothes. In in which there was a change of clothes. In it was a dark felt hat, evidently not his own, for it is a couple size too large for him. On the lining a name had been written, but it was carefully blotted with indelible ink, and although it was taken to a chemist it was found impossible to decipher it. All the marks on his clothes had also been carefully blotted out by the same means, and no papers were found on him that will give evidence identifying him.

CHICAGO, June 18,-Chief of Police Hubbard, speaking to day of the arrest of Martin Burke in Winnipeg, said—"We have a good deal more evidence against Burke than has been published. The identification of his photograph is not nearly all. Burke was frequently heard to say Dr. Cronin ought to be removed. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that Barks helped to kill Cronin, but whether the Winnipeg man is he can't be stated positively, but there is not much doubt about it.'

It is stated that a friend of Burke has "squealed,' and will accompany the officers with the requisition to Winnipeg. A RECALCITRANT WITNESS.

Tae sensation incident of the Cronin grand jury proceedings this morning was the re-fusal of Wm. E. Bell, of the Western Union Telegraph company, to obey an order of the jury to produce messages passing between Alexander Sallivan, Dan. Coughlio, P. O'Sullivan, John J. Maroney G. W. Melville. Bell maintained that it was against the rules of the company to produce such messages, and that the statutes of the state imposed a fine of \$5,000 upon a telegraph company for diralging the contents of any personal or business message passing over its lines. After all attempts to induce the witness to obey had failed the jury, headed by State Attorney Lauguecker, repaired to Judge Shepherd's roum and appealed to His Honor to issue an order directing the witness to answer under prin of contempt and commitment. After a-gament the court ordered Bell to produce the triegrams.

STILL NUNTING FOR FACTS.

Maurice Morris, a friend of Dr. Oronin, was before the jury and told how the doctor had fre-quently stated that he had incurred the enmity of certain persons high in authority in Irish succepties, and that he had fears for his life. Wm. Mulcahey, the suspect, was closeted with the jury for nearly an hour, and those who heard his story became convinced he had no connection with the crime.

Eiteen or twenty witnesses were before the jury during the afternoon, but the greater number were singularly devoid of information. Several employés of iceman O'Sullivan knew nothing of Sullivan's intimacy with Coughlin and Woodruff. Other witnesses testified to the intimace between Coughlin and O'Sullivan intimacy between Coughlin and O'Sullivan. BURKE'S COMPLICITY.

The Carlsons were given another chance to identify, in the picture of Burke, the man Williams, who rented the cottage. They did not appear any more certain of his identity

than yesterday, and the jury was loth to return an indictment against Burke without additional evidence. Chief Hubbard appeared before the ury and urged the prompt indictment of

he knew Burke during the latter's residence here, but had no knowledge of his intimacy with O'Sullivan, Conghlin or any other of the suspected persons. Miss McCormick stated that she was at O'Sullivan's bouse the night of the murder. The iceman got up about 10 o'clock or later to admit a couple of employees who had spent the evening in Lake View. This is corroborated by the testimony of two of the icemen. Frank T. Johnson, formerly confidential clerk of J. T. Lester & Co., brokers, testified regarding fortunate speculations of Alexander Sullivan and is alloged to have substantiated the story that Sullivan made him a munificent present, Father Dorney gave particulars of P. W. Dunne's charge of embezzlement against Sullivan, and Dorney's investigation of this charge. Father Dorney stated that after a full investigation of Suilivan's affairs he pronounced Dunne's charge groundless. Attempts to get information shout Clan-na-Gael affairs from Father Dorney and others were fu tile.

INDIOTMENTS FOUND AGAINST BURKE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The special grand jury in the Oronin case gave its first indication of results at noon to-day, in the shape of an indiotment against Martin Burke on two counts. Barke, alias Martin Dalaney, otherwise called Frank Williams, is indicted, first, for murder, and secondly, for conspiracy with Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan and Wood tor the purpose of committing murder,
Application will at once be made to Gov-

e rnor Fifer by an officer who is now in Springfield, for requisition papers for the extradi-tion of Burke. These papers, properly at-tested, will be spread before the State de-partment at Washington and the secretary of State will make a formal request to the Canadian Government for the surrender and extradition of Burke.

The indictment was returned upon the tes. timony of Michael Gavin, of the Chicago sewer department. Gavin testified that he had known Burke for a long time; that he had frequently heard the latter boast of his friendship with P. O'Sullivan and others of the suspected parties, and that on one occasion Burke had expressed his conviction that Cronin was an enemy, if not a traitor, to the Irish cause.

A NEW SUSPECT.

CHICAGO, June 19.—An entirely new Oronin anspect is being looked for te-night. His name is Michael Cooney, known as "The For," because of a song he used to sing. Cooney and Burke, it is claimed, actually killed Oronin. Beth are Clan-na-Gael men. Cooney is a bricklayer and came from Ire land only a few years ago. Little hope is entertained of the immediate arrest if Cooney, States Attorney Longnecker a lowed it to be inferred that he has twelve: nesses who will swear Cooney and Bing elept in the Carlson cottage several days pror to the tragedy, and were seen leaving he cottage on the fatal night. Both are saltso have gone to a saloon and drank heavily.

have gone to a saloon and drank heavily house with all its contents were entirely constructed by the heavily summed. When neighbors, attracted by the blaze, arrived to ender help. Mr. Wilson was claring his absolute innocence, but the property of going a to Ohicago convinces the property of going a to Ohicago convinces the police here have much to fear. His actions at the hoft error wader, at New York, has become insance from the property of Salone of Salone a remain space was nervoy and overwork.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

agiliated. At the Camedian Profile station he acted like a hunted animal, lying down behind the station until the care were opened, and then it once minimi trite one and taking his seak in a correction the fax side from the platform. His description tailies, even the the freekles on his face, with that of the man wanted, but witnesses to identify him will have to ne brought from Chicago. His ticket to Liverpool was made out in the name of W. J. Cooper. Ohiel McRas, is satisfied that the principle is no other than one of the Williams brothers. He was photographed to day and it is said was very restless while the picture was being taken. Chicago reporters are beginning to arrive to report the base.

POOT-PRINTS AS A CLUB. CHICAGO, June 20 .- The police have under lose surveillance another Cronin - suspect When the Carlson cettage revealed its terrible story one of the most promising office was the footprints in the paint. The murderer walkad about in his stocking feet. A shoemaker wrote to the police that a well-known Irishman and Clan-na-Gael man, whose name he had seen in the newspapers in connection with the murder, was his oustomer and had very peculiar feet. A piece of the floor was cut out with three tracks on it and taken to

police headquarters. Then the shoemaker was saked to produce the book in which he served the tracings showing the shape of his oustomer's feet. The outlines of the suspected Irishman's feet were found to correspond exactly in size and shape with the footprints taken from the floor.

The peculiarity about the foet which made the paint tracks is the depth of the hellow part of it. In the paint tracks there is a great curve running in from the great toe to the heel almost severing the latter from the front part of the foot. The board with the paint tracks on it and the measure book of and loss accounts the shoemaker have been in the grand jury room for several days. It is likely the suspect

will be called before the jury. It is reported the grand jury has obtained a complete list of members of Camp No. 20, Clan-na-Gael, known as the Columbia club, and has directed the subpoens of every member. It was from this camp that Cronin was expelled a couple of years ago on the charge

of treason. Detectives last night arrested a grocery clerk named Kuhn, who is familiarly known as "Cooney," to make him explain his close intimacy with Dan. Coughlin during the months of March and April.

P. O'Sulliare the features indicated for com-

P. O'Sullivan, the forman indicted for complicity in the Oronin tragedy, was to day removed to the boys' department of the jall, the recognized haven for "squealers." It is said he has offered to make a full confession. His motive is said to be fright over the arrest of Burke at Winnipeg and the disclosure that Cooney, "The For," is being actively pur-med. It is suspected, however, that his removal is simply shrewd tactics on the part of the authorities to break down one or another of the suspects. It is reported that O'Sullivan, at his own request, has had conferences with the sheriff and State attorney,

BURKE RECOGNIZED. WINNIPRO, June 20 .- Detective Collins, of Chicago, arrived here to-day and at once recognized Burke as the person wanted for the murder of Cronin. A warrant was formally issued, charging Burke with murder, and he was transferred from the police cells to the Provincial jail. The hearing of the case is fixed for to-morrow, but it is probable that there will be a remand in order to bring witnesses from Chicago.

Burke still maintains a discreet silence, and, netwithstanding the sensutional statements made in the American press, has neither made a confession nor admissions.

been made for a warrant for the extradition of Burke, held in Winnipeg in connection with the Cronin tragedy in Ohloage.

Wichita, Kan., June 20.—Informer Woodrift, who has figured as proprietable in the contract of the co OTTAWA, June 20.—No application has yet

roff, who has figured so preminently in the O Burke.

Henry Stottenburg, Alexander Sullivan's clerk, knew nothing of Goughlin's calls at the lawyer's office. Thomas Given testified that he knew Burke during the latter's residence.

Burke.

Cronin mystery, was a hack driver here, and went under the names of both Woodruff and Black, his real name, however, being Frank Bellman, the name Black being borrawed from his stepfather. Before coming here he was mixed up in a murder mystery at Win-field, which has never been upravelled, and which at the time was conjectured to he a "removal" of an obnexious individual by some secret society.

One night in April, 1887, William B. Van Olears, a carpenter, of Winfield, was heard calling for help. It was found that he had been shot and he died in a few days. Before his decease, however, he made a statement to the effect that on the night on which the shooting occurred he was alone in the house and answered a call at his door, when he was immediately shot by a man he could not recognize.

The inquest lasted a week and among the witnesses was a detective who asserted that this man Black, or Woodruff, was implicated. and that secret society troubles caused the murder. Black was brought before the jury, and though the guilt could not be fastened upon him, it was generally believed that he knew about the affair.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline a Great News Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial botble free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Ps.

The Jesuits in Africa. "The Jesuit," mid Lord Macaulay in the

wonderful piece of word painting in which he describes the labors of the Society of Jeans, " was to be found, spade in hand, teaching the rudiments of agriculture to the savages of Paraguay." The Jesuit Fathers in the Zambezi Mission are renewing the wonders Amoust action are renewing the wonders and bank charges would expire next year, and of the famous Reductions. They are engaged although the Directors did not auticipate any in the same task as their brethren in Old serious charge in the Banks privileges, they Paraguay, and endeavoring to induce the natives to relinquish the pickage for the plough. But this is the least part of their work ; perfeeting themselves in the language, translating books, caring for the sick and instructing children, are the principal duties which occupy their attention. With the native children they achieved wonders; to quote the words of one of the missionaries, "Many almost know by heart in their own language the Pater, the Ave, and the Creed. They sing also a native version of the Ave Maria Stella and the Litany of Lerette very well.' The Jeanite have always been the pioneers of civilization and Christianity. In their foreign missions they first make the savages men, and then make the men Christians,

Manquick, Ont., June 18 .- About midnight Mangelet, Ont., June 18.—About midnight last night while the members of the family of Richard Wilson, of Glouceter, consisting of himself, his wife and five children, were asleep, the house took fire. After a desperate fight, during which Mr. Wilson several times narrowly escaped instant death, he managed to recoue three of his children. He tried to find his wife and the other children, but the flames drove him out. They undoubtedly perioled as the house with all its contents were entirely consumed. When neighbors, attracted by the

BANQUE VILLE MARIE

Annual Recting of the Sharehold

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The sanital general meeting of the share-holders was held at 1000 no Welmeniay, lith loss, the President, Mr. Weir, in the chair, when the following report was submitted:— REPORT OF THE DERECTORS TO THE SHARE-

ROLDERS. Gentlemen,—The Directors have the honour to submit the following report, showing the re-sult of the operations of the year ending the Slat May, 1889:

count from last year..... 3,090 80

Making a total of..... 251.510 31 Appropriated as follows:

251,510 21

The Directors have again to report a large increase in the business of the Bank and also a substantial increase in the net profits, which have exceeded those of last year by about ten thousand dollars. This increase of profits has arisen largely from the expansion of business and to some extent from the small amount of losses from bad debts. In view, bowever, of the unfortunate loss at Hull, and the final settlement of a number of old accounts now in course of adjustment, the directors have not thought it

and loss account.s

No addition has been made to the number of agencies during the year, but the St. Jerome agency has been removed to St. Thereas, a change which promises satisfactory results. The agencies have as usual been virited and inspected from time to time, and have contri-buted their share to the general increase in the

business of the Bank. The Directors have again to express their en-tire satisfaction with the faithful and intelligent nanner in wich the various officers have discharged their respective duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 19th June, 1889.

	-4 2.00.				
General	Fintement.				
Atseys.					
Specie	\$24,886 68 57,626 00				
Bills and cheques on other banks	45,803 27				
Due by other banks in	47.924 49				
Osnada Due by other banks in foreign countries	14,617 79				
Due by other banks in the United Kingdom	4,056 41				
Loans secured by stocks,	-				
Loans to corporations	91,347 96 18,269 15	4000 FR3 FR			
Discounts current	1,381,600 01	\$ 299,531 78			
Notes due, not specially secured.	37,022 38				
Other debts due, not specially secured	22,503 05				
Overdue and secured	14,307 42	1,405,437 86			
Real estate	75,580 33	-,155,251 55			
Mortgages on property	25,837 U6				
sold by the bank	7,937 52				
Other mortgages. Other assets, including stock held by the	13,579 66				
pank sy the	296,983 90	419 918 47			
_		419 919 41			
l		€2,124,888 06			
14AF	ILITIES.				

	\$2,124,888 06
LLITIES.	
478,430 00 20,000 00 5,747 21	
	504,177 21 410,200 00
	24,428 69
	252,525 90
	914,8 36 91 1,974 30
	16,745 05
	478,430 00

U. GARAND, Cashler

Montreal, 31st May, 1889. In moving the adoption of the report, the president referred to the increase both in the volume of business and of the net profits of the year. The loss at Hull arose through the neglect of the management there to attend to neglect of the management there to awend to bis instruction to keep his reserve of notes con-stantly under lock and key. Since this loss had occurred the bank hadjinsured its officess against negligence, as well as against dishonesty. This would cover similar losses in future, should such occur. Outside this the losses had been lighter than usual. The directors had noticed some time since that the crime of forgery was on the time since that the crime of forgery was on use increase, and had taken special care to mand against it. No loss had consequently arisen from this source. Another crime to be guard-ed against was that of parties repudiating their genuine signatures when the makers of com-mercial obligations left the country. Attempts to defraud the bank in this way had occurred, but it always was possessed of evidence to estab

lish the genuineness of the paper.

During the year payments had been fairly met, but less so during the last two months, particularly in the payment of small obligations showing a general scarcity of money in the

country,
Since last annual meeting the old Bank building had been sold at the full price at which it stood in the books of the Bank, and the deeds were in course of completion. This would reduce the amount real estate nearly \$40,000. By the settlement of several estate now in liquidation, the overdue paper would also be considerably reduced. The only large asset to be dealt with was the stock of the Bank taken over by the old management to protect the Bank from loss. The Directors were of opinion that this stock should not be put on the market unless at a considerable premium, as placing it at par would be tantamount to paying 7 per cent. for money. Another reason for de-laying the sale of this stock was the fact that the Bank charters would expire next year, and and the terms of such renewal definitely ascer-

Coming to the prospects of the current year the President remarked, that, although the President remarked, that, although the spring had been early, the crop prospects in this knowince were scarcely equal to those of last Province were scarcely equal to those of last year. In some sections the grass fields had surfered from frost, and the hay crop, so far as indicated from the agencies, would not on the average, be equal to that of last year. The grain crop had also suffered from the cold west weather, particularly on low lands where the fields had been flooded. Still the farmers were in hopes that, with genial weather, the crops would not suffer so much as appearances at present indicates.

The dairy industry promised well, both as to quantity and price, the cheese market being considerably higher than at the corresponding date last year.

The business in sawn lumber had been equal

to that of last season, most of the bank's custom ors having sold this season's out as prices slightly in advance of the figures than obtained. The heavy rains had benefited the lumbermen, by enabling them to bring all their logs from the small streams into the rivers, and in the case of this Province, most of the logs were now at the mills. In concluding his remarks, the President re-

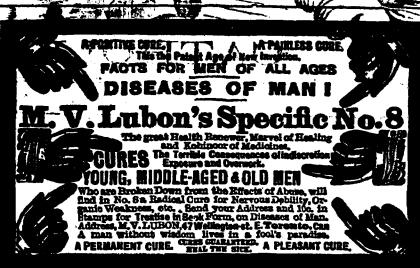
ferred to the renewal of the Bank charters in the following words a Although I do not the following words: Altenungua on non-think that any Consdian Government will en-tered to the desire of depriving the banks of their circulation; nor that any Ganadian Parliament would sanction a measure so fatal to the progress and prosperity of the country, still, as the ques-tion has elicited considerable discussion, I would

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

The state of the s

The grandest work of Are in America, prosequenced by the compy of my cream thousands of people who have visited it, in usequalled anywhere frightness the hearty of colonic harmony is composition, and the LHFEJAK Ethat, one held at the later worth accord ground. THE ORIGIFICATION found if a marvelone with alone worth miles to see, apart from the CITY, Monny OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPARE This grand FANORAMAN to be seen acting TOULORAMAN corners Sa. Ontherine we streets, Montreal. Open every few morning-till 10:30-p.m., and on Students for p.d.. Birrot care pass the door.



invite the attention of business men and meminvite the attention of business men and mem-bers of Parliament to its importance. The three great wants of Canada are railways, macadamized roads and cheap money. The Government has done much to supply the one, the people themselves must provide the other, and the banks must supply the third. The bank circulation is the only really cheap money in the country. It has risen from an average of \$19,000,000 twenty risen from an average of \$10,000,000 twenty years ago to an average of \$32,000,000 at the present time. In ten years, if not interfered with, it will exceed \$50,000,000, an amount always available when required, and which can be loaned at a fair rate of interest, whatever may be the price of money in other countries. On their feirculation, not only would they be obliged largely to diminish their loans, but to close at least one-half of their present agencies, which, without the profits arising from circulation, would be unremunerative. So far as this

which, without the profits arising from circulation, would be unremunerative. So far as this Bank is concerned it is very questionable whether it would be worth while to continue a single agency, if the circulation was taken away. While this action, if general, would to some extent curtail the profits of the banks, it would aimply mean ruin to hundreds of business enterprises in the county, which are largely dependent upon the facilities afforded by the bank agencies for their success.

agencies for their success.

The motion to adopt the report havin gleen seconded by Mr. J. G. Davie, the vice-president,

was unniamonaly adopted.

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the current year, viz.; Mesers, W. Weir, J. G. Davie, W. Strachan, Godfrey Weir and U. Garand. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting

Messrs. W. Weir and J. G. Davie were subsequently re-elected president and vice-president

In the course of the proceedings the President announced the early departure of the cashier on a visit to the land of his forefathers (France), and expressed the hope that he would anjoy the well-earned holiday, after his long and faithful servic as in the bank. The sentiments of the President were warmly accorded by the meeting. Mr. Garand made a suitable

The Pope Prays for Ireland.

After the audience granted recently to the bishops, says the Pilot's correspondent, several lay persons were received by His Holl-\$2,124,888 06 ness. Among these was a young Irish lady,
AND, Cashler. who, when the Holy Father had received her in the ordinary form and when it was expect ed that she would ask for the blessings usual ly asked for on such occasions, said: 44 Holy Father pray for the cause of Ireland!" The Pope, with a look of marvellous sympathy on his countenance, said : "I always pray for Ireland; it is very near to my heart!" These words of the Sovereign Pontiff have been told in Rome to the Irish residents and have produced a most consoling feeling. The Holy Father has at all times declared that he had a special affection for Ireland: the reply he made to the young Irish lady has again confirmed this most satisfactory declaration.

A Foe to the Jestits.

The death is announced of Hermann Wage nor, the framer of the Act of 4th July, 1872 by which the Jeauite were expelled from Ger many. Wagener, however, was the tool of Bismarck in this matter. The Jesuits had done no injury, but they were successful teachers of religion and science, and as the Chancellor had made up his mind to persecute the Catholic Church, he naturally made his attack upon that order which was one of the strongest bulwarks of the Church. The first clause of the Act for the suppression of the Jesuits shows its tyrannical character. It was as follows :--

"The Order of the Society of Jesus, all "Orders connected with it, and monastic institutions of a similar character are excluded from the territory of the German Empire. No settlements thereof may be established. Settlements existing at present must be dissolved within a period to be determined by the Federal Council, which period must not exceed six months."

By the 4th of January succeeding, the law was in full operation and the Jesuits were expelled, but within a year Herr Wagener was charged with jobbery of the worst description. and was convicted before the public of the most infamous psculation, which brought his political career to a close. It was in Germany as elsewhere, the enemies of the Jesuita were those whose characters were most blemished with corruption and infamy .- The Record.

WOODSTOOK, Ont., has the honor of the smallest death rate last month among the 28 leading Canadian cities and towns, its ratio per thousand of population being, 36; Toronto's percentage was 1.19; Montreal's, 2.51; Ottawa and Hamilton, each, 1.85; Quebec, 2.42; Hali-fax, 1.37; St. John, 1.28; London, 1.21; Kingston, 161. Hull, St. Hyacinthe and St. Johns B.O. Leven the deviction bears of the Johns, P. Q., have the doubtful honor of the highest precentages, being respectively 8.33, 3.28 and 3.23.

Windson, Ont., June 18.—W. H. Lyman and Henry Williams, the latter colored, were piling lumber yesterday in McKee's lumber yard when Lyman accidently struck Williams. The latter flew into a rage, and while Lyman was stopping seized a heavy neck yeke and struck him a terrible blow on the head, felling him to the floor and inflicting a wound 3 inches long. Williams ran away as soon as he committed the assaultand cannot be found. Lyman's skull is fractured and his recovery is appsidated impossible.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Annual Coneral Meeting of Shareholders.

The annual general meeting of the sharehold-The annual general meeting of the shareholders of La Banque Jacques Cartier was held on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the Bank. Mr. A. Desjardina, M.P., having been called to the chair and Mr. A. de Martigny requested to act as secretary, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President then read the following report of the Directors as to the affairs of the Bank during the west last next.

during the year last post :

GENTLEMEN,—The Board of Directors have the benour to submit their report as well as a statement showing the condition of the affairs of the Bank at the end of the year which expued on the Slat May last. Balance of profits and losses, Elst May,

28,399 01

Although there were not during the past year any serious business troubles, we have had to note, however, the failure of a certain number any serious business troubles, we have had to note, however, the failure of a certain number of houses, some of which had received advances from the Bank. These failures have entailed some losses which have had to be written off the realized profits during the last business year. However, these profits have enabled us to distribute to you a dividend of 7 per cent, and to add \$7,257.82 to the contingent fund. The growing confidence of the public in our institution has been manifested by an increase of \$7,257.82 in the deposits of the last year and by the keeping up of the circulation of the notes of the Bank by the aid of its ordinary operations only. The principal office and the various branches of the Bank have been regularly inspected by the officer appointed for that purpose, and the Directors have themselves made is their duty, as in previous years, to visit them several times during the year. The Directors have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and prudence of the officers under their control, as well at the principal office as in the various branches. branches

The whole respectfully submitted. ALPH. DESJABDINS,

President. STATEMENT OF LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER ON Slat MAY, 1889. LIABILITIES. **,\$50**0,**00**0 00 158,399.01 Semi-annual dividend 1st
June, 1859.....
Do., nelaimed...... Notes in circulation... 378,428.00 Deposits without in-terest........ 795,843.80 Do, bearing interest... 593,328.47 Do., of the Federal Go verment......
Do., of the Provincial Government.
Balance due to other banks in Canada...
Other lisbilities...... 26,934.56 50,000.00 1,814.58 11,562.07 1,858,018.38

\$2,535,544.17 ASSETS. \$215,831.84 Bills discounted and cur-De., due and not specially guaranteed.
Do., due and guaranteed
Different properties....
Mortgages upon properties sold......
Debentures of the International line.....
Bank buildings......
Other debts...... 38,203.95 200,000 00 82,865.00 210,640.22

\$2,319,712,83 \$2,535,544.17

A. L. DE MARTICAY, General Manager.

Proposed by Mr. Desjardins and seconded by Mr. Eameiin, vice-president,
"That the report which has just been submitted be approved and printed for the use of the shareholders." Carried.

Proposed by Mr. H. Duchesneau, seconded Mr. G. H. Desjardins, M.D., Quebec,
"That thanks be voted to the president, vice-president and directors of the bank for the services which they have rendered during the year that has just concluded." Carried.

Proposed by Mr. L. Huet, seconded by Mr. Proposed by Mr. L. Huot, seconded by Mr.

J. L. Cassidy,
"That this meeting is pleased to recognize
the satisfactory manner in which the general manager, the sgents at the branches and other officers of the bank have discharged their duties." Carried.

The president having requested Messrs. H. Duchesseau and G. H. Desjarding to act as scruttness, the election of directors was proseeded with. On opening the ballots the fol lowing gentlemen were declared to have been elected directors:—Messrs. A. Dasjardins, A. S. Hamelin, J. L. Cassidy, L. Huot and A. L. de Martigny.

As a meeting of the new Board of Directors,

IRCLAND OF TO-DAY.

Under this caption, James Respath writes in a current number of the New York Inde. in a current number of the New York Inde-generated the marvellous essemplishment of Parpall's pregramme of Constitutional agin-lies within the past decade. These excerpts will discreptor realars. Takey, while there are still here and there a few stubborn deabetes of English good faith as latter are still here and there in the Enforce of all their prophecies of "robal had faith" have falled to convince of the wisdom of the policy of good will—Ireland to day in

faith" have failed to convince of the wisdom of the pelloy of good will—Ireland to day in heartily in accord with the political pregramme that has led, or rather is leading to a union of the English and Irish marses against the English and Irish privileged classes; of the sister democracies against those twin relics of feudal barbarium—aristonaroy and royalty. At present the alliance is only between the Parmellites in Ireland, and the Gladatomes in England, rather than between the two races; but this first step will surely result, at an early day, in a union of the two democracies against beth aristocracy and royalty. at an early day, in a union of the two demo-oracies against both aristocracy and revally. In the coming contest the Irish, I think, will lead the way which the people of the Old World are sure to tread before the wrongs of the million can be redressed. England to-day —seen the radical residuum" of England—is no longer in the vanguard of human freedom. no longer in the vanguard of human freedom. French, German, and even Russian thinkers are now the heraids of social and national progress, and the Irish people, although by temperament naturally conservative, are more thoroughly imbued with democratic ideas and better instructed in the practical workings and results of popular government than any other race in the Old World. It is again the stone that the builders rejected that is to be taken for the corner-stone in the future temtaken for the corner-stone in the future tem-

ple of European liberty.

I place no great reliance on English friendship for Ireland. If the self-interest of the English Liberals did not make it imperative that they should extend Home Rule to Ireland, I should regard Parnellism as predoomed to failure. But the followers of Gladstone know that without the Irish vote and support they can never regain power, er if by some unfereseen upheaval they should regain power, yet, without Irish support they could not held it, and that the price of that support is Home Rule.

Self-interest is a more powerful factor than sentiment; and as the existing conditions, place Gladstone as much in Parnell's power as the Irish leader is in the power of the Roglish leader, there is no reasonable cause to doubt that what the English Premier promised will be granted, even if the old man should die before that pledge is redeemed. Gladstone's party is irrevocably committed to grant Home Rule, not by pledges only, but by

political necessity.

Fortunately for Ireland, English necessity is strengthened by the solemn anotion of that grim god of the English intellect—precedent. The English race is the most cowardly race, intellectually, of all the great races that have ever ruled mankind. It treats new ideas as the Romans treated foreigners—that are barbarians until they are slowly assimilated, and can be claimed as "Haglish" or "British," Even the virtues common to all men—the love of fair play, for example—bave to be branded as "British" before they

are regarded with entire good will.

English precedent favors the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. Indeed the Tory opposition to Home Rule will soon be denounced as "opposed to English traditions" not to the dreaded "Americanization," but to the well-established British policy: for Ireto the well-established British policy; for Ireland to-day is the only distinct rection of the British Empire inhabited by English-speaking people to which Home Rule has been per-

eletentiv refused. Ireland's Parliament existed for centuries, and was only abolished at the beginning of the present century. It was seduced to an-cide by "metalic corruption," and against the united opposition, to use Grattan's words, "of the whole unbribed intellect of Ireland." It was only a Parliament of a small section of the people, not of the nation; but its abeli-tion has been and is sincerely mourned by

all classes of the Irish race. It is certain, I think, that the Irish will be disappointed in many ways when they do secure a Parliament of their own. Unless the Act creating it shall give the power of regulating commerce—unless it gives them the right to protect Irish manufactures against the foreign free trade, home trade destroy ing competition of England, the Irish will still be dependent for subsistence on the sell alone. It will be impossible to establish diversified industries, and the social condition of the peaceants will be but slightly improved. Unless the Parliament shall have the right to exercise the power of eminent domain, and to abolish landlordism as utterly as we abolished slavery Home Rule will be chiefly a sentimental victory-fair to see, but surning to sahes in the eager mouth of hunger.

But until Home Rule is established, under existing conditions, no other remedy for admitted evils can be applied, for the heart of the Irish people is fixed on Home Rule, and whatever benefits it may be able to bestow must first be felt and their inadequacy acknowledged before the people can be united on any other or more radical issue,

Meanwhile, although it is 1,500 years since St. Patrick landed in Ireland, the population has barely doubled in all that long period-for there are only a little over four millions in Ireland to day—and, within the memory of men not yet old, the population of Ireland has decreased one half; and again 80,000 young men and women, the flower of the Irish race, are leaving her shores every year. South America, the Canadas, and the Autralian colonies, are all competing, either actively or passively, for her young and robust workers. Home Rule will check this for a time, but if it fails to do so, or unless some other means be found to stop the movement, the future of the Irish race will be found in America or Australia, and not in the old

home of the race.

And therefore the interests of the Irlah race will be influenced for ages by the results of the next English Parliamentary election. No wonder that it is eagerly looked forward to by every friend of the Irish people.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the A person curse or Dearmess and Boises in about the door of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it Frag to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

DUBLIE, June 19.—At the inquest of Armagh and inficting a wound 3 inches long. Williams from away as soon as he committed the assault and cannot be found. Lyman's skull is fead tured and his recovery is considered impossible, bursed and his recovery is considered impossible, and the recovery is considered impossible, bursed and his recovery is considered impossible, and his recovery is considered impossible, and his recovery is considered impossible, and his recovery is considered impossible and his recovery is considered impossible.

DUBLIK, June 19.—At the into the cause) of the railway, accident heat was a light of the cause) of the railway, accident heat was a light of the cause). Northern Railway accident his light of the cause) of the railway, accident heat was a light of the cause). In the cause of the railway accident has been proved to the cause) of the cause) of the

Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, is ser-The Sultan of Turkey has donated \$200 for the relief of she Pennsylvania flood suf-

The Red Star Swam-hip company at Antwerp the granted the increase of wages demanded by the firemen and the strike is ended.

The Emperor of Austria joined the annual Corpus Christi protession in Vicena. He and all the princip walked bareheaded. Rassia has readopted she law which forbids here to the throne marrying persons nos mem-ben of the Orthodox Greek church.

The striking minors at Kladno, Bohemia, en-reged in a riot last week. The gendarmes fired on the rioters and killed two and wounded

Mr. Meyer, a Paris financier, has been sea-tessed to imprisonment for one year and fined 5,000 france for being connected with the So-ciety Mobiliere france.

ments to the public proscutor.

LONDON, June 16.— The Prince of Wales has birly startled London by his statement that a laper, with his heads distinctly affected by the disease, is engaged in business in one of the London meat markets, and the press are politely pressing the Prince to designate the market. Whether well informed or not en this particular point, the Prince has pleased the people by residing over a memorial meeting to Real London seems are politically affected by the London seems are memorial meeting to Real London seems are politically affected by the London seems are politically pressing the Prince to designate the market. Whether well informed or not en this particular point, the Prince has pleased the people by residing over a memorial meeting to Real London seems are politically affected by the london whether well informed or not on this particular point, the Prince has pleased the people by prending over a memorial meeting to Father Damico. The establishment of a leper ward is London seems secured. Possibly even India, with its quarter of a million of lepers, may gain seme helpful attention.

Paris, June 19.-The Soleil says Germany has made a demand upon France for compensa-tion for the arrest of an alleged app named Lechmer, near Balfort, on Whitsunday. The Franch officials declare documents found on Lechmer justified his arrest.

LONDON, June 18. - The Times mays the letter received at Zanzilbar from Ujiji stated shat Stanley intended, in company with Kmin Pasha, to force his way through Massiland to

Panis, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Roche moved that the House grant a credit of 915,000 france to complete at a irondredit of 910,000 frames to complete are iron-clads now in course of constrution. Admiral Krotz, minister of marins, replied that that sum would not be sufficient. He said a serious effort would be necessary to bring France's naval strength up to the proper standard, and amounced that the Government would soon ask a credit of 50,000,000, or 50,000,000 france for a credit of 50,000,000 or 50,000,000 france for naval improvement.

Russins, June 18 .-- In the Chamber of Deputies to day, M. Jansen recently elected for Bruss-is by the Liberals, accused the ministry of inciting agents to provoke disorder at Mons. He demanded the resignation of the cabinet. After a heated altercation the president closed the sitting.

LONDON, June 18.-Francis Darbishire has LONDON, June 18.—Francis Darbisbire has applied for a divorce from his wife on account of adultery with George Baird, a patron of the turf. The defendant is the widow of Lytton Sothern, the actor, and is now filling an engagement at the Ulympic Theatre under the name of Agnes Hewit. Mr. Darbishir claims £10,000 from Baird.

Repetur June 20.—The France Zeitung care.

BERLIN, June 20.—The Kreuz Zeitung says Emperor William will visit Athens in October. It also says the Emperor has dissuaded the Porte from ceding Orete to England and has advised the Sultan to cede the island to Greece.

Paris, June 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill providing that foreigners children, bern in France, shall be considered French citizens, if domiciled in France as their majority, unless they decline citizenship, LONDON, June 20.—The Disadent Liberal

district), have decided not to run a candidate in opposition to Mr. Gladstone at the next Parismentary elections.

Brelin, June 20 .- The North German Gazette accuses Switzerland of promoting socialism. It Kayanagh from his old home, which he says : Had a great power practised such abuses against another power as Switzerland has been Albert Hurely, an assistant in the jewelry and lity becomes unnatural and untenable when an offentive disregard for the interest of a neighbour state is held to be justified.

HAMBURG, June 20.—The Correspondent (newspaper) asserts that the relations of Germany with the French Government, under President Carnot, are better and more cordial than they have been with any previous govern-

BRUSSELS, June 21.—C. P. Huntington, in subscribing \$500,000 for the Congo railway, declares he simply wishes to testify to his admiration of King Leopold's work and to help to suppress slavery by abolishing the profit now obtained through the employment of negro car-

SHARGHAL June 21 .- One half of the city of Lachan was destroyed by the recent fire.

The conflagration raged four days. It is now estimated that 1,200 persons were killed, most of them being crushed in trying to escape from the narrow streets. Ten thousand persons are

Panis, June 21.—The rivers have overflowed their banks and partially submerged the town of Bar-Le-Duc, in the Department of Meuse, and the surrounding country. Many houses have been undermined and destroyed, and crops and vine yards have been ruined.

MADRID, June 21 .- In the Cortes to day Senor Becerra, minister of the colonies, re-affirmed that the United States Government had made no proposition relative to the pur-chase of Oubs. He added that no such propochase of Oubs. sition would be entertained.

LONDON, June 21-Lord Dufferin is suffering with a chronic ailment. The doctors are anxious about his condition.

IRISH. The Mayor of Belfast has sent \$500 to Johns-

town sofferers. The work of eviction was resumed on the Ponsonby estates on Thursday. Several tenants

were ejected from their homes. Constable William Twomay, who was stationed in Cavan, has resigned. He thinks it is degrading to serve under such cruel masters and enforce such brutal laws. May many more think likewise.

Thirty of the police witnesses who are to be examined at Father McFadden's trial were put through a private examination at Letterkenny, county Donegal, by G. O. Major, Crown Soli-citor, and Inspector Stephenson. The Crown seems determined to convict if possible.

Noroury Williams, who with some members of the Gladstone Liberal Club visited ill-fated Falorragh and Gweedore during eviction scenes, has forwarded views of these heart rending proceedings to Mr. Gladstone. They will no doubt sawaken feelings of sympathy and also of shame in many English breasts.

Patrick Connell, his wife, and seven helpless children were recently thrown on the road side at Magheron, country Caern, by a landlord tyrant named Capt. John P. Gethin. This poor man always paid his rent until it became impossible

always paid his rent until it became passage to do so, and his land was frequently watered by the Atlantic; but still the gallant Captain had no money.

A Star-Chamber inquiry is being held in Wextord to try and find out where the money of the tenants on Tottenham's estate who adopted

Foley for having the temerity to gather seaweed on the cosan's brink. A gentleman after Walker's own heart was presiding magistrate at Sligo Sessions and showed his horror of Foley's presumption by sending him to jall for seven days. No wonder the people of Ireland are broken and spirithian.

There will be an exhibition in the palace grounds, Armagh, on July 17 and 17. The exhibits will be of a varied description, and prime amounting to £300 will be offered in addition to several valuable cups.

A fireman manued Dalton was killed May 30 by having his head come in contact with Bally-comon Bridge. On Lamerick, whilst the train was passing under. He was an employee of she Waterford and Limerick Railway.

At Tipperary before Remivables Bruen and Evamon, Robert Nolan, William Dwym, James O'Rysn. and J. R. O'Mahony were charged with a n-piracy on parents a sale of eathle bringing to Richard Lios. They were sentenced to the quantity impalements as the quantity impalements and to two sounth's imprisonment eac

The death has been announced of the Rev. The death has been announced of the Rev. Patrick Haws, at Mauritius, county Kilkenny, aged 28 Father Hawe was a native of Callan, and his early death has east a gloom over his relatives and friends in this County. He was a nephew of Martin Hawe, High st., Kilkenny.

Margaret Russell, Jane Conners, Maria Feely, and Bridget Cussack were before Re-movable McLeod and Dunsterville at Mullinahone, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment each for conspiring to boycott. The drawing of their breaths will shortly become in Ireland a crime under the clastic act of Balfour's.

Mrs. Spring was charged at Tipperary Sea sions recently wish the terrible crime of catching a policemen's baton and was sent to prison for seven days. A man named O'Brien seized the baton in order to save his head being cracked; and for not allowing his head to be amashed by the "bobby" he was fined 19 shillings.

At Tipperary Sessions recently a besette Emergencyman was charged with having fire-arms without license, being drunk, and using abusive language to a man named Orowe. He was not punished for these three offences, but merely made find bail and then allowed off. This will very likely be his best recommenda-

tion to another position. John Johnson was charged with being drunk and riotous in the atreets of Belfast recently. Prisoner in defence said he was a Protestant and had been anoved by Casholics. The magis-trate promptly shut him up and inflicted a fine of £2 and costs. This drunken fellow might have plunged Belfast into another sea of blood, and had rvidenaly tried it.

Francis Tulley, a senant on the Clanricarde Francis Tulley, a tenant on the Clanricarde estate, Connaught, who was sent to jail by Removals Brady and Rochefor defending his home is growing blind. The brave Balfour confesses this. It is very likely when poor Tully becomes totally blind the floodgates of Balfour's generosity will open and he will liberate him. Poor Tully, thy case has been the case of many who loved Ireland well.

My Riverblan of Cartana Co Bassamuse.

Mr. Fitzgibbon of Castlerea, Co. Roscommen, who was only just out of Balfeur's clutches after serving six months in jail for Plan of Campaign speeches, was sentenced May 31st to six months more for turning the wife of a land-grabber out of the company and the company of the c of his cetablishment. Your own house must not be considered your exclusive property under the Crimes Act in Ireland.

Kavanagh, who was evicted at Seven Sisters, county Kilkenny, by Major Healy, is now watching the land-grabber who dares to come along for his bit of ground. Mr. De Courcy, of Borrismore House, was waited on by the mem-bers of the National League and they saked permission to erect a hut on portion of his land where the public road alone would seperate

watch making establishmet of Mr. Alkins. Tu more county Kilkensy, was shot by a! young fillow named Duggan on May 27. It appears firearms are repaired at this establishment and firearms are repaired at this establishment and the boy took up a gun, which they both supposed to be unloaded, and, taking aim, pulled the trigger, when, to his horror, he saw Hurley fall, fatally wounded Alter all the examples of how dangerous this kind of thing is people yet continue to fool with dealy weapons without first really ascertaining their condition.

ARMAGH, June 21.—The jury in the case of the five railway employees, charged with causing the recent disaster by which twenty-five persons lost their lives, has brought in a verdict of mans aughter. The rear guard of the wreaked train has been arrested.

DUBLIN, June 21.—Several tamilies were evicted on the Ponsonby estate to day. The ten-ants offered a stone resistance, and in some cases the evictors had to use a battering ram to effect an entrance into the cottages.

effect an entrance into the costages.

LONDON, June 20.—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to day, Thomas P. O'Connor M. P., stated that the turning point in the agrarian struggle in Ireland was the rejection of the Compensation for Improvement bill. Thereupon tenants were compelled to combine in accordance with Mr. Parnell's policy, which substituted constitutional agitation for revolution, and open for agreet combination. Mr. O'Constitutions of the combination of the content of the conten and open for secret combination. Mr. O'Con-nor denied that neither the league nor he sympathized with crime.

AMERICAN.

John B. Kenny was arrested in Boston Wed-nesday, charged with embezzing \$4,800 from the Wells Fargo Express company at San Fran-

New York, June 18.—Antonio Reconi, an Italian, kulled his wife during a quarrel this morning. The body of the woman was found on the floor, her head beaten to a jelly. He was

locked up. Sr. Joseph, La., June 18.—Sunday night, at the colored church on the Osceola plantation, a Miss Mitchell was stabbed to death by Sallie Unterwood. Both were colored girls, and under sixteen years of age.

Lincold, Neb.. June 18.—Sunday-night Elizabeth and Caroline Cavitt, aged sixteen and eight, were found at their home in Gresham with their throats cut from ear to ear. Their parents were absent. The murder is a mystery. BOSTON, June 18.—Baggage master Oliver M. Hapgood of the Boston and Albany road was yesterday granted a verdict against the rich Springfield paper manufacturer. Horace W. Southworth, for alienating the affections of his wife. The baggage-master assessed the commercial value of his wife's affections at \$50,000. BOSTON, June 18.—Baggage master Oliver

JEESEY CITY, N.J., June 18 .- N. B. Cushing's machine works and Broker & Sayre's syrup re-finary were burned and William Brown's boiler

works damaged here to night. Cushing's loss is \$155,000, loss on the refinery, \$125,000; Brown's loss \$10,000. A large number of men are thrown out of work.

San Brancisco, June 18.—The evening Post states that \$1,000,000 have been subscribed for the proposed cable between Houolula and San Francisco and that the work of laying the cable

Francisco and that the work of laying the cable will be commenced within eighteen months.

Bibkingham, Ala., June 19.—At Pratt mines yesterday, on the road of the Tennesses Coal, Iron & Railroad company, a train four sisting of three passenger cars, several ore cars and one or two cabooses, struck a cow and was hurled down an embankment. Walter Beasley and Henry McAuley were injured, some having limbs broken.

while pasting New Cumberland junction, two miles east at Steubenville. Two persons were killed out right and eight injured, four of them seriously. The names of the killed are J. H. Payne and L. R. Reinhalt, postal clerks.

can, surgeon of the Pacific mail steamer Colon, has been taken ill New York, June 19 -Dr. R. W. H. Dun has been taken ill with symptoms of yellow fever. He is now quarantized on the upper floor of his residence in Brooklyn.

Lowrow, June 18.—Mr. Parnell's appeal against the postponement of his libel suit against the Trues has been dismissed with costs. The Appeal Court decided that the delay in the trial bad not injured Mr. Parnell's character, the Trues having admitted the libel and paid the money into court.

LONDON, June 90.-Lord Salisbury has enter ed his deferon in the libel setion brought against him by William O'Brien He declares that the speeds to which Mr. O'Brien to kee ex-ception was made in good faith and was a fair comment on O'Brien's course.

A proclamation has been issued proreguing the Dominion Parliament pro forms until July

One of Quebec's oldest and most respected citiz ns has just passed away in the person of Mr. H. W. Welch, merchant, as the age of 79

Another old and respected citizen, Mr. James Meiklejohn, for many years teller in the Quebec branch of the Montreal Bank, died to-day, aged 84 vears.

The work of erecting the projected cotton mills at Montmorency Falls commenced on Thursday. It will consist of a stone and brick building 200 feet long.

Mr. H. Samson, tanner and currier, of Que-bec, has assigned his estate. His liabilities are \$36,000. He is endeavoring to obtain a settle-ment with his creditors at about 25 cents on the The amount at the credit of depositors' ac

counts in the Dominion Post office savings bank on May 31 was \$22,132,854, the payments exceeding the deposits during the month by \$85,000. The British warships Bellephron, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Watson, the Tourmaline and the Pylades have arrived at Halifax from

Bermuda and will be stationed there for the

At James river, Antigonish, N.S., two children of William Gordon were playing in a barn. During a rain storm a hen and her chickens ran into the barn wes through and the children lighted a fire to dry them. The barn was destroyed and one child burned to

death. Andrew Forshner, a well-to-do farmer at Wallace, N. S., was worried last week having to psy the school taxes. He arose at four o'clock Saturday, went to a small creek near his house, tied a fifty-six pound weight to his head, and drowned himself in three feet of water.

Two Boston gentlemen have passed through Picton, N.S., on their way home from the Magdalen Islands. They represent a syndicase of American capitalists, who propose to buy up the Islands, and on them build up a second Gloucester. Large fishing works will at once started there; among them a number of lobster canning establishments. Pictou is to be made a port of transhipment.

The Postmaster-General has under consideration a proposal to adopt the United States system of hand to hand delivery of all registered matter. By this arrangement registered letters would only be sent on trains which have postal cars attached, and a receipt taken for all registered matter when handed from one clerk to another and when finally delivered at the to another and when finally delivered at the office of destination. The change is proposed to be made on the general ground that it is deirable, in the interest of the public service, to obtain all possible security for registered matter

HALIFAX, June 18.—The schooner Warrior, which arrived from Boston, has been seized by Customs authorities for having on board one barrel of oil which was not on her manifest. A penalty of \$400 can be imposed for the offence, and in lieu of this the vessel can be confiscated.
The Warrior hails from Halifax, and is commanded by Captain Jackson.

BLYTSE, Opt., June 19 .- Some time last night Mrs. Boyd and Miss Thompson, accompanied by A. Symonds and John Gillespie, left for parts unknown. Mrs. Boyd leaves a husband and six children behind her. The youngest is

not two years old, HALIFAX, N. S., June 19.—A writ has been issued for \$4,000 against Mrs. M. A. Curry, who conducted the fashionable boarding establishment in this city known as Lorne house. She skipped to the States Saturday morning, and was undoubtedly the "mysterious veiled female" who passed through St. John on

HALIFAX, June 20.—At Middle Stewiacke John wrters, aged 14, went to a pasture for a hore. He mounted the animal, but fell off and broke his neck. His lifeless body was found by his father some hours later.

WINNIPEG, Sune 21 .- Mrs. Knalsen, a Menonite, living near Morden, hanged herself yesterday while tosane.

HALIFAX, June 21.—Halifax celebrated the one bundred and foreight anniversay of its set-ilement by a public holiday. The principal events were horse races and baseball matches. In the laster game the Gardiners, of Maine, were defeated by the Halifax Socials, 15 to 3.

OTTAWA, June 21.-It is reported that a for OTTAWA, June 21.—1t is reported that a for mal protest has been received by the Government, agened by Dr. L. H. Davidson, chairman of the Citizens' committee, Montresi, against the reference to the Supreme Court of the Jesuits' Estates Act asked for by Mr. Hugh Graham last week. People are puzzled to know which authority the Government will ober

CATHOLIC'

The Jesuit school at Sivas, Uonstantinople, has been forcibly closed. It is reported that 2,000 Protestants wer

received into the church in London last year.

One of the new Cardinals, Schoenborn Archbishop of Prague, was a soldier in the battle of Padna in 1866. Rev. Father Thomas Heelin was consecrated

Bishop of Natchez, Miss., with impressive care monies on Thursday last. The citizens of Cologne in Germany, are

about to erect a magnificent church in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. St. Oatherine's church, Spenheim, Germany, which was destroyed by the French 1689, has been rebuilt at a cost of \$130,000.

Leo XIII. is seventy-eight years of age; Cardinal Manning is eighty-one; Cardinal Newman lately celebrated his eightieth birth-

Messrs. Barraud's photographs of Father Damien are selling by thousands. There are even more Protestants than Catholics among the purchasers. Bishop Laughlin of Brooklyn will establish

new seminary in his diocese. It will be attached to St. John's college and conducted by the Lazarist Fathers. The smallest church in the world is said to be the Catholic Church at Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saginaw River. The extreme capacity

accommodates only twenty people. Oardinal Manning alone has built in less than forty years, 1,200 churches, founded 40 monastries; 222 convents, 9 seminaries for priests, 10 colleges, 2,000 parochial schools, 300 commercial unions and 10 institutions of charity.

It is proposed that Father Augustus Toltor,

American money. The Cardinal declares that sacrilege was the act of one bad man, and the people were guiltiess.

Bir Comer Petheram, the Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutte, who was lately re-octived into the Church during a daugerous ill-nes, it now quite restored to health.

The Sisters of Marcy founded by Mother Mc-Cauley in Dublin sixty years ago, have over five hundred convents scattered throughout the world, and number fourteen thousand Sisters. Two hundred houses are in Great Britain.

The Austin Benedictine Abbots, at their meeting in Salaburg, at the end of last month, came to the conclusion that it might be advisable for them to form two new and independent congregations, one to be called that of St Ju-seph, and the other that of the Immaculate Conception.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, Archbish p Ireland of Sa Paul, and Bishop Keane, Rectar of the Catholic University, will assist in the ceremonies of the consecration of the new Cathe-dral at Providence, Rhode Island, which event will take place June 30. The sermon will be preached by Archbishop Ireland.

The French Canadian Catholics of Fall River, Mass., estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 peo ple, are having built three grand chariots repre-senting the United States, Canada and France for the feast of St. John the Baptist, June 25. At the corner of each chariot will be placed the statue of a personage celebrated in history.

On Sunday, 9th of June, Mgr. Clut, Bishop of Ariadel, O.M.I., ordained priests in the Chapel of the Scholasticate, Archville,—Rev. C. Lefebvre, O.M.I., of Montreal; Falher, O.M.I., from Small Brittany, France, and J. Allaire, O.M.I., of Montreal There also were promoted to the order of Deacons: Rev. J. Isloney, O.M.I., New York; A. Nasseine O.M.I., of Courtral, Belgium, and H. Brunet, O.M.I., of Montreal. Rev. Laniel, of Montreal received minor orders.

From Valenza, in Spain, comes the news of the foundation of a new religion Order, which the for the object the assisting the condemned in the prisons and the galleys, and looking after released prisoners. The founder of this new Order is Father Luigi, Guardian of the Francis-cans of the Madalena in Valenza, who is much assisted by the Governor. Recently four-teen young men of good families took the modest habit of the Order, when all the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities of Valenza assisted at the interesting ceremony.

The first work of Archbishop Seghers after being consecrated Bishop of Vancouver Island and Alaska, was the opening of the west coast of Vancouver Island, by establishing missions and dedicating them to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The zealous Bishop on his initiatory voyage baptized 884 little children and shorely afterward sent a priest to Hesquiat to resid permanently. And now the whole coast is in charge of four priests who are acrificing their lives for the conversion of the poor savages.
A letter was lately received by Bishop Lemmens of Victoria, from Father Brabant. Father Brabant was one of the pioneer missionaries of Bishop Seghers' band, and in the first year of his labors was attacked and almost mortally wounded by a savage chief and left for dead in the woods. The Rev. gentleman still bears the marks of his terrible encounter.

ROME, June 18.-The Catholic societies of Rome will ask of the municipality permission to erect a monument to the Apostle of Rome, St Philip Neri, founder of the Society of the Oratorians. This is intended as a protest against the erection of the Bruno monument.

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JESUIT AGITATION

its Object Strongly Condemned by a Profes-

tant Clergyman. The following letter appeared in the Wit-

ness of this city on the 18:h inst: SIR.—At the recent session of the Montreal conference I happened, unexpectedly, to become a little conspicuous in taking exception to some parts of the anti-Jesnit resolutions there submitted. In consequence I have been questioned since on the subject by many friends, both here and in the West. May I be permitted, therefore, succinctly to state some views which compelled me retrotantly to dissent from my brethern. I do not state these dogmatically, or with any legal authority, but simply as my own thinkings upon the aubject,

and explaining the position which I took.

1. I do not see how the Federal Governmen could do otherwise on constitutional grounds than allow the Jesuit's Estates act.

2. I believe petitions to the Governor-General are useless, and equally so are petitions to the Queen. The expression seems comforting of laying our grievances "at the foot of the throne," but what does this mean? Simply transferring the matter from the arena of Cana. transferring the matter from the arena of Canadian politics to that of British politics, and I fancy Lord Salisbury would soon advise Her Majesty that she had better pacify Ireland first before undertaking to meddle in the internal affairs of Quebec. There may, perhaps, be occasion for Imperial interference, but is there a same man in Canada who believes that Lord Salisbury or any other premier of Great Britain mould advise such a course?

would advise such a course?
3. Judicial settlement by the calm dispassionate judgment of a competent tribunal is very desirable, but what lawyer yet has discovered the method of bringing the matter to an issue, unless Dr. Maclaren may reach this point as an outcome from the Mail suit?

4. I believe that the appeal to the clause in the British North America act protecting the rights of minorities is as groundless in this mat-ter as if made in reference to the miserable License act we have in this province or any other legislation affecting equally all classes. Surely it is self-evident that if there is any grievance at all it has been mathematically diwided in exact ratio between Roman Catholics and Protestants. What wrong is done to the latter which is not done to the former? A min-ority grievance is created only where legislation discriminates against the minority.

5. Complaint is made that \$100,000 are to be

taken from the Superior Education fund and directed to Roman Catholic diocesan purposes. Granted,—but whose money is it? Why, confessedly, it is a part of the Roman Catholic share, Then surely the grievance is none of our business; no more than is the management of the Tratrique of Notre Dame, The Roman Catholics alone have occassion to complain, and doubtless, would, only that this appropriation of funds is made, not be the act, not by the Government of Quebec, but by the head of their church. His relation to the matter from one The standard of the standard o standpoint—I regard not as implying supremacy over our legislation, but as if although an alien.

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privately entertain as to the wisdom of the distribution made by the Pops. 6. I believe that a quid pro quo should be guaranteed and provided by legislation for superior education in the place of the Jesuita' estates. The Premier has twice declared in the Legislature that our incitiutions, Catholic and Protestant, will not suffer in their annual grants b-cause of the J-suits' Estates Settle-Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. ment act. May we not hope that to the reason sble request of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for such legislation he will accede. The public should know, however, that since Confederation the proceeds of these estates have not reached half grants made for superior education If superior education, Catholic and Protestant, only got

badly off. 7. I believe that a calm discussion of these points is infinitely better than the invective and intelerant denunciation with which we have become so familiar the last few months, exposing

what the estates yield, it would certainly be

honesto raminar the lass tew mounts, exposing honest men to riducule and slander.

8. I believe that "the infamous 188" are not all traitors, nor "the glourious 13" all heroes.

9. I believe a casual advantage will come out of this wide spread anti Jesuit agitation in that when in a few mouths it is all over, Roman Comboling 13" think "the Probatents. Catholics will think-"If Protestants much noise when their case is doubtful, what will they not do if their rights are unquestion-ably infringed :"

WILLIAM I. SHAW.

DOMESTIC READING.

Love is satisfied only with love.-Pytha-No man needs money so much saihe who des-

Our globe, seen by God, is a transparent law, not a mass of facts.

He keeps the greatest table who has the most valuable company at it. The happiness and unhappiness of man spend no less upon their humors than their

fortunes. We must find our duties in what comes to us. not in what we imagin might have been.-George Eliot.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest so bear are shose which never happen. A restless person rarely accomplishes much

They wear and tear a great deal, but they seldom replace and mend. When the devil angrests discouraging thoughts we must seek help in the semembrance of the

blessings without number that we have received An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from the heart which would defy the battle-axe of batred or the keenest edge of

Valencourt sai2, when his library was destroyed by fire, "A man must have profited very little by his books who has not learned

how to part with them." Hearts that are made sad by affliction have strump for them the most tender of chords, which in eternity will be responsive to the sweetest and most joyous notes.

The Church of Christ is partly mllitant and partly triumphant, and resembles a city built on both eides of a river; there is but a stream of death between grace and glory.

PECULIAR ENGLISH.

How a Foreign Lady Astonished Her Yankee Servant and a Carpenter.

Several instances of the amusing blunders foreigners make in speaking English are given in a recent number of the Providence Alady who had learned English in Journal. a school in Europe, where she was accounted wonderfully proficient in in our language, came to America to take charge of an establishment.

Brought face to face with the practical requirements of every-day life, her English proved less comprehensive and accurate than might have been wished, and the evidences that her vocabulary had been painfully collected from a dictionary, rather than from living speech, gave a good deal of amusement to those around her.

On one coassion she wished to direct a ser vant to kill a chicken, and after plucking it, to bring her the feathers. The form which her directions took was: "Die me that beast, and bring me his vestment,"

Perplexing as the servant must have found this order, his astonishment can hardly have been equal to that of a carpenter, to whom was addressed a still more amusing blunder by this lady. She had an interview with him in reference to some alterations she thought of undertaking in her dwelling, but found the estimates he made so large that she determined not to have the work under-

taken. In a short time, however, she found herself so incommoded by the state of the house, that she decided it would be necessary to have the alterations made, even at the figure named by the carpenter. She accordingly sent for him, and once more carefully explained to him what she wished to have

To her surprise the man promptly named a price for the work, which was considerably n advance of the previous estimate, and his feelings may be imagined when, in her consternation, her peculiar English betrayed her

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WEDNESDAY......JUNE 26, 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 26th, SS. John and Paul. THURSDAY, June 27, St. Ladislas. FRIDAY, June 28. Feast of the Sacred

SATURDAY, June 29, St. Peter. SUNDAY, June 30, St. Paul. MONDAY, July 1, St. Theobald. Tursday, July 2, Visitation of Blessed Virgin Mary. WEDNESDAY, 8, St. Phocas.

THE cable informs us that the Pope has directed Archbishop Feehan to take what measures he may deem proper against the Clan-na-Gael organization. The fact that it is a secret oath-bound society makes it inim-Ical to the Uathelic Church.

THE stand by Governor Hill of New York, in refusing to hand over two citizens to the Chicago police on a requisition of the Governor of Illinois, owing to insufficient evidence, was well taken. Too much attention is being paid of late by the authorities of Chicago to newspaper gessip.

SINCE Queen Victoria ascended the throne In 1837, according to Mulhall's statistics, there have died of famine in Ireland 1,225,000 permons; there have been expatriated 4,185,000; there have been evicted 3,588,000, and there have died of ship lever 57,000 Irishmen, women and children, driven by infamous laws Holiness the Pope. Of these three are from their own fair isle.

EMIGRATION from Ireland still continues unabated, and if we are to believe the returns so far received this year, it promises to be even greater than the preceding years. In the first four months of last year 22,982 persons emigrated from Ireland. This year, in the same period, the number was 24,528, of whom 15,427 left in the month of April.

The people of Tullamore have initiated a movement to erect a suitable menument to the memory of Mr. John Manderville, the gallant Mitchelstown man, who was tortured to death before the eyes of the tyrannical Balfour. The project deserves the support of every Irishman who values the sacrifices which brave and true men are every day making for their country's cause,

Prohibition Defeats

in the past ten days voted upon the question | ful to the Pope, who had exalted them, and of retaining or abeliating that provision of their constitutions which torbids the manu- them to the Pope's benevolence. facture and sale of intoxicating liquor. Prohibition in both instances received a mest emphatic set back, the advocates of the measure being defeated by large majorities. In the case of Rhode Island it was the question | cially for his recent elequent appeal to all of the reversal of a policy established only three years ago, the efficacy of which had been tested under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and its present action in repudiating It confirms the wisdom of other States which have refused to make the experiment. It now behooves the friends of temperance to accept the evidences they see before them of what the temper of the people is and to seek legislation tending to a regulation of the traffic in intexicating liquer by the reasonable methods of high license and strict supervision.

A Piece of Advice.

The mischief-makers and Confederation amashers still keep up the agitation against the Jesuits with unabated fury. The clergy of the various Protestant sects have registered their protests and the lodges Grand and otherwise have made their pronouncement. Where the Grand Lodge has been found fault with for too much moderation the less Grand have come forward and supplemented the utterances, even going so far as to hint that the central high cookelerums have sold the cause. All this is very threatening, but threatened people are proverbially long-lived. The agitation is no doubt mischevious and it may be productive of the results we briefly | Monday last. and in temperate language pointed out in our last issue. But there looms up another menace which is far more serious. In some of our French-Canadian contemporaries we find appeals made to their readers to get up counter demonstrations. More than that, what we must qualify as scandalous attacks have been made en some of the leading statesmen of the Dominion, who have shown the most manifest desire to respect the Constitution of the Dominion and the rights of the Provinces, Were the French-Canadian people to be misled by any such appeals and counter demonstrations to be held, the injury likely to ensue therefrom would simply be incalculable. The prospects are if the fanatics are allowed to how away without any response that the agitation may die a natural death. The agitators have no good ground for complaint. and the went of fuel will cause the extinguishment of the blaze. Let the French Canadian Catholics only pay one least atten.

tion to them and they will be playing the game, of the enomies of Catholists. The Irish Catholists are keeping periods quiet on Demanter. Dev the subject throughout the Der look with contempt on the entburst of blesso ensi nas taken pince, and we smootly hope our occellgionists of other moss will do the

The Scotch and the Irish.

The practice of the Irleh Executive is bringing over Scotch troops to the troubled districts of Ireland to aid Balfour in carrying out his brutal work is beginning to cause considerable dissatisfaction and indirection. The Scotch ferces have already entered a protest against this effort to embitter the Irish and Scotch people, one against the other. The North British Mail says :- "There seems to be a design on the part of Government to use Scotch soldiers for the oppression of the Irish people. In Ireland at the present time there are eight Scotch regiments the Scots Greys, Cameronians, Seventy-third Highlanders, Seventy-first Highlanders, Seventy-second Highlanders, Ninety-second Highlanders, Ninety-third Highlanders, and Scots Guards. These are leading, distinguished, and distinctively Scotch regiments -the Seventy-third being now linked as second battalion with the Forty-second Highlanders; and Sootland's finest troops are made the tools of Tory tyranny in Ireland. Every possible care seems to be taken to identify them with the Irish laudlerds and place them in hostility to the Irish peasantry."

The Mail further states its belief that it is the object of the Government to punish the Scotch troops for the Home Rule sympathics manifested by their countrymen. Perhaps a better reason would be that Balfour hopes for a riet in which some of the Scotch soldiers may be killed. It would be his greatest delight to see the persecuted Irish tenantry turn upon the instruments of his savagery. The apilling of a little blood would enable him to go before Scotland with a fine election cry.

The New Cardinals.

At the consistory held on the 24th ult. seven new cardinals were created by His French, one is Belgian, one is Behemian, and two are Italian. The French cardinals are Mgr. Richard, archbishop of Paris, who is a little over 70; Mgr. Foulon, archbishop of Lyons, who was 62 en St. George's day, and Mgr. Guilbert, archbishop of Bordeaux, who will be 77 in November next. The Archbishop of Malines (or Mechlin) will be 62 next month. The Archbishop of Prague, Mgr. Schoenhorn, is the youngest of the seven-one of the youngest in the collegehaving been born on the 24th of January, 1844, and being, therefore, only in his fortysixth year. These four are cardinal priests. The remaining two, Monsignore Apollini and Monsignore Gætatau de Ruggero, are aged respectively 66 and 73. They are both Roman officials, and belong to the class of cardinal deacons.

President Carnot, of France, presented the red baretta to the three new French cardinals on Tuesday last. In a brief speech, the Archbishop of Paris, speaking also for the other two prelates, said their hearts were full Rhode Island and Pennsylvaina have with of concerd and patriotism. They were thankto the Government, which had commended

> M. Carnot, in reply, referred to the zeal the new Cardinals had shown in maintaining neace between the civil and spiritual powers. He eulogized the Archbishep of Paris capemen to unite to secure the prosperity of

Feast of St. John the Baptist.

The celebration of the feast of St. John the Baptist, in Quebec, on Monday, was one of the grandest that has ever taken place in the Ancient Capital. The procession pertock of a religious, national, literary and indus. of the disproportion between the two poputrial character, and was an unqualified success in every particular. No more solemn sight could have been wknessed, and none could have better imbued the minds of these present with the beauty and grandeur of the rituals of the Catholic Church than that presented at the Mass celebrated in the open air music contributed by the numerous bands and discussed in the Dominion Parliament, when a choir of 600 voices, the beoming of cannon and firing of a feu de joie by the 9th and 65th battalions at the solemn moment of the Elevation, together with the spectacle presented by the thousands of devout spectators kneeling with uncovered heads, will leave an indelible mark on the hearts of all those who had the pleasure and good fertune to be present. Our worthy friends of the Ancient Ospital are deserving of all praise for the audoesa which characterized the celebration of powers of the Provincial Legislature and that

French Language in Schools.

The agkation inaugurated in Ontario by the Mail against the use of the French language in the schools is, like that started against the Jesuit Order, gradually dying out, loyal Ontario men who would, if they could, abolish that language in all these schools at. tended exclusively by French children. For the benefit of this select few we will quote will be able to determine to what extent the stand taken by them is justifiable :

where half the people knew no other rected against the Catholic Church, but bad Protestant and vice versa. It almost make language, every one is absolutely forbidden, that the Jesnite only are the people it is me and the hear source med in Ontario talk about under severe population, to other the people it is me and the series of the conditions of t Polish in public of in private. House there is no objection to the payment of the sion now that Protestants and Catholics in

servacis, coachmen and other work people forbidden songue. Women have been dragged to prison and men fined for praying aloud in Polish at the altars of churches, 'If you want to talk of God,' " said the Czar's officers, 'you must do it in Polish baby-talk to her 6-months-old child and was fined. A boy was flogged and expelled from school for writing his name in Polish in one of his books. In this way the Czar may suppress the Polish language, but he surely will not develop Polish loyalty to Russia."

Imperial Federation.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner or Canada, in London, England, has just delivered a great speech before the Imperial Federation League, The cable despatches inform us that the Canadian Commissioner's utterances were received with great cheers, and we have no doubt that he made a good impression on the audience, as he appears to have spoken sound sense in connection with the trade relations of Canada and the Mother Country. Up to the present time the League appears to have been dealing with purely visionary matters, with which the Canadian people have no sympathy. Imperial Federation in the hands of any man would have but little chance in Ganada, but the selection of Mr. Daiton McCarthy, M.P., as president of the association has killed any vitality it ever may have had. Mesars. McCarthy and Charlton represent fanaticism in Canada and nothing else. Speaking of Imperial Federation and the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper the Montreal Gazette, ergan of our government

very properly remarks: "If anything is ever to come of the federation idea, yet a nebulous project, we imagine its advocates must demonstrate a real tangible advantage to the colonies as involved in it. Canada certainly will not consent to surrender one jot or tittle of self-governing power, or of fiscal independence, in return for a cumbrous and complex plan of Imperial union which would extend no substantial benefit, and which would be regarded with some distrust by a section of the people. But if Britain were willing to frame a tariff in favor of colonial products, if discriminating duties were placed upon imports into the United Kingdom from all foreign countries, then the project would be worth serious consideration, and might even be made acceptable. We fear, however, that when the promoters of the movement in England come to suggest tariff discrimination, a storm of protest will arise, and the scheme be killed beyond hope of resur rection, and so, although Sir Charles Tupper's semarks fell upon friendly ears, it would be rash to attach much significance to their utterance and reception.'

The Anti-Jesuit Agitation.

If the Catholics of the Dominion are as one in recenting and opposing the Anti-Jesuit agitation, and such is most undoubtedly the case, how does it happen that the Catholic press has been at so little pains to state the reason of the position taken by Catholics and the unreason of the opposite side of the question. This would seem to be simply because the agitators have really made no case; they have not yet shown anything that requires consideration. They have very distinctly told us what their wishes are, but they have completely falled to sh reason at all why their desires should be acceded to ; and therefore the Catholic press has waited until there was something to answer, has kept its pens dry till some argument appeared that demanded reintation.

Here is the position, as it seems to us :-An Act of the Quebec Legislature is complained of, or rather the complaint is that the Dominion Government has not disallowed the Act, which provided for the payment of a sum of money to the Catholic Beshops, the Jesuits and the Protestant Board of Education, as a final settlement of the Jesuite' claims for restitution of their confiscated estates. Previous to the passing of the Act the revenue from these estates was devoted to Catholic education to a larger and to Protestant education to a smaller extent, on account lations. The Bill was voted for by both sides of the Legislature and passed, and long afterwards the present agitation was inaugurated in Teronto to effect the disallowance of the Act. Everything that could be said in favor of disallowance was strongly urged in Protestant papers, and on Col. O'Brien's by Cardinal Taschereau. The beautiful motion the matter was exhaustively by an almost unanimous vote, thirteen only dissenting, the House of Commons sustained the Government. This decision, arrived at deliberately by members of every shade of political opinion and every tinge of the more varying hues of religious belief, from one end of the country to the other, was supported by the greatest constitutional authorities en both sides of the Henne, who maintained that the Act was well within the Parliament had no right to disturb it. But the Ontario agitators knew better, and they centinued and still continue to demand disallowance. They are loud in their demands, the greatest out-ory, in fact all the neise, comes from the Province of Ontario, for in Quebec the agitation is confined to a very small minerity of the Protestant minerity. Now if There now only remains a few of these very it were exclusively from Ontario that this demand came for the disallowance of an Act of this Prevince affecting our interests only, certainly there could be no other way to treat.

I have watched the present agitation in Outario this foreign inteference than with the confrom an exchange a precedent, by which they tempt of absolute silence. But as a few Quebecers consider themselves aggrieved, they have a right, since they have an apparent in-

are coffered prizes to inform against the whole amount as paid to the Jesuits, and their employers' friends, and bribed to denounce that payment without reference to tisten at keyholes for conversation in the the division of the money. As to the countitutional aspect of the question, these saitators cannot pretend to know more than the great constitutional authorities who have pronouns ed themselves against disallowance, and so the sgitation goes now upon these lines. Russian! A mother was overheard talking They say the Jesuits are a bad body, composed, however-strange as it may appear-of individuals who admittedly are very learned and personally are good men, but who as a bedy teach immorality, are a danger to the country, as is shown by the fact that they have been bankshed from several other countries and were sunpressed by Pope Clement XIII. However, let the enemies of the Jesuits, not pretend that they are not also the enemies of the Catholic Church, for the very works of the Jesuit theologians, which in the Mail case have been relied upon by the defence, are text books in such schools as the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal. It is judging too hastily to say that because the Jesuits have been banished from other countries they are a danger to this. We shall not imitate the hasty performance we condemn by attempting to examine in a newspaper article the pretexted causes for the expulsion of Jesuits from France and other countries, only we think that if they are immeral in their teachings we would see them expelled from those countries where the state of morals reached a high standard and welcomed where the standard was low. But who would say that the merality of the people of this Province is not very much superior to the morality of France. If, however, there are among those who in learning their mother-tongue were taught that in Protestant English the word "Jesuiteal" was a'synenim for dishonest cunning, men who want to knowiwhether the Jesuits deserve the treatment they have received, let them read Cretineau-Joly's work which has been trans lated into English. This much may here be said the infamously dishonest means resorted to by the Minister of Public Instruction in France, M. Paul Bert, who brought about the expulsion of the Jesuits from that country, shows that he knew no case could be made against these men and so he invented one, publishing what he called a translation of Father Gury's works, but filling it up with

> several hundred deliberate mistranslations, Much reliance is placed on the fact of the suppression by Clement XIII. but were it not that he lived only for a short time after this act he might have been satisfied that the information on which he based his action was as false as a later Pope found it to be. The next Pope was not free, but as soon as Plus VII. came to the throne he reinstated the order, and every succeeding Pope has approved at it,

The word Pope is so obnexcious to these

agitators that the wonder is they do not love the Jesuits because one Pope suppressed them. Their staple objection to the Act, the reason for which they would upset the government, abandon their political party, wreck confederation if necessary to achieve its disallowance, is that this Act after decree_ payment of money and proceeding to define on the title of the miracles of our Lord to cred ing the settlement of the Jesuit claims by the how much is to go to the Catholics and how ence. One of the conditions is that it answers much to the Protestants, provides that the apportionment of the amount awarded to the former shall be made by the Pope. This we are told in the most violent language is an affront to the Queen; this is disloyalty and treason! Surely no one need consider seriously such vapid noncense. We know our duties as Canadian citizens, and these duties we perform and will perform as well and as loyally as these monopolists of loyalty; and for all that, and despite the reference to the Pope, we find no difficulty in approving the Act. When these people in Ontario and the few malcontents in Quebec succeed in inducing Protestants generally to side with them, then they will also have succeeded in changing to hatred the friendship and goodfeeling that exists in this Province between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians. Do Protestants want this? The Catholics of the Dominion appreve of the Act, although they have not exhibited any of the violence that has marked most of the utterances of the anti-Jesuits. If the Act had not been passed there are vast numbers of Catholics who perhaps would not have concerned themselves on the subject, But if because of an anti-Catholic cry in Ontario the present Government or any other Government were to supply the means of annulling the Act, then the Catholics of Heart Library is just out. It is designed to supplement the American Messenger of the the Dominion would understand that this thing had been done to please people who hate them, and every vote of every Catholic, from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver, would be given against that Government whenever the opportunity offered to turn such an enemy from power.

CORRESPONDENCE.

What a Highland Scotch Protestant Thinks of the Latest Phase of the Agitation in Ontario.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERS : Sie,-Having travelled through a considerable portion of Ontario and Quebec during my with an impartial eye. While I am opposed to the Jesuit Bill for the same reason that I am opposed to the establishment of the Presby-terian Church of Scotland and the Episcopal Church of England, I can have no patience with men calling themselves Protestants raining "In its campaign against the Pelish terest, to be heard. They are not as guarded in ontario, but in Quebeo these agliaters religious question without making it a race and language ery as some of the Ontario in Ontario, but in Quebeo these agliaters are doing. Men that cannot disques a religious question without making it a race and language of the ones. They are not as guarded in outside the restaurance of the Ontario and language question without making it a race and language of the ones. They are not as guarded in outside the restaurance of the Ontario and language question without making it a race and language of the ones.

Cavalones in 1. 20, 240; Inject, 2,005.

sum allotted to the Bishops. They speak of the whole amount as paid to the Jeules, and denounce that payment without reference to the division of the money. As to the constitute of the division of the money. As to the constitute of the division of the question, there agitators like to have a whack at the Frenchmen in Question of the question, these agitators like to have a whack at the Frenchmen in Question of the question, these agitators like to have a whack at the Frenchmen in Question of the question, these agitators like to have a whack at the Frenchmen in Question of the question, these agitators like to have a whack at the Frenchmen in Question of the question, these agitators like to have a whack at the Frenchmen in Question of the question of the question of the payment when the frenchmen in Question of the payment with the payment when the payment with the payment wit hee. I would some have the Trenchmen of Quebec for neighbours than such men. Then to hear them talk about Angle Baxon supre-may. As a Highland Scotchman, I protest from the bottom of my heart against such ideas. Angle Baxon supremacy, forsooth! Where did they leave the Gael of all nationalities, High-land Scotch, Irish and French! What is the reason that the Highland Scotch can get along better with the French than the English?! If think the reason is obvious now to all. There is always a calm after a storm, and I have no doubt that this agreation will teach a lesson to a good many, and it will help some to find out where the honest men are among Catholics and Protestants. If there was less of the public noney of the country given by the Dominio Government for party purposes there would not be so many rogues looking for their share of the

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-The sentiments expressed by Rev. D. P. McMenamin, in your issue of last week, regarding THE TRUE WITNESS, should find an echo in the heart of every Irish Catholic priest who desires to see placed in the families under bis spiritual care a truly Catholic newspaper, unhampered and unfettered by any political With such an excellent exponent and defender of their holy religion, and, moreover, considering the very small charge for yearly subscription, those who are already subscribers to your journal have reason to congratulate

Taere is no need for the English speaking Catholics of Canada going outside their own country for a good weekly newspaper while THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at such a low rate and its present high standard of excellence is kept up. It should receive the support of the whole Catholic clergy and laity of this

LITERARY REVIEW.

Mesars Benziger Bros. of New York, are now asting a new and enlarged edition of the Parnell Movement," It is a history of the greatest political movement of modern times, with a sketch of Irish Parties from 1843, with an addition|containing a tull account of the great trial instigated by the London "Times," and giving a complete history of the Home Rule struggle from its inception to the suicide of Pigott. By Thomas Power O'Councr, Member

The Jesuit Fathers are to publish a monthly review of current thought las touching on ques-tions of religion and education. Some time since an editorial committee of four Fathers wa named to organize the work. They have already sufficiently completed their arrangements to announce the publication after some months. It will conform more closely to the general type of there little bands recited the rosa the Forum and North American Review than again others chanted in loud any of the existing periodicals, with the addi-tion of a special book department.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish mendiately. hy arrangement, "Unknown immediately, by arrangement, "Unknown switzerland," by Victor Tissot. Translated by Mrs. Wilson. "Fishin' Jimmy," by Annie Trumbull Slosson, with illustrations. "Stepping Heavenward," by Mrs. E. Prentiss. A new illustrated edition, octavo, in paper. "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas Kempis, now for the first time set forth in rhythmic sentence according to the original intention of the author, with a preface by the translator and an intro ductory note by Canon Liddon, of St. Pauls's

"Germany's Debt to Ireland" is the title of a new phamphlet written by Rev. Dr Stang and published by Messrs. Fr. Pustet & Co., of New York. It demonstrates in an interesting way how Germany is indebted to Ireland for their faith. The author quotes the saying of the Abbot of St. Gall 1,000 years ago: "How the Abbot of St. Gall 1,000 years ago: "How can we ever forget the Isle of Erin, from whence the Sun of Faith, the radiance of so great a light, has risen for us." Dr. Stang's pamphlet: is a valuable contribution to ecclesiastical history, and can be read with profit by both German

A circular has just been received by us stating in the book Elsmere Elsewhere. A prize of \$1,000 is offered for the best essay on Prayer. One of the conditions is that the latter essay prove that supplication is not merely a vehicle for aspiration; that objective as well as sub jective banefits are realized from prayer. The circular is signed by F. S. Abiff as secretary of the Committee of Award, 131 Tremont St. Boston.

Mesers, Benziger Bros., of New York, are publishing an excellent cabinet portrait of the late leper priest of Moloksi. The photograph of which this is a faithful copy, was sent by Father Damien himself to one of his friends, and bears his autograph Signature. This pic ture is offered to the public in the belief that i will be prized as a memento of the Martyr priest not only by Catholics, but by the millions who, irrespective of creed or race, ad mire devotion to suffering humanity. The proceeds from the sale of the photograph will be given to ald the Leper Mission, over which for sixteen years Father Damien was a ministering angel.

Donahoe's Monthly Magazine, for July, Donahoe's Monthly magazine, among its table of contents, has the following articles: Gen. Boulanger, his policy and his size: Educational Grievances of Oatholies; aims; Educational Grievances of Catholics; History of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in which is detailed the miraculous cure of Miss Grace Hanley; A Sketch of a Country Pricet's Life; The First Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia; The Irish in South America; Irish Ballads; Washington's medal for driving Gen. Howe from Boston on the 17th of March 1776; A full history of the late Father Damien. the martyr-leper; The Rector of the Catholic University; Assassination of Dr. Cronin; The Scotch-Irish (?) Cungress, etc., etc. Besides a great variety of other interesting matter. Two dollars a year; one dollar for six months. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass. The first number (for June) of the Sacred

Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.,) with standard expositions of devotional theology which can hardly find a place in a general magazine. The present number forms a thick 12mo volume of 200 pages, handsomely bound in paper (the series is issued quartely as a peridocal, \$1.00 a year.) It comprises the first part (complete in itself) of Father. Ramine's classical treaties. itself) of Father Ramière's classical treatise-"The Apostleship of Prayer." A glance at the table of contents shows that we have here a clear exposition of a main part of religion, namely, the relations of the soul of man with God through grace and prayer, and of the real union of all Ohristians with Ohrist their Head in one Body, by the Communion of Saints. Such phartage as "Grace, the life of the soul" chapters as 'Grace, the life of the soul'
-- "The promises of Jesus Christ extend to prayers offered by sinuers"—"The power of association in the supernitural order"—"Holy Communion, a means of renewing the life of Jeaus Christ in us, and of uniting our prayers more closely with His own"—show the wonder-ful eloquence as well as the thorough near of this work. The former English edition has long been out of print, besides being use at sfactory in many respects. The present is a quite new translation, with much new matter added in the way of analysis to help the mind in following the thought, and with notes from the later with ings of the venerated author, as well as recent applications of his words. It is specially adapt ed to the wants of those who need to know their religion, in order to instruct others.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., June 20 .- The fifth amendment to the constitution of Rhode Is. land, the prohibitory amendment, was to day repealed by a vote o. 5,469, more than three she amendment. The total your it approve. Tory party must accept this debision whether 28,449; reject, 9,853.

CORPUS CHRISTI

The Feast Celebrated by a Solemn Procession Through the Principal Streets.

One of the most solemn and imposing sights that could be witnessed was the grand pre-cession on Sunday last in this city on the occasion of the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi, the most magnificent feetival of the Catholic Church. The ceremony was attended with all the pomp and pageant that is oustomary on such occasions and the number of persons who participated in the pro-cession was larger than on any other occasion of the kind. From early morning the streets were filled with people hurrying to take thier places in the procession or to secure good positions from which to view the selemn pageant. Notre Dame Church from whence the societies started was profusely decorated with fags and banners. Within the sacred edifice solemn high mass was celebrated at 9 o'clook by the Rev. Mr. Trenchmontagns, after which His Grace Archbishop Fabre in fall pontificals approached the altar steps to receive the sacred host. The processionists had by this time taken their places, the parishes following each other in this order :-Parish of St. Louis, Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, St. Jean Baptiste, Sacre Coeur, St. Bridget, St. Joseph, St. Anne, St. Jacques, Notre Dame, St. Patrick. The procession was preceded by a platoon

of police, and the order of the bodies was a follows:

School of the Congregation de Notre Dame: Orphelin de St. Joseph; Congregation of Mary Immaculate; Congregation of Notre Dame de la Victoire ; Congregation of the Holy Name of Mary ; Ladies of Ste. Anne de la Bonne Mort ; Ladies of the Holy Family, Ladies of dally devotion; The Grey Nuns and School of Notre Dame; the Christian Brothers and their school; Ligue du Sacre Cour; Temperance societies; Dry goods clerks; the Normal school; College of St. Mary; College of Montreal; Congregation of Notre Dame. men of Notre Dame ; Choir of Notre Dame ; The clergy in full vestments ; The canepy The trustees ; The Bar.

The procession went long St. James to Victoria Square, up Radegonde street to Lagau-chetiere to St. Patrick's church, where was a repesitory for the blessed sacrament, and there the Host was deposited. The procession returned by Alexander, Dorohester, Bleury, St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets to the church. So enormous was the numbers of participants, all this route had been traversed, and the leading part had returned to Notre Dame church before the rear portion had fallen into line. Over all, there was an air of the utmost religiousness. Here and there little bands recited the rosary, then tones the Ave Maris Stella, the Magnificat and Tantum Ergo. The procession marched smoothly and quietly; there was neither crowding nor straggling. The whole spect-acle was beautiful as well as impressive, and not a thing occurred to mar the harmony of the event. Music was furnished by various bands, solemn and slow. The line of march was rich with decorations, and at points on St. Urbain st., massive arches were erected and young trees placed in rows, between which the wershippers passed. After returning to the church the Te Deum was chanted and solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by Archbishop Fabre. No finer weather than that which prevailed could be

TOPICS OF THE DAY

As Discussed by our Contemporaries.

A GOOD IDBA

It seems to us there should be a big convention called together to try to induce every one to mind their own business, -Paris Star-Transcript.

THE LEADING BIGOT.

Maybe it does not prove anything, but it is worth thinking over, that Leo. H. Davidson, the most active anti-Jesuit agitator in Monttreal, was a year ago doing his little best to prevent the election of a Protestant candidate of the Quebec Legislature. It is generally safe to inquire into the motives of such men. -London Advertiser.

PLEECING THE MILLIONS.

The stories of the enormous gains of the trust, extravagant as they seem, are probably not much exaggerated, although some accounts put them as high as from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 s year on a capital of \$50,000,-000. And these unreasonable and unjust profits are made out of the necessities of the people. The millions to whom an advance of 2 or 3 cents a pound en sugar means serious inconvenience, if not actual deprivation and suffering, are the victims frem whom the gains of the millionaire monopolists are exterted .-New York World.

We have no hesitation in saying that the laborer has just as much claim to have his labor protected as the manufacturer has to have the products of his industry protected. Here are two men, standing side by side, each having equal rights with the other. One of them, a manufacturer and vendor of cotton cloth; the other, a vendor of labor. What right has the manufacturer of cotton cloth to demand that he must have protection on the cloth that he sells if the laborer is denied protection on the labor he has to sell? If foreign cotton is taxed 30 per cent, to protect the home manufacturer, why should not foreign labor be taxed 30 per cent, also? Can our contemporary tell us why the one should not be protected as well as the other? They both have equal rights in other respects as citizens, why should they not have equal rights under the tariff laws ?- [New Glasgow setern Chronicle.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The statement made yesterday by the Montreal Gazeite, to the effect that the Dominion government had "determined to leave the Jesuit bill to the courts," was misleading. The government have not decided to refer the act to the Supreme court, and as they control the only channel through which the question as to the constitutionality of the act can be referred to the courts, there is little reason to hope that a judicial opinion upon that question will ever be obtained. The difficulty the ministers foresee is that seven if the act should be pronounced ultra-vires by the court that would not nullify it; because an opinion expressed by a court or a judge on a referred question has not the force or effect of a formal judge-ment, and the responsibility of disallowing the act or allowing it to go late operation would still rest with the Dominion executive: And probably the minister of justice does not like to run the risk of having his reputation as a great constitutional lawyer shattered by a judicial opinion declaring the Jesuit bill ultra vires in Instead of allowing the act to go into effect by lapse of time Sir John Thompson hastened to report that it. was a wise and constitutional measure, and

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Pittable Condition of Striking Miners in Tittaels-Werse Than Ireland.

OHIGAGO, June 24 Despatches from the seemes of the Goal miners strikes at Spring valley and Coal City, in this state, reveal a Valley and Coat City, in some state, reveal a condition of affairs worse, if possible, than that of Braidwood. In Spring Valley the miners have been leoked out since May 1st because they would not agree to a reduction of wages. The town has decreased in population from 5,000 to 3,500 in consequence. lation from 0,000 so o,000 in consequence. Most of shore who have gone away are man, laving large numbers of women and children unprovided for. Outside relief, so lar, bas amounted to about 85c per family in the aggregate. Many families are absolutely with-

In Coal city the condition of the people is appalling.

Twice a week the distribution of previsions from the relief store takes place. and early in the morning of these days the besieged by hundreds of hungry beoble each surjous to det seased pelone the supply gives out. About 12 o'clock on Saturday it was announced that the last ounce of four had been weighed out, and there were still several who had not received any. The only comfort that could be given these unfortinates was that they should be the first ones served next Tuesday, and with this cold consolution they returned, hungry, to their desclate homes.

HOW THE MISERABLE PROPLE LIVE. Something over thirteen barrels of flour was weighed out, and 1,175 men, women and children received a ration of two pounds each, which must last them four days. Most of the miners live in company houses, which are small frame buildings containing three rooms and a shanty kitchen. Most of them are in a bad state of repair, and in some the rain comes through the roof. In one of these cottages a family was found yesterday at their needay meal. There was nothing on the table but a dish of cornmeal mush. There were twelve in the family, father, mother, and ten children. Said the father: "We have been living on floor and much since the atrike began. We have rarely had tea, coffee, butter, meat, or any other relish during that time. One day, when the children were crying for bread, I went to the employer for whom I had worked seven years, and who keeps a company store, and offered to trade my sewing machine for flour. It was the only thing of value I had, but he relused me." WORSE THAN IN IRELAND.

Said an Irishman who had been in this country but two years: "When the strike began I had nothing in the house. Since that time we have often had to do with one meal per day, and that only flour. I have no shoes or clothes for my children, and they are too paked to go to school. My average wages for last year has been \$16 per month. Of this the company charged \$5 for house rent. One dollar a month is paid for doctor's fees, and tools, oil and powder must also be paid for. We hungered often before the strike, but not so much as since, By working as long and as hard as I have done here I could earn more in the old country than here.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., June 23.-Hundreds of children are going supperless to bed nightly. Three thousand people here are starving to death. Were it not for the fact that in sceres of little gardens the early vegetables have partly matured, many a human being would have died from starvation before this. Braidwood is owned by a coal corporation. of which A. L. Sweet, of Chicago, is president, and Mayor F. B. Corey superintendent. The wages of the miners were reduced so often that they were brought to a wre ched condition, and finally refused to work any longer. The miserable state of affairs here is almost beyond belief, and unless help comes a bread riot cannot be avoided.

UPRISING OF CONVICTS.

Avoided by Warden Lavell's Prompt Action at Kingston.

KINGSTON, June 23 .- It was noised about the city yesterday that a conspiracy to attempt an outbreak had been discovered in the during the night to be ready for an emergency. Your correspondent, who visited the barracks to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumor, was teld that the battery had remained within the walls all night, A little later, however, it was learned that Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, and his private secretary, Mr. Douglas Stewart, who arrived in the city Friday, had been aummoned to the penitentiary quite early in the morning and that the reports of the outbreak were bone fdc.

A visit to the institution was made at 7.30 last evening, when Warden Lavall said : "Information reached me about two weeks ago that a plot to escape was being concected by the priseners, to be carried out yesterday. The information coming from a reliable source I quietly made every preparation for any emergency shat might arise. My deputy and myself were the only two prison official who knew anything of the case at all. On Thursday last information of the same perity of the country as we have. Every enkind reached me from another source. Inspector Moylan, who was here at the time, was as brethren.' The real remedy for the ills consulted, and we discussed several ways in deeply felt in this Dominion is the evangeli-which we might meet the difficulties should zation of our Roman Catholic population. they arise. Finally it was deemed advisable. to consult the Minister of Justice on the matter. If was assuming a serious aspect and with his approval I made arrangements tical action is at times necessary in view of to bring in outside help. Of coarse we had Jesuit aggression. Stern resistance and due in our institution enough guards to suppress, self-protection may become the order of the any ordinary rebellion or rising, but such a day. But the first, and last resort, all the general one as this threatened to be called for time, must be Christian effort for brethren

CALLING OUT THE TROOPS. "We had two objects in view in calling out the troops, first, to prevent any bloed-shed and arrest the ringleaders and second, to test the readiness with which outside force could be secured. Had we not called in the troops, our guards, I have no doubt, would have been able to quell the insurrection, but the schools, convents, and asylums directed

anted most of all te avoid.
"I received still further information early this morning (2.30 a.m.) and immediately on talented and charming lady are full of admir-hearing it sent to the commandant of A Bat-ation for the manifold gifts she possesses. An tery, with whom I had previously made are able financier, a wonderful disciplinarian and rangements for fifty men. In less than thirty a devout religiouse, she combines with and minutes the men were inside the prison walls, and were so stationed in different parts of the institution that not a single prisoner was care of an immense property and numerous aware of their presence. This arrangement

as was threatened without outside help. Another point, too, that rendered it importhat we should have an extra force was this viz, that even should the prisoners only over power a few of the guards they could prevent the other guards from firing by holding up before them as shields those guards whom they had in their power, and they might quite easily have made their escape that way. The Minister of Justice and Inspector Moylan expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with

my course. "When the prisoners were coming from breakfast this morning the troops were drawn up in line in two files, and the prisoners marched through. It is hardly necessary, to may that they were greatly surprised. They at ence lest heart, and the outbreak was not attempted. We have arrested the ringleaders, and in due time punishment will be meted out to them."

The Minister of Justice was afterwards seen, and he stated that he highly commended the prompt action taken by Warden Lavell, and considered that through his decision a great uprising had been suppressed. citizens of Kingston, too, are loud in their praise of the warden's conduct.

SWEPT INTO ETERNITY.

Blx People Meet Their Death in the St. Maurice Liver Falls.

THREE RIVERS, Que., June 22 -At moon to-day while a bateau, loaded with passengers and freight, was crossing the St. Maurice river, at the Grand Piles railway station, Grand Piles, the strong wind and ourrent, against which the rowers were unable to make headway, drove the bateau down the stream and over the rails. One man leaped out of the bateau into a bark canos which was towed behind, another clung to a rock. Both were saved. Joseph Rivard and his two children, George Hamelin, of St. Etienne; B. Bellerive and Miss Bellerive were drowned. The bodies of Joseph Rivard and Miss Bellerive were recovered, but none of the others have as yet been found. The cries of the terrified passengers were heartrending, but no assistance was possible in those beillog waters.

FIRE FOLLOWS THE FLOOD. Afflicted Johnstown Swept by a Conflagra-tion Yesterday.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 24.-A sweeping fire broke out in the first ward at 12 30 this afternoon. The flames spread rapidly and at l o'clock twenty houses were burning. Among these the first to burn was the First Ward school house. All the engines in the place were called out and the most intense excitement prevailed. The wind was high and the fire spread so rapidly that all attempts to control it were futile. At one time it was feared that it would spread to Kernville, too, but, though it covered five acres, the flames were finally kept within bounds. The conflagration consumed all but three of the buildings in the district bounded by Market and Walnut streets, Main street and the river. Twenty-five houses were destroyed, including the large brick school house. Many of the buildings had been washed from their foundations, though several contained household goods saved from the flood. But a small amount of these goods were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks flying from burning debris. The Philadel-phia fire companies fought the flames, which for a time got beyond their control, and were only subdued by tearing down houses in their path. The loss has not yet been fixed. Durthe fire a charge of dynamite exploded near the bridge and tossed high in the air remnants of six human bodies-

Won't Join the Crusade.

The following editorial article from the Halifax Presbyterian Witness is an indication that the Presbyterians of Nova Scotla do not by the nose to join in the No-Popery crusade which is being preached so vehemently in this Province. The Witness is by no means friendly to the Jesuits, or to Catholics generally, still it recegnizes the fact that the Catholics of Canada bave rights which must be respected, and it gives good advice to Propenitentiary, and that so general was the up-ricing that "A" Battery had been called out ere as much interested in the welfare of the Dominion as themselves. It therefore warns the Protestants that we Catholics cannot be expected to look through Protestant spectacles until we are converted to Protestant-ism. This is just the thing that many Ontarionians forget. Let them make Protestants of us before they expect us to join the orusade against the Pope and the Jesuits. Until then we are disposed to defend both against assaults from all quarters. The following is

the Witness's article : "In dealing with the Jesuit question let us ever bear in mind that we are in this country side by side with our Roman Catholic neighbors—that they and we are in the main friends as well as fellow-countrymen—that only a small, a very small, proportion of the members of that Church belong to the Jesuit order, though unfortunately the policy of the Church is largely moulded by the Jesuits. The Roman Catholics have as deep and real an interest in the temporal welfare and prosdeavor must be made in all good faith to 'live Emancipate them from the dictation of an 'infallible' Pope and clergy, and the change will be most important in every respect. Poliwhose salvation we desire."-Catholic Record.

A Learned New Orleans Nun. Among the fine and distinguished literary women of whom New Orleans should be extravagantly proud none ranks higher than brilliant Mother Austin, superior, not only of not without bloodehed, and this was what we by the Slaters of Mercy in this city, but wanted most of all to avoid.

"I received still further information early who have had the privilege of meeting this care of an immense property and numerous institutions, the abess would find small lef-

THE CRONIN MURDER.

(Continued from second page)

BURKE AGAIN IDENTIFED. WINNIPEG, June 21.—After the remand of Burks this morning Martinson, the express-man who moved the furniture in the carts to the Carlson cottage, arrived, accompanied by a Chicago official. Arrangements were made by which the identification of Barka would be clearly established, if possible, and to-night a number of persons were taken to the jall yard, where, with several prisoners in citizens' clothing and Burke, they were drawn up in line. All told, there were fifty two. Burke stood in about the middle. He held his hands in his pockets and averted his eyes from Martinson, who walked slowly up and down the line as the man were "told eff." Martinson at once identified Barke se thoroughly that the authorities openly stated that they were satisfied. Burke's number was taken dewn by Martinson. The authorities are very reticent regarding the affair and will say nothing. Burke has engaged addi-tional counsel, and will fight against being extradited to the end.

NO TROUBLE ABOUT EXTRADITION. Washington, D. C., June 24.—The State department efficials says there probably will be no difficulty in securing the extradition of Burke. The relations between the United States and Great Britain in respect to such cases are amicable, and the fact that Burke is

a British subject will make no difference. A MILLIONAIRE INTERESTED.

CHICAGO, Sune 21 .- Mr. and Mrs. H. Black, of San Francisce, arrived here yesterday, and had a long interview at the jall with Frank Woodruff, Mrs. Black's son. The meeting was affecting, and the old couple seemed almost prostrated by the disgrace. Mrs. Black declined to state anything that passed between them and Woodruff. She remarked :- "Frank is neither a Catholio por an Iriahman. We have no meney to defend him and we fear there is an attempt

te make him a scapegoat."
"Yer," added Mr. Black, "we understand there is a man interested in this case worth a million dollars. What chance have we against him."

WAS BURKE ONLY A TOOL.

WINNIPEG, June 23.—Notwithstanding sensational despatches in American papers there is absolutely nothing new in the Burke case. The prisoner has not unbosomed himself, even to his counsel, Perdue & Campbell, who are preparing to make a big fight for his defence. An eminent atterney from Chicago is expected to aid Mr. Howell, QC., in the presecution, but it is doubtful if the case will be ready for Wednesday. If not another remand will be saked for. Detectives Broderick and Collins, with witness Martinsen, had a long interview with Mr. Howell yesterday, the result of which is, of course, unobtainable. The general impression is that Burke, even if the actual murderer, was only a mere tool in the hands of other men, and that before long their connection with the murder will be established. A long and tedious legal fight may be expected, which may possibly last a month or more.

CHICAGO, June 23 -A special from Winnipeg reports Chief of Police McRee as saying:
There is ne doubt in my mind that Burke was used as a tool by the gang which planned the Cronin murder, and that he is really the one who committed the deed. Burke was so theroughly scared when arrested that I verily believe if I had chosen to pump him I could have get a complete confession.

I suppose he did tell you something important?" was suggested.
"I don't wish to answer that question. will doubtless be called upon to give my evidence in court." The chief said further, "The Chicago police know exactly what is wanted, and they will send all evidence required. I have no doubt about Burke's ex-

pradition." It is stated that the police have recovered Cooney, supposed to be J. Simonds, who bought the furniture for the Carlson cottage. The police expect to capture Cooney within a few hours. Lieut. Elliott believes Burke was concerned in a murder previous to the murder

of Cronin. A cablegram from the solicitor of the London Times, says the Daily News, was received at the office of Attorney Frank Collier yesterday. It requested him to procure, as soon as possible, a certified copy of evidence taken by the coroner in the Cronin inquest. The evi dence makes 1,100 pages in typewritten print, and the copy, which will be made next week, will cost \$250. For what purpose the Times wants the evidence is not known. Mr. Collier is now on his way to England.

Geo. E. Brooks, a news agent, says that on the night of May 4:h, when Dr. Oronin was murdered he was driving in Lake View with his sweetheart, and happening slong Ashland avenue he saw three men loading the trunk into the waggon at the Carlson cottage. About an hour later he saw the same men dumping the contents of the trunk into the catch basin in which the body of Oronin was found. He saw the men distinctly and will be able to identify them. His companion also saw them, and she too will be able to identify them. Brooks' explanation of his failure to tell his story before is that he was afraid of losing his life. His discription of one of the men is said to fit Burke, the Win-

aipeg prisoner. LONDON, June 23 .- A Rome, despatch to the Standard says :- " Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, having made a long report to the Vatican, through Cardinal Simeoni, on the oriminal acts of the Clan-na-Gael, the Pope has given instructions that the faculty be granted the archbishop to take whatever measures he may deem opportune to declare the Clan na-Gael in opposition to the church.

THE EXTRADITION PAPERE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.-George A. H. Baker, of the State Attorney's office of Illi-nois, arrived here last night bearing the application of the Illinois authorities for the extradition of Martin Barke, held under arrest at Winnipeg for the murder of Dr. Oronin. The papers were presented to the State department immediately upon the beginning of the business this morning. They have already been examined in a preliminary way and have been found to be in regular legal form. There will be no difficulty in the issuance of the extradition warrant and ne delay, except that caused by the absence of the President, whose signature is required to the warrant. If he returns to night this will be obtained. Mr. Baker will start for Chicago to-morrow and will proceed thence to Winnipeg. Mr. Baker seems to be mis-trustful of legal delays in the Canadian courts, where he believes the justices are in-

sources that no funds have been yet received fer the defence of Burke, but no doubt his counsel will make as strenuous a fight as if a large retainer had been put up. Advices from Chicago state that Burke is also wanted in Ireland for murder, but American detec-tives here emiled at the news and said; "I guess he'll go to Chicago first."

BURKE'S PHOTOGRAPH IN CHICAGO. OHICAGO, June 24.-Superintendant Hubbard yesterday received a photograph of Martin Burke from Winnipeg. "That's the man," said the chief with evident satisfaction and as if he would be able to solve the whole mystery of the Cronin case through Burke's

PRESIDENT HARRISON SIGNS THE PAPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24 - (MID-NIGHT.)-The president to-night aigned the Burke extradition papers. The papers will be properly authenticated at the State department to-morrow morning, and will be taken at once to Chicago. The requisition names Detective Collins, now in Winnipeg, as the authorized representative of the United States to convey the prisoner back to Illinois,

[Continued from third page.] NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DUBLIN, June 22nd.—When Patrick Egan was appointed United States minister to Chill he transferred to Michael Davitt his shares in the newspaper United Ireland. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt are now, therefore, the sole owners.

LONDON, June 22 -It is now likely that the Duke of Cambridge will have to answer in a police court, just like any other citizen. for his assault upon the reporter Simms on the occasion of the firemen's parade recently. Simms and his friends, after vainly appealing for a warrant against the Dake, first to one police magistrate and then to another, brought the case to a higher court. Lord Coleridge to-day gave his decision remanding the case to the magistrates for adjudication.
In his decision the Chief Justice says:-" It is of the highest importance that the public should at all times rest satisfied that all subjects are equal before the law. To preserve this confidence the law must be no respecter of persons."

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 23.—Seventy were recovered.

Berlin. June 24.—During a gala performance at the Opera Rouse last night in honor of the wedding of Frederick Leopold and Princess Louise of Schleswig, the costume of the premier dansense took fire and she was seriously injured.

St. Bernard's Catholic church at Newton Mass, was burned last night. Loss \$43,000. There are sixty-seven American students tudying for the priesthood in the American College at Rome.

The Pops has offered a large prize to who ver will publish the best book on the rights of the Church in Rome, and the necessity of the temporal power.

The Little Sisters of the poor have opened one of their homes at Colombo, Ceylon. An aged Brahmin, a convert to the Catholic faith was the first inmate admitted.

DUBLIN, June 24 .- The most Rev. James Cleary, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, Unt., has been nominated to be bishup of the liocese of Waterford and Lismore, to succeed the most Rev. Pierce Power, deceased.

Rome, June 24.—Very Rav. A. Van De Vyver, administrator of the Diocese of Richmond, Va., has been nominated Bishop of the See, to succeed Bishop Keane, rector of the American Catholic University.

Patrick Magee died in New York on Friday from erysipelas, caused by a spider's bite, An Englishman named S. C. Coombs, who

has been in the States six months, has been nade the victim of the gold brick swindle at San Francisco, by which he lost \$8,000.

Charles DeBaur, defaulting telier of the Park National bank, who was captured at Sherbrooke last spring and extradited, was sentenced to five years and seven months' imprisonment on Tuesday in New York,

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20. - A boy named Ryder, aged 15, residing at Hyland, was murdered the other day by four boys, aged from 9 to 15 years. The boys are two brothers named Pearman, and two named Douglass. They are all under arrest.

NEW YORK, June 21 .- William E. Howard. convicted of grand largeny in connection with the Electric Sugar Refinery Company, was to-day sentenced to nine years and eight months' imprisonment in Sing Sing at hard labor.

PORTLAND, Or., June 22 - Fire broke out early this morning in Vancouver, W. T., and in less than two hours swept over nearly four blacks in the business portion of the town. Those blocks were covered with small frame buildings, and the loss will probably not reach \$70,000.

Johnstown, Pa., June 23.-Local physicians who represent all parts of the city have con-oluded that not a soul less than 10,000 people were lost in the flood. On account of the general knowledge of the people possessed by the physicians, the estimate is looked upon as

THIBODEAUX, La., June 23 .- O Faquet and A. L. Nequen, editors respectively of the Comet and the Sentinel, had a shooting affray on Friday in front of St. Joseph's college, in which Noquen was shot in the body, dying from the wound in less than an hour, while Faquet was wounded in the head, but not dangerously.

CANADIAN:

LANGTON, Ont., June 20 .- Last evening near this village, a boy named Davis, aged 14, shot and instantly killed John Rohrer, aged 12. There had been an old grudge between the boys.

CHATHAM, Ont., June 20 .- A young man named Frank Bear, about 23 years of age, was sitting with his sweetheart on the steps of the exhibition grounds last night, about 9 o'clock, when two other young men passed, and, making some comments about Bear, were ordered to move on by him, when one of the men, Augustus Park, aged 20, stabled Bear to the heart, killing him almost instantly. Park surrendered himself to the

awar of their presence. This arrangement would effectually prevent the carrying set of the prisoners' plan which was as follows:—
"Bach gang, in which was as follows:—
"Bach gang, in which were fifty or sixty men, with our or five guards, was, as a given, signal, to overpower the guards and gang, that it, the main would admit and its them up in the state, the main would are contained in the prisoners of the pri

FIFTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILCRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

(For Ladies and Children only), UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montrest. SATURDAY, 20th JULY, 1889,

Per steamer CANADA, leaving Bichelleu Company's wharf at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Number of Tickets limited to 600. Tickets—Ladies, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05. Tickets for sale at the following places: -D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1869 Notre Dame street; Louchman & O'Flaherty, corner Wellington and Prince streets; Jos. Johnston, 165 McCord street, and in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church. Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 7th July, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on the Wednesday and Friday svenings thereafter from 8 to 8 o'clock.

that during his employment in the money order department of the post effice Burns has made false returns of deposits to the Government to the extent of \$3,500.

TORONTO, June 23 —In the Queen's Bench division of Osgoode Hall adverse judgment was given yesterday on the point reserved in the celebrated case of Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, convicted of fraudulent appropriation of two deposit receipts, property of the Central bank. Barnett will appear for sentence next week in the Assize court.

Sir John Thompson's two sons, who are now studying at the Jesuit college at Stoney-hurst, England, will visit Ottawa during the approaching holidays.

His Excellency has been pleased to reduce the sentence on Parent, the ex-cashier of the Hochelaga bank, from five to two years. Parent will therefore be released in Septem-

irish.

The evictions on the Ponsonby estate were continued on Saturday and a number of arrests were made. A mob which tried to rescue the prisoners was dispersed by the police and several persons were injured.

London, Jane 20.—Mr. Labouchere, writing in Truth about the charges against Alexander Sullivan, says that everything the Times (which has an agent and banking account in Chicago) can do to prejudice the public against Mr. Sullivan will be done; first, because Sullivan advised Patrick Egan, regarding the Parnell forgeries, and, second because he selected Father Dorney to convey across the ecean the documents which smashminers were entombed yesterday in a pit at ed the Times' case. Mr. Labouchers says Newcastle. After ten hours' hard work the assertion that Sullivan misapplied funds they were all rescued but two, whose bodies entrusted to him is known to be absolutely untrue. He thinks it probable these charges have been brought against Sullivan to compet the production of the books of the American

> LONDON, June 22 -Timothy Harrington. M.P., and Thomas Sexten, Lord Mayor of Dublin, will testily before the Parnell commission next week. At the request of Mr. Parnell Michael Davitt will not give his testimony until the defence closes. Sir Charles Russel will ask the court to permit Mr. Davitt to make an address in his own behalf before he gives his testimony. Mr. Davitt proposes to show that Government employees planned dynamite outrages and put them into effect. James McDermett, who is now in Hamburg, has offered to appear before the commission and disclose inrigues of Government agents and give proofs of their connivance at outrages. Mr. Parnel however, is averse to treating with MoDer mett. Counsel for the Times will recall Mr. Parnell and will also re-examine Le Caron in rebuttal. The closing speech for the defence has been assigned to Mr. Asquith.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE WILLIAM BRENNAN.

One among the oldest and deservedly most respected of Montreal's citizens was called away to his last rest on Saturday last. We refer to Mr. William Brennan. For years he has been associated with every charitable movement in St. Ann's parish, and for years to come the poor of that parish will have reason to re-member with gratitude his magnificent generos-ity. Unlike so many others, Mr. Brennan did not want till death called upon him to deliver up everything to exercise his benevolence. During his life time his charitable donations

were princely.

The funeral of the lamented gentleman, which took place on Tuesday morning last, was largely attended. The service at St. Ann's Church was most impressive. The church was thronged with mourners, come to pay the last tribute of respect to the beloved relative or esteemed respect to the beloved relative or esteemed friend. Among those present at the funeral were noticed Judge Doherty, Messrs. M. P. Ryan, J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Jas. O'Brien, P. McUrory, Frank Brennan, C. J. Doherty, Q.C., Andrew Finn, E. Moran, W. Kavanagh, A. U. Grenier, B. Tansey, Ald. Tansey, Jas. MaShane, M.P.P., Michael McShane, Richard McShane, W. J. R. Herty, M. Loughman, H. J. Cloran, M. M. Cloran, C. Hanson, P. Kenny, Ald. Kennedy, Ald. Maione, J. McEntyse, M. Stewart, Mr. Magistrate Barry, Owen McGarvey, J. McBiroy. R. J. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

TO MY FATHER. The late P. P. LYNCH, of Belleville, who died May 6, 1889,

Once more the silent messenger Into our midst did sorrow bring; For deep in midnight's solemn gloom A soul he bore upon his wing.

Yes! like a thief, far in the night Death entered where our father lay; Last eve in sweetest peace he slept Next morn we found a form of clay.

Our angel mother's soul took flight From that and chamber where he lay; And since that time we leaned upon Our dear old father as our stay.

Thy life on earth oh ! father dear. Had run its span, God willed it so; And faithful to the Master's call— "Thy will be done " you answered low.

Oh ! Jesus dear, with looks of love Gaze on his sorrowing children here; Be Thou a father to us all Till death doth bring us to him near.

Grant him rest, our aged father, Riernal rest and light above; May he join our angel mother In the house of God's pure love. Miserare, ob ! dear Jesus.

Grant them both eternal rest; May their children, when life's ended. Meet them in heaven 'mid the bleat.

K. M. LYNOH.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1889.

INTERVIEW WITH DAVITT

Michael Davitt Vouches for Alexander Sulhyen's imposence and integray—the Charges are Ridiculed-Cronin's Burder Discussed by the Founder of the League.

LONDON June 15 .- Since the news of the Cronin murder was cabled here from America Mr. Parnell and all the members of the Irlah party have reirained from any expression of opinion or of sympathy. Even Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., who was one of his warmest friends, says to-day, in United Ireland, that in this stage of the case one cannot make comment with any degree of fairness to all parties concerned. The World correspondent has tried nearly all the members of the Irish party in the hope of getting an expression of opinion on the case, but has fulled. The Irish Parliamentary members are particularly reticent.

The recognized mediator here between the physical force party and the atrictly Parliamentary party is Michael Davitt. While publicly denouncing the use of dynamite, Mr. Davitt has frequently expressed in print and in speech his disapproval of Mr. Parnell's purely Parliamentary tactics. He has sanctioned if not urged the atrongest measures possible under the Plan of Campaign. When the news of Sullivan's arrest was cabled here, it was evident that the Parnell party must in some way either express approval or disap-proval of the Clan-na Gael tactics as developed in testimony before the Coroner during the inquest on the Cronin murder. Mrs.
Mergaret Sullivan, the wife of Alexander Sullivan, who is charged with having been head of the political conspiracy to murder Cronin, came over from Paris on purpose to have a talk with Davitt. She subsequently returned to Paris and Davitt has since gone back to Dublin. It has been clearly developed during the testimony before the Parnell Commission that Davitt has more than any other man a complete knowledge of the discipline and inner-most workings of the Land League, that he has in more than one instance acted as a go between of the Parliamentarians with the physical-force men, frequently healing discord which threatened to become serious, and that by his remarkable tact and untiring devotion to the cause of. Ireland he has rendered incalculable service.

Before his return to Dublin the World correspondent, therefore, made a point of interviewing Mr. Davitt as to his opinion on the question of the complicity of Sullivan in the murder of Doctor Cronin.

"I have read," said Mr. Davitt, "of the arrest with the greatest astonishment. I have the highest opinion as to the character of Sullivan. I think the charge that he has been implicated in any way in the assassipation of Doctor Cronin is absurd. I also think that the allegations that he ever misapproprinted one panny of the funds of the National League are groundless. I believe him to be the very soul of bonor. So far from having enriched himself out of the funds of the League, he had, to my own personal knowledge, from 1863 to 1886, actually a mortgage upon his house for several thousand dollars. About 1886 I met Sullivan at Chicago. He told me that he had left the Cian-na-Gael and that he had completely severed every connection with it. He further informed me that he had taken this step out of sheer disgust at the miserable quarrels which had arisen out of the differences among the Irish-American leaders in regard to American party politics. In my opinion," added Davitt, "the parties who are working up these charges against Sullivan are actuated by motives of palery, personal spleen. I think that they now see their opportunity of crushing a prominent political rival."

"Do you think," asked the World correcpondent, "that your views represent those of Mr. Parnell or of the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party upon this side of the

"As far as I know," answered Davitt, "these views are the views of those with whom I am

associated." "Do you believe that Sullivan or his associates had reason to suspect Doctor Cronin of

being a spy of the British Government. ?"
"I am slow to believe that the Olan-na-Gael or any other organization of Irlahmen on the American soil would have committed so detestable a deed as the assarsination in question. I believe, on the other hand, that the policy of England, as disclosed by Le Caron's testimony, in sending to America and employing there for years men who go through the form of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States in order to spy upon and be-tray United States citizens, in the interests of a foreign Government, is most despicable.

"What do you think about Davoy, and in what way can be expect to besmirch Egan?" " I know that whatever the bitter and uncrapulous assailants of Egan in America may be able to do, no man can succeed in lessening the universal esteem in which he is held by the people of Ireland. Mr. Parnell's opinion concerning Patrick Egan has been recorded in the proceedings of the Commission, and while the recognized leader of the Irish ruce holds the American Minister to Chili in the highest estimation, the friends of Egan can afford to treat at their proper value the efforts which are being made to a sperse his

character." "What is going to be the effect of all this

upon the League?" "Just as the Times forgerles were thought by the enemies of Home Rule to have sounded the death-knell of the National movement, but have had just the opposite effect, so I believe that the outcome of this mystery at Chicago will be of advantage to the League. It cannot possibly have been mixed up directly or indirectly in any transaction of the kind. It is only the avowed enemies of the National movement who are alleging any connection between the League and the murder of Doctor

"Was Doctor Cronin in your opinion a apy of the British Government?"
"I have no information that would lead me to form a correct opinion in the matter. Le Caron's testimony before the Commission was the first indication to me of any suspicion touching Oronin. Assuming that Oronin has met his fate in consequence of being a British spy, Le Caron in my opinion was largely re-

sponsible for his death."- The Irish World.

CLINTON, Ala., June 20.-W. A. Cellier, a lawyer, shot and killed Phil. Glyhan, bis sonin law, yesterday. Givhan had been drinking and he threatened to kill Collier and his family.

The Time for a Girl to Get Married True and Falso Medesty-Wemen's Figures in Prance.

How to Make Marriage a Success.

By observing as closely as possible the following " leta" the number of homes "to let" will be materially decreased. Let each allow the other to know some-

Lat each consult the other's feelings. Let each realize the fact that they are one. Let the husband frequent his home, not the

Let us having "to see a man" wait till next day.
List his latch-key gather unto itself rust

from disass. Let him speak to his wife, not yell "say !" at her.

Lat him be as courteous after marriage as bafore. Let bim confide in his wife; their interest

is equal.

Let him assist her in beautifying the home. Let him appreciate her as his best partner. Let her not worry him with petty trou

Let her not narrate Mrs. Next Door's gessip. Let her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin.

Let her make home more pleasant than the olab. Lat her dress as tastefully for him as stran-

Let her sympathize with him in business Lat her home mean love and rest, not noise and strife.

Let her meet him with a kiss, not a frown. —Boston Globe.

Medesty, True and False.

There are many things in life, observes a writer in The Women's Journal, writing of which are not proper subjects of conversation, but which none the less exist, and should be tracing, or thin note paper, and fixed to the well comprehended. For a young woman—or a young man, either there is no satety in Each point, where a nall head is to appear, ignorance. The mother assumes unwarrant ed responsibility who leaves her innocent growing girls and boys to be educated in mys teries of life by unthinking outsiders.

Constant rubbing cannot wear off the delicate hue of the seashell, nor can the real purity of mind, the real modesty of refined womanhood, be more easily won away. Mock modesty is twin sister to that cancerhearted virtue which consists in not being found out. People who effect it are social suspects." Beware of it, young women, because it deceives no one, and because if you do not, young men in search of levely wives will beware of you.

The Best Time for a Girl to Marry.

Probably the best time for the average olvilized woman to marry would be any age between 24 and 36. It is not said that no woman should marry earlier or later than either of these ages; but youth and health and viger are ordinarily at their highest perfection between these two periods. Very early marriages are seldom desirable for girls, and that for many reasons. The brain is immature, the reason is feeble, and the charactor is uniformed. The considerations which would prompt a girl to marry at 17 would in many cases have very little weight with her at 24. At 17 she is a child, at 24 a woman. Where a girl has intelligent parents, the on the floor and spread the curtains on them, seven years between 17 and 24 are the period | taking care to stretch the work straight and when both mind and body are most amenable true. Pin the edges on the sheet and let to wise discipline, and best repay the them lie till perfectly dry, and you will be thought and toil devoted to their develop convinced that home laundrying of ulce our ment. Before 17 few girls have learnt to un- tains is far preferable to having them done up, derstand what life is, what discipline is, what duty is. They cannot value what is best, elther in the father's wiedom or in the mother's tenderness. When married at that childish period they are like young recruits taken fresh from the farm and the workshop, and hurried off to a long campaign without any period of preliminary drill and training ; or like a schoolboy removed from school to a curacy without being sent to the university or to a theological ball. Who can help grieving over a child-wife, especially if she have children, and a husband who is an in-experienced, and, possibly, exacting boy-man? The arder of his love seen cools; the visionary shapes before spreading on the paste.) bliss of their postical imagination vanishes like the summer mist; there is nothing left hat disappointment and wender that what promised to be so beautiful and long a day should have clouded ever almost before sunriae. - Hospital.

Fashion Points

Trained dresses are surely coming into The Legborn flat is as popular as ever this

.DC8.803 A new embroidery takes the name of witch Mauve and violet are favorite colors in millinery,

The pagoda canopy grows in layer of dressy parasols. There is esemingly no end in the variety in

sleeves this apring.

The gown of black lace is an fashionable and as popular as ever. Beige with a shade of pink in it is one of the

newest stylish colors.

Dotted gauze parasols can be worn with any kind of a dressy gown.

Black silk and tan colored silk mitts will both be worn again this summer. The novelty in white embroidery this

apring is the "hemstitch block effects. Tan remains the favorite color for the glove, whether it be of Suede, liste thread or

Grepe de Shine is now largely used for the accordion plated skirts of handsome tea-

A very handsome new summer stuff is Ohina silk with a small raised figure scattered all over it.

A new fancy for dust and rain cloaks is to sleeves of figured.

New black lists thread stocking for summer wear have the toes, heels, and the upper half of the leg in color or white.

White pettiocats are passe for street wear Instead choose one of black satin edged with black lace or of white shot silk with three

The richest gowns for affernoon reception count. Halletsville (lex.) New Bra, May

MANANTHE TO THE TENTON OF THE STATE OF THE S

naises, also trained, opening in front over rior patticoats of broads, or ever embroid-ered and lace trimmed silk skirts.

The favorite trimming of the Leghorn flat this spring is a wreath of egiantine or wild roses, or of small field dates, and a long leoped, tightly knotted bew of white or deli-cately tinted ribbon on one side of the wawn, put on near the top.

Quite the newest things in bonnet strings is to have them of narrow ribbon velvet fastened just back of the front coronet, carried thence to the back, crossed and held there with a fancy pin, then brought under the chia and tied in a loopy bow beside the left

Here is a summer afternoon gown: Under-dress of rich black moirs, draped with black grenadine woven along the edge in a boarder of roses and leaves in soft-dull pink and green. Vest of the same embroidery under a short moire jacket, touched here and there with pink and green.

gathered to a belt; full overbanging skirs waist fastened up the front with three fancy stude, an easy coat, with rolling collar, and full sleeves shirred to shape at the elbow and finited with a turned-back wristband.

HOME TOPICS.

FANGY NAIL DECORATION ON WOOD-AN OLD STYLE OF HANDIWORK BEVIVED.

New and taking in degerative work is surface ornamentation of wood in geometrical patterns formed with fancy nalis, revival of an old art of which specimens are on antique chests and boxes of English workmanship. It is now applied to various fancy articles, such as jewel boxes, book covers, music protictics, photograph, mirror and ploture frames, book racks, reading desks, acreens, etc.

The work is very easy to carry out, and if carefully done has a good effect. The only tools required are a nammer and a picker. feminine modesty, the young women ought to Soft wood like pine, alder or lime, about half know of, and which, if they did know, they an inch thick, ought to be chosen, and the would regard as great solemn truths, too surface can either be stained, enameled, or sacred to be giggled over and simpered at; covered with plash, velvet, cloth, felt or leather. The design is first marked on tissue,

has to be pricked in the wood, more or less deep according to the size of the nail. The nail is then inserted into the prick hole with the fingers, but not finally fixed with the hammer until all the nails have been placed and the paper beneath removed. To prevent the nail spikes from bending, and the nail heads from being injured, a flat place of wood ought to be interposed between the nail heads and the hammer. The nails are the same as those which upholaterers use, and of many shapes, in yellow or white meta!, silvered or gilt, in bronze or oxidized blue color and in black. The color of the nails depends on the color of the material which is to be decorated. Much work is done with simlpy the ordinary brass headed furniture nail, which is always easily obtainable, and furnished very effective ernamentation with small outlay of trouble and expense.

DOING UP CURTAINS. A more economical method of doing up ourtains than to send them to a laundry is described by a good housekeeper as follows: Dut them thoroughly, and if there are any break or tears in them, mend them before washing. Do not wring them, but pass through a clethes wringer, keeping them straight; boil a few mintues, then rines in clear water. Blue the starch a trifile, but do not make them too stiff ; then they lay sheets

as they will last longer and look nices when pressed by hot from.

SARDINE SANDWICHES. Drain off the oil from a box of sardines, and iay tham on soft paper to absorb all the oil possible. Pick over with a silver fork, removing the bones, etc., and mince fine with a allver knife. Mix carefully with the juice of a small lemon, a teaspoonful of melted butter, and a very little cayenne pepper and salt. Cut off the crust from some good raised bread, and butter the loaf evenly and thinly before cutting the elice. (Leave the crust on if you choose, or you may cut them in fancy

WAY TO PREPARE STRAWBERRIES. Strawberries are not only delicious, served fresh with sugar and cream, but can be pre-pared in a variety of ways that will make them acceptable every day during the season. The following ways for serving them, will be found excellent and sufficiently varied to suit

the tastes of all:
Oroquante of Strawberries—Cover a table spoonful of gelatine with cold water and let soak half an hour, then add to it half a cup of boiling water and atir until it dissolves. Stem a quart of strawberries, dip each one in the gelatine and press them against the sides of a mold. Fill the center with charlotte russe and set aside to harden.

Strawberry Sponge-Oover half a box of

gelatine with a little cold water, let soak and pour in a pint of boiling water; add a oup of sugar and stir until it thickens; add a pint of strawberry juice and strain in a tin pan; set in ice until thick. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and add; put in fancy mold to harden. Serve with vanilla sauce. Strawberry Bavarian Cream-Cover half a box of gelatine with half a cup of cold water and soak half an hour; mash a quart of strawberries and pour through a sieve ; add a cup of sugar and atir until dissolved; stand the gelatine over boiling water and strain it into the strawberry juice; mix, pour into a tin pan, set on ice to cool, let thicken, and stir in a pint of whipped cream; mix carefully, pour in a mold and set in a cold place to

harden.

Strawberry Tapioca—Wash a cup of tapioca through several waters, then cover with cold water and soak over night. In the the morning put it on the fire with a pint of boiling water, and akimmer until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Stem a quart [of the tapioca is perfectly harden. have the body of plain stuff and the long, full strawberries and stir them into the boilling trploca; sweeten to taste. Take from the fire, pour into a deep dish, and set saide te cool. Serve cold with sugar and whipped

Cream.

A Lucky Young Halletsville Texan. It is often said that the luck falls to the unplace. Iace or of white and silk with three worthy, but intervisiving Otte Von Resentinel and silver thistles, makes a levely ball seasor of one-twentieth part of ticket New york for a neath girl, but she must have a 22,074 in the April drawing of the Louisiana gown for a pretty girl, but she must have a good complexion and high color to become the fallowing \$300,000, we find it has fallen in the right place. He is an industrious young merchant who has been here The dark blue, brown or black fancy straw hat In Wattean shape, with a low crown deep brim in front and usrrow in the back, is the most fashionable for girls of twelve and Ball Hutchins to Oo, of Galveston, and it was paid upon presentation without any distributed for the strain of the strain was paid upon presentation without any distributed for the strain was paid upon presentation without any distributed for the strain was paid upon presentation. dustrious young merchant who has been here

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels

By Sister Mary Baphael (Mist Drane.) CHAPTER IL

A FIRMSIDE CONVERATION, Whatever is dreary and miserable in the long months of an English winter redeems itself most surely in the evening hour, when, with shutters shut and curtains drawn, a family circle draws round that blazing hearth which may truly be

reckoned with pride among our national institu-tions. The day may come, probably will, when the increasing study of domestic sconomy shall have substituted stoves for our open fireplaces, but we fear not to state our solemn conviction that when that last reform is consummated, the sun of England's domestic felicity will have set. It was, then, round the palladium of a blazing fire that the family of Laventor Manor were asup gingham, chambray or percale gowns is with a straight, full skirt with deep hem, gathered to a balk and country to make sembled on the evening of a wintry day, which Geoffrey had spens at the neighboring country gathered to a balk and country sembled on the evening of a wintry day, which gown of Chelston in the disabase of country gathered to a balk and country sembled on the evening of a wintry day, which sown of Chelston, in the discharge of some of those magisterial and public duties, a punctual fidelity to which was to him a kind of religion. On the present occasion he had been detained longer than usual, and had brought back with him a certain Mr. Radolph Beresford, a member of one of the neighboring families, and rather frequent visitor at Leventor. Rodolph was a fluent talker, and kept the ball going in most societies of which he formed part—a quality which made him very generally welcome, though whether the balls he set in motion were of any special

weight or value was a question on which two opinions might be entertained. "How late you were to-day, my dear Geof-"How late you were to-day, my dear Geof-frey," said his mother; "and such a day it has been! You must be frightfully tired."
"No," replied Geoffrey, "not disagreeably tised, that is. After beating up and down the streets of Chelston for the best part of the day, with the east wind driving the snow in your face, it makes one appreciate one's own fire-

nide. "We should have been back a couple of hours sooner," said Rodolph, "if it hadn's been for Julian Wyvern's last crotchet. He has taken up the reform of our lifeboat service, and is laboring to procure an Act of Parliament to compel all country squires resident within ten miles of the sea-coast to belong to a life-boat

"Not quite that," said Geoffery, "but he will get something done, I have no doubt. I never knew Julian take up a thing he did not succeed

week."
"Is Mr. Wyvern in this part of the world, then?" saked Gertrude Houghton. "I thought he was in America, or the Holy Land, or some-"How extraordinarily capital!" exclaimed Rodolph-" a perfect résumé of our friend Julian's manner of life. But no, he really is here in Cornwall, staying at the Park-Lady

Annabel is his cousin, you know, and as, since her brother's death, he is presumptive heir to the earldom, I fancy she thinks it desirable to

-it looks wonderfully like a note of invita-Geoffrey groaned as he took in his hand the delicate epistle handed him by his sister, nor did its contents appear to be inspiriting, for having slowly made his way to the bostom of the second page, he handed it to his sister, with a woful expression of countenance. ejaculating as he did so, "Isn's it horrid?"

"What is bornd, dear Geff ?" said Gertrude coming behind her sister, and reading the letter over her shoulder, "an invitation to dine and s'eep at Park, to-morrow? I shouldn't call that

counts he will resign himself to his fate, and accept her ladyship's hospitality like a trueborn Briton. Besides, Julian Wyvern's presence will gild the pill."

"That is true," said Geoffrey; "Julian will weigh against a dozen or two distinguished foreigners, so I suppose I must do it."

"Of course," said Mary; "so proceed to write your acceptance with a good grace." She placed the writing materials before him, lingering by his side to superintend the completion of the note, and satisfy herself as to its style and execution.

execution.

I am glad Mr. Wyvern is in the neighbor, hood again," said Gertrude; "of course he is more or less mad, but of all lunatics the most entertaining.'

Mad perhaps is rather too severe a term, said Mrs. Houghton, "but certainly, if all one hears of Mr. Wyvern is true, he is a little eccentric. Such a pity, with his gifts, too! I often wonder how it is that, intimate as you are with him, Geoffrey, you don't teach him the necessity of a little practical common sense."

"I think Julian just one of the finest fellows going," replied Geoffrey, rather testily, as, having brought his note to a happy conclusion, he committed the folding of it to Mary's more skilful fingers; "put sense into him, indeed! Why, he has sense enough to fit out a three-

'Julian is your brother's romance; all the world knows that," said Hodolph; "every child of Adam has his soft hit, and Geoffrey's poetic fibre is attached to Julian Wyvern's wide-awake."

"Poetic fiddlesticks |" said Geoffrey; "he does not make a fool of himself, racing, or that sort of thing; and he has a track of his own, tries to mend things and get to the bottom of things, and so one, that is all I can see about his madness," and having thus attempted the defence of his absent friend, with indifferent success so far as the rules of elecution are concerned, he thrust his hands into his pockets, a common but ungraceful habit of his, as though to express "those are my sentiments, and I have no more to say."
"Now, don't be vexed; you know I was not

the still the still said Rodolph, "no one doubts Wyvern's genius, or his sublime inten-

tions; but a man who never follows ordinary. laws must not take it amiss if his abstrations from the beaten track are puzzling to ordinary

minds."
"Well, but what has Mr. Wyvern done so

himself, and stick to it in the way he did, sook most people by surprise. Then there were two years as Papal Zonave; perhaps you think that right, too, though it didn't do much in the way of settling his wordly career. When he came back from his travels, most persons thought he was going as a professional artist, when all of a sudden we hear of him down in Staffordshire, among the

some new invention of a life-lives, which I will lay any wager will the first equall."

"It is a pity," and Mrs. Houghton, "for he real genius, only so little ballest. It is "all things by turns and nothing long," and no good comes of that. He might take example from Geoffrey," and she looked as the months at her sun, in whom, with a mother's partiality, take based no defect, whether mental or physical. Geoffrey's hands were still in his pockets, and unable to meet Rodolph on the fair field of discousion, he contented himself with muttering comething which sounded much like, "take example from fiddlesticks?"

May came to his aid, as the generally did lives minutes later he would have been on the road to Transdon," mid Mary. "so

Mary came to his aid, as she generally did when there was more in her brother's beart and mind than his torgus found skill to utter. "There are so many ways of putting things," the said, gently. "I suppose one might make any one's life seem rediculous by stringing things together in that way. If Mr. Wyvern goes on a different track from the world at large mathematic is a solder one that

perhaps it is a nobler one."
Ruiolph shrugged his shoulders. "It may be so," he said; "I confess the common road contents my valgar ambition."

tente my vulgar amusem.

In the portrait of Julian Wyvern which Berestord had sketched there was just that amount of truth which is to be found in a caricature; but like all caricatures, it possessed no real likeness. Neither was good Mrs. Houghreal liteness. Neither was good Mrs. Hough-ton's appreciation of her son's brilliant friend more correct when she called him "all things by turns and nothing long." Had Julian been questioned, he would, perhaps, have said that he never followed but one object all his life. Almost from his cradle he had found shamped on his imagination an ideal of what was great and noble, and he sought for its realization as he grew to manhood, and found it nowhere. Its absence perplexed and for a time saddened him. For what was original in him was not so much the possession of a noble ideal, a thing he held in common with a vast number of persons who never in practice soar above their native littlethe sheety of greatness, he was always seeking to carry his theories into action. So so as he came to understand that the world set itself in the precisely opposite direction, then it became equally clear to him that the world and he must part company, and he threw off the bondage of its conventional restrictions, wish a boldness which in some dagree laid him open to the charge of eccentricity. Why should it be considered extravagant or ridiculous to carry principles into practice Julian had no power to company of 15 Marting Towns weekeld. prehend, If St. Martin of Tours were held in veneration for cutting his cloak in half to clothe a beggar in the fifth century, he failed to see why an English gentleman should be held wanting in common sense for taking off his great coat and giving it to a poor man in the nine-teenth. If one of his own ancestors in the "Then his successes must be something slarming," replied Rodolph, "for to my certain of a hero for taking the cross, why should be be knowledge he takes up a new hobby once a laughed at for joining the Zouaves? And if the praises of the Protestant Howard resounded praises of the Protestant Howard resounded through the world for reforming the prisons of Europe, why should it be shought croschety for a Catholic layman to see for himself into the state of the Staffordshire bargees! Why, indeed! The deductions to which he came on the questions seemed to himself the strictess logic and common sense, while by the greater number of his acquaintance they were adjudged as overstrained and romantic; and this was the less extraordinary when we consider that he had not yet attained the maturing climanteric of cultivate him son ewhat particularly."

"That reminds me," said Mary, "that there be had not always been swayed by the golden is a note for you, Geoff.ey, from the Park—a rule of discretion. He had his friends, however, servant rode over with it, whilst you were out as well as his critics, and perhaps in the eye of the world the most singular feature in the whole matter was the close alliance which existed between himself and Geoffrey Houghton, two men between whom, as these same critical wont to argue, there existed no single point of common sympathy. But whether the critics were right in this conjecture is a point we shall reserve for the future judgment of our

CHAPTER III.

ar her sep at Park, borned corrid at all. You'll have send the best of society; what can and the best of society; what can are indeed," growled Geoffrey, of, with a flunky grinning at you behin your chair; and as to society, it's all German counts and Oabinet Ministers. I prefer eating my own mutton among my equals."

"Really, Geoffrey," said his sister, "to listen to you one would think you had been brought up among the Ojibsways. Considering the pains Mary bestows upon you, you certainly don't do her credit."

"must always let Geoffrey have must always let Geoffrey have or will all to take his last directions and witness his departure, when, as the hall-door opened, they perceived approaching a carriage, which both recognized as the Mall-door opened, they perceived approaching a carriage, which both recognized as the Mall-door opened, they perceived approaching a carriage, which both recognized as the solitary occupant was received at the door by the brother and sister, Mary's exclamation of market always are sher introduction—

"The seally, Geoffrey," said his sister, "to listen to you one would think you had been brought up among the Ojibsways. Considering the hall to take his last directions and witness his departure, when, as the hall-door opened, they perceived approaching a carriage, which both recognized as the solitary occupant was received at the door by the brother and sister, Mary's exclamation of market always are the leaving of various orders, which were duly received by Mary, who generally suced as her brother's domestic lieutenant; and she had accompanied him into the hall to take his last directions and witness his departure, when, as the hall-door opened, they perceived approaching a carriage, which both recognized as the solitary occupant was received at the door by the brother and sister, Mary's exclamation of the brother's doring the solitary occupant was received at the door by the brother and sister, Mary's exclamation of the brother's doring the brother's doring the brother's doring the AURELIA.

Tarre was no doubt, at any rate, as to the personality of their visitor, whom Mary proceeded, before ushering her into the library, to disencumber of her furs and winter raps, displaying as she did so a stately and graceful the who could tell us about it. Really, undeniable, was accompanied by an air of un-consciousness and indifference to her own exconsciousness and indifference to her own each consciousness and indifference to her own each consciousness, and indifference to her own though extremely pleased, was far too shy to enjoy the satisfaction.

"I think if you'll excuse me," he said, "I must be off to Tremadoc; I was to be there by alavan, you see, and it only wants a quarter." nuisance to its possessor instead of being a pride, and that, far from seeking to display it to its best advantage, she would gladly have concealed it had she been abls. But such a reconcealed it had she been able. But such a result would have taxed a greater ingenuity than Aurelia dreamt of employing on the matter. We shall not undertake to paint her portrait for the reader's benefit, being of opinion that beauty is indescribable; only one feature we would beg him to remark, and that is, the mass of golden hair, which no amount of plaiting and doubling up availed to conceal. It was the hardifarm appears of her race, which marked doubling up availed to conceal. It was the hereditary appanage of her race, which marked her at once as a true Pendragon of Merylin. Not that every member of that family was distinguished by this peculiar feature; but from time to time it reappeared among them, and tradition had come to film that those who bore that dazzling badge of the old British royalty were marked by destiny either for great misfortune or for heroic career, possibly even for both. And, in point of fact, the loyal cavalier who had died for his king on the scaffold, and another noble youth who had sesumed the priestly character and been hanged at Tyburn, were both known to have been true golder haired Pendragons. It seemed a sort of out-ward and visible token of inward greatness of soul, which rose above the common lot of mortals, and led them to a noble, if even, as the

world counted it, unhappy end.

The family misfortunes, and in particular the sorrows of her father, had stamped their own impress on Aurelia's character. Perhaps, also, the influence of these old traditions had told on her, for it could not be denied that there was a certain exaltation of idea in the Pendragon race not altogether unallied with superstition. that as it may, Aurelia, from her very childhood, had regarded berself as severed from many of the ordinary interests and aspirations of girls of her age and position. The retired life which she led in the old castle had fostered this disposition, and it might truly have been said that Aurelia had grown up neither know very extraordinary!" said Mary. "I really cannot remember."

"Oh everything," said Rodolph. "I don't speak of his conversion; of course we think that all right—though for a lad at Eton to set up for himself, and stick to it in the way he did, took more and more from taking any active part father's broken health and spirits unfitted him more and more from taking any active part in his own affairs, the direction of everything fell into Aurelia's hands. Acting under Geoffrey's advice, she had established good order both in this household and on the estate; she had in her much of that courage and talent for government which is discernible in the characteristics of so many noble women of Oatholic times unlied to a mandarcherity which medically the course of the characteristics of so many noble women of Oatholic times unlied to a mandarcherity which medically the course of the characteristics. times, united to a tender charity which made

"And in five minutes later he would have been on the road to Tremadoe," said Mary, "so you see how wise you were to come wh

"Nothing the matter, I hope?" said Geoffrey. No, nothing whatever, only poor papa; you know when he has an idea in his head how is taken possession of him. He has been so drooptakes possession of him. He has been so drooping of late, I was afraid of his getting back into that dreadful despondent way. I turned over so many things, in hopes of rousing him, and at last one day, I shink it must have been an inspiration of some good angel, we were talking of the chapel, you know it is all but a min, and I said how I wished we could restore it. He took it up and has been thinking and talking of it ever since; and I really think if we could set it going it would be just the sort of interest to prevent his brooding."

"No doubt about it," said Geoffrey. "I don't

"No doubt about it," said Geoffrey, "I don't see any objection. There's the money, of course?"

conrect"
"No," said Aurelia, smiling, "the money
would not be any difficulty, for I could undertake all that. You know I have not any property; now you are not going to put any obstacles in the way," she continued, as Geoffrey stood before the fire, with his hands in his pockets, and a long note of interrogation on his countenance, "and it was not a Committee on Ways and Means that I wanted. At

mittee on Ways and Means that I wanted. At least, it was Ways but not Means. What I want to know is, how are we to do it?"

"Simple enough," said Geoffrey, "get an architect, have a plan, get an estimate, and so forth, and begin in the spring, I should say."

"Oh, yes," said Aurelia, "but the case is not by any means as simple as that. You can't imagine what the chapel is to my father. He spends half the day there, damp as it is. I always tremble lest he should get a chill, and nothing will induce him to have it warmed. If ways tremble lest he should get a chill, and nothing will induce him to have it warmed. If an architect takes it in hand, and insists on having his own way, I don't know where he would begin or where he would end. And, you know, if he changed and upset things, papa would think it laying hands on a sacred ark. And they will do what they like—that is what I am straid of."

"Very true," said Geoffrey, "it's like law-years; they're all roques. I mostly do my own years; stey re all rockes. I moskly do my own buildings on that account—with a builder, you know. There's Jones, of Tremadoc, he's a very honest fellow. Well, we got the mill down there set right, and the granary; capitally done, and we employed no architect. Aurelia smiled sgain, but before she could

reply Mary interposed. "My dear Gefi," she said, "you are the best of mill-builders, and Jones, as all the world knows, is a capital tradesman, and not a rogue; but I don't think he

man, and not a rogue; but I don't shink he would quite do to restore a chapel of the thirteenth century."

"I didn't say he would," replied Geoffrey, "but you are always so quick; you don't give one time. What I mean is that architects are great nuisances and if one can do without them it's much ances and if one can do without them it's much

"I am afraid in the present case there will be no hope of doing without one," said Aurelia,
"What I wanted you to try and find out for
me if you can, is, who would be best; if there
is anywhere such a thing as a man who would consider papa's wishes and feelings, and do no more than he wished to have done? I should be in agony if anybody were to begin upon the mortuary chapel; yet it is in a dreadful

state."

Geoffrey continued standing as before, jingling his keys in his pockets, in serious reflection.

Well," he said, at last, "I think I'll ask Julian. You see he knows everybody—I mean artists and so forth. I'm sure if there is a man in all England that would suit you, Julian would know him, and if he doem's know him, he'll find him, Extraordinary he is for hunting people cut, and getting what can't be got elsewhere. Now he got me a plow last year; I couldn't find it anywhere; the Duneath plow it is—goes by steam. I was sure there was such a thing, but no one could tell me the right place. Well Julian got me the address in a week. In Glasgow it was—most useful contrivance. I'll sak Julian: I shall sae him konight. vance. I'll sak Julian ; I shall see him to night, and we can talk it over, and I'll ist you know to-morrow."

**Thanks," said Aurelia; "not that I have any idea who Mr. Julian is—is he a farmer? I don't seem to know the name.

Mary could not contain her amusement. "A

farmer ! My dear Aurelia, Mr. Julian Wyvern the brother and sister, Mary's exclamation of joyful wonder shall serve as her introduction—
'Is it possible, Aurelia."'

and his pictures, and his lifehoate, and I don't

praying as ane did so a sectory and graceful suctions and one who could tell us about it. Really, figure entirely robed in black, for since her Geoffrey, she continued, turning to him as she brother's death Aurelia Pendragon had never i spoke, "you are everybodys friend. I wonder laid aside her mourning. Her beauty, which was [what we should all do without you. You think what we should all do without you. You think

of everything."
Geoffrey became scarlet to the root of his

eleven, you see, and it only wants a quarter."
"Then don's stay," said Aurelia, "only let me know as sonn as you can what Mr. Wyvern has

not a genius—but he works so hard, and does so much; more, I think, than many who make a better show—and then, he is the best of brothers, Aurelia sighed. "How happy you are," she

said, "I don't know what it is, but whenever I come to Laventor it seems to me like something too beautiful to be real-as though it, were a scene in a book.

(To be Continued.

To Subscribers.

We have mailed to all these who are in arrears for subscription to THE TRUE WIT-NGS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lowerthan those of any paper of a like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by the proprietors on them are very small indeed. 'We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers, to further activity in the good cause of Faith, as well as helping us on our journey onward, so that we may be more useful in our mission; and we espectally hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hint to pay up.

Howevergoed you may be, you have faulte; however dull you may be, you can find out hear of him down in Standyddire, among ste sumes, unlocd so a render charge onarity which made what some of them are; and howaverislight charge attempting, I suppose to improve her known in overy poor dottage within five what some of them are; and howaverislight chair, condition, though he probably did not miles of the castle. In times of sickness or they may be, you had better make some—not have barge from a billiard-table and now the castle in times of sickness or they may be, you had better make some—not have being from a billiard-table and now the castle in times of sickness or they may be, you had better make some—not have being us to right with the sickness of them.—John Ruskin, when the sickness of them. In times of sickness of they may be, you had better make some—not salary expected apply to U. Dansal. U. assey; expected apply to U. Dansal. U. assey; indirect to the isospinitude but patient—sforts to get quit of Sco. Tres. Columb Lland. County of Routies, we salety, and possibly the them.—John Ruskin.



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al Weakness.

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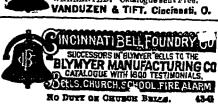
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF DROVINGE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 1893.

DAME MELVIA ST. CHARLES, wife common as to
property of JEAN BAPTISTE dIOABD, Commercial
Traveller, of the City and District of montreal; duly
suthorised to ester en justice, Flaintiff, vs. the said
JEAN BAPTI TH SIDARD, Defendant. The Flaintiff
has instituted an action for separation as to property
against the said Defendant.

Montreal, May 21st, 1889.

BERGEVIM & LECLAIR,
42-6.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.
DAME HERMINE AT. DERIS, wife common as to property of THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to these presents. Plaintiff, vs. THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the same place, Defendant. An action for capa cation as to property has been this day instituted by the Fishist against the Defendant.

Montreal, 18th June, 1889.

J.J. BEAUCHAMP,
Att., for Plaintiff.

WANTED

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As we speed out of youth's sunny station.
The track seems to shine in the light,
But it suddenly shoots over the change. Or sinks into tunpels of night : And the hearts that were brave in the morning Are filled with repining and fears, As they pause at the City of Sorrow Or pass thro' the Valley of Tears. Once "Merrie" and Catholic Eng-

But the road of this perilous journey The hand of the Master has made; With all its discomforts and dangers, We need not be sad or afraid. Pashs leading from light into darkness, Ways plunging from gloom to despair, Wind out thro' the tunnels of midnight To fields that are blooming and fair.

The' the rocks and shadows surround us, Tho! we catch not one gleam of the day Above us, fair cities are laughing And dipping whise feet in some bay. And always, eternal, forever, Down over the hills in the west, The last final end of our journey
There lies the Great Station of Rest.

Tis the Grand Central point of all railways, All roads center here when they end; Tis the final resort of all tourists, All rival lines meet here and bend, All tickets, all mile-books, all passes, If stolen or begged for or bought, On whatever road or division,
Will bring you at last to this spot.

If you pause at the city of trouble Or wait in the Valley of Teers,
Be patient, the train will nove onward
And rush down the track of the years, Whatever the place is you seek for, Whatever your aim or your quest, You shall come at the last with rejoicing To the beautiful City of Rest.

You shall store all your baggage of worries, You shall sail with old friends on fair waters, With juy and delight at the helm, You shall wander in cool, fragrant gardens With those who have loved you the best, And the hopes that were lost in life a journey You shall find in the City of Rest.

-Eila Wheeler Wilcox.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

An Electrical Plano-Artificial Leather Phonomena of Hypnotism—Electrical and Scientific Points.

AN ELECTRICAL PIANO, -It is reported that piane which by the aid of electro-magnetism, can sustain, increase and diminish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Bœnm, the inventor of the metal flate. Another novelty will be that by moving the electro magnets the timbre of the tone is changed—for example, from that of a violoncello to a piccolo. If true, we shall probably hear more about this nevelty anon.

THE PHENOMENA OF HYPNOTISM. - Dr. Pinel of Paris, has succeeded in hypnetising several subjects by means of the photograph. All the commands given through this channel were as readily obeyed as those uttered direct. | Children look little beyond the present moly, and "auggestions' of every possible sort ment. It a thing pleases, they are apt to were as effectually communicated through the seek it; it it displeases, they are prone to medium of the machine as if made viva voce. The conclusion deduced by Dr. Pinel is that the theory of a magnetic current passing from the operator to the subject is entirely base. less, and that the real cause of the phenomena of hypnotism is nervous derangement on the part of those subject to them. - Electrical

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER. -Dr. Geo. Thenius, of Vienna, has a process for the manufacture pose, and be more agreeable to both parties. of artificial leather from red beechwood. The best wood for the purpose is taken from 58 to to 60 year old trees, out in the apring, which must be worked up immediately, bark peeled off, steamed, treated with chemicals in a kettle under pressure, and exposed to several more operations which the inventor does not mention, as he wants to have them patented. From the prepared wood strong and thin places are made by means of heavy pressure. The inventor states that a solid sole leather can be obtained, which he claims is superior to the animal leather in firmness and durability, and can be worked up in the same way as animal leather, nailed and sawed.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Street railway road sweepers, to be run by electricity, are being constructed by the elec trio companies.

tanging, and that leather can be produced from the raw hide inf ar days by it. About 150 colors are now obtained from

coal tar, which has almost entirely supplanted vegetable and animal dyes. State Entomologist Lintner, of New York.

says the destruction of vegetation by insects was not so great before the introduction of the English sparrow as it is now. It has been found in experiments at Leip-

sic that skin grafted from a white to a color ed person becomes gradually black, and that black shin grafted upon a white person in time turns white,

motion without any apparent cause, and as sercise his imaginations and affections, and he many as 100 or 120 vibrations have been ob- will be happy. Smiles are cheap things. served in a single minute.

The Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Horse Railroad company has just disposed of a horse that has traveled 54,000 miles on the road in that city, having been in the service of that company 'ten years. During all that time it has been sick but four days. The animal was in good condition

The tensile strength of a wet rope is found to be only one-third that of the same rope when dry, and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibers to slip with greater facility. A dry rope twenty-five feet long will shorten to twenty-four feet on being wet.

There is an increasing demand for the stan-dardizing of all electric light fittings. Comparisons between glass and mica show that even at high temperatures the latter is the

bather insulator. Dr. Siemens vigorously opposes the opinions lately expressed as to the imperiest durability of cables laid in lead pipes armed with iron.

In France, they have lately succeeded in du-plicating Edison's experiments in repeating by a photograph the words emitted by the aid of a

The electric crane now used for handling heavy pieces of machinery at the Paris exposi-tion will be used as a passenger transport at the

cell, the electro motive force goes on dropping for some time, after which it rises slightly, and seems to tend toward a fixed value.

One of the latest applications of the drawing in power exerted by an energized helix on an iron cors, appears in a recent electric railway, for which great results are considered possible.

land.

Are we within a measurable distance of the day when a Cathelic shall become "the keeper of the Queen's conscience!" Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle, said:
"I wonder whether it occurred to any of
you—it occurred to me, as Sir Charles Russell's speech was going on, as an illustration of the unwisdom with which we have governed Ireland-that though Ireland is, in greater part, a Catholic country, yet the chief Governor of Ireland by the law of the land cannot be a Catholic. More than that, I could not help thinking that Sir Charles Russell himself, who is a Catholic, cannot attain to the highest prize in the profession. He cannot be made Lord Chancellor of England, A Jew cannot be made Lord Chanceller. There is some difficulty, I know, about and was a priest of God at his own fireside. patronage. It might be rather awkward to have a Catholic Chancellor distributing Protestant livings. But a short time ago we were within a measurable distance of having that state of things. Therefore that difficulty cannot be a real one. I only say this because I think I can promise you-and I cannot conceive how a Tory even can resist it—I think I can promise you that before very long a Bill will be introduced into the House of Commons which will sweep away this last rag of religious disability.

Enjoying the Centennial by Telephone.

It seems almost incredible that a person in Philadelphia should hear a band of music playing in New York city, the ringing of her church bells, the whistles of steamboats and the shouts of the populace in the streets as the civic and military processions passed by, and yet this was the experience of a lady in this city during the celebration of the centennial. She takes press news over the long-distance telephone, and in order to facilitate matters and aid her in hearing distinctly the dictation of the news-sender at the other endshe wears a metal cap, attached to which is a receiver that presses close to her left ear. On Monday during the naval pageant that welcomed the arrival of the president, she disthatly heard the whistles of the steam craft, the roar of the artillery and the chime of a Dr. Elsenmann, of Berlin, has invented a Trinity's bells. On Tuesday, during the progrees of the military procession, strains of music from the various bands and the shouts and hurrahs of the witnessing crowds were repeated Wednesday during the passage of the civic parade.—Philiphia inquirer.

The Ways of Children.

Among parents, calmass, patience and cheerful good nature are of great importance. Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sucsbine. A obild needs smiles, as much as flowers need sunbeams. avoid it. If home is the place where faces ie ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them talk to their children, especially little ones, in such a way as to make them happy. Selomon's rod is a great institution, but there are cases, not a few, where a smile or a pleasant word will serve a better pur-

It is at times necessary to punish and censure; but very much more can be done by en-couraging children when they do well. Be wine. Much spice in our food will ruin the always more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding. Hardly anything can assert a more injurious influence on the disposition. There are two great motives of influencing human actions— hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefor to have one influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending ? If a mother never expresses her gratiacation when her children do well and is always censuring when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy, their dispositions become soured and hardened by their ocaselss fretting and at last finding that, whether they do ill or well, they are It is stated that electricity is applicable to all efforts to please and become beedless of reproaches.

Occupation is also necessary for most children. Their active babits prove this. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be useful employed. Children should be encouraged to perform for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of doing. They should keep their own clothes and their other posses-sions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want ; in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as .eldiszog

Hard be the fate of him who makes not bidhood happy; it is so easy. It does not The Paris Academy of Science is just now require wealth, or position or fame, only a excited over a plant called colocasia. This little kindness, and the tact which it inspires, plant often exhibits a trembling or vibrating Give a child a chance to love, to play, to exwill be happy. Smiles are cheap things, cheap articles, to be fraught with so many blessings both to the giver and receiver-pleasant little rippies to watch as we stand on the shore of every-day life. Let the children have the benefit of them; these little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find a level for their buoyant nature in the church loving faces of those who lead them, -Catholic Columbian.

An Irishman's Daring.

During Wellington's Spanish campaign, there were no more daring troops than the Irish, and of these no one was more distinguished for cool courage than a certain fellow named O'Keele. He was not a well-behaved soldier when in camp, and his irregularities frequently brought him punishment. But one

day, by a single deed, he became a here.

The French compled with one company, a fortification upon a mountain-top, from which it seemed impossible to drive them. 'General Ploton, the commander of the English di-vision, wishing to prevent usless bloodshed, determined to invest the place, for, as he said to his staff, "the French could pelt us away with stones, should we make an assanit."

exhibition.

If your honor will let me, I'll take the defect of feer from women.

It has been suggested to abandon the term to substitute, a standard affording us an expression for the luminosity of radiation.

When tenhanted to magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of radiation of the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing believes when the military substitutes and the permeability of indicated its magnetizing force, it is suit that the permeability of indicated its magnetizing believes when the military substitutes and the permeability of indicated its magnetizing believes when the military in the permeability of indicated its magnetizing believes when the military in the permeability of indicated its magnetization.

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When the pe

the captain of his company, stole away, and presently was seen climbing up the goat path. The English sentinels fired at him, thinking

he was deserting to the enemy. The Freuch naturally thought the same they received him into their stronghold, and treated him with great kindness. Then he ang, so that the French imagined they had get long stride toward possessing the gift of fascithey had no provisions to any the fort, as

they had no provisions to spare.

Meantime, while O'Keefe had been diverting the garrison in this way, his company had been clambering up the path. The surprise was complete, and the fort was captured without the loss of a man.

The brave Irishman was discharged and pensioned, as his general had promised, and subsequently he was appointed by the Dake of Wellington a warder of the tower of Lon-

A Word to Fatners.

It has been truly said that it was a precions characteristic of olden times that the father was almost always to be found at home. He abode in the circle of his family, During the day he was diligently about his calling, but at evening he was found with his own. He brought up, with their mother, his children in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and himself pointed the way to a better life by his own example. But where now, it is asked-and not importioently-are the fathers in the evening? Is it not true that at least one-fourth, or twenty-five per cent., spend their evenings somewhere else than at home? The modern theory is that a man must spend some of his lelsurs hours away frem home. That quiet, though perhaps bright and intelligent circle is not lively enough. He must be in ecclety, wherever that may lead him. With society we have no quarrel; it is what it is, according to what we make it. The fact cannot be concealed nor galassid, however, that the father who seeks his enjoyment away from his wife and children thereby deprives his family of its best friend, and the home of its orderly discipline. The fathers who thus by their example say, " It is more pleasant away from home than at home, and I find no reason for staying there," must expect to see the half or full grown sons and daughters inclining the same way, or at least their own way, for the mother cannot furnish the conservative principle, promulgate the home laws, and execute them by herself. She necessarily becomes disheartened, and in her despair eften partakes of the general demoralization. -The Sentinel.

How to Live Long.

There is no man or woman who at some peried in their existence would not like to live forever. The great secret of long life is to keep healthy. And health is not only secured, but maintained, by keeping close to a golden mean in our conduct of life, Overwork, over-feeding, with its accompaniments of worry and nervous exhaustion and dys-pepsis, are as istal to good health as over indulgence in spirituous liquors. But the former indulgence has this superiority over the latter tha no evil habit is necessarily acquired and the effects are more easily remedied. There is no doubt that longevity largely degends upon the temperament and constitution of the individual. There should be temperance in all things-in eating no less than are sour, and words barsh, and fault finding drinking, and in exercise no less than either. To saw and cut a cord of wood every day for the sake of the exercise there is in it would be unwise. To walk to a reasonable degree is excellent for the nerves and digestion. But to cover twenty miles daily for the sake of walking might, undoubtedly would, do more harm than good. By going to extremes the very best principle may be totally spoiled. One can drink too much water. Water used excessively and without proper precautions stomach. A too free indulgence in sweets has likewise an injurious tondency. Tea, coffee, pastry, are all out of place under certain circumstances. Tea and coffse drinking is a practice that is oftentimes exceedingly deleterious to the system. Even the advocate of the fruit die: which, under proper regulations is very wholesome, may carry his pet theory to a point where positive injury will attend it. Does the man or woman believe that cleanliness is next to Godliness? If this belief is practiced without due care, he, or abe, will find that even cold water may be the cause of physical disaster. There is no natural element that is so insidious in its effects as cold water. The colder it is the more powerful the influence. The man who rushes to extremes in his work, in his diet, in his exercies, in anything, is hastening on the goal marked out for the habitual whiskey drinker -his cwn physical ruin. There may be no defect in the moral tone in the meantime, but from a physical point of view the outcome in one case is not far removed from that in the other. If one wishes to live long and live strong he must be temperate in everything -Detrott Free Press.

THE MAN WHO FASOINATES.

The Qualities He Must Possess to Win and Keep a Sensible Woman.

He is not necessarily a handsome man, Many fascinating men are also most ugly. Wealth, social position, rank are all fascin ating in and of themselves, but to a true woman they do not make the man himself more attractive. To fascinate woman a mun

must depend entirely upon his own resources.
What are they? What are they?"

First, he must be man of some brains.

The empty headed young "chappier" never fascinate. They man amuse, serve as a bit of entertainment for an idle hour or so, but beyond that they have no special value, They are to be put in the same category with matinee tickets and bonbous-useful while

they last which isn't long. He must be a man of spirit. A woman soon has nothing but good natured contemp: for a fetch-and-carry. The man ,who will permit himself to be made a makeshift, who is content to be smiled on one moment, fawned on the next, who will patiently stand and hold my ladie's fan while she waltzes with another—can never fascinate a woman. In these days of progression, advancement, equal rights, it is rather daring to say a woman needs a master. Yet in one sense she does. Not a petty tyrant, jealous, suspicious, unreasonable, but a man of spirit, of strong will tempered by justice and kindliness. a man who will not permit a woman to mub him more than once; a man who will demand and receive respect and a little soupcon

themselves they love a thing of it in a man. Sympathy comes hand in hand with senti-

The man who understands a woman's looks, who does not need to have the whole story blurted ont, who can read between the lines who can give gentie, tender sympathy and appreciation, will find that he has taken a

A slight dash of cynicism often works wonders. Not pessimism. What woman loves gloom and despondency? The cynicism that rightly exerted will discover to a woman much of the follies of life; that, knowing under the same conditions, that while there danger thoroughly, would brush it from her is a larger average yield from the whole po-path, is very effective.

talks, talks, talks aimlessly at random, in of small potatoes is found in the one eye plat, mentally mandlin fashion, is but a bore. The and the smallest in the three eye plat. man who can say much in little, who speaks yearly and total results all go to show that a volumes with eyes rather than lips, who can medium amount of seed is better than a whole express everything in a look or gesture—he

is successful with women.

He should have the artistic temperament. Phlegmatic, cold blooded men fascinate sometimes, 'tis true, but it is the fascination of the serpent. A man should be warm of nature and of heart, affectionite, not ashamed to the whole potato. Where one eye was to show his love in every not. On the other planted the potatoss came up very unevenly, hand, he is careful to restrain his ardent devotion—to remember the flueness and delicacy of a woman's nature.

disguised become odious and revolting. The man who wishes so fascinate should make a careful study and the ough analysis of that mysterous and complex thing—a woman's nature. He should remember that it is of fluer fiber than his; that it is sensitive and burt a that is proud, and will hide its injuries; that it is forgiving, and will generously pardon ; that it is often wayward and needs kind reproof; that it is contradictory, and must be satisfied .- [Edith Sessions Topper in Once a

The Practice of Evasion.

is apt to create heat, if not permanent lil new. It is a peculiar and interesting fact that feeling, and it is by far the wisest plan to refuse to have anything to do with such a subisct : but once a discussion is hegun there abould be an honest, open presentation of the at each bits, while the horse seemingly is case on either side, and no resort to that sub- well satisfied with the tops. Freshly grown case on either side, and no resort to that subterfuge of evasion, which is the frequent resort when an opponent is getting the bester of the argument. To evade a question is to confess one's inability to answer it, and at the same time to manifest a lack of candor-some thing far more objectionable and less complimemtary to the disputant, who would thus cover up his mental defect or the weakness of his side of the case, than the candid acknowledgment of his opponent's superior position. An evasion is always understood, and consequently has not the merit which he who

employs it seeks. Candor, which is the honesty of speech, a integrity is the honesty of character, should i never be sacrificed for the trivial considera-tion of overcoming a verbal adversary, for it a paying too high a price for the attainment tain amount of time and money feeding his s paying too high a price for the attainment lof the end desired. Lawyers may quibble when upholding the interests of another, may employ the technicalities which are the weapone of their profession to secure the verdist tor which they labor, but gentlemen cannot quibble without detriment to their personal character. Argument, when rightly employed, is a quickener of the mental faculties, and to be beaten in an argument more generally proves the weakness of the side sought to be upheld than of the advocate. At any rate. evasion is the poorest kind of a weapon of defense, and, like a defective fire arm, often proves more disastrous to the user of it than the target, -Boston Budget.

> For THE TEUE WITNESS.] MOLOKAI

BY JAS. T. NOONAN. In the Pacific wide. Calmly there lies An island, whose rocky side Tempests despise— Far-distant Molokai, On it does humanity stay?

Yes, on its barren shore— Sad and forlorn— Banished for evermore, Treated with scorp, Lepers live, lonely then. Lonely, for many years,

Destitute too, Unclose their falling tears-Lepers, 'bis true— But God heard their lonely cap Wafted from earth to sky. Over the ocean wave.

From Belgium far, Glided a martyr brave— Heaven's bright star— Priest, young and willing too, To die like those lepers true. Chapel he built for them

Told them of Him

Who healed the poor leper, when With eyes blind and dim-Sorely his sin bewailed-Trouble no more assailed. Heedless of life or health-

Heedless of plague—
Noble priest, what was wealth!
But air-bubble vague!
Victim himself at last— All Damien's cares are past.

But to his bedside came Countryman brave, Another of Belgian name-Conrady grave-Willing to suffer too, E'en as a martyr true.

Ah, worldlings, what a right! Think on it well; Thus de God's saints so bright Rescue from Hell. E'en in Hawaii lone, Who for his sine atone. Brockville, June 11th, 1889.

Hard water contains too much limestone, and that causes bread baked with it to soon dry out. If you use soft water to mix the dough you get a much better article of bread and one that will retain its freebness. As good bread can be made of roller flour, by using soft water. A good plan is to set a cup of water in the oven when your bread is baking. This will enable you to get softer bread and only half as thick a crust.

To make little worsted balls for trimmings, out two round pieces of pasteboard, the size you wish the ball, then out a ring out of the centre about a third of an inch in diameter, put the twe pieces of board together and new the wool through the hole and over the edge until the hole is full. You can work faster by

FARM AND GARDEN.

Pointo Culture-Treatment of Ewes and Lambe Fertilizing Fruit Trees-General Elnfs.

POTATO CULTURE.

At the Agricultural college of Michigen, where experiments were made during the four years from 1885 to 1888, inclusive, it is stated as the result of planting with different amount of seeds on five different plate, ath, is very effective.

A chatrer never faccinates. The man who small potatoes. The next largest per cent. potato or a potato out to single eyes.

The whole potate produces too much growth

above the ground, and the one eye does not give quite vigor enough, especially if the weather is unfavorable. There was a marked gradation in vigor of growth from one eye up and some of them falled to grow, proving that it is unwise to take the chances of securing a good crop from such planting. Unless the The passion that waxes too bold and un- soil contains a considerable amount of moisture the places will dry before they can send out roots, and thus fall to grow. In 1886. 9 per cent. of the seed out to one eye failed to grow. The bestle injured the one eye plant more than the others from the fact that the planta were not so vigorous.

THE EVES AND LAMES,

The following seasonable suggestions are furnished by The Fermer's Review; The ewes and lambs are benefited by a fre quent change of pasture and should have it on every well regulated farm. When the grass and the clover get ahead of the ewe flock as they should be allowed to do, turn One is not bound to discuss a subject which the cattle in and put the ewes on pastures nature has apparently fitted the different grass eating animals to crop the herbage at the several stages of its growth. The sheep is a close nibbler, the cow takes a full wisp

grass, then, is the most palatable and nutritions for the ewes, and they thrive much better upon such pasture than on land where they are continuously confined. It is a mis-

for sheep and that hazel brush is all the relish they require in such dieting. PERSILIZING FRUIT TREES.

take to suppose that weeds are good enough

In a short conversation had the other day with a prominent horticulturist, we discussed the subject of fertilizers for fruit trees, and readily admitted that very many of the numerous diseases, bug pests, etc., could be traced to defective neurishment. It is hard trees as well as cultivating them, in order that they may be strong, vigorous and healthy, in which condition they are better able to withstand the attacks made upon them by numerous insect pest and diseases. For what length of time would a fruit-grower be ablto attend to his daily routine of business if he subsisted upon one meal a day, and that meal was to consist of a cracker and a glass of water? No, he requires to be fed three times a day, and occasionally a drink and a little lunch thrown in within meals; but ne expects bis trees to labor season after season for his particular benefit and profit, with but one meal in about ten years, and that at the time of planting,

TREATMENT OF OLD PEAR TREES.

Many farms have old pear trees upon them that are worthless. These should all be topped by lopping off the limbs a foot or two from the body of the tree. If the top is high, cut as low as possible. The tree will throw out many sprouts, which may be readily grafted the tollowing year, and a new tree made of desirable truit of much lower habit, and much easier to gather than if the top were graited without cutting. The tree should not be robbed of every limb at a single cutting. It is recessary to leave some to give anatenance to the tree.

LARGE EGGS.

Unusually large eggs denote that the hens are in an over fat condition. It is not a large hen that lays large eggs, for some of the breeds that lay large eggs are of small or medium size, such as the Black Spanish or Minorica. Even the little Leghorn lays an egg larger in proportion than would be expeoted by one who is not familiar with them. The Black Spanish lay the largest eggs as a breed, and they are of a beautiful white color. All of the non-sitting breeds lay white eggs.

GENERAL HINTS.

After each rain the ground should be ouldivated lightly in order to prevent evaporation of moisture. The loose dirt serves as a covering and shields the earth from the direct effects of drying winds and the heat of the sun.

be provided cut down the grain ration of the hens. By so doing they will keep in better health and lay a large number of eggs. As a rule too much grain is fed to poultry. Young ducks drink water very often when

As soon as a sufficiency of green food can

eating, and should be plentifully supplied with all they can drink, but should not be allowed on ponds until they are well feathered.

Wood ashes are excellent on the flower beds. Roses need an application of them now. All kinds of flowers will be benefited by superphosphate and ashes at this season.

The shorter the peach tree is cut back when planted the stronger and besithier it will be after it gets a start. Keep the soil around young peach trees clean and loose.

The thermometer and the baromoter should be used by all farmers. After having used them awhile they will be considered indispensable adjuncts to the farm.

Cultivate the peach orchard in the same manner as when cultivating corn. That is use the cultivator and stir the soil fre-

Geese will clear off the purelaine from a field. They are very tond of it, and will eat it at any stage of growth. Finely sifted coal sabas are excellent for

providing dust paths for poultry. If you have a rough road across the farm where heavy loads are moved make it smooth

before you use it again. Start the hand cultivator in onlone the first day you can see the rows, and use it as often as necessary. It will take a little over three hours to plow out a half sore twice to

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN SCALE - LAY M, at Sa. Mary's, Athlone, Thon Chapman, to Ellie, dampher of Robert Smith, Athlone.

Lalon - Munnay - May 17, at the Mariburough stroet Cathedral, Dublin, by the Ray. James Lalor, P.P., Abbeylein, Andrew, fourth son of the late James Lalor, Frongrange House, Baltingiase, county Wickiew, to Annie Mary Murphy, youngest daughter of Patrick Murphy, Milltown, county Kilkenny.

SUNDRELAND - KAYARAGE - May 21, at the Roman Cathelie Church, Clonegal, county Carlow, by the Ray E. Kayanagh, Adm., brother to the bride, Thomas, eldest son of the late Patrick Sunderland, Ballyfarr II., county Wexford, to Mary A. Kayanagh, youngest daughter of the late William Kayanagh, Ballyre Imond.

TUGHY - DALY - May 24, at the Franciscan Church - Linearing Maria - Mary - Ma

Kavanagh, Ballyre imond.

Tuchy—Daty—May 24, at the Franciscan Church, Limerick, Michael, accord son of Stephen Tuchy, Englishmen, to Delia fourth daughter of P. Daly, Englishmen, to Delia fourth daughter of P. Daly, Englishmen.

Williams—Camparil—May 25, at Cork, Arthur, eldesh son of Rev. James Williams, of Lundon to Agnee, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Blackrock road, Cork.

DIED.

BYENE—May 28, at her residence, Drumdan gan, county Wicklow, Mary, relies of the late Patrick Byene, aged 76 years.

CONNEL—May 22, at his residence, Sommer ville, Seacombe, Cheehire, England aged 55 years, William Connell, Inland Revenue officer, formerly of Dublin.

CURRAN—May 26, at Barrack street, Wexford, Mrs. Mary Curran, 26 years.
CORRIGAN—May 31, at Chonliffe road, Dublin, Margaret, the beloved wife of Laurence Corrigan, and daughter of Mr. James Megan, late Smith road.

CUFF-May 28, at Irish street Hill, Newtownbarry, after a brief illness, Mr. Michael Cuti, aged 52 years.

DEFGAN—May 27, as his residence, Carrigua-

DEFGAN—May 27, at his residence, Carriguamuck, Thomas Deegan.

DUNNE—May 27, at Haidoyle, Mary second
Jaughter of the late James Dunne.

Dillon—May 31, at her brother's residence, 4
Grenville street, Dublin, of rapid consumption, Kathleen, relict of the late David Dillon,
Sante Inez, Buenos Ayres, and third daughter
of the late James McDonnell.

Program—May 20, as his residence, Abby st.

Exclusion—May 20, as his residence, Abby st.
Tipperary, from pneumonia, John J. English,
b1.D., aged 30 years, son of the late Theobald

Ruglish.

Eaton-May 23, at Bowe street, Wexford, Anne Eston, aged 65 years, widow of Charles katon, Mount Eston, Bargy, county Wex-

GRIMES—May 24, at his residence, Bredin at., Drogheda, after a short illness, Mishael GRAY-May 27, at 12 South Earl street Dublin,

John, son of the late Patrick and Anne Gray.

Governay—May 31, at his residence, Baltylinan,
Queen's County, after a tedious illness, Mr.
Patrick Governey, aged 65 years.

Hone—May 30, at Maytown, the belore wife of Mr. Patrick Hore.

HILL—May 13, at 11 Northumberland square,
Dublin, Bridget, relict of the late Mr. Thos.
Hill, Abbeyleix, Queen's County, aged 70

years.

Haves-May 2, killed by accident, at Kurachi,

HATES—May 2, killed by accident, at Kurachi, India, John, youngest son of James Hayes, Kaq., C.E.., of Dublin.

JOHNSTON—May 30 at his residence, William stown, Clonee, county Meath, William Johnstown, M.A., Solicitor, aged 77 years.

KIRWAN—May 27, at his residence, 4 Donovan's Lane, Blackpitts, after a short illness, Patrick Kirwan, aged 52 years.

MADDEN—May 27, at his residence, Inch House, Balbriggan, John Travers, Madden, aged 70.

Balbriggan, John Travers Madden, aged 79 MARTERSON-May 27, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldscroes, Doblin, Thos. Manter.

son, 4 Ardee atreet, in the 29th year of his age, formerly of Porterstown Age, formerly of 1 observed with a street Hospital, Dublin, Anthony Mullen, of 2 St George's

Villas, Inchicere, aged 45 years, for many years foreman of the Erecting Department, Inchicere Works.

MURRHY—At his residence, 21 Montpelier hill, Dublin, James Murphy, aged 78 years.

McSweeny—On Ascension Thursday, at his lather's residence, 35 Park avenue, Sandymount, Arthur Patrick, fifth son of John McCount, Arthur Patrick, fifth son of John McCounty, Arthur Patrick, fifth son of John McCounty, Arthur Patrick, fifth son of John McCounty and Manifest National Sabelet.

Sweeny, ex-Inspector of National Schools, aged 18 years.

MARTIN—May 31, at the residence of her husband, Mary Anne, wife of Michael Martin,
Carrickmacross.

MULHOLLAND—May 23, at her residence, Bar-

rack street, Dundalk, at an advanced age,
Mary, widow of the late Owen Mulholland.
McDonnell-May 23, at his residence, 11

Evergreen Cork, Hugh McDonnell, aged 26 years.

MURHHY-May 25, at Billyshannon county
Kildare, William E. Murphy, E-q., eldest
son of the late E W. Murphy, E-q., Woodford, Cashel, aged 35 years.

ford, Carbel, aged 35 years.

NOLAN—May 31, at his residence, Blakestown,
Newbridge, Thomas Nolan, aged 80 years.

O'SHEA—May 31, at her residence, 3 Redmond's hill Dublin, after a tedious illness,
Mrs. Mary O'Shea.

OWENS—May 31, at 53 Manor street, Dublin,
Thomas R. Owens, millwright, aged 56

years.
O'Connon - May 28, at 67 Main street, Mallow, O'CONNOR -- MAN 25, as of Main serves, scantow, Denny, chi d of Patrick and Mary O'Connor aged 6 years, 4 months.
O'DONGGHUE-- May 26, as the residence of his sister, 180 Lower George's street, Kirgstown's

John O'Bonoghuz, aged 41 years. O'Sullivan -- May 31. Agnes, wife of Cornelius O'Sullivan, Post office, Bantry, and daughter of the late Thomas McFeeley, of Bangor, county Down, aged 53 years.

REID—May 27, at Our Lady's Hospice, Haroldscross, Dublin, Miss Annie Reid, after a tedious illness.

RYAN—May 26, at the Franciscan Monastery,

Clara, King's County, Brother Aloysius Ryan, in the 22nd year of his age, and second of his religious profession. REID—May 28, at his residence, Dunboyne, Michael, eldest son of the late John Reid,

Ryan.

Street, Dublia, after a brief illness Martin J.
Ryan.

Rooms—May 26, at William street, Wexford, Master John Rooms, son of Captain Rooms, and grandson of Captain Codd, of Faytne,

and grandson of Captain Codd, of Faytne, aged 19 years.

Shith—May 29, in Londos, on his way from Algiers, George, youngest son of Humphry Smith, of Mountmellick.

Sherwin—May 26, at the residence of her father, Newtown, Balbriggen, county Doblin, Kate, the beloved daughter of Wm Sherwin.

SLEVIN—May 30, at her residence, 76 Albertrod, Sandycove, Jane, wife of James Slevin.

STEPHENE—On the Feast of the Ascension, at her residence, Mayo, Bridget, aged 80 years, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Stephens, mother of the Bev. Brother Stephens, Cabra; Rev. John Stephens, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne; and the Rev. James Stephens, P.P., Crestoyne. Fortified by all the rites of the Ohurch, with the special and personal privilege of the Apostolical Benediction from his Holineas Pope Leo XIII.

THORF—May 28, Edward Thorp, Esq., aged 73 years, grandson of the late Alderman Thorp, Lord Mayor of Duffin.

Waxp—May 28, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Bowen, Great Brunswick street, Dublin, Mars. Proposition of Mayor of Publin.

Mrs. Bower, Great Brunswick street, Dublin, from concession of the lungs, Martha Mary, the eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Wm. Ward, Bagnalstown.

TO THE SECOND SE

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomesers. More economics than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in sompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in case. BOYAL BAKING POWDER. OO., 101 Wall street N.Y.

[Continued from first page, [

EARL SPENCER ANSWERS CHAM-BERLAIN.

He trusted that nothing that the constitutencies would do would prevent the realisation of that hope, and he was certain that as illegality and violence had disappeared in Ireland so the constitutional demand for nationality had been increasing at the same time (cheers). Now Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Bacup had set forth the various forms of Government, and of course had strongly objected to that of independent self-Government; but he (Lord Spencer) would like to know if nationality and independence were synonymous terms, He did not think so, because they might encourage the National sepirations of a nation without leading to separation. What he thought we ought to look to were the declared opinions of Mr. Parnell and his chief lieutenants in Parliament, and if they found that they accepted with open heart the proposal of Mr. Gladstone and his Government, which certainly was most guarded with regard to the supremacy of the Imperial Parthe Three Kingdoms (cheers.) What he protested against was that we must not try to settle this question in a bole and corner way. They might be sure that to give a kind of glorified vestries to Ireland, as was proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, would not satisfy the just aspirations of Ireland. They would only be encouraging what were called in the old days of reform normal schools of agitation.
What the Irish people really did wish was to have a legislative Assembly in Dublic, and he believed that they would indeed differ from Mr. Chamberlain and his friends if they restricted their extension of Local Government to mere small bodies. Was there really any danger in what Mr. Gladetone proposed ! Lord Salisbury had said that in his view the Irish had an inveterate hatred to-wards England—that that hatred was unquenchable, and that it we gave them in any degree Lucal Government they would seize the first opportunity of turning and rending England, and that in the event of our being in serious trouble, such as being involved in a foreign war, they would hand their magnicent harbors over to the enemy. Well, he (Lord felt that the Irish had a rooted dislike to the stantially: English form of Government, but they had no dislike to the English nation or people (cheers,) and that if we once altered the present form of English Government in don't know that Cronin is dead. He may be, Dublin Castle this feeling of dialike would but the identification of the body taken from disappear, and that they would become the warmest and best friends that England posseased (cheers). Why, from '82 to the Union, when they had a covereign and independent Parliament, they very liberally voted supplies for the English army and navy. They were lavish then in what they did in their desire to support the force of English arms (sheers), as they would be if they got Home Rule. But he would like to know whencer it was a statesmanlike view to nurture and keep up this feeling of hatred? If it existed now was it not statesmanship to try and get rid of the feeling? Would it not be fatal for us to be shut up in the British constitution with a people who hated us? He bolleved that if went on as we are now going on in Ireland with the policy of the present Government. that we certainly should be increasing that hatred which the Irish had to the British Government, and he said it was want of statesmanship not to try and remove that hatred and modify it in some way. Had we not experience in other parts of the world? Take the case of Austria and again of Caneds. When responsible Government was given to Canada, there were men who used the very same argument of fear of consequences. What was the result ? Why, that almost ever since then we had had a happy and contented Canada, and in no part of Her Majesty's dominions were there to be found more loyal subjects than in Canada (cheers). But he did not understand why it was that Irishmen were not to be trusted. If Hungariana were to be trusted with self gevernment, if Canadians were to be trusted, hy were not the Irishmen to be trusted? Willing Irishmen had always been the best seldiers in our army. From Wellington to Wolseley they had always beasted of the valor and discipline and energy of the Irish regiments. If they looked at our colo-nies they would find the most brilliant gov-ernors, hall from Ireland. Lately they had a most distinguished Irishman as Vicerory of India (cheers). If then, they found individual Irishmen governing and leading Eng-lishmen and Irishmen abroad, why could they not be trusted to lead and govern Irishmen in their own country? But he would like to point to a body in Ireland which unfertunately, was very often much abused. He referred to the Royal Irlsh Constabulary, which was about the finest body of men that any government had under its command. any government, had under the command, society with which the Limes had in values. They were not only highly diolplined, but tempted to connect the Irish parlicional, and faithful, and intelligent (cheers.) amentary party. To kill or return was a sure way to gave, under our laws, all this trouble with cause an investigation into the affairs of Irish regard to agrarian legislation; and yet he secret organizations in America, and enable would venture to say that in the most trying pretended patriots to make exposures, witholroumstances and in the most difficult times, out revealing their true character as British is was rare to find a case where one of the agents. What seems to make this theory R. I. O had broken his pledge of service to tenable is the attempt of certain persons in the Orowo, and had been unfaithful in his the east to call in question the integrity of duty (cheers.) The same might be said of the police of the city of Dublin's These were connect it with the men charged with the all men who had entered willingly into murder of Oronin.

cheeld we not by and get the Irish in other matters in regard to Government to become willing supporture of the law instead of being sawithing surgants of the Occurs? willing supporters of the law instead of being inswilling accyants of the Crown? (Cheers.) We found all the distinguished men to when he had referred doing splendid service to the Crown. Why should not we do the same by calleting enhors on the side of law and order, and making them use their particular in support of the Covernment rather than against it as we found now so often was the one? He was quite sure that the statemanlike thing to do was to appreciate the material ching to do was to appreciate the material lesse; their great qualities, and to try and me them to the benefit of Ireland, and to ingrease the strength of the Empire. It would grease the strength of the Empire. It would be a noble tack, a tack worthy indeed to crown the great services of Mr. Gladstone, to be able to carry a measure which had this effect. Depend upon it that his measure of Home Rule would have this great effect. (cheers). He (Lord Spenoer) trusted that this measure might speedily be carried. They wanted to put an end to the terrible state of things which existed even now; they wanted to put an end to all those scanes we read of from time to time; and he was quite sure that if they did that the Liberal party would never have carried a nobier work among their many deeds in favor of liberty and freedom (loud cheers).—The Pilot.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

HOME RULE POLICY.

Being Generally Discussed in England-new Federal Decirine.

New York, June 21 .- The Tribune's London special says the new Home Rule policy is being generally discussed. Mr. Gladstene padestal. Returning to the town the processing generally discussed the minutes alon marched through the principal streets in has usconditionally accepted the principle of retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. From that seemingly simple the Christian Brothers and Seminary, with modification of his original Home Rule banner; St. Jean Baptise society of St. Foye, schame flows the whole new federal dootrine. St. Jean Baptiste society of Quebec, with scheme flows the whole new federal doctrine. Lord Rosebery, who is supposed to know better than anybody else what is going on in Mr. Gladatone's mind, avows his adherence to federation in its largest sense. Mr. Acquith summons his leader to say "yes" or "no" to it. Mr. Gladatone says "yes" and "no" for the present but "yes" is clearly involved in. or may be clearly evolved from his contention that Scotland and Wales has each the right to disestablish its church because the Scotch and the Welsh people want to discatablish it. The Tories have awakened slowly, as their habit is, to the magnitude of the consequences of this new dogma. On both sides the American example is being more and more frequently appealed to, though for very different purposes. The question of Home Rule for Ireland is rapidly emerging with the question whether the existing parliamentary constitution of this empire shall be breken up, in order to substitute for it a new scheme of federation, in which not Ireland only, but England and Scotland, and perhaps Wales also, shall each have a parliament of its own. There is good authority for saying Mr. Gladstone improved the occusion of Mr. Carnegie's dinner to expound American home rule to the Americans present. He did not fail, says one of his intimate friends, to explain to some of them that the case of the civil war in America is not one against home rule, but rather the other way, as shewing that home rule—that is, the subordinate government of several states by their own legislatures, rendered the American union possible and invulnerable.

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD.

Of the National League Regards Alexander Sullivan's Connection With the Creain Tragedy as Absurd.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15 .- (Special.) - The graphical union, No. 159, had an exception going to "convert" the Catholics of Boston gue, this afternoon, and asked his epinion in the inventor of printing, with a case of books, attantialy:

an opinion or build a theory than the mass of fully armed. The agricultural society gossip hashed up in the Chiorgo papers. I of Lorretto had a vary mass of don't know that Crossin's deal of the chiorgo papers. to have been. I would not go to the extent of denying the identification, because I never knew Oronin, and never saw him; but it is undeniably the opinion of a great many persone that the evidence adduced at the inquest was not of a nature to entirfy them that the body taken from the sewer was that of Dr. Oronin. Admitting, however, that he is dead, the question you will ask me is. What theory have you as to the cause of his death? The Chicago papers and the friends of Gronin have theories somewhat alike, but differing in material points. The Chicago papers assert that Uronin was killed by order of the Olan-na-Gael, an alleged Irish secret association. The friends of Oronin who announced themselves, however, as members of the secret body, deny that his death can be attributed to the Clan-na-Gael, and that organization earnestly repudiates the charge, and denounces the murder as heartily as any oltizen could desire. Oconin's friends practically hold to the theory that Cronin had certain evidence of wrong doing on the part et Alexander Sullivan, and that the doctor was put out of the way by friends of Sullivan with his connivance. This theory does not satisfy the outside public, Gronin, verbally and in writing, had expressed his belief, that if ever anything happened to him, Alexander Sullivan would be the man responsible for it. Sullivan therefore knew that if such an event occurred, the finger of suspicion would be pointed at him. That would be sufficient even for a man of far less astuteness and foresight than Alexander Sullivan to prevent his participation in any conspiracy against Oronin. That a man o Sullivan's character and position would, directly or indirectly, take part in any such conspiracy is an absurdity. Now, the question will arise: Did followers of Alex Sullivan out of perverted friendship for him, and without knowledge, murder this man Cronin, believing him to be an enemy of Sullivan! This may be possible, but hardly probable. There is another theory, and that is, that Oronin's death or disappearance is the outcome of a plot planned and executed by British agents. It is a positive fact that the London Times is prepared to sacrifice money without stint to recover the ground lost by the exposure of Pigott's forgeries. Cronin is stated to have been a leader in the factions of an Irish secret acciety with which the Times had in vain at-

because it was their interest to be so. Why ly hope the guilty parties will be brought to land allegories in a continue very quiet; must be so will be brought to land allegories in a continue very quiet; must be so will be brought to land allegories in the land allegories in the land allegories in the land allegories will be brought to land allegories in the land allegories will be brought to land allegories in the land allegories will be brought to land allegories will be brought to land allegories in the land allegories will be brought to land allegories will be broug

speady justice. At the same, firm, as an American ottless, I object to the un-American newspapers that projudge an accused man, and pudesver to raise public projudice seating him before his trial. —Ometa Republican.

FEAST OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

L Gorgeous Celebration in the Ancient Capital.

Misterical Street Parado-How the Feast was Observed in the States.

QUEEZO, June 24.—The St. Jean Baptiste festivities were opened this morning at River Lairet, a short distance from the city where, 353 years ago, Jacques Cartier landed amid the savage tribes and planted a cross in the name of France and Christianity. At 9 a.m. the artillery announced the beginning of the Divine service, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau officiating, assisted by two blehops. At the Elevation of the Rost, the bugies sounded, the drums rolled and the artillery fired a royal salute, while troops presented arms. After divine service His Honor, Liout-Gevernor Angers, went through the official inauguration of the Cartier-Brebour monument, and then awarded gold, silver and brouse models for the best essays on the life of Jacques Cartier. The oration of the day was delivered by Mr. P. J. O. Chauveau, sheriff of Montreal. In was a masterly piece of work and delivered amid much applause. The precession then fermed, marched past

and sainted the statue of Jacques Cartier, which is of bronze, and massive and impos-ing, marble from Lake St. John forming the thirty divisions, as follows :- Grand marshal en horseback, fire brigade, school obildren of flage, banners and band of music; Typo-graphical Union, No. 159, with band of music, allegorical car and flags; Cerole de Salabery, with allegorical car; Cerole Carillon, L'Union Musicale, St. Jean Baptiste society of Lorette, with band, allegorical car; Mechanics' Association, St. Joseph Union and Young Men of St. Sauveur, the Canadian Snowshee club. with allegorical car; Ship Laborers' society, section No. 5; St. Sanveur firemen, Montmagny, Beauce, Churlesbourg, Chicoutimi, Sherbrooke, Ostawa, Aylmer, Scmerset. Next came the Fish and Game club and anowshoe clubs, St. Jean Baptiste society, of St. Roch ; Jacques Cartier tanners and corriers, with an allegorical car, Hunting club, Benevolent society, L'Union Commercial, with band; Champiain and his escert; Montreal delegations from the Typographical Union, St. Joseph Union, St. Pierre Union, Catholic Union, Montreal St. Jean Baptiste society and band; members of the Board of Trade, Harbor Commissioners and the professions; delegates from American sister secieties, including Biddford, Grand Falls, Augusta, Rochester, Saracappa, Brunswick, Haverhill, Troy, Lawrence, Minneapelis and Lewistown, with several bands of music and numerous banners; the Sixty fifth Battalien of Montreal, with band; Pontifical Zouaves, with banner and the Carrillon flag; Ninth Battalion of Quebec, with flags.

SOME PEATURES OF THE PROCESSION. The local cabinet was represented by Hon. Messre, Mercier, Garnesu, Rhedes, the two former driving in an open carriage. The iocal fire corps made a fine turn out. Chief Banoit, of Montreal, occupied a seat in Chief Dorval's waggon. Their car was a neat one, and contained four minature firemen, with hose in their hand resdy for action. Typo-Cercle Salaberry car was occupied by filled with the productions of the soil. The typical St. Jean Baptiste, clothed in skins and with a lamb for companion, was repre-sented by a child, and compled a near car. Perhaps as good a show as any in the proces sion was the hunteman's oar. It contained quite a miniature forest, with game of all kinds. The four hunternen which it carried at intervals gave an exhibition of their handiwork at bagging their game. Jacques Cartier, in all his rick raiment of black velvet, walked in the midst of twenty-four Jack Tars, preceded and followed by four stalwart Indians, decked out in full barbaric centume, with the usual gorgeous head-dress of feath-

Lieut-Colonel Amyet and the officers of the Ninth battalion held an "at home" this afternoon at the Academy of Music in honor of the Sixty-fifth battalien, of Montreal. The demonstration of to-day was certainly a success, and did great credit to its organizers. The banquet to-night proved to be a grand affair. Thrilling speeches were delivered by some of the best speakers of the province. Among the many tosate presented, that of "Her Majesty" came first, and was greeted with applause, meanwhile the orchestra playing "God Save the Queen,"

THE DAY AT OTTAWA. OTTAWA, June 24. - Business was practically suspended here to-day. Hundreds of French Canadiane attended a pionic at Besserois Grove in the afternoon. At the Basilica this merning Archbishop Duhamel officiated at a Ponti-fical High mass.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE STATES. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 24.—Banners, flags and bunting were to be seen everywhere here to-day, and on every side are signs of active preparations for to morrow's great celebration of the feast of John the Baptist by the French-Canadians. To day will be devoted at the reception of visiting societies and delegations and the completion of the details of the parade to-morrow, which will be the principal feature of the celebration of the local French-Canadian societies. All attended High Mass at the French Catholic churches yesterday and this was the formal opening of the three days' fete. The religious feature of the celebration are especially neticeable and form an important part of the programme. The celebration will have all the characteristic splender and features of the national fele as celebrated in Canada. The demonstration is expected to exceed everything before attempted by the French Canadians in the United States. Nearly fifty societies will be in line, and elaborate preparations have been made for the allegorical cars and floats representing the different branches of business in which

OHTOAGO: June 24.—The French Canadians ervice. They were faithful because they However, time will unravel the mystery, here observed to day an holiday and march and underfished to be so, and, moreover, and if a oring has been committed. I strong ad through the streets will be added the streets will be brought to and allegoried floats.

THE PASSION OF FHAR Some Pinusible Seasures for Its Subjection in Childheed

Fear, or dread of evil or danger, is a pas sion all manking are more or less subject to; with some, however, it exist habitually in a great degree, giving rise to disease and various unplease a symptoms. With . many nersons a sudden attack of fear causes lever fainting. distribes, convulsions, mania and even sudden death. The inflance of fear varies with different persons ; many become quite talkative some very allent, and others again become restless, moving about from place to place sometantly. Instances are recorded where yielent fright has produced immediate idicoy, where the hair has been suddenly chaged to a white seler, and even where its vitality has been destroyed so that it fell from its roots, leaving the head baid. Paleness of the countenance, a suspension of all the vital funutions, tremor, a momentary paralysis of the nerves of sense, sto., are usually present among those who become suddenly affected with fear. All these effects are caused by the greater or less degree of depression of the vital powers which invariably accompanies this passion.

During fatal epidemics there is no doubt that more persons suffer and die from the rifects of fear than would were the passion unknown. In the season of Asiatic cholera I met persons in whom all the symptoms of that spidemic were produced solely by the debili-

tating influence of fear.

The subjection of this passion is a very difficult tack. Persons who are subject to it may, however, overcome it to a great extent by keeping a careful and constant watch upon themselves, endeavoring to cultivate a disposition to retain presence of mind under all circumstances, and to check the first manifestations of fear, and also by the exercise as

In the education of children, parents, guardians and teachers should be extremely careful never to adopt means of punishmen which will call this passion into existence; cowards are made by the tyranny of teachers and parents over the young-Boston Bud-

Catholics in Boston. The Boston Globs, following the example of certain dailies in other cities, recently under-took to discover how many church-goers there mayor and citizens of that locality; took to discover how many church-goers there St. Jean Baptiste societies of adjacent are in Boston, and what proportion of such parlahes and visiting delegations, including worshippers the different denominations furnish, and the result of its investigations is very interesting and instructive. Our con-temporary says that the present adult population of the city, 10 years and over, according to the most reliable figures, is about 340,000, of whom 225,590 are church members and 205 850 church-goers. And its recent canvass of the city shows that of the 225,590 adult church members, 166,500, or about 74 per cent., are Catholics, and of the 205,850 adult church-goers, 130,000, or 63 per cent., plus, belong to the same church. The largest Protestant denominations are the Congregationalists, who have an adult church member-ship of 11,970; the Baptists, 11,480, and the Unitarians, 8,950. The Baptists lead all Protestant sects in church attendance, with 24,150, which large increase over their church membership may be, perhaps, accounted for by the sensational sort of preaching that, of late days at least, is practiced by some Baptist preachers.

Were the children under 10 years counted in, the Catholic percentage would be higher than that given above, but, with the adult Catholice, constituting 74 per cent, of the church members of the city, one can imagine what the condition of Boston would be if there was any truth in the calumnies of those fanatics and bigots who declare that a Catholic cannot be a good citizen, and can also estimate what a herculean task those

COMMERCIAL:

MONTBEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the past seven days were 11,982 bbls. A decidely improved demand has been experienced both on city and country account, orders from the interior having come in more freely; in fact there has been a better demand all round. This market, however, has been so long without any demand, that every one seems anxious to sell and consequently sellers find it exceedingly difficult to lift prices sellers and it exceedingly difficult to lift prices. Some dealers nevertheless say that they have been able to get \$4.75 for straight rollers, that a week ago would only bring \$4.65. This would indicate an advance of 10c per bbl. Others, however, maintain that notwithstanding the scarcity of straight rollers, they are only too glad to savait themselves of the improved demand at former rates. Western millers are aking more for their flour, owing to the above asking more for their flour, owing to the sharp advance in the price of Ontario wheat. Recent sales on 'Change were 720 barrells patent spring at \$5.80, 1.150 do. city strong bakers' at \$5.60 500 do, St. Louis patent at \$5.95, 1.25 do, pa tent winter at \$5.40, 125 do, at \$5.85, 250 do, at tent winter at \$5.70, 125 do, at \$5.35, 250 do, at \$5.30, 250, do. straight roller at 4.75, 800 bags do, at 2.35, and 600 do, at \$2.32}. We quote: Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.50 to 5.75; Straight roller, \$4.65 to 4.75; Extra, 4.80 to \$4.50; Nuperfine, \$3.85 to 4.25; Out down; Superfine, \$3.25 to 3.09; Oity Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to 5.75; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to 5.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to 2.35; Superfine bags, \$1.50 to 2.00.

OATMYAL, \$0.—Offerings of Western meal

SO, 25 to 0.0; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to 2.30; Superfine bags, \$1.50 to 2.00.

OATHWAL, &c..—Offerings of Western meal are still liberal, and prices are unusually low Bags are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.85 for ordinary, and \$1.90 to \$2.05 for granulated.

Bran, &c..—A good local demand is reported for bran, and sales are reported at \$12 to 12.50 in oar loads on track, the latter figure for Ontario bran. Some dealers apper to be running short of bran. Shorts are steady at \$14 to \$15, and Moullie, \$23.

Oats.—Receipts during the past week were 45,352 bushels. The market is weak under the attempts of anxious allers to realize, and prices are now quoted at 28c to 20c as to quality. One lot of Lower Canada cats was offered at 27c.

Barret.—Owing to the shortage in the acer-

BARLEY.—Owing to the shortage in the accrage of barley planted in Manisoba, and the reported prospects of a short crop in Ontario, some holders are not offering. We quote prices nominal at 45c to 55c as to quality.

Pras.—Receipts during the week were 89,

849 bushels. Purchases have been made of about 50,000 bushe's at 69c affect and 68c in store which shows a decline at fully 1c on the week, and we quote 695 affoat per 66 lhs. and we quote 695 affoat per 66 lbs.

WHEAT.—The features in the market have been the comparatively large receipts during the week amounting to 139,102 bushels, and the sharp rise in values, sales of about 50,000 bushels of Manitoba hard spring have been placed mostly to arrive at \$1.12 for No. 1, and \$1.07 to \$1.07 for No. 2. This is an advance of 5 to 7c per bushel, but whether or not it will be maintaind remains to be seen.

CORN.—Receipts during the past week ending June 16th were 404,410 bushels. Prices are quoted at 450 to 48 in bond, and 50c to 516 duty paid. It is said that several large engagements.

the different branches of pushess in which the people are engaged. Hindreds of visitors are arriving frem other New England cities of corn made in Ohicago for shipment visithe and Canada to witness or take part in the celebration. To night band concerts are being given in different parts of the city.

A HOLIDAY IN CHURAGO:

| A HOLIDAY IN CHURAGO: | Quoted at \$20. to 48 in bond, and bue to die quity for Halifax. Cod liver oil 700 for Newfound paid. It is said that several large engagements is and, and \$1.10 for Norway.

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| Canada | Cana

BUOWHEAT. - Prices are nominal sate about 10

hy seed \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover \$1 to 90 per lb. Flar seed \$1.50.

- DAIRY PRODUCE Burrus.—Receipts during the week were 2,751; pkgs. The market continues to rule as flat as ever, with stocks accumulating, and prices in force of largers. There is no export demand and consequently no special transactions are reported, the only louiness we hear of on export account being a sample of of 25 subs of creamery for Bristol. Factorymen are saking 20c to 21c for their cres merics, although they could only realize from 180 to 19c on this market at present, and fine fresh parcels only command 20c in a small jobbing way. BUTTER -Receipts during the week were 2,751

ent, and fine fresh parcels only command 30c in a small jobing way.

Dairy butter is accumulating in the hands of receivers, and Keerten Townships is selling its a retail way at 17c to 18c, possibly a little more being obtainable for an extra fancy package, but dealers say that 18c to 17c is the range for quantities. A lot of Western dairy was sold as lows 12c, but of course it was off favor. Sales of good Western have transmired at 12c, and of good Western have transpired at 12c, and choice at 15c in small jobbing way. Creamery, 18c to 19c; Rastern Townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Hrockville, 15c to 16c; Western, 18c to 14c; Rolls, 18c to 15c.

OHERRA—The market retains all the elements

OHERER.—The market retains all the elements of strength, which characterized the situation last week, everything being well eleaned up here, with a number of orders unfilled, which will have to be carried over. Shipments going out this week cost 2/c to 2/c for finest goods. The total exports are 58,234 boxes, against 58,095 boxes for the corresponding week last year. Cables received from Liverpool speak of sales of finest Canadian at 47s 6d and 45s c.i.f. The prospects for an abundant make were never better than at present, the pastures, weather, and flush of milk being all that could be desired. The key nots to the voracious appetite of John Bull for Canadian curd, which for the time being exceeded the supply, and the improvement Bull for Canadian cure, which for the sime or ing exceeded the supply, and the improvement in quality no doubt added zest and stimulus to the demand, thus helping to sustain the firm position of the market. Still it would be soon to be the constant of the state of the constant of the c much as possible of mental fortitude. These measures, aided by a correct training of the reasoning powers, will frequently subdue the passion completely, even when it exists in expansion completely, even when it exists in expansion completely. The subdue the passion completely, even when it exists in expansion completely, even when it exists in expansion completely. The subdue to the subdue

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Lard is steady at 9½c to 9½c for Canadian and Chicago brands in pails. Smoked meats have met with fair request at

Smoked meats have met with fair request at within range of our quotations:—

Oanada short out clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.75; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½n to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9½n to 9½c; Lard, per lb, 11c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 9½n to 9½c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - Receipts during the week were 1,211 EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 1,211
pkgs. The market keeps in pretty ateady strim,
there being no accumulations of any consequence, although the receipts are fairly liberal.
Advices from buyers in the country, state that
during the past few days the offerings have
commenced to show a falling off. Sales were
made yesterday at 13 c, and to-day a round lot
was placed at 13 for temporary delegant. was placed at 13½c for to morrow's delivery. At the beginning of the week a few sales were made at 13c to 13½c.

BEANS.—Markes is quiet at \$1.15 to \$1.60 as

to quantity and quality.

HOREY.—We quote extracted 10c to 12c;
honey in comb 10c to 14c.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Maple syrup, Sic to 4c
per lb in wood. Sugar, 6c to 7ic.

HOPS.—Market continues dull. Two small

HOPS.—Market continues dull. Two small lots of Townships sold at 16c. We, quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canadian, 19c to 20c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6cto 9c.

HAY.—Car lots \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 1, smaller lots bringing higher figures. No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11. A good shipping demand is reported.

ABRES.—The market is dull, prices ranging from \$3.85 to \$3.872 per 100 lbs for first pots.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The first lot of new apples have ar

rived from Tennessee, and have been sold at \$5 per bbl, and \$1 to \$1.25 per box. BANANAS -A fair business has been done in bananas at \$1 to \$1,80 per bunch for reds and \$1 to \$2 for yellows.
California Fruit.—Apricots meet with fair

sale at \$2 per box, which is a drop of 50c on the week. Peaches have also declined 50c and are selling at \$3 per box. Half boxes of pears were received to day.

PINEAPPLES.—The supply is liberal, and at

recent low prices, a good deal of stock has been worked off. Sales are reported at 1230 to 250 CHERRIES.—Hudson River cherries in baskets

of 10 lbs have come to hand in good condition; sales of which have taken place at \$1 to \$1.50 per basket. ORANGES. - Sales of Valencia in cases have

transpired at \$8 to \$8.50, in hoxes at \$4.50 and half boxes, \$3.
LEMORS.—The market is exceedingly quiet and some dealers say they have made very little profit on recent sales. Prices are quoted at \$3 to \$4.50 per box for Messina &c.

STRAWBERRIES The first lots of Canadian berries were received on Tuesday last and sold at 121c to 15 per quart. Some very fine berries were also received from Cote des Neiges and sold readily at 15c by the case. Prices are ex-pected to be lower next week. A few lots of Western berries have just arrived and sold at 11de. A good average crop at least is expected. COOOANUTS —The market continues firm under a fair enquiry at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per 100.

GOOSEERRIES.—Sales were made at 12 to to

15c per quart. OUCUMBERS .- A fair business is reported at

OUCUMBERS.—A fair business is reported at \$3 to \$3.50 per crate.

VEGETABLES.—New York beans sell at \$2 per crate, and wax beans at \$3 to \$3.50 per crate.

Onions from Bermuda, \$1.50, and New York cabbages, \$3. to \$3.50 per bbl. Asparagus, \$5 per case of 2 dozen bunches each. Tomatoes, \$8 to \$4.50 per crate.

POTATOES.—The advance in price of potatoes prayionally referred by has been marked during

POTATORS.—The advance in price of potatoes previously referred to, has been marked during the past week, sales being reported of a car load of Early Rose at 75c, and a car load of Brauty of Helron at 72to per bag of 90 lbs. Transactions have also been made in lots of 50 to 100 bags at 90c per bag, and the market is firm at the rise. A number of sales have recently been made in the country for Montreal account at fully 85c to 40c per bag advance on former quotations, and prices here have moved up fully 45c to 50c per bag. New potatoes have up fully 45c to 50c per hag. New posatoes have been pouring into New York at a terrific rate' during the past few days, causing quite a col-lapse in values; but this cannot occur here for some time, and appearances are decidedly in favor of higher values, owing to scarcity of sup-plies and activity of demand.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR &c. The sugar market continues very firm for both refined and raw. Granulated is up to 94c at the refineries, dealers, prices being 94c. Vellows are quoted at 78c to 84c. Barbadoes molasses is firmer and higher at 474c to 48c, the latter figure being refused for a cargo. Small lots however are selling at 474c to 48c. Bone dealers expect prices to go over 50c.

Fig. 0128.—The sale is reported of a large quantity of steam refined seal oil on private terms but supposed to be at about 42c to 42d and we quote 42c to 42c. Newfoundland cod oil remains very quiet at 38c to 40c for Newfoundland. foundland, 850 to 370 for Garpe, and 880 to 850 for Halifax. Ood liver oil 700 for Newfound

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JUNE 26, 1889

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