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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XL., NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Installation of the New Duke-Withdrawal of the Licease Compensation Clauses-Taxes to Accumulate for Future Disposal by Parliament-Mr. Gladstone Advises a Complete Surrender - Continuance of Bills From Session to Session.

LONDON, June 23 .- In the House of Com mons this evening Sir James Fergusson stated that information of the intention of England to resume the protectorate of Zazzibar had been sent to the government of France. The note had not reached M. Ribot when that gentleman delivered his speech in the French Chamber on

Saturday. Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Government had resched the conclusion that it would be impossible to pass the licensing clause in the local taxation bill in full. The clause proposed an appropriation of a certain portion of the new taxation on intoxicating liquors with a view to extinguish licenses, and also that power be conferred on the County Councils to purchase and extinguish licenses. It also proposed the suspension of the issue of new licenses. The first proposal the house had approved as far as England was concerned; the Government would therefore proceed with the proposal affecting Scotland and Ireland. The proposal to confer upon the County Councils the power to purchase and extinguish licenses would not be proceeded with ; but the Government would ask the House to agree to allow the money for the extinction of licenses to accumulate until Parliament shall direct its application. The proposal to suspend the issue of new licenses had been approved in all its sections and would remain. In accordance with the Gov-ernment's decision they would ask the House to agree to an amendment by which the moneys alloted for the extinguishment of licenses shall be invested and accumulated until an act shall be passed directing how they shall be applied The Ministry trusted the result of the change would be that the money would remain for the purpose of extinguishing licenses under any reform of the licensing laws that Parliament

may adopt. Mr. Gladatone thought that the proposed amendment threatened difficulty. It would be better the Government should consider the propriety of giving up the idea. It was of no practical effect and its withdrawal would in no

way weaken the position of the Government. Mr. Smith said the Government could not disregard the fact that the principle of purchase had received the approval of the H use by a large majority (cries of "only four"); at all events, the money accumulated would be dir-posed of by parliament. Mr. Smith further said in answer to a question by Mr. Darling that parliament could deal with the money as it might choo e. After further debate Mr. Smith asked the

house to delay discussion of the matter until the amendment was reached. Mr. Smith moved the appointment of a select committee to en-quire into the question of the continuance of

throwing stones at Smith. One of these struck an old man named Oox, who was holding Smith's horse, and feiled him. He was carried into the house bleeding profusely from a deep gash in the back of the head, and yesterday he died from his injuries. He was seventy years of age and very inoffensive. Two provincial police set out to day to arrest the murderer, who is said to have escaped to the States.

THE VACATIONS.

Degrees Conferred at St. Mary's College-Dis-

tribution of Prizes. The students of Sr. Mary's College were dis-missed for their holidays last Monday. At 9 o'clock a.m. the pupils and a large and fashion-

able andience of their relatives and friends as-sembled in the Academic Hall for the distribution of prizes. Father Drummond, S. J., as rector of the college and Superior of the order in Canada, presided, and the professors were present in full force. The prizes were of an in-The following gentlemen received the degree

of B.A.: Messra, Raoul Dum uchel, Oscar Gladu, Frederick Haarth, Joseph Lamarre, Louis Loranger, Alphonse Mercier, Frederic Pelletier and Pierre Trudel. Mr. Jeromie Decarie received the degree of bachelor of letters, and Messrs. Francois Beaudry and Ed. Lavigne were accorded the degree of bachelors of science. The gold medal accorded by the old students to the student most proficient in philosophy and the sciences was adjudged to Mr. Pierre Trudel. Mr. Raoul Dumouchel for being second in merit of the same branches. Mr. Frederick Haarth secured the silver medal given by the Pope to the student most successful in the study of philosophy, and Mr. Aime Ge firion was awarded a silver medal also given by His Holiness for general excellence in the

class of philosophy. The gold medal given by Hon. Mr. Mercier was captured by Mr. Emile Joseph and the silver one from Lieut. Governor Angers by Edward O'Gava, honorable mention being also made of Messrs. Avila Allaire and Adeodat Valois. A bronze medal, also given by the Lieutenant Governor to the class of Belles Lettres, was won by Edward Surveyor. The prize list was a very lengthy one. A fine programme of music was gone through at intervals during the distribution. The exercises were prought to a close with an address from Rev Father Drummond, who gave the pupils some sound savics as to the example they should set to others during the vacation months. Sub-e onently the pupils and their parents ascended to the church above, where solemn benediction of the Bl-ssed Sacrament took place and the

pupils deposited their crowns on the altar.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe

height of nave 152 1-2 feet ; of side aisles, 47 | tray him, or if they betrayed it was only by | ompared with \$9,846,429 and a duty of feet ; width of nave 77.89 feet ; of side aisles, their indiscreet love, when the bloedhounds 332 feet The height of the dome from the followed them unseen, while they sought his pavement to the top of the cross is 448 feet.

I have always envied the Catholics their faith in that sweed, sacred Virgin Mother, who stands between them and the Deity, intercept-ing something of His splendour, but permitting His love to stream upon His workhipper more intelligibly to human comprehension through the medium of woman's tenderness —Hawthorne.

The first state visit of a Catholic Mayor to church, in Lancaster, Eugland, since the so-called Reformation, took place when Mr. Alderman Preston, went as Mayor to St Peter's Church, joined by nearly all his colleagues in the Council, the chief magistrate, the Deputy Town Olark may to the heaven officials and Town Clerk, most of the borough officials, and an unusally large following of the tradeamen of the town.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has sent Mgr. Milinovitch, Archbishop of Antivari, on a mis-sion to Rome, with the object of trying to persuch to Rome, with the coject of trying to per-suade the Curia to allow the Slavonic language to be used in the liturgy of the Catholic churches of Montenegro. Mgr. Strossmayer, Bishop of Diakovo, the well-known Slav leader, has gone to Rome to support the demands of the Archbishop of Altivari.

Leo XIII is the 253rd Pope—A fact seldom thought of when the great Poptifi's name is mentioned. Of the total 253 successors of St. Peter 15 have been Frenchmen, 13 have been Greeks, 8 have been Syrians, 6 have claimed Greeks, 8 have been Syrians, 6 have claimed Greeks, 8 have been Africa, 2 from Savoy, which were from Africa, 2 from Savoy, which was also the number sent by England, Dalmatia, Holland, Portugal and Crete. Italy caps the climax with a total of 194, all since 1523, having been selected from among the Italian Cardinals.

The Trappists have a workingmen's colony in Weatphatia. Its object is : To effer occupation and other work to the workmen who have lost employment through seme fault of their own, but who are able and willing to accept it, and through a moral religious influence, to bring these workmen back to a well regulated, industrious life. The colonists begin the day by bearing mass, work hard until evening, and conclude with general devotions in the little church. They are engaged in draining a vast moor, and have already reclaimed part of it.

A BITTER TONGUE.

The Great Agnostic Bolls Over.

NEW YORK, June 23.-Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, who is in town on some court business, was interviewed to day by a United Press reporter. In answer to the question, "What do you think of the revision of the Westminster creed ?" Mr. Ingersoll said: "I think that the intalligence and morality of the age demand the revision. the Werminster creed is infamous. It makes God an infinite monster and men the most miserable of beings. That creed has made millions insane. It has furrowed countless checks with was not renowned for generosity, etc. tears. Under its influence the soutiments and sympathies of the heart have withered. This The Holy Father presented a gold medal produced by those who were suffering with two to Cardinal Manning on the occasion of his diseases, porifaction of the heart and pure faction of the brain. The civilized Presbyterians do not believe it. The intelligent clergymen will not preach it, and all good men who un-derstand it hold it in abhorrence.

ministrations. But even then they were ready to die with their darling soggarth. The priost in Irish politics is like one of The prior in Irish politics is like one of \$22,132 854. The excess of specie and guar-the patriarchs of old praying and caring for anteed debentures for the month was

his peeple. L t no hand dare to separate him from his flock. Both the priset and the peasant suffered tegether. They were calumplated toge ther, were robbed tegether, were trampled upon together, were together made outcasts and helots in their native land-the priest, through his anxiety to save the people, bearing the brunt of the battle. No wonder

that they are united in love, new that the sacred ties which wrise from the sacerdetal office are, if possible, rendered more sacred by a community of suffering under all kinds of calumny and prosoription. In every dieoese in the land of St. Patrick the priest is a patriot above price, ready to do and dare and die for faith and fatherland. From their it would make any modifications in the rules to-day call on all Irishmen to be true to the | cattle were based solely on sanitary considerfaith for which they died and faithful to Parnell and his policy.

NEWS FROM ROME.

Monsigner Labello Attacked by the Hallan Press.

(Correspondence N. Y. Catholic Review.)

During the last ten days, naturally, audiences have been but rarely accorded, merely one or two Bishops having been admitted to the Papal presence. Mgr. Antoine Labelle, Protonotary

Apostolic and Minister of the Cakinet of Que bec, who has been some weeks in the Eternal City, where he will prolong his stay throughout the month of June, has already had several in-terviews with the Cardinal Secretary of State, the Prefect of the Propaganda and other promi-nent dignitaries, and was, a few days since, accorded the honor of Pontifical audience. His Excellency has been made the sub-His Excellency has been made the sub-ject of some impertiment comments in the Weekly Vatican Chronicle of the semi-officious Italic, due, it is said, to the fertile pen of the noted Raffas's de Cosare, who, under varied noms de plume, furnishes "Vati-ican news" to several Liberal journals; in the Italic of the 20th, current, "Justne" asserted that the Canadian Government had furnished its envoy with but six thousand france for the entire expenses of his prolonged journey; consequently, that after altrief rojourn in Paris, Mgr. Labelle had found himself penniless and unable to continue his journey to Rome and to other European capitals, until a French banker had come to his assistance; that on reaching Rome he had offered the Pope but a meagre sum for Peter Pence, contrary to the expecta-tions formed by the Holy See; that Canada

HIS INDIGNANT REPLY. The day following the same journal was a

where the matter has been duly discussed and

siding. In opening the proceedings the

reverend chairman spoke of the approaching centenary of the Rev. Father Matthew and

said that he had waited on Archbishop Fabre,

who highly approved of the steps taken by

the convention in the matter, and consented

to not as hop, president for the occasion,

The preliminary arrangements made for the

\$1,904 680 for May, 1879 There were at the credit of the depositors in the Post Office sivings banks on the 31st May \$21,357,554, and on the same day last year there were \$1,404,50S and excess of unguaranteed debentures \$2,658 580, making a total of \$4,073, 098, while for the same month last year the total was \$4 032,920. The total issue of notes was \$15,441 \$80, which includes \$6,384,-571 Montreal issue and \$391,422 Deminion fours.

England May Retaliate.

LONDON, June 20.-In the House of Commens to-day C. H. Vincent (Conservative) asked whether the Government would require the United States to medify the prohibitive duties upon British products before graves, unhonored perhaps by men, but on governing the impertation of American cattle which angels look with complacency, the into Great Britain. Sir James Fergusson martyred predecessors of the Irish pricet of said the restrictions upon the impertation of ations, without regard to the facel systems of other nations. Mr. Vincent thereupon laid on the table of the House a notice that he would submit a motion declaring that, as the proposed American tarlif will influt a great injury upon the trade of Sheffield and upon British traders and artisans generally the House will consider whether a free market ought to be lenger given to the computing products of a foreign state which puts a prohibitory tariff upon British goods. Mr. Vin-cert's motion was received with Conservative cheers.

The Shamrock.

We hear more of the shamrook than we know about it. James O. G. Duffy in American notes and queries says that in Ireland only ensubamrook is known. It is an indigenous species of clover, which trails slong the ground among the grass in meadows. The trefoll leaves are not more than one-fourth the size of the smallest olover I have seen in America, and are pure green in oclor, without any of the brown shading of white and pink clovers. The creeping stem is hard and fibrous and is difficult to dislodge from the earth. On St. Petrick's day the true shamrook has to be searched out from among the grass, for though comparatively pioniful at that season it grows close to the ground. Later it hears a tiny "whitey brown" blossom. The infer-mation that shamrakh is the Arabic word for trefoll is new to me, and may be of service to these interested in the origin of the Irlah race. The word could have been introduced by the Milesians, or it may furnish an argument in support of the contention that one of

the last ten tribes of Isra- | settled in Ireland,

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Interview With the Captain of the French

NEWFOUNDLAND OUTRAGES.

War Ship-Occurrences at flay St. George - Possibility of Buying Out France Hinted at.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 22 - An interview with the Commander of the French war ship Indre is published at St. John's, Nfid. It was from this vessel that an officer went on shore at Bay St. George to compel the British subjects to take up their nets to make room for French fishermen. The interview is reported as follows :

"Are the accounts of the friction which recently took place on the French shore, as re-ported, true?" "There is a germ of truth in them, but they

are fearfully exaggerated and overdrawn. One of these messages states that an armed crew bad landed, patrolled the shore and taken up the shore for this purpose, and he acted as quietly ai possible."

The officer in question was pointed out to the reporter and despite his mus-tachies and gold lace did not look very formid-

able "Did you think you were exceeding your rights as allowed by treaty in thus ordering British subjects to remove their

nets?" "No; as I translate it, the first and principal right of fishing belongs to the French, and it is perfectly within the province of French rights to order the removal of the nets of any British subjects that may interfere with them New foundland takes a different view of the matter. but the treaty is plain on this point to any per-sons who read it." "Do you think that fish, other than

codish, come under the meaning of the treasy?" "I bhink fish is fish and bhough British sub-

jects might argue that there was no such thing as a lobater fishery on the French shore at the time the treaty was made, still France cannot be prevented from or blamed for translatting fish in the broadest sense and going into the lobster fishery.

"Did your men act in any hostile spirit to the inhabitants of the French shore during the un-

pleasantness this spring ?" "On the contrary they had strict instructions to act quietly though firmly; they felt they had a duty to perform to uphold what they consid-ered a national right, and though they could not be deterred from doing that juby, they did it with a little disconfect and inconvenience to it with as little discomfort and inconvenience to the British subjects as possible. As for the reports of any friction between my men and the fishermen on the coast, I may say there was none, the owners of the nets which I was forced to order to be removed taking them up promptly. The whole circumstances of the case were grossly exaggerated, for what reason I am at a

loss to conceive." "So then there was really no reason for sending those messages in which there were reported outrages ?

privileged persons this evening, on the occasion of the administration of the peer's oath to the newly created Duke of Clarence, Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The Queen's message to the lords formally announcing the bestowal of the ducal rank upon the prince and establishing his status in the order of precedence, was read, by which it is ordered that he take precedence after the Duke of Connaught but before the Duke of Albany. The procession then entered, headed by Admiral Sir James Drummond, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, followed by the Duke of Clarence with his sponsors, the rince of Wales, his father, and the Duke of Eduburgh, his uncle, in ducal robes. After the usual formalities the Duke of Clarence took The neural formations and signed the rolls. He was then conducted to the bar, where he bowed wwice to the throne, the Lord High Chancellor acknowledging the salues. He was next con-ducted to the chair of state and shock hands with the Lord Chancellor, soon after which he with the way and the salues of the sa withdrew.

Mr. Fitzpatrick and the Ministry.

Le Patrie claims the result of the recent elections as a victory for the Liberal wing of the Parti National, alleging that Messrs, Obarles Langelier, Fitzparrick, Turgeon, Poulice, Pinsult, Obenevert, Rainville, Parent, Lalonde, Girard, Watts and Desmarais are Liberals rather than Nationals, and that they will occupy a strong position in the Legislature, giving the Liberal porty its fair share of the government of the province,

The Union Liberale speaks as follows :hir. Fitzpatrick is to day the representative of bit. Stizpatrick is to day the representative of ,' the Irish element so long deprived of an able 'man competent to give them the place they 'deserve in parliamentary debate. We believe Mr. Titzpatrick will be acceptable not only to the Irish but the whole English speaking peo-ple of the province. He will be "their map."

Procrastinating Parneliities.

LONDON, June 20.-The disgust of Arch-bishop Walsh at the indifference displayed by a number of Parnellito members to the interests of their party yesterday, is shared by Home rulers generally and the dereliot members are likely to receive a degree of discipline that will berminate their parliamentary experience at the first opportunity. The withdrawal of the con fidence of Archbishop Walsh from the National party, which he threatens would be a serious blow to the cause for which he has lab red so long and so well and one from which its would recover with great difficulty. It is guite obvious that the Irish party in partiament is saily in need of re organization and equally overs in that it will be recast as toon as possebl. Mr Pat-nell is reported to be highly incen-t d at the indifference of many of his nominal follow is ADG a general clearing out of useless material in the national ranks is imminent.

An Inoffensive Old Man Murdered.

QUEBRC, June 23.-News was received in the city this afternoon of a fatal affray at Oraig's Station, Lotbiniere County. Hugh Smith, on his rounds with a stock and his horse, arrived at that place on the 12th instant and was ac-costed by one Shallow, a boarding house keeper, costed by one Shallow, a boarding house keeper, who was drunk and polling for a fight. Smith kept his temper until Shallow kicked him, then kept his temper until Shallow kicked him, then knocked his assallant down. Shallow then intersities." The building of St. Pater's, Rome, cocupied iatter picked up a piece of wood and Shallow ran off some distance. Smith was about to jump into his sulky when Shallow commenced ieet; of transept from wall towall, 4461-2 feet;

Jubilee, and sent him his blessing.

A contest is now going on at London Uni-versivy for the election of a Fellow, in which Mr. M. F. O'Reilly, principal of Tooling College, is a candidate for the vacant academical post.

There has been a large influx of Irish in'o Buenos Ayres. Among the clergy who minia-Gaughran and Sheedy, who have done great good in the Argentine Republic.

There is news from Grenoble of a terrific explosion hard by the gate of the Grande Char-treuse Monastery. A letter has been found bbreatening the destruction of the place unless the monks deposit a million france at a spot indicated.

The shaff which the late Cardinal Massaia used in his travels in Africa has been placed in the Borgian Museum at Rome. It was the only memorial of his apostolic wanderings which the Cardinal kept beside him till his death.

Stater St. Henry, superior of the hospital,

Janville, France, is dead. May she rest in peace ! It was she who, in 1870, with burning words had forced a Prussian officer to leave a convoy of wounded prisoners at Janville, to be cared for at the hospital.

The Baroness Burdette Coutts is about to The Baroness Burdette Course is about to visit Baltimore in Mr. W. H. Smith's eteam yacht the "Pandors." The house of Fasher Davis, the parish prices, is vacated by him and placed at her ladyship's service. She will enbertain a large number of visitors.

The United States have now more Catholics of Irish birth and descent, in part, or in whole, than Ireland herself. With their fourseen Archbjebops, seventy three bishops, and 8,332 priests they have the greatest body of Ecglishspeaking Oatbolics in the world.

Pope Leo uses a gold pen for his correspondence, but his signatures are living attached with a guill from the wing of a dove or stormy petrel, opinion is divided as to which. The pen has been in use by the Pope for forty years, and s kept by him in a case of ivory.

The Oathedral of Notre Dame in Paris stands upon the spot once occupied by a Roman tem-ple. The length is \$90 feet ; width of transept, 144 feet; height of western towers, 224 feet; width of front, 128 feet, and length of nave to transept is 186 feet. The Uathedral covers 64, 108 quare feet.

Mdile, Janine Dumas, daughter of the dramatist, has just been received into the Catholic Church, her godmother beiog the Princess Mathilde. M. Alexandre Dumas has usually allowed his children to choose their religion on their coming of ege. His eldest daughter is married to a Jew.

His Eminence Oardinal Manning administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to Miss Raffalovitch (now Mrs. O'Brien) in his private chapel at the archiepiscopal residence. His Enumence has presented Mr. O'Brien and his bride with a beautiful French painting, entitled "The Widow's Mite," as a wedding gift.

of every class, in Rome, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in the world. The city of Rome has more free public schools than New York in proportion to her population, and, what is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them. The Papal State, with a pepulation of less than 3,000,000, have seven

The Irish Priest in Politics. (N.Y. Sunddy Democras)

There is one factor in Irish politics that commands the respect and esteem of the civilized world. The Irish priest is the personification of "faith and fatherland," •file has produced the most eralted sentiments of genuine piety and unsflected patriotism and to him Ireland owes the aucores of the Par nell movement. There is not an Irish exile in this broad land who cannot tell of some priest "at home" who stood between the landlord and his victim, and many of our ilder readers remember such men as Father Tom O'Shea demanding tenant right for the tillers of the soil.

The sas obsracter in Irish history that is never absent from our view is the soggarth

aroon, whe has slways been the isithful friend of the oppressed and the fearless toe of the tyrent. The Irleh priest has always berne the burden and heat of patriotic conflicts, and has ever been the dauntless champlon of Faith and F therland. The Irish priest has been true to the God whom he served, and true to the people to whom he ministered. He has been true in advertity, in many toils and strifes, true when calumpy blackened him, when the persecutor dogged his steps, when barishment and death stared

him in the face. He has been true to them in whatever part he took in their public and private affairs. Not a day passes that the cable does not

bring us some account of noble deeds done by the priests of Ireland, and our Irish news columns are fill d every week with records of priestly patriotism. In Ireland the priest is the people's great source of consolation in every shape of sfillotion. In poverty or wealsh, in health or sickness, the priest's hand and the priest's tongue are always ready to comfort, assuage and consele the deepest grief. The Irishman feels that in his priest he has the poblest gift of Heaven, a friend that is wise and true, that will rejeice in his joy, sympathize in his sorrow, give aid or coursel in his difficulties, and when necessary, chide without fear, with all a mother's tenderness and a father's power. The true cause of the Irish priest's influence is to be found in the devotedness to the people which has ever oharaoterized his order, and in his being animated with the spirit of God.

Want of combination and treasen to fatherland have kept Ireland in chains. Though the traitor, worming himself into the confi-Bayard Taylor wrote of Rome under Pius IX., as follows : There are more free hor pitals for the sick, the poor, and sged ; the suffering for the sick, the poor, and sged ; the suffering tery down to the present time, yet none such were ever found among her faithful priorts. It was during the long, dark night of the \$5,002,441, as compared with \$5,968,080 for penal laws that the Irish priest proved him-self werthy of the leve and gratinde of his other countries, \$764,283, compared with

which has been revived by a publication of strained to publish an indignant letter from Mgr, Labelle, giving categorical denial to all the said statements "which, however, might recent book. - Albany Journal. have the good result of freeing him from the persistent applications for aid he daily received from those who declared themselves reduced to abject misery by the spoliations of the Italian Government." He furthermore stated that be OTTAWA, June 22 .--- The departure of Mr-Chapleau, clerk of the Crown in Ohancery. had presented no Peter Pence from any quarter, and that his letter of gredit was unlimited as to

yesterday, to enjoy a few holidays, brings to and that his letter et dredte was unimised as to duration and amount. Piqued to the quick, undoubtediy, by the truths contained in the letter of denial, the *Halic* returns to the sub-ject, reiterates the assertions contained in the former letter of May 20, declaring to have remind that write for elections will require to be issued in a short time for five constituencies throughout the Dominion. South Victoria and Portneuf are vacant through the death of Mr. Hudepeth and Dr. de St. ceived the information direct from the Vatican. Georges. Messrs. St. Marle and Chas. Langeller resigned to contest seats for the unfavorably commented; and as is ever the wont of those proven glaringly in the wreng, Local Legislature, and consequently Naplerville and Men morency are unrepresented in the Dominion Parliament. Then Mr. Landry, of Kent, resigned during last session to so cept a judgeship, and so far no one has been elected to succeed him. Writs for elections in all these constituencies will require to be issped soop.

Pan-American Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- President Harr!son to-day transmitted to Congress a letter from Secretary Blaine upon the subject of a customs union and the recommendations in respect thereof by the Pan American confer-ence. Secretary Blaine auggests an amendment to the Tariff bill authorizing the President to declare the parts of the United States free to the products of any Amorican nation upon which no export dues are charged so long as such nation shall admit free to its exports the manufactures and preducts of the United States.

In connection with the President's measage Mr. Hele in the Senate presented an amend-ment to be offered to the Tariff bill in these words :

And the President of the United States in hereby authorized seithout further legislation to declare the ports of the United States free to declare the ports of the United States free and cpen to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long a efficients being also present, The companies and hatton shall admit to its ports free of all were commanded by Captain Trudel, and national provincial (state), municipal and other went through the various manceuvres in a taxes flour commeal and other breadstoffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and frume, cotton seed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furviture and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and mining and mechanical inscinery. Abrue-tural steel and iron, sheel rail, I c motives, railway cars and supplies, at el cars refined petroleum or such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon.

> Mr. Michael Davitt's new paper, the Labor. World, is to appear early in July, and one of its special attractions is to be a long series of extracts from the unpublished correspondence of the late Mr. Richard Pigots with a number of politicians and journalists in England and

Mr. William James Doherty, C. E., is mentioned by the Derry Journal as the pro-bable candidate for the representation of North Donegal in Parliament, Mr. Doherty is an In nishowen man, and possessed of a local and skilled knowledge very valuable in view of the developing of Donegal in its fisheries and

No. the position this better or worse than ever before. The French fishermen only claimed the same right as always, a right which Krance will insist upon their getting under the existing treaties. aurprised at the noise that has been made, but do not think that all the talk will materially

affect the position." "Do you believe in an ultimate amicable settlement of the question !" "I believe that everything is amicable

enough now, if people who know nothing about the actual facts of the case would not inter-

fere." "You believe that, right or wrong, the Imperial Government made concessions to Frances which the latter will hold on to as long as she can, and for this she can't be blamed ?' Yea."

"Do you think that Fr. n:e would accept any money consideration or veritorial conces-sions elsewhere as quid pro quo for her claims on Newfoundland?" "That is a question that I cannot answer ab

present. There are reports afloat that France-would exchange territory but I would not say whether is is true or not."

AFFAIRS BRUOMING GRAVES.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfid., June 21 - An issue has arisen sharply between the British Government and the coloniate along the French shore upon attempts to put the modus vivendi into operation. It is believed the lobster factory owners have combined to resist the modus vivendi. The aspect of affairs is constantly growing graver. The French warships are hovering closer than ever around St. George's Bay, and a conflict is almost unavoidable if the colonists are interfered with by either England or France. Much ugly feeling exists against England.

HALIFAX, July 21 .- Newfoundland papers continue to publish violent articles denouncing the conduct of Governor O'Brien and demanding his removal. The Herald, the organ of Sir Rebert Thorburn and Sir James Winter, and : "A sense of the upictice which Newfoundland has suffered at the hands of the mother country has stung us into a galling irritation against Great Britain, which fails to protect us, as well as against France, whose aggressions imperil our dearest interests. Both Newfoundland and France will prosecute their claims to the utmost extremity. Britain, whose sole desire is to buy peace, pursues a policy of concession which satisfies neither France nor Newfoundland, and is calculated to provide the very collision she would fain avert. The clashing of these con-tending interests require the firmest and most delicate treatment at the hands of the governor, who is at the same time the representative of the Imperial crown and the suprems guardian. of colonial rights. But the public have no confidence whatever in Governor O'Brien, and re-gard his presence as a danger to the community.

A Political Banquet.

The Olub National will hold its ahnual hanquet at the Windsor Hotel a week from to-morrow, on the 2nd of July. It is announced morrow, on the 2nd of July. It is announced as under the payronage of Hon. W. Laurier, M.P., Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario; Hon. Monore Mercier, premier of Quebec; Hon. Mr. Blair, premier of New Braoswick, and Hon. J. W. Fielding, premier of Nova Scotia, Some, if not all, of these gentlemen are expacted to be present and speak, so that an in-teracting availing from a political noint of view. teresting evening, from a political point of view,

Contra a Constanta

Mgr. Blanc, the Vicar-Apostolic of Corea, is dead. His death is the final result of his suffer-ings in the last persecution, which quite shat, bered his health.

A statement of goods exported from the Dominion during the month of May last, which will appear in the Official Gazette to. Ireland. morrow, shows the produce of Oanada to be

the arrangements for the social celebration of

A large number of pupils, friends of the pupils and the general public went to the grounds of St. Mary's college Saturday afternoon to see the parade and inspection of the ordete by Major Roy, brigade major of the sight district, several other French-Canadian eligited much applause from the spectators. The two companies were fall strength, and

The Dominion's Balance Sheet.

religious observance of the event were reported on and approved, as were also the reports of the sub-committees charged with

the eccasion.

St. Mary's Oadets.

very satisfactory manner. After inspectionwhich was not the official one, that not taking piece, until October-the cadets merched to the Champ de Mars, where they marched in line the whole length of the historic field, and

the officers present were Captains Descarriers, O'Gars, B. nrl Mercier, and Lieutenants Pelletier, Hudon, and Hurtubise.

Writs To Be Issued.



ends the tirade with vague hinds and rude per-sonalities will worthy of the pen from which they emanete. So the affair stands at present, it remains to be seen if Mgr. Labelle will deem the renewed impertinence deserving of alserior An Approaching Centenary.

bills from session to session. Agreed. The House of Lords was filled with peers and

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THE TRUE WIINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Probable Solution of the School Difficulty. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

SIR,-There appears to me to be one mode, and ene only, by which the friction caused by Separato Schools may be removed. It has the double advantage, that while conciliating the Catholics and satisfying their religious scruples, no educational or Protestant interest is likely to suffer by its adoption. The minerity cannot claim it as a right to which they are entitled, and of which they cannot be deprived without a gross violation of justice, as they can plead for their share of the school fund. But it would be a generous concession voluntarily emanating from a powerful mejority. The root of the school difficulty lies, act in the necessity for combining religious with secular instruction in the class-room, but in the dread of tampering with the faith of the pupils. Until that Impression, well or ill-founded, is removed, all attempts at rapprochement will prove futile. My scheme is simple in theory and feasible in practice. It comprises two short erdinances : 1st. Expurge the schoolroom of all objectionable books, religious, pelemical, historical. 2ad. Enact that each school section shall have an equal number of Pretestant and Cathelic trustees. These concessiens wou'd remove doubt, assuage fears, brush away lurking suspicion, inspire confidence; without, as far as I can see, imperilling any educational or Protestant interest. It is for the Protestant majority to consider whether the game is worth the candle ; whether the commodity is worth the sacrifice.

THE HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I confess my own experience is far from reassuring. Away back towards 1870, when It was centemplated to amend or reform the Grammar Scheel laws, the Suprintendent of Education made a tear of the province, helding meetings in the principal towns, to feel the public pulse. A respectable gathering gift to the Papiets of Oatarlo for sectarian assembled at the old City Hall here, to listen purposes ? What a howl would be raised te the reverend gentleman, and to prometa the good cause. The only Catholics present were the late Mr. Friel and myself. I was permitted to address the meeting. I review-ed the difficulties of the Common School If it were impossible that children avatam. of tender years can be educated together, "is there," I asked "any period in the schelastic age, when they may safely meet in the same clauseeem ?" I pointed out what I believed to be the primary cause of the estrangement. lessured the meeting that in my opinion it was hopless to expect that Oatholic parents would send their children to the High School, while all the School Beard and teaching staff of these institutions were Pretestant. Because they believe, rightly or wrengly, that the faith of their children may be tampered with. I said that I did not share in that belief, of which I gave the best evidence, in the attendance of my son at the Grammar Scheel. I referred to the hardships of taxing **Uatholics for a system from which they were** practically exclud. 3. I said that now, with the inauguration of a new system, with a sican slate, was the opportune moment to at-tempt the removal of the difficulty in High School matters at least I said that the remedy lay in giving Catholics an equal share in the management of the new system. I illustreted my arguments by reference to Ottawa, where, with a majority of the population Catholio, they had not a Catholio trustes on the school board, they had not a single Catholic teacher on the staff, not a single Catholic pupil in the school but my boy. I embedied these principles in a resolution, which on a show of hands receiv. ed, besides the mover and seconder, one other. My proposition seemed to grate so harshiv on the rev. superintendent's time or feelings, that litining severely taxed his patience, and without deigning any argument brushed it away as the ravings of a maniac. THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. On more than one occasion I drew attention in the press to the injustice and anoma ly of excluding Cathelics from the Collegiate Institute Board while taxed for its support. After a few applications of the "birch" Council woke up with partial relief. But to my disgust I found that my meddling, instend of good, had worked mischief, not. indeed from any inherent weakness in the prescription, but from its partial and grudging application. I wanted equal representation of Protestants and Oatholics on the beard to remove the misgivings of the Oatholics. The Council should not see it, They appointed four Protestants to two Cathelice; and instead of removing, intensified the evil. Had the saplent Council refleeted for a moment, they could not but see, that by partial representation on the board the concession was worthless. It was quite evident and natural, seeing that Catholics derived no benefit from the institution, the Cathelio members of the board would use their newer to reduce the taxation for its support to a minimum, and for that purpose ally with some wealthy member of the board whome taxes were large, with perhaps no children te send. And this is what hay scius lly happened. Before the introduction of the Cathelic element on the beard tuition was free. This was a great been to parents in humble ofroumstances to give their children a higher educaoation than was imparted in the Common Scheels. So that my meddling with the best intentions has inflicted a serious injury on the children of my Pretestant fellowcitizens without any appreciable benefit to the mass of the Catholic ratepayers. Being one of the sufferers, I was metspherically outling a atick to break my ewn head. Had the Council constituted the board of an equal number of Pretestants and Oathelics, there is little doubt but many of the children of the latter would embrace the opportunity ; and the city would be saved the shame and humiliation of a most retrogressive step in education. and the deserving children of the working people enjoying the blessings of a free education in the Collegiate Institute.

other thing. The conficoation of these states of preparty; to which the Jesuits, not merely on high moral grounds, but on the common . plane of justice, equity and honesty, are entitled to full restitution; and no lapse of time nor change of circumstances invalidates, in the slightest degree, their claim.

THE QUEBEC MINOBITY GET A SHARE-THEIR CLAIM.

Where, in the name of common sense, may it be asked, comes in the claim of the Qiebee Protestante to a share in the spoils ? Why should they get sixty thousand dollars sut of the Jesuits estates? Where is their title? Why should a sutlement with the How the Church has Treated Jesuits involve a douceur to Quebec Protes. tants ? Was it given to corrupt or placate ? Where has the money come from ? Evidently either from the Jeaults' estates or from the provincial treasury. If from the former, then have the Jeanlts been deprived of so much. Were the Jesuits consenting parties te making a gift of so much of their property to the Protestants ? If the money has come out of the consolidated exchaquer, then, in all fairness, the Catholics should get a preportional amount foe sectarian purposes, as is this avowedly given. These questions require answers. Nor will it do to say that the Jesults got the money for sectarian purpeser. I hold they got it simply and solely as compensation for the surrender of a very valuable property ; and they and their representatives are at liberty to make such use of the proceeds as they think proper, just as would any other individual or corporation who made over title. Where then is the analogy between this first part of the transaction, compensation for sale; and the second part, an endowment of Protestants for sectarian purposes, contrary to the sound principle of an entire separation between Church and State? What would be said of the Mowat Government if, in settling an estate er legacy belonging to any Protestant aseocistion, they coupled with the settlement a purposes ! What a howl would be raised from end to end of the Dominion ! Yet this Is what has been done in Quebec without a single protest. What is sauce for the geose should be sauce for the gander.

A WORD FOR THE JESUITS.

One of the standing charges against the Josnits is their expulsion at one time or another from every European court, and the suppression of their order in every European country. To my mind nothing could so strongly recommend them to esteem and favour as these very incidents in their histery. What good institution has escaped the suppression or persecution of European monarchies ? What project for the amelioration of mankind has not encountered the determined heatility of the geverning classes of these nations ? What schemes for the diffusion of knowledge and the growth of freedom among the masses can European aristocracies father as theirs ? Have not kings and governing classes done all in their power to stunt and minimise human pregrees all ever Europe ?

"To reign 1 In that word see, ye ages, comprised

The cause of the curses all annals contain.

These suppressions and expulsions, instead of a reproach, should be the Jesuits' best titles to favour, esteem and confidence; the highest feather in their caps. Does the anomaly strike the sagaoious heads of the Jeault mudslingers, how in the United States, the home of democracy, the citadel, if not the cradle, of civil and religious liberty, the Jesuit, istead of being suppressed, is oherish-ed, and justly regarded as one of the props of enlightenment and constitutional freedom, or e of the most potent of the civil zing influences of the age, combining with love of liberty, love of order and respect for constitution authority ? Perhaps Americans are not orthodox enough for our Equal Rights friends ! Perhaps Jesuitism, like a mole working in the dark, is insidiously asping the doan's gledions heritage -

the issue that the Jesuits are this, that or the wore enrolled than in the previous year. The next item is this : In Quebeo the Oathowas a grees vielation of the fundament, I laws lies are in a large majority, and give the of preparty; to which the Jesuits, not merely same pro rata public aid to Protestant schools that they give to Catholic schools. In Manitoba, Canada, the Protestants are in a mejority, and have repealed the law giving public aid to Oatholio schools such as they gave and still practically give to Protsatant schools. What have you get to say to this, Mr. Smith ?

ABOUT THE JEWS.

Them.

A Rabbi's Falsehoods exposed Historical Proofs of the Tolerant Spirit of the Church.

Under the title of "The Church and the Jews," Mr. Frank M.Gloin contributes the fellowing interesting article to the Catholic World for May :

Jeaus Christ, our Divine Lord and Redeemer, was persistently and grossly calumniated, and he predicted that his Church should undergo similar experience. This mark of legitimacy, among others, the Catholic Church has disclosed; during all ages she has been the complements mark for darket calumny.

There is, perhaps, no matter in connection with which such calumny has been more censtant and bitter than the one of the Church's relations towards the Jews. Infidel and Protastant have joined with the Israelite in elaboration of this theme until the chorus has grown at length so strong and loud that multitudes even of Oatholics have come to accept all as truth As a sample of harah mis representation in this respect, let us present one extract from a discourse delivered by Rabbi Sonnesohein, of St. Louis, Mo., in Temple Sinai, in the city of New Orleans, before "a crowded, . . . wealthy, and fashionable congregation," and published in the New Orleans Picayune of May 10, 1889 The date is stale, but the matter is made

fresh be constant renewal : "Where is Edmon now? Where is the great Roman Empire ? Where is Rome itself ? Ancient Rome is a heap of ruins. Modern Rome ! Where was the Ghetto ? Where was the power and the might of Rome, the most malicious and inveterate enemy of the Jawa on account of the Jawish religion, because the Jew did not want to subscribe to a dying God ? Fallen, fallen for ever 1"

By way of showing that Rabbi Sonnes-chein is no exception in the matter of denonncing the Cathelic Ohurch as a special persecutor of the Jews, we submit the following from the Jewish Times and Observer of Febnary 28, 1890 Many of her citacions in the same line might be added :

"In the language of a famous personage, 'We have changed all that.' The Ghetto has fallen for ever, blacted by the scorohing and destroying power of enlightened public opinion. O Garibaldi, of glorious and immertal memory ! you and your red shirt fellows, the invincible incusand and One, battered and crumpled the accuraed ecclesiastical Bastile, where hundreds and thousands of God's children were deprived oven of the fresh air of heaven, of the golden beams of the beneficent sun, which the orawling creatures enjoy in fuliness."

This is strong language, such as deep pas sion or feeling alone casts forth. If the accusstion so hotly expressed be well founded, then does this force of expression but evidence an indignation at once powerful and just. If, on the other hand, the charge be false, the display is then one simply of malignant animosity. By inveterate the rabbi meant "firmly established by long centinuance ; obstinate ; deep rooted ; malignant.' Such is the definition of Webster, By " meliolous" ho means to appounce that this

Such as violate these prohibitions shall be excommunicated." Basnage, a Protestant historian, bears the fellowing testimony :---"Of all severeigns, there has been soarcely any whose dominion was milder towards the circumcised than that of the Popes : they left them full liberty of censolence." (1). Milman, who, though an Episcopalian minister and dean of St. Paul's, write his-

tory in many respects as though he were a Jewish rabbi, makes the following concession :- " Of all European movereigns, the Poper, with some exceptions, have pursued the most generous polloy towards the Jews." (2) The fullowing we extract from the Encyclepedia Britannica, one of the most bigated, anil-Oatholic publications of our later years : "Practical or nsequences, such as these, the Oburch of a urse did not countenance; the Popes set themselves and the parameters of the Jowa but with against persecution of the Jawa, but with imperfect success."(3) Bedarride, an Israelite, gives many testimonials in the same line which are to be found in his work, Les Juife, en France, en Italie, et en Espagne. "Despite certain temporary expulsions," say the author, "which struck them (the Jews) in certain Itslian States, they were able always to re-establish themselves ; and the Haly See offered them always a refuge."

(p 363) Gregelre, unfortunate Priest, apostate te Red Republicanism, who, dying unrepen-tant, was denied Obristian sepulture, and who appeared before the French National Assemtly in behalf and in the name of the Jows, gives evidence as fellows : "The State of the Pope were always their (the Jews) terrestrial Paradise. Their Ghetto at Rome is yet the same as that in the time of Juvens1; and, as M. ds Baffon ebserves, their families are the most ancient Roman families. The enlightening zeal of the suc-cessors of Peter protected always the remnar ts of Israel." (4)

Family, we have to submit the official de-claration of the "Assembly of Notables of Israel, reunited in the Gueat Sanhedrin," which body was called together by the First Napoleon, during his empire, and was to regulate Hebrew affairs. It met at Paris, February 4, 1807, and continued sessions until March 4 of the same year. During the aession of February 5, M. Avigdor, a member of the Assembly or Sanhedrin, presented the following revolution : "The Israclite deputies of the Empire of France, and of the Kingdom of Italy, at the Hebrew Sy-ned decreed May 30, last, penetrated with (a sense of) gratitude for the successive But his Russo-Hebraic bride consecrates favors which the Christian clergy has rendered in all past ages to Israelites of various States of Europe; full of gratitude for the reception which different Pontiffs and many te Israelites of divers countries, when barbaricy, prejudice and ignorance has porseouted and expelled the Jews from the bosom of scolety ; Reselve, that the expression of these sentiments be recorded in the procesverbal of this day, that is may remain forever as authentic evidence of the gratitude benefits which the generations preceding them have received from ecclesiastics of d 9-rent countries of Europe : Resulved, after detailing the many favors received by

The best friends of freedem view with alarm the growing tendency of the young to disrespect their superiors in years. One of of the Israelites of this Assembly for the the worst signs of the moral condition of the youth of any country is a want of respect for age and a want of reversions and affection for the authors of their being. Filial respect further, that a copy of these sentifients be is not a very preminent characteristic of the forwarded to His Excellency the Minister of American boy or girl; if it is, they are very Worship." The presentsr of this resolution, careful to hide it from public observation. This fact arises, not from lack of affection, Israel during succeeding centuries from the Popes, concluded his address before the As-sembly as fillows: "The people of Israel, always unfortunate, and nearly always op many in a boy, nething more beautiful in a bat from the false spirit of independence fostered in the public schools. Ine Ostholio maniy in a boy, nothing more beautiful in a pressed, have never had opportunity for girl, than respectful exhibitions of ebedience, manifesting recognition for so much more esteem and love for parents. Nearly four pleasant (literally sweet, douce) to express, be- thousand years ago the voice of God thundercause due to men disinterested and doubly | ed on Mount Sinai, " Honor thy father and respectable. Since eighteen centuries the thy m. ther." Let every boy and girl who occasion now upon us is the o.ly one which may be tempted to disrespect the father or mother, no matter haw poor or simple they may be, bear in mind the fearful anathema pronounced in Dauteronomy : "Cursed be he that honoreth not his father and his mother.' Even the sentiment of common gratitude should make children love their parents, gratitude towards them and towards their They are the image of God Himself, the predecessors. Let hasten, therefore, gentle image of His authority, His majesty, His men, to profit by this memorable car : and mower and His goodness. Tacy hold in the men, to profit by this memorable car : and power and His goodness. They hold in the let us make there wellow we have the place of God in everything owe them ; let us make these precincts ring which concerns his destiny, his happiness, both in this life and the life to come. The father labors and toils and undergoes many fatigues and cares for the advantage of his child, Hence it was said to Tobias : "Hear, my ser, the words of my month ; when God shall take my sen! then shalt bury my body. and thou shalt honor thy mother all the days of tay life. For then must be mindful what and how great perils she suffered for thee in

to force a Jew to Baptism, since he who is forced is not establemed to have the faith." "Let us one," decrees this same Pops Inno-cent, "disturb them in their days of feast, either by striking them or casting stones ; let no one impose upon them en such days, labors which they may perform at other times. Grade a violate these methodicing shall be The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the elergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUOIFIXION scene is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Oatherine and St. Urbain theorem Montreal. Onen every day from morning till 10:30 n.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:20 streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m.. Street cars pass the door.

> "Nor love, nor honor, wealth nor power Can give the heart a cheerful hour. When health is lost : Be timely wise With health all taste of pleasure flies."

> > -Gay's Fables.

Keep up your Strength during the excessive heat by taking

Johnston's Fluid Beef

The best protection against the insidious attacks of disease is to keep vour health up to a good standard.

W. O'BRIEN, M.P., MARRIED. The Most Rev. Dr. Creke, Archbishep of Cashel, Officiates.

2.人名格尔英瓦尔 1.人名英格兰克斯 化复数化学的分子 的复数动物 化分子管理机

Wednesday, June 11, was an eventful day in the life of the Irish patrict William O'Brien. He is new a married man and will have a willing and able worker for Ireland in the person of his wife. The marriage was celebrated in the Church of St. Charles Berrommee, Lenden, and the cable informs us that the sacred edifice was crowded. The throng was wholly Irish and not only cheered all the guests as they arrived, but kept up an intermittent cheering throughout the celebration of the Nupital Mass. The church centains only 400 seats, and these were meetly filled by Nationalist and Eaglish Radical members and their wives. Archbishop Croke, of Oashel, came to London for the first time to efficiate at the ceramony, and his presence gave the finishing teach to the most characteristic Irish gathering London hat ever seen,

It has always been clear that Mr. O'Brien is far and away the most beloved of the lrish members, and in the wedding breakfast speech to day he helped one tounderstand this by the remark that he felt almost guilty to

herself and fortune to the Irish cause, and will accompany him, a few menths hence, to America, whither he will go, in company with John Dillop, on a lecturing tour for the ecclesiastics have extended at diffirent times cause. They will probably arrive early in September.

A False Spirit of Independence.





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

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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

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

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that to supervise thearrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annut Drawin; of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings thesmelver, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorse the Company to use this certificate, with fas-similes of o.; signatures attached, in its advertisements"



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may e presentes at our counters.

B. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisls 1a Nat'l Br. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres, State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bash, CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.



THE JESUITS' BETATES-SAUREDNESS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

It will, I presume, be conceded by the most communistic adherent of Equal Rights, that the inviolability of the right of pro-perty forms the chief corner-stone of the social edifice. Wheever, be it monarch or meb, Government or Legislature, lays violent according to law or not, appropriates the fruits of others' industry without compensation, is as much a Communist and Anarchist as the dynamite bemtthrewer of Chicage or the leveller of Germany.

THE JESUITS ENTITLED TO RESTITUTION OR COMPENSATION.

There are only three possible ways of ac quiring property: 1st, by labeur; 2ad, by gift; and 3rd, by theit. The most extravamethod, labour, nor yet by the second, gift, that Quebec Protestants acquired an interest in the Jesuits' estates. So that if they have any right or interest at all in this property, It must be acquired by the remaining method theft. It will not, it cannot, be denied that the property in dispute belonged to the Jesuits, acquired through the lawful methods

egacy of the Revolutionary Fathers ! Your obedient servant, J. L. P. O'HANLY. Ottawa, May 27th, 1890.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy bair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACEOIX, JE., Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

nonne at., corner St. Elizabeth st.

The Coming Split in the High

Ohurch Party.

The attack on the Bishop of Lincoln, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, is likely to injure the Ritualistic party in a way little thought of by the promoters of the suit. The strength the High Church party has hitherto been its practical unanimity. some doubted and others denied what a third school believed ; but they were ready to support each other with voice, and purse, and vote. But the correspondence papers of the Church Review show that the prophecy of the Rock. that the judgement of the Archbishop of Canterbury in this famous of oredit as testimentes from non Catholic sait, whatever it may be, will "oreate a fissure" (sources. But when evidence can be produced in the party, is likely to be fulfilled. One re- favoratia to Cathelic positions, yet coming verend gentleman says he has made up his mind to obey the judgment, but he is in a sad minority. One correspondent says the judg-ment will not be binding, because the Arabbishop is not infallible ; a second because the Archbishop recognises decisions of the Privy Council; a third because the mind of the Church of England has not been declared in a properly constituted synod. One of these gen-tlemen, calling himself "An Eoglish Priest," refuses bettrehand to obey an adverse judgment on the extraordinary ground that the Oateehism of the Council of Trent has declared t to be a mortal sin in a Celebrant not to use the mixed chalice, and he seems to think this binding upon him | The High Church party are rivalling the dissenting sects in the spects-cle of disunion which they offer to the world.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klines hands on this institution, or wrongly, whether according to law or not, appropriates the use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial Sand to Dr Kling 93 bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A Problem for Mr. Goldwin Smith.

Will Mr. Goldwin Smith have the goodness to explain? This learned Theban is

centinually searching the chambers of his imagination for materials to hold up to ridicale in the columns of the Times the ignorgant of the advocates of the Quebec minority ance and unprogressiveness of the Canadian will scarcely centered that it was by the first Oatholics. Here are a couple of items which Oatholics. Here are a couple of items which he will find it difficult to reconcile with his theory that the Canadian Oatholics are lover of darkness and the Canadian Protestants progressive. The first is that in the province of Quebec last year one hundred and eighty. nine new schools were opened, ninety new school buildings were created, isur hundred and thirty more school teachers were em. of labour and gift; nor will it alter or modify pleyed, and seven theusand more scholars

persistent persecution was actuated by ill will alone, every possibility of worthy motive being excluded. Now, is this accusation against the Catholic Church, as represented in the Papacy, true or false?

We have no question here as te actions of nartionlar states or communities against the Jaws. We need not enter upon a discussion of the reasons of stats policy which led nations of every other blood and creed to circumscribe the privileges of the Hebrews, and t) excel them, as constituting a race at all times and in all places united among themselves and against others, and as harmful to society or dangerous to non-Jewish peoples, Nor need we, for the purpose of the discussion legitimately before us, investigate the causes of the various popular outbreaks against the Jews which have arisen from time to time and in different places. It were fereign to the issue to seek to establish from historical sources that the Israelite, on his part, when eccasion presented, has been a furious persecutor, and to similarly disprove the presension that he has been ordinarily the entirely innocent and unprovoking victim of hatred morely religious. The question iz whither, even were we to concede all these things to have been exactly as the Jewish orators and writers have claimed, has the Papacy participated or made itself responalble ?

In a discussion such as this, one has the right to appeal to historians of his own way of thinking. Cathelic testimonies might. therefore, be advanced, and the case rested upon them slone. Such are at least worth favoratle to Cathelio positions, yet coming from those who are epposed to Ostheliolem, such evidences have greater weight than mere testimony. They are in the nature of confessions against interest.

Having in the present instance at command an abundance of non Catholic testimenier, we can afford to lay aside entirely the solemn declarations of Catholic councils and synods. and all, as well, which Oatholic saints and Oathelio historians have written. We have remaining for our use what Pritutants, hostile to the Church have declared, and what has been admitted by Israelites themtelves.

It is proper, however, to present as a basis upon which to rest the authorities to be cited, centain of the Papal decrees, which may fer themselves show the merciful temper of the Holy See in this connection.

Saint Gregory the Great, in an ordonance published the following sentiment to the Ohristian world : "They must be called to the unity of the Faith by mildress, by per-sussion, and the giving of charitable advice. Violence is calculated to disgust these whom mildness and obarity would attract." Innocent III, repeats similar septiments, and cites several of his predecessors as having dene the same: "Although they (the Jews) prefer" says the ordenance of Innecent, ' persisting in hardness of hears, rather than seek to understand the secrets of their Law and so come to the knewledge of Christ, they have none the less right to our pretection. Hence, since they claim our belp, we place them under the ægis of our protec tien; . . . and following in the feetuteps of our predecessors of happy memory--of Colixtus, Eugenius, Alexander, Clement and Celestin-we forbid all, without distinction,

has presented itself for making known the sentiments with which our hearts are penetrated. This great and happy occasion is elso the most suitable, the most suitable, the most beautiful, as well as the most gloriona for expressing, in a marked manner, to ecclesiastics our entire with the expressions of our gratitude ; let us express with solemnity our slopers thanks for the successive benefits which they have heaped upon the generations which have preceded us." The proces verbal, in its conclusion, informe us trat, in addition to adopting the resolution, "the assembly ap-planded the discourse of M. Avigdor." (5) We must not be understood as countend-

ing that the Pope did not approve of many her womb. restrictive measures adopted in different ages by various civil governments, as also by councils, synods, sta., for protection of State and Uhurch against the dangers with which Lusk, height 100 feet; circumference 43 they were; from time to time, threatened by leet. Judalam and by the Jawish race. To do so Artrim, height 92 feet ; circumference, 50 would be to faislfy history; it would be, in fort. addition, to repudiate actions which were Meelick, height 70 feet ; oircumference, 42 just and necessary, and which truthful hiseet. tory abundantly vindicates. What we de Cashel, height 80 feet; oircumference, 42 claim, and what has been fully established, feet. is that whatever was in the nature of out rage or of unjust persecution was consistently Devenish, height 72 feet ; oircumference, discountenanced and resisted by the Papacy, 43 feet. Timahoe, height 96 fest ; olroumference, 60

and, in fact, by the great body of the Catho lic clergy. In light of the unquestionable leet. anthorities cited, the untruthfulness and malice of Rabbi Sonneschein's onalaught 43 feet. against the Cathello Churob, and especially Papacy, must be manifest to all.

1. Histoire des Juifs, vol. ii., part ii., chap.

xix.
2 History of the Jews. vol lii., p. 175;
edition A. O. Armstreng & Son, New York.
3. Vol. xii., art. "Israel," p 431.
4. Motion en faveur des Juifs par Gregoire,
2. Motion en faveur des Juifs par Gregoire,
2. Motion en faveur des Juifs par Gregoire,
2. Motion en faveur des Juifs par Gregoire,

Cure d'Emdermenil, Depute de Nanoy, p. 15. 5. Proces Verbal des Seances de l'Assemblee 6. FIGER VERMICES DESERTES DE l'Assembles des Deputes Français professant la Religion Juive, p. 169; Abbe Lemann, Les Irraelites dans la Societe Française, pp. 107, 108; Dru-mont, La France Juive, vol. i. 305, et seq.

Cardinal Manning on Irish Politics. LONDON, June 18 -Sixty Parnellite members of Parliament called on Cardinal Manning to day and presented him with an address recognizing his great service to Ireland. In reply to the address, the Cardinal said he had great hopes for the future of Ireland. and he believed that they would be realized at ne distant day. He had not liked Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, though he had not opposed it, but be had rejoloed in the Liberal Premier's Land bill, remembering, as he did, how for many years England had drained Ireland.

Intruder : "I would like to get a job as a writer on your paper." Dditor : "Are you strictly sober ?" Intruder : "Oan't say that Intruder : "Oan't say that I am, but I have had experience on St. Leuis papers in writing mean things about Chicago, and I can beat any living man at the busi-ness." Editor: "Sit right down. You can have my place,"

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK New Orleans, La,

BEWEMBEE that the payment of Prises is SUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are rocognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

RETRIBER that the SUPPENE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT LAPIBE UATIL JANUABY 1st, 1895.

by given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT,

upon the paid up capital stock of the Institu-

tion has been declared for the current half year.

and that the same will be payable at its Bank-ing House, in this city, on and after Wednes-day, the second day of July, 1890.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

Scattery, height 125 feet ; circumference MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK-NOTICE is bere-52 feet.

Temple Finas, height 56 feet ; circumference, 49 feet.

Ciondalkin, height 85 feet ; circumference,

Ireland's Round Towers.

Ardmore, height 92 feet ; oircumference, 52 feet. Strong, rough but excellent achiar masonry ; rather open jointed ; sandstone, in well iquared courses.

Menasterbolos, height 110 feet ; circum ference, 51 feet. Stines roughly hammer dressed, rounded to the ourve of the wall. decidedly though somewhat irregularly coursed.

Killals, height 84 feet ; oircumference, 51 feet. Stones laid in herizental courses, well dressed and carefully worked to the round and batter; the whole is ce mented in strong, plain mostar of lime and aand.

Turlough, height 70 fest ; olroumference, 57 feet. It is built of rough neld stone, unconched by hammer or chisel, not rounded, but fitted by their length to the curve of the wail, roughly coursed, wide jointed, with amall stones fitted into the interstices; mortar of coarse, unsifted sand or gravel.

'Hello, cab !' Cabman (pulls up his horse with difficulty)--'Hew much to go to the railroad terminus ?' 'Fifty cents.' 'Thank you ; I wanted to knew how much I had to save in case I should want to go there.'

She-'Ob, my tooth aches just dreadfully I don't see why we cannot be born without teeth.' He-'I think, my dear, that if you lock up some authority on that point, you will discover that most of us are,'

15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1890. 44 4 ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q.-This Institution is situated in a very healsby and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COM-PLETE ENGLISH COURSE is IMPARTED The usual branches of a refined and useful idu-

cation are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Piuno is optional. Board and tuition, \$60.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superiorets. 46 11

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OLASHICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES.

The Classical and English Courses are thorough-Fractical Business and Banking Departments. The best Anthors and most appreved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Frofessors. Most our full attention is said to the Husiness Training of young men. Flano, Telegraphy, Bionography and Type writing are optional. Board, Tritton, Bed, Wash-ing, eto., \$129 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. Srd, 1830. Diplomas awarded. Wornesday, Sept. Srd, 1830. Diplomas awarded. DD-42 EEV, O. JOLT, C.S.V., President.

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The Measure As Reported to the Senate.

gaty on Barley Fixed at Twenty-Five Conta a Bushel-Text of the Agricultural Schedule-Very Little Change from the Original McKinley Proposals-Important Change in the Duty on Fish-A Bad Tariff for Candadian Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jane 19. - There were nomber of changes in the agriculturel scheduls in the Tariff bill reported to-day to the Suate by the Flaunce Cammitiee. Some of the were made at the very last moment. They represent a very sharp contest bet ween the brewers and the farmers of this country, and in every instance the greater victory was on the side of the farmers. There have, hewever, been some concessions to the hrewers and the maisters, to say nothing of the onsumar of the Ual el Status. The following are some of the more noted changes made by tie committee in the Makinley bill :-- Barley is reduced from 30 to 25 cents per bushel barley mait from 45 t + 40 cents. The bushel of cora is defined to be 56 pounds. Rice is reduced from 2 to 14 coats par peund. The provision of the McKinley bill that a drawback should be allowed on the angar used in the manufacture of condensed mik way strack out by the Sanate Committee. Cab. biges are reduced from 3 to 1 centesch. Eigs remain at five cents per dozen. Flax seed is reduced from 30 to 25 cents per bushel.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

The following is the text of the sgricultural schedule as reported, and as it will first come up in the Senate for consideration : Horses and muler, \$30 per head; provided that horses valued at \$150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Osttle, more than one year old, \$10 per head ; leas than one year old, \$2 per head. Hogs, \$1 50 per head.

Sneep, \$1 50 per head. All other live animili not specially provided for in this Act, 25 par cent. ad valorem.

Bread tiffs and farinaceous substances-Builey, 25 conts per bushel of 48 plunds ;

bariey, malt, 40 cents per bushel of 34 pounds; bailiy pearled, patent, or balled, 2 cents per nouad Back-wheat, 15 cants par bushel of 48

pou ids. Girn or maiz', 15 cents per bushel of 4S

pounds. Messaroni, vermicelli, and all similar pre-

parations, 2 cents per pound.

Uste, 15 cents per bushel. Ostmesil, I cent per pound.

Rice, cleaned, 11 cents per pound; and cleased rice, 1 cent per pound; barley, 3 cent per pound ; rice flour, rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire slove, } cent per pound.

Ryc, 10 cents per bushel ; rys flour, } cent per pound. Wheat, 25 cents per bushel; wheat flour,

25 per cont. ad valorem. Dairy products, butter and substitutes

therefor, 6 cent: per pound; cheese, 6 cente per pound; mlik, fresh, 5 cents per galion; milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, 3 uents per nound,

Binny, 40 coats per bushel of 60 pounds. Biace, pous, and mushronme, prepared or preserved in tios, jars, bettles, or otherwise, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Broom corn. SS per ton.

Cabbages, 1 cent sach.

Older, 5 conta per gallon.

Egge, 5 cent: per dozen ; eggs, yolk of, 25 percent, ad valorem.

pictous death has occurred at Valencia. It is reported yellow fever has broken out in Malaga, the disease having been brought in a cargo of cotten by a New Orleans steamer. The cargo and the cases will be iselated. Thirteen new cases of cholera were reported at Paebla de Ragat yesterday. LONDON, June 13 - Portagal and Italy

have taken precautions to exclude onslera.

OLARE.

BY J. RYAN.

[The following beautiful poem was read by Mr. J. Ryan at the annual reunion of the County Clare Men's Association in Military Hall, New York. It is thoroughly "racy of the soil," and casts an additional ray of glory upon Mr. Ryan, who is one of the sweetest and truest of our Irish American posts.]

On Fancy's wings I cleave the air. O'er ocean's vasty fountains, And tread to-night the fields of Clare, And roam among her mountains; I quaff the pure breezs from the hills, The perfume from the bushes; And hear the laughter of the rills, The singing of the thrushes !

Exultant joy my bosom swells, And thriles with blies elysisn ; As hills and dales and flow'ry dells, Unro'l unto my vision ! New vigor animates my soul, My heart feels fresher, younger, At sight of each beloved knoll. For which it oft did hunger !

For twenty years and more have shed Their sunshine and their shadows; Since bowed the grasses to my tread, On Thomond's verdant mesdows ; Since I have seen the smoke wreaths gray, O'er hamlet, cot and sheiling ; And beard the summons sweet to pray, From chapsl belfry paaling !

The mountain crests look blue as then. The rills as brightly flowing; As em'rald gleams each vale and glen, The flowers as sweetly blowing ; But yet there seems a something fiel, From those sweet scenes elysian ! Or is it I am changed instead, And see with altered vision !

Ab yes! I see where once there stood, The humble cot and sheiling, And pleasure poured a joyous flood Of laughter to the ceiling ; Where circled round the corf fire blaze, True Irish hearts are even ; Now grasses grow and cattle graze. And rave the winds of Heaven.

Bat still from out the meadows green. I hear the shout entrancing ; And where the highroad subsystem. A merry group is dancia use mad The publies fly before then "". Cu, Much to their shoes' disaster, As swifter swells the music sweet The dancer's feet pound faster.

The same old games are practiced yet With just as much of pleasure, And lads and lasses love and fret, In corresponding measure ; Old tales are told, and songe are sung, Around the turf fires burning, And patriot hearts with anguish wrung, For Freedom's dawn are yearning !

'Tis sweet at times from tolls and cares, O1 Life's rough pathway dreary, To pause awhile, and breach the airs From youth land bright and cheery, As Fancy prints each vale and hill, Where passed Life's early morning, Oh, cold's the neart that would not thrill-'Tis but a thing for scorning. There smillth like a blushing bride,

Kinkora fa:ned in story Where flows the lordly Shannon's tide, In all its crystal glory ; Ranowned Bidyke, historic Quin, Deum-land's fancy manor, And brave Kilrush and Corrofin, Tomgraney and Liscanor !

From Scarriff Bay to fair Kilkee, Where'er the eye may linger, With rapture and delight 'swill see. The touch of Beauty's finger ! Oh, when Giare sprang o'er ocean's wave. And God so rich arrayed it, To be the home of Freemen brave He surely must have made it !

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

. .

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting-The President on the Business of the Year.

The aunual general meeting of the shareholders was held at noon Wednesday, June 18th, the President, Mr. W. Weir, in the chair, when the following report was submitted :

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders. GENTLEMEN, -The Directors have the honor to submit the following report showing the result of the operations of the year ending 31st

May, 1890; The balance remaining at credit of ducting interest on deposite, cost of administration and the smount appropriated for bad and doubtful debts, was..... 87,705 23

June, 1890..... 16,773 75 Written off real estate and other securities..... 3,100 00 Carried to contingent ac-account...... 3,064 74 -\$43,452 44

The business of the year, in view of the serious deficiency in the grain crop- in this province, where our principal operations are carried on, has been fairly satisfactory. There have been rather more failures than usual among our customers, but the Bank has generally been secured and no serious losses have been sustained.

The retirement of our late vice-president is much regretted, as he was a valuable member of the Blard and rendered important services in building up the business of the Bank during the last nine years. Is may be well to state that his indebiedness to the Bank has been paid in full, principal and interest. The cash and securities both at the head office

and at the branches have been carefully in-spected as u-ual, and the Directors have every reason to be sati-fi-d with the faithful and in telligent manner in which the cashier, agants and other officers have discharged their re-pective duties

The whole respectfully submitted. W. WEIR, President.

General Statement,					
ASSETS.					

	433	NEIG.			
	Specie	3 24 007	22		
	Dominion notes	52,816	60		
1	Bills and cheques of	,			
	other banks	46.017	49		
1	Due by other banks in	•			
Ì	Canada	37.553	00		
1	Due by banks in the				
	United States	2.692	67		
	Dag by banks in the	-,			
	United Kingdom	1,701	12		
1	Loans guaranteed by	2,101			
1	stocks, etc	8.000	60		
1	Loans to corporations.	31,087			
i	Monte to corporations.		<u> </u>	203,874	55
1	Bills discounted and		Ŷ	200,011	
i	current	147.687	79		
1	Bills due and not spe	Tat'out			
1	cially secured	47,779	79		
1	Other debts not spe-	21,11.7	14		
ĺ		22.735	en.		
	cially secured	25,462			
1	Overdue and secured	4.7,404		1,243,665	01
ł	71 1 - 4 - 4 -	37,539		1,410,000	32
1	Real estate	80,453			
	Bank buildings	00,450	52		
1	Mortgages on property				
1	sold by the bank and	1/1 101	∩ ►		
	other mortgages	16,181	20		
	Other assets, including				
	the stock held by the	000 010	~~		
	bank	303,348	90		~ ^
				377,544	UU
1			-	1 995 601	1/
	- * 11.1	LITIES		1,825,081	-11
		LITES.			
	Capital subscribed				

\$500 c00; put up. \$179,250 00 Reserve fund..... 20,000 00 counts. One thing was very evident; there were far soo many in business, and until bank-ers and wholesale merohants were more con-servacive in discounting paper and giving credit, Annual Meeting of Phareholders-The Be-

the most abundant barvest would not prevent commercial embarrassment. The act renewing the bank charters had set

at rest the fears entertained for the safety of the Back circulation. It was, upon the whole, the best Backing Act that had ever been placed upon the Statute Book, and the Parliament of Oanada was to be congratulated upon the great ability shown by both sides of the House in dis-cursing the menuary. The density of the same and Mr. A. de Martigny requested to act a secretary, the minutes of last meeting were oussing the measure. The deposit required to protect the circulation would be amply compensated by the fact that our notes would be abso presented by the directors, of the transactions

lutely secured. On motion of Mr. Lichtenhein, seconded by Mr. W. H. Weir, the date of the annual meeting was changed to the third Theaday in June, lastad of the third Wednesday. Votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, and also to the cashier and other

officers of the back. The President having called upon Messre. E. Lichtenhein and W. H. Weir to act as scrutineers, the meeting priceded to the election of directors, with the following result:--W. Weir, W Strachan, O. Faucher, John T. Wil-son and Godfrey W ir.

After a vote of thanks was tendered to the acrutineers for their services the meeting ad j burned. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr W. Weir was re elected president, and Mr. W Strachan was elected vice president.

THE THREE POWERS OF THE POPE.

The Spiritual Supremacy, the Temporal Power and the Temporal Sovareignity

Lucidiy Explained.

" In speaking of the Pope's authority there is a very general misunderstanding, owing to want of distinction of terms. In every old institution, whether of law or religion, it is necessary to expect some technicality, and necessary to attend to the exact definition of terms and historical signification of phases. " The spiritual supremacy of the Pope, the temporal power of the Pewer, and the temporal soversignity of the Pope are three very different things, and yet they are very much confounded, oven by some Catholics themselves, who certainly ought to know

bert " The spiritual supremacy of the Pope means that he is the suprema head of the Onurch upon carth, successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Christ. It means that he is the custodian of faith and morals, and infallible when he formally defines questions pertaining to faith and morals. It means also that he is the supreme source of juris diction, since no one can teach or administer without being sent by him. "The temporal power of the Pope means generally that influence which he was able to exort in the Middl: Ages over kings and

princes, sometimes deposing them from their thrones or denying their rights to rule. Tac temporal sovereignity of the Pope means his position as temporal ruler over a distinct t rritory, as he had been for upward of a theusand years over the Papal Sistes in Italy Now it is only the first of these three capaci ties that has anything to de with the faith or the oreed of the Catholic. "Tha ether two are necessary as the erigencies of the times may require for the harmony of States, or for the independent

Notes in circulation. action of the Church, Absolutely the Church Deposits not bearing interest..... can do without the arbitrary influence gardually placed in his way by the power of Ea-Deposits at interset. rope during the Middle Ages. But It was Deposits by Federal Government Deposits by Provinso much the better for Europe that such was the case, Guizht cannot be thought to be blindly prejudiced in favor of anything cial Government... Catholio ; and he has written to the effect | Balances due other that the Papal power was the saving and banks in Canada... Other debts..... preserving of Europe during ages of great confussion. Primes Blsmarck in the height of his power was not blind to such a peace-making influence. When all Europe was Catholic, as well as all rulers, and when alligiance would be rendered to no other than Specie a Catholic soversign, the Church, with the Pape at his bead, had a Datural right to pro-Domini Noten nounce upon the question of sthedoxy. other Balanc When a royal tyrant or rullian was a scourge osbe or ecandal to his people, it could not have Caua been a c-lemitous thing that a Pope should remind His Majesty that there was an au-Palanc Fore thority still on earth which should call him Balance to task; that all power comes from Gid; agen that a Pope is the highest interpreter of bank God's law and will, and that the people will ngene Unit he guided by such interpretation as to allegiance. Such a state of things no longer Bills di exists, and never again shall be needed. For curre there is another way for the authority of God Bills to be given to rulers or token away, Paople cially have now loarned to separate their politics Bills d from occlesiastical guidance, just as they do teed their commerce or their agriculture. Various "But the temporal sovereignity of the Mortge Pope, which makes him a secul ir prince over Bold. Interna a particular tearitory, is as necessary now as debe ever it has been to the well being of the Bank Catholic religion, and the Pope's title to this Obber sovereignity is as valid now as it over has been. It is now plainly seen that the sover-eign Pont ff of 240,000 000 beings needs to be not ammeled in his office. There was never A. L. DE MARTIGNY, a better title to a secular throne than the Pope had to the Papal States. The only Moved by Mr. Desjardins, the president, seconded by Mr. Hamelin, vice-president: That the report submitted be approved and power to dispute that title should be the consent of the governed ; and any honest reader can easily satisfy himself whether this printed for the use of the shareholders. Carpeople, properly so-called, over disputed the Pope's right to govern them. The question rjed, Moved by Mr. J. Melancon, seconded by Mr. Gust. Piche: That the thanks of the meet-ing be tendered to the president, vice-president and directors, for the services rendered to the of the temporality of the Pope should never be compared with the secension of the Southern States from the Union, nor with any attempt at disintegration of any united counbank during the past year. Oarried. Moved by Mr. A. S. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. L. Huot: That this meeting is pleased to hear of the satisfactory manner in which the try. For obvious reasons there can be no parallel. But it is a fair question to ask what it is that protected the Tark in Uon-stantinople, and allowed the Pope to be plundered at Rome? The one sovereignity cashier, the managers of the branches, and other officers of the bank have discharged their duties. Carried. had no title save that of conquest, the other The President having requested Messra, Jon. had the trust of the people and the sanction of crowned Europe; the Tark had done no-Melancon and Gust. Piché to act as scrutineers, the election of directors was then proceeded with. After the examination of the ballots, thing to civilize, while the Pope was the foremost light of Europe in the darkest times, the following gentlemen were declared elected as directors :- Messers. A. Desjardins, A. S. and here I take the word civilization in its sense only. Again, let us ask why it is that the United States does not enter Oanada and Hamelin, L. Huot, D. Laviolette, A. de Martigny. President, Mr. A. Derjardins; Managing Director, Mr. A. de Martigny. At a meeting of the new directorate, Mr. A. Mexico in order to unify and solidify the whole North American Continent ? Why do not we selz e on the whole machinery of gove Desjardins was elected president; Mr. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president, and Mr. A. de ernment of these places and call for a plaus-o'ts, while we could take good care that none Martigny, general manager. dare vote against us? Yet tols is just what United It ily has done. Those few remarks The French Don't Complain. may suffice to show how wreng it is to say that the desire of the Pope to continue a PARIS, June 18 .- It is officially announced temporal sovereign means a desire to lord it that the agreement relative to the Newfoundover kings and rulars; or to say that his land lobster fisheries is being loyally obspiritual authority involves also authority in served by the French fishermen, and that no temporals. - "I, O." in the New York Sun. complaints have been received. Father Kennedy Awarded Damages FROM HIS VERY INFANOY.

ports Adopted.

The annual general meeting of shareholders The President then read the following report,

of the past year :- Gentlemen,-The Managing Committee have the honor to submit their report on the condi-tion of affairs of the back at the end of the year expiring on 31st May last :

Debit :

45,000 00

We have every reason to be satisfied with the result of operations during the year which has recently closed, notwithstanding the state of general depression which has continued, as in the preceding year, to mark the situation of affairs in this province, due to the poor harvest of the two last seasons.

The management, after having deducted from the capital of current year a sum amply sufficient to cover losses incurred, has been able to balance its account at the end of the year with a surplus to its credit of \$22,910 07. Besides this amount, \$10,000 was added to the reserve fund, which now reaches the amount of \$150,000 or 3) per cent. of the capital, leaving a dis-posable balance of \$12 910 07.

The head office and the several branches have been regularly inspected, and the Directors can willingly testify as to the zeal and care exer-cised by the General Manager and the em phyees under his direction, both in the head flice and the several branches; also to the excellent order and system they have established throughout. Before closing their report the management

Before closing their report the management refers with regret to the severe loss sustained by them this year by the decease of the lamented Mr. J. L. Cassidy. His zeal for the interests of the bank, his wide experience, joined with invariable urbanity, rendered his assistance inestimable, and gained him the respect and attachment of his associates. Mr. J. D. Laviolette, whose commercial experience and standing are so favorably known, has been chosen to replace him All the directors retire, but are re-eligible. The whole respectfully submitted. ALPH. DESIARDINS.

President.

Statement of the Jacques Cartler Bank 31st May, 1890. LIABULITIES. ..\$ 500,000 00 12,910 07 162,910 07 count........... Semi annual dividend psyable Jone 2, 189).... 17,500 00 Dividend unclaimed. 19,287-89 1,787 80 8 682,197 96 369,534 00 949,030 56 580,053-39

22,665-87 50,000 00

1,072 30 1,657-98 ---- 1,964,964 10 He Left No Will.

3

HALIFAX, Jone 19 - The Evening Mail pub lishes the following :-- Not a long time age Miss Statra Mulroney, the sister of John Mulroney, the well known real estate owner, who reaides on Upper Water street, paid a visit to her slater, residing at Qaelea. While there she was introduced to Andrew Galt, nephew of Sir Alexandrew Galt. The liking tor oach other soon grew into a friendship which finally developed into a marriage engagement. Miss Mulreney in the meantime returned to Hallfax, where she was visited on different occasions by Mr. Galt. The day for the marriage was set and the same duly solemnized about nineteen months ago, the happy couple going to Montreal to reside. Shortly after the marriage Mr. Galt effected an insurance on his lite for the sum of \$10,-000, which was made payable to his wife aiter his death. On the 17th of May, after being only a week sick, Mr. Galt died, laaving a widow and a young child. He owned three very fine houses on St. James street, one of the principal streets in Montreal. He left no will, however, and some difficulty was experienced by his widow in proving her claim to the property. She wired to her brother in this city, who immediately left for Montreal. On his arrival there he engaged the services of O'Hara Baynes, who, with the law firm of McMaster & McGibbon, took the matter in hand. Mrs. Galt applied in the ordinary way for an administration of the extite of her deceased husband, which was finally granted, but not before considerable treuble was experienced. The \$10,000 insurance was paid over to her in cash. She and her bro-ther have returned to Halifax, leaving the

s-ttlement of this property in the hands of the law firm above named. A new method for ventilating railway car-

riages and preventing dust from entering with tue air has lately appeared in France. The more quickly the brain moves the more rapidly the apparatus works. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools it and relieves it of dust, after which is goes through another filtering before entering the carriage.

The use of the phonograph among certain Indian tribes leads to the conclusion that the main characteristics of their language can be recorded and permanently preserved either for study or demonstration with this instru-



Change of Time.

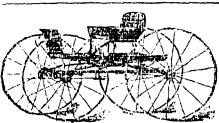
Commencing Sunday, June 22nd, trains will

For Rouse's Point and New York via Dela-For Rouse's Point and New York via Dela-

ware and Hudson Ry., 5.45 p.m. Suburban Train for St. Lamburt and Lon-guenil at 5 p.m. and return train from Lon-

gnemi at 5-38 p.m., and Fearn train from 1990 gnemi at 5-38 p.m., and St. Lambert at 5-50 will not run after Saturday, 21st inst. Commencing Monday, 23rd, Night Express for Montreal and Portland will leave Lovis at 55 p.m. Day Express connecting with through train

from Halifax and St. John will leave Levis at 11.10 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 5.30 p.m., making connection with Central Vermont train for Boston and New York at 5.35 p.m., and Delaware and Hudson train for New York at 5 45 p.m. train for Ottawa at 6 p.m. 47 2



ment.

\$57,910 07

Hay, S4 per ton. Honey, 20 cents per gallon. Hops, 15 cont : per pound. Oplons, 40 cents per bushel.

Peas, green, in bulk, or in barrels, eacks, or similar packages, 40 cents per bushels of 10 pounda : pesa, dried, 15 cente nor bushei ; split peas, 50 cents per bashel of 60 pounds; poss in eartous, papers, or other small pack ages, I cent per pound.

Plats, t-9-9. shrubs, and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 bounce. Castor beans or seeds, 32 cents per bushel

of 50 pounds. Flaxmed or linesed, poppy meed, and other

oil secte, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; but no drawhack shall be allowed on oil cake made from import :d soed,

Gurden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds not specially provided for in this Act, 10 per cent ad valerom.

Vegetables of all kinds, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Straw, 30 per cent ad valorem. Teazles, 30 per cent ad valorem.

DUTY ON FISH.

There was a very important change in the provision as to fish. The McKinley bill had imposed a duty on "fisb, fresh, salted, pickled and smoked or proserved in any manner except in came or packages, not specially provided for otherwise, 1 cent per penad." The Finance Committee has changed this rate to ens-half of one cent per pound, and has incorporated the following provisions :- Fish (imported otherwise than in tarrels or half barrels), smoked, dried, salted, pickled, fresh, frozen, packed in foe or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, one-half of one cent par pound.

There is also a change in the duty in the provision as to fish in cans. The provision agreed upon by the Finance Committee is as tellows:

Ouns and packages made of the or other material containing fish of any kind, admitted itee of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one-quarter in contents shall be a subject to a duty on each can or package of one and one-half cents, and when exceed ing one quart shall be subject to an addi-tional duty for each additional guart or fractional part thereof of one and one half

It will be seen that with a few exceptions the agricultural schedule remains the same at it was in the original McKipley bill. It is the intersit of the American and not that of the Canadian farmer that has been re-RAIded.

Oholera's Terrible Ally.

MADRID, June 18 - Deaths from oholera are reported from Albaida, Oastello, Carcajuste and Jativa. Four deaths have on Dudley. The German ex-foreign scoreiary curred at Malaga. The epidemic is subsiding will marry great wealth and his will wife at Pushia de Rugat, but the disease is spread. | eventually be the p ing in the environs of that towm. A sus. Dadley diamonds.

With rills of blood for Eria shed, Her slave-chains to dissever ; Each hill and vale, and mountain head, Is sanctified forever ! There's not a rood of her green meads, From Lough Darg to the ocean, But tells of brave heroic deeds. And valorous devotion.

Oh, valiant men of Taomond's plains! All Erin voice your glory ; Before your prowess fell the Danes, And oft the Normans gory. You've thundered with O'Connell's tongue 'Gainst wrong and persecution, And from the ruthlesss tyrant wrung A partial restistion !

And now, as in the days of old, In uo uncertain manner; The men of Clare with hearts as bold, March under Parnell's bauner ; Could Brian Boru to day peep out, O'er heaven's mighty bastions, He'd nod his royal head and shout. "Well done, my brave Dalcassians !"

I hold it as a solemn truth, A fact beyond doubt or cavil, A knot that sentiment or ruth, Oan neither cut nor ravel ; That he to Freedom is most staunch, Her noblest and most daring, Who hates the Saxon root and branch, And loves unhappy Ecin !

God's blessing rest on you to night. My darling native county ; And may you soon see freedom's light, In all its radiant bounty ! God bless the men who act their part, Your birthright to recover; God bless each loyal Irish heart, The wide, wide world over !

To Visit Lord Stanley.

LONDON, June 18.-Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ohamberlain will sail for America on Satur day for an extended t ip through the United States and Canada. They will be the guests of the Endlootts, Mrs. Chamberlain's family at Boston, and of Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General of Canada,

The henor and integrity of the management of Tae Louisiana State Lottery Company are now fully established all over the osuntry. All who know anything about it know that the Drawings of the Company are held with the utmost fairness and all prizes paid fally and promptly. Thousands are ready at their own knowledge to tutify to this. The Company's present charter has about five years to run. The only question now under consideration is, shall the present charter expire in 1885 by limitation or shall it be extended for another term of 25 years.

Count Herbert's Good Match.

LONDON, Jone 18 .- Count Herbert Bismarok has been betrothed to the eldest daughter, Edith Amelia, of the Countees of eventually be the passessor of part of the

Profit and loss..... -3,064.74--- \$ 502,314 74 Notes in circulation ... \$361,270 00 D minion Government deposite, payable on 17,179 64 companies with the Provincial Govern-20,100 00 ment. Other deposite payable -\$1,322,769 72 \$1,825,084 46

U. GABAND, Cashier. Montreal, 3135 May, 189).

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Strachan, the report was unanimously adopted.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President remarked that he need scarcely tell the shareholders that the last six months of their banking year had bein a time of anxiety to bankers and business men generally. Al-though the spring of 1859 was rather backward, the summer and early fall business had been fairly prosperous, and the earnings of the first six months were in excess of those of any former year. The shortage of the grain crops and the ow price of hay, both in this country and the United States, affected very injuriously the business of the lass six months of the year, and the net earnings of the Bank had consequently suffered to some extent. The frequent failures in the grain crops in this province made it evident that we must rely less upon these crops, Already farmers seemed to be realizing this fact, for cheese and butter factories were rapidly increasing and doing much to advance the prosperity of the country. In the neighborhood of six of our agencies there were last year fiftyaix cheese factories, the value of whose output amounted to \$233,725, and at two of these there were in operation eight butter factories, of which the returns amounted to \$49,731. In this connection the President mentioned that in the district of St. Hyacinthe there were seventy-nine cheese factories, the value of whose manufactures amounted to about \$300,000. The hay crop was also an important one in this pro-vince, and could generally be relied upon for an average yield. Unfortunately, the crop of last season was considerably damaged by the wet weather, and was unable to complete with the better crop: of the United States and Ontario

The outlook for the coming year, the Presi the unitors for one coming year, the freet dent said, was neither very favorable nor the reverse. The heavy spring raine had assisted the lumbermen in getting out their logs and square timber. On the other hand, the same cause had retarded farming operations and the crops were later than usual; but favorable weather from this out would do much to repair the damage. The hay crop promised to be a fair average, but some of the fields had suffered from frost, and the returns would not be so large as would otherwise be the case. Unfortunately, the farmers were threatened with a new difficulty in the shape of an additional duty of two dollars per ton on hay exported to the United States, but this would to some extent be compensated for by the large quantity required for the cattle shipments from this port. A profitable market in Great Britain, to which shipments are now being made, may make us less dependent on American legislation.

As regards the import trade this Bank had little experience, having but few importing ac-

Oolumbus. Nebrasks, October, 1888, Mr. Martin Sisenek, of Duncan, Nebraska, 22 years old, suffered from fits of the falling sickness, since his very infancy. The fits re-turned almost every second day. Some time ago I read about Pastor Koenig's medicinies, and ordered some for him. It is over one year since he used the medicine, but no fits returned any more.

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\$2,647,162 06

General Manager.

If you want one of the finest American "Concord" Buggies, Phaston, open or covered Buggy of any kind, 10 ad Cart, Pony Cart, Track Sulkics, or anything to run on wheels, call or write for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing 8. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill Street, Montreal. 47 13 Richelieu & Untario Navigation Co'**y** 1890-SEASON-1890. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports;

When channel is clear of 1co Steamers OUEBEO and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excented) at 7 mm. TO TORONTO-Commencing Monday, 2nd June,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 n.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., rom Coteau Landing at 6.30 ը.ա.

TO THE SAGUENAY-Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 s.m., and from 20.h June to 15th September four times a wesk-Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

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

TO THEEE RIVERS-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1

TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES and BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES and BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCERES per Stoamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY-From Longueuil, 5 a.m. nd every subsequent hour. From Montreal, com-mencing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. Ecc lime table.

TO LAPRAIRIE-From new until 5th May, 6 a.m., and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 26th May, 7 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. Fundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Mont-real, 6.30 a.m., noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m.

EXCURSIONS-Commencing Saturday, May Srd, by iteamer TERREBONNE, every Baturday at 2.30 nm. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 s.m. for Contracour, roturning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 1:81 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Belmorat Hotel, Canal Basin and Richellou Pier. JULIEN CHABOT. ALEX. MILLOY Traf. Man. Gen'l. Man.

GRATEFUL-COMPORTING



BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coccos, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a dolloately flavored boverage which inay save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mala-dice are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fast ghaft by keeping ourseives well fourfield with pure blood and a properly nourlabed frame." - Civit Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathic Chamists, London England.

thus:

BEAUTIFUL OHINESE NAP-KINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents, (stamps or silver) post-paid. Canadian-Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 88 ti BEAUTIFUL OHINESE NAP-

DUBLIN, June 18 -Father Kennedy has been awarded £100 damages on account of the police treepassing on his residence in search of a suppressed meeting.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stemsch, so frequently complained of, can be epsedliy relieved by a single does of MgGaLE's Butternut Pills,

REV. A. CZRCH.

TRUE AND OATHOLIO JHRONIOLS

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: and \$2 (City) will be charged.

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vortising mediums in Oanada.

All Business letters, and Communications in Emded for publication, should be addressed to P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE FRUE WIZNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAYJUNE 25, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, St. William. THURSDAY, June 26, Sts. John and Paul. FRIDAY, June 27, St. Ladialas. SATURDAY, June 28, St. Treneus. SUNDAY, June 29, St. Peter, MONDAY, June 30, St. Paul. TUESDLY, July 1, St. Theobaid.

Cardinal Manning.

Files of English papers received by last mail contain cepieus accounts of the celebration of Cardinal Manning's jublice, From these it appears that Protestants wied with Catholics, in many instances, in doing honor to the saintly head of the Catholic Church in England. The Liverpool Catholic Times of June 13:h, contains column after column of addresses and testimonies from societies and individuals belonging to all ranks in life who congratulated the venerable Cardinal on his jubilee. The same paper explains his extraordinary popularity by reason of his close re-Istionship with his fellow-men. The Cardinal is, it says, a giorious pillar of the Church ; an slequent, convincing orator ; a brilliant, fresh and original writer ; an indefatigable workor ; but that which has, perhaps, most of all endeared his name to the English speaking rages is the fact that he is essentially 3 man of the people. His sotien has always been in the highest sense humanitarian. He is a leader with a strong will and a clear perception, but a leader whom it is always easy to follow. for his sympathy is never weak, and never does he stand apart from these who look to him for guidance. The little man who aspires to gecathese betrays his littleness by wrapping himself up at all times in frigid dignity ; he dreads too close contact with the multitude lest he should be set down as common. place. The greatness of the really and naturally great man shines out most conspicuously) jority of four. The absence from the House of when his intercourse with his fellows is a large number of Home Rule members saved clesest, and when the fullest opportunities the government and a golden opportunity to are presented for knowing the qualities of | get rid of the Coercionists was lost. His Grace and heart. And so it has been his mind with Cardinal Manning. The esteem in which he is held has grown from year to year. In many respects his career reminds us of these mighty princes of the Church who. conquering all but insurmountable difficulties. became the ploneers of their age and the builders of the vasi structure of European olvill'z tion. But in his Eminence's character there is a thorough kindliness and a disposition to make allowances for human short. comings, which are all tee rare in the lives of great men, either past or present. Thus it is in that he has acquired the immense meral power which he wields, and which on the eccasion of his Silver Jubiles has drawn net only from every part of the British Isles. but from America, Australasia, and the Oenanent of Europe numerous expressions of cordial esteem and love for the venerable prelate. In the person of Oardinal Manning we have the hest illustration of the growth of Catholicity in England during the last fifty years. Cardinal Newman, says the article already quoted, somewhere in his writings paints a lurid picture of the centempt entertained for Oathelics by the people of England before the Oxierd movement. Composed largely of poor Irish emigrants, they were despised for their peverty, and exerted little or no influence on public life. A happy and important change has since taken place, and how much of that change is due to the antiring activity and self-ssorifice of the Cardinal-Archbishop in philanthrepio and benevolent work ! In a letter written to a friend in 1850-before he igined the Cathello Church-he remarked. "All I can say is that my time has been given to 'serving my neighbour'-how peorly I well knew." Daring the forty years which have elapsed since the penning of that letter. his energies have still been expended in serving his neighbour, with results which his countrymen have not been slow to acknowladge, and which have redounded in a remarkable way to the advantage of the Cathelie Church. Whether soting on the Reyal Commission for the Heusing of the Peor, or the Royal Commission on Elementary Education, attending Mansion House committees for the relief of the distressed, taking a fore. mest part in the settlement of the Dack Strike, or labouring in temperance work. his thoughts have ever been bent on scouring the greatest good of the greatest number. This zsal for the public welfare has had a powerful effect in effacing anti Cathelio prejudice. In giving its quistus to the charge of dislywaity which in the past was so frequently hurled against Oathelics, his Eminence has also been an immense benefactor to the Ohuroh in England.

has marvelleusly grown and expanded. The of the Province of Quebee very much beiter number of oburches, schools, convents and to cast about for ways and means to reduce charitable institutions has doubled and trebled. The Cardinal has set Catholics an example of the method in which progress may be achieved; by word and by work he has inspired them with confidence. They have felt the blessing of living in the light of such clear and wise direction, and we are sure that during these days fervent prayers fer his Eminence are going up from their hearts to the Throne of God. And the Catholics of Ireland, too, are not forgetful of the deep debt of gratitude they owe to his Eminence. They held a special place in his affection. And it is not only by such letters as that which he addressed to Mr. Hurlbert at the General Riection and to Mr. O'Brien recently that he has shown his heartfelt anxiety for the rodress of Ireland's wrongs : he has also proved himself a deveted friend of the Irish people in many another manner prudent conneel to these who have been fere-

in the House when any great question and he is thus reported : affecting the interests of Irishmen has been has on more than ene occasion made his voice heard in Ireland's behalf at Rome against the faise representations of designing diplomatists. As Mr. Stead puts it in his article in the Review of Reviews, the Cardinal is in sympathy "as Irish as Archbishep Walsh and Archblahen Croke," and there can be little doubt that had he not been a priest he would have been at the head of any wise movement for securing to the Irish people that justice which has so long been denied them. All Cathellos, his eloquent eulogiet concludes, whether Englishmen, Irishmen, Sostehmen or Welshmen, heartily join in tendering him their respectful homage and love, and in heping that God's choicest blessings may be showered upon him during the remaining

years of his earthiy pilgrimage.

Hon, L. O. Taillon.

The electors of Jacques Cartier County having decided by their ballots that they preferred Mr. Boyer to the Hon. Mr. Tsillon, the latter gentleman has determined to retire from public life. The late leader of the Quebec Opposition enjoyed the confidence of men of all parties. He was honest and able. Too honest, some people said, to score success in political life, Mr. Taillon leaves the field where he was always regarded as without fear and beyond reproach. Public life in Canada loses one of its brightest ornamenta and public virtue its truest represen stive.

Duly Warned.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has his eye on the politicians who neglect their duty towards their Irish constituents in the Imperial Parliament. Recently, on the License bill, the Government escaped defeat by the narrow madoes not seem disposed to allow things to go by default. On the contrary he has written a they shall have to vacate their seats for others who will attend to their parliamentary duties, unless they make amends for their gross dereliction of duty. Everyone, at home and abroad, will applaud the action fof His Grace in vuo matter. Irishmen the world over are making great sacrifices of time and money in promoting the Home Rome cause, and if those who are sent to parliament to watch over the interest of that cause wilfully neglect their duty, they doserve the bigheat censure. The latest advices tend to show that the Government of Lord Salisbury is rapidly going to pieces, and it only requires that vigilance which is the price of liberty to be exercised by the Parnellites to destroy the unholy alliance of Conservatives and Unionist Liberals that has held the reins of power for the past few years.

Church in that country, the Oathhlio Church | the conclusion that it would suit the Premier the enormous debt of \$27,000,000 now weighing on the shoulders of this Province than to assume the role of swelling frog and pose as a dictator in the Dominion. Our advice, which merce, and then be prevented from exchanging we know the Premier will not take kindly, is, make few speeches about justice to all, but do it, and commence by giving Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet. Next, let | tised in the United States or Canada, was a federal politicians attend to federal affairs ; the reople of Canada like to see their public men devoting themselves to the business for which they placed them in office. Lartly, the assurangs that no new loans will be necessary to carry on the affairs of the Province will be welcome news, and if the Premier will only If a man was given a clear piece of ground to give that comforting intelligence to the people he will have done a great deal towards restoring public confidence.

The McKinley Bill.

Mr. McKinley's new tartiff bill is not going to not lass serviceable. Since his appointment | injure Canada slone it appears. In fact it is to the See of Westminster he has ever given one of those things the effect of which no fellow can understand. The latest critic who nost in fighting Ireland's battles, and his has pronounced unfavourably on Mr. McKinley's well-known figure has constantly been seen production is the American Secretary of State,

Mr. J. G. Blaine, American Secretary of affecting the interests of irithmen has been and the original of have said, in reference to State, is reported to have said, in reference to State, is reported to have said, in reference to the McKinley Bill, as amended by the Senate : truly-and "rumer dece net always lie"-he "It is the most dangerous, if not the most infamous, measure that was ever concocted by any The men who vote for this bill will party. The men who vote for this bill will wreck the Republican party. If I were in the Senate I would rather have my right arm torn out of its socket than vote for this bill."

> If the people of the United States can stand anything so dangerous and infamous, we must only try to grin, and bear our share of the misfortune it is likely to bring all around.

Free Coinage.

Chesp money demanded by the Western States is likely to be granted by Congress. Last week the Free Coinage Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 42 to 25. The majority was larger than the advocates of free coinage expected and is accepted as an indication that the bill will pass the House of Rapresentatives without efflotive opposition. This will place President Harrison in avery uncemfortable position. The Bill is a sectional one instmuch as it is opposed in the East while demanded by the Wost. Mr. Harrison is, therefore on the herns of a dilamma. If he vatoes the Bill, he will allenate the West; if he signs it he will scoure the hostility of the East. But free coinage is nos all. An amendment was carried making all sutstand. ing allver certificates, as well as those yet to be issued, legal tender for all debts, public and private. The extent of this triumph of the silver leaders can hardly be setimated and its economical effects are, at present beyond calculation. Underbetdly the effect at first will be to relieve the whole main of those whose preperty is mortgaged and to raise the price of everything people have to sell. Hew the monetary institutions of the

country and the class who live upon the interest of the money they have leaned will fare is another question. The effect upon this country cannot be otherwise than disturbing.

Daalers in money, like all traders, make every possible effort to enhance the value of commodity, and to their often success.

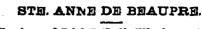
phantom of protection passed away that it examination of all vessels entering and the the negotiations had been of a most amicable, would grow in national strength, greatness and disinfecting by means of fumigation, etc., of obaracter. There was no feeling against Eng-power. Mr. Arthur Beatty, an old settler, but all passengers' clothing, etc., from infected land in France on this account such as visted who has resided in Kansas for many years and is here on a visit, was called upon. He vigorthem by the Uhinese wall of tariff which had sprung up. President Scott did not want a political discussion He would say, however, that the system of Protection, whether presystem so pernicious that no party, whether Conservative or Liberal, Republican or Democrat, who adhered to those principles, deserved the support of the farming community. Mr. James Armstrong, M.P. for South Middlesex, made a rattling speech. He said he was sorry to see such a great disposition on the part of the younger people to get away from the farm. work upon and did not make a good living it was his own fault. Whatever was wrong with the Government, the farmers had the remedy in their own hands. They comprised seventenths of the voting population of the country, and if the laws did not suit it was their own fault that the laws were made. For every dol-lar that the farmers gained through Protection they had to give \$50 in return. Farmers should send repre-entatives to Parliament who would have the common sense to make laws explicit

enough for farmers to understand them. Mr. W. Brown, of London, urged that the youth of the country stay at home and cultivate their own land. There were better prospects for them, he said, in Canada, as the United States had no land to offer.

WE extend to the people of Newfoundland our hearty sympathy in the struggle they are England and the unwarrantable encroach. ments of the French. It is nyident that before very long the status of the British colonks of North America will have to be defined. England appears always ready to sacrifice their interests to her own, and the question the people of Newfoundland are putting to found. As the St. John's Colonist says :--"Even if France had all the present French eastern and western coast-the exercise of the right is incompatible with the prestige | tion of Knock, which have up n the wall. and sovereignty of England, and the existence of it, to the lajary of British anbjects to remain much longer. England must protect her subjacts in Nawloandland, or Newfoundland, in the words of the London Standard, will be 'goaded into seceding from the empire,'"

A NOTABLE peculiarity in the recent elecin order to ret in their hold on the electorate. This is, perhaps, the best feature of the situation, and about the only guarantee we

The value of these precautions is on the Egyptian question. perts. The value of these pressutions is shown by the fact that last sessen two cases were detected and the patient; treated in querantine haspitals.



The Annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to the Famed shrine.

The annual pilgrimage of the Irish Catho lice of Montresl and vicinity to the shrine of the good Ste. Anne will take place on her festival day, Saturday, July 26. The pilgrims will thus have the advantage this year of being present at all the geremonios of the feast, the solemnization of which will be observed on the following day (Sunday) and which it is expected will be very imposing and of anusual splendor, The Redempterist Fathers of St. Ann's Caurca, Montreal, who have conducted the Irish pilgrimages from this city for several years past with so much success, will again personally direct this year's pilgrimage.

AN APPARITION IN KILDARE. (From the Wexford People, June 7.)

On the evening of Friday week (May 30th), an apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary was witnessed at Ballyfoyle, a place about six miles from Atby, and situate about a mile and abalf from Maganey Railway Station, and about a mile from the Catholic Church of Killeen. The circumstances are these :- An

old man named Oliver Barron, who is the father of a family of three sons and two engaged in for the maint mance of their rights | daughters-two of the sons and one of the against the Tory poltroon government of daughters being at present in Americawas taken so scriously ill a few days ago that all hope of his recovery was abandoned. Barron was a laborer occupying a cottage upon the holding of Mr. Mat Byrne, of Ballyfoyle, Killabbin, and was always noted for his religious mode of life. being devoted to the Blessed Virgin, and having at all times strictly abstained from the use of meat on every Friday and Wednesday of the has arisen : What is the good of a protection | year. On the Feast of St. Francis de Sales, s of a flig that never protects ? This question number of people, including Mr. Byrron's own family and the Misses Moore, of Killab-bin, were in the house of the old man themselves and to which an answer must be Barron : it being expected that he would not survive the night, the people had assembled to say the prayers for the dying nanal upon such occasions. About nine administration dalm an exclusive right to the o'clock the old man was lying in what appeared almost a death-sleep, when suddenly a bright star shone out upon the picture of the Appart the whole picture became brilltantly illuminated while at the same time the sick man sat up in the bed excloiming-" Oh! I have seen being deprived of the means of earning a liveli-hoad, is the unnatural a condition of things the picture on the wall. The assembled prople looked at the place indicated ; when, bo their amazement, between the picture of the Apparition as Knock and that of the Sacred Heart they beheld the figure of our Blessed Lady, luminous and effulgent, and almost life size. The people were stricken wish awe, and bent down in prayer. Immediately beside the Bleased Virgin arose figures of what those present believe to be St. John and St. Joseph. while the Infant Saviour book shape in the Blessed Virgin's arms. The room became tion returns is the smallness of the majoritical strangely luminous, and this strange apparition In many constituencies. This shows that remained until about twelve o'clock, when it while the ministry has a large following in gradually faded away. The intelligence of what had passed spread abroad the next day, the Legislature, the country is about equally | Saturday, and some incredulous people, includdivided in parties. Thus, slibough the ing Mr. M. Moore, Miss Byrne of Ballyfoyle Mr. Purcell and others, went the fol majority at Mr. Mercler's back is large, lowing evening to the sick man's house members will have to be careful what they do to see if there would be a repetition of the strange occurence. At almost the same bour, the light appeared on the same part of the sick man's room. Much impressed at what they saw, one of those plesent arose soon after the have that the successful party will not take apparition appeared and put out the lights. the extinguishing of the lights did not seem to the bit in its testh. On the whole, however diminish the brilliancy which surrounded the we are inclined to give Mr. Mercier credit | three forms. The same sight was witnessed on Sunday night again, the apparition remaining for a statesmanlike desire to promote the for fully three hours, beginning at about nine general welfare. The fact that the personnel o'clock as on the previous night, and latting of the Legislature is an improvement gen much wonder in the district, and many people

Biaine's Denunciation of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, June 22 .--- The Herald's Washington special says : What was known only to a few yesterday became very gener-ally known te-day, and that is that the administration has openly arrayed itself against the passage of the McKinley twiff bill. When the Ways and Means committee was preparing the bill Secretary Blaine endeavered to impress upon its membars the folly of putting sugar on the free list. The excuse was that the agricultural interests of the country demanded it, and the Farmers' Alliance just then was more influential than the argument of Mr. Blaine,

Finally it became necessary as evidence of good faith on the part of the administration to show that it did not approve the free sugar platform. It so happened that Scoretary Blaine had opportunity of airing the views of the President yesterday in three different ways-in his leiter to Congress. In reply to the telegram from the Miller's Convention at Minneagolis and in a speech before the Senate Appropriation Committee. Mr. Blaine had opportunity of repeating on the same day, in three different ways, the objection the administration hells against the McKinley bill. In the written statement intended for public circulation the Sacretary necessarily was confined to the proprieties of expression in vogne in efficial life in giving atterance to his views. Bat in the Sanate Apprepriation Committee It is said he waived this restraint and deliver. ed a lecture on political economy to Mr. Allison, of Iowa, that was not intended for the eye or ear of the public.

The question under consideration was the recession under consubration was the necessity for increased appropriation in com-pleting the reord of the Pan-American Con-gress. Mr. Hale said something which drew out Mr. Blaine, and he proceeded in the most impassioned manner and with much of his old time fervor and eloquence to tell the committee what in his judgment would be the effect of the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill, The Democrabic member of the committee, Mr. Blackhurn. was delighted with the tone of Mr. Blaine's view and at an opportune moment be is reported to have said :-

"I wish you were not Mr. Secretary and were in this Senate to raise your voice against this McKinley bill."

Mr. Blaine-I wish so, too. It is the most dangerous, if not the most infamous, measure that was ever concocted by any party. The men who vote for this bill will wreck the Republican party. If I were in the Senate I would rather have my right arm torn out of its

socket than vote for this bill. Mr. Blaine then finished the remarks he had outlined on the importance of the appropriation and retired.

The Licensing Bill's Escape.

LONDON, June 20 -Archblehop Walth has writin to the Dablin Freeman's Journal eversly leaturing the absentee Parnellites who saved the Government from a defeat vesterday. He says that unless they can give a satisfactory explanation of their absence he will find it hard to place further trust in the Irish party.

The Chronicle mays the excess that many Government members were stiending the Ascot races will not serve to hide the fact that the Government is discredited and that members are indifferent whether it is defeater nct.

The Standard hears that Glidstone personally disapprezed of the device of a snap division in the House of Commons.

The Output of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19. - The North west Miller says : The flour sutput of the mills last week was slightly increased, being 63 620 barrels. The flour market scome to be almost whelly without any feature of more S a of the men present at the mill re' convention think they discorn more interest, as shown by consumers, and are hepeful of a good demand saturng in very soon. Sales of finr for the week have been light, and were ic suball 1. t., mostly for territory west of New England. Prices are 15 (0.200 lower and some firms have had a und : more enquiry from abroad for patents. a few small sales being effact a for London at about 20, 61. Nearly every one is pretay will sold anead on bakers' and if patents could be moved more freely there would be a greater disposition to increase the production. Low grades are in very good demand at fair prices, Freight rates are gradually doclining and are quite favorable to exporting. The expect ship-ments for the week were 15,930 barrels.

Beware.

The wonderfully successful career of the man who minded his own business, seems to have very little attraction for the Hon. Mr Mercier. On Sunday last there was a grand demonstration, in honor of the Government victory, at Levis. Speeches were delivered, fireworks discharged and a procession held, all on the pvinciple, no doubt, of "the better day the better deed." Mr. Meroier made a speech, cela va sans ard for the currency and are determined to dire, and a very long speech too; the elections get rid of it. They see that so long as it being over, he did not say anything about | shall be maintained, industry-especially the giving a portfolio to an Isish Catholic, but he touched on very many other subjects. He told his hearers he was going to iron bridge every stream in the country, and the St. Liawrence into the bargain, at Quebec. He did not say who was going to pay the piper. Why mar the joyousness of the occasion ? Yes no one can find fault with the Premier's utterances whilet bug. This will relieve agriculture of it; chief he kept within the limits of Provincial affairs, but he did not do so very long. The great object of his speech was, apparently, to make it known that his schemes are altogether beyond the scope of Provincial Jurisdiction. True, he if the will only apply it. said the late elections were a triumph for Provincial rights, but in the same breath he told his hearers that his aim was Unrestricted Reciprocity, with which, as head of a local government, he has as much to do as the man in the moon. The Hon. gentleman seems to have last his head completely at the end of his discourse, for he told the audience "that nothing now remained to be done but to turn out the party in power at Ottawa, with the assistance of its four great provinces now in line, and this, he was not afraid to predict. would he done at the next Federal elections."

We have no great interest in any of the poli. tical parties, but we are forcibly reminded of the old adage, that threatened men generally live long. The fact that Mr. Mercier has vowed the annihilation of the old chief at Ottawa, is

ful schemos for making money scarce, conpublic rebuke, and warned the absentees that sequently only obtainable at a high rate of interest, has been largely owing the decay of agricultural values and the distress of the farmers throughout the United States and Canada. It is well known that mortgage loan sympanies borrow mency in England at as low a rate as ? per cent and lend is out in America at from 71 to 10 per cent., sometimes even for more. The necessities of the borrowers fix the rat; of interest and the companies take good care to exact the utmost. These companies have an understanding. In some instances a syndicate of capitalists control several of these companies and practically rule the money market,

Of late the farmers out West became aware of the manner in which they were being fleeced by the meney combine and have brought such pressure to bear on Congress, with the assistance of the eilver men, that they have compelled the adoption of the free coinage system which, when it becomes law, will make money cheap and enable the farmers to discharge their obligations in currency Ohurch. which cannot well be taken out of the country in the form of a gelden tribute to forsign usurers. The farmers have, in fact, awakened to the monstrous fallacy of the gold standfarming industry-must remain inslaved to the meney lenders. Bloed suckers "who tell not, neither do they spin," will be compelled under the free coinage system to accept precisely the same fictitious currency which they lend-minus the gold basis humburden in the way of mortgage payments. Signs are not wanting of an awakening to the true conditions of trade among the farmers. The remedy is in their own hands

Apropos to the foregoing we have come screas a report of the East Middenex (Ont.) Farmers' Pic-Nio at Pond Mills last Friday. It shows that the farmers of Ontario, like the farmers of the United States, are getting alive to the true meaning of the field system under which they are labering. The report 85 Y8 :---

Mr. Adam Robson, of Van Neck, in speaking n the question, "Does Farming Pay?" said it on the question, "Dues Farming Pay?" said it was true that the prices of farm products had been down below zero, but it seemed as if the mercury was on the return and the summer of better times looming up before the farmers of the country. The agricultural part of the community had to shoulder the fiscal burdens, which were enormously excessive. When there was a tariff war between a large country and a smaller one the latter slways had to bear the The best of the people of this free country had been taxed in a without parallel in any best should on the earth. It was a shou and shauld the regulations include a strict stat of the been open and conciliatory throughout, and 'Madam, the eyes have it.' brunt. It was a sad and shameful fact that the

the last is also a hopefu erally speaking, on sigr.

Requiem Mass.

On the 20th inst., in the Convent Chapel of the Sisters of St. Ann, Lachine, a solemn Re Mass was sung for the repose of the sou aviem of the Right Rev. Louis Joseph d'Herbomez, O M.I., Bishop of Melitophia and Vicar-Apostolic of British Columbia. Rev. J. befebvre. O. M. I., assisted by deacon and sub-deacon officiated. Many of the Oblate Fathers, their novices and several other clergymen were The Community of Lachine thus wished to pay a last tribute of respect and gratitude to the venerable deceased prelate, who was a zealous benefactor of their Sisters of B. O.

Conversion of a Prince.

Amongst the latest converts to the Catholic Church is Prince Henry of Nassau. The Prince, who is staying at Obsrurff with his brother, Prince Philip of Nassau, visited, some days ago, the Cathedral of Fritzlar. He bended the Catholic service and confirmed the report of his conversion, adding that his change of religious belief was brought about by the Queen Regent of Spain. Her Majesty com-

We have received from Mr. J. C. Phillips, editor of The Western Catholic News, Chicago, a copy of his "Chronological Tree of the Catholic It is gotten up in the highest style Ohnrch." of modern art and contains a vast amount of historical information in a form accessible the most rapid observer. It should find an honored place in every Catholic household, where it would be a constant reminder of the antiquity, the triumphs and the unshakable steadiastness of the Church.

The Majorities.

L'Electeur publishes the following tabulat-

ed statement of majorities at the recent elecions :-National. Conservative 42 46 61 100 to 200

	••	210 10	300		 •		
	46	330 to	400	+1	 7	0	,
	66	430 to	500	61	 1	0	
	41	500 to	600	61	 2	1	
	44	600 to	700	41	 1	1	
	64	700 to	800	"	 0	G	
	"	800 to	1210	**	 0	2	
Ľ	1200	and ov	er		 1	0	
		amatio			 9	3	

Rowr, June 23.—The Pope has bestowed the cardinal's hat upon Mgr. Vanutel, Papal nuncio at Liebon; Archbishop Galerti, of Ravenna; Bishop Mermillod, of Lausanne, and Bishop Dunajewski, of Cracow.

To Keep Out Cholera.

Hen, Jehn Carling, minister of agriculture, has issued instructions for the ebserv-

are going to visit the cottage of Mr. The old man is now recovering.

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER.

A Tribute From a Protestant,

Edith Somner, in one of our Protestant contemporaries, pays this tribute to the mother of the famous French author, Lamartine. It is in itself a lesson which all mothers know and apply. Prayer, which is the rising of the mind God, should be instilled into the young by giving them a true idea of God and the preze sity of looking up to Him, thanking and wor-shiping Him. Some parents make a set of prayers by note-a disagreeable task for children, enforced by threats or publishment. This can only make the thought of prayer odious. Where they are formed gradually to a sense of love, grabitude and dependence on God, they can easily be led to pray, and it will be a prayer that will avail for the children themselves and

the parents. Edith Somner says: "On reading the reminiscences of Lamartine's childhood I have been much impressed with the natural way in which his mother taught her children to pray and to think of God. When she went in the morning to take them from their beds and assist them to dress she would talk to them about the good God who had given Queen Regent of Spain. Her Majesty com-bines the qualities of a successful ruler with the earnest zeal of a devoted daughter of the Uhurch. A Beautiful Work of Art. A Beautiful Work of Art. down beside her, they would learn their first

prayer. "At night she would not wait until drowsiness had benumbed their faculties or play absorbed them but immediately after suppor the servant was called in and short selections from Scripture were read with explanations followed by prayer. As soon as any of them were old enough she taught them to lead the devotions. Both before and after meals grace was said, and if she walked with them in the country and they came upon a bed of flawers or saw a fine sunset she would lead their hearts while thus impressed from nature. How could chil-dren thus treated avoid thinking of God Nor with delight and naturalness? did she neglect the practical part of their religious training; for she took them with her to the beduide of the sick, and made them almoners of bounty to the poor At twilight she would steal away from them for secret prayer. Out of doors she had a chosen spot under soms fruit .rees, the most sheltered to the garden and the children looked up in it as a sacred place. They never entered it for play, knowing well that there their mother communed

with God. And when she returned to them with a happy, smiling countenance they felt she had left the burden of the day and was at Happy were the children who possessed such

M. Spuller in Newfoundland.

LONDON, June 20.-The Post publishes an Interview with Mr. Spuller, formerly French minister of fereign offsirs, relative to the Newfoundland fisheries question. M. Spuller said he believed that, notwithstanding Secretary Blaine's all-embracing views as to -merica's future, England has no cause to feel alarm because of the threatened secesion of Newfoundland. The problem was a

difficult one but it was not of great intrinsia Importance. French was bound to maintain

The Revolt Against Balfourism.

"Vagae, thin, general, irrelevant and intangible.' Such was Mr. Gladatone's description of Mr. Balfour's defence of the conduct of the police at Tipperary and Cashel on the occasion of the recent meetings addressed by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Wm. O'Brien. Nor is Mr. Gladstine's obscatterisation of Mr. Balfenr's defence tos sweeping. There is growing up smongst Tories and dissentient Liberals a. failing that the present Government are placten much reliance on "force" in their Irish administration. Mr. Balfour could not regard as complimentary in any way the revolt of one of his thick and this supporters, Commander B thell, who described the system of espionage pursued by Mr. Balfour as "damnable." The London Eche, which also prides itself upon being one of the pillars of the Unicu. speaks of Mr. Balfour's lame de. fence, and trusts "he will endsayor to prevent a repetition of the Whitsuntide blanders of the polloe in Ireland."

VETERINARY.

MANGE.

Symptoms.—The horse rubs himself against apything he can get at. Small pimples are seen about the head and neck and under the mane. The bair falls off and leaves the skin es posed, with colored points and fasures. The skin becomes dry and bald, and there is great inching.

Treatment - Give the horse a good scrubbing with a coarse brush, and then wash him well with Castile soap and water and dry carefully. As soon as the horse is thoroughly dried, apply an ointment made as follows :- Sulphur ounces, lard ten ounces, carbolic acid one-half ounce ; mixed,

ounce; mixed, This disease being contagious, persons should be careful to have everything used about the borse theroughly cleansed and subjected to great heat, by steaming or boiling, to destroy the insect which is the cause of the disease. It would be well to apply some of the cintment given above to part of the stall, rubbing posts,

etc. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the above treatment for both man and beast, inds it an infallible cure in all cases. JOSEPH GAVIN.

Widow-'Now, my dear sir, premise me your vote on this hill ?' Congressman. - 'But, her prestige and was naturally averse to a my dear madam, I Widow 'Now look me in the eyes and promise.' Congressman .---

a moth Bestowing Cardinals' Hats.



This Fowder never varies. Amervel of purity, srength and wholesomeness. More econon..cel than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in and the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER 00., 106 Wall streat N.Y.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston :

My LORD,-I crave Your Grace's inclulgence for venturing publicly to address you without permission, and dragging your name into political wrangles from which, i am sure, you shrink. My spolegy is in the imminence of the crisis which hange like a pall ever the country, and threatens its peace. If I have selected Your Grace's name to land weight and prominence to my words, it is not merely from your excited station in the Caurch, of which yes are so discinguished an ornament ; nor yot for your high literary attainments ; but for a couch less ostentitious reason-because Your Grace has been singled out as a target for the poisoned arrews of abuse, slander and misreprosentation. These tatics have for seven contaries been the most efficacions weapons in our enemy's armoury. When massacres, butcherings, hangings, embewellings fell; moral assassination has successed in ternishing burnlebed geld. No Islamman, combining ability and fidelity with honesty, has ever escaped, or is likely ever to encape these envenomed darts. To be enbject to this discipling is as unerring a test of an Frishman possessing these qualitles, as it is of a place of steel, free to move, settling in the meridan is atert of magnetism, Hence the distinction on an Lishman of being considered wortor of being singled out for attack ought to be te his countrymen the best oredentials of being honest, able and faithfal; and the best passports to their esteem, love and confidence. 'Atatory for seven hundred years has not preserved as a single name, whose momory is tear, whe, in his generation, has not had to pass through this trying ordeal. Tone, Enmet, Lord Edward, O'Cannell, Moffale, Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, Davis. Mesgher, Creke, Davitt. Parnell, Nulty, Dilton, William C'Brien-sil have lies a ded down with this burden. It is after all, a glorious henor to be pillorled in such company. Our heredit ry enemy is too asgaciens to apend pewder and shot on a nincempeop. He never wastes energy on a non-orbit g. Before larnching his mimic thunder, he finds out if the game is work the candle. Yet, strange to say, even some of our own countrymen forgetful, not only of the teachings of history, but of their own individual experiences, parrotike repeat, with beted breath, indeed, the false charges. To be well abused by the enemy is to me, at lisst, a good omen. It portends, amongst other things that your Grace has fallen heir to the mantle of our lamented chief-Octarie's illustrious J. of T., who so long, so faithfully, so undenotedly carried aloft, in these Canadian wikis, the staff and the banner, the crezier and the Sunburst of Ecin's exiles. Ecough radiance from his footsteps remains to guide your path and illumine your pilgrimage, THE PERSENCE. I am no alarmiet. Yet I must my that the political firmament bas not looked so lowering for the last forty years. It would be absurd to anticipate a revival of the bar-bereus persocutions for conscience sake which disgraced Europe in the three preceding centuries. This age is not propititous for such plants; their seed time has passed forever. But we may witness race and orced sgitation with its vila bread of hatrada. heart-burnings, tumuits. For once the demon of religious discord, on whose altars more victims have been saorificed, to whose manes more human gore hus been shed, whose strifes have drenched more fields in blood, than all other human orignes and follies, is led loose, it is impossible to calculate the mischiefs in its train, the ravages in its path. Its devastation is as blind and wanton as the escaped lunatio, the uncaged wild beast or the capricions cyclone. It is a veritable oncorking of the boitled up winds. How fearful the responsibility of him who lets them .go, The root of this sgitation, it is to be feared, Her in faction ; in a tussle between the " ins " and "outs"; in a scramble for the loaves and fishes. This is the guiding genus of the combat. Both political parties seem to vie with one another in coquetting for the amours of the virgin organization. From their anteordents, or, perhaps more properly, from our predilactions, we would expect to find the Equal Righters in close alliance, if not internal embrace, with the Tory party. But the other party, as the following extracts demonstrate, are making desperate efforts to draw attention to its side show, where, for a trifling entrance fee, any amount of burlesque and comic acting are premised the patrons. The first act is a scene from the Regues' Opera,

the Globe assumes that Catholics have no ature with which the Globe, issue after issue, the Rivals :

"Now the case of the Catholics of Ontario is strictly analogous to that of the Dissenters of England." Globe, May Sth.

Tals is a new and startling deputare. It h the first time that any one ventured to proclaim a doctrine so extraordinary. Hitherto Ostholics were permitted to amuse themselves with theoretical equality under the laws and constitution, though practical equality they -- "did not mean it" Otherwise how cr-have never enjeyed in Ontario. But this is plain the ad misericordiam appeal to the the first time that they have been plainly a fit were evident to make the lightest toki that their political status is one of inferierity-one of the legal disabilities. The next play on the board is the Scheel

for Scandal with variations : "To provide competent teachers of English for the French Schools, and to meet some of the difficulties mentioned in this report we

have recommended : "(1) That a special school be established for the training of French teachers in the

English imprage. "This tobool shall be placed under teachers

tions in these languages. "It thall provide the ordinary non-prefessions l course, and shall also furnith facilithes for professional training as given in County Model Schools.

"Candidates in completing their course in this school should be prepared to take the regular examinations in Koglish preserioed for teachers' certificates ; and only those whe have passed such examinations should receive

a :license to teach. "(2) That special institutes be held for the immediate benefit of the teachers now emplayed in the French Schools.

at once to the necessity of making greater ; tory of the nineteenth century affords net a case of the aral er conversational method in teaching English.

"(4) That a billngaal series of readers-French and English-be provided for the French schools in Outario,

"(5) That the use of unauthorized tert books be discontinued,-Recommendation of the School Commission adopted by the Gorernment."

Then the following variations :

(1) "More attention is paid to Eaglish than formerly, and the use made st it in the work of instruct on is greater than it was few years ago .- Report of the French School Commission. (2) "We also desire the assure the hon,

Minister that he shall have our hearty caoperation in his effect to improve the standing of our schools, and especially that we shall endeavour to carry out the regulations relat og to the more efficient teaching of the Esplish in our schools.-Resolutions adopted an Training Institute for French teachers of Eastern Oat srlo, -Globe, May Och.

SUPPRESSION OF FRENCH LANGUAGE

When perusing this preclous document, issued for the edification of the electors of Oatarie, I involuntarily asked myself-Are we living in Russia ? Forgetting, for the nonce, that the Russian Government is but teo anxious to extend the cultivation of the beautiful French language among iss acbjects. If the Russian bear lays its iron paw on any language, they are, at least, uncouth and barbarous dialects, unfit to impart information in science and in the higher departments of knowledge, and only suited to the requirements of a very primitive and unprogressive people. Hence the prohibi-tion cannot be pronounced an unmixed evil. It was reserved for the Angle-Saron of Catarlo, in the last ducade of the rinsteanth century, to inaugurate a crusade of preseription against one of the most elegan; as well as one of the most profound of modern langu sges-the vehicle through which one-half of elvilized mankind receives its higher knowledge, and which is almost exclusively spoken tract which the Equal Righters have or the ir in the better walks of life.

alternative but support the Ministerial can. is copiously stocked and interlarded, consists didates coule qui coute ; and hence can be of extracts from a letter of Rev. Mr. Caven, kloked with impunity. When the Catholic president of the Equal Rights Association. Church permits her ministers, in their public | Strange way of displaying Globe liberality, or privat; relations, to violate the canons of by passionate appeal; to the Equal Righters decency, I hope her communicants will be to save the Lineral Gavernment irem drawnfew and far between. For then, indeed, ing. Evidently the Globe would not employ would she be a hindrance, not a help, to a such doubtful factics if it did not feel assured life of morslity. The noxt selection is from ; that the Catas lice were irretrievably harness. ed to its charics.

> THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT ASHAMED OF DOING JUSTICE.

The Ontario Government seems to shrink and hide from its own record, as it was something to be ashamed of, claiming like the youth detected in an intrigue, or caught in a suspicious situation, small bay privilege -"'did not mean it." Otherwise how cx-plain the ad misericordiam appeal to the as if it were criminal to make the elightest concessions to the just claims of Ostholics, What was there to blush for in asserting Catholics ratepayers, as nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of them : rat: Schools, and save them the drudgery of having to give notice, and in default, through neglect or any other of the theurand and one causes sure to arise, having their taxes confiscated for the support of schools from which in their very nature it is impos-"This tohool shall be placed under teachers alble for them to derive any bendit, whe can speak both English and French, and whe are thoroughly composent to give matrue. tions in these languages. "It thall provide the ordinary coupre. so, when we see the veteran Premier of Ontarlo, la a laboured epistle to certaiz ministers, vindicating his Government from the foul calamny of favouring Catholics; and dinary trials and privations he must have en-conclusively demonstrating with triamph in dured during the late expedition. He has ecsy syllable, that instead of being petted, they receive much less than justics at his tands. Is this a thing to be proud of Pre-testants? Can anything be mere extraordinary, more humiliating, more rickening, than a Government, profeesing liberal prinmuediate benefit of the teachers now em- clples, interdicting, putting under a bao, loyed in the French Schools. "(3)That the attention of teachers be called flows in a French channel? The whole hisparallel. Such things, in the month of a Tory, would excite no surprise. As the policy of a Liberal Government, they are abominably, scandalous. Where a great principle is at issue, a Liberal Government. worthy of the name, would nall its celours to the mast, with no entrender for its motto, and with all colours flying and all calls and to the breese, go down gallantly rather than yiell one inch to fanaticism rather than tarnish its name and lineage. Such a Government would be worth battling for. I feel confident that such weull be the policy of a government led by Edward Blake or David Mills ; and which such membors as H. H. Cook would applaud. It may be set down as a political exiom, that it is as impossible for a a bigot to be a Liberal as it is for Satan to be a Laint

A NEW POLICY FOR CATHOLICS -AND WHY ?

The policy which, in my opinion, would at this inclure innurs most to the political advantages of Catholics would be a laisses fairle one-dignified nontrality between the contending factions; a polloy which would give the agitators rope enough : a policy which would facilitits rather than obstruct their march to power ; a policy which would afford them an opportunity of 1 ying their preutice hands at governing; a pelloy which would enable their fellowers to obtain a glimpse of their true inwardness; a policy which would let the rank and file see that their !saders were promising that which if they are worthy even of the name of prudent politicians, they must know they cannot perform, and have, therefore, no intention of attempt ng ; and if they attempt the impossible, what diots they are. The experiment would in either cas a demonstrate their unitages for the task (f guiding the destiny of this province. No san e man, however intense his prejudices, cannot Mr. Stariey and the others on the 9th to but know, that he cannot trample ca the attend the Edinburgh banquet, when the



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HEROIC DR. PARKE.

The Inshman who Crossed Africa with Stanley.

The Dublin Freeman publishes an enterview with Dr. Parke, the famous Surgeon, a native of Rescommon, whose exploits with Stapley have won for him a world wide fame as one of the most devoted, skillful and conrageous of his profession. The reporter writes I had come to speak to him about himself, but found it well nigh impossible to keep bin on the desired track, as every track, as every question seemed to suggest to him somothing about Stanley or Stairs, or soybedy else except himesif. He looks marvellously young fer all be bas gone through, for he has seen hard service in one of the most trying campaigns that the British Army has ever engaged in-the Nile expedition for the rallef of Kharloum-to say nothing of the extraerbeen execribed as a young Apollo, an Adonie, and what not, and one caunot cavil at these well-meant comparisons, except that these mythological herees chit ogaished themes ves in different pursuits from Sargeon Parke, and any ene who looks at his cornect, stoudiest face and henest eyes must feel that a great part of his personal character fios in comething bester than more regularity of festure or firm uses of physique. With the greatest courtes y and readiness he expressed himself quite willing to answer any questions I dested to put to him.

"Yau are proparing, I suppose, for your journ by to Dublen?" I inquired. "Yos," raid he, "I intend to leave in the

merolog. I cannot go to night, as I have to be present with the other members of the expedition at the American presentation banaget, to-slubt I shall arrive in Dabila in time for the dinner to be given to merrow evening by the College of Surgeons, and sit r then the presentation of the Honorary Follow-

ab me is to take place." Yes are a licentiate of the College of. S' infeoms, Ireland, of course ?' " Oh, yes."

"I have seen it hinted that you are not an | Jirlohmest-tiat is not true?" I queried. "There is no doubt about my being an Itlah-

man," he asswered, smilling-his accent correborating his words-and he then added more earnesily : "" No see can deprive me of that honor. I am the first Iriohman who ever crossed Africa." " Cauld you tell mo, Surgeon Parke," 4

seked, " whether you propose to publish any-thing about the medical aspect of the expeditter ? "Well, I have not decided yet. I have

glenty of materials for a book, but whether I aball write one er not ramains for after conwiderstion," he replied.

"How long do you propose to remain in Sco'snd ?"

"Goly a few days this time, as I have to be back here for a cargiet to me by the medical profession on June G. Sir Audrew Clorke in the chair, and most of the leading men in the protession in London are to be present. They expect from 150 to 200 will he there. Then I have to go to Scotland with

pedition was, I believe, very successful, S 4r. geen Parkel'

"Yes," he answered ; " in point of mor. tality there never has been such a suc senaful expedition into Africa. Oat of tweaty Europeans whe formed the expedition we Les only two-one Major Barte fott, was murdered, and the other Jamesor , of Dublin, died of fever when he was w Ath the rear column 600 miles away from ' A and without medical sid. Jameson was a plendid fellow, the most popular man in 1 an whol : expedition."

"Your health does r et appear to have been affected by the bar dealy hospitality of your admirers ?"

"On, not in the street-Mr. Stinley was never in bester bester in bis ifa," he an-sword, "We get as accessioned to the latter as we did to the former. Ever since we arrived in Empt it has been a succession of entertainmonte of one kind or another. Scarcely s ds y passes that I do not got forty letters, some of them the oddest insyinable."

"Yon hod the African fever, of course?" "Yes," he suswered. "We all had it about a bundred and fifty times. Som times the attack would last for two or three asys comet mes only for a c-uple of hours. I was very forcurate myself, as 1 was never carried an hour during the ernedition until we get near the coast, when my boats were worn out and I had to mount a donkey."

With a few words in praise of the Zarz: baris, who he said were the trust est, most loyal fellows one could wish to find, lists the gallant Surgeon is complete his packing, tha sking him heartily for his courtesy.

IRISH AND SCOTCH-IRISH.

fiere is a Poser for the Rev. Dr. Macintosh. A correspondent who signs himself "All Ireland," writes to the Pattiburg Dispatch, as follows :

Dr. Maulatosh, in his address before the Scotch-hrish Convention, has given as his definition of that race. From it we learn that a "Scotch Irishman" is one without a drop of Irish blood in his veins. Queer, isn't it? A combination of Lowiand and Highand Sootchmen, of Angla-Saron, Dane and Narman, but no Irish blood, and yet they right themselves by phenated Irishmen. Doe Rebert Bonner, who, ho says, signed himself an "I rish Pretestant" five years ago, agree with the Macintosh idea ! Does "Richellen" Labir gan accept it ? Would the late Someph Bigg. r. M. P., horn an Ulatur Preubyterian, tave accepted it? Would the Ulater Probyte nen Irish patriote John Mitchell and John Sarin indorae it? Would the "United Trip smen" of Ulster of 1798 sgree to the d-finition, such Presbyterians as Henry Joy Mc Cescken, Dr. McNevin, the brithers Orr, an i the whole gallant host of Ulst : Presbyfor lass of that period ?

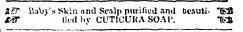
No; the very title they gave themselves U nited frishmen, proves how they regard it. L ster is his address Dr. MacLitosh tells us t ist they have the dash and enthuelasm of I reland in their nature held in check by the c col blood from other sources. If they have no Irlah blood in their velns, where did they set the dash and impulse ! Not certainly rom the only other Calt c source, the Sect, who is regarded as typics! of cool-hauden here iteelf, and is styled the "shrewed, cantions and oniny Scot," with no impass er darb in his nature. And why should a peo-ple with no Irish blood in their voins chose as the emblem of their society the banner of the old Irish of the North-the red hand of the Clifell entwined with shamrocks? If this people lived and died in Ireland for hugdreds of years and were not Irlah, how can they call themselves Americans after a faw generations of residence here-in the land and yet not of i. ?

The cautions Stotch logic is not evident in Dr. MacIntosh s address. Or is it because that it is sufachionable to be Irich that one suchamed of his country must qualify his Lativity ?



PVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP D of infance and childhood, whether texturing, disflering, iterating, sealy, cruated, pimply of blotchy, with toss of hair, and every impurity of the blotchy, with toss of hair, and every impurity of the blotchy, with toss of hair, and every impurity of the blotchy, with toss of hair, and every impurity of the blotchy, with toss of hair, and every impurity of the blotchy, whether simple, scrotulous or hereditary, is speedily, consuminally and permanently cured by the Criterica Reasons, consisting of Curicusa, the great Skin Care, and Cornera. Soar, an examisite Skin Parifier and Boutifier, and Criterica Henovers, the new Blotd and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now, Delays are dangerons, Cares made in childhood are per-manent. n ment.

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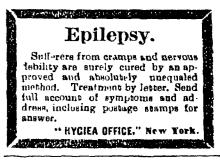


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ASTOR-FLUID !

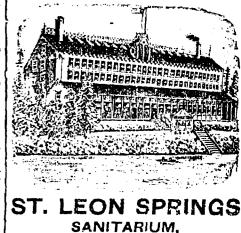
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DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court, No. 2358, DAME PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and District of Montreal, has to-day instituted an action in separation as to property from her husband, RDWARDO FERRERO, of the same place, trader.

GIRDUARD & DE LORIMIER, Atsorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42 5



ST. LEON, QUE.

BT. LEON, QUE. This celebrated establishme t, one of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resurbs on the continent, will be open to the path is on the est Juno. The numerous tourists who wish this beautiful spot annually will do it this year under the new manage neur, more structive that ever the proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the yeant of and enjoy ment of the grafts. To subscription Rheumatism, Nuralgis, indiges-tion, General Dobirty, etc., etc., the ratio springs in connection with this hole offer a sure cure. Connection with the in waiting for goests at Louiseville on the arcive and be in waiting for sure start. And grabeo, For terms supply to Tidi ST. LEON SUN FRAL, WATER EO., 54 Victorial quare, sole propristors of the famous St Lever Mineral Water for sule throughout the entire Dominant. ominioa. 47 S



L. E. N. PRATTE,

"Except by a gross infringement of free meach, we cannot suppress the violence of Archbishop Cleary or the violence of Rev. Dr. Faitm."-Toronto Globe. May 12th. I should infer that Your Graco's viclence onsists in the unfashionable practice of oalilog a spade a spade. This is what Mr. Giadatene thinks of this kind of plain-speaking. Commenting on the taotics by which the Union has been carried, he was charged with using violent language. In his great article on the Irish Rebellion, replying to

this accusation, he says : "Upquestionably my language was vielent misss deserved. But, if it was deserved, it Was not violent For violent language means luguage in excess of what the case warrants and requires,"

What could have tempted the Globe te couple Your Grace's name with that of the mavery Falton ? We know that at election mes politicians are on their good behaviour, arefully avoiding, even the semblance of fince. Where are we to seek for the motive effering gratuitous insult to Your Grace ; and through you to all your countrymen in Outario ? What could prompt so ucusual a aparture? Evidently to let people see hew dependent, if not defiant, of the Roman burch, is the Ontario Government, when it organ-in-chief may wantenly insult one of its most exalted ecclesiantics. It seems that

WHOM IT CONCERNS

It may be said that Irish Catholics are not concerned with this French language dispute, and that a woak and despised minority should not interfere in squables in which it is not immediately concerned. This appears to me a short-sighted policy. We are directly interested in the inalienshie cight of the parent in bringing up its off-pring as it may dotermine without let or hindrance from any outside authority. Mereover, it is alike our interest and our duty to stand shoulder to shoulder with our French-Oanadian fellowcountrymen, if for no other than the solish and sordid one, that whatever of rights, recognition and toleration we may enjoy under the constitution, is, in no small degree, due, indirectly it may be, to the influence of the French in council and legislature.

FRINCH SCHOOL COMMISSION & DISCRACE.

This whole French School Commission is, from beginning to end, indefensible. It has seen conceded to the unjust clamenra of bigots and demagogues. No Government pretending adhesion to sound principles, or having any respect for its own dignity, would for a moment hearken to such demands; and lisst of sll, a Government calling itself Liberal. Though French Canadians had been, as it were, on trial fer their lives, not a Frenchman on the bench or in the jury-box. One would think that the commonest instinct of fair-dealing would suggest the appointment of a French Catholic on this commission, But if a competent Frenchman could net be found in all Out rie, then that an English-speaking Oatholic would be substituted. How does Hon. Mr. Fraser, the representative Oathelic in the Oabinet, explain this surrender ? Why did he tamely submit to tale indignity ? If he protested it was with barren results. Is it with his approval that the Globe, leave after issue, is parading literature of which the foregoing

are specimen bricks ? THE "GLOBE'S EXSTERICAL APPEALS TO EQUAL RIGHTERS.

Another curious feature of campaign liter-

most sacred and dearest right; of a minorit 7, numbering, at least, two fiths of a free at d graphical Society of Scatland will be conenlightened people. This is the little co a- farred."

hands, the trifing burgen on their brawny land? shoulders,

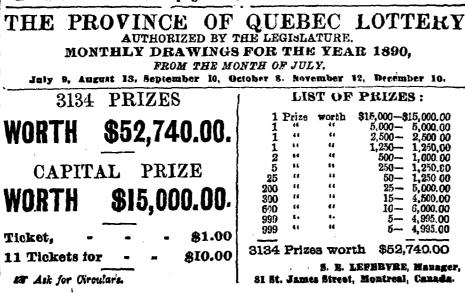
I recommend this attitude, my lord, chiefly for this reason. There is in Catario a numerous class of telerably fair-minded persons, whose religions prejudices barely overbalance their party fealty. These men, while recognizing the reasonably fair record as molitics up, without great vicos or great virtaes, of the Mawat Covernment, and while admitting that his Administration is fully equal to what may be expected from his oppenepts; feel chagrined and jealous at the thought that Mowat, during his long lase of power, hes been is no small degree dependont on Catholic support. This wounds their vanity. They think it derogatory to sound Protestantism to see the balance of power in the hands of the despised Parlsts. They sparn the tribunel, because they dislike the umpire. Let them for once have their way. We can bear the experiment as well as they can. Should there be a rude awakening, as theirs is the greater state, theirs will be the bigger fore. I am not insensible to the alternative. I fully appreciate the bitterness of the pill.

From the incention of Confederation, I have not given a vote to the present Untario epposition. For the foregoing reasons I am strongly tempted to reverse my policy this time, if it is permitted to cast a hallot for a had cause in the firm hellef that it would be the best way of ouring the evil. I believe number of medals and ordere by this every Irish vote they weald get would be time. What has been the length of your

burylog them deeder in the soup. I hope that Your Grace will accept my apology for the unwarrantable liberty of using your name without permission in a discussion, from which all good men naturally shrink. I remain, my Lord, with profound TOVOTIDOD,

Your Grace's Most obedient servant, J. L. P. O'HANLY.

No less than 2,000 Catholic churches in Po-



Bogorary Follewship of the Royal

" After that you propose to return to Ire-

"Yes," he reglied, "I hope to reach there main a few days in Dublin before going down to say people in the country. They Kye in the County Rescommon, and I propess to act as principal greemaman at the coremony. which, as you know, is to take place in Westminister Abbey."

"Do you know whether Stanley intends to visit Ireland ?"

" I have been trying to induce him is come ever, not he has been unable to promiso-he cannot fix a dat sewing to the multitude of his engagements. Now that he is going to he married, it will, i suppose, be more ancertain still whether he can come. He is being pressed very bard to go to America, and I fancy he will do so, but not for some menths."

" Yez had experience of life in the traples. I suppose, Surgeon Farke, belore you went with Stanley?" "On, yes," he answered. " I serred in

the Egyptian campaign and the Nile campaign. I went ap as far as Metemneh, and was through all the fights. I have Eryptian and Nile medals, and the Abu Klia

"You must have sacumulated quite a aervice ?"

"Ten years," he replied, "and a great part of it has been active service. Here is an order I have just received," shewing me a aplendid star has case, with bright erangecolored ribbon attached to it " Tols is the order of the brilliant star of Zanzibar ; it has been sent me by the Sultan. Here is the brenzo medal presented to us by the Geographical Society; and here is another" displaying a very large and handseme silver medal inscribed to 'Thomas Heazle Parke'-" which the Antwerp Geographical Seciety have sent me, having first elected me an Honorary Fellow."

This was only a small propertion of the medals and decorations that have been shewered upon Surgeon Parks and his colleagues, which included also the Oross of the Medjidich from the Khedive,

"Have you any intention of returning to

Atrics ?" "Well, not for the present at apy rate," "Well, not for the present at apy rate," he suid. " Sir Francis De Winton asked me to join him the other day, but I think that three years in succession of Central African work is long enough, for a while at least,"

" Then you resume your position on the Army madical Staff?" "Yes," he answered, " when my leave ex-

pires in August, "'Dee your three years on the relief ex-pedition count in your service?" I asked. "I think to," he answered. "We are all volunteers, you know, on the expedition -we went without any remuneration what. ever. The Government did not pay us nor did the expedition. Since we returned, Lieutenant Stairs and I applied for our back pay and the War Office gave it to us." "From a Sanitary point of view the ex-

Death of Dr. St. Georges. M.P. OTTAVA, June 19. -- Dr. Joseph Erdrau

Alfred de St. Georges, M.P. for Portneul, disd at the residence of Mr. J. L. Richard, in Citasis, this morning. Deceased was ill about the 15th or 16th of June, and will re- when Ferliament was provigued and remained in Octawa until his death. Dr. St. Georges, though comparatively a young man, has been in Pail amont for many years. He stay with them for some time. Then I have was both a lawyer and a doctor, and on his to be back again in Lendon for Studiey's [antraz ou fato put he life in 1872 gave promise marriage on Suly 22, when I believe I am to j of a need of career. He was re-elected at the reneral elections of 1973, 1882 and 1887, but in 1878 he was unseated on a recount. was born in 1849, and in 1875 married Laurs, denabter ri Stop. Isadore Thibaudeau, of Scebec. His wife and three children died last year. Sr. St. Georges was a Liberal in palitics. His grandfuther on his mother's alds was the lite Hon. George Alapp, for many years a member of the Ligislative Corneil and a member of the Government of old Canada.

The New Westminster Election.

VASCOUVER, BC, June 20,-The election in the New Westminster district for member of the House of Commons was held yesterday, and resulted as follows :- Corbouid, 972; Lownsand, 683; Ladner, 376-all the candidates being supporters of the Government.

Who makes planos brightest, best,

Triumphent still in every test,

Which gives to music all its zest?

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- What touch responsive ? action strong ?

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M. A. THOMAT, Hotel Manager.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

How Will the United States Farmer be Benefitted.

Apples are at present on the free list. Therefore, the Ulnadian Givergroup put them on its reciprocal free list. During the He last fical year 70 000 barrile of Amortesn apples were shipped to the D.m'nion. It cannot he denied that this way a good thing for the American fruit grower unloss is is to be one of the articles of faith of the new prehibitory tarifferend that a country should export rothing The McKilly bill puts a daty of 25 capti per manuel on applie " to en-courage the farmers." As the passage of the bill would be followed by the imposition of the same or a heavier tax by the Canadian Parliament, the men who have been sending 70.000 barrels of apples a year to Canada may ask where they are benefit id.

At present plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock, are on the free list. As they are also on the Canadian free list the importations from the Unit d States to that country caysa increased enormously. Lass year theres were sent across the border 542,000 apple tress and nearly double that number of: peach, pear, and plum trees. The McK bley bill proposes to put a duty of 20 per cent. ed valorem on nursery stick, although the exports far exceed the imports in value. This le done, of coursed, "to enucurage the far-mer." But as Canada will at once put a similir duty on trees, plants, and sbrabs, sent there from the United States how are the nurseymen of New York to be benefited ? According to the New York Tribune the farmers of Now Yerk have been elemoring for "defence againer foreigu competition near the northern border." Will they think they are defended when they are shut off from a growlog mark. t for their products ?

In 1888 the Domining 'till had a duty an peaches, and 630,000 pounds were shipped there from this country. The duty was you moved, and in 1889 the importation of peacher from the United States rose to 3,427,000 poundr. That shows the effect produced sometimes by the removal of a duty and the consequent chespening in price of a commodity. If the Canadians, exasperated by the blows which it is sought to strike at their farmers though the McKinley bill, restore the duty en praches, how will the growers of that fruit in New Jarsey, Maryland, Dela ware and other states be benefited ?

Of course the Canadians will hurs them-selves by this retailatory legislation, but when men are angry over what they believes to be ill-treatment they do not stop to think of the consequences. - Chicago Tribune.



Ottawa, May 26th, 1890.

land have been seized by the Russians and surned over to Schismatics.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

6

2327

A broken remnant, numbering twenty, of the famous Six Hundred lately applied to the post who had crowned them in song to tell the pub-lie how they were destitute, aged, and helpless. Lord Teu and did so. The notal amount sub-sin thed in Creat Britain was £24.

> Half a year, half a year, Towards the Valley of Death Moved of Six Hundred Twenty of deathless fame, Twenty men halt and maim, Who to the Poet came-Last of Six Handred.

"You wrote 'The Light Brigade ! We must have bread !" they said, What though the cripples know Ecgland still blundered ! Toeirs not to make reply. Theirs not to reason why, Tasirs but to her or die-Towards the Valley of Death Crept the Six Hundred.

Hunger to right of them, Hunger to left of them Death close in front of them. Life's treasures plundered Then they whose darings ewell England's great glories well B gged that the Poet tell How in the poorhouse hell Live what is left of them – Left of Six Hundred.

Flashed then the poet's pen, Flashed—and it turned in air!-Jiging compassion where Cheers growned their glory when All the world wondered. "What of the line they broke?-When in the battle smoke Cossack and Rossian Reeled from their sabre stroke Shatsered and sundered ! Shall they want bread? Oh, no ! Not the Six Hundred !

" Death close in front of them ! Want has encompassed them ! Glory bahind them ! Shattered Six Hundred !

They who knew shot and shell, When horse and hero fell !--Oh, you who cheered so well Les England's records tell How she last comfort brought Those who so bravely fought-Last of Six Hundred."

Then England rose and said, us are our heroes paid ; We have subscription made-Twenty-four pounds. When can their glory fade Oh, the wild charge they made ! England resounds. Cheering the charge they made, Paying the Light Brigade

Twenty-four pounds. Back to your poverty !

Back to the jaws of death ! Back to the mouth of hell ! Shattered and sundered. You who have made her name, England enjoys your fame ! Die in want all the same Wretched Six Hundred !

Thomas S. Jarvis. Toronto. Haunted Church.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER VI.-Continued. It was not a moment teo soon that his resolve was taken, for a leud clamouring arose was sharp and frequent. They possibly had been knocking for some time previously, but in the earnestness of the conversation the molas had been unheard. Osptain Phil descended the stairs, crossed

the cerridor, and placing his hand on the lock, turned the key. "Well." said he grafily, with not

the absient graveyard where, shut in among give a perfectly natural occurrence a superhigh walls and encompassed with high houses, the dead reposed. The ruined oburch with its towering steer is lay inside, surrounded

• • ,

1. . A

by it clientele of monidering inmates. It had long been disused. The slates were in part gons, with the severity of unbeeded winter storms, from the roof. Ine tower windows, high and lofty, were rendered almost oval from the fact of their angles having | ture. been by degrees closed up with nonsinued acpersions of dust and cobwebs. The swallows I him years ago on board a ship I commanded. had built their nests for many years with regular recurrence in its many crevices. The very straws could be seen hanging out in

. . .

heavy elptic arch of the bell shadowud the pendent but silont iron tengue, the monry covering of the wind-torn nest hung raggedly down. As for the quadrilateral pointed roof, its great huge multiplex beams, interlaced and interwoven and mortised and girder-like, that supported it, and from which the massive bile awang, were stripped in places, and the sistes and plater gone, showed grimly and grimy to the garish light of day. All these things Captain Pail saw with the first glance. He had been too long acoustomed to take note of things immediately round and above him not to notice. The brightening or lowering sky overhead, the length and spread of the sails, the firmness or flexity of each pulley-rops and yard-armnow cfien had his eye glanced rapidly over these and in a second's space ascertained exactly how they stood ! What wonder, therefore, that his eye with unconsciousness, and, as it were, intuitively, took in the surroundings of the rained church and Its desoat and abandoned tower?

If his eye lingered for a moment longer on one spot than another, it was on the great bell, long ellent, and on its huge, discoloured tragas, mute and dusty. A glimpse of it could be seen from where he stood at the gate-as a stray ray of sunlight fell upon itthrough the iron casemant of one of the uppermost tiers of rulned windows. Of a dark day it could not be seen, all the surroundings had been so worked down by the colourless brush of Time into the same dull, sombre, uniform tht; but now, with the ray of golden sunlight brightening and tinting whatever remnant of olden beauty still appertained to it, it became vaguely but remarkably visible. Visible to his eye, at leastand remarkably so; why or wherefore he knew not. Bat is fastened in his mind, lingered there, and lying there perdu in one of the mysterious receases, came up alter-wards and projected itself unbidden into his thoughts.

The gate at which he stood partook of the look of disuse general to the place. The bare were rusted, and in some places, by want of paint and continuous exidization repeated for years, had been nearly eaten through. The fron frame of the lock had worn away and lisclosed the steel works inside.

Tae noise of voices in subdued conversation occurring within, caused him to withdraw his attention from the appearance of the church and recalled him to the objects of his visit. He pushed the gats open and entered. Quite a number of people were standing in a dustant part of the graveyard, at the angle formed by the termination of the wall in which the gataway way. They were standing in a group around something. Thither Captain Phil directed his staps.

There was a movement in the group as he approached, and it widened out somewhat to ruceiva him.

"This is a very strange business," said the uniformed official whom he had seen at the icquest yesterday, advancing a few steps to

meet him. "What is it ?" asked Captain Pull. "I he raising of the coffi_." The raised it ?' 660 "No one. No one, that we know." "I' did not rise itself," said Phil. "That pointed with his hand to various marble tabwould be nonsense, you know." "Is seems as it did. There is no other ex planation for it. Look !" The man in uniform raised his hand in the direction of the little group-who fell back. disclosing the object around which they had

· · · · ·

natural tinge, This suggestion, however, was received by all hands with undisguised disbelief. Was woul! play such a practical jike? or why? And if such practical jokers were, why should they select the grave of an utter stranger for the purpose ! The ides was absurd. * D.d you k now him ?' asked the maton, in

"A little, At least, I t link I remember

What happened to him ?

'He was found in the canal. Must have

"Wost should be done now ? usked one of the men standing by. "Wast should be done but bary him ?" said Captain Pail. "It is not right that one

who served his Mejasty the King so long should be left without desent burial-is it ? he added angrily.

All agreed that it was not.

'Here is some gold,' said Captain Phil, withdrawing some coins from his pocket and handing them to the sexton. 'S a that he is decently interred, and pay some men to watch to night, and see that the grave is not disturbed sgain.'

The sight of the gold acted as a soother on the diequieted nerves of the sexton. After | and aff o ing thoughts to give heed to what all, the proposal did seem the most practical outcome of the whispered discussion that had been taking place for some time. It was a prosaic, but rather natural, termination to the slogalar circumstance,

Accordingly, the sexton proceeded to em-pley grave-diggers, the lid was firmly fastened down, the extended arm being placed in its natural position with the body; and the coffin once more lowered, the heavy oarth pilid thereon, and the grave tamped and smoothed as it had been before.

The group separated, and Ciptain Phil, in nowise anxious for their company or converestion, wandered towards the door of the church, which stood open, and entered.

The church remained as it had been when used. The pews were there still, albeit covered with dust; the pulpit stood in its place as when the preacher addressed the congregation ; but there was a strange sense of gloom and awe over the building, which was not a littly added to by the curious hellow echoes which filled it when his foststeps fell on the sounding boards.

Suddenly it occurred to the Captain : What if this were the building in which Swarthy Bill and Sam the Swan had passed such uproarious night; years ago, as described by Bill himself ! What if it were here in this very place the casket containing the rare jewels looted from the burning palace in Peru had been hidden away ! Mayhap up in that ruined tower, or in some of the many crypts and vaulte underneath the edifice. Likely enough Swarthy Bill in one of his mad freaks, when his frame was strong, before the Spaniards' cannon-bail had swept away bis leg, and when his brain was afire with strong drink, was likely to select some curicus and and eccentric neek-which vanished from his recellection in more sober moments. The more Captain Phil thought over the

matter, the more likely it seemed to him. He would wait to see the sexton. The latter, his work concluded, was not

long in making his appearance. The generous donor of the golden coins was not one to be treated with the discourtesy of non-attention. It was not every day a benefactor of that character was to the fore. "It's an old church, this," said Captain

Phil, as the latter joined him. "It is an old church," assented the sexton. "Nover used now ?"

"No, not for years." "Why do they keep you here?"

THE EXORBITANT OHARGE OF oity, but he had suffisient to find his way to | carnest at the stupidity which would seek to | tered his house by the sight of the earless

What the devil is amiss with you now to be retainer as he was his abropt query to his retainer as he saw his bloed that eyes and livid face. " It's been here-since," was the somewhat

;

ipooherent and distraught inewer. "Since ! What do you mean by ' sinc." ?"

" Since you left."

"Who has been hero ?"

. . . .

"The_the_scaff.ll," said Jike, whilit his lips trembled as he gave u t rance to the words. "The-the-souffuid," said Ciptate Phil,

repeating the words in their original elewners seen the light. Even the bells, left there for heaven knows what reason, had grown brown and freekled these same swallows had built their nests therein, as might be seen where, high ur, the heavy e l ptic arch of the hell shedeword the with excessive force and uncomfertableness on his thoughts. "You d-d son of a marine spike," said

the Osptain angrily. "What are you raving about ! What scaffold !" "You remember La Rue Grande, in L'ma !"

"Ay-you're thiskin' of that et:l:?" "An' the coaffold that was not up there-

for us l" "Will you I t your ugly tongue still talk of these things ?" orled the Captain menao-'You remember," said the earless man,

too epprossed and absorbed in his distressing his companion and master said, "how you got off only by killing the priest on the soaffold, and escaping in the confusion of the moment. He was here, too." (To be conitnued.)

Olosing Up Convents. The old, eld tale from Russia. The Pvzy glad, of Posen, published the following from ti correspondent at Dubno, Volbynia :--The last convent of women, belonging to the order of St. Francis, wherein all the sisters from the other convents which had been already configured were living has now | line been closed by order of the government. It had been decided that the buildings shall he | b e a applied to the purposes of a military hospital. $\nabla e \mathbf{r} \mathbf{y}$ long one The order was at once carried out and the sisters expelled. Then the government was informed that there was already a military hospitul at Dubno, and that a second was altogether superfluous. As a consequence the following dispatch arrived from St Peturaburg: "Turn the convent buildings into a prison." And so it was done. Russian civilization shows itself in its true colors. It is at least logical; it suppresses the menasteries, and consequently is prudent enough to multiply the prisons. To apreat religion is to increase the ranks of the oriminal class."

Prevention of Consumption.

Ihe health department of the city of Providence has issued the following circular: Consumption causes more deaths than any other disease the human race is subject to, Nevertheless it is to a very large extent preventable. It is, though not generally known, a contagious disease. Consumption, or pulmonary tuberculosis, is in every case caused by disease germs which grow in the

Requisites for Good Memory

easugh that the original impression here. newed on the brain and comprehended ; it mast by reglatered, so as to produce a permansay modification of brain structure or action, otherwise it passes from the mind and Car only be vaguely recalled. A good memory depends on various considerations ; one is healthy brain structure, another is nutrition,

and a third is training and onliture. The young remember more easily than the old. Taeir brains are active, and there is an enormous amount of new healthy blood coursing through them at a rapid rate, and nutrition is active. Fatigue is fatal to good memory; it is then that nutrition languishes; but rest restores a baautiful condition, and then the power of memory comes back again. As old age comes or, nutrition is less perfect, and the cells of the brain in which memory takes place become filled up with debris of decay, become yellew, and actually lose their organized structure, and are no longer capable of action .- New York Ledger.

The Largest Wooden Sailing Ship.

At Bath, in the State of Maine, A. Sewall & Co. have laid the keel of what will be when launched the largest wooden sailing ship in the world, exceeding in tonnage even the great Rapphannock, which ran aground recently on her way to sea from Philadolphia. The new ship, to be called the Shenandoah, will be 286 feet long on the keel, will be a three-decker and will carry four masts. Her gain in tondage over the Rapphanock is scoured by greater length chiefly. She is expected to register about 3,300 tons, and her lines will be as fine in all respects as those of the Rapphannock, which measured 3,053 tons net. The new ship's mizzen yard will be as long as her main, 92 feet and with a fourth mast she will carry an enormous spread of carvas. She will have a midship house for petty officers, carry a powerful steam engine, and have her side lights in towers on the bows like an ocean

Memory is found in all healthy states of the brain, and consists of a revival in the mind of a past condition or act. It is not Dance, Nervousness, Hy-

pochondria, Melancholla inebriety, Sieeplessness, **TERVE TONIC** Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

LIKE A MIRACLE. Boone, Iows, October 19, 1838

For some time I have been anxious to write to you about my brobher, now 34 years old. He commenced using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic since last spring for epilepsy. The result was very gratifying, as the fits disappsared. It seemed like a miradle to check these fits, for he has been tranhlad since here a check these the for here has been troubled since he was three years old.

Gur PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

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each five children-eldest 14-Latin, Franch,

Music and ordinary subjects. Box 445 Mail office, Toronbo. Shate salary desired and for-

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INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY E McDONALD, formerly of the County of Glengarry, School Teacher, daughter of

Mrs. Oatherine McGuire, of the same place,

47 2

wa.d at ested copies of Testimonials.

lapge in enormous numbers. When a person is sick with this disease, these germs are coughed up in threat quantities in the ex-pecturation, and when this becomes dry and crumbles, or is trodden to dust, the germa float about in the air and are liable to be breathed into the lungs of any one. If the lungs of the person who does breathe them are poorly developed, or if the constitution is feeble, the germs are very sure to grow and cause the disease. Unfortunately we do not know how to kill them when they are once in the air passages. The best that can be done is to build up the system and can be done is to build up the system and tore the body; to realize the st ongthen the lungs by the use of cod liver dream of the home-seeker, the

HOW CAN THE LONG A may

steamer.

given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of

road; maggnif-icently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country

for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minne-

sota, North and South Dakota and Montana, It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufact-uring center of the Northwest to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Oooks-ton, Moorhead, Casaelton, Glyndon. Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Like, and Batte City. It is the best route to Alasks, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ta-rooms. Seattle Portland and San Kransien

coma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life-tme once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the plrit; res-

and yes be the short-est between

BE THE SHORT

reasonable grafiness, indeed-for what business had they with him ?-- " what do you gvant ?"

" The drowned man," said the foremost, who seemed from his appearance to be some thing between the character of a sexton and grave-digger-" the man that was took out of the canal 1'

"Well ?" said Captain Phil again, with sterness,

"He's kum," said the man, abashed and disconcerted by this depressiog mode of query, " out of the grave-in his coffia." " What do you mean ?"

To a man excited with astounded intelligence-but of a somewhat incredible and unaccountable character-there could be notbing more nonplassing than this query put in dry, uncomfortable, matter of fact language, and in the open light of day. "What do I mean? I mean-that-the

drowned man burled yesturday-has-kum out of the grave."

" Where has he come to ?"

Another nonplussing question. "Out of his grave. Up from the clay.

Ifiyon don't bil eve me kam and see !" I suppose comeboly raised him out of

It. What have I to do with their jokes ?'

" I was sent for you."

"Sent for me ! Who sent you for me ?"

" The Town-Majer."

" Yhe Town Major 1 What have I to do with him or he with me; What have I to do with the drowned man ?"

"I don't know," said the man fingering the cap he held in his hand. "He told me te ask you to come. Will you come ?- for I ean't wait.'

There was a decision about this which was alear enough.

Captain Pail so understood it. Moreover, there was semathing unusual in the eyes of the crowd gathering around the doer-some ourious expression whese purport was un inewn to him.

"Well," he said after a pause, " I shall go there. Will you come in w ready ?' "No," said the man decidedly. Will you come in while I get

" For a moment merely, I shall be ready in a moment. You must need some refreshment after your long walk."

"No. I have given my message. You know where the place is. Will you come ?"

"Yes. I shall go there presently."

" All right."

The messenger departed, and with him the crowd that had gethered around the deer.

Captain Phil closed the latter, and ascended the stairs to his bedroom, where the earless man still stood in a state bordering on -mantal upmatosapess.

"This is a curious business, Jake," said he, with an uncomfortable solemnity in his

"Ay," said Jake. "What does it mean ?"

" I den't know."

" I shallgo, at any rate. I wondor to see you se frightened Jaks. I don't wender at tirse We shouldn't be so frightened. I shall go | there." anyhow, Jake. Help me on with my coat."

Filling a measure of drink from a black demijohn, Captair Phil, without partaking

gathered. Looking, the Commoders perceived that there was indeed a coffin lying on the verge of the grave. A great heap of earth was at one side : at the other excended the coffin, the lid

off and lying by its side. Mechanically, and as if drawn thereto by some myst rious force, Captain Phil, follow-

ed by the official, walked towards it. He paused as he came to the edge. There, beyond all doubt and question, lay the dead form of Swarthy Bill, as no had seen it after heing taken out of the canal yesterday morning. Toere was no mistaking that triangular sabre-out across his face, there was no mistaking the reckless glamour of the dead eyes ; but proof-if were wanting of his identitywas conveyed in the heavy goli ring that

was on the breken floger of the hand which hung over the elde of the coffin. "Whe disturbed the grave ?" Captain Phil

asked. A dozsn veloes were ready to tell him. dezen voices did tell him-essayed to tell him at least ; for, as is usual under such circum-stance:, but di-jointed fragments of what each

had to say reached his cars. By slow degrees his mind evolved from the glamour a few ideas more or less confused. Pat together in harried coherence or sequence, they amounted to this :

The sexton had turned the key in the gatelook last evening, leaving everything right behind him. He had come in the morning in preparation for a funeral, of which action had been given, and his attention was suddealy attracted by the threws-up clay and the offin lying beside. Going at ence to the spot, he saw-what they saw now ! The unclosed coffin, with the cody of the sailor in it, lay there as it lay now-the arm and hand of the dead man depending over the side. There was no sign of other disturbance : there was no indication of anyone having

been there. "Paba 1" said Captain Phil, as the tale was at length unravelled to bim. "They were body-anstohers-frightened away before they

had time to complete their work." The sexton shook his head, "Body instohers would not come have-never did come here-so thickly populated was the ueighborhood round, and so certain the

chance of detection." Someone must have done it, you know. ' Perhaps so,' said the sexton, with the air of one who was giving an unwilling and un-

believing assent to some proposition he had net sufficient grounds to dispute. ' Din't you know there must ?' said Phil

angrily. 'He couldn't come cut of the grave. Some body-enatchers have been at work.' 'Why would they come now when they

never came before ? Body-snatchers,' said -d land-labbers. But you and I, Jake ! : he sexton, ' wouldn't Liave that gold ring

' They were hurried, perhaps.'

'Hurry or no hurry,' persevered the sex-ton, 'they'd have taken that. It was only a

of any further breakfast, put on his coat and whip of the knife-and-' Seff. He had not much acquaintance with the joke,' said the Commedore, angry in good as he walked home was dispelled as he en-

"Te look after these monuments. He

lets, figures, urns, let into the church wall at various places, many of them curved in a etyle of art so chaste and exquite as to indicate the care and expense bastowed upon them, and all commemorative of the virtues of wealthy and influential persons whose benes slept beneath. "When they buil: the new ohnrch in Maudlin Street thoy had to keep

these tarded and in repair. That's why I am here." "Are you long here ?" "A good many years."

"Who was here before you ?"

"A sailor chap-at least, so I believe. They thought he was a saint ; but he set the tower on fire one night in a drunken fit, and never was seen afterwards. It was only a miracle the whole place wasn't burat down.

"He never turned up afterwards ?"

"Ne, never." "Ah ! What sort of a place is that tow-

er ? "I have never been in it but once, and that's many years ago.

"I should like to see it."

"You couldn't. The wooden stair that led up to it was partly burnt the night of the fire, and has never been replaced.

"Hew did you get up ?" "By a long ladder that we get for the pur-

"Couldn't we get one now ?"

"No. I don't know where we could." "Wouldn't this get one ?" He placed a gold coln in the sexten's hand, "I have a

fancy for seeing antiquo buillings." "Would to-merrow do ?" asked the sexton,

as he glanced at the shining coin. "Any day. There is no hurry. Whatever time I come agan."

"I'll be ready for you."

"And see-what is your name !-- !t's uncomfortable to be addressing one without knowing his name ?

"Mark-Mark Duckham."

"Very well. Now, he careful to see, Mark, that no tricks are played with the grave to night. I would not like that an old seaman who served his Majasty should be disturbed in this fashion after his death. It is an insult to all seamen."

"It won't take place to night-il-if-it can be helped," said the sexten, semewhat dubiously.

"Lat them watch well, and it won't. And If it don't, Mark, I shall see that you will not go unrewarded."

"Ill do my best," said Mark, with a singular air of doubt and irresolution. " If he tomes up again, it won't be spades or shovels in men's hands that'll bring him up."

"That's right," said Captain Pail warmly. Then to bimself, "If spades and shovels in men's hands den't bringhim up, he'll never come up. I saw hundreds of men in my time go down into the deep water, and they never came up. Why should he ?"

With a short Isave-taking, Captain Fhil, not at all unsatisfied with his morning visit, however unpleasantly forced upon him, departed for bls heme.

CHAPTER VII.

THE APPABITION.

oil, good food and fresh air.

"Much, moreover, can be done to prevent the spread of the disease by destroying the germe as ocmpletely as possible in every case. "First-No person with consumption should ever spit on the floor or in the street. 1' handkerchlefs er bits of cleth are employed

they should at once be disinfected or burned. A good plan is to use a small wide-monthed bottle with a rubber stopper. The contents should be thrown into the fire and the bottle and stopper thoroughly scalded with boiling hot water every day. "Second --- The dishes used by a consump-

tive should be at once scalded, and the unwashed underwear and bed clothing should be thoroughly belled as soon as possible. "Third-When a person with consump-tion has diarrhes, the discharge from the g o l· den

bowels should at once be dislafected, as at this time they contain the discass germs. A god way is to add a half teaspoonful of fresh chloride of lime, or fill up the chamber vessel with boiling wath.

"Fourth-No one with consumption should sleep in the same room with another person, and the room occupied by a consump tive should be thoroughly cleansed as oftin as possible.

"Fifth-No mother with consumption should nurse an infant, and children ought never to be taken care of by a consumptive person."

Effects of Ohloroform.

A Commission of experts of the highest standing employed by the Nizim of Hydera bad to investigate the use of chloroform as an anæsthetio has just made a report, in which it declaros that the danger from the chloreform is not to the heart, as is generally supposed, but to the langs. It says : "However concentrated the obloroform may be, it never causes audden death from stoppage of the heart . . . Obliroform has no power of increasing the tendency to either shock of syncope during operations. . . . The truth about the fatty heart seems to be that obloro. form per se in no way endangers such a heart, but, on the contrary by lowering the blood pressure, lassens the work that the heart has to perform, which is a positive advantage." The practical conclusions of the Commission are that the sale administration of chloroform depends on careful attention to the respiration. Oare must be taken that it is not interfered with, and if by accident it stops artifi-cial respiration must be instantly began. Rules on this subject are given, by constant

stiention to which the Commission asserts that chloroform can be given with perfect case and absolute safety.

ST LOUIS, MO., April 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen :-- We have now used your Reflect ber about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., and the ceiling about 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted admirably by your 60 incb Reflector. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES,

Chairman Building Committee Third Congre

gational Church. Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS,

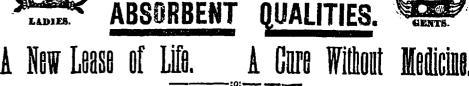
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who has not been heard from for the last 18 menths by her aged and desolate mother. Bay Ciby, Michigan, and Glengarry papers please copy. The **T** Appliances HAVING-

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as our goods can be applied at home,

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Grandmother's Walting.

Grandmother's face is wrinkled, And her eyes have grown so dim That she cannot read her Bible Nor follow through the hymn. And her bands are often idle, For knitting tires them so. But her brain is always busy. Wich thoughts of Heaven, I know. Grandmother's waiting, waiting, To hear God's anm mons given, And dream of her dear ones Gone o'r the hills to Heaven.

It always thrills me strangely. To think of ner waiting there At the gates of God's white city, With its sun on her silvery bair, To meet her hu-band's kisses,

And to bear him softly say : "I have waited a long time, darling,

For this happy, happy, day !" Grandmother's wasting, waiting, To hear God's summons given, And dream of her dear ones Gone o'er the hills to Heaven.

I thirk, sometimes, as I watch her, That she sees them, for a smile Break so over her face, as abe whispers : 'Yes, dear, in a little while." Orly a little more waiting

This side of Paradise, And grandmother will be young again

With her dear ones in the skies. Grandmother's waiting, waiting, To hear God's summons given, And dream of her dear ones Gone o'er the hills to Heaven.

Rules for a Clear Skin.

You want to keep your skin nice all summer? Well, then, here are some rules for

Din's bathe in hard water ; soften it with a tew drops of ammonia, or a little borax. Dun't bathe your face while it is very

warm, and never use very cold water for it. Din't wash your face when you are travel-ling, ut leas it is with a little slochel and water, or a little vaseline.

Dun't attempt to remove dust with celd water; give your face a hot bath, using plenty of good seap, then give it a thorough ringing with water that has had the obill tok n off of it.

Din't rub your face with a coarse towel, just remember it is not made of cast-iron, and treat it as you would the finest porcelain

-get thy and delicately. Don't use a sponge, or linen rag for your face ; choose instead a finnel one.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead give your face a Russian bath every night; that is, to bathe it with water so hot that you wonder how you can stand it, and then, a minute after, with cold water that will make it glow with warmth ; dry it with a soft towel and go to bed, and you ought to sleep like a baby while your skin is growing firmer and coming from out of the wrinkles. and you are resting .- Ladies' Home Journal.

Boxing for the Fair Sex.

Billy Edwards, the exprize fighter, in a speci 1 at ticle in the New York World over hls own signature says :

"Do woman box ? Well I should say they do. Leaw a case the other day on the east elde of Fifth avenue, just above the cathean ash, and as supple as a willow, was walk. ing there alone.

A chap who had been following her and had passed and repassed her, and had failen back reached her side for the third or faurth time, took off his hat and spoke to her.

Sas knocked the hat out of his hand with her right, and shot him between the eyes | tints. -- MRS. MALLON. like a fl.sh with her left, sent him sprawling on the walk, and passed on without even deigning to giance at him. It was fine, I shouted, for I couldn't belp it, and I suppose

newest foulards, and the same idea extends to brocades, the Llossoms, houver, including common garden flowers, wild flowers, the rare productions of the hothoust and various sorts of foliage.

Dress skirts continue to be lopger in all cases than they were last winter.

The latest fad is a finger-ring of blackened steel, with a small brilliant stone buried in it.

The new English gray is a very haan ful dye, with a glow of oroamy pink in its reflactions.

Alpaca gowns are made up with jacket bodiess which open over a very full vest, and with plain, straight ekirts.

The old style of dressing.table has been revived, and old silk and muslin dresses and petticeate cut up form mirror rulli and valances.

Among the new handkerchiefs are to be seen some very dainty ones made of hem. about ; and this is true of most of them, alet tahed, Vienna combrid, ene corner having the appearance of being turned back, and on

Yellow of all shades is very popular this season and is seen often in contrast with aubergine; this combination of "purple and gold " is exceedingly pret: y if the shades are correct, Some of the pretty open work braids are trimmed with purple and yellow pansies.

Ladies who are fend of nevelty will wear cloth ceats of gray blue, light stem green or the delicate Parma violet shades, with garnitures of gold, copper or ellver braids, and either metal and pearl buttons, the latter being used to fasten the garmente, instead of serving as more ornaments.

be favored for all kinds of dresses, whether of rich er inexpensive materials. The for-mer first appeared in qualities suitable for "tailor-made" gowne, but are now to be had also in the richest designs and qualities, for use upon the most elaborate costumes.

The parasels and fans this season will be more fascinating than ever. Can you fancy a pritty blonde looking out from under a white moire into which are inserted huge butterflies in point duchesse and with a white border of the same lace, or black eyes flashing out from under a black tulle whose every rib is marked by a trail of white lilacs ? Another exquisite design is of white tu le with a border of purple byacinths. Then the fans ! Great execution will be done by these flowerbesprinkled toys. One-half a fan is a big, full blown rose; the rest ordinary fan. Then there are tulle fans dotted here and there with tiny posles, forget me-nots, violats, pan-sies and the like. My lady with blue eyes will select one garnished with forget-me-nots, and, looking straight ever its top st her viotim, will challenge him to ferget her if he OBD.

When a Woman is Well Diessed.

The general woman is the woman you know and I knew, you like and I like. She has wit and sense enough to realize that the most expensive fashions are often the keynote t) the development of pretty costs and frocks in less cestly fabrics. If she is wise she will study out the celors and stuffs that suit her best. She will buy each frock and gown with the thought to that which is all ready in her wardrobe, and in this way will avoid inharmenieus effects. Gowns, gleves dral. A tall, fine looking girl, as straight as and hats in harmony are what, after all, make a well-dressed woman. They need not absolutely match, but not a otlar must, as the French people say, "swear at each other." The general offict must be that gained in a many-hued flower, each shade blending into each other until perfoction is obtained, and the woman like a flower, is a symphony in

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

daisies, are scattered over the surface of the prepared paper, en which it transcribes the large per cent. of water. Thus, 25 time t

WHAT BACTERIA ARE. The great majority of these microsophic

plants are what botanists call basteria, tao smallest form of vegetable 1 fo, eays : Fred D. Chester in St. Nicholas. So small are they that it would take, in some cases, as many as fifteen thensand of them arranged in a row to extend an inch. They have different forme, some being round, some ovel, some rod-shaped, and others much the shape of a cocksorew, or spiral. In all cases they are so small that one needs a powerful microscope to study them, and in no case can we perceive them singly with the naked eye.

Whan countless millions of them are grouped together in a mass or celony, we can see them about as we are able to see at a great distance an approaching army, of which we are totally unable to distinguish a single seldier. We have said these bacteria move though there are some which do not appear to move at all, but remain fixed where they At one of the New York Farmers' lasti-find a good feeding place. Those that have tutes the question, "When is the best time motion behave in a very peculiar manner; to trim apple trees?" was replied to as folthis piece a disk resembling a large seal is find a good feeding place. Those that have wrought in white or celored silk, | motion behave in a very peculiar manner ; some wobble about in one place without moving forward in the least; cthers dart Col. Curtis. Opinions vary. Some say hither and thithor, back and fourth, at an apparently furious rate, recking and twirling say this will injure the tree. I in unvert about, and turning a hundred somersaults as they move along, Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they

do this in a strange way. A single one breaks itself in two; then each half growe to be as large the first. Then these, in turn, divide up again, and so on, until from a single one we have many thousands in a short time. To give you the figures, such as they are, a single one can multiply at so enormous a rate that in forty-eight hours it can produce Vandyke garnitures and full waists seem to something like 280,000,000,000 of bacteria. Great consequences fellow this opermode increase of bacteria, for while one so small in itself can do little, the army resulting from the multiplication of one is able to accomplish much.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

The Dairyman has for years tried to im-press upon its readers that there were two leading principles that must be obeyed if the farmer wishes to make money in dutrying. The first is that he must make a special study to improve the caracity of the cow. Half of the dairymen of to day are doing business with cows that are totally unfit for the business. They are not dairy machines in any profitable sense of the word. The second vital principle is a study of all the finer economies in dairy management.

The waste in summer pasture, in winter feed, In all the essential principles of bright, sharp dairy management, is enormons, with all these "hard times" dairy farmers. The waste is the one great reason why so many men find little or no profit in the business. The farmer goes to the expense of growing 10 or 20 acres of corn fodder, and then wastes them 40 to 60 per cent. of its feeding value. He keeps his cows doing nothing practices summer dairying when the milk brings the least price. There is a great waste here.—Hoard's Dairyman.

RAISING DUCKS.

Ducks are easily raised by those who love their work sufficiently to study the flooks carefully. Even an ama'our can soon get to know the needs and requirements of the ducks so that profit will come out of his work. A flock of Pekine will mingle peacefully with hens, and will usually stay noar the barn-yard even if left to roam about at late in the fall, averaging 100 to 140 eggs per duck. A variety of food is relianed by them, duck. A variety of 1000 is internet by type. The instinct of the nen to see, separately from scraps from the table to fresh vege. The instinct of the nen to see, separately tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit. If confined they will east of the Asiatio breeds, needs some curbing, tables and fruit.

signature in black letters on a white ground. | green corn containing 90 per cert of woter, give but 5,000 lbs efery mater, while 18 tone contributes 75 per sont, of water give 6,000 pounds of dry matter. In the latter case there is less than to f the weight of gross material to handle, woils the corn will still have sufficient moletare to give the clige that encoulence upon which its value for feed-ing as compared with dry for 1ge depende.

So far all the experiments go to show that efforts should be made to raise the large t yield of grain irrespective of stelks, no matter what purpose it is intended for, but it will be found as a rule the loger the yield of grain the larger will be the Steld of ctover, and the less percentage of nurogen in the riper prodoct is companiested for in its in creased putr tive value. Furthermore the isot should not be let sight of that wood and water alons are not g od loots for autmals, besides being exp-nsivo products to

handle. THE TIME TO TRIM APPLE TREES

lowe :

will,

Mr. Hoyt of Connecticut-We do the most of our pruning the latter part of winter and In early spring. Secretary Woodward-I properfor fruit in

winter, and in the early spring for wood, when the trees are in leaf. Mr Powell-There is really no dormant

condition of any tree. A operator change to golog on. I prefer to trim my reserve the fore they come in lesf.

Mr. Fenner-I begin in the autum 1 and trim all winter.

DOUBLE WALLED BEE HIVES

Acorrespondent in American Base Journal has the tellowing to say on the su jet of bee-hives : "I have read with intere t the discussion for and against double willen hives, and cannot help giving my - Iperion . for I have used nothing else for the last five years and have not lost a colony I make mine out of half-inch lumber, planed on both sides, with seven-eighth . inch dead .ir space, and loose bettom buards a ven sight; of an Inch thick. In winter I simply fill the onver with chaff, first putting canvas on rop . f the bread frames. These hives are no heavier than hives made of seven a ga hounch lam. ber, and are much cooler in summer. They are the easiest for tiering up for comb honey, for the tiers can be run to any bilght, or can be used for extracting, as I do, by putting on extra brood chambers on top in place of the sections." PRACTICAL NOTES

Sheep are also used as dairy animals in some countries. The catebrated Rootheford oheese is made from milk of sheep, and in many portions of Canada sheep are regularly milked profitably,

A spirited horse may soon be rendered spiritless by constant nagging, twitching the lines, peevich arging and many other wearthrough the winter on expensive feed, and ing processes that freeful drivers invent and practice.

The important fact is announced in the Journal of Mycology for 1890, by Profs. Kellerman and Swingle of Manha ton, Kan., that smut of oats oan be most wholly prevented by treating the seed, before sowing, with het water. The method consists in subjecting the seed for a few inhuites to the action of scalding water ; and, while it is found that such treatment does not injure the vitality of the seed in the least, it readthe barn-yard even if left to roam about at ily destroys the sperse by means of which will. They lay early in spring, and again the fungas is propagated. The Journal will be full be sent free on application to the secretary of sgriculture Washington, D.C.

How Lost! How Regained.



KNOW THYSELF THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous

and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood. **EXHAUSTED VITALITY** UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 500 pages, royal Svo. Beantiful binding, embossed, full gitt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illus-trative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished anthor, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the GOLD AND JEWELLIED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRUZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILLITY.DE.Parker and acops of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, cond-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Buifanch SI., Boston, Mars., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY. Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company. Grand continy drawing held in the Morreque Pavilien in the Manuda Park, City of Mexico, and publicly con-ducted by government officials appointed for the pur-pose by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasury. LOTTERY OF THE

BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO THURSDAY, July 10, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-appual Extraordi-nary prawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, \$8; Hatves, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1.

Club Rates : \$55 worth of lickets for \$50. LIST OF TRIZES:

LIST OF TRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 1 Capital Prize of 20,000 1 Giand Prize of 5,000 2 Prizes of 2,000 5 Prizes of 1,000 5 Prizes of 100 10 Trizes of 200 10 T APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

APTROATESTIC: APPEndix approximation of the second second

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY

MARRIED.

BROSNAN -- KEDMOND--- May 26 + t St. Agatha's Church, North William stat Uablia, Mark, ecound son of the late Jon's Brisman, of Tullissee, contry Cork, to Anna, eldent daughter of the iste Contain William Redmond (ss. Dublin), 105 Cafford road, Dublin.

BERESPORD-O'REILLY-May 24, by perial Bucktor, at St. James' Churon, Piccasi y, London, Aden, eddes son of Ool. Mircas Birseford, late M.P. for Suthwark, to Birbara Godfrey, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Honry Tristram O'Roilly, Assistant Commissary General Madras Staff Corne.

ITZGERALD-QUINLAN - May 27. at St. Juseph's, Sundycove, Juseph Frizzerald, M.O., Coppawhite, Tipperary, to Mary Teress, daughter of the late John P. Quinlan, Barriseleigh, county Tipperary.

DIED

BAKER-May 30, at his residence, 7 Clare street, Dablin, John Andrew Baker, F.R. C.S I.

BOURKE-May 23, at the Proobgiery, Cummer, the Very Rev. Canon, Gooffrey T. Bourke, P.P., Cummer, diocess of Tuam.

PRNE-May 19, at his residence, Bilycul-len, county Wicklow, James Byrne, aged

72 years. BRENNAN-May 2S, at Maryboro', Queen's County, Thomas M. Brennan, merchant, aged 52 years,

aged \$2 years. CASEY—May 24, at Ballinke: le, where he had lived as Land Sloward for the past 15 years,

Michael Casey, aged 63 years. COURTNEY-May 28, at 22 Summerhill Me-nagh, William John, the only son of Kathleen and Wm. J. Courtney, M.D., Nonagh. CANDY Tipperary. CHESTER-May 28, at 2 Queen's square, Dub-

lin, Bridget, wife of Michael Chester, member of the Bakers' Association, S Upper Bridge street.

COMMINS-May 29, Henry George Commine. of Palbaborough road, Dublin, aged 36 YORTA.

CUTHBERT -- Mny 30. at the Port Office' Kildare, Mary, widow of William Orthors, formerly Clerk of Petty Sestions, Kildare. Countan-At his residence, 156 Olonliffo road, Dublin, Patrick Coghlan, aged 66

Venis. Dillon-May 28, at Harpoonstown. county Wexford, James, second son of Francis Dillop.

DILLON -- May 28, at 13 Longwood avenue, South Circulor real, Dutlin, Mrs. Judith

Dillon, sged S3 yests. DUNNE-A: hor residence, 23 Hardwicke street, Dublin, Mrs. Anale Danne, wife of Mr. Douls Danne, and relict of the late

Chailes Moorehouse. Donkry-May 24, at the residence of her father, 30 Wellington Park, Belfast, Frances Mary, aldest chill of Onarles Doherty, in her 13th year.

FINN-May 26, at his recidence, B. Hynare, county Wicklow, Patrick Finn.

FLEMING -- Charles Stewart, youngest child of Mary and the late John Fleming, compositor, 9 Lower Gardiner struet, Dublin, FITZPATRICK-May 26, at the Hospice, Haroldsuross, Dublin, Mary, widow of the late William Fitzpatrick, Cork. FITZCERALD-May 27, at Kilmanagh, Mar-

garat Mary Alacoque, aged 17 years, youngest daughter of the 1ste Coroner Fugerald, county Kilkenny. Good-May 30, at Toames, Macroom, county Cork, Katte, daughter of Peter D. Good,

National School Teacher, aged 51 years.

RAHAM-May 27, st Ellershe, Sandymount,

Dublin, after a long and tedious illness,

Elzsbith, widow of the late J. J. Gra-

GEARY-May 26, st her residence, 4 Mostyn

haif a dezen other people couldn't help it, elther, for they laughed.

You should have seen that fellow get up and crawlaway. It was a sight. I thought to myself, if every woman in the city knew how to use her fists as that one does men like that dude would think twice before accosting strangers.

I taink it will not be very long before a knowladge of boxing will be pretty general among ladies. I have a number of women among my pupile, and I find that other teachers of boxing are busy giving instructions to women at their homes.

It is no longer the "manly art of self defence." It is rapidly becoming the womanly att of "keep your distance." It is the fashion and by and by woman's training will not be complete without it.

Making Over Lace Dresses.

In making over a lace gown, which has been unfortunate enough to be torn here or there, just remember that the place can be sketchily darned and never show if it is done over a piece of Brussels net. This, of course. supports the weak places in the lace and necessitates so few stitches that they look almost like part of the pattern. The lace costume just described is in perfectly good taste for ordinary wear ; but the woman who wants to make one gown answer for many purposes is she who is wise enough to have two or possibly three bodices to wear with her black lace cestume. One may be of vel-vet and one of either moiré, or black grosgrain, as is most becoming. So little decoration is put on lace skirts that the budices are elaborately trimmed. The rows of ribbon about the skirts, which were so much liked last season, do not obtain at all this year. by the French modiate is a such in the back, a sash that is of very broad ribbon and has both long loops and ends.

Are Women Carcless of Money ?

No woman, at least in America, has any such talent as a man has for spending money. She spends for what she believes to be beauty -for raiment, books, jewels, decoration, furniture, pictures, marbles-rarely for what does her serieus harm. He spends mest for his vices, for the things that but him greatly. He is apt to gamble, to speculate, te bring svil to others from his love of pleasure or of win. He will get rid of more money in a month than she would in years. She would, however ignorant of it, be appalled by the sums he dissipates. She is constitutionally Conservative ; big statements of any sert are likely to a larm her. Ualess desperate or frenzied, she invariably stops short of extremes. She trembles and turns pals where he, in the flash of egetism, moves undisturbed.

Nearly all the talk of woman's carelessness of money is really idle. The opinion cannot be sustained. It is mainly the echo of misapprehension. Where she is even partially sulightimed on the subject, she is prene to be very cautions in its use. Her temperamental tendency is to the opposite of parelessness .-Junius Henri Browne.

Frivolous Fashion's Fancies.

The newest capes of black lace have a yoke and Medici cellar of velves or bengaline of my preferred celer, from which the plaited hee falls nearly to the waist.

together, particularly vielets, primreses and other, receives the current on a obemically mature plants are likely to centain a very

A TRIED CUBE FOR INSOMNIA.

Every night, at an early bed-time, take a

five grain pill of seafetida- be careful to take no strong medicine after three e'clock in the afternoon ; half an hour before getting into bed take a hot foot-bath. L.t the water be as het as can be borne at first, and add a little hot water as it cools. Be sure to keep well covered up, and to have the feet in the water for a full half-hour. A month of this treatment under the most adverse circumstances, completely oured the insomnia of a friend, who had run the entire gamat of narcotics, stimulants, eating before retiring, and tiring himself out.

HOW A SPIDER CATCHES FISH.

The physical powers of the lycoside, the popular running, ground, or wolf spider, says the Popular Science Monthly, are well illuster. ed by an instance recorded in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The result, as reported, was achieved by pure strength and activity. w.thontany of the mechanical edvantages of IDATO.

Mr. Spring, while walking with a friend in the swamp wood, which was pierced by a dyke three feet wide, was altracted by the extraordinary movements of a large black spider in the middle of a ditch. Closer examination showed that the orestore had caught a fish. She had fastened upon it with a deadly grip just on the forward side of the dorsal fin, and the poor fish was swimming round and round slowly, or twisting its body as if in pain.

The head of its black enemy was sometimes almost pulled under water, but the strength of the fish would not permit an entire sub-The one decoration which seems to be favored mersion. It moved its has as if exhauited and often restad. Finally it swam under a floating leaf near the shore, and made a vain effort to dislodge the spider by scraping against the under side of the lasf.

The two now had clearly approached the bank. Suddenly the long black legs of the spider emerged from the water, and the hinder ones reached out, and fastened upon the irregularities of the side of the ditab. The spidre commenced tuggling at his prize in order to land it. The observer ran to the nearest house for a wide-mouthed bottle, leaving his friend to watch the struggle.

During an interval of six or eight minutes absence, the spidor had drawn the fish on thely out of the water ; then both oreatures had fallen in again, the bank had been nearly perpendicular. There followed a great struggle, and on Mr. Spring's return the fish was already hoisted head first more than half its length upon the land. It was very much exhausted, hardly making any mevement, and was being slowly and steadily drawn up by the spider, who had evidently gained the viotory.

SINGING A OHEOK BY BLECTRICITY.

One of the marvels of electricity, and one of the most striking of the Edison exhibits at and Medici collar of velvet or bengaline of breaks" the electric current by means of the a common practice to sow or plant corn for breaks" the electric current by means of the fodder and ensileging entirely too thick. Accelering in accurate synchronism with the super are net fully developed receiving an accurate synchronism with the without an abundance of sublight, and im-

they can be raised cheaper than the former. atls to take care of themselves.

They can be placked for feathers several ting. They are forced to hustle for their times a year the same as geese, which can be lood, are often wet by rain and dews, and used for household furniture, or sold for a this keeps the eggs moist .- Boston Culti fair price. Their eggs are never in much valor. demand at the stores, but for the table and Poul heme use they are as good as hen's eggs. The in hand, and may be combined on the same ducks themselves sell for good prices, from ground. An orchard is much benchitted by which the greatest profit is usually made. The young ducks should be kept warm and dry when small, and should be fed about the asme rations that are given to young chicks. thrive in the shady orchard and pick up They do not require so much cooked food, bat much of their living in it. If the breeder they do need more raw meat and fresh vegetables. They do not require water to bathe in till they are well feathered. If the young ducks are kept in confinement charcoal should be given with their feed. Raw meat, green grass and worms are good fodder for them. Even if kept in confinement it is well to let them out each morning fer a short time to hunt worms, insects and other articles of food which they can find without much diffi-

oulty. Raised in this way dacks can be made profitable.-Helen Wharburden, in Practical Farmer.

SOBREL ON SANDY SOIL.

One of the worst pests for light soil is serrel which at this season begins to show conspicuonaly in red blossoms on every field where it has effectually a lodgement. Sorrel will grow on other land, and the old idea that lime kills it by destroying soldity in the soil on which it feeds is an illusion. Sorrel grows on land where clover will not. The and browsing where other animals would latter plant with goed seeding and on soil starve. -Boston Cultivator. well adapted to it, growds out the serrel, or rather smothers it so that it does not damage. Now clover, as is well known, is a lime plant. It also needs potach, and in both these min-eral elements sandy soll is usually deficient. over the surface at the time the clover seed was sown. Yet here, wherever there was a missed streak in the clover seeding, the ser-

rel grew even more luxuriantly than before. thus showing that lime and ashes destroyed it only es they made the clover vigorous enough to crowd it out. Gypsum or land plaster is a suppate of lime and the best methed of applying for mineral. Ashes may be procured in most places, or where they cannot, then German potash salts are a good substituto. Potash in some form must be applied to sandy soll as it does not naturally abound in it.

COBN FOR FODDER AND ENSILAGE.

growing corn for fodder and enallage, the the Paris exposition, was the little instru-ment which enables the operator to sign a oheck 100 miles distant. The writing to be transmitted is impressed on soft paper with an erdinary tylus. This is mounted on a locality where grown. Special attention is cylinder, which, as it revolves, "makes and called to the fact that heretofore it has been

does not get off at all to entifur several days, They are less liable to disease than hens. The the eggs becomes addled from too much greatest care is with the ducklinge, but when | warmth and exclusion from the air. Wetting they have become fully feathered they are the eggs is also important, not to sift in the shells, but to prevent the drying up of their In raising ducks for profit a large open lining inside the shell, which while moist place should be given them to run about on. admits enyugh air through it to preserve the They will pick up most of their food then, life of the germ. Hens that set themselves and roturn good profits in several ways, out of doors usually hatch their entire set-

> Poultry raising and fruit culture go hand allowing fowls free range, as the crop of harmful insects is kept down. In the heat of summer the young chicks will grow and lacks these advantages and is compelled to raise his fowls in confinement, he may by extra care raise fat birds, but even with the best attention they will never equal in beauty of plumage and viger of constitution and size the country reared chicks that have developed their muscles in many a foraging expedition. - Fanciers' Journal.

There is a popular prejudice against geats on account of vicious or offensive peculiarities, but, without doubt, more could be made of them in many places than from sheep, or even from cattle. They are even more cally kept than sheep, provided they are tethered to a stake and changed ence a day. In Europe the gost is the poor man's cow, furnishing more milk than its amall sizo would lead any one to suppose possible. Perhaps if more care were taken in breeding, then the milking capacities of the goat would be materially increased. They are especially adapted to rough and rocky land, climbing

The farmers of Maine are taking a lively Interest in the public scho: Is, and are working, in their granges and otherwise, to have the elements of the natural sciences taught there in a way that will interest the children We have known good clover catches where a and help them to become intelligent farmers. mixture of lime and ashes has been sown There are a few klokers, as usual, and the and help them to become intelligent farmers. editor of the Maine Farmer asks :-- What have those who so readily sneer at the idea of the introduction of natural solences into our common scheels to say at the fact the t throughout France gardening is practically sought in the primary and elementary schools? There are about 28,000 of these schools, each of which has a garden attached to it and is under the care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the principles of horticulture. This is right to the point when we remember that France, no larger than our own state of Texas, produces more than half as much value of the agricultural products as the whole United States. " Brag is a good

> head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to interoceson, 30 St. John street, Montreal

It is proposed to substitute a new measure of light as a standard in place of the candle, and it is thought that some one of the measures al-ready used will be adopted.

AGENTS WANTED.

127 For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legity to the und radgiced, electry stat-ing the residence, with state, county, street, such num ber. More rapid return mail desivery will be assured y your enclosing an envolue bearing your full ad-

IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico.

Mexico

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Expr. an Companies, New York Exchange, Draf or Postar Note.

SPECIAL FEATURES. SPETULE FRATURES. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a physicicket, and receive the following official permits Cranty scarse. I berohy certify that the scank of Lon-don and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the parameter of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Benedericki ublica Aroundary is required to distribute fifty-six per cost, of the value of all the textet in Prizes. A Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cost, of the value of all the textet in Prizes. A Funding, the number of tickets is limited to 30,000-20,000 iess than are fold by other lotteries using the same folderio.

same scheme

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGale's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other discase which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or tasts for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to ennot a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus affileted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggints. On receipt of \$0 we will forward a half dozon to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges pre-paid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

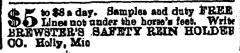
BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations. 91 G

FULL SET (4) magnificent portraits (in colors) of Heautimi Women. New Goods: calimet minas; ALL CLEAR Just imported from Europe. LATEST PARISTAN CRAZE. By mail (sealed) 25 cca, stamps or allver. Canadian Novelty Coy., Montreal, P.4.



A GENTS WANTED by an old rollchle fra slarge profits, opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 84% Broad way, N. Y. 27 - 13



road, Brixton, Landon, Elizabeth, eldert daughter of the late Mr. T. A. Geary, of Dublin.

ham.

HARRINGTON-May 29, at Ballinagree, county Cosk, John Harrington. HACKETT-At her residence, Courtduff,

Swaras, county Dublin, Elizabeth, wile of George Hackett.

MEIGH - May 23, at Jorvisten House, Streat-Meigh, Erq , J. P., aged 65 years.

JORDAN-At his realdance, Rosmavin Castle, County Mayo, Myles Henry Jordan, J. P. Moneygarrow, KAVANAGH At his residence munty Wexford, Michael Kayanayh, aged 76 years.

KEELY - May 29, at his residence, Maynooth. Mr. James Keely, ages 25 years. KENNY-May 25 at her realdence, Castle

comer county Klikenny, Kato wife of M. P. Kenny.

LELEND - May 27, at his residence, Beltion. burn, county Louth Francis William L-land, at an advanced age.

LOMBARD-May 26, at Limerick, Rose Mary, relict of the late George Francis Lombard, Manager of the Hiberalau Back, Belmuilet, county Mayo, aged 51 years. LAMBERT-May 30, at 15 Northbrook reed,

Dubles, Maria, widow of the late James Lambert, J.P., Steenmare House, Hazabhatch, county Kildare.

LAVAN-May 28, Harriet Lavan, wile of Mr. Martin Lavan, Olerk of Poktumua Union, after a few weeks' illness, of pneumonia, at the early age of 36 years.

MCCANN-May 20, st his residence, New-bridge, Camolin, Patrick, eldest son of Phil'x McCann, aged 27 years.

MURPHY-May 25, at his residence, 1 St. Anne's road, Dramcandra, Dublin, Chief Inspector Jomes Marphy, G Division DMP.

MCDONALD-Apple, wile of William Mc-Donald, Acting Sergeant Farrier, R.I.C., 40, Mayor street, Dublin. a 💬 🛛 MQSWINEY-May 5, at her residence, New street, K liarney, after a long and tedieus lilness, Marianne McSwiney, sister of Dr. MoSwiney, Merrion street, Dublin, and grandniece of Dr. Sugrae, formerly Bisher

of Kerry, aged 64 years. McDonnell-May 16, rt his residence, Iristtown, Athlone, Patrick McDennell,

aged 66 years. O'CONNOR-May 28. at Caulo street, B 45. common, Patrick, eldest son of I O'Connor, merchant, after a short , and painful illness.

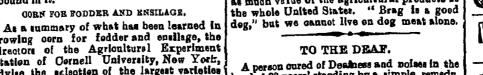
PRENDERGAST-May 26, at her roside ove, 122 North King street, Dublin, M North King street, Dublin, Maryanne, wife of William Prendergast, al' er a long and tedious illness. SWEETMAN-May 26, Michae'

, Sweetman, Rowans, Balbriggan.

STACK-May 221, at blu r respected inhabitant of STAFFORD-May 23, at (che town.

Juristown, Killinkirof heart disease, Mr. 89 years. TRRELL-MAY 25,

At the residence, of her Tyrrell, Oarmans, county son, Mr. Thomas Longford, Mrs. Tyrrell, aged 81 years. 27, at his residence, Momt TYRRELL-MAY agar, James Tyrnil', Esqi, for Governor of county Weatmeath street, Mull many years Any 26; at Barraok street, Cable, Lary aged 23 years, third daughter, late Bimend Walsh. Kate M of the



box.

THE DIVISION OF AFRICA.

8

Farther Details of the Way England and Sermany Come to an Agreement-Press Opinions.

LONDON, June 18 - I'me following are additional details of the agreement between. Eagland and Germany regarding their re-spective territories in Africa. Bogland retains the Stevenson road. which wil be the Soundary between the Eoglish and Gorman apheree. A line stretches from the mouth of the Bokurs, on the west should be incurd of the Bokurs, on the west should be incurd to the mouth of the Kilambo, on the south shore of Lake Tanganyika. Nurthward Germany retains the region as far as the Conge State and along the fir t degree of South latitude, the boundary diverging around the western shore of the Nyawa to Insinds the mountain Mfumbero, in the British aphere, in order to make the frontier coincide as nearly as possible with the region covered by Starly's treaties. With the view of securing the freedom of future .commerce the passage of German an'j-ota and goods will be free and exempt from transit dues between Like Nyassa and the Congo-State and English goods and subjects will be equally except between Lake Tanganyika and the British sphere. It is further agreed that in all Esst African territories subjected to their a flasoco equal rights of settling or trading shall be conferred by the two powers respectively on their subjects. Other missions are to be granted freedom of religious teaching. The details of the frontier bit weer Ngamiland and Damaraland re main to be settled by Sir Porcy Anderson and Dr. Krauel, ou it is surreed that in the Istitude of Lake Ngami up as far as the eighteenth degree south let ude the German frentier shall coincide with the twenty-first degree east longinde. In Togoland the frontier is rectified, securing the mouths of the Volta to England and giving Germany access to the Volta river at a higher point of fta courac.

The date of the transfer of Heligoland by England to Germany will be the subject of negotiations and the inhabitants will be entitled for a certain period to declare for an English nationality. The present customs tariff will be continued twenty years. Other celonial disputes in Africa are reserved for a friendly setil mert and the status quo will be preserved pending the ratification of the present agreement.

Mr. Morley to-day said that the agreement with Germany was equitable and the front beach or the Opposition would not oppose it. The Radiosla are furious.

The Telegraph says the cession of Heligo land to Germany will raise sentimental regrets, but the agreemant should be received with tuankfulness in that so thorny a preblem can be solved in a manner honorable alike to the pacific intentions of both counsriet.

The Obropicle declares that by this con comion to Garmany Lord S Labury has fixed on the brow of the Imperial Unionist party an indelible brand of ignominy. I adds : "Unless Parliament stops the Government's headlong caraer of capitulation to Germany, there is no reason why its all, should allow us to keep Maits, Spain or Gib raltar."

The Standard thinks the East African settiement with Gormany, while nothing to boast off, gives Eigland nothing for which she need blush. It is not an ideal selution of the problem but perhaps it is as good as it was reasonable to expect. German friendship is a valuable asset, and like other precious things it must be purchased with a price.

The Times, commenting on the cession of Heligoland, says it thinks England was very fortanate in pessessing a bit of land valueless to her for which she secured such an adequate donoessiov.

The Post appreves the Agreement with Germany. The Daily News admits of the value of the

Inzibar, but thinks the Oon-



Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

and expressed the hope that the Prime Minister long might live and flourish.

TOO CLOSE CRITICISM NOT RIGHT.

Oa receiving the freedom of Newcastle Mr. Stanley ropeated his landations of Lord Salisbury, and said that, looking at the unexpected turn of events, it was not right to criticize to minutely. He saw good we l on beth the Gorman and English elder. Euvering into details of the value, position, etc., of the regions acquired, he declared that Germany had acquired some territory which England would have liked to retain. England was amply compensated elsewhere and the granting of free transit in the German regions was as good for the English as the possession of the territory. Further it would not now be to Germany's interest to juin England in demanding the freedom of the Zimbesi and thus the Pertuguese diffiouity would be removed.

A RED LETTER AFRICAN DAY.

Dwelling with enthusiasm upon the prespects in Africa he said he was confident that if he could muster all the chiefs of the regions that Eogland had acquired they woull acquiesce in the opinion that the date of the sgreement would be a red letter day in the African calendar. He was sure that when the news spread a grand feast day would be held throughout the interior of Africa. He declared that Pomba, put on the markit, would fetch ten times as much as Heligoland, to say nothing of Zanzibar. He would be pleased if the mayor called a meeting of citizens to convey congratulations to Lord Salisbury, who had dene more than a legion of explorers could have done.

THE CESSION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-day W. H Smith st ted that the conditions inserted in the agreement with Germany removed whatever objection the inhabitants of Heligcland might have to the transfer of their territory. As far as compolsory military service was concerned, the Government had not taken steps ascertain the feelings of the psople. A bill would be introduced in Parlisment to ratify the cession. He must ducline to produce the opinion of the naval authorities regarding Heligoland. (Opposition obsers.) If Parliament rejected the bill the whole agreement would fail through.

The Government in netifying the powers of its assumption of a protectorate over Z .n. zibar have given an assurance that it will respect the rights of foreign antjects.

FRANCE WILL OBJECT VERY STRONGLY.

PARIS, June 19.-M. De Loncle gave notice in the Chamber of Deputies to-day of an interpellation in regard to the British prosectorate of Zanzibar, which he said, he con-sidered a violation of the Angle French declaration signed by M. Thouvenet and Lord Cenley in 1862 pledging mutual non-interference in Z uz bar and the independence of the Sulian, to which agreement Germany ad-hered to in 1366 The interpeliation points out that Germany's denouncing the agreement does not destroy the validity of the Anglo- French compact and demands to know what measure the Government will take to cause it to be respected.

CABLE GOSSIP.

THE DUKE OF CLABENCE LAUNCRED INTO LIFE.

LONDON, June 21 .- The Dake of Owener. Prince Albert Victor, will enter apen the full privilege's of man's estate when he takes his seat in the Huges of Lords the coming week. years and, bus her polors as has beer tranted rath r as a boy tian a young min. The Prince of Wales considers that his own very early emission frem parental control was | about their abor uomicgs, and the prediction rather a miforinge than otherwise and in the case of his sons he has steadily set his face against any prem ture o. proceedieus independence. But, now, with an enieged income, a house of his own and a seat in Parliament, Prince Albert Victor is fairly launched in public life. As is a remarkably amiable and goed tempered young man, curieusly free from Royal airs and graces, easily amused and fonder (f a quiet life of simple recreation then of hard work or stirring adventure. The next and mest momentous step in his career will be his marriage. His friends are very anxious that he should marry Princess Vioteria of Teck, "Princess Mary," as the is generaly called. She is very pretty, very gracions, a thorough Englishwoman and the daughter of the mest popular of all Englishweman and the daughter of the most popular of all English royal ledies. Her degree of relationship to the young Dake-second consin-is not near enough to constitute any serious drawback and if only the young people wish it and the powers that be consent, it would be impossible to arrange a more suitable or more satisfactory marriage.

REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.

Americane as well as Englishmen are interested in the new and rigorous enforcement terested in the new and rigorous enforcement of the law relating to the residence of foreigners in France. No freigner can new reside in any part of France for a period ex-ceeding four months, without registering his declaration. When he leaves a commune where he has been residing, he is bound to paid the Management the theorem paids the notify the Mayer, who theraupon notifies the authorities of the commune to which the foreigner is about to remove and specially mentions the day of arrival. The foreigner failing to register may be fined. Thus a perfect surveillance thorough as that of Russia is maintained over the alien population in France,

Mr. Gladstone recently expressed the epinion that the passing of the compensation clauses of the local taxation. customs and excise duties bill would add 20 per cent. to the value of public heuse property in Great Britian, is confirmed by the efficients of the Stock and Share Boeking Corporation, Limited, who say in their circular this week :

"While great excitement has been shown abent the silver legislation in the United States hardly sufficient attention has been given to the marked effect which the campensation clauses of the government bill will have and the immense benefits which the clause will confer on shareholders in English brewerles. It should be remembered that not only is a principal asset of the companies composed of "good will" but the solid properties are mainly depenent on that "good will" for their full value. At present good will in licenses is only incidental, but if the bill is carried, the good will of the public houses will become a property having parliamentary sanction as much as the good will of railways or canels. The effect on the market value of the preferences and debenture stock of home brewers must consequent ly be very great.

AFFAIRS IN RAST AFRICA.

A German company in operation some years, and who had obtained rights over nearly the whole of the African country in dispute, has made these rights over to an English company. This company two months ago sent out several energetic young men, who are quite prepared to realst by force of arms any attempt on the part of the Germans to intrude into a region to which Enghas claims on many group ds. Their

fato his father's place than Heligeland, Prince B'smarck's long sought prize, drops into the young Emperar's lop with a God blees you for a nulls son of an English mether. yOTE OF GENSURE ON JUSTIN H. M'GABTHY. Lourd The State Prince State State

LONDON, Jone 22.-The dilstery Irish members through wuess absence from their wais the Government was enabled to escape defeat in the division of the first clause of the L'censing bill, are being made to feel very ancomfertable. It was predicted that their constituents would by semiting to say was verified to day in the onse of Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, member for Nawry, and of the lemong member for Londonderry. He was one of these whese attendance at Anort rebbed his party of a victory and the Nationalists of Newry held a meeting to-day to express their opinion of his conduct. He was roundly denounced by the speakers and resolutions disastmously passed censuring him The other unfaithful members will undcubtedly receive similar attention.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 22 .- The difficulties arising from the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the chairmanship of the London County Coun-

cil will probably be settled at the next meeting by the selection of the Eul of Ricen as ohsirman.

FRANCE SATISFIED.

LONDON, June 22. - The Paris Temps learned that the British Gevernment has made an explanation of the settlement with Germany touching the British protectorate over Zanzibar that is entirely satisfactory to France. The obsracter of the explanation is not mentioned, it is surmised that Lord Salisbury convinced the French Government that the validity of the claim of France te certain territory now in her possession might be sbaken by too closely examining into the manner of te acquirement.



The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have : an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dan-

combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics,

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a per-

fect cure.

minion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles.



week Disvious. Maiket remains quiet at 500 to 510 in bond

PEAS. - Receipts during the past week were 28,193 inshels, spainst 22,025 bushels for the week previous. The market is quieter at 770 OArs - Reveales during the past week ware 25,667 bushels, against, 82,395, bushels for the Week previous. The markes is quies but stady. Outsine prices of a week ago are no longer ob-bainable. We quois Eastern Oste at 4150 to 4250; White Unbarno 480 to 440 per 32 lbs. BIR - Market easy and lower at 500 to 510.

Very little demand. BABLEY.-Market quiet at last week's quota-tions. Malting qualities at 570 to 600 and feed at 50c.

PROVISIONS.

POBK, LAED, &C. — The receipts duffing the past week were 152 bbls, against 638 bbl3 for the week previous. The market rules qu'er, although several sales of Osuada and Western short out are reported at \$16 75 to \$17.25 as to quality. In Western mess there are sales re-ported for Eastern shipment, but to day hold-ers want 500 per bbl more owing to the advance in the West. In lard prices are moving up ward, sales of Canada being quoted at 8go in round lots.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.00 t \$17.50; Uhio-go short cut clear, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb. 14e to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb. 14e to 10c; Lard, Oanadian, in pails, per lb, 94c to 19c; Lard, Oanadian, in pails, per lb, 95c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 00c; Tallow, com-mon, refined, per lb, 52c to 64c.

DAIRY PRODUCK.

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 1.704 pkgs, against 3.636 pkgs, for the week previous. If our farmers would only realize the importance of selling their summer makes the market valces in order to ges it shipped out of the country, they whould the meelves in a much better position on their later product and they would then stand a much better chance of of getting higher prices for the balance of their make. At present however the old game of bolding perishable goods for higher figures is being played, neither factorymen nor dairymen being willing to accept prices at which their property could be shipped out of the country. They are therefore laying the foundation of just such another disastrous wind up as was experience ed last season. Chicago June creamery could be sold for export at 164c to 17, and probably a little more could be had, but holders want 19c or 11 to 2c above the market. Ohoio or 12 to 2c above the market. Oholoc Eastern Townships could be moved off to the other side at about 15c, and choice fresh Western could be used at 13c. Uf course for small lots to the local trade more money is obtained The shipments this week were 1,038 pkgs, mostly to Charger One lot of 258 phere more for to Glasgow. One lot of 253 pkgs goes to Germany.

Ureamery, 17c to 18c; Eastern Townships. 10c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 12c to 14c; Old butter, 8c to 11c. CHEESE-Receipts during the past week were

57,825 boxes, against 33,779 boxes for the week previous. The market for this week's ship nents was firm, the bulk of cheese going out at 9c to 92c. As soon as the orders for the week's steamers however were filled prices became top heavy, and shippers state that they expect next week's orders will be executed on an $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ lower basis. At Brockville this afternoog 7,000 lower basis. At Brockville this afternood 7,000 boxes were offered, and 4,500 sold at 82 a to 83 a. This week's shipmets are very heavy, aggregating 70,000 boxes, against 32,000 boxes last week,

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Two POR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS-the new (ental Fan. A useful and attractive nove For tale only at S. Carsley's.

THE LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES selling at are well worth double the money. Great t gains in Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves at Carsley's,

SPROIAL SALE OF RIBBED COTTON UND VESTS at S. Caraley's. Ladice rizes, So, So, 25s; children's sizes, 70 Sc, 10c, 12c. F Ribbed Thread Vests, all colors, 48c each.

S. OABSLET is selling Man's Summer Uni wear cheaper than over. Good and Fine I briggans from 400 upwards. Fine Gauze Mu nos from 25c.

LADIES' SILK GLOVES LADIES' SILK GLOVES From 250 per pair. LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES From 18c per pair,

LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES From 15c per pair.

8. OARSLEY

MAIL ORDERS ALWAYS INCREASIN

LADIES' LACE MITTS A very fine assortment in Black and colors SILK GLOVE NOVELTIES The latest novelty in Silk Gloves is the H

Hand Lace Glove, the back and palm of he in lace, fingers and wrist in silk. LADIES KID GLOVES

From 45c per pair. MOUSQUETAIRE KID GLOVES Worth \$1.50, far 85c. SWEDE GLOVES

Worth \$1.00, for 60c.

8. OARSLEY

THE ORIENTAL CORSET THE ORIENTAL CORSET FOR SUMMER WEAR

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Without doubt the best Summer corset ma in two qualities, \$1.15 and \$2.10.

THE C. R. CORSET THE C. R. CORSET

This corset has served as a model to m manufacturers but cannot be equalled for sty fis, finish and comfort to wearer.

S. CARSLEY

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUT.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES WHITE EMBROIDERIES WHITE SWISS FLOUNCINGS WHITE SWISS FLOUNCINGS

A very choice lot of narrow and wide Emb

COLORED EMBROIDERIES COLORED EMBROIDERIES

S. CARSLEY



gerous ingredient and a moderate price. The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a

stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Do-

servatives are more l kely to be distatisfied with the agreement than the Liberals.

The Pall Mall G.z-tte denounces Lord Salisbury's surrender of the island of Heligoland to Germany in return for German con cessions in Africa as shameful, but says the announcement of the settement its admir-ably dramatic. Nothing, the Gazette says, could be more at joot. But Lord Salisbury is an artist in at jootness. He announced his Sedan on the anniversary of the batilof Waterloo.

The St. Jame's Gazetts says the agreement is a bad bargain. Is will be the duty of Parliament to reject the bill providing for the surrender of Heligoland to Germany. The Globs says England gains far more

than she gives away. BERLIN, June 18 - The newspapers here

approve the agreement between Germany and England concerning their respective terri-tories in Africa, and express congratulations that all the points in dispute have been satisfactorily settled. The agreement the papers say, will establish the best relations between Germany and England in the near future, which will be a guarantee of the centinuance of peace.

The North German Giz the says the nege-tiations were a fortunate battle in which all the participants were victors and no one was vanquished

The Dentsches Tagblait, commenting on the East African agreement, says it could not have believed that Germany would relinquish its claim to such a yeat territory. The Berlin Post thinks the Government

has only renounced claims of a doubtful mature. It says : "the principal point of the agreement is that the respective possessions of England and Germany are now clear-ly defined."

PARIS, June 18-The Temps says : "Lord Salisbury has carried his desire to please Germany to the nimest limits. When we think of all the glorious memories connecting equatorial Africa with the history of English explerers and when we consider how recent are Germany's claims there and the danger in outting in two the English pessesions, we can conclude that Lord Salisbury basvery power ful reasons for making such large concessions. We vainly seek to discover what concessions Germany has made which could ex. plain Lord Sailsbury's generosity."

A BELLICOSE RUMOR.

LONDON, June 19 .- A Paris correspondent declares that France and Russia will oppose an English protectorate over Zanzibar,

APPROVES THE BAST AFBICAN DEAL.

W London, June 19 --- Henry M. Stanley was presented with an address at Berwick today. In reply he spoke in the most enthu-slastic terms of the wiedom of Lord Sails. bury as shown in the settlement with Germany of the African question. By the agreement between the two countries 500, (000 square miles of territory were added to the British possessions in Africa. Instead of a dolorous tirads against the Prime Minlater, Mr. Stanley said : "New is the time to in his honor. It is now possible to sing realize the great dream of those whe are concerned in the exploration and civil'zarealize the great dream of those whe are concerned in the exploration and civil'za-tion of Africa from the Cape of Good Hepe to Oairo." In conclusion Mr. Stanley said that God gave Lord Salisbury the wisdom to gain this

a part garte

Nomination for Ohicoutimi.

CHICOUTIMI, June 21.-At memination to day O. Cuté was chosen as the Liberal can-didate and H. Petit and V. Savard were nominated in the Conservative interest.



CERTIFICATE.

Having been cured by Madame Desmarais and Lacroix of a disease which was fast sinking me into consumption, I deem it my duty to give this certificate, which I do with great pleasure, and which will be of use to those similarly afflicted. For pine years I suffered the advice of some friends, in the hands of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix, and after a few months I was radically cured. I am now enjoying excellent health, and heartily recomed to consult Madame Demarsis and Lacroix without delay,

AMEDE BERGERON. St. Denis, P.Q.

April 3rd, 1889. Dame Ve. R. Desmarais & Lacroix, Fila,

1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

structions to this effect will be carried out, despits the step Lord Salisbury has taken. The region may be valueless in some respects, but it yields at least one preduct which Eng-land could turn to good account. All over the region grows a fibre which Manchester merohants who have seen it declars equal to silk in texture. This fibre can be obtained for the gathering and can be sold in England at the rate of £40 per ton, so that there are other reasons besides those of sentiment for helding on te a region of which Livingstone was the first to tell the world. Another consideration which causes many Englishmen to view the proposed African partition with anxiety is the fear that the Boer State, new under British Sczerainty, may get too close by annexation of territory to the German possessions and exchange English protection for that of the Kalser. Just now the Transvaal is endeavoring to incorporate the country known as Swaziland, which would be a stap to that access to the sea for which it has been eagerly looking, and would give It tas opportunity for more intimate connection with German commerce and authority. BIGGAR'S FORTUNE.

Some surprise is felt that the late Jateph Gillis Biggar, the Irish member of Parliament, left no share of his considerable fertune to the national cause. Of his estate, amounting to about \$200,600, he bequeathed sums to various charities and persons, also a fair provision for his son, Jeseph Biggar, and "thirty pounds a year for life to Mary Paulina O'Connor, the mother of his sen."

BRITISH FREE TRADE PRINCIPLIS.

The Government, in reply to a question in Parliament, has declared that nothing can be done te pretect British tailors sgainst centract labor imperted from Germany. This competition is felt very keenly by British workingmen, not only in the tailoring but in other branches of trade, and there appears no law to prevent it.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, June 22. - A despatch from Berlin says that the Dowsger Empress Frederick was at the botton of the cession of Heligoland says that the Dowager Empress Frequences | place on the Gorn Exceeded on Daturney next, was at the botton of the cossion of Heligoland to Germany and that Her Imperial Highness had two ebjects in view in bringing it about, The first to elevate her son, the Emperor William, to a foremest position in the eyes of the dinlomatic world, and the second was the similarly similarly similared. For bine years 1 suffered from a complication of diseases, which fically reduced me to a mere skeleton. I was at one time suffering from diabetes, consumption, rheumatism and nervous debility. The doctor's did me no good whatever. Getting tired of did me no good whatever. Getting tired of did me no good whatever. Getting tired of dectors and their remedies I placed myself, on the adding of Germany. Every at practiced b, land by Germany. Every art practiced b, Iand by Germany. Every art practiced b, the diplemat, Prince Bismarck, brought into play to compel or osjals England to give up Heligoland. Now the iron channellor has scarcely been relegated to the retirement of private life, when the noble woman at whem he scoffed during the troubled period of her Imperial husband's fatal lliness, suddenly State of the private o the diplemat, Prince Bismarck, brought into play to compel or oxials England to give ap Heligoland. Now the iron obancellor has comes to the front and proves to the whole world that she was endowed with the politio-