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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 one only, by which the friction caused by Separate 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 minority 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 majority. The root of the school difficulty lies, not in the necessity for combining religious with secular instruction in the classroom, but in the dread of imperiling with the faith of the pupils. Unless that attempt at rapprochement will prove successful, all attempts at compromise will be futile. My scheme is simple in theory and feasible in practice. It comprises two short ordinances: 1st. Expunge the schoolroom of all objectionable books, religious, polemical, historical. 2nd. Enact that each school section shall have an equal number of Protestant and Catholic trustees. These concessions would 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 contemplated to amend or reform the Grammar School laws, the Superintendent of Education made a tour of the province, holding meetings in the principal towns, to feel the public pulse. A respectable gathering assembled at the old City Hall here, to listen to the reverend gentleman, and to promote the good cause. The only Catholics present were the late Mr. Friel and myself. I was permitted to address the meeting. I reviewed the difficulties of the Common School system. If it were impossible that children of tender years can be educated together, "is there," I asked "any period in the scholastic age, when they may safely meet in the same classroom?" I pointed out what I believed to be the primary cause of the estrangement. I assured the meeting that in my opinion it was hopeless to expect that Catholic parents would send their children to the High Schools, while all the School Board and teaching staff of these institutions were Protestant. Because they believe, rightly or wrongly, that the faith of their children may be tampered with. I said that I did not share in that belief, of which I saw the best evidence, in the attendance of my son at the Grammar School. I referred to the hardships of taxing Catholics for a system from which they were practically excluded. I said that now, with the inauguration of a new system, with a clean slate, was the opportune moment to attempt 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 illustrated my arguments by reference to Ottawa, where, with a majority of the population Catholic, they had not a Catholic trustee 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 embodied these principles in a resolution, which on a show of hands received, besides the mover and seconder, one other. My proposition seemed to grate so harshly on the rev. superintendent's time or feelings, that without deigning any argument brushed it away as the ravings of a maniac.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

On more than one occasion I drew attention in the press to the injustice and anomaly of excluding Catholics from the Collegiate Institute Board while taxed for its support. After a few applications of the "birch" the Council woke up with partial relief. But to my disgust I found that my meddling, instead of good, had worked mischief, not indeed from any inherent weakness in the proposition, but from its partial and grudging application. I wanted equal representation of Protestants and Catholics on the board to remove the misgivings of the Catholics. The Council should not see it. They appointed four Protestants and two Catholics; and instead of removing, intensified the evil. Had the splendid Council reflected 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 Catholic members of the board would use their power to reduce the taxation for its support to a minimum, and for that purpose ally with some wealthy member of the board whose taxes were large, with perhaps no children to send. And this is what has actually happened. Before the introduction of the Catholic element on the board tuition was free. This was a great boon to parents in humble circumstances to give their children a higher education than was imparted in the Common Schools. So that my meddling with the best intentions has inflicted a serious injury on the children of my Protestant fellow-citizens without any appreciable benefit to the mass of the Catholic taxpayers. Being one of the sufferers, I was metaphorically cutting a stick to break my own back. Had the Council consisted of Protestants and Catholics, there is little doubt but many of the children of the latter would embrace the opportunity, and the city would have 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.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES—SACREDNESS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

It will, I presume, be conceded by the most communitarian adherent of Equal Rights, that the inviolability of the rights of property forms the chief corner-stone of the social edifice. Whether the owner be the Government or Legislature, lay or clerical hands on this institution, or wrongly, whether according to law or not, appropriates the fruits of others' industry without compensation, is as much a Communist and Anarchist as the dynamite bomb-thrower of Chicago or the leveler of Germany.

THE JESUITS ENTITLED TO RESTITUTION OR COMPENSATION.

There are only three possible ways of acquiring property: 1st, by labour; 2nd, by gift; and 3rd, by theft. The most extravagant of the advocates of the Quebec minority will scarcely contend that it was by the first method, labour, nor yet by the second, gift, that the Jesuits' estates were acquired, and that 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 of labour and gift; nor will it alter or modify

the issue that the results are this, that or the other thing. The confiscation of these estates was a gross violation of the fundamental laws of property; 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 MINORITY GET A SHARE—THEIR CLAIMS.

Where, in the name of common sense, may it be asked, comes in the claim of the Quebec Protestants to a share in the spoils? Why should they get sixty thousand dollars out of the Jesuits' estates? Where is their title? Why should a settlement with the Jesuits involve a *donneur* to Quebec Protestants? Was it given to corrupt or please? Where has the money come from? Evidently either from the Jesuits' estates or from the provincial treasury. If from the former, then have the Jesuits been deprived of so much. Were the Jesuits consenting parties to making a gift of so much of their property to the Protestants? If the money has come out of the consolidated exchequer, then, in all fairness, the Catholics should get a proportional amount for sectarian purposes, as is this avowedly given. These questions require answers. Nor will it do to say that the Jesuits got the money for sectarian purposes. 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, endowment of Protestants for sectarian purposes, contrary to the sacred principle of an entire separation between Church and State? What would be said of the Mowat Government if, in settling an estate or legacy belonging to any Protestant association, they complied with the settlement a gift to the Papists for sectarian 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 goose should be sauce for the gander.

A WORD FOR THE JESUITS.

One of the standing charges against the Jesuits, is their expulsion from Rome or ancient Rome in 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 Jews? Did not want to subscribe to a dying God? Fallen, fallen for ever!

By way of showing that Rabbi Sonnenschein is no exception in the matter of denouncing the Catholic Church as a special persecutor of the Jews, we submit the following from the *Jewish Times and Observer* of February 23, 1890. Many of our citations 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, blotted by the scorching and destroying power of enlightened public opinion. O Garibaldi, of glorious and immortal memory! you and your red-shirt fellows, the invincible thousand and one, battered and crumpled the accursed ecclesiastical Babel, where hundreds and thousands of God's children were deprived of even the trash air of heaven, of the golden beams of the beneficent sun, which the crawling creatures enjoy in fullness."

THE COMING SPLIT IN THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY.

The attack on the Bishop of Lincoln, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, is likely to injure the Ritualist party in a way little thought of by its promoters of the suit. The strength of the High Church party has hitherto been its practical unanimity, some doubted and others denied that a third school existed; 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 suit, water it in the mind of the future of the party, is likely to be fulfilled. One reverend gentleman says he has made up his mind to obey the judgement, but he is in a sad minority. One correspondent says the judgement will not be binding, because the Archbishop 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 gentlemen, calling himself "An English Priest," refuses beforehand to obey an adverse judgement on the extraordinary ground that the Catechism of the Council of Trent has declared it 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 rivaling the dissenting sects in the spectacle of disunion which they offer to the world.

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A Problem for Mr. Goldwin Smith.

Will Mr. Goldwin Smith have the goodness to explain? This learned Theban is continually searching the chambers of his imagination for materials to hold up to ridicule in the columns of the Times the ignorance and unprogressiveness of the Canadian Catholics. A third because the mind of the Church of England has not been declared in a properly constituted synod. One of these gentlemen, calling himself "An English Priest," refuses beforehand to obey an adverse judgement on the extraordinary ground that the Catechism of the Council of Trent has declared it 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 rivaling the dissenting sects in the spectacle of disunion which they offer to the world.

How the Church has Treated Them.

Under the title of "The Church and the Jews," Mr. Frank McGloin contributes the following interesting article to the *Catholic World* for May: Jesus Christ, our Divine Lord and Redeemer, was persecuted and grossly persecuted, 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 conspicuous mark for darkest calamity. There is, perhaps, no matter in connection with which such calamity has been more constant and bitter than the one of the Church's relations towards the Jews. Infidel and Protestant have joined with the Israelites in elaboration of this theme until the chorus has grown at length so strong and loud that multitudes even of Catholics have come to accept all as truth. As a sample of harsh misrepresentation in this respect, let us present one extract from a discourse delivered by Rabbi Sonnenschein, of St. Louis, Mo., in Temple Sinai, in the city of New Orleans, before a "crowded" assembly, and published in the *New Orleans Picayune* of May 10, 1889. The date is stale, but the matter is made fresh by constant renewal: "Where is Edom 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 Jews on account of the Jewish religion, because the Jews did not want to subscribe to a dying God? Fallen, fallen for ever!"

ABOUT THE JEWS.

How the Church has Treated Them.

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

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This is strong language, such as deep passion or feeling alone casts forth. If the accusation 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 continuance; obstinate; deep rooted; malignant." Such is the definition of Webster. By "malignant" he means to announce that this 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 to actions of particular states or communities against the Jews. We need not enter upon a discussion of the reasons of state policy which led nations of every other blood and creed to circumscribe the privileges of the Hebrews, and to expect them, as constituting a race at all times and in all places united against themselves and against their non-Jewish neighbor. 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 foreign to the issue to seek to establish from historical sources that the Israelites, on his part, when occasion presented, has been a farious persecutor, and to similarly disprove the presentation that he has been ordinarily the entirely innocent and unprovoking victim of hatred more religious. The question is whether, 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 responsible?

In a discussion such as this, one has the right to appeal to historians of his own way of thinking. Catholic testimonies might, therefore, be advanced, and the case rested upon them alone. Such are at least worthy of credit as testimonies from non-Catholic sources. But when evidence can be produced favorable to Catholic positions, yet coming from those who are opposed to Catholicism, 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 testimonies, we can afford to lay aside entirely the solemn declarations of Catholic councils and synods, and all, as well, which Catholic saints and Catholic historians have written. We have remaining for our use what Protestants, hostile to the Church have declared, and what has been admitted by Israelites themselves.

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

Saint Gregory the Great, in an ordonnance published the following sentiment to the Christian world: "They must be called to the unity of the Faith by mildness, by persuasion, and the giving of charitable advice. Violence is calculated to disgust those whom mildness and charity would attract." Innocent III. repeats similar sentiments, and does several of his predecessors as having done the same: "Although they (the Jews) prefer to be called 'the children of Isaac,' persisting in hardness of heart, rather than seek to understand the secrets of their Law, and so come to the knowledge of Christ, they have none the less right to our protection. Hence, since they claim our help, we place them under the wings of our protection; and following in the footsteps of our predecessors of happy memory—of Calixtus, Eugenius, Alexander, Clement and Celestine—we forbid all, without distinction,

to force a Jew to Baptism, since he who is forced is not esteemed to have the faith." "Let no one," decrees this same Pope Innocent, "disturb them in their days of fest, either by striking them or casting stones; let no one impose upon them on such days, labors which they may perform at other times. Such as violate these prohibitions shall be excommunicated." Bunsen, a Protestant historian, bears the following testimony:—"Of all severities, there has been scarcely any whose dominion was milder towards the circumcised than that of the Popes: they left them full liberty of conscience." (1).

Milman, who, though an Episcopalian minister and dean of St. Paul's, writes history in many respects as though he were a Jewish rabbi, makes the following concession:—"Of all European sovereigns, the Popes, with some exceptions, have pursued the most generous policy towards the Jews." (2) The following we extract from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, one of the most bigoted, anti-Catholic publications of our later years:—"Practical or sanguinary, such as these, the Church of course did not countenance; the Popes set themselves against persecution of the Jews, but with imperfect success." (3) Bedarride, an Israelite, gives many testimonials in the same line which are to be found in his work, *Les Juifs, en France, en Italie, et en Espagne*. "Despite certain temporary expulsions," says the author, "which struck them (the Jews) in certain Italian States, they were able always to re-establish themselves; and the Holy See offered them always a refuge." (p. 363)

Gregoire, unfortunate Priest, apostate to Red Republicanism, who, dying unrepentant, was denied Christian sepulture, and who appeared before the French National Assembly in behalf of the Jews, gives evidence as follows:—"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 Juvenal; and, as M. de Bignon observes, families are the most ancient Roman families. The enlightening zeal of the successors of Peter protected always the remnants of Israel." (4)

Family, we have to submit the official declaration of the "Assembly of Notables of Israel, reunited in the Great 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 3 of the same year. During the session of February 5, M. Avignon, a member of the Assembly or Sanhedrin, presented the following resolution:—"The Israelite deputies of the Empire of France, and of the Kingdom of Italy, at the Hebrew Synod decreed May 30, last, penetrated with (a sense of) gratitude for the successive 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 ecclesiastics have extended at different times to Israelites of divers countries, when barbarity, prejudice and ignorance have persecuted and expelled the Jews from the bosom of society; Resolved, that the expression of these sentiments be recorded in the protocol of this day, that it may remain forever an authentic evidence of the gratitude of the Israelites of this Assembly for the benefits which the generations preceding them have received from ecclesiastics of different countries of Europe; Resolved, further, that a copy of these sentiments be forwarded to His Excellency the Minister of Worship." The presenter of this resolution, after detailing the many favors received by Israel during succeeding centuries from the Popes, concluded his address before the Assembly as follows:—"The people of Israel, always unfortunate, and nearly always oppressed, have never had opportunity for manifesting recognition for so much more pleasant (literally *disinterested*, *disinterested*) as men disinterested and doubly respectable. Since eighteen centuries the occasion now upon us is the only one which has presented itself for making known the sentiments with which our hearts are penetrated. This great and happy occasion is also the most suitable, the most beautiful, as well as the most glorious for expressing, in a marked manner, to ecclesiastics our entire gratitude towards them and towards their predecessors. Let heaven, therefore, gentlemen, to profit by this memorable day, and let us say them this in tribute which we owe them; let us make these sentiments ring with the expressions of our gratitude; let us express with solemnity our sincere thanks for the successive benefits which they have heaped upon the generations which have preceded us." The *procès verbal*, in its conclusion, informs us that, in addition to adopting the resolution, "the assembly applauded the discourse of M. Avignon." (5)

We must not be understood as countenancing that the Pope did not approve of many restrictive measures adopted in different ages by various civil governments, as also by councils, synods, etc., for protection of State and Church against the dangers with which they were; from time to time, threatened by Judaism and by the Jewish race. To do so would be to falsify history; it would be, in addition, to repudiate actions which were just and necessary, and which truthful history abundantly vindicates. What we do claim, and what has been fully established, is that whatever was in the nature of outrage or of unjust persecution was consistently disapproved and resisted by the Papacy, and, in fact, by the great body of the Catholic hierarchy. In light of the unquestionable authorities cited, the untruthfulness and malice of Rabbi Sonnenschein's onslaught against the Catholic Church, and especially Papacy, must be manifest to all.

1. Histoire des Juifs, vol. ii., part ii., chap. xix. 2. History of the Jews, vol. iii., p. 175; edition A. O. Armstrong & Son, New York. 3. Vol. xii., art. "Israel," p. 431. 4. Mission en faveur des Juifs par Gregoire, Cure d'Emmerant, Depote de Nancy, p. 15. 5. Procès Verbal des Séances de l'Assemblée des Députés Français professant la Religion Juive, p. 169; Abbe Lemann, Les Israelites dans la Société Française, pp. 107, 108; Drumont, 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 services 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 no distant day. He had not liked Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, though he had not opposed it, but he had rejoiced in the Liberal Premier's Land bill, remembering, as he did, how for many years England had drained Ireland.

Irishland's Round Towers.

Lusk, height 100 feet; circumference 43 feet. Artrim, height 92 feet; circumference, 50 feet. Meelick, height 70 feet; circumference, 42 feet. Cashel, height 80 feet; circumference, 42 feet. Davenish, height 72 feet; circumference, 43 feet. Timahoe, height 96 feet; circumference, 60 feet. Clondalkin, height 85 feet; circumference, 43 feet. Sauttery, height 125 feet; circumference, 52 feet. Temple Finia, height 56 feet; circumference, 49 feet. Ardmore, height 92 feet; circumference, 52 feet. Strong rough but excellent ashlar masonry; rather open jointed; sandstone, in wall squared courses. Monastereboole, height 110 feet; circumference, 55 feet. Stones roughly hammer dressed, founded to the curve of the wall, decidedly though somewhat irregularly coursed. Killalee, height 84 feet; circumference, 51 feet. Stones laid in horizontal courses, well dressed and carefully worked to the round and batter; the whole is cemented in strong, plain mortar of lime and sand. Turlough, height 70 feet; circumference, 57 feet. It is built of rough field stone, unworked by hammer or chisel, not rounded, but fitted by their length to the curve of the wall, roughly coursed, wide jointed, with small stones fitted into the interstices; mortar of coarse, unslaked sand or gravel.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy 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 standing on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous 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. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

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W. O'BRIEN, M.P., MARRIED.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, Officiates.

Wednesday, June 11, was an eventful day in the life of the Irish patriot William O'Brien. He is now 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 Borromeo, London, and the noble influence of that the sacred edifice was crowded. The strong was wholly Irish and not only cheered all the guests as they arrived, but kept up an intermittent cheering throughout the celebration of the Nuptial Mass. The church contains only 400 seats, and these were mostly filled by Nationalist and English Radical members and their wives. Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, came to London for the first time to officiate at the ceremony, and his presence gave the finishing touch to the most characteristic Irish gathering London has ever seen.

It has always been clear that Mr. O'Brien is far and away the most beloved of the Irish members, and in the wedding breakfast speech to-day he helped one to understand this by the remark that he felt almost guilty to be so happy while thousands of his countrymen were otherwise. But his Russo-Hebraic bride consecrates herself and fortune to the Irish cause, and will accompany him, a few months hence, to America, whither he will go, in company with John Dillon, on a lecturing tour for the cause. They will probably arrive early in September.

A False Spirit of Independence.

The best friends of freedom view with alarm the growing tendency of the young to disrespect their superiors in years. One of the worst signs of the moral condition of the youth of any country is a want of respect for the authors of their being. Filial respect is not a very prominent characteristic of the American boy or girl; if it is, they are very careful to hide it from public observation. This fact arises, not from lack of affection, but from the false spirit of independence fostered in the public schools. The Catholic Church teaches that there is nothing more mainly in a boy, nothing more beautiful in a girl, than respectful exhibitions of obedience, esteem and love for parents. Nearly four thousand years ago the voice of God thundered on Mount Sinai, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Let every boy and girl who may be tempted to disrespect the father or mother, no matter how poor or simple they may be, bear in mind the fearful anathema pronounced in Deuteronomy: "Cursed be he that honoreth not his father and his mother." Even the sentiment of common gratitude should make children love their parents. They are the image of God Himself, the image of His authority, His majesty, His power and His goodness. They hold to the ob- it's regard the place of God in everything 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 son, the words of my mouth; when God shall take my soul thou shalt bury my body, and thou shalt honor thy mother all the days of thy life. For thou shalt be mindful what and how great perils she suffered for thee in her womb."

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REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a right to draw a ticket with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895.

MONTECAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE

is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the second day of July, 1890. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1890. 44 4

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

This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Riguad mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE IS IMPARTED. The usual branches of a refined and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious training and polite deportment. Piano is optional. Board and tuition, \$60.00 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Superiors. 46 11

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER.) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Book-keeping Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Successful attention is given to the Business Training of young men. Piano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Typewriting are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, etc., etc., \$25.00 per annum. Admissions on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, 1890. Diplomas awarded. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the Rev. C. JOLY, U.S. President. DD-42

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1875, by its overwhelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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

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

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and conduct the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, integrity, and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Bank and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery with our present assets at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk., PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank, A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank, CARL MOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 "..... 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 "..... 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 "..... 25,000 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 "..... 20,000 6 PRIZES OF 5,000 "..... 30,000 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 "..... 25,000 100 PRIZES OF 500 "..... 50,000 200 PRIZES OF 200 "..... 40,000

APPROXIMATE PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 each..... \$50,000 100 do. 300 "..... 30,000 100 do. 200 "..... 20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of \$100 each..... \$99,900 999 do. of \$50 "..... 49,950 \$1,348,500, amounting to..... \$1,054,500 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For COUPON RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, enclosing your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be secured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

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

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the Presidents of an institution whose charters are recognized in the highest Court of Commerce, because of all limitations or anonymous schemes.

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U. S. TARIFF BILL.

The Measure As Reported to the Senate.

On duty on Barley Fixed at Twenty-Five Cents a Bushel—Text of the Agricultural Schedule—Very Little Change from the Original McKinley Provisions—Important Change in the Duty on Fish—A Bad Tariff for Canadian Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—There were a number of changes in the agricultural schedule in the Tariff bill reported today to the Senate by the Finance Committee. Some of them were made at the very last moment. They represent a very sharp contrast between the brewers and the farmers of this country, and in every instance the greater victory was on the side of the farmers.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE. The following is the text of the agricultural schedule as reported, and as it will first come up in the Senate for consideration:

Horses and mules, \$30 per head; provided that horses valued at \$150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Cattle, more than one year old, \$10 per head; less than one year old, \$2 per head. Sheep, \$1.50 per head. All other live animals not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On duty on Fish. There was a very important change in the provision as to fish. The McKinley bill had imposed a duty on "fish, fresh, salted, pickled and smoked or preserved in any manner except in cans or packages, not specially provided for otherwise, 1 cent per pound."

Cholera's Terrible Ally. MADRID, June 18.—Deaths from cholera are reported from Albalade, Oatello, Carajana and Jativa. Four deaths have occurred at Malaga. The epidemic is subsiding at Puebla de Rogat, but the disease is spreading in the environs of that town. A nau-

phlosion death has occurred at Valencia. It is reported having broken out in Malaga, the disease having been brought in a cargo of cotton by a New Orleans steamer. The cargo and the steamer will be isolated. Thirteen new cases of cholera were reported at Puebla de Rogat yesterday.

LONDON, June 18.—Portugal and Italy have taken precautions to exclude cholera.

CLARE. 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 "royal 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 poets.]

On Fancy's wings I cleave the air, O'er ocean's vasty fountains, And roam among her mountains; I quaff the pure breezes from the hills, The perfumes from the bushes; And hear the laughter of the rills, The singing of the thrushes!

For twenty years and more have shed Their sunshine and their shadows; Since bowed the grasses to my tread, On Thomson's verdant meadows; Since I have seen the smoke wreaths gray, Or hamlets, cot and shealing; And heard the sweetest mouse strain to pray, From chapel belfry pealing!

The mountain crests look blue as then, The hills as brightly flowing; As emerald gleams each vale and glen, The flowers as sweetly blowing; But year by year the mountains fled, From those sweet scenes of joy and gladness; Or is it I am changed instead, And see with altered vision?

Ab yes! I see where once stood, The humble cot and shealing, O'er which were poured the rays of God Of laughter to the ceiling; Where circled round the soft fire blaze, True Irish hearts are even; Now grasses grow and cattle graze, And rave the winds of Heaven.

But still from out the meadows green, I hear the shout exulting; And where the highroad runs, A merry group is dancing mad, The pebbles fly before their feet, 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 songs are sung, Around the turf and shealing, And yet the heart is withering, For Freedom's dawn are yearning!

The sweetest of times from toils and cares, O'er life's rough pathway deary, To us a while, and breathe the air, Feign your lads and bright and cheery, As they pass each vale and hill, Where passed life's early morning, Oh, could the heart that would not thrill— 'Tis but a thing for yearning!

Three smiles like a blushing bride, Kokran-faced in story, Where it was the lovely Shannon's side, In all its crystal glory; Remember Biddy, Missie Quin, Deumlan's fancy tancer, And brave Kilrush and Corrofin, Tomcagey and Lincroft!

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

Oh, valiant men of Thomson's plains! All Erin voice your glory; Before your prowess fell the Dane, And o'er the Norman's banner, You thundered with O'Connell's tongue, 'Gainst wrong and persecution, And from the ruthless tyrant wrung A partial restitution!

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

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

The annual 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:

Table with financial data: Balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account on the 31st May, 1889, \$5,747 21; Dividend 3% per cent. 1889, \$16,773 95; Dividend 8% per cent. 1st June, 1890, 16,773 75; Written off real estate and other securities, \$3,100 00; Carried to contingent account, 3,750 00; Balance at profit and loss account, 3,064 74.

The business of the year, in view of the serious deficiency in the grain crops 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 president is much regretted, as he was a valuable member of the Board and rendered important services in building up the business of the Bank during the last nine years. It may be well to state that his indebtedness 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 audited by the Board and rendered important services in building up the business of the Bank during the last nine years. It may be well to state that his indebtedness to the Bank has been paid in full, principal and interest.

Table with financial data: Assets. Special deposits, \$24,067 22; Dominion notes, \$2,816 00; Bills and cheques of other banks, 46,017 49; Due by other banks in Canada, 37,553 00; Due by banks in the United Kingdom, 2,691 67; Loans guaranteed by stocks, etc., 8,000 00; Loans to corporations, 31,087 05; Bills discounted and current, 147,687 72; Bills due and not specially secured, 47,779 72; Other debts not specially secured, 22,735 80; Overdue and secured, 25,462 67; Real estate, 37,573 33; Bank buildings, 80,453 52; Mortgages on property sold by the bank and other mortgages, 16,181 25; Other assets, including the stock held by the bank, 303,348 90; Total, 877,544 00.

Table with financial data: Liabilities. Capital subscribed, \$300,000; Reserve fund, \$179,250 00; Profit and loss, 3,064 74; Total, \$502,314 74. Notes in circulation, \$341,270 00; Dominion Government deposits, payable on demand, 17,179 64; Bills and cheques of other banks, 78,563 96; Other deposits payable on demand, 181,546 37; Other deposits payable at sight, 723,478 19; Other liabilities, 2,221 67; Dividend payable 1st June, 1890, 16,773 75; Total, \$1,322,769 72.

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 been a time of anxiety to bankers and business men generally. Although the spring of 1889 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 low price of hay, both in this country and the United States, affected very injuriously the business of the last 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 the value of these crops, and more upon other agricultural products. 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 fifty-six cheese factories, the value of whose output amounted to \$43,725, and as two of these were in operation eight butter factories, of which the returns amounted to \$49,731.

The outlook for the coming year, the President said, was neither very favorable nor the reverse. The heavy spring rains 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 promises 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 do 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-

counts. One thing was very evident; there were far too many in business, and until bankers and wholesale merchants were more conservative in discounting paper and giving credit, the most abundant harvest would not prevent commercial embarrassment.

The act renewing the bank charters had set at naught the fears entertained for the safety of the Bank charters. It was, upon the whole, the best Banking Act that has ever been placed upon the Statute Book, and the Parliament of Canada was to be congratulated upon the great ability shown by both sides of the House in discussing the measure. The deposit required to protect the circulation would be amply compensated by the fact that our notes would be absolutely secured.

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

The President having called upon Messrs. E. Lichtenhein and W. H. Weir to act as scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to the election of directors, with the following result:—W. Weir, W. Strachan, O. Faucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey W. Ir.

After a vote of thanks was tendered to the scrutineers for their services the meeting adjourned. 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 Sovereignty Lucidly Explained.

"In speaking of the Pope's authority there is a very general misunderstanding, owing to a want of distinction of terms. In every old language, whether of law or religion, it is necessary to express and to be clearly understood, to the exact definition of terms and historical signification of phrases.

The spiritual supremacy of the Pope, the temporal power of the Pope, and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope are three very different things, and yet they are very much confounded, even by some Catholics themselves, who certainly ought to know better. The spiritual supremacy of the Pope means that he is the supreme head of the Church upon earth, 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 jurisdiction, 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 exert in the Middle Ages over kings and princes, sometimes depositing them from their thrones or denying their right to rule. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope means his position as temporal ruler over a distinct territory, as he had been for upward of a thousand years over the Papal States in Italy. Now it is only the first of these three capacities that has anything to do with the faith or the creed of the Catholic.

The other two are necessary as the exigencies of the times may require for the harmony of States, or for the independent action of the Church, absolutely the Church can do without the arbitrary influence gardinally placed in his way by the power of Europe during the Middle Ages. But it was so much the better for Europe that such was the case. Guizot cannot be thought to be blindly prejudiced in favor of anything Catholic; and he has written to the effect that the Papal power was the saving and preserving of Europe during ages of great confusion. Prince Bismarck 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 all nations would be rendered to no other than a Catholic sovereign, the Church, with the Pope at its head, had a natural right to pronounce upon the question of obedience. When a royal tyrant or a secular prince was opposed to his people, it could not have been a calamitous thing that a Pope should remind His Majesty that there was an authority still on earth which should call him to task; that all power comes from God; that a Pope is the highest interpreter of God's law and will, and that the people will be guided by such interpretation as to allegiance. Such a state of things no longer exists, and never again shall be needed. For there is another way for the authority of God to be given to rulers or to a king. People have now learned to separate their politics from ecclesiastical guidance, just as they do their commerce or their agriculture.

But the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, which makes him a secular prince over a particular territory, is as necessary now as ever it has been to the well being of the Catholic religion, and the Pope's title to this sovereignty is as valid now as it ever has been. It is now plainly seen that the sovereignty of 240,000,000 beings needs to be not annexed to his office. There was never a better title to a secular throne than the Pope had to the Papal States. The only power to dislodge that title should be the consent of the governed; and any honest reader can easily satisfy himself whether this people, properly so-called, ever disputed the Pope's right to govern them. The question of the temporality of the Pope should never be compared with the secession of the Southern States from the Union, nor with any attempt at disintegration of any united country. For obvious reasons there can be no parallel. But it is a fair question to ask what it is that protected the Turk in Constantinople, and allowed the Pope to be plundered at Rome? The one sovereignty had no title save that of conquest, the other had the trust of the people and the sanction of crowned Europe; and the Turk had done nothing to offend, while the Pope was the foremost light of Europe in the darkest times, 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 Canada and Mexico in order to unify and solidify the whole North American Continent? Why do we not seize on the whole machinery of government of these places and call for a plebiscite, while we could take good care that none dared vote against us? Yet this is just what United Italy has done. These few remarks may suffice to show how wrong it is to say that the desire of the Pope to continue a temporal sovereignty means a desire to lord it over kings and rulers; or to say that his spiritual authority involves also authority in temporals.—"I. O." in the New York Sun.

FROM HIS VERY INFANCY. Columbus, Nebraska, October, 1888. Mr. Martin Sheen, Nebraska, 33 years old, suffered from fits of the falling sickness, since his very infancy. The fits returned almost every second day. Some time ago I read about Pastor Koehnig's medicines, and ordered some for him. It is over one year since he used the medicine, but no fits returned any more.

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

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bittersweet Pills.

Rev. A. OZON.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders—The Reports Adopted.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank was held in the office of the bank on Wednesday, June 18th. Mr. A. Desjardins having been called to the chair, and Mr. A. de Martigny requested to act as secretary, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President then read the following report, presented by the directors, of the transactions of the past year:

Table with financial data: Balance at profit and loss on May 31st, 1889, \$18,599 01; Profits of past year, deducting expenses of management and bad and doubtful debts, 39,511 06; Total, \$57,910 07. Amount carried to reserve fund, \$10,000; Dividend at 3% per cent. payable Dec. 1, 1889, 17,500; Dividend of 3% per cent. payable June 2, 1890, 17,500; Total, 45,000 00; Balance, \$12,910 07.

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 33 per cent. of the capital, leaving a disposable balance of \$12,910 07.

The heads office and the several branches have been regularly inspected, and the Directors can willingly testify as to the zeal and care exercised by the General Manager and the employees under his direction, both in the head office and the several branches; also to the excellent order and system they have established throughout.

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 affection of his associates.

Mr. J. L. Cassidy, 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.

Table with financial data: Statement of the Jacques Cartier Bank. Capital, \$500,000 00; Reserve fund, \$150,000 00; Profit and loss account, 12,910 07; Total, 662,910 07. Semi-annual dividend payable June 2, 1890, 17,500 00; Dividend unclaimed, 1,787 89; Total, 19,287 89. Notes in circulation, 303,534 00; Deposits not bearing interest, 949,630 56; Deposits by Federal Government, 22,967 87; Deposits by Provincial Government, 50,000 00; Balances due other banks in Canada, 1,072 30; Other debts, 1,657 38; Total, 1,964,964 10.

Table with financial data: Assets. Special deposits, \$41,291 63; Dominion notes, 47,510 00; Bills and cheques of other banks, 78,563 96; Due by other banks in Canada, 15,740 25; Due by banks in the United Kingdom, 17,133 70; Balances due by agencies of the bank and by other agencies in the United Kingdom, 32,124 42; Total, \$235,397 02. Bills discounted and current, 1,737,982 29; Bills due and not specially guaranteed, 21,063 84; Bills due and guaranteed, 81,126 34; Various securities, 58,582 73; Mortgages on estate sold, 23,700 95; International Mince Bank premises, 200,000 00; Bank premises, 82,415 00; Other assets, 203,293 89; Total, \$2,411,765 04.

A. L. DE MARTIGNY, General Manager.

Moved by Mr. Desjardins, the president, seconded by Mr. Hamelin, vice-president, that the report submitted be approved and printed for the use of the shareholders. Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. Melancon, seconded by Mr. Gust. Piché: That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the president, vice-president and directors, for the services rendered to the bank during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. S. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. L. Huot: That this meeting be pleased to hear of the satisfactory manner in which the cashier, the managers of the branches, and other officers of the bank have discharged their duties. Carried.

The President having requested Messrs. J. Melancon and Gust. Piché to act as scrutineers, the election of directors was then proceeded with. After the examination of the ballots, the following gentlemen were declared elected as directors:—Messrs. A. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, L. Huot, D. Lavolette, A. de Martigny.

President, Mr. A. Desjardins; Managing Director, Mr. A. de Martigny. At a meeting of the new directorate, Mr. A. Desjardins was elected president; Mr. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president, and Mr. A. de Martigny, general manager.

The French Don't Complain. PARIS, June 18.—It is officially announced that the agreement relative to the Newfoundland lobster fisheries is being loyally observed by the French fishermen, and that no complaints have been received.

He Left No Will.

HALIFAX, June 19.—The Evening Mail publishes the following:—Not a long time ago Miss Sistra Mulrooney, the sister of John Mulrooney, the well known real estate owner, who resides on Upper Water street, paid a visit to her sister, residing at Quebec. While there she was introduced to Andrew Galt, nephew of Sir Alexander Galt. The liking for each other grew into a friendship which finally developed into a marriage engagement. Miss Mulrooney in the meantime returned to Halifax, where she was visited on different occasions by Mr. Galt. The day for the marriage was set and the same day she was admitted about nineteen months ago, the happy couple going to Montreal to reside. Shortly after the marriage Mr. Galt effected an insurance on his life for the sum of \$10,000, which was made payable to his wife after his death. On the 17th of May, after being only a week sick, Mr. Galt died, leaving 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 went 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 & McElbourn, took the matter in hand. Mrs. Galt applied in the ordinary way for an administration of the estate of her deceased husband, which was finally granted, but not before considerable trouble was experienced. The \$10,000 insurance was paid over to her in cash. She and her brother have returned to Halifax, leaving the settlement of this property in the hands of the law firm above named.

A new method of ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from entering with the air has lately appeared in France. The more quickly the train 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 it 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 instrument.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Change of Time. Commencing Sunday, June 22nd, trains will leave Montreal as follows: For St. John, Boston and New York via Central Vermont Ry., 5:35 p.m.; For Rouses Point and New York via Delaware and Hudson Ry., 6:15 p.m.; Suburban Train for St. Lambert and Longueuil at 5 p.m., and return train from Longueuil at 5:38 p.m., and St. Lambert at 5:50 p.m., not run after Saturday 21st inst. Commencing Monday, 23rd, Night Express for Montreal and Portland will leave Lewis at 8:55 p.m.; Day Express connecting with through train from Halifax and St. John will leave Lewis at 11:40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 5:30 p.m., making connection with the Vermont train for Boston and New York at 6:35 p.m., and Delaware and Hudson train for New York at 5:45 p.m., train for Ottawa at 6 p.m., 47 2

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's 1890-SEASON-1890. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.; TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m. from Lachine 12:30 p.m., from Coteau Landing at 6:30 p.m.; TO THE BAGINAY—Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and from 20th June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays; TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon; TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.; TO CHAMBLAY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.; TO ROUGHWATER, YARBOURN, VERBERES and BOUT DE LAIR—Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at 8:30 p.m., Saturdays at 3 p.m.; LOUVELL FERRY—From Longueuil, 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, commencing at 6:30 a.m.; last trip, 8:30 p.m. See time table. TO LAPELRIE—From now until 8th May, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 8th May to 28th May, 7 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m., Sundays at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.; From 28th May to 1st September, 6:30 a.m., noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m., 4 times a week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. and 9 a.m., noon and 4 and 6:15 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 28, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 8:30 a.m. for Vercheres and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, 138 1/2 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Belmont Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier. ALEX. MILLOY, TRAF. MAN. JULIEN CHABOZ, GENL. MAN.

If you want one of the finest American "Concord" Buggies, Phaetons, open or covered Buggy of any kind, Road Cart, Pony Cart, Truck, Sulkies, or anything to run on wheels, call for prices and catalogue, and save money by so doing. R. J. LATIMER, 47 1/2 92 McGill Street, Montreal.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may 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 which will stand up to the heaviest work. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND.

12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAP-KINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Atlantic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents. (stamps or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 88 1/2

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, St. William. THURSDAY, June 26, St. John and Paul. FRIDAY, June 27, St. Ladislav. SATURDAY, June 28, St. Tereasa. SUNDAY, June 29, St. Peter. MONDAY, June 30, St. Paul. TUESDAY, July 1, St. Theobald.

Cardinal Manning.

Files of English papers received by last mail contain copious accounts of the celebration of Cardinal Manning's jubilee. From these it appears that Protestants vied with Catholics, in many instances, in doing honor to the saintly head of the Catholic Church in England.

Beware.

The wonderfully successful career of the man who minded his own business, seems to have very little attraction for the Hon. Mr. Marcier. On Sunday last there was a grand demonstration, in honor of the Government victory, at Lewis.

Church in that country, the Catholic Church has marvellously grown and expanded. The number of churches, schools, convents and charitable institutions has doubled and tripled. 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.

Hon. L. O. Tassion.

The electors of Jacques Cartier County having decided by their ballots that they preferred Mr. Boyer to the Hon. Mr. Tassion, the latter gentleman has determined to retire from public life.

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 Licenses bill, the Government escaped defeat by the narrow majority of four.

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Bestowing Cardinals' Hats.

Rome, June 23.—The Pope has bestowed the cardinal's hat upon Mgr. Vassalli, Bishop of Catania; Archbishop Galardi, of Ravenna; Bishop Merello, of Lucca; and Bishop Donajewski, of Cracow.

phantom of protection passed away that it would suit the Premier of the Province of Quebec very much better to cast about for ways and means to reduce 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 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 federal politicians attend to federal affairs; the people of Canada like to see their public men devoting themselves to the business for which they placed them in office.

The McKinley Bill.

Mr. McKinley's new tariff bill is not going to injure Canada alone it appears. In fact it is one of those things the effect of which no fellow can understand. The latest critic who has pronounced unfavorably on Mr. McKinley's production is the American Secretary of State, and he is thus reported:

Mr. J. G. Blaine, American Secretary of State, is reported to have said, in reference to the McKinley Bill, as amended by the Senate: "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."

Free Coinage.

Cheap 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 Representatives without effective opposition.

Requiem Mass.

On the 20th inst., in the Convent Chapel of the Sisters of St. Ann, Lachine, a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Louis Joseph d'Herbomez, O.M.I., Bishop of Melitopolis and Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia.

Conversion of a Prince.

Amongst the latest converts to the Catholic Church is Prince Henry of Nassau. The Prince, who is residing at Nassau, visited, some days ago, the Cathedral of Fritzlar. He attended 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, who has the qualities of a successful ruler with the earnest zeal of a devoted daughter of the Church.

A Beautiful Work of Art.

We have received from Mr. J. O. Phillips, editor of The Western Catholic News, Chicago, a copy of his Chronological Tree of the highest style of modern art and contains a vast amount of historical information in a form accessible to the most rapid observer.

The Majorities.

Table showing election results for National, Conservative, and other parties across various constituencies.

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To Keep Out Cholera.

Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, has issued instructions for the observance of the strictest quarantine regulations, with a view to preventing any importation of cholera. The precautions include a strict

examination of all vessels entering and the disinfecting by means of fumigation, etc., of all passengers' clothing, etc., from infected parts. The value of these precautions is shown by the fact that last season two cases were despatched and the patients treated in quarantine hospitals.

AN APPARITION IN KILDARE.

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 Athy, and situated about a mile and a half from the Catholic Church of Kilsken. The circumstances are these:—An old man named Oliver Barron, who is the father of a family of three sons and two daughters being at present in America—was taken so seriously ill a few days ago that he was expected to die. He was occupying a cottage upon the holding of Mr. Mat Byrne, of Ballyfoyle, Kilsken, 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 year.

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER.

Edith Sommer, 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 to God, should be instilled into the young by giving them a true idea of God and the privilege of looking up to Him, thanking and worshipping Him. Some parents make a set of prayers by rote—a disagreeable task for children, enforced by threats or punishment. This can only make the thought of prayer odious.

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STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. The annual pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Montreal 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 ceremonies 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 unusual splendor.

Blaine's Denunciation of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

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

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The Licensing Bill's Escape.

LONDON, June 20.—Archbishop Walsh has written to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, severely rebuking the absentee Parliament which saved the Government from a defeat yesterday. 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 Output of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—The North-west Miller says: The flour output of the mill last week was slightly increased, being 63,620 barrels. The flour market seems to be almost wholly without any feature of improvement. Some of the eastern flour men present at the millers' convention think they discern more interest, as shown by consumers, and are hopeful of a good demand setting in very soon.

The Revolt Against Balfourism.

"Vague, thin, general, irrelevant and intangible." Such was Mr. Gladstone's description of Mr. Balfour's defence of the conduct of the police at Tipperary and Casnel on the occasion of the recent meetings addressed by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Wm. O'Brien. Nor is Mr. Gladstone's characterization of Mr. Balfour's defence too sweeping. There is growing up amongst Tories and disaffected Liberals a feeling that the present Government are placing much reliance on "force" in their Irish administration. Mr. Balfour could not regard as complimentary in any way the revolt of one of his chief and true supporters, Commander B. Hall, who described the system of espionage pursued by Mr. Balfour as "damnable."

VETERINARY.

MANGE. Symptoms.—The horse rubs himself against anything he can get at. Small pimples are seen about the head and neck and under the mane. The hair falls off and leaves the skin exposed, with excruciating sensations. The skin becomes dry and bald, and there is great itching. 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 dry, apply an ointment made as follows:—Saltpetre four ounces, lead ten ounces, carbolic acid one-half ounce; mixed. This disease being contagious, persons should be careful to have everything used about the horse thoroughly cleaned 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 ointment given above to part of the stall, rubbing post, etc. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the above treatment for both man and beast, finds it an infallible cure in all cases. JOSEPH GAVIN.

Widow—'Now, my dear sir, premise me your vote on this bill' 'Congressman.—'But, my dear madam, I—' 'Widow.—'Now look me in the eyes and promise.' 'Congressman.—'Madam, the eyes have it.'

THE EXORBITANT CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

A broken remnant, numbering twenty, of the famous six Hundred lately applied to the poet who had crowned them in song to tell the public how they were destined, aged, and helpless.

Half a year, half a year, Half a year onward— Towards the Valley of Death Moved of Six Hundred Twenty of deathless men, Twenty men left and main, Who to the Poets came— Last of Six Hundred.

"You wrote 'The Light Brigade'! We must have bread!" they said, "What though the cripples knew England is still blundered? Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to obey or die— Towards the Valley of Death Crept the Six Hundred.

Hunger to right of them, Thirst to left of them, Death close in front of them, Life's treasures plundered, Then their whose darlings swell England's great glories well Begg'd that the Poet tell Live what to do with them— Last of Six Hundred.

Flashed then the poet's pen, Washed—and it turned in air— Urzine compassion where Once crowned their glory when All the world is still blundered. "What of the line they broke?"— When in the battle smoke Casack and Rastan Rashed from their sabre stroke Shattered and sundered! Shall they want bread? Oh, no! Not the Six Hundred!

"Death close in front of them! Want has encompassed them! Glory behind them! Shattered Six Hundred! They who knew shot and shell, When horses and hero fell— Oh, you who cheered so well Let England's records tell How she last comfort brought Those who so bravely fought— Last of Six Hundred.

Then England rose and said, Thus are our heroes paid; We have subscription made— Twenty-four pounds. When can their glory fade! Oh, the wild charge they made! England rejoices. 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!

Toronto. Thomas S. Jarvis.

The Haunted Church.

By JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued. It was a moment too short that his resolve was taken, for loud clamouring arose at the door, the rapping that followed was sharp and frequent. They possibly had been knocking for some time previously, but in the earnestness of the conversation the noise had been unheard.

Captain Phil descended the stairs, crossed the corridor, and placing his hand on the lock, turned the key. "Well," said he gruffly, with not unreasonable profanity, indeed—for what business had they with him?—"what do you want?"

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

"Well?" said Captain Phil again, with sternness. "He's kum," said the man, abashed and disconcerted by this depressing mode of query, "out of the grave—in his coffin."

"What do you mean?" To a man excited with stounded intelligence—but not in the least and unaccountable character, there could be nothing more nonplussing than this query put in dry, unaccountable, matter-of-fact language, and in the open light of day.

"What do I mean? I mean—that—the drowned man buried yesterday—has—kum out of the grave."

"Where has he come to?" Another nonplussing question. "Out of his grave. Up from the clay. If you don't believe me, kum and see!"

"I suppose somebody 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-Major."

"The Town-Major! 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 flustering the cap he held in his hand. "He told me to ask you to come. Will you come?—for I can't wait."

There was a decision about this which was clear enough. Captain Phil so understood it. Moreover, there was something unusual in the eyes of the crowd gathering around the door—some curious expression whose purport was unknown to him.

"Well," he said after a pause, "I shall go there. Will you come in while I get ready?"

city, but he had sufficient to find his way to the ancient graveyard where, shut in among high walls and encompassed with high hedges, the dead reposed. The ruined church with its towering steeples lay inside, surrounded by its clientele of mouldering tombs. It had long been deserted. The slates were in part gone, with the severity of unheeded neglect, from the roof. The tower windows, high and lofty, were rendered almost oval from the fact of their sashes having been by degrees closed up with continued accretions of rust and cobwebs. The walls had built their nests for many years with regular recurrence in its many crevices. The very straws could be seen hanging out in stray openings where their young ones had seen the light.

Even the bells, left there for heaven knows what reason, had grown brown and freckled and almost rusted from disuse. V. rily, even these same swallows had built their nests therein, as might be seen where, high up, the heavy ependic arch of the bell shadowed the pendant but silent iron tongue, the mossy 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 bells swung, were stripped in places, and the slates and plaster gone, showed grimly and grimly to the garish light of day.

All these things Captain Phil saw with the first glance. He had been too long accustomed to take note of things immediately round and about him not to notice. The brightening or lowering sky overhead, the length and spread of the sails, the firmness or flimsy of each pulley-ropes and yard-arm—how often had his eyes 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 ruined church and its desolate and abandoned tower?

If his eye lingered for a moment longer on one spot than another, it was on the great bell, long silent, and on its huge, discoloured tongue, 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 it—through the iron casement of one of the uppermost tiers of ruined 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 tint; but now, with the ray of golden sunlight brightening and tinting whatever remnant of golden beauty still appeared to it, it became vaguely but remarkably so. Visible to his eyes, at least—did he know not why or wherefore he knew not?—his eye fastened in his mind, lingered there, and lying there perdu in one of the mysterious recesses, came up afterwards and projected itself unbidden into his thoughts.

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

The 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 gate open and entered. Quite a number of people were standing in a distant part of the graveyard, at the angle formed by the termination of the wall in which the gateway was. They were standing in a group around something. Another Captain Phil directed his steps.

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

"It is a very strange business," said the uniformed official whom he had seen at the inquest yesterday, advancing a few steps to meet him.

"What is it?" asked Captain Phil. "The raising of the coffin."

"Who raised it?" "No one. No one, that we know."

"It did not rise itself," said Phil. "That would be nonsense, you know."

"It seems as if it did. There is no other explanation 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 gathered.

Looking, the Commander perceived that there was indeed a coffin lying on the verge of the grave. A great heap of earth was on one side; at the other extended the coffin, the lid of which lay by its side.

Mechanically, and as if drawn thereto by some mysterious force, Captain Phil, followed by the official, walked towards it.

He passed as he came to the edge. There, beyond all doubt and question, lay the dead form of Swarthy Bill, as he had seen it after being taken out of the canal yesterday morning. There was no mistaking that triangular shape—no mistaking the reckless glamour of the dead eyes; but proof—if were wanting of his identity—was conveyed in the heavy gold ring that hung on the broken finger of the hand which banged over the side of the coffin.

"Who disturbed the grave?" Captain Phil asked. A dozen voices were ready to tell him. A dozen voices did tell him—essayed to tell him at least; for, as is usual under such circumstances, but different fragments of what each had to say reached his ears.

By slow degrees his mind evolved from the glamour a few ideas more or less confused. Put together in hurried coherence or sequence, they amounted to this:

earnest at the stupidity which would seek to give a perfectly natural occurrence a supernatural tinge.

This suggestion, however, was received by all hands with undivided dissent. "You will play such a practical joke?" or "Why? And what practical joke were, why should they select the grave of an officer, stranger for the purpose?" The idea was absurd.

"Did you know him?" asked the sexton, in turn. "A little. At least, I think I remember him years ago on board a ship I commanded."

"What happened to him?" "He was found in the canal. Must have slipped and fallen in."

"What brought him there?" "Heaven knows!" said the man in uniform, interrupting. "What would bring him anywhere? He was wandering about, and, I suppose, fell in. It was natural enough. Tripped over a towing-ropes with his wooden leg, perhaps."

"What should be done now?" asked one of the men standing by. "What should be done but bury him?" said Captain Phil. "It is not right that one who served his Majesty the King so long should be left without decent 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. "So that he is decently interred, and pay some men to watch to-night, and see that the grave is not disturbed again."

The sight of the gold acted as a soothing on the dispirited nerves of the sexton. After 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 singular circumstance.

Accordingly, the sexton proceeded to employ 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 oath piled thereon, and the grave tamped and smoothed as it had been before.

The group separated, and Captain Phil, in no wise anxious for their company or conversation, 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 little added to by the curious hollow echoes which filled it when his footsteps 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 nights 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! Maybe up in that ruined tower, or in some of the many crypts and vaults underneath the edifice. Likely enough Swarthy Bill in one of his mad freaks, when his wrath was strong, before the Spaniards cannon-bell had swept away his leg, and when his brain was some what strong, was likely to select some curious and eccentric nook—which vanished from his recollection 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 be fore.

"It is an old church, this," said Captain Phil, as the latter joined him. "It is an old church," assented the sexton. "Never used now?" "No, not for years."

"Why do they keep you here?" "To look after these monuments. He pointed with his hand to various marble tablets, figures, urns, laid into the church wall at various places, many of them carved in the style of art so obsolete and exquisite as to indicate the care and expense bestowed upon them, and all commemorative of the virtues of wealthy and influential persons whose bones slept beneath. "When they built the new church in Maudlin Street they had to keep these tumbled 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 woodwork wasn't burnt down."

"He never turned up afterwards?" "No, never."

"Ah! What sort of a place is that tower?" "I have never been in it but once, and that 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."

"How did you get up?" "By a long ladder that we got for the purpose."

"Couldn't we get one now?" "No, I don't know where we could."

tered his house by the sight of the earliest man.

"What the devil is amiss with you now?" was his abrupt query to his retainer as he saw his bloodshot eyes and livid face. "It's been here—since—since—was't it somewhat loosened and disarranged in answer."

"Since! What do you mean by 'since'?" "Since you left."

"Who has been here?" "The—the—devil," said Jake, whilst his lips trembled as he gave utterance to the words.

"The—the—devil," said Captain Phil, repeating the words in their original slowness as Jake had said them, not, indeed, so much by way of mocking him as to give himself time to call out his thoughts. He had expected to hear that the drowned sailor had appeared to him, and would not have been surprised if he had said so; but he did not expect this latter statement, and singularly enough, ridiculous though it was, it jarred with excessive force and uncomfortableness on his thoughts.

"You'd—son of a marine spike," said the Captain angrily. "What are you raving about? What scaffold?"

"You remember La Rue Grande, in Lima?" "Ay—you're thinkin' of that still?" "Ay—the scaffold that was set up there—"

"Will you let your ugly tongue still talk of these things?" cried the Captain menacingly.

"You remember," said the earless man, too embarrassed and absorbed in his distressing and afflictive thoughts to give heed to what his companion and master said, "how you got off only by killing the priest on the scaffold, and escaping in the confusion of the moment. He was here, too."

(To be continued.)

Closing Up Convents.

The old, old tale from Russia. The Pzyski, of Posen, published the following from its correspondent at Dabno, Volynia:—"The last convent of women, belonging to the order of St. Francis, wherein all the sisters from the other convents which had been already confiscated were living has now been closed by order of the government. It had been decided that the buildings shall be applied to the purposes of a military hospital."

The order was at once carried out and the sisters expelled. Then the government was informed that there was already a military hospital at Dabno, and that a second was altogether superfluous. As a consequence the following dispatch arrived from St. Petersburg:—"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 monasteries, and consequently is prudent enough to multiply the prisons. To uproot religion is to increase the ranks of the criminal class."

Prevention of Consumption.

The 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 lungs in enormous numbers. When a person is sick with this disease, these germs are coughed up in great quantities in the expectoration, and when this becomes dry and crumbles, or is trodden to dust, the germs 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 strengthen the lungs by the use of cod liver oil, good food and fresh air."

Much, moreover, can be done to prevent the spread of the disease by destroying the germs as completely as possible in every case. "First—No person with consumption should ever spit on the floor or in the street. Handkerchiefs or bits of cloth are employed they should at once be disinfected, or burned. A good plan is to use a small wide-mouthed 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 consumptive should be at once scalded, and the unwashed underwear and bed clothing should be thoroughly boiled as soon as possible."

"Third—When a person with consumption has diarrhoea, the discharge from the bowels should at once be disinfected, as at this time they contain the disease germs. A good way is to add a half-teaspoonful of fresh chloride of lime, or fill up the chamber vessel with boiling water."

"Fourth—No one with consumption should sleep in the same room with another person, and the room occupied by a consumptive should be thoroughly cleaned as often 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 Chloroform. A Commission of experts of the highest standing employed by the Nizam of Hyderabad to investigate the use of chloroform as an anesthetic has just made a report, in which it declares that the danger from the chloroform is not to the heart, as is generally supposed, but to the lungs. It says:—"However concentrated the chloroform may be, it never causes sudden death from stoppage of the heart. Chloroform has no power of increasing the tendency to either shock or syncope during operations. The truth about the fatty heart seems to be that chloroform per se in no way endangers such a heart, but, on the contrary by lowering the blood pressure, lessens the work that the heart has to perform, which is a positive advantage."

The practical conclusions of the Commission are that the safe administration of chloroform depends on careful attention to the respiration. Care must be taken that it is not inhaled with, and if by accident it stops artificial respiration must be instantly begun. Relation to this subject has given, by constant repetition on this subject the Commission asserts that chloroform can be given with perfect ease and absolute safety.

St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen—We have now used your Reflector 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 50 inch Reflector. Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES, Chairman Building Committee Third Congregational 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, Pastor Third Congregational Church.

Requisites for Good Memory

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 enough that the original impression be renewed on the brain and comprehended; it must be registered, so as to produce a permanent modification of brain structure or action, otherwise it passes from the mind and can 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 culture.

The young remember more easily than the old. Their 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 beautiful condition, and then the power of memory comes back again. As old age comes on, nutrition is less perfect, and the cells of the brain in which memory takes place become filled up with debris of decay, become yellow, 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 Rappahannock, which ran aground recently on her way to sea from Philadelphia. 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 gun in tonnage will equal the Rappahannock in secured by greater length chiefly. She is expected to register about 3,200 tons, and her lines will be as fine in all respects as those of the Rappahannock, which measured 3,033 tons net. The new ship's main yard will be as long as her main, 92 feet, and with a fourth mast she will carry an enormous spread of canvas. 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 steamer.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance, the shortest line between the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is a over 3,000 miles of road; it is equipped with the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Coakston, Moorhead, Casselton, Gligdon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Batsie City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, via the coast, is made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the trader, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and other literature.

Wanted—Four R. C. Teachers, with first class Elementary Diplomas, able to teach and fluently speak both languages. To commence duties on the 7th of July next. State salary expected. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Secy-Treas., Calumet Island, Coucou of Pontiac, 19 May, 1890.

TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Oedip, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use DR. COBBER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

WANTED—FOUR R. C. TEACHERS.

Wanted—A Tutor (Catholic, educated in Europe) in Catholic family; resident or non-resident, by September 1st; to teach five children—aged 14—Latin, French, Music and ordinary arithmetic. Box 435, Main office, Toronto. State salary desired and forward enclosed copies of Testimonials. 47 2

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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickens, Migraines, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

LIKE A MIRACLE. Boone, Iowa, October 19, 1888. For some time I have been anxious to write you about my brother, 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 disappeared. It seemed like a miracle to check these fits, for he has been troubled since he was three years old. He thinks his fits are cured, and cannot speak too highly of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents:—E. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picards & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lescaze, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

Bells for Churches, Chimes, School Bells, and all kinds of Pure Copper and Tin. Foundry, 112 Wood St., Cincinnati, O. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTOR

A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, and all places where light is required. Made in England. Solely sold by BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 112 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT

We want to hire an energetic person to do a steady job. Apply to UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Oedip, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use DR. COBBER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Grandmother's Waiting. Grandmother's face is wrinkled, And her eyes have grown so dim...

Rules for a Clear Skin. You want to keep your skin nice all summer? Well, then, here are some rules for you...

Boxing for the Fair Sex. Billy Edwards, the ex-prize fighter, in a special article in the New York World over his own signature says:

Do women box? Well I should say they do. I saw a case the other day on the east side of Fifth avenue...

Making Over Lace Dresses. In making over a lace gown, which has been unfortunate enough to be torn here or there...

Are Women Careless of Money? No woman, at least in America, has any such talent as a man has for spending money.

Trivial Fashion's Fancies. The newest capes of black lace have a yoke and Medici collar of velvet or bengaline of my preferred color...

daleis, are scattered over the surface of the newest foldings, and the same idea extends to broadens, the blossoms, however, including common garden flowers, wild flowers, the rare productions of the hotbed and various sorts of foliage.

Among the new handkerchiefs are to be seen some very dainty ones made of hemstitched, Vienna ombre, one corner having the appearance of being turned back, and on this piece a disk resembling a large seal is wrought in white or colored silk.

Ladies who are fond of novelty will wear cloth coats of gray blue, light sea green, or the delicate Parma violet shades, with garnitures of gold, copper or silver braid, and either metal and pearl buttons, the latter being used to fasten the garments, instead of serving as mere ornaments.

The general woman is the woman you know and I know, you like and I like. She has wit and sense enough to realize that the most expensive fashions are often the keynote to the development of pretty costs and frocks in less costly fabrics.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

A TRIED CURE FOR INSOMNIA. Every night, at an early bed-time, take a five-grain pill of salafedine-be careful to take no strong medicine after three o'clock in the afternoon...

THE PHYSICAL POWERS OF THE LYSOIDE. The popular running, ground, or wolf spider, says the Popular Science Monthly, are well illustrated by an instance recorded in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

One of the worst pests for light soil is sorrel, which at this season begins to show conspicuously in red blossoms on every field where it has effectually a lodgement.

As a summary of what has been learned in growing corn for fodder and ensilage, the directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University, New York, advise the selection of the largest varieties that will fully mature before frost in the locality where grown.

WHAT BACTERIA ARE. The great majority of these microscopic plants are what botanists call bacteria, the smallest form of vegetable life, says Fred D. Chester in St. Nicholas.

Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they do this in a strange way. A single one breaks itself in two; then each half grows to be as large as the first.

DOUBLE WALLED BEE HIVES. A correspondent in the American Bee Journal has the following to say on the subject of bee-hives: "I have read with interest the discussion for and against double-walled hives, and cannot help giving my experience."

FARM AND GARDEN.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT. The Dairyman has for years tried to impress upon its readers that there were two leading principles that must be obeyed if the farmer wishes to make money in dairying.

RAISING DUCKS. Ducks are easily raised by those who love their work sufficiently to study the flocks carefully. Even an amateur can soon get to know the needs and requirements of the ducks so that profit will come out of his work.

POULTRY RAISING AND FRUIT CULTURE GO HAND IN HAND, and may be combined on the same ground. An orchard is much benefited by allowing fowls free range, as the crop of harmful insects is kept down.

SORREL ON SANDY SOIL. One of the worst pests for light soil is sorrel, which at this season begins to show conspicuously in red blossoms on every field where it has effectually a lodgement.

As a summary of what has been learned in growing corn for fodder and ensilage, the directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University, New York, advise the selection of the largest varieties that will fully mature before frost in the locality where grown.

large per cent. of water. Thus, 25 tons of green corn containing 90 per cent. of water, give but 5,000 lbs. of dry matter, while 18 tons containing 75 per cent. of water give 6,000 pounds of dry matter.

At one of the New York Farmers' Institutes the question, "When is the best time to trim apple trees?" was replied to as follows:

Col. Curtis, Oplafans vary. Some say when the trees are growing the last; others say this will injure the trees. I advise it will.

Mr. Hoop of Connecticut—We do the most of our pruning the latter part of winter and in early spring.

Mr. Powell—There is really no permanent condition of any tree. A constant change is going on. I prefer to trim my trees just before they come in leaf.

Sheep are also used as dairy animals in some countries. The celebrated Kootenai cheese is made from milk of sheep, and in many portions of Canada sheep are regularly milked for butter.

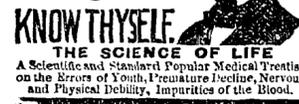
The important fact is announced in the Journal of Mycology for 1900, by Prof. Kellerman and Swingle of Manhattan, Kan., that smut of oats can be most readily prevented by treating the seed, before sowing, with hot water.

There is a popular prejudice against goats 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.

The farmers of Maine are taking a lively interest in the public school, 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 and help them to become intelligent farmers.

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 already used will be adopted.

THE GLORY OF MAN. STRENGTH VITALITY. 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.

MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under a twenty year contract by the Mexican National Improvement Company. Grand drawing held in the Metropolitan Pavilion in the Grand Hotel, Mexico, under public control, conducted by government officials appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasury.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, THURSDAY, July 10, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Total prize pool is \$120,000.00.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

EVERYBODY DRUNKARDS.

Should keep a box of McCall's Pills in the house, and use carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious.

PIEL & CO., BRODIE & HARVE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

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

VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue. 19-13.

AGENTS WANTED. A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. BROSNAN—RIMMOND—May 26 at St. Agatha's Church, North William st. Dublin, Mark, second son of the late John Brosnan, of Tuilsee, county Cork, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Rimmond (s. Dublin), 105 Clarendon road, Dublin.

DIED. BAKER—May 30, at his residence, 7 Clare street, Dublin, John Andrew Baker, P. E. C. S. I.

DEATHS. DILLON—May 25, at 13 Longwood avenue, South Circular road, Dublin, Mrs. Judith Dillon, aged 83 years.

DEATHS. DUNNE—At her residence, 23 Hardwicke street, Dublin, Mrs. Anne Dunne, wife of Mr. Denis Dunne, and relict of the late Charles Moorehouse.

DEATHS. FINN—May 26, at his residence, B. Hynore, county Wicklow, Patrick Finn.

DEATHS. HARRINGTON—May 29, at Ballingree, county Cork, John Harrington.

DEATHS. JORDAN—At his residence, Rossville Castle, county Mayo, Myles Henry Jordan, J. P. KAVANAGH—At his residence, Moneygarra, county Wicklow, Michael Kavanagh, aged 76 years.

DEATHS. KEELY—May 29, at his residence, Maynooth, Mr. James Keely, aged 25 years.

DEATHS. LAMBERT—May 29, at 51 Northbrook road, Dublin, Maria, widow of the late James Lambert, J. P. Steamship House, Huxham, county Kildare.

DEATHS. MCCANN—May 20, at his residence, Newbridge, Camolin, Patrick, eldest son of Ph. J. McCann, aged 27 years.

DEATHS. McDONNELL—May 18, at his residence, Inistown, Athlone, Patrick McDonnell, aged 66 years.

DEATHS. O'CONNOR—May 23, at Castle street, B. 45, common, Patrick, eldest son of J. O'Connell, merchant, after a short and painful illness.

DEATHS. SWARTZMAN—May 25, at his residence, 89 years.

THE DIVISION OF AFRICA.

Further Details of the Way England and Germany Come to an Agreement—From Opinions.

LONDON, June 18.—The following are additional details of the agreement between England and Germany regarding their respective territories in Africa. England retains the Sudanese road, which will be the boundary between the English and German spheres. A line stretches from the mouth of the Bahr, on the west shore of Nyassa, to the mouth of the Kilimbo, on the south shore of Lake Tanganyika. Northward Germany retains the region as far as the Congo State and along the first degree of South latitude, the boundary diverging around the western shore of the Nyassa to include the mountain M'umbo, in the British sphere, in order to make the frontier coincide as nearly as possible with the region covered by Stanley's treaties. With the view of securing the freedom of future commerce the passage of German subjects and goods will be free and exempt from transit dues between Lake Nyassa and the Congo State and English goods and subjects will be equally exempt between Lake Tanganyika and the British sphere. It is further agreed that in all East African territories (subject to their respective 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 between Namaland and Damaraaland remain to be settled by Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Krauel, on it is agreed that in the latitude of Lake Ngami up to far as the eighteenth degree south let the German frontier shall coincide with the twenty-first degree east longitude. 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 its course.

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 outcome will be continued twenty years. Other colonial disputes in Africa are reserved for a friendly settlement 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 bench of the Opposition would not oppose it. The Radicals are furious. The Telegraph says the cessation of Heligoland to Germany will raise sentimental regrets, but the agreement should be received with thankfulness in that so thorny a problem can be solved in a manner honorable alike to the pacific intentions of both countries.

The Chronicle declares that by this concession to Germany Lord Salisbury has fired on the brow of the Imperial Unionist party an indelible brand of ignominy. It adds: "Unless Parliament stops the Government's headlong career of capitulation to Germany, there is no reason why it should allow us to keep Malta, Spain or Gibraltar."

The Standard thinks the East African settlement with Germany, while nothing to boast of, gives England nothing for which she need blush. It is not an ideal solution 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 cessation of Heligoland, says it thinks England was very fortunate in possessing a bit of land valuable to her for which she secured such an adequate concession.

The Post approves the Agreement with Germany. The Daily News admits of the value of the protection of Zanzibar, but thinks the Conservatives are more likely to be dissatisfied with the agreement than the Liberals.

The Pall Mall Gazette denounces Lord Salisbury's surrender of the island of Heligoland to Germany in return for German concessions in Africa as shameful, but says the announcement of the settlement is admirably dramatic. Nothing, the Gazette says, could be more apt. But Lord Salisbury is an artist in adjustment. He announced his Sedan on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The St. James's Gazette says the agreement is a bad bargain. It will be the duty of Parliament to reject the bill providing for the surrender of Heligoland to Germany.

The Globe 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 territories 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 continuance of peace.

The North German Gazette says the negotiations were a fortunate battle in which all the participants were victors and no one was vanquished.

The Deutsche Tagblatt, commenting on the East African agreement, says it could not have believed that Germany would relinquish its claim to such a vast territory. The Berlin Post thinks the Government has only renounced claims of a doubtful nature. It says: "The principal point of the agreement is that the respective possessions of England and Germany are now clearly defined."

PARIS, June 18.—The Temps says: "Lord Salisbury has carried his desire to please Germany to the utmost limits. When we think of all the glorious memories connecting equatorial Africa with the history of English explorers and when we consider how recent are Germany's claims there and the danger in outlying in two the English possessions, we can conclude that Lord Salisbury has very powerful reasons for making such large concessions. We vainly seek to discover what concession Germany has made which could explain Lord Salisbury's generosity."

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

APPROVES THE EAST AFRICAN DEAL. LONDON, June 19.—Henry M. Stanley was greeted with an address at Berwick to-day. In reply he spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the wisdom of Lord Salisbury 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 notorious trade against the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley said: "It is now possible to realize the great dream of those who are concerned in the exploration and civilization of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo."

In conclusion Mr. Stanley said that God gave Lord Salisbury the wisdom to gain this

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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.

On receiving the freedom of Newcastle Mr. Stanley repeated his laudations of Lord Salisbury, and said that, looking at the unexpected turn of events, it was not right to criticize him minutely. He saw good in both the German and English side. Entering 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 join England in demanding the freedom of the Zambesi and thus the Portuguese difficulty would be removed.

A RED LETTER AFRICAN DAY.

Dwelling with enthusiasm upon the prospects in Africa he said he was confident that if he could muster all the chiefs of the regions that England had acquired they would acquiesce in the opinion that the date of the agreement 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 Pompa, put on the market, 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 done more than a legion of explorers could have done.

THE CESSION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-day W. H. Smith stated that the conditions inserted in the agreement with Germany removed whatever objection the inhabitants of Heligoland might have to the transfer of their territory. As far as compulsory military service was concerned, the Government had not taken steps to ascertain the feelings of the people. A bill would be introduced in Parliament to ratify the cession. He must decline to produce the opinion of the naval authorities regarding Heligoland. (Opposition cheers.) If Parliament rejected the bill the whole agreement would fall through. The Government in notifying the powers of its assumption of a protectorate over Zanzibar have given an assurance that it will respect the rights of foreign subjects.

FRANCE WILL OBJECT VERY STRONGLY.

PARIS, June 19.—M. De Londe gave notice in the Chamber of Deputies to-day of an interpellation in regard to the British protectorate of Zanzibar, which he said, he considered a violation of the Anglo-French declaration signed by M. Thouvenot and Lord Ovelly in 1862 pledging mutual non-interference in Zanzibar and the independence of the Sultan, to which agreement Germany adhered to in 1866. The interpellation 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.

Nomination for Chicoutimi.

CHICOUTIMI, June 21.—At nomination to-day O. Côté was chosen as the Liberal candidate and H. Patit and V. Savard were nominated in the Conservative interest.



Health Before All.

Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been cured by Madame Demarais 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 nine years I suffered from a complication of diseases, which finally reduced me to a mere skeleton. I was at one time suffering from diabetes, consumption, rheumatism and nervous debility. The doctor's treatment, which cost me a considerable sum, did me no good whatever. Getting tired of doctors and their remedies I placed myself, on the advice of some friends, in the hands of Madame Demarais and Lacroix, and after a few months I was radically cured. I am now enjoying excellent health, and heartily recommend those suffering with the diseases mentioned to consult Madame Demarais and Lacroix without delay.

AMÉDÉE BRASGROUS, St. Denis, P. Q.

April 3rd, 1890.

Dame Y. K. Demarais & Lacroix, Filz, 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

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

CABLE GOSSIP.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE LAUNCHED INTO LIFE.

LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Clarence, Prince Albert Victor, will enter upon the full privileges of man's estate when he takes his seat in the House of Lords the coming week. It is reported that he is more than twenty six years old, but his father, as he has been treated rather as a boy than a young man. The Prince of Wales considers that his own very early emancipation from parental control was rather a mistake than otherwise and in the case of his son he has steadily set his face against any premature, premature independence. But now, with an enlarged income, a house of his own and a seat in Parliament, Prince Albert Victor is fairly launched in public life. He is a remarkably amiable and good tempered young man, curiously fresh from Royal life and grace, easily amused and founder of a quiet life of simple recreation than of hard work or stirring adventure. The next and most momentous step in his career will be his marriage. His friends are very anxious that he should marry Princess Victoria of Teck, "Princess Mary," as she is generally called. She is very pretty, very graceful, a thorough Englishwoman and the daughter of the most popular of all English royal ladies. Her degree of relationship to the young Duke—second cousin—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.

Americans as well as Englishmen are interested in the new and rigorous enforcement of the law relating to the residence of foreigners in France. No foreigner can now reside in any part of France for a period exceeding four months, without registering his declaration. When he leaves a commune where he has been residing, he is bound to notify the Mayor, who thereupon 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 opinion 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 house property in Great Britain, as confirmed by the officers of the Stock and Share Booking Corporation, Limited, who say in their circular this week:

"While great excitement has been shown about the silver legislation in the United States hardly sufficient attention has been given to the marked effect which the compensation clauses of the government bill will have and the immense benefits which the clause will confer on shareholders in English breweries. It should be remembered that not only is a principal asset of the companies composed of 'good will' but the solid properties are mainly dependent 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 canals. The effect on the market value of the preferences and debenture stock of home brewers must consequently be very great."

AFFAIRS IN EAST 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 resist by force of arms any attempt on the part of the Germans to intrude into a region to which England has claims on many grounds. Their instructions to this effect will be carried out, despite the step Lord Salisbury has taken. The region may be valueless in some respects, but it yields at least one product which England could turn to good account. All over the region grows a fibre which Manchester merchants who have seen it declare 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 holding on to a region of whose 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 Beer State, now under British suzerainty, may get too close by annexation of territory to the German possessions and exchange English protection for that of the Kaiser. Just now the Transvaal is endeavoring to incorporate the country known as Swaziland, which would be a step to that access to the sea for which it has been eagerly looking, and would give it the opportunity for more intimate connection with German commerce and authority.

BIGGAR'S FORTUNE.

Some surprise is felt that the late Joseph Gillis Biggar, the Irish member of Parliament, left no share of his considerable fortune to the national cause. Of his estate, amounting to about £200,000, he bequeathed sums to various charities and persons, also a fair provision for his son, Joseph Biggar, and "thirty pounds a year for life to Mary Paulina O'Connor, the mother of his son."

BRITISH FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

The Government, in reply to a question in Parliament, has declared that nothing can be done to protect British labor against contract labor imported from Germany. This competition is felt very keenly by British workmen, 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 Dowager Empress Frederick was at the bottom of the cession of Heligoland to Germany and that Her Imperial Highness had two objects in view in bringing it about. The first to elevate her son, the Emperor William, to a foremost position in the eyes of the diplomatic world, and the second was the further humiliation of her fallen foe, Prince Bismarck. Every diplomat and politician in Europe was aware of the fact that during the whole political career of the ex-Chancellor one of the objects to which he steadily aimed was the objection of Heligoland by Germany. Every art practised by the diplomat, Prince Bismarck, brought into play to compel or cajole England to give up Heligoland. Now the iron chancellor has severely been relegated to the retirement of private life, when the noble woman at whom he scoffed during the troubled period of her Imperial husband's fatal illness, suddenly comes to the front and proves to the whole world that she was endowed with the political and diplomatic attainments to which the late Emperor Frederick frequently alluded. It is no secret that Prince Bismarck's ire against the Dowager Empress Frederick was in a great measure caused by the fact that her husband repeatedly sought her counsel in dealing with state affairs. Her son, the Emperor William, as sooner steps

into his father's place than Heligoland, Prince Bismarck's long sought prize, drops into the young Emperor's lap with a God bless you for a noble son of an English mother.

VOYE OF CENSURE ON JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY.

LONDON, June 22.—The dilatory Irish members through whose absence from their seats the Government was enabled to escape defeat in the Division of the first clause of the Licensing bill, are being made to feel very uncomfortable. It was predicted that their conduct would have something to say about their abandonment, and the prediction was verified to-day in the case of Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, member for Newry, one of the famous members for Londonderry. He was one of those whose attendance at Ascot robbed 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 unanimously passed censuring him. The other unfaithful members will undoubtedly 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 Council will probably be settled at the next meeting by the election of the Earl of Ripon as chairman.

FRANCE SATISFIED.

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

"Indigenous Bitters"

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 dangerous ingredient and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND GENERAL LAZINESS, 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 perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25c. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four half pint bottles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

S. LACHANCE

DRUGGIST, 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda. Scott's Emulsion is a perfect and a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2682

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 13,639 bbls. against 13,602 bbls for the week previous. The market is quiet and easier, sales having been made at below last week's prices. The auction sale of 1,200 bags of Manitoba straight and strong bakers, which is to take place on the Corn Exchange on Saturday next, has had the effect of driving buyers off the market, but we understand the flour referred to is two years old. There has been some export enquiry, and orders for spring patents have been filled. Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.50 to \$5.81; Straight roller, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.75; Superior, \$4.25 to \$4.60; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Ontario bags—super-fine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

WHEAT.—The market remains firm, and under a fair enquiry prices have been maintained. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.60 and quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.75. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for Standard. Rolled oats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags. Pearl barley \$5.00 to \$5.25 per bbl, and \$1.45 to \$1.60 for \$4.25. Split peas \$4.00 to \$4.25.

BRAN &c.—The price of bran is lower, owing to the increase in the volume of green feed. Sales are reported of Ontario on track at \$14.50 to \$15, and City bran at \$15.50 to \$16.00 delivered. Shorts are scarce and quoted at \$18 to \$19. Meal \$17 to \$22 as to quality.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 67,308 bushels, against 60,658 bushels for the week previous. The market here is purely nominal, as there are no offerings to speak of; consequently quotations are no guide whatever.

No. 1 Manitoba is quoted all the way from \$11.50 to \$12.25 by different parties. No. 2 spring wheat in Ontario sold down to 85¢ during the week, closing to-day at 85¢.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 67,308 bushels, against 60,658 bushels for the week previous. Market remains quiet at 50c to 60c in bond.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,119 bushels, against 22,025 bushels for the week previous. The market is quieter at 77c.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 28,567 bushels, against 22,895 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet but steady. Ontario prices of a week ago are no longer obtainable. We quote Eastern Oats at 41¢ to 42¢; White Ontario 43¢ to 44¢ per 52 lbs.

WHEAT.—Market easy and lower at 50c to 51c. Very little demand.

BARLEY.—Market quiet at last week's quotations. Malt quality at 57c to 60c and feed at 50c.

PROVISIONS.

POULTRY, LARD, &c.—The receipts during the past week were 162 bbls, against 638 bbls for the week previous. The market rules quiet, although several sales of Canada and Western wheat are reported at \$1.75 to \$1.75 as to quality. In Western wheat there are sales reported for Eastern shipment, but to-day holders want 50c per bbl more owing to the advance in the West. In lard prices are moving upward, sales of Canada being quoted at 8¢ in round lots.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Men's pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Ham, city cut, per lb, 11¢ to 12¢; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 8¢ to 10¢; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8¢; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5¢ to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,704 pkgs, against 2,686 pkgs, for the week previous. If our farmers would only realize the importance of selling their summer make at market in order to get it shipped out of the country, they would themselves in a much better position on their later produce and they would then stand a much better chance of getting higher prices for the balance of their make. At present however the old game of holding perishable goods for higher figures is being played, neither factories 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 experienced last season. Chicago June creamery could be sold for export at 15¢ to 17, and probably a little more could be had, but holders want 15¢, or 1¢ to 2¢ above the market. Choice Eastern Townships could be moved off to the other side at about 15c, and choice fresh West can could be used at 15c. Of course for small lots to the local trade more money is obtained. The shipments this week were 1,638 pkgs, mostly to Glasgow. One lot of 268 pkgs goes to Germany.

Creamery, 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 shipments was firm, the bulk of cheese going out at 9c to 9½c. 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 8c to 8½c lower basis. At Brockville this afternoon 7,000 boxes were made at 12c, and 4,500 boxes at 8c to 8½c. This week's shipments are very heavy, aggregating 70,000 boxes, against 32,000 boxes last week, and 58,000 boxes a year ago.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts this week, 1,728 packages against 1,651 packages last week. The market was easier under freer receipts and smaller demand. The reasonable supplies of fruit and vegetables seem for the present to be supplying the needs of the public favor. Sales were made at 12c to 12½c, which is half a cent down during the week.

BEANS.—The market is a little firmer, though prices are not notably changed. We quote \$1.60 to \$1.80 in jobbing lots, old stock, \$1.44 to \$1.50.

HONEY.—New Canadian is expected to be put on the market in a few days. Prices remain unchanged with slow demand, 10c to 14c as to quality.

BENNYWAL.—Small business doing, prices unchanged at 24c to 25c per lb.

HOPS.—Ochoise Canadians are quoted at 17c to 18c per lb; fair to good 15c to 16c. The market quiet. Brewers appear to be running on their old supply of foreign hops. Old hops are quoted at 5c to 10c per lb.

HAY.—Fair demand, without special feature to note. Good timothy on track here is quoted \$8 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50, fancy \$9.50.

FRUITS, &c.

DRIED APPLES.—Good steady demand, prices steady firm at 5c to 6c.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Steady demand at unchanged prices: 12c to 12½ per lb.

PINE APPLES.—Business good, receipts light; 14c to 25c each.

ORANGES.—Good demand. Half boxes \$3 to \$3.50; boxes \$4.50 to \$5. Valencia repacked \$9 to \$10 per box.

LEMONS.—There is a brisk demand consequent upon warmer weather, and good business is doing at firm prices. Good fruit are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box. Common to fair, \$2.50 to \$3. Three car lots for shipment westward are reported to have been sold at \$4.25.

BANANAS.—Receipts not quite so large, but fair business doing at firm prices. Ordinary good fruit are quoted at \$1 to \$1.75 per bunch. Fancy large bunches \$2.

STRAWBERRIES.—New western berries are now being received on the market, and are sold at from 20c to 25c per quart. Quality so far exceptionally fine, but the supply is not expected to be as large as that of last year.

POTATOES.—Sales of car lots have been made at 60c, and smaller lots at 70c to 75c. A fair demand exists at the above figures.

FISH AND OILS.

OLIVE OIL.—Steam refined seal oil is quiet with slow demand. Quotations for round lots to arrive are 50c to 55c. Jobbing lots on spot 52c to 55c.

FISH.—In fish demand for dry cod is springing up, and \$4.25 is offered but it is said holders are not willing to trade at less than \$5.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 21, were 157 left over from previous week 85; total for week 191; shipped during week, 101; left for city 46; sales 6; on hand 39.

The trade continues quiet, but few sales and little inquiry, 88 first class general purposes on hand for sale.

The following Imported Stallions have been received during the week at these stables and shipped per G. T. Ry. — 10 choice Shire Stallions Ex. S. S. Lake Superior Consigned Burgess Bros., Wrenona, Ill. 5 Stallions owned by J. Watson of Glasgow, Scotland.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending June 21, 1890, were as follows:— Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 2225 126 674 211

Over from last week, 428 20 4

Total for week, 2653 146 674 211

Left on hand, 800 20 4

Receipts of export cattle continue large though the inquiry for this class was not very great. The stock on the country showed an improvement, receipts being still restricted in a brisk trade and prices in this class were better particularly toward the close of week.

The hog market shows little change for week, a steady demand at 4¢ cents, calves plentiful.

We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 5c to 6c; Butchers' good, 4c to 5c; Butchers' medium, 4c to 4c; Butchers' culls, 3c to 4c; Sheep, 4c to 5c; Hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.60; Calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWO FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—the new (and) Pan. A useful and attractive novel for sale only at S. Carsley's.

THE LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES selling at a low price double the money. Great gains in Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves at Carsley's.

SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBED COTTON UNDERWEAR as S. Carsley's. Ladies sizes, 8c, 25c; children's sizes, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c. Ribbed Thread Vests, all colors, 48c each.

S. CARSELEY is selling Men's Summer Underwear cheaper than ever. Good and Fine Tricorons from 40c upwards. Fine Gauze Mitts from 25c.

LADIES' SILK GLOVES

LADIES' SILK GLOVES

From 25c per pair.

LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES

LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES

From 18c per pair.