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VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 2.

CHAMBERLAIN ADMITS

Parnell's Disclaimers Regarding the Irish Leader's Hand in the Drafting of the Bill.

Mr. Chamberlain says: Parnell's Disclaimers Regarding the Irish Leader's Hand in the Drafting of the Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Parnell's recent letter is published this morning. Chamberlain says: Parnell's Disclaimers Regarding the Irish Leader's Hand in the Drafting of the Bill.

It was brought to me in writing by Mr. O'Shea on January 18, 1885. Mr. Parnell's letter shows his authority, and also that Mr. O'Shea was a confidential exponent of his views at the time.

THE RENEWAL OF THE CRIMES ACT was discussed simultaneously with the foregoing. Mr. Parnell's revised coercion act of 1882.

Mr. Chamberlain says that in the course of subsequent conversations he told Mr. O'Shea he was of opinion that no Government could dispense with some provision against boycotting and intimidation.

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representation in proportion to the rates paid by them ought to be admitted to the Board. Generally speaking, the landlord pays half the poor rates, and the tenant half the poor rates and the whole of the county cess now.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., Goulbourn, Australia, recently preached a sermon in which he took occasion to make these sterling observations: "If Catholics heard their religion constantly sneered at, and had no paper to defend them, they would grow ashamed of it."

THE SCAPULAR.

The scapular must be worn suspended, one piece on the breast the other over the shoulder. Must also be worn day and night, in sickness and in health, and at the hour of death.

CHRIST TO THE UNFAITHFUL SOUL.

The following is a free translation of the famous lines traced on the walls of the Cathedral of Lubeck: Thou callest Me Master—and heedest not Me; Thou callest Me Light—and I shine not for Thee;

THE DAILY MASS.

Judging from the small number present at the holy sacrifice of the Mass during the week, it seems that Catholics do not fully understand what the sacrifice of the Mass is.

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WHY CHILDREN SHOW A DISASTE FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

What! Children do not like to listen to religious instruction which is, Chamberlain says, the grandest, the most beautiful and the most interesting of all sciences.

WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

The following paragraph is taken from an article on this subject in a recent number of the Popular Science Monthly. It presents forcibly a very important phase of the wage question.

KNOWLEDGE AND PIETY.

Experience has testified again and again that learning is no bestower of virtue, and that between the one and the other there is no necessary connection.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

PRODUCING ELECTRICITY BY WIND POWER.—Professor Blyth recently read an interesting paper dealing with the production of electricity by wind power before the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

TEACHING, NOT IN ANY WAY READER TO ACCEPT HIS DOCTRINE THAT THE POOR, THE IGNORANT, AND THE UNLITERATE, BUT JUST THE REVERSE.

Then do Catholics reject wisdom and make light of knowledge? Will they ask the scolding Irishman, "Do Catholics despise the learned and the sacred writings of the Church of God as the advocate of ignorance? Far from it."

THE IRISHMAN IN POLITICS.

His Capacity for Self-Government is of a Superior Order. It is asked: Has the Irishman the same capacity for self-government as the citizen of an American State?

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TRYING TO FORCE A VOTE.

The Republicans Filled in an Effort to Get a Division on the Fisheries Treaty—Fish Monopolists Denounced—A Blushing Rebuke for Carnegie.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Senate resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty to-day, and was addressed by Mr. Call in support of its ratification.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1888.

The American lady, to whom Sir Thomas Esmond is said to be engaged, is Miss May Brady, daughter of Judge John R. Brady, of New York, and granddaughter of a distinguished Irish patriot.

BULLETIN XXXII, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains a valuable treatise on "Ensilage," by Mr. J.W. Robertson, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College.

TORONTO Orangemen have crowned themselves with glory again. At a demonstration yesterday they attacked a Catholic orphan's home where there were only five Sisters of Mercy, smashed the windows, broke the gates and otherwise exhibited the heroism and Christianity peculiar to their "order."

LEO XIII. is engaged at present in preparing for publication a bull conferring on the Order of Malta all its ancient rights and privileges. The reorganization of that body, however, will be carried out in conformity with the exigencies of the present age.

REV. DR. O'REILLY, Treasurer of the National League of America, finds interest in the organization revived by recent events in Ireland, notably by the slow murder of John Mandeville in Tullamore jail.

IN reference to the report quite generally circulated recently as to the intention of the Holy Father to leave Rome in consequence of the continued hostility of the Quirinal Government to the Church, it appears by advices from the Eternal City that the Pope has had no such intention, nor will he leave Rome except by force.

THE change in the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the topic on the streets, and a great deal of quiet unloading is said to be going on. Sir George Stephen's retirement is regarded as the result of Sir John Macdonald's backdown on the Manitoba monopoly clause.

It is said that Sir Hector Langevin wants to run little Joe Tassé in Montreal East. We don't know a man in Montreal who would be more easily beaten than the rejected of Ottawa and Laprairie.

ALL over the world the Irish cause is recognized as the cause of humanity against oppression. Therefore we hold it to be in the interests of all men that they should constantly hear and feel the pressure of Irish wrongs.

right beneath the sea, if only the submission of their serfs in other parts of the empire were assured. But they dare not concede an inch lest the whole structure of the aristocratic totter and fall. The lines are now sharply drawn, and the Irish cannot but make substantial progress, since the thinking working people of England see the scope of the contest.

MR. WHEELER, Congressman from Alabama, has introduced a peculiar bill. It proposes to impose an unaccustomed duty upon the Superintendent of the census. The bill provides for ascertaining the physical effect upon offspring resulting from amalgamation of the human species.

SENATOR SHERMAN, in his remarkably able speech on the Fisheries Treaty in the United States Senate, denied Mr. Chamberlain's assertion to the effect that all leading men of America were opposed to Home Rule for Ireland.

LETTERS published by Mr. Kane and Mr. Hooper substantiate the charge of systematic cruelty against the Balfour administration practised on Irish political prisoners. Dr. Ridley now appears, in the light cast by these letters, to have been placed in a most trying position for a humane man and a physician to occupy.

CONCERNING the author of the Times forgeries the London Universe says: We shall soon be able to nail to the wall the wretched creature at whom the hand of suspicion already points as the principal. While it is yet time, he would do well to spirit himself away to some foreign land, although, indeed, he will be hard pushed to find a territory so remote that the curses and contempt of the Irish race will not pursue him there.

THE attempt to get up a cry against Canada on account of the enterprising action of the Canadian Pacific Railway by certain American newspapers is derided by the New York Post. It says:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway, we are told, is now carrying 42 per cent of the tea that we consume. Well, what of that? If they are doing so, they must be doing it as a loss, because they have a more difficult and expensive line to operate than ours. If they are doing it as a loss, they are giving us some of their money, which senators ought not to object to except upon strictly political grounds.

BOYCOTTING, when practised by the Irish, is a great crime demanding no less than censure by the Pope himself. Yet the Irish are not the only people who show their feelings in that way, for it appears that English Catholics, who were most active in scouring the rescript against boycotting, practice it themselves in a most offensive manner.

A few weeks ago I noticed a report of a generous donation to the Very Rev. Canon Monahan to show esteem for him and the reverend Bishop of Nottingham. I was indeed glad to see it; but my venture to suggest that anyone wishing to show their esteem and appreciation for the Bishop of Nottingham for his manly and courageous sympathies to a poor and unjustly treated nation, should send donations to himself personally.

it, but there are some few at least who cannot but feel that, like poor Ireland, he would be more largely helped and liberally dealt with if only he was less Irish. Lovers of Ireland, do not forget that his love for your country has not been merely expressed in words, but, to use a vulgar phrase "he is heavily paying the piper."

We think this is a case which calls for a letter from Rome on the sin of boycotting a Bishop by English Catholics. Surely if it is a crime against morals to boycott a racking-irish landlord, how much more heinous is it to boycott a bishop of the Catholic Church?

THE venerable string of chestnuts presented to the meeting at Jollette yesterday as a platform for the Bleu party of Quebec is more suggestive of merriment than of serious consideration. Its authors described it as a "progressive" policy, and therefore they are "Progressivists," after the style of the orator who progresses backward.

To OUR friends at the seaside we would commend an article in the last Medical Record which is well worth their attention:

At almost any of the seaside resorts numbers of children, usually little girls, may be seen, with their clothes tucked up around their hips, wading out as far as their little legs will permit. It is a pastime in which they take great delight, and it seems really cruel to attempt to deprive them of it.

CARDWELL has always been regarded as the safest of safe Tory constituencies, yet the issue of the writ has been delayed for many months, because the Tories of the place are at daggers drawn.

IN the growth of wealth and the power of corporations the Boston Herald sees the same forces at work for the ruin of Republican institutions in America that brought about the decline and fall of the Roman empire.

public spirit and debauched the political morals of the people, it became easy for them to welcome and support a strong man, who, while pretending to preserve Republican traditions, should be in reality an irresponsible autocrat."

IN Europe the situation has not improved by the young Emperor's accession and trip to St. Petersburg. The scenes have been shifted—that's all, and the grim play goes on as usual with lots of red fire in reserve.

FRENCH AGGRESSIONS IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

Has England so loosened her grip of affairs in America that a French naval officer can assume functions of government on British soil, and the poor colonists of Newfoundland, where his action was taken, have no redress?

We can well understand the feeling that has been aroused by the tone of the protests against the action of the French commander. The correspondent alluded to describes the act as "as destructive of every principle of law and order that a foreign nation (first assuming as valid her own construction of privileges granted her in British territory) should thus proceed forcibly to enforce it."

It would be well for the Canadian government, which is about entering into negotiations with the government of Newfoundland for the admission of the colony into the Dominion, to insist that this French shore difficulty shall be settled before the union, if union be agreed upon.

Those feelings are set forth by the correspondent already quoted in unmistakable terms. "On the very face of the treaties," he writes, "under which the French exercise a right of fishing, nothing seems plainer than that a limited codfishery alone was the intended concession, and in analyzing the wording of the treaties and contemporary conditions, this comes out with overwhelming strength."

"The ground which Newfoundland should take in this matter is clear, and she should hold it unflinchingly. First,—That the territory from Cape Ray to Cape John, with adjacent waters, is wholly hers—hers, of course, first through Great Britain, by discovery, by conquest, but more, above all other conditions, by actual possession and occupation for a century."

"Second—That the laws, all and singular, which govern the rest of the Island, are applicable to that part of the coast to foreigners as well as British, and that processes of law against violence should be issuable against French as well as native law-breakers."

"Thirdly—That nothing shall force her to give up one jot of her land or water privileges. That she who owns them will use them despite all opposition, whether British or French, not minding threats or commands so long as they do not come within the sanction of her own laws."

"Fourthly—As regards the French privileges that they have a boundary right of codfishery, involving, of course, the taking of bait-fish, and the right to dry (an important word) their fish on shore, and that in this right (while they can never be allowed to molest) they shall not be interrupted or molested."

ignoble task of depriving men of that which is to them as the breath of life. It is the first, note of the modern social philosophy that "every man that is willing to work is entitled to eat," and we see how the force of the axiom is being recognized by the Government, e.g., by the British Government in the Irish land question, in the case of the Scotch crofters, in state colonization schemes, and though the treaty privileges of the French were five times as conclusive, five times as extensive as they are, yet would this right of our people to live in their own land overstep them all.

"In order to precipitate matters it might be well for any one aggrieved by this forcible interference of the French to apply to our Newfoundland Supreme Court for a warrant of arrest, or possibly for a warrant of ejectment against the offender. I do not think it would be refused. But I strongly urge resistance to every encroachment, whether in the shape of directions hostile to our own laws, given by British warships, (as e.g. removal of cod-traps, which are made valid by our law,) or personal interference of the French."

In conclusion the principle is laid down and insisted on that there is no desire on the part of the Colonists to molest or interrupt the French in their codfishery, so long as they exercise it in places where British fishermen have not prior possession.

JOURNALIST'S WORK.

We find in an English paper a review of an essay in "one of the magazines" on journalism. We wish the reviewer had been accurate and stated what magazine and who was the essayist. There are many persons who imagine themselves journalists, yet who fail to give authority when they quote that the true journalist experiences a feeling akin to exasperation when he finds loose references like the above.

Perhaps the best argument in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity is to be found in the protests formulated by the Republican press of the United States against tariff reform. For instance, we find in the Albany Journal a long lament over the prospective evils that will follow the adoption of the Mills Tariff Bill.

INDUSTRIAL EMANCIPATION.

It is now evident, in spite of the efforts of politicians, who wish to conceal, if they understand, the real issue, that a new "Irrepressible Conflict" has begun on this continent. As Lincoln represented the forces that were gathering for the destruction of slavery, Cleveland represents the forces now gathering for the emancipation of labor.

The spirit of the movement finds expression in the declaration that government shall no longer rob the people by means of taxation. The system of industrial slavery styled Protection, is now beginning to be understood by the masses, whose labor is the source of all wealth.

reckon their dollars by hundreds of millions, while millions of men are in want, although they toil hard and constantly. Among those whose thoughts give direction to the movement for the destruction of this system there is no idea of taking away from any man the wealth of which he is possessed.

In order to make this clearly understood it is necessary to insist on first principles, foremost among which is the fundamental doctrine that the power of the Government to tax the people is limited strictly by its needs of revenue, these needs being limited in turn by the necessities of national defence and the administration of justice.

Here we have the proclamation of the new conflict which must be fought to a conclusion in Canada as well as in the United States. It will take some time to bring it into effect, but it is bound to continue till the last vestiges of industrial slavery are destroyed and the emancipated worker will be as free to exchange the products of his labor how, when and where he pleases as he now is to dispose of his labor itself.

In this there is nothing revolutionary. It is but the practical application of principles long recognized as fundamental to the well-being of society. And it is plain that the times are ripe for the change. We have seen how governments, by exceeding their functions, have overturned the equilibrium which should exist in production and distribution.

Against the movement for reform are ranged all the powers of ill-gotten wealth and corporations which draw enormous revenues from the people through the means given them by government. Politicians having discovered that they could bleed the corporations on condition of allowing the corporations to bleed the people, a perennial source of corruption was established.

Did we not see this abominable system of political and commercial exploitation carried on from year to year, we could scarcely believe any people endowed with common sense would submit to it.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Perhaps the best argument in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity is to be found in the protests formulated by the Republican press of the United States against tariff reform. For instance, we find in the Albany Journal a long lament over the prospective evils that will follow the adoption of the Mills Tariff Bill.

This would be very melancholy were there no compensating advantages. The same tariff which would reduce the price of farm produce would also reduce all the farmer must buy. The purchasing power of the dollar would be increased both ways, that's all. But, we would like to ask, if the competition of the Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers with the farmers of New York does not act precisely in the way the Journal complains of, and if the rule of exclusion is good as regards Canada, would it not also be good as regards every State in the Union?

hands being drafted into the army to perish, as we have seen them, by thousands in the swamps of the Danube or among the mows of the Caucasus.

But the Jeremiah of Albany has more cruel things to say. He laments that farms in Canada are more productive than the farms of New York. The average yield of fall wheat in Canada in 1885 was 24 1/2 bushels per acre against 13 bushels in New York State; of spring wheat in Canada 15 bushels and an average, and 11.4 in New York; in other western states; barley 27.7 in Ontario and 22 in New York; oats 35.8 in Ontario and 23 in New York. Of \$1,830,000 worth of eggs exported from Canada in 1885 the United States took \$1,722,000. In the same year Canada exported horses to the United States to the value of \$1,226,000, while its exports of horses to England reached only \$6,424 in the aggregate. Canada's lumber exports to the United States in the same year were worth \$12,800,000. The Canadian farmer raises more hay to the acre than the American farmer and every year greater quantities of hay pass over the border into New York State. We have the same story about potatoes, apples, peas, barley, buckwheat, turnips and dairy products.

How sad! How very sad! This despised Canada of ours is more productive and better tilled than the country whose people look down upon us as Hypoboreans with blue cold noses and wrinkled brows. But we are not through with this first-class advertisement of Canada by an unfriendly newspaper. It tells the world, to the confusion of Canadian opponents of unrestricted reciprocity, that "the United States furnishes the nearest and best market for Canadian farm products and New York is the nearest outlet for the largest quantity." Then, as if it were some national calamity to be mourned in sackcloth and ashes, the poor American is called upon to weep over the fact that in 1857 of Canada's exports of her own produce aggregating nearly \$31,000,000 the United States received over \$35,250,000. The Canadian farmer, we suppose, crossed over the border and put a blunderbuss to the ear of the American buyer and made him shell out for what he didn't want! "Figures," says the Journal, "for the past fifteen years show that the United States and Great Britain are practically the only two customers that Canada has. Yet England loves no duties on Canadian products and offers to take all that Canada can export. Trade comes to the United States because prices are remunerative here and because the States offer a more convenient market."

Thanks, awfully. When we want arguments wherewith to convince Anti-Reciprocityites we will apply to the Albany Journal. But there are more good things to be quoted. "In 1857 all the eggs, gypsum, iron ore, salt, stone, marble and barley that Canada exported came to the United States, and the aggregate was enormous. During the same year the values of other importations were as follows: Lumber nearly \$10,000,000, wool \$1,300,000, hay \$670,000, potatoes \$328,000, vegetables \$75,000, miscellaneous agricultural products \$249,000, hides \$313,000, coal \$494,000, poultry \$99,000. In the same year 45,000 head of cattle, 363,000 sheep and 18,225 horses were brought into the United States and sold by their Canadian owners at a profit after the duty was paid."

Well, now. Isn't that too bad? In spite of tariff barriers, and all the carefully devised means for keeping the crafty Kanuck out of the States, he manages to get in and sell his garden nose! The huge absurdity of the Journal's article, however, proves either that the writer is a fool or that he imagines his readers to be fools. We take great pleasure, nevertheless, in commending the foregoing extracts to the careful, candid reflection of Canadian opponents of unrestricted reciprocity.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Nobody expects that the commission appointed to investigate the charges of the Times against Mr. Parnell will perform its duties with perfect fairness. The terms of the Act are so arranged that the judges may carry out the intention of the Government, which has all along acted in collusion with the newspaper.

The political history of England contains many instances of injustice, cruelty and fraud, but there is no parallel in it for the thorough-going vindictiveness with which the Irish leader has been assailed. So gross does this appear that the old saying about British fair play has come to mean the fullest measure of injustice possible to brute force. Who can doubt if the enemies of Mr. Parnell were in possession of the proofs of his complicity in crime, which they boast they have, that they would not set the law in motion against him? It is because they know that their alleged proofs amount at best to forgeries that they have appointed a commission to rove about the earth in search of evidence to sustain their charges.

To read the Irish people to the commission of crime has frequently been the deliberate policy of more than one English ministry. Every Page of the long, gloomy history of the hereditary conflict shows how the leaders have striven to thwart that policy, for they know only too well that crime was precisely what the Government desired as an excuse for its tyranny. But more than any former leader of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell was anxious to prevent giving that excuse. Having devoted his life to the great object of securing justice and freedom for his native land, and being endowed with rare qualities of statesmanship, it would be strange, indeed, were he to ally himself with assassins and thus adopt the most effectual means of ruining his cause and blasting his own name with everlasting infamy. The thing is incredible.

But, unfortunately constituted as the commission undoubtedly is, the Irish party will make the best of it. The alacrity with which Mr. Egan came forward with papers and his willingness to tell all he knows is a good indication of the spirit in which the investigation will be conducted by those whom the Times has so outrageously maligned. Be the result what may, we are quite convinced that the commission must fail in the object for which it was de-

signed. For it is well-known that had Mr. Parnell shown the faintest leaning towards the party of physical force, there would be a different story told to-day. It was because he steadfastly set his face against the use of all except constitutional means, that Mr. Parnell kept the Irish people quiet under the most terrible exasperations. And it was the general acquiescence of the Irishmen of America in that policy which has given the British Government so little cause for its cold-blooded and brutal policy. All men now recognize that Home Rule is the great burning question in English politics, and that its accomplishment is not sure to be attained as soon as the people have an opportunity of expressing their will at the polls. We would not do the British nation the injustice to suppose that it approves the policy of Balfour. Moreover, it is plainly seen by all Englishmen that this eternal Irish difficulty can never be settled on the Tory plan. Mr. Gladstone has touched the heart and roused the conscience of England, and the end cannot be far off.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL TROUBLE.

A correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle gives a concise explanation of the Boston school trouble, which is causing so much excitement just now. It appears that a school teacher, named Travis, undertook to explain to his pupils what was the historical meaning of "indulgences." The school was attended by both Catholics and Protestants, and he based his explanations on a passage in a school book "Swinton's Outlines." The parents of the Catholic children complained of his interpretation, and the school board, seeing the justice of the complaint, removed Mr. Travis to another school, and withdrew the obnoxious book from the classes. Mr. Travis was charged with having taught his Catholic scholars that an indulgence is a license to commit sin, and could be purchased as such from a priest for money.

It was quite natural that Catholic parents should object to their children being subjected to this sort of teaching, but in spite of their protests, Mr. Travis continued his objectionable teaching. A majority of the school board are Protestants, several ministers being members of it, among others the Rev. Dr. Duryea, a distinguished divine, who advocated the rights of Catholics. The committee heard both parties, and decided that Mr. Travis was not warranted in construing the passage as he did, and that he should for the future cease doing so. Notwithstanding this prohibition, Mr. Travis continued his instructions, contending that he could not consistently do otherwise so long as "Swinton's Outlines" was prescribed as a text book. Objections were then taken to the book itself, and many authorities, both for and against its use, were cited and quoted. Among those against it was Professor Fisher, of Yale College, a Protestant, who denied absolutely the truth of Swinton's statement respecting indulgences. The book was finally withdrawn by the school committee and Mr. Travis transferred to another sphere of usefulness, at a largely increased salary.

It will thus be seen that there was no reason for the wild outcry against Catholics. They were simply granted a just claim for correct teaching in the interest of historical truth.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JULY CONTAINS several able contributions. Rev. E. S. Dewey, S.J., writes an elaborate and pointed criticism of Mr. H. C. Lea's recent "History of the Inquisition in the Middle Ages." The intimate relations between Art and Religion form the subject of a fine essay by Mr. Peter L. Foy. "Johannes Janzen, Germany's Greatest Historian," is from the pen of Mr. John A. Mooney, who reviews the life and works of the great Catholic historian of the so-called Reformation. A comparison between Christianity and Buddhism is instituted by the Rev. R. Parsons, D.D., where the author examines the relative merits of both religions, and establishes the superiority of the former. "Twenty-four Years in Buenos Ayres," by M. A. C.; "Education, Ancient and Modern," by Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J.; "The Battle of Antichrist in France," by Rev. Bernard O'Rielly, D.D.; "L. J. Lavall," are sure to be perused with interest by all. Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the historian, in an article upon "The New Penal Code in Italy," severely condemns the course pursued by the present Italian Government towards the Papacy. Prof. Thomas Dwight, M.D., describes forcibly "The Attack upon Free Education in Massachusetts." "The Concord School of Philosophy" finds a keen critic in Dr. Conde Benoit Pallen. Besides the above, there are the usual book notices and comments. Publishers, Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony; Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Among the photographic reproductions of scenery, special mention must be made of "View from the Bow River Pass above Banff," as combining the fidelity of a photograph with all the delicacy of a finished engraving. Otto Weber's "Greedy Calves" is the European work of art presented with this number. The Canadian statesmen portrayed are Hon. Miers, S. Mills, Royal, McLennan and Howland. "Bass Fishing on the Chateauguay," by R. North, R.C.A.

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of the historic dead. Brother Arnold declared that he has nowhere seen a cemetery more beautifully kept, or one in which the monuments are in better taste. Returning from Glanville he met Mr. Michael Davitt, who was his guest in Montreal. The meeting was a surprise and a pleasure to both, and some time was spent in a agreeable conversation, after which Brother Arnold left by the evening train for Thurles to visit his nephew. Speaking to a representative of the Freeman's Journal, Brother Arnold said that a recent law had been adopted in France by which a large number of the younger members of the Bishops' Institute would be drafted into the various regiments as conscripts. This would also affect other religious orders, and he apprehended the worst results to religion from this monstrous and impious step. Of Canadian prospects he spoke in the warmest terms. He believed the visits of Irish leaders, notably of Mr. Parnell, to be of the greatest benefit to the Irish and the French people. In the province of Quebec the Irish cause had gained numerous adherents, in fact the people were almost of one way of thinking, and in the province of Ontario the bitter feeling of the colonists from Ulster had been very much softened by reading the Irish cause. He had noticed a very curious incident. Along one side of a road for some miles the people were all from Kerry, while along the other side they were all from Clare. Many private emigration schemes had turned out badly, and he was much emphatic on the point that no Catholic girls should be sent out to America except under proper guardianship. Every young Irishman who comes out to him with a proper recommendation he would endeavor to put in the way of earning a living for himself, and a promise like this from Brother Arnold means performance. He left Ireland for New York on August 2.

MURDERED BY HER SPOUSE.

Caughnawaga Aroused Over an Intoxicated Indian's Rash Act.

Wine and Jealousy Turn the Brain of a well-known Resident of the Reserve and a Murder is the Result.

Caughnawaga was in a wild state of excitement at the murder of a young girl which has never been equalled in the history of that peaceful reservation. The idea that one of the dusky residents could be so cold-blooded as to foully murder his own spouse never occurred to even strangers to the locality, yet this horrible fact has to be chronicled to-day. Ignace S. Jacobs is the man who committed the crime. He is a well known resident who, some three years ago, married Lizzie Monique, aged 18, the daughter of a former resident of Caughnawaga.

For some weeks past Jacobs has indulged too liberally in fire-water, and yesterday afternoon crossed to Lachine, where he procured more liquor. At six o'clock the same evening he returned to his residence, losing no time in reaching his residence.

His wife awaited him and when he told her that he was going away she paid little attention to him, knowing that he was under the influence of liquor. He, however, went to his room, where he packed up his clothes, leaving shortly after. About ten o'clock he returned with his wife, and with her was her young sister, named Isidie, and a child three years old.

As soon as the door was opened Jacobs rushed into the room where his wife was, and struck her in the throat with a knife and also on the head with a blunt instrument. She tried to fend herself, and in doing so had her hands badly cut.

The little girl caught hold of him and tried to push him aside, but he seized her and attempted to stab her also. He then left saying "the devil take this house." Once outside, he secured a stone on the roadway and threw it into the house, striking the window and striking his wife, who was lying on the bed. The child informed the neighbors, who were asleep at the time, and they quickly rushed in and found the woman dead.

After leaving the house the murderer went to the village to see his aunt, who lives about 10 acres distant. He said— "I don't care a damn about this thing, and am going away. He has not been seen since. Constable Lefort was notified and is now scouring the country.

The place where the murderer lived was a log cabin containing two rooms. The cause of the crime is said to have been jealousy. The man Jacobs belongs to one of the most respectable families of the reserve, and always bore a good reputation. About a month ago he joined Forepaugh's circus, but soon tired of that life and returned to Canada and his wife and friends. The murdered woman is said to have been poor at the time he married her, and it is alleged that the cause of her husband's jealousy was a false suspicion of her faithfulness while he was connected with the circus combination.

It is further reported that he frequently threatened to take his wife's life. The only witness in the present case is said to be a girl 15 years of age, who can neither speak French nor English.

The relatives of the murdered woman reside in the village and she was surrounded by many friends. The coroner has been notified of the sad occurrence, and will hold an inquest likely to-morrow.

The priest visited the house of the deceased shortly after the tragedy.

A Post reporter who visited the scene of the terrible tragedy yesterday obtained the true version of the sad case from the lips of Ignace Lefort, who was interrupted by Constable Lefort. She is a girl of about 12, well built for her age, with a dark complexion, dark hair and very dark, piercing eyes—an unattractive Indian countenance. She was clad in black and carried the indispensable shawl, good deal worn, and many an older person would not have acted as bravely as she did in the terrible crisis. "About five o'clock in the afternoon," she said, "Ignace went out of the house. He had been scolding my sister Marguerite and he used to do so very often. At seven o'clock in the evening he returned again, and after staying in his usual little while he grumbled again and shortly after went out saying to us to lock the door that he would not be back again that night. After he was gone we did lock the door. We lit a lamp and remained up until after half-past nine o'clock. Beside Marguerite and myself there was also my little cousin, a two-year old boy named Ignace. She seemed to be possessed of a bad temper, and was very quarrelsome. Marguerite lay on her bed then and I was preparing to go to bed when we heard

A NOISE AT THE DOOR, but only a very faint one, as if some one was trying to get in unawares. Marguerite told me I was to see who it was, and I did, carrying the lamp in my hand. When I opened the door I saw it was Ignace. He looked very mad and had a bad eye. He frightened me. I was astonished to see him as he said he was not coming back. He walked right through the room from one side of the door to the other, and when he had finished, he followed him, and in a moment I saw him strike at my sister, who was lying in her bed, with his right hand. She screamed and I laid the lamp down and ran to help her. I pulled at Ignace's coat and told him to stop, but he continued to strike. Marguerite tried to rise in the bed, but he knocked her down, and I soon saw

BLOOD ON HER NECK AND HANDS. In less than a minute she fell back, and he turned away to some strong words. While I was trying to get my eyes in through the door I saw a man who I recognized as Ignace's brother, who was with me. I was so much frightened that I hardly knew what to do. Ignace then came out of

room, and taking his clothes, walked out, saying: "The devil take this house. I will never come back again" (in Indian). He had hardly gone out when he threw a big stone through the window and it struck Marguerite on the bed. I then ran out; it was very dark; it must have been near eleven o'clock; all the neighbors were sleeping and I could not see Ignace. I went to the other side of the street, but when they came in my sister was just dying; she did not speak after Ignace struck her; Ignace had often scolded her for nothing."

THE MURDERER. Ignace, alias Augus, Jacob, the murderer, bears the Indian name of Euzais Sakabats and belongs to one of the best Indian families of Caughnawaga. He is a young man of about 25 years of age, and was brought to this reserve for a century past, and the family are well known.

They belong to the upper class, his father a pretty well to do, having amassed a competency selling Indian medicines and farming. His Uncle Jacob, the proprietor of the quarry is one of the wealthiest inhabitants, and he himself is allied with all the leading Indian families of the village. At an early age, he received elementary education and afterwards spent some years at St. Laurent and Brantford colleges, where he secured a good education in French and English. It was his family's intention that he should become

A PROFESSIONAL MAN, but when the boy came out of college he was wild and roaming, and nothing could be made of him. He was known as a sport, and was especially fond of having his photographs taken, the present cut being made from one he had taken when he was 17 years of age. He was a very good swimmer, and indulged a great deal in rowing, fishing and lacrosse, having played in the Caughnawaga team on several occasions in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other Canadian cities. He is now in his 22nd year. Two years ago he married poor Marguerite Monique, whose Indian name is Karontekakawit. He is a pretty well to do, while she was a poor girl. This appears to be a serious drawback among Indians, and it is said that for this reason she did not receive that treatment

from some of his relatives to which she was entitled, though his parents, it is claimed, always treated her as a virtuous and hard working girl. Her father, who received his heritage, and for a time all went well. They lived together at her father's house, John Monique. She was in her sixteenth year, and was considered a good-looking half-breed. Their union was blessed with an offspring, who died, however, shortly after she was born. She had never seen her father, who went to work at the mills and her mother went west to peddle beadwork, so that they were both absent at the time of the tragedy.

THE ONLY MOTIVE that can be imagined for the crime is jealousy, but this, from all accounts, was altogether unfounded. The representative of this journal spoke to dozens of the best people in the place who saw her every day, and they all unanimously gave the character of a virtuous, hard working and loving girl. That she was a good girl can be best seen by the way in which her home was kept. Everything was clean and tidy, and it is a well known fact that for some time ago she kept the house together, receiving very little aid from her husband. When Jacob had gone through his money he went to work as a laborer at the Dominion Bridge works at Lachine, but shortly after met with an accident in having one of his legs broken. He was laid up for some time at the General Hospital, and when he came out he walked around with a cane, and this gave him an excuse for doing very little. Some months ago he went west and did not return.

ENGAGED WITH FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS, it was ascertained that all the people around the house were quiet in the morning. The house seemed relieved, and it soon became known that the murderer was in custody. When the prisoner was brought to the light another horrible discovery was made. It was noticed that his pants, shirt and hands were covered with blood, which was still running from a deep and long gash across his throat. There was another cut about two inches long across the arm, and Adam's apple, but it had evidently been cut a few days ago, as it was not so fresh looking as the other. Jacobs had tried to cut his throat. Trempe asked him why he killed his wife, and the young man feebly replied that he could not help it. He was searched and a blood was found in his pocket, and Trempe decided on bringing Jacobs to Dr. Brisson's residence at Lachine, where he was well cared for. The physician announced that the man was not in any danger, and after dressing the wounds the officer and prisoner started for Montreal, and reached the Central station without incident. The man was feeble and slept part of the way. Jacobs arrived in Acadie on Friday afternoon, and while in the woods he

DREW THE BAZON ACROSS HIS THROAT. He suffered intensely from the wound which bled profusely and he became very weak. On Saturday he went into the village and purchased two bottles of whiskey which he drank in the woods during the afternoon, night and yesterday morning. The drink being finished he

WHAT THE SKULL SAID.

Say not valians are mighty! Think not largely of thrones!

The realm of the beggar is safer than the kingdom of the diademed ones!

The lighter the walls is loaded the further the traveller goes!

And the crown is a heavier headgear than felt, as a Darweesh knows.

The woe of a Darweesh is measured by his wain of an oxen cart.

On the heart of a king sits always his empire's toil and trust.

When the Darweesh has launched at sunset his lunch of yesterday's bread.

He sleeps in his eye more sweetly than a king on a golden bed.

Be grieved for him who ruleth and pity his sorrowful fate!

The beggar is verily monarch, although he conceals his state!

I heard it told of a Darweesh, long ago in a distant land,

How a Skull spoke these words to him as he held the thing in his hand:

"The pomp of the giving of order, and the pomp to save and to slay

Were mine; and the turban of greatness on the brow which is bone to day.

"God's will and the glory of battle brought harvest to the edge of my sword;

I was king of the two great rivers; I was Babylon's lord.

"I had in my heart the purpose to seize Karoama's plain,

When I in the wink of an eyelid the worms were eating my brain.

"From the ear of wisdom, Darweesh! the cotton of carelessness pluck,

That counsel of carelessness, Darweesh! I may bring thee, by loneliness, luck."

THE WORLD'S WONDERS.

Useful Information for all.

THE COLOSSEUM AT ROME.

The largest edifice in the world is the Colosseum at Rome. It took 60,000 Jews ten years to build it in honor of Titus, and it seated 87,000 spectators.

GREAT OCEANS.

The Pacific ocean 80,000,000 square miles; Atlantic, 40,000,000; Indian, 20,000,000; Southern, 10,000,000; Arctic, 5,000,000.

GREAT NATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

Philadelphia in 1876 covered 60.6 acres; Vienna, 1873, 56.5; Crystal Palace, London, 1851, 15.6; Paris, 1857, 31; London, 1882, 23.9; Paris, 1889, 22.1; London, 1883, 18.6.

GREAT WEALTH OF NATIONS (1880)

United States, \$13,642,000,000; \$870 per capita; England, \$13,456,000,000; \$1,241; France, \$8,972,000,000; \$972; Germany, \$29,464,000,000; \$654; Russia, \$17,169,000,000; \$175; Austria, \$14,792,000,000; \$399; Italy, \$902,000,000; \$92.

GREAT PARKS.

Fairmount, Philadelphia, covers 2,991 acres; the Prater, Vienna, 2,500; Bois de Boulogne, Paris, 2,155; Windsor, England, 1,800; Peacock, Dublin, 1,752; Riverside, New York, 1,800; Petit, Versailles, 1,280; Central, New York, 86.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The Colosseum at Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nankin, the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople; Stonehenge.

GREAT HOLY CITIES.

Allahabad of the Indian Mahometans. Beares of the Hindus. Quzo of the ancient Incas. Jerusalem of the Jews and Christians. Mecca and Medina of the Mahometans. Moscow and Kiev of the Russians. Rome of the Church.

GREAT ARTESIAN WELLS.

The artesian well at St. Louis, 2,199 feet deep, supplies every hour 4,500 gallons of mineral water. That at Grevelin, near Paris, 1798 feet deep, yields 91,000 gallons per hour. The artesian well at Passy, 1900 feet deep, affords 3,000,000 gallons per day.

GREAT ARMIES OF ANTIQUITY.

Xerxes of Persia invaded Greece, 460 years B.C., with an army of 5,283,220 souls, Darius of Persia at the battle of the Granicus had 600,000 men. Croesus marched against Darius of Persia with an army of 425,000 men and 60,000 horses. Artaxerxes had 900,000 men at the battle of Cunaxa.

RICHEST MEN OF TO-DAY.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$75,000,000; Wm. K. Vanderbilt, \$20,000,000; Jay Gould, \$12,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$12,000,000; August Belmont, \$10,000,000; George Wm. Ballo, \$8,000,000; John W. Mackay, \$20,000,000; Levi Woodrow, \$20,000,000; J. M. Astor, \$20,000,000; The Rothschilds, Jewish, \$20,000,000.

GREAT LIBRARIES.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 2,200,000 volumes; British Museum, 1,550,000 printed volumes, and 600,000 MSS; Imperial Public Lib. St. Petersburg, 1,000,000 printed volumes; Famous Library at Alexandria, destroyed in 273 A. D., 700,000 volumes; Royal Berlin, 700,000 printed volumes and 15,000 MSS; Library of Congress, Washington, 336,000 volumes and 130,000 pamphlets.

GREAT DIAMONDS.

King of Portugal, 450 carats, \$28,000,000; Sultan of Batavia, 307 carats, \$3,500,000; "Orlov," Emperor of Russia, 194.5 carats, sold for \$450,000, a title of nobility, and annuity of 4,000 roubles; "Regent," King of Prussia, 136.5 carats, \$1,300,000; "Florentina," Austria, 133.3 carats, \$500,000; "Kob-nor," Queen of England, one hundred and six and one-sixteenth carats, \$700,000.

SEVEN WONDERS OF ANTIQUITY.

The Pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid; next Babylon's Garden, for Amytis was laid; then Mausolus' Tomb of affection and gull; fourth, the Temple of Diana, in Ephesus built; the Colosseum of Rhodes, east in Rhodes, to the sun; sixth, Jupiter's Statue, by Phidias done; the Pharos of Egypt, last wonder of old, or the palace of Cyprus, cemented with gold.

GREAT SHIPS.

The Great Eastern, the largest vessel in the world, is 630 feet long, beam 83 feet, mean draught 25 feet; screw engine, indicated horse-power, 4,000; nominal horse-power, 1,800; paddle, indicated horse-power, 2,600; 1,000 speed of screw 45 to 55 revolutions; paddle to 12 H. M. S. Inflexible, iron, 16.24 inch armour; 4.80 ton guns; 3,000 indicated horse-power; 11,850 ton displacement; 320 feet long; speed, 14 1/2 knots. Anchor Line Steamship, "City of Rome," 600 ton ing, 13,500 tons displacement. Cunard Line Steamship, "Servia," 625 foot long, 13,182 tons displacement. Iaman Line Steamship, "City of Berlin," 513 feet long, 12,050 tons displacement.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

GREAT DISCOVERIES. William Harvey, circulation of the blood, 1578-1657. Gasparo Agelli, Italian, lacteal vessels, 1580-1626. Antonio Jerome Barlard, French, bromine, 1802-1876. Jean Augustin Berard, first extraction of cocaine, 1819. Michael Faraday, English, Magneto-electricity, electric induction, 1791-1867. Ferdinand Soto, Spanish, 1496-1542, discovered the Mississippi River in 1541. Edward Jenner, English, 1749-1823, vaccination. Christopher Columbus, Genoese, 1436-1506, America in 1492. John Cabot, Venetian in England, 1493. North American Continent in 1497. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Spanish, 1475-1517, discovered the Pacific Ocean.

SCOTCH NEWS AND NOTES.

(From Fydes to July 31st.) Dairies Mansie, in Fife, was struck by lightning and some damage was done to the interior. One of the servants was stunned.

At a meeting of a sub-committee of the Lord Provost's committee, in Edinburgh, there was under consideration the question of which of the designs should be chosen for the Chambers Memorial, but no definite decision was come to.

A man named Isaac Glasgow, a crane trigger in Coats Iron and Steel Works, Coatbridge, was run over by a sand wagon. His left leg and right arm were mutilated. He was sent to the Glasgow Infirmary in the ambulance wagon. Soon afterwards he died.

Workmen have commenced to repair No. 11 Limestone Pit and No. 8 Ironstone Pit, which belong to Shotts Iron Company. These pits are situated at Kingswain, Carlisle, and have not been wrought for between 10 and 12 years. Both pits will require some time to restore to working order.

At Den Fielich, St. Cyrus, Kinross-shire, an excruciating named Wm. Young, belonging to Forfar, was killed by falling from a height of about 100 ft. into a deep pool. The water of the fall tumbles into the pool from a great height, and the pool itself is 20 ft. deep. The body has not been recovered.

In Aberdeen Sheriff Court, a farm-servant sued his master £250 as damages for injuries he alleged he had sustained by a horse and cart knocking him against a wall and tearing off his right ear. Pursuer failed to appear, and the Sheriff assailed the defender and allowed him expenses.

At a committee meeting of the Port-Glasgow Town Council, Provost Crichton presiding—a resolution was passed against the foreign bounties, and it was agreed to send copies of the resolution to Lord St. John, Mr. Gladstone, Baron de Worms, and the members for the Kilmarnock Burghs and the County of Renfrew.

After hearing debate on the point of relevancy, Sheriff Orr Patterson, Ayr, has allowed proof in the case of the Inspector of Poor, Tarbolton, against Rev. Mr. Higgins for alleged defamations. The defender is charged with having characterized a letter of the pursuer's as a lie from beginning to end. The damages are laid at £250.

Mr. Lockhart, R.S.A., who is painting a huge picture of the Jubilee Thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey for the Queen, has made considerable progress with the work; and a number of personages whose portraits are to figure in it have given him sittings. The Queen takes a great interest in the picture, which was sent to Windsor the other day by Her Majesty's command, in order that she might inspect it.

Last week the mortality in Glasgow was at a rate of 25 per 1000 of the population per annum, as compared with 16 in the previous week, and 21, 23, and 24 in the corresponding periods of the three preceding years. It must be remembered that the registrars' offices were closed on Fair Saturday, so that only five days returns were included in the returns of the week before last.

Joseph Griffiths, an employe of the North British Railway company, was knocked down by a wagon loaded with coals in Hunter Street Coal Dept. The wheel of the wagon passed over both his thighs, inflicting dreadful injuries. He was carried on stretchers to the Royal Infirmary, but before he reached there he became unconscious and died shortly after being admitted.

Jane McLeod or Wright was charged before Sheriff Orr, Roxburgh, with having assaulted a girl named Sarah Macadam, servant of Professor Coates, of Glasgow, who with Mrs. Coates and family are at present lodging in the house of Mrs. Wright, at Little Cambrai. It came out in evidence that in consequence of something the girl had told her mistress as to coals and sticks, Mrs. Wright attacked the girl with a strap, and also compressed her face and mouth with her hands. The charge was found proven, and the Sheriff, in imposing a fine of one guinea or 10 days in prison, said the day was now past when masters could wallop their own niggers in this country.

A very heavy banker was to be married, and the day fixed was June 4 at high noon. The day came but the groom did not materialize, and at 9 a. m. this telegram was received: "For goodness sake tell us what is the matter; this is your wedding day and the hour approaches." He was seized half out of his wits, and bounded around like a man with his head cut off. Then he rushed to the telegraph office and sent this answer: "Thought I had three days of grace. Don't let it go to protest. Coming on the next train." The wedding was late, but it was a merry one, and all was forgiven.

The undersigned will receive applications up to the 18th of August next, for three female teachers, each holding a first-class Elementary Diploma. School term, eight months. Salary, \$16 per month. Schools to open first week of September. Apply to P. W. IREHVV, Sec. Tr. M. St. Anicet, July 28th, 1888.

BRISTOL'S PILL'S The Infallible Remedy. The Medicines of the Poor. The Infallible Remedy.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

HEALTH. THE EYES—A new disease has been developed by the widely prevalent cigarette habit. It is called "cigarette eye." The symptoms of the disease are dimness, and a film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals. It is a dangerous malady, and can be cured only by long treatment.

HEADACHE CURB—Indian hemp, in doses night and morning of one half a grain, and continued for some time, is spoken of by Mr. Stephen MacKenzie, Lecturer on Medicine at the London Hospital, as the most valuable remedy he has met with in the treatment of persistent headache.

THE BATH—There can be no doubt, says The London Hospital, that were the bath, with friction of the skin, regularly employed by those up in years—and the habit, if acquired, can be easily carried on—much suffering and disablement from bronchitis or winter coughs might be avoided, as well as many of those troublesome forms of skin diseases so often met. As a means for preventing colds, the bath is only of use if employed frequently—daily, if that can be; if not, then as often as possible, and with regularity.

NEW METHOD OF ARRESTING HEMORRHOIDS.—In cases of permanent nasal hemorrhage, Professor Chalmers, of Edinburgh, advises that plugging the posterior nostrils should not be done until an attempt has been made to check the hemorrhage by firmly grasping the nose with the finger and thumb, so as completely to prevent the air passing through the cavity in the act of breathing. This simple resort, he says, will, if thoroughly performed, usually arrest the bleeding by allowing a clot to form at the site of the ruptured blood vessel; the finger and thumb should exert a pressure enough to prevent breathing through the nose, for some time, and when removed the patient must avoid trying to blow the nose, or else the air, being driven through the nostril, may dislodge the clot; if the air is prevented passing through the nostril, the clot consolidates and the hemorrhage is arrested.

There is no greater weakness than that of letting our happiness depend too much upon the opinions of others.

Our success or failure in life depends on nothing so much as confidence we place in our ability to accomplish.

Although Shakespeare spelled his name eighteen or twenty different ways, yet his average signature would lead one to believe him to have been a clerk in a Chinese laundry.

BUCKETE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. VAN DUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

HEALTH BEFORE ALL! Diseases told at a Glance. Examination and Consultation Free. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

BOURGET College, Rigaud, P.Q. NEOPRIS SEPTEMBER. Classical Course; Commercial Course; Active Business and Banking; Bookkeeping; Telegraphy; Short-Hand; Type-Writing; Competent English Teachers; picturesque and healthful surroundings near the Ottawa River. Board, tuition, Red and Washing only \$12.00 a year. REV. J. JULY, C.S.V., President.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE. 136 BROOKS STREET, MONTREAL. This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. The Institute occupies a picturesque site on the elevation known as MOUNT ST. LOUIS.

WANTED. The undersigned will receive applications up to the 18th of August next, for three female teachers, each holding a first-class Elementary Diploma. School term, eight months. Salary, \$16 per month. Schools to open first week of September. Apply to P. W. IREHVV, Sec. Tr. M. St. Anicet, July 28th, 1888.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! Louisiana State Lottery Company. Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December).

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10. Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

REMEMBER! That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Barry, who are of charge of the Lottery, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, and that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

BUCKETE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. VAN DUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPP'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 delically flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills."

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Anglo-Saxon Medicine Bank answers to the motto: "The Necessity of Life."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt or honey, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been found to fail.

WANTED. At St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO. JOS. CARRY, Sec. Treas., School Commissioner.

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists various ships like Acadian, Asyria, Austria, Buenos Ayres, etc.

Table with columns: Steamships, From Montreal, From Quebec. Lists dates and destinations for various lines.

Table with columns: Liverpool, From Montreal, From Quebec. Lists dates and destinations for the Liverpool Extra Line.

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WANTED. Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell GOLD MEDAL WANKER. Address, TURNER, 217 PIERRE & Co., 147 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

CABLE TELEGRAMS. Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Flying Scotchman has been beaten by the West Coast Flyer. When the London and North Western or the West Coast express ran into Edinburgh station at eight minutes to six last evening...

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BADEN DENIED. The rumor that the Queen intended paying a visit to Baden in September to meet Emperor William was denied by the Emperor's press secretary...

FRENCH JOURNALISM. The publication of State documents of a confidential character through hostile channels always attracts wide-spread interest. That German state papers had first obtained publicity in French periodicals makes the effect still more poignant...

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parnell Chamberlain duel is becoming interesting, the more so as it now seems likely to be fought out by the Times. Most people who opened that paper and saw a long letter in big type, signed "Your obedient servant, Charles Stewart Parnell," thought the paper had been staved...

SALISBURY HAS A SAY. HE DISMISSES THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL AND RECEIVES A WARM REPLY FROM LORD HERSCHELL. LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury moved the second reading of the Parnell commission bill...

able. Parliament would do all its business well enough if it would do it by committee, as the American Congress does. Some of it is done so. They call it "Devolution," and Gladstone is acclaimed as the inventor of it, but it is in fact an imperfect adaptation of the American system.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Parnell Commission Act has been passed by a large majority, after a signal exhibition of unfairness by those who have dictated the scheme. Parnell had charged the London Times with publishing and circulating forgeries. He desired to force that journal to the sources of its information, and accordingly moved an amendment...

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Labouchere has received from Patrick Egan, the American, a large bundle containing all the letters received by him from James Carey during his stay in France, to be used before the Commission. Egan also promises to attend the commission's sitting whenever summoned, and to submit to the fullest examination.

The Parnell bill having finally passed the House of Commons, it was read the first time in the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Salisbury said it would be read the second time on Saturday and the third time on Monday, if there was no objection. There will not be any, so the measure may be looked upon as done with so far as Parliament is concerned.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The alarm. The point is that fleets of a superior force have failed to seal up the fleets that they are blockading. Their argument is that they would equally fail in preventing the escape of the French fleets in time of war.

O'KELLY'S CONVICTION. DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—Jas. O'Kelly, member of the House of Commons, who was arrested in London under the Crimes Act and brought to Ireland for trial, has been convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor.

LONDON, August 13.—Parnell has at last been published in the Times. It has now become quite evident that during all the time the government have been forcing through the commission bill in the way best suited to serve their own political desires, Parnell has been quietly preparing to bring an action which he doubtless would not have brought had the commission been satisfactory to him.

THE NEW POETIC FAITH. But a new generation of poets had been born, some of whom were already beginning to be heard at prize poems and college clubs. These tender plants, rooted in the fresh mould lay thrown over their buried predecessors, were fated to bear a new kind of fruit, less luxuriant but more indigenous than the rich harvest which had just been gathered in.

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such or to enter into a conflict with the press. Still it was desirable that means be provided to dissipate the scandal. Ordinarily people accused of complicity tried to clear themselves legally, but the gentleman in question refused to do so. He felt that the Government should serve them every assistance in its power.

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THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Interesting Notes Relating to the Farm. CANADIAN DAIRYMEN. A dairy farmers' conference will be held in the dairy tent on the Provincial Exhibition grounds at Kingston, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 12 and 13, for two hours each day, commencing at 2 p. m.

AN ORION FARM. The Warwick (N.Y.) Advertiser describes the Orion farm, of Messrs. Sways & Belgin in Warren County, New Jersey. They own 1,600 acres of the reclaimed meadow lands, of which 500 are under cultivation. Their Orion crop will reach 700,000 bushels; last year they sold 10,000 bushels at \$1.55 per bushel.

LE COMTE PEAR. This variety, remarkable for its rampant growth and productiveness at the South, and for the worthless quality of its fruit at the North, is found by Samuel Miller of Missouri to be quite liable to the blight. Shoots that are fruiting this season, he states, are blighting badly.

FLOWERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS. Some of the railroads in this country have encouraged or adopted the practice of ornamenting with flowers the grounds at the stations—a practice costing little or nothing in money, and requiring some pleasing attention by way of thought. Such railways thus become more attractive to travelers, who would choose such roads in preference to the more remote and less safe ones.

LARGE NURSERY TREES. For many years we have recommended the practice of setting new orchards with small or moderate sized trees, instead of those of larger growth, for the reason that the former are checked less by removal, have a better supply of roots, are dug with less injury, and are less trampled after by winds, besides costing less for railway conveyance, and requiring less labor for setting out.

PICKING BERRIES. A western grower of small fruits (H. Schnell of Missouri), furnishes the Rural World a copy of his regulations for berry pickers, of which the following is the substance in condensed form.

DOMESTIC READING. Even from the body's purity the mind receives a secret sympathetic aid.—Thompson. Men are not judged by their intentions, but by the results of their actions.—Chesterfield.

THE HORSE MARKET. POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of horses for week ending Aug. 11th, 1888, were as follows: 197 horses; left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 210; shipped during week, 189; sales for week, 0; left for city, 8; on hand for sale and shipment, 13.

GREAT NATIONAL LABORATORY. Prof. H. E. Alford, in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, gives an estimate of the amount of fertilizing substances or plant food assumed in the United States yearly in the production of the cultivated crops, including the three chief fertilizing materials.

SETTING NEW ORCHARDS. As the time is now approaching for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few practical hints on the subject may be in season for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The alarm. The point is that fleets of a superior force have failed to seal up the fleets that they are blockading. Their argument is that they would equally fail in preventing the escape of the French fleets in time of war.

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S. CARSLEY manufactures umbrellas in all qualities, prices and makes. "BARGAINS."—Fine Cashmere Prints at 75c seem to be drawing crowds daily to S. Carsley's Print Counter.

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Large assortment of the above Coats, in two and a great variety of shades. Price from \$1.00 each. S. CARSLEY. Great Bargains in Table Linens at S. Carsley's—Copied.

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MONTEAL, August 15th, 1888. CARSLEY'S COLUMN