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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Damen, S. J., celebrated his golden jubilee in Chicago on the 21st ult. The Sisters of the Precious Blood have established a branch of their Order in Ottawa. Sir Charles Young, author of "Jim, the Penman," has renounced Protestantism and joined the Catholic Church. There are a great many Hungarian Catholics in Cleveland, for whom the erection of a church will soon be a necessity. An association of the alumni of the American College, Rome, has been formed at New York, with Archbishop Corrigan as President. The plan of the American Catholic University provides for a large structure of brick with a dome-like tower, to be used for astronomical purposes. Manyunk, Pa., is to have a pretty church constructed of white marble, which is being erected from a legacy bequeathed by Bernard McKane. The election of Rev. Father Grady, of New York, to the presidency of the Catholic Young Men's Union, ought to give a new impetus to a well-deserving association. St. Patrick's College, Wellington, New Zealand, is a great success. There are ten professors, and the pupils bear the highest reputation for tone and discipline. The Voce del Verita says the Holy Father has written a letter in which he desires that the study of Hebrew be made obligatory in every clerical seminary in the world. The corner stone of the new Cathedral of Sacramento, Cal., was laid by the Rev. Bishop Manogue, on Sunday, June 12. The Rev. J. M. G. Bouchard, S. J., preached. Rev. Robert F. Doyle, for over nineteen years a priest, and nearly that number pastor at St. Edward's Church, Cincinnati, U.S., will shortly start on a visit to his native country, Ireland. The Pope has appointed Rev. Nicholas Motz, pastor of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Georgetown, Col., to be coadjutor to Bishop Machebue, of the Diocese of Colorado, at Denver. St. Francis' Seminary, lately established in Michigan, was a favorite institution of Bishop Borves. He has donated to it his magnificent library of seven thousand rare and valuable volumes. Right Rev. Mgr. de Concilio, recently elevated to the Roman Prelature, was one of the principal theologians engaged in preparing the catechism adopted at the Plenary Council of Baltimore. The St. Louis Western Watchman says Cardinal Gibbons' sympathy for the working-men is not new or assumed. He was a grocer's clerk in New Orleans before he studied for the Church. By decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, under date May 12, 1887, the Rev. Patrick Toner, of the Diocese of Saratoga, United States, is named Missionary Apostolic with all the privileges in respect to that position. The committee in Des Moines, Iowa, appointed to procure the erection of a monument to the late Father Brazil, have awarded the contract at \$1,187. Only \$600 needs to be subscribed to pay the expense of the lot and monument. Some unknown person or persons entered St. Joseph's Catholic church in Holy Springs, Miss., U.S., recently and tore down the statue of the Virgin, broke it in pieces and tore the flowers away from the altar and threw sand over it. In Palmerston-North, N.Z., there are 300 Catholics. It is said to be one of the most thriving places in the colony. The town is built on a large gravel bed, and outside the town for hundreds of miles the best and most fertile soil is to be found. The Hon. James David Coleman, of New Orleans, who has been elected Supreme President of the Catholic Knights, was born in Ireland on the 4th of December, 1844. His early education was received in the Jesuits' College and public schools of that city. In reference to the rumor of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Chapelle, of St. Matthew's church, Washington, D. C., to be Coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Archbishop Leoy, of New Orleans, the Church News of that city is authorized to say that it is without warrant. The Government of New Zealand is wearied out with repeated calls upon them for more funds to support the "State school," against which the people are crying out as unjust and as well as ineffectual. In a word, the Government (the Premier) is the only one determined to carry on the campaign, and has said "it shall be done despite the wishes and desires of the people." In a sermon in St. Monica's Church, New York City, the Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, declared that the divorcing of the teachings of religion in public schools is what creates the lamentable deficiency in the integrity of American public men. Society, he said, is also a "Christian education" at the "basis of Christian marriage; that such an education is the source of all the liberties and blessings we enjoy to-day, and without it nothing can be stable or lasting." The Right Rev. Bishop Waterson, of Columbus, arrived recently at that city after an absence of eight months from the diocese, during which time, besides his visit ad limina to the Pope, he travelled through France, Scotland, England, Belgium, France, Holland, Germany and the Holy Land. His health has been much improved by the trip. By arriving one day earlier than he was expected, the Bishop stole a march on the Catholics of Columbus, who were preparing to give him a public reception. There is a Sisterhood called the "Little Company of Mary," established in Rome, whose mission is to care English-speaking invalids. Their work was undertaken by special direction of the Holy Father, at whose request they are about to build a hospital. Their convent is at present at 44 Via Strozzi di Monti, near the Via Paolina. They have done much splendid work in meeting the proselytizers at the bedside of the sick poor, who in Italy are more sorely tempted even than our own by the traders in souls. The Sisters have also an establishment at Florence. Findings of the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. Raymond, of Princeton and Metropolitan of New Zealand, were received with great joy and gladness throughout the colonies. Having spent his life amongst Colonials, none could have a better knowledge of their habits and customs. He is a great favorite with all and beloved by all. When he is announced to preach the churches

are sure to be crowded with Catholics and persons of all denominations. Great preparations, we learn, were made for a grand service in St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington, at the reception of the Pallium by the Archbishop. A Milwaukee dispatch announces the appointment of Rev. O. Zander, Professor of dogmatic theology at St. Francis' Seminary in that city, to the position of Vicar-General to Rt. Rev. Bishop Marv of the Vicariate of Dakota. The Holy Father has determined that during the great influx of pilgrims that will come to Rome for the celebration of the Jubilee he will from time to time celebrate Mass in St. Peter's, so that all may assist and have the happiness of seeing him. The Archbishop of Boston was received June 4th in private and special audience by His Holiness Leo XIII. The conference between the Pontiff and the prelate lasted for half an hour, and the reception of the Archbishop was most affectionate. Quite recently the Very Rev. Father Villars, O. P., provincial of the Dominican Fathers in California, celebrated his golden jubilee, which was the fiftieth anniversary of his first Mass. The Rev. Father and Archbishop Alemany were ordained together. A distinguished German noble, in the person of Count Frederick de Waldbourg, has just returned to the world and entered the Society of Jesus as a novice. He is the eldest son of Prince Francis de Waldbourg and the Princess Sophia of Anco Zinneberg, and was born September 29, 1831. THE HOLY SEE AND IRELAND. LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PAPAL MISSIONS. LONDON, June 30.—Several of this morning's papers, following the example set by the Pall Mall Gazette in its issue of yesterday, accuse the Vatican of mendacity and paltry tergiversation in the matter of sending Mgrs. Persico and Gualdi to Ireland, in that the Pope, having already received a Tory statement of the conditions of the Irish Catholics, believes, sends a mission to Ireland to verify that statement rather than to confute it, and that he has proved his insincerity by starting, recalling and again despatching his emissaries in obedience to his understanding of how the matter was regarded at the English Court. THE TRUTH WILL BE KNOWN. That His Holiness is anxious to obtain an absolutely truthful and uncolored statement of the existing condition of the people of Ireland not one of these papers believes; but with one accord they declare that he will finally have forced upon him the unbiased report of the present state of the Irish Catholics which the Irish hierarchy are determined he shall have. Whether or not Mgrs. Gualdi and Persico will avail themselves of the information possessed by the Irish clergy or confine their investigation to personal observation remains to be seen; but it is certain that every facility will be placed at their disposal for the purpose of obtaining from the National League and Catholic premises that will astonish the Holy See if accurately reported. BELIEF IN THE POPE'S SINCERITY. On the other hand there are many prominent Catholics and Home Rulers both in England and Ireland who believe implicitly in the sincerity of the Pope's dealing with himself of the actual condition of the Irish Catholics and the degree of their justification for the all but armed warfare existing between Ireland and England; while others believe that whatever the motive which prompted the sending of the mission or the results expected, the commission must inevitably be touched by the sad state of affairs they will discover, in which case there can never be any doubt as to the attitude of the Vatican on the Irish question. BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. On Tuesday evening, at Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q., particular attention and interest were lent to the praiseworthy proceedings of a dramatic and musical entertainment, which was of a most agreeable nature. A considerable number of the surrounding clergy and gentlemen interested were present, and the vast hall of the college was filled with friends. At 8:30 p.m. the capital programme began to be discussed with ability and exactness by all the respective actors. The proceedings were interspersed with a choice programme of quartets and songs, and the beautiful drama, "St. Louis and his men," and the interesting comedy, "Honor is Satisfied," were executed in a laudable manner by all the actors. On the following morning Bourget College was the scene of the closing exercises of a successful term. The culture and refinement of the students reflected upon the management of the directors of the college. Bestowed numerous premiums awarded by the college authorities for every branch of studies, several friends of Bourget college presented special extra premiums, of which the following is a brief list: Silver medal, presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. for philosophy, awarded to A. Prevost; Bourget premium for religious instruction, awarded to Z. Tolmouze; His Excellency Governor-General Lamontagne's medal for excellence, merited by A. Lapalme; gold medal presented by Father F. Adam for eloquence, merited by V. Pilon; Mayor Kelly's medal for English literature, awarded to A. Houle; Purcell medal for mathematics, merited by J. McDermott; McDermott medal for commerce, awarded to R. Gauthier; McGreevy premium for business branches, merited by P. Green; Quinn premium for religious instruction, awarded to V. Brophy; Mongenais medal for Latin and Greek, merited by D. Davies; Campeau premium for literature, awarded to H. Houle; Dupont medal for Latin and Greek, merited by J. Campeau-Belanger; premium for Latin and Greek, presented to A. Lapalme; D'Amboise premium for piano, awarded to A. Prevost; Derochie premium for French, merited by G. Girard; Siedler medal for French, awarded to A. Bourke; Browne premium for English literature, awarded to Z. Moisan; McDermott medal for excellence, merited by P. Sabourin; Chouinard medal for religious instruction, merited by A. Lapalme; R. Gauthier and J. B. Bazinet were the lucky winners of the \$100 and the \$50 prizes for excellent conduct. Commercial diplomas were awarded to the following gentlemen, graduates of the complete English commercial course:—J. McDermott, of Eganville; R. Gauthier, of Carleton; A. Houle, of Glen Nevis; W. McDermott, of Eganville; A. Brown, of St. Lazare. After the annual commencement the students started for their vacations with the hope of returning to Bourget College on Thursday, September 1st. DO NOT BLASPHEME. Can nothing be done to check the profane swearing and blasphemy which is heard in public on all sides and from men and boys in all

conditions of life? This prevalent profanity and blasphemy is one of the sure signs of moral decadence of an otherwise great people, and some strong measures should be adopted by the moral element in every town and city to put a stop to it in public at least. It is an outrageous insult to every Christian to be compelled to listen to the public blasphemy of God's holy name, with its appended curses and vile allusions from the lips of unlicensed blackguards of all ages, and yet be unable even to chide them for such shocking outrages against both Almighty God and public decency. Who will take this matter in hand, and gain Heaven's blessing thereby? THE VATICAN AND THE IRISH QUESTION. The Land League Gathering Funds to Fight against the Proposed Bill of Crimes Bill—Emigrants' Auxiliary—Colonial Proportions. LONDON, July 4.—The fighting gang of the Irish party have again, after a very hard struggle, given way to the counsels of Gladstone, Starnes and McCarthy, and gave no signs of life when, on Thursday night, the amendments standing opposite the names were brought before the House by the chairman of committees. There is no doubt that by doing so they pursued the wisest course possible. Nothing could be gained by prolonging the battle. The bill has been passed through the report stage, and on Tuesday or Thursday next comes up for its final and final reading, before becoming a statute. The Irish Land bill, amended beyond all recognition, will likewise be brought down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons during the coming week, and will probably become law within the next fortnight. It may safely be predicted that two weeks hence Ireland will be plunged into something very much approaching civil war. The Land League work and the plan of campaign are gathering in funds for a terrible struggle against the provisions of the two bills, and the fight will be a bitter one. So thoroughly convinced of this are the Irish people that the emigration has assumed phenomenal colossal proportions during the last two weeks. It seems as if there were some magic power enough to convey those who are hurrying away. Never before has Pope Leo XIII. been in so difficult a position, and it will require far greater diplomacy even than that displayed in the Kulturkampf and the Caroline Island incident, in order to extricate the Vatican from its difficulties in connection with the Irish question. On the one hand the English Catholics, consisting of the vast majority of the landed proprietors such as the Dukes of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, etc., have joined the Salisbury Government in the demand that the Pope should cause the Irish prelate and clergy to abandon their hostility to the Irish policy of the Government, and to withdraw their sanction and approval of the plan of campaign of the National League. On the other hand, the Irish prelate and clergy feel most deeply on the subject of the Irish question. With a view of gaining time, the Pope decided to send a special mission, consisting of two favorite prelates, to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejudiced view of the whole question. This mission, the English Catholics, and the English Catholics, but strongly objected to by the Irish bishops, who considered that it showed a lack of confidence on the part of the Vatican. Mgr. Salis, the Papal nuncio to the jubilee festivities, who has been staying the whole of the past fortnight at the Duke of Norfolk's house in London, however, insisted on their despatch, and accordingly they are on their way to Ireland. If they make report favorable to the Irish prelate and clergy, the Vatican will estrange the large, wealthy and important body of English Catholics and also the British Government. If, on the other hand, the report is condemnatory of the Nationalist cause, in that case there is every prospect of a secession on the part of the English Catholics, which would be a serious blow to the Church in England. A DEFENSE OF XANTIPPE. "A sweet girl graduate" in a Colorado school, took for the subject of her essay "A Defense of Xantippe." She pictured Xantippe as a comely maiden wedded to a dusty, fussy old pedagogue who would rather sit up all night with an argument than sleep to dinner. He would not, like a good husband, get up and away instead of his couch, and he was always late at meals. Instead of being in his garden or rooking the cradle, he was out in the streets of Athens spreading himself over abstract theories and justifying himself from his wife's classical crank. She was of the belief that Xantippe was justified in pouring a pail of water upon the head of her spouse as he snoozed in the doorway at dinner hour, and that the populace were not without some ground for putting the cup of hemlock to his lips, and which his philosophy probably led him to demur. He was a classical Athenian high-brow. The essayist and her husband were both with grace, and covered her sex and herself with glory, worth fifty cents a yard. SERIOUSNESS OF FUNNY MEN. The Washington, D. C., Post remarks:—"There is something very serious about funny men. Robert J. Burdette has become a Baptist deacon. Sam Small left his puns and became an evangelist." Montgomery, Bell, the Denver West man, is a Sunday-school superintendent. Mark Twain passes the contribution box in Hartford (where they keep an eye on him). Eugene Field of the Chicago News, refuses to lead at the Thursday evening meeting, but he is understood to be deeply religious. The funniest men on the American press have cast an anchor to the windward. The only meat which Mr. Edison, the inventor, will eat is beefsteak. He likes all kinds of vegetables, and for dessert always takes fruit, strawberries being favorites. It only takes him a few minutes to eat dinner. Soups are omitted from his table. When Mr. Edison uses the telephone he talks very loudly. Being slightly deaf, he does not appreciate the high pitch of his own voice. Daniel J. Rudd conducts, at Cincinnati, the only colored Roman Catholic newspaper in the United States. He is a young man and a fine orator.

"THE WEARIN' O' THE GREEN." [NEW VERSION.] O, Paddy dear, an' did ye hear the news that's guid' round? The shinnick lifts its head again to grow on Irish ground. No more the stranger's hand shall hold St. Patrick's life in sway. But Irish hearts and Irish hands shall guide us on our way: And when they ask in years to come from far across the sea, "How fares it with the land we love?" our answer then shall be: "O, proudly there in but and hall the triple leaf is seen, And brave and true no more shall rue the wearin' o' the green." O, proudly there in but and hall the triple leaf is seen, And brave and true no more shall rue the wearin' o' the green. O, brothers, gather close to keep the land you hold once more— Division is the direst foe that darkens now our door; The God of nations rescues us and leads us forth anew— O who shall break what He hath bound while such to each is true! And let us onward march toward better days to be. The Irish flag will float among the banners of the free. Our colors then shall speak of hope, like spring-time's glistening sheen, And all the world be brighter for our wearin' o' the green. Our colors then shall speak of hope, like spring-time's glistening sheen, And all the world be brighter for our wearin' o' the green. EXCOMMUNICATION. The severest Penalty Which the Church Can Inflict Upon Her Rebellious Children. The forty days given by the Pope to Rev. Dr. McGlynn to go to Rome and accept of the excommunication, and hereby made against him, came to a close July 2. Having refused to obey he has incurred the penalty of major excommunication, a punishment so severe and so rarely inflicted that more than a passing note of it is interesting. To excommunicate is to expel and to make an outlaw and an outlaw of some one. "He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as heathen and a publican." The sentence of excommunication is the exercise of the power invested in the Church under this grant and the official branding of the offender as a heathen or a publican—i.e., as one deprived of the privileges of a Christian. It will always stand for the severest penalty the Church can inflict on a heretic, and for all Christians who know and believe what it is to be joined to the Church, no loss or privation is comparable to excommunication. Spiritually, the unfortunate on whom it is inflicted is dead, and whilst it endures there is no hope of resurrection. The severest form of excommunication was accompanied in its infliction by the awful ceremonies of the Middle Ages. They explain the allusions of St. Paul, and were something like the following: The clergy, assembled in a church, came before an altar, holding lighted tapers in their hands. The bells were rung, and the celebrant, holding a lighted taper in one hand, spread the other on an open bible, and after reciting the crime, said: "By the authority of God the Father Almighty, God the Son, and the Holy Ghost, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the angels, archangels, saints, martyrs and confessors, we excommunicate the said N., and we anathematize him!" He closed the book, the bells again sounded, and he threw the taper on the ground, the clergy following the example. Excommunication in general signifies an ecclesiastical censure, whereby one of the faithful is separated in whole or in part from the Communion of the Church. In the law, excommunication is major and minor. The minor excommunication is a partial deprivation of spiritual goods. This kind of excommunication may be absolved by any approved confessor. Its direct effects are to deprive of the Sacraments, under the pain of mortal sin. Its indirect effects are: The excommunicated minister cannot administer the Sacraments to another without necessity, under the penalty, at least, of a venial sin, since he cannot receive them himself without mortal sin; the investiture of one so excommunicated with a benefice may be declared null and void. The minor excommunication may be incurred by associating with one who has been excommunicated, if this association has been in spiritual or merely temporal things, without necessity. Then it is said to be a jure, or included in a fixed law. As one of the causes of the minor excommunication, it is very doubtful whether any longer exists. It is a disputed question among theologians, and this controversy practically decides the matter in the negative, since it raises a dubium juris or a doubt in law, and this doubt nullifies the infliction of a censure. The Bishop may for wise reasons deprive an individual of the Sacraments, and then the minor excommunication is said to be inflicted ad hoc, or by human authority. The major excommunication is a total deprivation of spiritual goods. Those branded with it are divided into two classes: The vitandis, or those who must be shunned entirely; the non-vitandis, or those who need not be entirely avoided. Prior to the Council of Trent, anno 1545, the major excommunication was carried with the effect of absolute outlawry. Pope Martin V., by special bull "Ad Evitanda," mitigated the severity of the ancient jurisprudence and ordered that the term "to be shunned" be applied exclusively, first, to those who are excommunicated by name and suspended and interdicted are publicly denounced as such in the Church during Mass, or the strike, and second, to those who flagrantly strike a cleric and for whom no palliatives can be offered or accepted. All persons not included in those two classes, though laboring under a major excommunication, are not vitandis, but tolerated or communicated, according to ecclesiastical law. It is proper to note the term "ecclesiastical law." Although association is permitted by the canon law with the excommunicated, if they do not belong to the two classes already enumerated, the natural and divine law may bid us to avoid the company of such, when their conversation or example might work our spiritual ruin, or when our alienation would impress them more vividly with the gravity of their offences. It is well to be in mind that the bull of Martin V. was not intended to favor the ex-

communicated, but the faithful. Even the primitive restrictions of the law are still in force against all excommunicated. The faithful may hold intercourse with them. They must avoid all communication with the faithful in divine and human affairs until they do penance and are absolved from their censures. THE EFFECTS OF THE MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION are two-fold: the direct and indirect. The deprivation, first, of the Sacraments; second, of the common suffrages of the Church; third, of the divine offices; fourth, of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; fifth, of civil and forensic communion with the faithful; sixth, of Christian burial; seventh, of the graces and privileges of pontifical receipts; eighth, inability to receive benefices. The indirect effects are: First, irregularity, which one bound by the major excommunication incurs who seriously, knowingly and solemnly exercises any sacred function of his order, unless excused by the necessity of his neighbor, or grave fear; second, a suspicion of heresy, into which he falls, who for one year contumaciously perseveres in his excommunication and with obduracy and contempt defies ecclesiastical authority. First—The excommunicated by a major excommunication, as a rule, cannot administer or receive the Sacraments without the commission of a mortal sin. Those who knowingly, and without necessity, receive the Sacraments from these are guilty of a mortal sin. Those who knowingly and without necessity administer the Sacraments to these commit a mortal sin, and, under special circumstances, weightier penalties. Second—They are deprived of all direct share in the sacrifices of the Mass, indulgences and public prayers. Some maintain the faithful may, by special intention, give the excommunicated a share in their good works. Third—All under the major excommunication must, under the pain of mortal sin, absent themselves from Mass and the divine offices, even on feast days. The Mass cannot be celebrated when an excommunicatus vitandus is in church, and although begun, it cannot be completed till he is expelled. If he is in sacred orders, he is bound to receive his office, and instead of "Dominus Vobiscum," must say, "Domine exaudi orationem meam." Fourth—They are deprived of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and, under the milder form of excommunication, this jurisdiction cannot be employed without sin, unless the faithful expressly or tacitly solicit it. Fifth—They are to be deprived of Christian burial if they depart this life either before they have received absolution or given signs of repentance. If by mistake their bodies are buried in consecrated ground, they must be removed, else they rot in the cemetery. Sixth—The excommunicated vitandis—the excommunicated "to be shunned"—cannot receive of his hospitality, or can they partake of our business, professional or social life, or act as judge, witness or advocate, unless a necessity justify an exception. In divine things the excommunicated "to be shunned" may be tolerated, cannot participate with us unless at our express or tacit request. The customs of modern life, however, permit the excommunicated tolerati, who may be tolerated, to associate with us in civic and judicial matters without any invitation on our part. According to the Papal Constitution "Apostolica Sedes," all those who communicate with one excommunicated by name by the Pope for a grave crime like heresy or the maintenance of false doctrines, incur the excommunication, the absolution from which is reserved to the Holy See. The custom has therefore prevailed among all people, at all ages, and should Rev. McGlynn persist in his refusal to obey the summons to come and be publicly denounced by name and excommunicated, he would become "vitandus" (to be avoided). The effects of this major excommunication for him would be: the privation of the Sacraments; the privation of the suffrages; the privation of the public offices of the Church; of ecclesiastical burial; of every priestly right, and of all benefices. He would not be allowed to have any intercourse with him, civil or religious, under pain of minor excommunication, which would deprive them of the use of the Sacraments. The reasons for his excommunication are that he has publicly disobeyed his Bishop and refused to desist from a course that occasioned much scandal. He is contumacious in despising the warnings of his superior, and pertinacious in his wrong-doing in rejecting the authority of the Holy See. "LO! WE HAVE LEFT EVERYTHING BEHIND US TO FOLLOW THEE." To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WRITERS: SIR.—The Irish Catholics in Ireland may well be called Christ's modern true disciples to the glory of the Catholic Church. Have they not for centuries, generation after generation, carried with them the had to be unflinchingly stand fast to their faith? Have they not, persistently, at all times, treated with contempt British gold and bribes of all sorts, choosing poverty and exile, starvation and death, rather than worship Baal? Will not their reward be great in Heaven, yes, even in this world, and that sooner than anticipated by their foes, for the noble example they give to the whole Catholic world? Non-Catholics in this country cannot naturally sympathize with the Irish cause; it is quite natural for people who are not taught true charity to be ignorant of it. "Charity begins at home" being their motto, they never have much of it to spare for those who happen to belong to another creed. It is quite different with the true faith. "Except your righteousness exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees you shall in no wise enter in the Kingdom of Heaven." If a glass of water given to the poor, whom Christ calls His brothers, shall not remain without a reward, how great, therefore, will the punishment be for those who overlastingly oppress and defraud the same? Our separated brethren, aware as they are of the cruel and outrageous treatment under which Ireland wails, and yet cannot sympathize with that unfortunate nation, show by that fact alone that they cannot be followers of Christ, as they have the pretension of calling themselves. Still, out of the evil comes the good. Such want of charity serves in bringing to light to the unsuspecting Catholics that when Protestantism is stirred up, like a spring with muddy bottom, it loses its apparent limpidity; the genuine living water rests on a crystallized bottom which gains in brilliancy during the storms of persecution. LUDGER BLANCOZEE. Ottawa, June 27th, 1887.

GIRLS WE HAVE ALL MET. The Pretty Girl, the Gushing Girl and the Girl We Really Love. (Catharine Cole in N. O. Picayune.) I know the Girl Who is Simply Pretty. Well, and is that not enough. Once upon a time a distinguished New Orleans beau was besieged by a fair maid and a homely maid, who pressed the claims of intellect versus beauty. The homely girl exclaimed: "Oh, you will surely give your vote, Mr. D.—, in favor of intellect; beauty is only skin deep, you know." "Deep enough for me, my dear; deep enough for me," answered the irrepressible gallant. And so it is for most of us. A pretty girl may drop her final g's, not own an r in all her vocabulary, be as rapid as a shallow little stream purling down the hillside, with an eternal smile on her red lips, a glint of laughter in her young eye. She is pretty, and she knows it, and that is almost enough. But after a time there will come a day when the girl who was only pretty will stand by and look on at the triumphs of the girl who was wise as well as pretty; who fitted her mind to accord with the graces of its beautiful casket. Her few friends may be faithful to her. Her one true lover may still be fond of her, for it is not easy to uproot love, but their fondness is tempered with regret and disappointment, and when the soft eyes dim and the round arms are stiff, and the satin cheek is an etched picture of life's vanity and time's failure, the girl who was only pretty turns her poor scorched face to the wall; there is no welcome lamp of intelligence lighted in the blue windows of her soul—dull, inert, uncultivated. Skin-deep beauty was not deep enough, after all. THE GUSHING GIRL. is a nineteenth century production. She giggles from the time she opens her eyes in the morning until she says amen to the Lord at night and puts her fluffy little head on the pillow. She says "thanks awfully" for "I thank you." She thinks the grand lugubrious music of the "Stabat Mater" too sweet for anything. A kitten with its eyes wide open, she is unwept, the Niagara Falls and Mr. Gladstone all are "just too utterly charming and lovely for any earthly use." Her adjectives are all in the superlative. She will gush over a pumpkin, over her sister's new baby, over a doggerel rhyme, over everything she sees, everything she hears, over everybody she knows. If she is here to-night she will say to me as she does of the weather—"as she did of her new bonnet—'that I am either 'simply grand' or 'simply terrific.'" But then she is young—she is impressionable. She is full of something which she thinks is sentiment. Let her hug her neighbors' babies and her brother's kitten, and kiss the colic puppy and adore the new minister. It is all gush. It is the innocent, light-hearted gush of a girl. Let her be tolerated, cannot participate with us unless at our express or tacit request. The customs of modern life, however, permit the excommunicated tolerati, who may be tolerated, to associate with us in civic and judicial matters without any invitation on our part. According to the Papal Constitution "Apostolica Sedes," all those who communicate with one excommunicated by name by the Pope for a grave crime like heresy or the maintenance of false doctrines, incur the excommunication, the absolution from which is reserved to the Holy See. The custom has therefore prevailed among all people, at all ages, and should Rev. McGlynn persist in his refusal to obey the summons to come and be publicly denounced by name and excommunicated, he would become "vitandus" (to be avoided). The effects of this major excommunication for him would be: the privation of the Sacraments; the privation of the suffrages; the privation of the public offices of the Church; of ecclesiastical burial; of every priestly right, and of all benefices. He would not be allowed to have any intercourse with him, civil or religious, under pain of minor excommunication, which would deprive them of the use of the Sacraments. The reasons for his excommunication are that he has publicly disobeyed his Bishop and refused to desist from a course that occasioned much scandal. He is contumacious in despising the warnings of his superior, and pertinacious in his wrong-doing in rejecting the authority of the Holy See. "LO! WE HAVE LEFT EVERYTHING BEHIND US TO FOLLOW THEE." To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WRITERS: SIR.—The Irish Catholics in Ireland may well be called Christ's modern true disciples to the glory of the Catholic Church. Have they not for centuries, generation after generation, carried with them the had to be unflinchingly stand fast to their faith? Have they not, persistently, at all times, treated with contempt British gold and bribes of all sorts, choosing poverty and exile, starvation and death, rather than worship Baal? Will not their reward be great in Heaven, yes, even in this world, and that sooner than anticipated by their foes, for the noble example they give to the whole Catholic world? Non-Catholics in this country cannot naturally sympathize with the Irish cause; it is quite natural for people who are not taught true charity to be ignorant of it. "Charity begins at home" being their motto, they never have much of it to spare for those who happen to belong to another creed. It is quite different with the true faith. "Except your righteousness exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees you shall in no wise enter in the Kingdom of Heaven." If a glass of water given to the poor, whom Christ calls His brothers, shall not remain without a reward, how great, therefore, will the punishment be for those who overlastingly oppress and defraud the same? Our separated brethren, aware as they are of the cruel and outrageous treatment under which Ireland wails, and yet cannot sympathize with that unfortunate nation, show by that fact alone that they cannot be followers of Christ, as they have the pretension of calling themselves. Still, out of the evil comes the good. Such want of charity serves in bringing to light to the unsuspecting Catholics that when Protestantism is stirred up, like a spring with muddy bottom, it loses its apparent limpidity; the genuine living water rests on a crystallized bottom which gains in brilliancy during the storms of persecution. LUDGER BLANCOZEE. Ottawa, June 27th, 1887.

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

"I will stay altogether if you wish," said, kindly, "if you feel the least unwell, as I am doing all the time, and I am not at all well myself. I only begged him to remain with the patient a few minutes while I spoke to Phoebe, and he agreed to this."

walked away to the fireplace and stood looking down into the flames in rather an absent way. I could not help looking at him once or twice, he seemed so absorbed in thought, and his forehead slightly furrowed. "More than once I had noticed myself over a faded resemblance to Mr. Hamilton to a member of the picture. It was the picture of a young Christian, and it was the picture of a young Christian, and it was the picture of a young Christian."

dozen times, but no, you never stirred. "Mr. Hamilton so, when he inquired an hour ago. Now you are to drink this coffee, and when you are quite awake I will give you this message."

if they would be at Hyde Park Gate before Master. "I shall be up in town then," he remarked, "to see some of my people."

Jocelyn: she was out riding with her father. "We are going down to read Rutherford in March, but I have promised Sara to come up for the wedding. Don't sigh, Ursula; it is all in a day's work, and one has to do things sometimes."

to talk; but her heart was too full for allience. "Why, my woman, behave burst out, 'you look real tonnie! I do believe your face has got a bit of color in it, and you remind me of the old Phoebe; nay,' as Phoebe laughed at this, 'I never thought to hear you laugh again, my dearie.'"

CHAPTER XXV.

"THERE IS NO ONE LIKE AUNT." Mrs. Carron very kindly took my place that I might be with Jill that last evening, and we spent it in Jill's favorite fashion, talking in the firelight.

"I have never been so happy in my life, she said, in rather a melancholy voice. "When I get to Hastings, my visit here will seem like a dream, it has been so nice, somehow; you are such a dear old thing, Ursula, and I am so fond of Lady Betty. I shall ask mother to invite her in the holidays."

"I had both the sisters on my hands. Those hours of fearful suspense had told on Phoebe, and for a week or two we were very anxious about her."

"I shall stay away as long as possible, until I feel strong enough to take up my life again. You will not be vexed with me, my dear Ursula; you know how I have suffered; you of all others will sympathize with me. Think of the relief it is to wake up in the morning and feel that no morbid influences will be at work that day; that no eyes will pry into my secret sorrow, or seek to penetrate my very thoughts; that I may look and speak as I like; that my words will not be twisted to serve other people's purposes. Forgive me if I speak harshly, but indeed you do not know all yet. Your last letter made me a little sad, you speak so much of Giles. Do you really think I am hard on him? The idea is painful to me."

(To be Continued.)

Kings, Queens, Princes and Such.

For a king with one foot in the grave old Kaiser William shows a brilliant beard.

Queen Victoria vows that never in her long life have two men treated her as she has been treated by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill.

Methodists in England propose raising the sum of \$125,000 as a royal jubilee offering, the money to be devoted to the sheltering of fifty destitute children in connection with Dr. Stephenson's homes.

Should "Unser Fritz" miss the Prussian Crown and the Prince of Wales die off before his excellent mother, they might be the history of a shining example of "great expectations" nipped in the bud.

Dr. Hainwald, the African traveler, says the Zulu had met the savage who killed the French Prince Imperial, and told him that if he had only taken the young man prisoner he might have got a large ransom; whereupon the Zulu wept with regret and grief.

"It is now just about a quarter of a century," says a fatherless current paragraph, "since Bismarck uttered the most famous of his historic phrases. It was an undebatable fact, which was based on an adverse vote. It is not, as is so often said, a mere question of man's duty, but the great questions of the age are to be settled, but by blood and iron."

MARIE ANTONETTE'S DIADEM IN BYGONE. A well known Buffalo man, living on the West side, had returned home from a trip to Europe, among other souvenirs he brought with him a diadem made for and worn by Marie Antoinette. The fillet is a plain band of Roman gold, inlaid with a mass of opals, turquoises, rubies and sapphires, depicting incidents in the lives of Helen and Dido.

KING TREASON'S JEWELS. A late and involuntary exhibitor at South Kensington is the deposed king of Burmah, a portion of whose treasures, looted from the palace of Mandalay, have been arranged in nine cases close to the Ceylon Court.

COURAGE. This is an element in a person's nature that exerts a powerful influence over his life and happiness. Some individuals have the least obstacle give up and all down in despondency.

LIKE MAGIC. "It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever noted to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, of Ethel, Ont.

ENJOY LIFE. What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease.

FAMILY DYES. In order to be of value must be pure, strong, quick of action, and easy to use. These qualities are only to be had in the celebrated Diamond Dyes, and it easily explains their popularity. 32 colors, 10 cents each. At all druggists.

A TRIAL BY JURY. That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the standard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation and sluggish liver.

Consumption Surely Cured. Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

Regular theatre goers may claim to be ranked with astronomers, because they are steady star gazers.

A man has named his dog Wellington, because of the animal's proficiency in reading a horse apart.

Holloway's Pills. Weakening weather. The sultry summer days strain the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and disease may eventuate unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the ascending tendency. Holloway's medicine gives potency to the nervous system, which is the source of all local movements, and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Dr. S. Nichol, Bellevue, Vt., says: "I have used it and it gives satisfaction."

A FOOL'S PHILOSOPHY.

The man who boasts of his war record howls the loudest when he is wearing a mustard plaster.

The man who is willing to show the editor how to run his paper has generally failed at everything he tried.

The biggest fool on earth is the young man who throws up a situation where he makes eight dollars to sell patent medicines on commission.

The writer of this is always glad and happy because he knows that he is a fool and does not try to conceal the fact; all other people imagine they are smarter and more beautiful than their neighbors, and thus they are miserable because their neighbors don't agree with them.

BOTTLE FED BABIES often surpass in robustness children who are thought to be more favored.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness. My score to clear, for another year, this in a moment mail'd will be, Needn't tell, sir, I wish you well, sir.

CUSTOMS OF JOHANNA. The Island of Johanna, Comoro Islands, has some very peculiar customs.

HOW FAR IT IS A NATURAL GROWTH AND HOW FAR IT IS CULTIVATED. This is an element in a person's nature that exerts a powerful influence over his life and happiness.

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QUEER REPLIES.

When a little girl was asked the reason why the Israelites made a golden calf, she replied: "Cause they had a muckle siller as would mak' a caw."

A very grotesque fool is the young man who buys lemonade at the circus when there is a hydrant within a block.

The biggest fool on earth is the young man who throws up a situation where he makes eight dollars to sell patent medicines on commission.

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THE HARP THAT ONCE THROUGH TARAS HALL.

Adapted from Moore. I. The Harp that once through Tara's Hall, The soul of music shed, Now tunes its voice at Freedom's call, Which o'er the wave hath sped.

Once more to chiefs and ladies bright, The Harp of Tara swells; The chords that flash in Freedom's light, Its tale of triumph tell.

II. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Your morning contemporary, the Gazette, has been particularly anxious that the truth concerning evictions in Ireland should be known.

HOW A COLORED BOY BECAME RICH. The holder of one-tenth ticket 23,899—the second capital prize in the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery of \$50,000—has received his \$5,000, and our readers would perhaps like to know that Clifford J. Tweedy is a highly colored man.

EARLY MATHEMATICIANS. Newton discovered the differential calculus in 1665. In 1799 the first descriptive geometry was published in Paris by Professor Monge.

A BRACE OF SWEET DUCKS. [From United Ireland, June 18] We should be well content that the rack renters of Ireland should be judged by two excited specimens, a brace of marquises:—The Most Noble Lansdowne and the Most Noble Clarendon.

THE POPE WILL NOT RENOUNCE HIS TEMPORAL POWER. ROME, June 28.—The Italian states that the Pope has asked Mgr. Rapolla to prepare a circular instructing the nuncios abroad concerning his attitude on the conciliation question.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CENSURED. LONDON, June 28.—The Standard strongly censures the Government for sending a diplomatic deputation to Constantinople by extending the time of the Sultan for the ratification of the Egyptian convention.

PUT IT IN FORCE BY ALL MEANS. LONDON, June 29.—The Standard says: "It is understood that on the passage of the Crimes Bill the Government will issue a special proclamation to the National League in Kerry, Clare and Cork an illegal assembly, and will also proclaim those counties and bring them within the range of the secret enquiry and summary jurisdiction of the act."

LACHINE CONVENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS. Monday's early morning trains for Lachine were crowded with the happy parents and friends of the pupils of the Lachine Convent.

At half-past nine o'clock sharp the entertainment was signalled by the entrance of the Very Rev. Superior, Father D. A. Marchal, Vicar-General of the archdiocese, followed by a large concourse of the rev. clergy, among whom were Rev. Fathers LeBlond, Montane, Boisserie, Martini, Brien, Adam, Sery, Bouchard, Martini.

THE RISING RECIPROCIITY SENTIMENT. CAYUGA, June 29.—The farmers' jubilee picnic to-day was largely attended by the farmers of the county and their wives and families.

THE BOODLE KING FOUND GUILTY. BUT WILL NOT BE SENTENCED UNTIL JULY 13. NEW YORK, June 29.—The jury in the trial of Jacob Sharp retired after having been charged by Judge Barrett. They left the court room at 8:32 p.m. and in thirteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty as charged.

DETERMINED TO ABDICATE. LONDON, June 29.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondents insist that the spite of official circles King Milan intends to abdicate the throne of Serbia as soon as he returns to Belgrade on Friday. Queen Natalie will return from the Crimea about the middle of July.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS LEFT. LONDON, June 29.—It is reported that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador here, has informed Lord Salisbury that no French Cabinet could sign a document giving England a preponderance in Egypt even for a limited time.

ANTI-EVICTION FUND. Collected by Mrs. J. F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que.—Thomas J. Higgins, \$1.00; John P. Higgins, \$1.00; John F. McGowan, \$1.00.

SMALLS, it appears, are the latest delinquency in New York. The fashion was set by Jay Gould, who has a quantity sent over by each French mail steamer from Havre. The snails are first boiled, then slightly roasted, and then eaten after the fashion of periwinkles.

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 6, 1887

The brightest saying that has appeared in the Kacoot for a long time shines out to-day like a diamond pin in the dirty shirt of a showman: "The farmers of Canada are not fools!"

A GREAT step has been taken by the Knights of Labor in their revised constitution. No member of the Order can hereafter engage in the liquor or beer trade, nor can any intoxicants be used at any meeting or gathering of the Knights.

The Ottawa Citizen refers to THE POST as "one of Mr. Blake's Montreal organs." As Mr. Blake has retired, we fall to see the implication. But we can assure our friend that THE POST is no man's organ, nor is it the organ of any party.

In the Duluth Herald we find a communication which gives voice to a sentiment entertained by a large number of Canadians who have been driven from their homes into the United States by the misgovernment of the Macdonaldite machine.

"Will the Evening Herald please inform Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, if he wants the services of ten thousand men to help build a railroad to the border despite the active opposition of the Dominion Government, he will find them in the Northwest. Many of them can bring their own ammunition.

UNITED STATES iron duties are more prohibitory than those recently imposed in Canada, yet prominent iron statisticians in Philadelphia state that the most serious aspect of the iron situation is the large importation of foreign materials, coming principally from Great Britain.

THE expressiveness of art is happily illustrated in the Pontifical medal struck this year, as usual, for the feast of St. Peter, the 29th of June. The arbitration of the Holy See in the dispute about the Caroline Islands is skillfully commemorated.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an extraordinary report from Tingwick, Que. He writes: "There is living at this place a French-Canadian farmer, Ambrose Bedard, who has a daughter 16 years old. This girl has not eaten food of any kind for over five years. Until she was 11 years old she ate like any other child, but since then she has refused all food except a little cold water.

water. Strange to say she enjoys good health, works about her home, and walks to church, a distance of four miles, where she attends communion." Our informant adds that he can vouch for the truth of these statements himself, for he knows the girl, has conversed with her father on the subject, also with neighbors and the parish priest.

WHAT does this mean? In the Quebec Telegraph of yesterday we read: "Election contestation settlements are somewhat interfered with. So we are told, Mr. Hector's contestation in Three Rivers and Mr. McGreevy in Quebec West have been interfered with by elements outside of the leaders."

TORONTO has a Humane Society whose operations have been productive of a great deal of good to animals as well as men. Recently this society has taken up the question of overcrowded street cars, in the interest of the public as well as out of pity for the wretched horses. Montreal is as bad, if not worse, in this respect than Toronto. Here the cars are always overcrowded. The cause assigned there is—a monopoly that defies public opinion and convenience. The same may be truthfully alleged here.

TURKEY is in a bad way. If the Sultan signs the convention with England, he will have to face the active hostility of Russia and France; if he does not, England will probably leave him to his fate. A St. Petersburg correspondent, quoted by the New York Herald, plainly reveals Russia's attitude when he says: "Russia is firmly resolved on her side to maintain her rights intact. It is a matter of course that the Afghan question is an important element in the check which she can place upon any inclinations on the part of England to go too far. But there is another element not to be neglected from the point of view of reprisals, and this is to be found in Russia's strategical military position in the direction of Armenia. From Kara she can advance either toward the Bosphorus or toward the Euphrates the moment she sees England attempt to disturb, to the detriment of Russia, the equilibrium of power and the condition of affairs in the East."

THE reply of the Toronto Branch of the Irish National League to the invitation sent to that body by the Toronto City Council, to assist at the jubilee celebration which takes place there to-morrow, was dignified and to the point, and voiced by the sentiment of every Irishman worthy of the name in Canada. The Irish clerk, when he addressed the invitation to the league, no doubt rubbed his hands in gleeful anticipation of an indignant and scornful reply, which would be made brave use of by the Orange Tory press of the intolerant Ontario cities. But the Nationalists of Toronto understood the little game and sent back a reply which, while disappointing the enemy in its forbearance, gave no uncertain sound as to the feeling of Irish Canadians on the jubilee business.

THIS week's issue contains an interview with Dr. Loberge, City Medical Health Officer, with reference to the mortality among foundlings, which reveals a chapter of horrors unsurpassed in the worst accounts ever published of baby farming. In France, Germany, Russia and other European nations, the foundlings are carefully reared for the service of the state in institutions especially provided. In those countries human life has a national value and is estimated accordingly. Here we seem to place no value on it. But surely there should be sufficient provision made by government to prevent the slaughter through starvation and neglect, of hundreds of helpless infants annually. No more terrible indictment against our boasted Christianity could be formulated than is contained in the interview with Dr. Loberge.

The Winnipeg Sun shows a queer idea of journalism if it pays a Montreal correspondent for transmitting malicious falsehoods and worthless opinions, like the following, over the wires: "MONTREAL, June 23.—On Monday night THE POST advocated rotten-egging the picture of the Governor-General on the court house for illumination, and this evening glories in the fact that it was so treated, though no one else heard of it. The sheet is gradually sinking lower than ever, and has further distinguished itself by advocating an assault on members of the 14th Battalion when here for the stoning of O'Brien in Kingston."

WE would like to know the lying scoundrel who sent that despatch so that we could publish his portrait with a fitting biographical sketch and obituary.

TRULY the Jubilee of Victoria is being observed right royally in the old land. We read in United Ireland, received yesterday: "The cry is still—Evictions!—evictions everywhere. The horror grows absolutely monotonous. There are evictions on the Kinnaird estate, evictions on the Grand estate, evictions in Cork, evictions in Clare—evictions no matter in what direction one turns his eyes. This year promises to be the blackest, in this melancholy respect, of any twelve months since the Famine time. During two months, April and May, alone, there were turned out of their houses in or about five thousand people. Those are the figures supplied by the Orange landlord Parliamentary Under-Secretary. What a comment on the system which usurps the name and functions of Government in Ireland. The class which is responsible for this shocking persecution and annihilation of the people, as well as now going to offer thanks to the God of money for Queen Victoria's fifty years of rule. The hideous hypocrisy renders their cruelty all the more revolting. It is rather at the shrines of Siva the Destroyer and Mammon the Money-bag that the heartless exterminators should bend their knees."

PARTY spirit, in the sense of subservience to the Macdonaldite machine, is very strong in Manitoba. It remains to be seen, however, whether it will bear the strain of disallowance in relation to the Red River Railway. An Ottawa despatch says the provincial act chartering the road has been disallowed. In a short time we will know of what stuff the Manitobans are made. Broadly stated, the conflict is one between a protective and monopolistic policy and the victims of that policy. If the Manitobans are beaten now in their efforts to secure a southern outlet, they may take up their minds

to endure another lengthened period of stagnation, deepened in all probability by the removal of settlers to the neighboring states and territories. The contest is exciting a great deal of interest in the west. The American view of it is well expressed by the Chicago Herald, as follows:—"Manitoba's interests are identical with those of Minnesota and Dakota, and the Dominion law-making, which treats the people as victims merely, bears on them with the rank injustice. It is destructive all around. It denies to the settlers a free market for things which they would purchase, and it prohibits them from profitably disposing of the products of the soil by exorbitant railroad rates imposed by a monopoly of its own creation. They are like rats in a pit. The American people, suffering as they do in a less degree from the same injustices, but able to do away with them, whenever they shall become intolerable, cannot fail to view with keenest sympathy the struggle of the Manitobans for commercial freedom. It is their sturdy farmers who have been induced to take arms against a centralized tariff and railroad intemperance which will not be without a useful effect upon the people on this side of the line."

WHEN Benjamin Disraeli described the British Tory party as an "organized hypocrisy" he enunciated a truth which has been abundantly attested by facts. The people of England have long ceased to be surprised at the utter lack of principle evinced by those who shape the shifting and inconsistent policies pursued by the party led by Lord Salisbury to-day. The Conservatives of the Continent, however, who take but a feeble and, so to speak, an intermittent interest in foreign politics, find it difficult at times to make out the real character of their British political brethren. Thus the Paris Univers, a respectable and old-established Conservative organ, is sorely perplexed at the reception accorded to the Garibaldi deputation by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, to whom they had gone to present the first samples of a medal struck in honor of Garibaldi's exploits at Marsala. The proceedings took place at Stafford House, where Garibaldi was once treated with an enthusiastic hospitality, and compliments were exchanged in profusion. The Univers is shocked that the conduct of the noble owners of Stafford House should appear "quite natural" to the aristocratic upholders of British Conservatism, and expresses its inability to comprehend how a party which openly sympathizes with revolution on the continent should vilipend and persecute the Irishmen who constitutionally demand that justice and freedom be granted to their country. The Univers evidently knows little about British Conservatism.

HENRY GEORGE has the satisfaction of pointing to Canada as a place where his theories have found partial acceptance. In the sale by the Dominion Government of the town lots at Banff, a proviso was entered at the sale that each lot was subject to an annual tax of thirty dollars. This is a clear step in the direction of the Georgian principle of land tenure, and a direct blow at land speculation. Knowing the character of the men at Ottawa, however, we are not inclined to set much store by the new proviso in the disposition of land. Manipulated as it will be by them it will become simply an engine of oppression to those who may oppose the Government, while political favorites will have no trouble in getting a fee simple. What is wanted is a comprehensive land law in which the nation shall never resign the title to the land, but sell under conditions as good as if a clear title were given, so long as the purchasers utilize the land by actual settlement and cultivation. Then there would be no stretches of waste land growing weeds and harboring coyotes, while the owners waited for the labor and enterprise of others in the vicinity to increase his fortune with the unearned increment of value, which he not only did not aid but positively hindered. A wide land policy in city and country would be to quadruple the taxes on all vacant lots. Under the present system the man who improves, builds and cultivates is taxed in proportion to his own enterprise, while a worthless speculator who does nothing but block the way of settlement and investment by holding on for a rise in value is let off with a nominal tax. Reverse this order, and vacant places will soon cease to disfigure the cities and great stretches of land, now bearing wild mustard, Canada thistles and other agricultural abominations, will rapidly pass under the plough. A great wrong will be redressed, the productiveness of the country will be increased enormously, and the commonwealth will benefit beyond calculation. Tax the land speculator to death. That is the true policy.

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The same wholesale alienation of the public domain for nominal payments, or as rewards for services to the party led by Sir John Macdonald, has been going on for some time in Canada. A great, abiding curse has thus been fixed upon the soil. One of the greatest reforms demanded in the interests of the Canadian people is in regard to the land, but before Sir John closes his career there will be no land left.

FARMERS' LAND UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIDITY.

No one can question the appropriateness of holding a great meeting of the yeomen of Ontario on Dominion Day to discuss the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity between Canada and the United States, because that anniversary marks an era in the progress of this country from a condition of colonialism to one of absolute freedom. It is now evident to all men that American civilization, republican in form, democratic in spirit, industrial in action, commercial in purpose, is advancing on lines wholly different from that of Europe. Here militarism is passing into a tradition, revived occasionally by a holiday parade; in Europe it is an overpowering fact with which Imperial and dynastic systems are inseparably bound up. The difficulty of making Canada partake of the European character while all the economical, political and social forces are combined to force her along the lines of American progress, has become so great that further attempts in that direction must precipitate a crisis. The policy which was to have done so much for this country, and which was advocated as a means for obtaining Reciprocity, has merely succeeded in isolating the Dominion. Every session since it was first introduced it has been altered and elaborated, till the recent imposition of the iron duties revealed that the whole system was designed and has been operated less with a view to the general welfare than as an engine for the aggrandizement of a class. Manipulated in the same spirit which imposed the Gerrymander and the Franchise Act, how could it be expected to achieve any other result than discontent among that larger, more important class, made up of the victims, not the beneficiaries, of the so-called National Policy. A leading Government organ complains that the appeal for support of unrestricted Reciprocity is made solely to the agricultural class. This is not

strictly true. So far the appeal has been made by the agricultural class to the other classes and to the Government. In every instance the Farmers' Institutes have passed resolutions of their own motion, setting forth the belief that the abolition of the Customs line would be of great material advantage to this country, and urging the Government to take steps towards the attainment of that object. But granting, for argument sake, that the appeal is made to the farmers, will any one contend that the leaders of the movement would do so unless they were profoundly convinced that the farmers were suffering under the existing system and desirous of a change? It is an old and trite saying, a saying not less true than trite, that when the farmers are flourishing the whole country flourishes. Every class, every industry, partakes of the success of the agriculturists. The converse is equally true. It only needs one season of bad crops to demonstrate how absolute is the dependence of the country on the success of its farming operations. For several years past the harvests have been above the average. The soil has yielded abundantly, yet the singular fact has been brought home to the farmers that, under most favorable conditions, their industry—the first and most important of all industries—has failed, as the farmers assembled at Cobourg recently declared, to return one per cent. on capital or reward the farmer with more than ordinary laborers' wages.

There must be something radically wrong in a system which produces these results. The opening up of new lands in the East has undoubtedly tended to lower prices in the English market, and the highly protective policies of other European states have also restricted the area of distribution of American (in this we include Canadian) produce. But these would not be insurmountable were it not that the cost of production in Canada is enormously increased by the Canadian tariff. What sort of statesmanship is it which deprives the Canadian producer of his natural market in the United States and disables him from competing in European markets, by overtaxing everything he has to buy? Surely such a system cannot last. It must break down, and the sooner it does the better for the country. In America, at least, the principle holds good that when any business ceases to pay it soon stops. What, then, must be the condition of Canada when farming ceases to pay? The effect on the country as a whole cannot fail of being disastrous. Therefore, the movement for unrestricted reciprocity is a genuine uprising of great industrial forces against unnatural, artificial barriers and conditions which must be swept away, or the waters of discontent, dammed back, will rise, till no power on earth will be able to control the flood of revolution.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

Alarmed by the atrocities perpetrated in Ireland in the name of law, several States in the American Union have legislated with a view to the destruction of landlordism. The Legislature of Illinois has just enacted a novel land law, which provides that persons owning land in that State must become naturalized American citizens within six years or forfeit their land at the end of that period. This law is especially aimed at the notorious William Scully, an English Irishman, who owns the greater part of Logan county, and rents his lands to farmers on the English plan. The great mistake was made at first by the Government in permitting its lands to be gobbled up in large tracts by foreigners, whose only purpose could have been to reduce the United States to a level with Ireland. The present policy of the government should have been adopted long ago: to reserve public lands to actual settlers. The fight for self-preservation has commenced now too early or too vigorously. With the attention of the people once called to the matter, some remedy doubtless will be found for the evil. But an ounce of prevention would have been worth a pound of cure at any time. The United States have never been in such great distress as to warrant the disposal of its broad acres to any one, especially to foreign capitalists.

An American paper recently gave a list of foreign landowners and the amount of land held by them. As it is both interesting and instructive we append it here:—

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There must be something radically wrong in a system which produces these results. The opening up of new lands in the East has undoubtedly tended to lower prices in the English market, and the highly protective policies of other European states have also restricted the area of distribution of American (in this we include Canadian) produce. But these would not be insurmountable were it not that the cost of production in Canada is enormously increased by the Canadian tariff. What sort of statesmanship is it which deprives the Canadian producer of his natural market in the United States and disables him from competing in European markets, by overtaxing everything he has to buy? Surely such a system cannot last. It must break down, and the sooner it does the better for the country. In America, at least, the principle holds good that when any business ceases to pay it soon stops. What, then, must be the condition of Canada when farming ceases to pay? The effect on the country as a whole cannot fail of being disastrous. Therefore, the movement for unrestricted reciprocity is a genuine uprising of great industrial forces against unnatural, artificial barriers and conditions which must be swept away, or the waters of discontent, dammed back, will rise, till no power on earth will be able to control the flood of revolution.

It is a good thing that, as yet, neither of the great political parties has declared itself on this question. Sir John Macdonald, in a recently published interview, rather opposed than encouraged the desire for reciprocity. On the other hand Dr. Platt, a Liberal, introduced a resolution in the Commons affirming the principle. There the matter stands, so far as political parties are concerned. Government organs, however, in this city and elsewhere, throw cold water on the project, and endeavour to give it the character of a fad. But the anxiety of the ministry is evident. It is one of those questions which will not admit of fencing, and is thus a most difficult one for this Government to face. Yet face it they must next session, if not before. Meantime the conditions which have led to the demand for Unrestricted Reciprocity are intensifying and, should the fall prices continue another year, as in the past, Parliament will be compelled to take decisive action.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT AND MR. MCSHANE.

An evening contemporary flings an ill-natured but characteristic sneer at a Conservative paper which has had the malignance to publish an article in which simple justice was done to the local Premier, Mr. Mercier, and his able colleague Mr. McShane. According to our contemporary's logic, a newspaper opposed on general principles to a ministry should not give credit where credit is due, nor admit the possibility of honest action in an opponent. This may be politics from an evangelical standpoint; but we think that, instead of imputing corrupt motives, it would show a more Christian spirit were the journal to which we refer to extend a little of the same generous treatment to those whom it opposes.

But perhaps we can trace in this oblation of pious bile the old motive. The Mercier Government has had to contend against much unworthy opposition, not the least annoying of which have been the repeated attempts in certain quarters to discredit it among Irish Catholics and English Protestants. But Mr. Mercier has lived down most effectually and killed with generosity the sinister attempts of his enemies. In his speech at St. Hyacinthe he finally disposed of these cavillers, but the sneerer must have his little sneer, if only to show his harmless fangs. The Protestants of this province are satisfied, we have reason to know, that they have nothing to fear. The efforts of the Government to convince them of the friendly disposition of the Cabinet have had a happy effect, and hereafter we are not likely to hear any complaints on that score—complaints without foundation save in the diseased imagination of a few interested and disappointed politicians.

As for the Irish, Mr. Mercier showed his attention to their interests by selecting the most popular Irishman in Montreal, the Hon. James McShane, to represent them in the Cabinet. That gentleman has a well-established character as a hard worker, he is conscientious in all his relations, intimate with the wants and wishes of his people, and respected and trusted by all classes in the community. Protestant as well as Catholic. The energy and devotion to duty which characterized Mr. McShane's conduct in his business and municipal relations he has carried into the higher sphere of life as Minister of the Crown in a still more remarkable degree. Under his administration the Department

of Public Works and Agriculture has been reinvigorated and put upon a business basis. In this enlarged sphere of activity and usefulness Mr. McShane has developed a high order of ability, and it is but ordinary justice to give him the credit he deserves. In this respect he is another proof of the fact, now generally admitted, that Irishmen when they get the opportunity always prove themselves capable of discharging with honor and success the highest functions of the citizen and the statesman. Such men as James McShane are living demonstrations of Irish ability to govern, and their success in the highest walks of life is the best refutation of the slanders of their enemies. As for himself, personally, it is hardly necessary to say anything. But we cannot help remarking that it is no wonder he is called "The People's Jimmy." Amid his multifarious duties and the many calls upon his time and patience, he is always ready to give attention to those who approach him. The humble receive like courtesy as the great. To all he is the same kind, obliging, active, unforgetting, unneglecting friend. His supporters all the ranks in every walk of life. The warm grasp of his hand sends a magnetic touch, and even where he cannot comply with all that is demanded he never forfeits the confidence reposed in him by common consent. His presence in the Cabinet has strengthened the Government with all classes, old and young, Catholic and Protestant, while his faithfulness to his chief, Mr. Mercier, to his colleagues in the Legislature and to his constituents, are guarantees of a long and successful career as a member of the best Government the province has possessed since the days of Mr. Joly.

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FREEDOM, FRAUD AND FOOD.

Knights of Labor should bring their forces to bear for the correction of the great evil of gambling in produce. The recent disastrous wheat corner at Chicago should urge workmen everywhere to combine their influence with the object of putting a stop to a form of speculation which has been condemned as criminal by the ablest economists. The demoralization and consequent loss brought upon business by the operations of those who have no thought above or beyond the "scooping" of a pile is something far worse than theft or burglary.

If a journalist in the exercise of his profession in the public interests brands these manipulators as rogues and gamblers, which they undoubtedly are, they can take action at law for libel and damages, because forsooth their "characters" have been injured and their means of livelihood interfered with. As well might the honest bargainer and the conscientious forger claim immunity from censure. Recent civilization has developed a class of crimes of which the law takes no cognizance. Our whole system of jurisprudence, our social arrangements, our ideas of justice, are taken from the bygone institutes of feudalism tainted with medieval misconceptions of the duties of life. A new and vastly complicated system, called business, has grown up instead. Mercantile honor and the banking invention of the Jews have taken the place thereof and receive recognition, so long as the parties engaged in business are "making money." When they fail, there is nothing for their creditors to do but pocket the loss and look out that they are not "stuck" again. All this is very admirable as a phase of human development, but it is no joke to those whose bread is increased in price, and whose power of earning is curtailed that rogues may flourish.

The New York Herald sums up the late wheat corner rascality in these words:—"This whole affair may be summed up as a speculative risk with ninety-nine chances to one against it. The prime movers went into it with intolerable recklessness, and, in the hope of making millions in less than no time, hazarded both fortune and reputation. Now that the grand collapse has come, both fortune and reputation are gone." Is there no remedy for such action in a land that boasts of freedom, or is freedom but a synonym for the old game that—

"He shall take who has the power, And he shall keep who can." We are told by the journal already quoted that "the corner had been on the carpet for about ninety days. It was thought possible to control the wheat in Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, New York, San Francisco, and possibly Liverpool. With this control prices could be driven up with the speed of a race-horse, and the speculators, keeping their weather eyes open and foreseeing the date of the inevitable crash, could gracefully retire with their pockets stuffed full and leave the lamb the pleasant consciousness that they had been shorn close to the skin. For some reason there was a hitch. The price of wheat climbed a pole until it was almost out of sight, and so far the scheme worked admirably. But more wheat than was dreamed of came pouring in. It seemed as though seven years' crop was on the cars and had to be taken care of. The Fidelity Bank was taxed to its utmost, but the emergency was too great. The strain was tremendous. Chicago was wild—crazy. St. Louis followed suit and Cincinnati was in the 'dumps', for ugly rumors—very ugly—were in the air. The Fidelity had a good-sized earthquake under it, and the danger was that the whole concern would tumble into ruins. When the stretched string broke twenty-five firms in twenty-one minutes hit the dust. A double-headed cyclone could not have cleaned them out more completely. They were gone—horse, foot and dragoons. Then came arrests and charges of forgery and a thousand other things, and the panic was complete." Students of the laissez faire philosophy will tell us that this is all right, that it will mend itself, and, after a few experiences of this kind, men will learn wisdom and

folly will cease. There could be no greater nonsense. Has not this sort of gambling been going on for years and years, and is it not as bad as ever? There is but one way to deal with it. What is known as getting up a corner is fraud, palpable fraud, and should be dealt with by special legislation. Business, public honor, the welfare of the masses, demand the suppression of gambling with food. For it is those who work that they may eat who in the end have to pay the cash which makes or ruins the gamblers. Therefore this is a question for the working-men to tackle. These Chicago corners increase the price of bread, and the banks that lend their funds and their credit to the operation are criminally liable to the people for the abuse of trust. Anarchism in Chicago is a reflex of corners, and while one set of rogues manage to make a pile another set will club their coppers to buy dynamite wherewith to exploit a system that permits villainy to flourish under the name of business.

**GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.**

Politics are getting badly mixed in this Canada of ours. Never since the establishment of representative institutions in this country has the extraordinary spectacle been witnessed of a parliament, fresh from the country after a general election, seen round so out of harmony with the people who are credited with having elected it. This seeming paradox opens an inviting field for political speculation. The question naturally arises, how can such a thing be? The answer is very simple.

The Ministry of the day secured a small majority by wholesale bribery, electoral fraud, intimidation and coercion.

The first session of the new parliament had hardly got to work, pottering over the wretched details of these frauds on the electorate, before there was a grand upheaval of the people against the very policy which ministers and their friends declared had been reaffirmed by the popular vote. Protection, pushed to retaliation, exclusion, isolation, was held by the Government to be the fixed desire and determination of the Canadian people. Ministers acted on that idea and armor-plated the Chinese wall with the iron duties. Then, as if to counterblast the action of the Government, the Farmers' Institutes throughout the great agricultural Province of Ontario sent back a unanimous demand for Unrestricted Reciprocity. Just as if the inhabitants of a beleaguered town might raise against the garrison that was defending them against an army and a cause with which they sympathized. Instead of strengthening the wall that divides the country from the rest of the continent, these people call for its entire demolition. Were ever a people and a parliament more out of harmony? And, if the one is but the creature of the other, is it possible that so vast, so radical a difference, can long subsist without producing a crisis?

Nor is this all. Manitoba, which sent a majority of nominal supporters of the ministry to Ottawa, has, through its local government, openly defied the Ottawa machine by commencing the construction of a railway for the avowed object of breaking the C. P. R. monopoly, established by act of the Dominion Parliament.

In Quebec the local Premier is moving for a convocacion of provincial governments, with the approbation of the leaders of those governments, to consider the relations of the provinces to the Dominion, with a view to amending the federal constitution in the direction of curbing the centralizing tendencies of the Macdonaldite policy.

In Nova Scotia secession is a living and moving spirit, in spite of the Tupperian bludge of fifteen millions to railways in that province, whereby the elections were carried. Our Blue-nose friends are ready to take any number of such bribes without atating their hatred for confederation or their love for reciprocity.

Even British Columbia, the spoiled child of the Dominion, is getting restive under the pressure of the Ottawa incubus, and is beginning to equal against it.

A more extraordinary and portentous state of affairs cannot well be imagined. And, to add to the difficulties of the situation, we see the federal ministry torn with internal dissensions; the heretofore autocratic premier having been compelled to knock under to a subordinate but rebellious colleague whose expulsion he failed to accomplish after months of intrigue. Meantime Sir John and his first lieutenant have packed their baggage for a skip to England, where, it may be reasonably supposed, they intend to find a refuge before the storm they see approaching bursts on the country.

It is thus evident from signs coming from all quarters, within and without, that the Government is in jeopardy. To save themselves, Ministers must yield to the popular demands. But these demands include the abandonment of the whole policy by which they obtained and still hold office. They must surrender every principle to which they stand pledged. We know them well enough to be quite convinced of their readiness to turn about and wheel about, and jump Jim Crow, for their principles have ever been of the most plastic description. But in the present collection of forgers they cannot perform the feat of leaping down their own throats and fanning themselves inside out. It is therefore a safe corollary that when Parliament again meets and the Ministry is unable, as it must be, to gratify the popular demand, it must go down, and give place to a new set of men in harmony with the people.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
J. G. Brockville, Ont.—Authentic reports of the proceedings of the British House of Commons are in existence since the days of Dr. Johnson. Reports previous to his day were made by members of the House. "Hansard," so named from the first recognized publisher of parliamentary debates, is nearer one hundred than fifty years old. Your friend must be very ignorant as well as prejudiced. We have written to Ottawa for exact dates and will give them in a further issue of THE POST.

Ignorance may be bliss, but the hot handle of a shovel is blister.  
The Prince of Wales never smokes Reiga Victoria cigars.  
When a lady is sewing she is in reality not what she seems.

**LETTER OF THANKS**

TO THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE I. N. L.

H. J. CLOAN, Esq.,  
President Montreal Branch I. N. L. of A.,  
Montreal, Canada:

DEAR SIR.—Permit me to transmit to you and the officers and members of the Montreal Branch the thanks of the executive for their splendid action on the occasion of William O'Brien's recent visit to the commercial capital of Canada. The conduct of the Irishmen of Montreal, under the guidance of the Montreal Branch of the League, has been a glorious proof that "one in name and one in fame are the sea-divided Gael." They have shown that it is only in the dark corners of ignorant Orange lodges that the Irish landrover and despoiler of his fellowmen can find apologists. Where forty years ago the victims of Lansdowne's father found Canadian graves a mighty Irish population has gathered in power and influence to denounce the equally unjust and cruel son. The sigh of the perishing victim has been replaced by the stern voice of an avenging race, who will demand repayment to the last farthing, and will never cease until the whole brood of Irish landlords are driven from a land they have so long cursed by their brutal and pitiless exactions.

I trust that the splendid example of the members of the League in Montreal will spur the Irish population of your fine city to greater exertions in the cause. There are among you men of wealth and influence who have displayed disgraceful apathy. This is a time when those who are not with us are against us, and our movement cannot afford to be clogged with the inertia of our cautious and moderate individuals, who never did and never will achieve the redress of a single Irish grievance. We are engaged in a constitutional agitation, but an agitation wherein the actors must take off their gloves and go in with bare knuckles if they expect to come off with victory. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that every man who calls himself Irish should be an active worker in the cause. Let no one fear disaster; an ex-President Alexander Sullivan, having taken to the sea, did not find the Irish American would do if Parnell failed: "We did not enter upon this campaign with the idea of failing, and we don't intend to." The officers and members of the Montreal Branch have therefore every reason to be proud of their action, and I hope that the Irishmen of Montreal will appreciate that action by sustaining the branch until it has a numerical strength worthy of the Canadian metropolis.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN L. SUTTON,  
Sec. I. N. L. A.  
Lincoln, Neb., 10th June, 1887.

**THE LION'S PAW.**

AN OLD OFFICER ON THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

"What does the Egyptian Convention practically amount to?" said an old Egyptian officer to-day. "It is merely a nominal ratification by the Sultan of the occupation of Egypt hitherto by British troops and in the future. The lion, having once laid his paw upon Egypt, and in a measure, having taken the French by surprise, Cairo, Alexandria and Suez were more or less becoming Frenchified in manners and customs, and there was comparatively no English element influencing the future of the country until the advent of the redcoats, who made Arabi Pasha's rebellion and the open-bouffe campaign the climax which was followed by the present French occupation. The hotels and cafes in these cities were principally French; they had their French theatres and cafe chantants, and French fashions had penetrated even to the harems. No wonder then that France was disgusted and felt sore to this day at being thus supplanted by perfidious Albion, and although it is doubtful if France would actually make the ratification of the Egyptian convention by the Sultan a *casus belli*, there is no doubt that the Gallic cock will crow his loudest in the hope of at least satisfying the French people and making matters as unpleasant as possible for England.

"The actual ratification by the convention is merely a Turkish device to obtain an absolute necessity from an English point of view, for as she is in possession of Egypt, and thoroughly understanding the old maxim that possession is nine points of the law, she will virtually do as she pleases unless prevented by actual force of arms."

**DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.**

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Commons to-night a motion by Mr. Stansfeld was carried that Government bills be given priority during the remainder of the session. In reply to Mr. Gladstone he said he would take up the Crimes Bill for third reading on Thursday. In the House of Lords to-day the Irish land bill passed its third reading.

**DR. MCGLYNN'S FATE.**

ROME, July 4.—Orders have been sent to the Archbishop of New York to excommunicate the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and to publish the decree in the journals.

**THE POST GETTING SAVAGE.**

LONDON, July 4.—The Post, Churchill's organ, says the secret of the Spaulding election seems to show that the Government has not in the demands of public opinion with reference to the Crimes Bill. The Government has dawdled over four months, when the bill might have been passed forcibly in as many weeks. The sooner a stronger government is formed the better. Great changes are necessary with a view to strengthen the Ministers' hold upon the country.

**A BELFAST ROW.**

BELFAST, July 4.—While some Orangemen were bathing in the Lagan to-day they were attacked by a crowd of Catholics. Companions of the Orangemen rallied and the two sides pelted each other with stones for half an hour, when the arrival of the police put an end to the fight, and the Orangemen retired. The Catholics resisted the police and were repulsed with difficulty. Many were injured on both sides.

**RAISING THE PRICE OF OIL.**

LIMA, Ohio, July 3.—The oil producers of the Lima, Findlay and North Baltimore fields have signed an agreement with the Standard Oil company to cease production for nine months in order to give the Standard company a chance to find a market for Ohio's crude oil as fuel. This action is the result of a meeting of producers to consider means of increasing the price of crude.

**FATAL FAMILY FEUD.**

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 2.—The Houghton brothers became involved in a quarrel yesterday with the Fines, father and son. Shooting began at the residence of the Fines senior and one of the Houghton brothers and the fatal wounding of Young Fines. The other Houghton brother is in jail. The quarrel is said to have been caused by the refusal of the Fines to join in a scheme to rob a Santa Fe train.

**A CRYING SHAME!**

**Slaughtering the Innocents.**

**DR. LABERGE MAKES AN AWFUL DISCLOSURE.**

**The Terrible Neglect of Unfortunate Foundlings.**

**BORN TO ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH.**

**Only Four Per Cent. Live, when Fifty Per Cent. Could be Saved by Proper Treatment—A Foundlings' Home a Necessity—A Suggestion—An Important Interview with the Medical Health Officer.**

Dr. Laberge, Montreal's medical health officer, was interviewed by a Post representative on Sunday on the subject of the frightful death rate among foundlings. The disclosures made by the doctor, who has made a thorough investigation of the matter, are startling and horrifying. It would appear from his statements that for years there has been a wholesale slaughtering of the innocents through want of proper care and nourishment.

Dr. Laberge said that he had been cognizant for some time of the enormous death-rate among foundlings, and was first led to inquire into the cause by the fact that the mortality statistics of the city were increased so much thereby, and improperly so, as Montreal was not responsible for the mortality amongst illegitimate infants who were born outside its limits. It appears that over three-fourths of the foundlings who die in and around the city are sent here from all over the country, and from the adjoining American States. The doctor said: "The Grey Nuns receive the pittance sum of \$200 a year from the Provincial Government to look after foundlings. Of course the amount is ridiculously inadequate, and the good Sisters are obliged to repeatedly draw on their own limited resources. Now, last year the number was six or eight over 700. Of these no less than 678 died—that is,

ONLY 4 PER CENT.

of the abandoned babes survived. Of course, I understand that illegitimate children, coming into the world as they do, are more likely to die than others, but there is no doubt that at least 30 per cent. of them could be saved if they got proper treatment. Some time ago I called upon the Sister Superior of the Grey Nuns, and had a long talk with her on the subject. The good Sister admitted that the mortality amongst foundlings was enormous, but she said she was powerless to prevent it. When a babe was left in their care they were obliged to send it out to be nourished in poor families living either in the city or surrounding districts. The women, she was sorry to say, were not always sufficiently attentive to the unfortunate babies, but they (the sisters) were obliged to try to do the best they could for one's care, and they could not always judge the most trustworthy persons. These women were paid \$2.50 per month for their trouble. I asked the sisters if it was not a fact that only four per cent. of these infants lived, and she answered that she believed that "that was about the percentage."

A PITIFUL SCENE.

"Have you ever visited any of the houses where the foundlings were cared for?" asked the reporter. "Yes, and I shall never forget it all my life," answered the doctor. "One day I thought I would see for myself how they fared, so I ascertained where one of the women who was in the habit of taking infants in to nurse lived. It was on the outskirts of St. Jean Baptiste, in a small black street. When I came to the house it was in appearance little better than a hovel. I paused on the threshold, a most peculiar sound greeting my ears and arresting my footsteps. It was a sound of someone sucking something with great animation. Opening the door, I stepped in, and what a sight met my gaze! In four rude wooden boxes (they were not by any means stretch of imagination be called cradles) were four tender infants, with the eyes staring wide open, and each one holding something in its little hand which it was sucking with the most extravagant gusto. I drew nearer and found that each held a piece of bread wrapped in water, and on which they kept up

A SIBBLET CHORUS

that was pitiful to hear. These infants, it was easy to see, were far from properly nourished, and the filth of their surroundings was disgusting. The woman who attended to them was a shiftless creature, and had evidently not given them a wash since they came under her charge, they were covered with rags and vermin. Instead of being clean and tidy rags they had on the woman had to all appearances merely added more rags. It is hardly necessary to say that under such treatment these helpless little beings went to make up the 96 per cent. who never survive two months after their birth.

"Has this kind of thing been going on long, yes; for years. Montreal is the center for all the illegitimate children in Canada, and the fact that they all die here or are sent here dead adds 5 or 6 per cent. to our death rate and gives the city a reputation for unhealthiness. I have been to Ottawa and represented the case to the department with a view that a special column in the health statistics would be made for the mortality among illegitimate children, but nothing was done."

"What would be the best way to care for foundlings?"

"Well, I think a separate institution under medical supervision should be established at once. It is imperatively necessary that a physician should treat the case of each infant and give instructions as to the best means of nourishing it. Some infants die because the milk they are given is too rich or fatty, while others fail because the milk is poor and weak. Life or death to the infant is in the milk. I have no hesitation in saying that at least half of these offerings of shame could be saved, if they were properly cared for. In other countries the most perfect systems exist for the care of foundlings, and I think it is the duty of the state to protect and look after the innocents. I would like to suggest to Sir Donald Smith and Sir Stephen the advisability of donating \$50,000 of their munificent gift for an hospital to the establishment of an institution, under control of a medical man, for a foundlings' home. It is badly needed. Up to a few months ago the abandoned babes, but now the Protestants have an institution under the management of the Sisters of St. Margaret. I believe it has been a great boon to the community, and is doing good work. The present state of things, however, cannot be allowed to continue."

**INDEPENDENCE DAY.**

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated as usual. Despatches from nearly all the northern cities speak of excessively hot weather. A few reports early rains, showers fell in the late afternoon, bringing a much needed relief from the oppressive heat which has prevailed for a week past. The celebrations generally took the usual form, parades, fireworks, speeches athletic and field sports of various kinds. Casualties are less numerous than was to be expected. Up to midnight tonight the reported list is:—Utica, N.Y., Geo. Coates, aged 25, drowned; Owego Falls, N.Y., S. Southard, killed by train, and Miss Carpenter killed, Mrs. Woodworth and Miss Fitzgerald injured by stray bullets in target practice at the same place. At Albany, Charles Van Aernam and Miss Emma Churchill killed; carriage struck by a train.

**TRULY VETERANS.**

NEW YORK, July 4.—The veterans of 1812 celebrated the 4th by raising the flag on the old fort in Central Park, a reunion and a dinner. There are only three of the veterans living in this city. They are: General Abram D., aged 91; George Criger, aged 90, and Henry Morris, aged 88. They did not appear at the flag raising, which was done by deputies, as the hour was too early for the veterans, but they joined in the reunion and dinner, and retold the old stories of the engagements in which they had participated.

**HARD ON DUTCHMEN.**

PARIS, June 29.—The National, in a fiery article, complains that Germany is constantly laboring, by taunts and insults, to exasperate France, and urges the expulsion of all German residents belonging to German Kriegsverbins.

**A GALANT POLICE FORCE.**

DUBLIN, June 29.—A body of police was attacked by a mob at Stephen's Green, yesterday. Stones and other missiles were thrown at the officers, who, however, soon dispersed their assailants.

**A BRUTAL MURDER.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 4.—Yesterday morning, the body of Dennis Mahoney, target tender for the Indians, Bloomington and Western Railroad, was found near the target house on Penn street. He had been stabbed through the heart with a knife. Several suspects were arrested.

**IRISHMEN ONLY IN NAME.**

LONDON, June 30.—A number of loyal Irish Catholics, including the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Kenmore, Lord DeFreyn, Lord Belleme, Lord Emily, the O'Connor, Lord St. George Erskine, and others, attended the jubilee ceremonies in London which have been to the Queen an address of loyalty and devotion. Mr. Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed a judge.

**SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.**

PARIS, June 30.—A majority of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to study the question of the separation of Church and State, approve of M. Boysser's project for the abolition of the Concordat. The main articles of the scheme are as follows:—The Republic will respect all religions, but will grant subsidies or special privileges to none. Various regulations and laws will be repealed. The departments and communes will retain possession of various religious edifices and real and personal properties. Ministers now in receipt of a Government stipend, if over 50 years of age, will receive a pension of 1,000 francs yearly, if under 50, they will be entitled to a lump sum the maximum amount to be 800 francs. Citizens may form religious societies or syndicates without government authorization, under the laws relating to professional syndicates, and municipal councils will be empowered to let edifices to such syndicates.

**SMASHED TO MATCHWOOD.**

EIGHT FREIGHT CARS BADLY WRECKED—TWO MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES WHILE STEALING A RIDE.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., July 3.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a train loaded with fresh beef, en route from Chicago to Buffalo, was wrecked about three miles from St. Thomas, on the London and Port Stanley division of the Grand Trunk railway. The axle broke on the fifth car from the engine, and fourteen cars were piled in the utmost confusion. The track, for a quarter of a mile, was completely torn up and rails twisted in every conceivable way. Two men, Thomas Hunt, cigarmaker, and Doug Sissley, laborer, of Leam, were killed. Both men were stealing a ride to Buffalo to attend the celebration on the fourth. Hunt remained pinned for five hours between two cars. He was released at daylight, but only lived an hour. Sissley's body was not recovered until 6 o'clock this evening. He was standing between two cars when the accident occurred, and must have been killed instantly. Some of the cars are imbedded in solid earth, others lying at right angles to the road twenty feet from the track. Ten cars yet lie imbedded in the earth. The track cannot be ready for traffic until late to-morrow. Eight cars are in match wood, the wheels and iron work being all broken. Six cars were damaged about \$250 each. If the contents are injured or spoiled, the loss will be up to \$25,000. None of the crew belonging to the train were injured.

**NOTES FROM TORONTO.**

TORONTO, July 4.—There is considerable talk in financial circles this morning regarding the annual report of the Bank of Commerce, published this morning. The shareholders were prepared for a considerable amount being struck off for bad and doubtful debts, etc., but they were not prepared for the striking off of \$1,451,381, which involves a reduction of the bank's rest from its present figure of \$1,600,000 to \$500,000. The year just closed has, however, been very profitable, the net profits exceeding \$500,000, bearing a balance after the seven per cent. dividend, of \$208,544. To the latter sum has been added \$150,000 from the reserve for a rebate of interest on current accounts, and \$1,100,000 from the rest account. These changes have been recommended by the new general manager and the new assistant general manager after a most rigorous revaluation of the entire assets of the bank, and they express no fears regarding the bank's future.

**NOTES FROM OTTAWA.**

OTTAWA, Ont., July 4.—His Excellency the Governor-General has received the following telegram from Her Majesty the Queen in reply to his own congratulating her on her jubilee: "Accept for yourself and my Canadian people the expressions of my warmest thanks for your kind congratulations."

Sir James A. Grant has received through Sir Charles Tupper the official notification from Mr. C. Cox, Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, confirming the honor of knighthood upon him. He is a Knight Commander.

It is generally understood that the Government will disallow the Manitoba Railway act. A copy of the act has been received and it is believed that it has been considered by council.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Porte has ordered the Germania company of Kiel to despatch to Turkey a vessel with two torpedo boats, also mine torpedo boats. The vessels are required to be powerful and speedy.

**CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN KANSAS.**

To the Editor of THE TRUT WITNESS:—Since the publication of our last letter in your valuable paper, we have received many letters from many parts of the United States and Canada, asking many questions about this part of Kansas and the advantages it would afford a person wishing to emigrate here with some means, all asking about the same questions, and, by your publishing a brief description of this country, it might be of some interest to your numerous readers.

Hutchinson is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Reno county, and is situated 220 miles south-west of Kansas City, on the bank of the Arkansas river, and consequently Reno county is in the great valley of the Arkansas. We are on an elevation of 1500 feet, which leaves us free from malaria, and at the fall of the Arkansas is seven feet to the mile, it leaves no stagnant water to breed disease, which leaves this country healthful in all respects.

The water is pure and delicious, as this whole valley is underlain with our life-giving lake of water, from 4 to 40 feet from the surface. The State of Kansas is not irrigated in school interest. One sixteenth of the land is appropriated for school purposes; besides this most all the large towns have Catholic schools and convents. Reno county has five Catholic churches and Hutchinson has ten churches of different denominations. We have the best of law and order. The police force is constantly on the alert to keep order and give information to the stranger stranger that are coming in.

The soil is a dark sandy loam, deep in the valleys and deeper on the uplands, producing in great abundance corn, wheat, oats and other grains usually grown in the most favored localities. Fruit and grapes are raised here with great success, also potatoes and all kinds of vegetables generally grown in gardens. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are raised here in large numbers and with but little expense, as the winters are so mild they need but little shelter. The climate is delicious, being a mean temperature between the temperate and the semi-tropical. The rigors of Northern winters are unknown and the enervating heat of Southern summers does not prostrate the workers in the field and orchard.

The summers are one long season of sunshine and fruitfulness and the nights are invariably cool, the winters are open and oftentimes very mild. Sickness is uncommon, the dry air of this Western plateau having rare healing properties. Coal is found in great abundance in different parts of the State. Four dollars per ton is an average price for the soft coal, while farmers burn corn cobs, as a fuel, which is pleasant fire and cost nothing. Lumber is plenty and of all grades, an average price would be \$20 per "M." Hutchinson has doubled its population within the last year. She has the Holly water works, the Inter-state gas works, a complete telephone system, the Edison electric light and a street railway. Hutchinson has the main line of the Atchafalaya, Texas & Santa Fe Railroad, the Chicago, Kansas & Western, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island, and are promised by the first of January the Frisco line, the Pennsylvania Central, the Fort Smith from New Orleans, the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic and the Union Pacific. We think there is a bright prospect for a good city, as the location is central, the country here is level, fertile, without natural timber, very rich and productive. About one-half of the land is cultivated, the balance is waiting for people from the East wanting homes. Our society has left about two hundred farms, ranging in value from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre, on long time; we offer these as an inducement to Catholic immigrants. We have a printed pamphlet which will send to the Rev. Fr. Thomas Parker, treasurer of the Catholic Immigration Society, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**ST. REMI COLLEGE.**

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR.—At the closing of St. Remi Commercial College for the holidays the pupils gave a splendid dramatic and musical entertainment in the hall of the college. The college was filled with spectators and the piece acted by the scholars were something choice and drew forth repeated applause from the audience. The reverend Brothers, who have the direction of the college, received the warmest appreciation from the public for the manner and ability with which they have instructed the children. The magnificent new college, which was built by the aid of St. Remi, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Mongeau, parish priest, is situated in St. Remi Village, County of Napierville, about 80 miles north of Montreal, and 15 miles south of the boundary line of the United States, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a cost of nearly forty thousand dollars. It was opened in September, 1885, for the first time, and the public are more than satisfied with the progress of the scholars. The college is under the immediate direction of Rev. Father Dugas, Director and Superior, Rev. Father Laporte, chaplain, and the Rev. Brother Hunt, prefect of studies, assisted by eight brothers, a lot of whom are greatly admired for their talents, energy and practical endeavors to improve and make a new college of St. Remi one of the most flourishing houses of education in the Dominion of Canada, and their chances for success are bright as they teach French, English, Latin, and all branches of education at an extremely moderate fee, and are encouraged from near and far. Children from all parts of Canada and the United States have attended the college. Several applications are now in for the next year. After the entertainment the audience dispersed very much pleased and wishing long life and success to the new college.

**A LOVER OF EDUCATION.**

AMERICAN.  
Jacob Sharp passed a restless night. He is growing weaker. His family sent much of the day with him. At times he fell into a lethargic state.

A number of convicts attempted to escape from the State prison at Volcan, Cal., Saturday afternoon. The guard opened fire on the fleeing men with the Gatling gun and one of them was instantly killed. The others escaped with three wounds and will die. This ended the escape.

**THE SECOND STEAMER**

OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC FROM JAPAN ARRIVES AT VANCOUVER WITH A FULL CARGO.  
VANCOUVER, B. C., July 4.—The Parthia, Capt. Brough, arrived here, all well, at 1 o'clock a.m. She was detained yesterday at Esquimaux two hours whilst changing pilots. She experienced light head winds and misty weather nearly all the voyage. Upon entering the straits yesterday morning she encountered a heavy fog, but cleared away from the city. About five hundred people were present. Very little interest was manifested in the proceedings.

**HER CARGO CONSISTS**

of 32,108 packages, measuring 2370 tons, composed as follows:—21 packages silk, 35,472 packages tea, 7,615 packages rice and curries, and 12 packages mail; also 121 packages of tea samples per express. It was rumored in Hong Kong that the steamship Batavia would not be ready to sail on the day stated, and that the steamship Port Augusta had been chartered to take her place for this trip. It is expected she will bring a larger cargo than the Parthia. The merchants and importers in China and Japan are all in favor of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and are shipping by it whenever possible. They think the route superior to that by San Francisco, and indications are that the new line will carry most of the freight. The Parthia brings no news of any importance since that received by the last mail. Before leaving the vessel the passengers presented Capt. Brough with an address, expressing their satisfaction with the vessel and the manner in which the company has provided for their accommodation. The steamship Port Augusta has been put on the line as an intermediate steamer, owing to the pressure of passengers and freight offering, and not to replace the steamship Batavia, which will also sail on her advertised time.

**THE ANGLo-TURKISH CONVENTION NOT YET RATIFIED.**

LONDON, July 4.—Sir James Ferriss announced in the Commons to-day that the Anglo-Turkish convention in relation to Egypt had not yet been ratified by the Porte. He stated that England would grant no postponement of the signing of the convention by Turkey beyond to-day.

**THE PEACEFUL PATHS OF ARBITRATION.**

LONDON, July 4.—Over one hundred English, Scotch and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in favor of offering all Anglo-American disputes to arbitration for settlement. It is probable that a deputation of members of the House of Commons will be sent to Washington to present the memorial to Mr. Cleveland.

**THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE**

OF THE Irish Catholic Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish, Montreal.

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, with the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Rev. Rectorship Fathers,

SATURDAY, 9th July, 1887.

The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the wharves of Montreal at 5.30 p.m. sharp, and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Ste. Anne.

**NO CHANGE OF DOATS AT QUEBEC.**

Tickets—Adults, \$2.00; children, \$1.00. Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management, and also in the Society of St. Ann's Church. The plan of the Boat will be to visit the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, corner Young and Ottawa sts. on SUNDAY, the 29th June, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, from 7.30 to 8.30, when Stations and tickets may be secured.

Apply by mail from country districts for Tickets and Stationers addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 2099, will be attended to.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

**THE WORLD OVER.**

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

**CABLE.**

England has refused to grant Turkey any further time for signing the Anglo-Turkish convention. The forthcoming marriage of the Emperor of China is officially announced. His wife has been selected. The festivities will cost £1,000,000. Numerous changes are expected in the Imperial Government.

Commander Chas. LeStrange, of the British despatch boat Surprise, is missing. He was in Marseilles awaiting the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, whom the Surprise was to convey to Malta. Last Wednesday Commander LeStrange visited the suburbs of Marseilles and he has not been seen or heard of since.

Mgr. Scilla, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, who went to London to represent the Pope at the Queen's Jubilee, departed Saturday for Brussels. The Duke of Norfolk and a number of other distinguished British Catholics accompanied the Nuncio to the railway station, and in bidding him farewell they kissed his hand.

In the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire the Gladstonian have gained a seat. Their candidate Halloy Stewart defeated Mr. Trion, the Conservative and Liberal Unionist nominee, by 5,110 to 4,363. In the last election Stewart was defeated by Finch Hatton, Conservative, by a majority of 248. In the present election the total vote was 639 larger than in the last election.

In a speech on Saturday Lord Randolph Churchill declared the result of the election in Spalding, but yet did not consider its import alarming. Perhaps, he said, the Liberal Unionists had relied too much upon their strength in Parliament, and the great combination of

COMMERCIAL UNION

Mr. Erastus Wiman on the Great Question of the Day.

WHY RECIPROcity IS REASONABLE.

FACTS AND FIGURES IN SUPPORT.

Our Relations With Our American Neighbors.

DUFFERIN LAKE, Ont., July 1.—The meeting of farmers of the county of Dufferin, held to-day at Dufferin Lake, a few miles from Orangeville, was a great success.

Mr. Wiman, after thanking his old friends in the counties of Peel and Dufferin for this splendid reception, said there was something in the magnificent demonstration of to-day beyond any personal tribute.

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the "great market" the world has ever known. What is it? In regard to Montreal, it is the "great market" the world has ever known.

in which they could find an outlet for their products. (Cheers.) With the advantages which Canada's peculiarly possesses they could compete successfully for the trade of their own locality and for their share of the trade of the entire Union in their special lines.

the Canadian manufacturer has not. It is not a fact that the fourth of the raw material which lies within the borders of Canada, and which is available at all manufacturing centres at the minimum of cost, gives to the Canadian manufacturer the maximum of profit.

the chief element, such as furniture, agricultural implements, and the like, are not all these things being advantageously produced here, where freight is at the cheapest, and the natural products within such easy access? Take boots and shoes, in which labor forms so large an element. They ought to be made in Toronto, Montreal, and Hamilton, to much better advantage than at Haverhill or Lynn, if the cost of production has anything to do with the matter at all.

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AN AGRICULTURAL POINT OF VIEW. Mr. Wiman insisted that no greater boon could be conceived of than that which located Canada alongside so great a market. He had started out to sketch these advantages, commencing at Nova Scotia, but, striking the population in French Canada, he had been compelled to slide to the westward in that direction.

the United States was exceedingly simple. Both countries had a high tariff, and a line of duty in houses and borders to enforce it. It was proposed that, as between the United States and Canada, there should be no tariff whatever; that there should be no custom house; and that the barriers should be completely obliterated that hitherto had prevented the freest intercourse between the two countries.

Mr. Wiman went into the subject of the resources and the great development of back countries, their different form of government, etc., and expressed the opinion that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway was one of the greatest achievements in modern times.

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the Canadian farmer is, to-day, paying the interest of this investment. No one thing could happen which would benefit to a greater degree the Canadian taxpayer than the stimulation of the trade which will thoroughly occupy these means of communication. The contention is that a complete interchange of products between the United States and Canada would contribute more in that direction than anything else.

Mr. Wiman said, one of the most progressive, the most liberal and the most extravagant communities in the world is Nova Scotia, a region which will produce enormous quantities of eggs, poultry, butter, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, and all the variety of products which she supplies in such profusion are in the best demand, at the highest prices, in New England.

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So much so is this the case that the French Canadian colony in the United States will, in the course of a few years, exceed in number the French Canadian left in Canada. Now, why is it that these men cannot be employed in Canada itself at Montreal and other centres, for the purpose of manufacturing, and then send the goods to the United States, instead of exporting the men themselves and giving all the benefit of their industry and frugality to a foreign land?

Montreal is so situated that she ought to be one of the great centres of manufacturing industry in the world. She has abundant water power, abundant access, both by sea and land and canal, to the markets of the world for raw material. She has, to the west of her, means of communication of the cheapest, most rapid and most effective character.

Providence is not advanced, the possibility of selling double the amount would be an advantage of the greatest consequence. Canada possesses to-day in barley one of the cleanest and most satisfactory of products, and no advantages could be so great to the growers as its introduction into the best markets free. Of all articles in which Canada is rich by nature, and poor by policy, iron takes the lead.

Look at the immense iron deposits all lying dead because you are walled out by a tariff. While in the United States the greatest activity prevails in iron, and fortunes are made yearly by its development, we poor unfortunate in Canada make not a dollar. While hundreds of thousands of people are employed in iron and steel manufacturing in the development of iron and steel in the United States, we who are blessed with abundant stores of it, and with every facility for its production, are without a particle of advantage.

The manufacturers of Canada are doubtless a great blessing to you; it is true they make a home market for your products to some extent. But for every dollar of produce you sell them you are taxed

twenty-five per cent. for their support. What better chance would be afforded all manufacturing centres than to have the raw material within easy access? What better chance would be afforded all manufacturing centres than to have the raw material within easy access?

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Canada has attractive to her young men than the manufacturing nations is a falling, no matter how brilliant may be the other respects. Nothing is more to be desired than that her young men should be attracted to her by the same force which attracts them to the United States.

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COMMERCIAL UNION.

A LIVERPOOL M.P. ON THE SUBJECT.

He Thinks the Tariff Too High, but Expresses the Opinion that Geographical and Industrial Facts Do Not Point to the Consumption of Such a Union.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:—LONDON, June 23.—Mr. George Blyden Powell, M.P. for Liverpool, one of the best informed members on colonial matters, supplies the Mail with the following observations on commercial union:—"I have heard of the revival of the suggestion for commercial union. At the present moment this interests English men, because of the recent increase in the Canadian duties on imported iron. As to these duties, people here are not sufficiently aware of the cardinal rule applying to all separate fiscal authorities in the British Empire forbidding the levying of duties on the same article at lower duties on British than on foreign goods."

General Vaul, of Texas, was received with the utmost enthusiasm, made an eloquent speech. Mr. Wiman said he could not forbear alluding to the lumber trade, which, perhaps more than anything else, would be benefited by freedom of access to the markets of the United States.

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NATIONAL LOTTERY

COLONIZATION.

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WEDNESDAY of each month.

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE \$60,000.00.

PRICE OF TICKETS: First Series, \$1.00 Second Series, .25

Send for catalogue containing list of prizes, to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, 10 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PALMO-SULPHUR SOAP. It is Marvellously Efficient in curing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in perfect state of health.

There is no Firm of Eruptive Diseases for which the Renowned Soap has not proved effective. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the famous Sulphur Springs.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, vertigo, dizziness, all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsiness, Distress after eating, etc., are cured by this medicine.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsiness, Distress after eating, etc., are cured by this medicine.

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IRISH NOTES.

A Mixed Reception—A Bailiff Meets—The Government's Programme—Cloture Agitated—Resorted to—Toronto Irishmen Will Not Jabber.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Princess Albert Victor of Wales reviewed the troops in Phoenix park to-day. The reception given the Prince by the populace was a mixed one, combining cheers and hisses.

DUBLIN, June 28.—William M. Murphy, Nationalist member of Parliament, has commenced proceedings against the captain of H.M.S. Shannon for seizing his yacht in Bantry bay last week because he carried a green flag.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Yesterday a gang of unknown persons made an attack on the house of a water bailiff near Bandon, county Down. They beat the bailiff with an iron bar, partly severing one ear, and two sisters of the bailiff, who attempted to protect him, were cut with a fish gaff. Six arrests have been made in connection with the outrage. It is believed that the intention of the miscreants was to intimidate the bailiff as to deter him from giving evidence in a poaching case.

LONDON, June 29.—The News says that it believes that the Government contemplates the abandonment of the promised bill providing for trial by a commission of judges, and that the Government may ask an autumn sitting for financial business only. As many members desire the earliest possible adjournment of the present session, it is possible that the bill will only pass the first reading prior to the third reading of the Crimes Bill.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Healy moved, as an amendment to the Crimes bill, that prisoners be given the same right to challenge jurors as was granted the Government, that the Government be not allowed to challenge jurors on account of their religion, and that the trial of prisoners on the trial of the jury should be in the language of the accused, the motion was rejected. Upon a motion to adjourn the debate Mr. W. H. Smith rose and said that after the discussion of this and the preceding evening, the House would be prepared for the notice he was about to give. (Cries of "Cloture" and "cheers.") He would on Thursday move the adjournment of the House until the remaining resolutions on the trial of the jury be put in committee without debate.

TORONTO, June 28.—The Irish National League have written a letter to the City Clerk declining to take part in the jubilee procession on Friday. The letter concludes as follows:—"We respect and honor the many womanly virtues of Her Majesty the Queen, yet while so doing we cannot conceal from ourselves the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government having selected the year of jubilee as fitting the time to which to propose the Imperial Parliament a measure to take from the people of Ireland rights and privileges every citizen of the Empire holds dearer than life itself. I cannot close without expressing the regret which we all feel at the singular and persistent injustice exercised exclusively towards our section of the Empire, which prevents us on any other day from making any concessions in their Irish programme. The Gladstonians have, says Sir George, made concessions in all the disputed points, and therefore, interfere no obstacle to reunion of the party. "The Liberal-Unionists," he concludes, "will be unable to destroy the Liberals, but a union of the Liberal party would serve to moderate its policy."

ROME, June 28.—It is stated that the Pope was induced to send a Papal legate to the Jubilee by the instigation of the part of the English bishops, clergymen and laymen that the reports of the Irish bishops on the condition of Ireland was exaggerated. Wishing to get at the exact truth, the Pope wished to send unbiased agents of his own to make an investigation. Mr. Persico and Mr. Giraldi, who were chosen to make the enquiry, were recalled on the occasion of the railway strike on Friday last, but left this evening for Dublin. It is believed they will confer with the Irish bishops' report.

More Landswane Evictions Ceasing—The Irish Judiciary—The National League to be Proclaimed—No Favors from an Enemy Accepted—Cardinal Manning Rebukes "The Thunderer."

DUBLIN, June 29.—It is stated that Mr. Holmes, Attorney-General, is about to be raised to the Irish Bench as Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that Mr. Gibbs, Solicitor-General, will succeed him as Attorney-General, and that Sergeant Peter O'Brien will become Solicitor-General.

Three orders for the ejectment of tenants on the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates in the county of Wick were obtained yesterday. Lord Lansdowne counsel said the tenants in question would not be evicted if they paid their rent.

LONDON, June 29.—The Standard says it is understood that on the passage of the Crimes bill the Government will issue a special proclamation declaring the National League in Kerry, Car and Cork an illegal association, and will also proclaim those counties and bring them within the range of the secret enquiry and summary jurisdiction return of the act.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The town of Bantry is suffering from drought, and the inhabitants have great difficulty in procuring water. Captain Blackburn, of Her Majesty's ship Shannon, which is stationed in Bantry bay, offered to furnish forty tons of condensed water to the town, but the Board of Poor Law Guardians resolved to decline to accept any favor from the Shannon's captain in consequence of the insult he had offered the inhabitants in seizing Mr. Murphy's yacht for flying a green flag on jubilee day.

DUBLIN, June 29.—Princess Albert Victor of Wales has thanked the people of Dunfermline for the loyal addresses presented to him on the occasion of the visit of himself and his brother Prince George. He says he is pleased with the reception, and is glad at the efforts to materially advance Ireland, which he hopes will meet with complete success. Princess Albert Victor of Wales to-day laid the foundation stone of the new wing of the hospital for incurables at Donnybrook. It was fairly well received, and but few hostile cheers greeted him. Princess Albert and Prince George opened two wards of the National Children's Hospital this afternoon, and afterwards attended a concert at Trinity College.

LONDON, June 29.—Cardinal Manning writes to the Times, protesting against its circulation of the statement from Home that the Irish mission of Mr. Persico and Mr. Giraldi had been removed at the instance of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and branding the latter two as active promoters of the Separatist intrigues. The Cardinal says: "I gladly unite myself with Archbishop Walsh. He is but slightly known in England, except from the descriptions of those who are familiar with him. He is a native of Ireland, and was educated in the University of London. He is a man of high intelligence, and is well known in England and Ireland. I have written with unusual warmth, I confess I hold that resentment is sometimes a duty, and this is such a time; when your words touch our highest responsibility and inflame more and more the heated condition between two people whom

justice and truth will bind in peace and union. It is not to be expected, as an act of justice, to give this as prominent a place in The Times as you have given to the unhappy imputations. "THE TIMES" MAKES A REPLY. The Times, in an editorial excuses the first charge of which Cardinal Manning complains, by stating it had simply reproduced a Reuter Telegram Company's despatch from Rome. It assured the Cardinal that it has no desire to meet the other charges by either direct or indirect allusion. It would judge Archbishop Walsh by the only police of those assembled, and that no individual nor no party should have the support of those present unless they were favorable to commercial union. In the evening Butterworth and Wiman were entertained at a banquet, at which fifty to seventy-five of the principal citizens participated, and which was presided over by the Mayor. Both gentlemen leave for New York to-morrow morning. Since Mr. Wiman's arrival last Thursday he has received invitations from over ten different localities to speak, in addition to the four points at which he delivered addresses.

DAVID IN SCOTLAND—MORE DYNAMITE CHEATS—The Dublin Mayorality—Riot at a Sheriff's Sale—Moonlighters Investigate the Irish Question.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Michael Davitt has started to stump Scotland on the Irish question. He will afterwards go on a stumping tour through London and the north of England.

LONDON, July 2.—The Globe says detectives are watching night and day a number of persons suspected of belonging to a sworn band of dynamite throwers whose existence has been discovered in an English provincial town.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Messrs. Sexton, MacDonald, Kennedy and Mayne attended the meeting in Phoenix Park to-day, to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Sexton from the Lord Mayorality of Dublin. Mr. Sexton received the unanimous support of the meeting. In a speech he declared that he had acted in accordance with Mr. Parnell's wishes, and he trusted that he would not be defeated by Parnellites.

DUBLIN, July 2.—At a sheriff's sale in Limerick to-day, Mr. J. Collins, a chancery receiver, bought in two farms from which tenants had been evicted. The purchase incensed the friends of the evictees, and they attempted to mob Mr. Hutchins. He fled and took refuge in a police station whither the crowd followed him and refused to disperse. The police thereupon charged them and made five arrests.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Moonlighters last night made an attack on the house of ex-Minister Daniel MacDonnell, near Fies. MacDonnell was absent at the time. His wife, Mrs. MacDonnell, abandoned the farm, and then set fire to the house and retired, promising to return.

Viscount Kilcourse, ex-vice chamberlain, and at present a Liberal member of the Commons for South Somersetshire, is arranging to send a deputation of English laborers to Ireland to investigate for themselves the condition of the Irish question, and report the truth as the deputation finds it to the laborers of Great Britain.

THE GRAND OLD MAN LACERATES LORD HARTINGTON AND TORY CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir Joseph Paine gave a banquet to-night in honor of Mr. Gladstone. The Ex-Prime Minister made a long speech, which was chiefly an elaborate criticism of the speeches of Lord Hartington at Manchester and Blackburn. In his opening he referred to the Spalding victory, which, he said, showed the value of facts and patience in the present crisis. Lord Hartington had said that the crisis was a serious and grave one, and in his opinion Mr. Gladstone agreed with him. Parliament was not even allowed to discuss the question of Home Rule, but was confined to the consideration of the Coercion Bill. Lord Hartington had proposed a grand committee to consider the Irish question, but had excluded therefrom the Irish members. He (Lord Hartington) warned Parliament that Home Rule outside of the House, because he does not want to impede the course on bill. I ought to say him in the Commons, but if I did every Tory journal in London would descend on the new machinery of obstruction. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") We are forbidden to say a word on the most vital point in question and are confined to the most uninteresting corner of the framing of a coercion bill to put down the liberties of Ireland. We propose under cover of Imperial supremacy to grant Ireland real and effective management of local and exclusively Irish affairs with the same conviction with which we granted Home Rule to the Colonies. If Hartington's grand committee is appointed, his proposals will be carried in a candid, friendly spirit, with a disposition to do justice to the people of both England and Ireland, and release Parliament and the country from the deplorable and disagreeable dilemma in which it has been placed.

THE QUEBEC EXHIBITION.

QUEBEC, July 4.—Hon. H. G. Joly and Hon. F. Langeleur attended a meeting of St. Roch's and St. Saviour manufacturers to-night at the residence of Mr. Cleophas Rochette. There was a large representation of managers and speakers, and the speakers urged the desirability of interest in the exhibition being taken by the manufacturers of Quebec. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed, and it is probable that the section of the city will be largely represented by its exhibits of manufactured goods. At a meeting of the Exhibition Committee, held at the residence of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, named as a deputation by the City Council were present. Mr. Tache was requested to have an engraving made of the exhibition building, and the President, Mr. Joly, reported for the information of the city delegates the work already accomplished by the Committee and the result of the revision of the prize list and the suggestion of Colonel Rhodes, Mr. F. D. Tims, Assistant Auditor of the Province, was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Committee.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

DEALT WITH BY MR. WIMAN FROM A FARMER'S POINT OF VIEW—GOLDWIN SMITH SPEAKS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

DRAYTON, Ont., June 2.—The Commercial Union gathering here to-day, in Hambley's Grove, was a magnificent success. The gathering was largely composed of farmers. Mr. Henry Wiman, president of the North Wellington Farmers' Institute, occupied the chair, and had seated with him on the platform many of the most prominent men of the district. The American speakers of the day left Orangeville in the morning, and were received at Arthur by a large delegation of citizens, headed by Registrar Anderson and Father Doherty. They were drawn in triumphant procession through the principal streets to Anderson's residence, where a recherche dejeuner was partaken of. The party then drove to this place. Being somewhat late, the meeting was opened before their arrival. Prof. Goldwin Smith made a splendid oration, dealing extensively with the subject of a business point of view. Mr. Wiman's party were received with loud cheers, and that gentleman being introduced to the audience, delivered an address that carried conviction with it. He dealt with the subject from a farmer's point of view at great length, and the frequent applause which greeted his remarks testified that he and his audience were as one on the subject.

PORT HOPKINS, Ont., July 4.—The commercial union meeting held to-day was attended by over a thousand farmers. Mr. Erastus Wiman was the first speaker. He said those promoting commercial union were not influenced by annexation motives, but if things were permitted to drift as at present, annexation would be inevitable. Commercial union would bring all the advantages of annexation without its disadvantages. He said the British money lender was far more interested in Canada than the British merchant, and that whatever made the borrower safer was doing quite as much for England as he who kept the tariff in its present condition. Another point discussed was, how a

commercial union. It could be done by pooling the receipts of both countries, forming a uniform tariff and uniform inland revenue schedule, and dividing the same in proportion to population. Hon. the Minister of Agriculture stated of merit, and describing the advantages of the tariff and advantages that would follow from wiping it out. After speeches from Senator McInnes, Messrs. Poe, Kerr and others, a resolution was passed to the effect that the commercial union should now be the only policy of those assembled, and that no individual nor no party should have the support of those present unless they were favorable to commercial union. In the evening Butterworth and Wiman were entertained at a banquet, at which fifty to seventy-five of the principal citizens participated, and which was presided over by the Mayor. Both gentlemen leave for New York to-morrow morning. Since Mr. Wiman's arrival last Thursday he has received invitations from over ten different localities to speak, in addition to the four points at which he delivered addresses.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAIL CONTRACT.

The Contract Approved With the Peninsular and Oriental Company—Urging the Canadian Pacific Route.

TORONTO, July 5.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail: LONDON, July 4.—The question regarding the Pacific Mail route, which has been so long and so hotly debated, was finally decided to-night. On a Government motion the discussion on supply was suspended and the debate on the India and China mail contract was resumed.

HISTORY OF THE DISCUSSION. The contract brought down by the Government was for the conveyance of the mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for ten years at an annual cost of £285,000. This is £95,000 per annum less than the amount paid under the existing contract, and it provides for a weekly mail service between London and Bombay in lieu of the present service, which occupies seventeen days and for a corresponding fortnightly service to China. The question for the House of Commons to consider and decide was not, however, whether the proposed contract is more advantageous to the post-office than the existing one, but whether it is the most advantageous that can be made.

URGING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Anderson, the Liberal member for Elgin and Nairn, inviting the House to consider the claims of the Canadian Pacific route, or more properly speaking, to disapprove any contract for a weekly line of steamers to carry mails to the east for a long period of years without steps having been taken to assist the Canadian Pacific Railway by a subsidy to run a fast line of steamers from Vancouver to Asia. This amendment was withdrawn at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, while assuring the House that the adoption of the proposed contract would not prejudice the route of the Hong and Vancouver route, represented that the amendment, if carried, might hamper the Government in the negotiations in which they were at present engaged with the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Company.

MOTION FOR A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Provand, the Liberal member for the Blackfriars district of Glasgow, then opposed the contract on the grounds that it was inadequate, made for too long a period, and that the rate of subsidy was not high enough. He moved that a select committee be referred to consider the advisability of its acceptance as a whole or of any modification thereof, or to recommend to the House such other service for the conveyance of the mails to India and China as they may consider adequate or desirable.

THE DEBATE.

To-night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Provand's motion, Mr. Sturtevant, the Liberal Unionist member for Greenock and chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., said he considered the motion to refer the contract to a select committee as a vote of censure on the Government. The secretary of the treasury said if a better route arose the Government could shift the mails, but the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company must abide. Lord Randolph acquiesced in this statement, and said that the contract, in his opinion, was the best the government could make. The contract was approved of.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIP BOARD.

QUEBEC, July 4.—When the SS. Colina, bound from Montreal to Glasgow, passed this port on Saturday night, the dead body of the ship's carpenter, which was aboard, was landed and taken to the morgue. It was found that on Friday night, he retired on Saturday about six o'clock; an hour or two later, one of the men had occasion to go into his room when he found that he was moaning. Assistance was called, but the man died immediately. The officer in question was left behind for the inquest, but does not know the name of the deceased. He leaves a widow and six children in Glasgow.

A PRIVATE GERMAN RAILWAY.

BERLIN, June 30.—Emperor William is now able to go out daily. A movement which promises to become important will be begun this year. The Emperor will be engaged in a large undertaking a more extensive task than has been assumed in any previous year by military engineers. They propose to construct a private railway line in Mecklenburg joining Wismar and Carow by way of Sternberg, Bruel and Goldberg. The contractor for the line has concluded an arrangement with the colonel of the regiment according to which the whole work will be executed at the ordinary price. Operations will be begun directly, and the road will be finished by the autumn. If the experiment proves a success it is proposed to carry on similar operations on a grand scale and to employ military engineers in the construction of all state lines.

NOTES FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, July 4.—Robert McLean, a young man employed at Hodges' grocery store, died suddenly this morning from convulsions. Deceased was sitting in front of his boarding-house chatting with other boarders, when suddenly he fell forward on the sidewalk dead. He was a native of Nova Scotia. M. Beauvoir, a lawyer, who has been employed at one of the banks on Lake Winnipeg, became ill and died last week, and while being brought to the provincial lunatic asylum on a lake steamer, jumped overboard on Friday night and was drowned. The officials in the Canadian Pacific railway land offices and Dominion and provincial intelligence offices were kept very busy to-day in furnishing information as to the location of recent lands to a large number of farmers who arrived on the Colonist train from Ontario and Quebec yesterday. Professor Barre will ship to British Columbia to-morrow a carload of dairy products, containing a quantity of the finest creamery butter ever made in Manitoba. This is the first shipment of photographs for her autograph. She looked over them just to see what kind of pictures had been sent before writing upon them. She also looked at a very bad "Good Graces!" What an abominable picture! I can't sign that!" Then she turned it over and wrote on it: "Who is this? I don't know. Adeline Patit."

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

LONDON, June 5.—A reception in honor of the anniversary of American Independence was held yesterday in Grosvenor Square. Among the guests were Mr. Blaine, Consul-General Waller, Minister Phelps, Col. Cody, Mrs. Brown, Potter, Henry Irving, and Messrs. G. B. Peck, Bertram, G. B. Peck, J. J. McCarthy and Justin H. McCarthy. Mr. Phelps proposed "No country to an American like home." This was responded to by Mr. Blaine, who said: "The United States is the only country with a known birthday. All the rest began they know not how, and grew into power they know not how. If there had been no fourth, England and America combined would not be so great as each actually is. There is no Republican, no Democrat to-day, all are Americans, all feel that their country is greater than their party. We meet here to-night on this platform of patriotism warmed by the emotions and traditions of the Fourth of July. We celebrate the day on foreign soil with the generous people of the British Isles, giving their presence and their sympathy, and contributing by their art and by the completeness of an occasion which is at once inspiring and memorable. In proposing the toast Mr. Phelps said that Englishmen and Americans had come here to celebrate the Fourth of July. We celebrate the day on foreign soil with the generous people of the British Isles, giving their presence and their sympathy, and contributing by their art and by the completeness of an occasion which is at once inspiring and memorable. In proposing the toast Mr. Phelps said that Englishmen and Americans had come here to celebrate the Fourth of July. We celebrate the day on foreign soil with the generous people of the British Isles, giving their presence and their sympathy, and contributing by their art and by the completeness of an occasion which is at once inspiring and memorable. 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