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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1887.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Damen, S. J., celebrated his golden jubiles 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 Husgarian Catholics in Cleveland, for whom the erection of a church will soon be a necessity.

An association of the alumni of the Ameri en College, Rome, has been formed at New York, with Archbishop Corrigan as President. The plan of the American Catholic Univerprovides for a large structure of brick with me-like tower, to be used for astronomical

Manayunk, Pa., is to have a pretty church constructed of white marble, which is being erected from a legacy bequeathed by Bernard

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 pro-tessors, and the pupils bear the highest reputa-tion for tone and discipline.

The Voce del a 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 co ner stone of the new Cathedral of Sacramento, Cal., [was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mauogue, on Sunday, June 12. The Rev. J. M. C. Bouchard, S.J., preached.

a priest, and nearly that number paster of St. Edward's Church, Cincinnati, U.S., will shortly start on a visit to his native country, Ireland. Rev. Robert F. Doyle, for over nineteen years

The Pope has appointed Rev. Nicholas Motz, passor of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Georgetown. Col., to be coadjutor to Rishop Machebeuf, of the Discess of Colorado, at

St. Francis' Seminary, lately established in Michigan, was a favorite institution of Bishop Borces. He has donated to it his magnificent libraray of seven thousand rare and valuable

Right Rev. Mgr. de Concilio, recently elevated to the Roman Prelature, was one of the principal theologians engaged in preparing the catechaem adopted at the Plenary Council

The St Louis Western Watchman says Cardinal Gibbons' sympathy for the workingmen 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 Di cese of Scranton, United States, is named Missionary Apostolic with all the privileges inherent to that posi-

The committee in Davenport, Iowa, appointed to procure the erection of a monument to the late Father Brazill, have awarded the contract at \$1,167. Only \$503 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 Holly Springs, Miss., U.S., recently and tore down the statue of the Virgin, broke it in peces and tore the flowers away from the altar and threw sand

In Palmerston North, N.Z., there are 300 Catholics. It is said to be one of the most thri ing 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

to be found. The Hon. James David Coleman, of New Orleans, who has been elected Supreme Presioneans, who has been elected Supreme Fresi-dent of the Catholic Knights, w/s born of Irish parents on the 4th of December, 1844. His early education was received in the Jesuits' Col-lege 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 Leroy, of New Orleans, the Church News of that city is authorized to say that it is without

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 inadequate as well as inconsistent, and, in a word, a failure. Stout (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 faid, required also a "Christian education as the basis of Christian marriage; that such an education as the library of the such as the such tion is the source of all the liberties and blessings we enjoy to-day, and without it nothing can be

The Right Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Colum bus arrived recent'y at that city after an ab sence of eight months from the diocese, during which time, besides his visit ad limina to the Pope, he travelled through Ireland, 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 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 Sforza di Monti, near the Via Paolino. They have done much splendid work in meeting the proselytisers at the beddle 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. ment at Florence.

Tidings of the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. Renwood, as Primate and Metropolitan of New Zealand, were received with great joy and glad-ness throughout the colonies. Having spent his life amongst Coloniels, none could have a better knowledge of their habits and customs. He is knowledge of their habits and customs. He is swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. Swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. Swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. States. He is a young man and a fine which is announced to preach the churches lie on all sides and from men and boys in all orator.

are sure to be crowded with Catholics and parone 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 announc s the appointment of Rev. O Zarde ti Professor of dogmatic the logy at St. Francis Seminary in that to the position of Vicar-General to Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty of the Vicariate of Dakota.

The Holy Father has determined that during the great unflux of pilgrims that will come to Rome for the celebration of the Jublies he will from time to time celebrate Mass in St. Peter's. so that all may assist and have the happiness of

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 effectionate.

Quite recently the Very Rev. Father Vilar-rass, 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 Archoishop Alemany were ordained together.

A distinguished German noble, in the person of Count Frederick de Waldbourg, has just renounced 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 D'Arco Zinneberg, and was born September 29 1861 tember 29, 1861.

THE HOLY SEE AND IRELAND. LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PAPAL MISSIONS.

LONDON, Jone 20.—Several of this morning's papers, following the example set by the Pall Mail Gazette in its issue of yesterday, accuse the Vatican of mendacity and paltry tergiversation in the matter of sending Mors. Persics and Gualdi to Ireland, in that the Pope, having already received a Tory statement of the condition of Ireland, as the relators believe, sends mission to Ireland to verify that statement rather than to confute it, and that he has proved his instancerity 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 proble of Ireland not one of these papers believes; but with one accord they declare that he will finally have accord they declare that he will himly have forced upon him the unbiased report of the present state of the Irish Catholics which the Irish hi-rarchy are determined he shall have. Whether or not Mgrs. Gualdi and Persico will whether or not algre. Guald and Fersico 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 arriving at a conclusion from the National League and Catholic premises that will astonish the Holy See if accurately re-

BELIEF IN THE POPE'S SINCERITY. On the other hand there are many prominent atholics and Home Rulers both in England and Ireland who believe implicitly in the sincerity of the Pope's desire to inform 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 nevermore be any doubt as to the attitude of the Vatican on the Irieh question.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, PQ. On Tuesday evening, at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., particular attention and interest were lent to the praiseworthy proceedings of a dramatical 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 ha'll of the college was filed with friends. At 8 30 p.m. the capital or gramme began to be disp.m. the capital pr gramme began to be dis-cussed with ability and exactness by all the respective actors. The proceedings were intersperced with a choice programme of quartettes and music. The beautiful drama, "St. Louis in Chaine," 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. Besides the 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 collegous instruction, awarded to A. Telmosse: religious instruction, awarded to Z. Telmosse; His Excellency Governor-General Lansdowne's medal for excellence, mcrited by A. Lapalma; gold medal presented by Father F. Adam for eloquence, merited by V. Pilon; 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; Mc-Dermott medal for commerce, awarded to R. Gauthier; McGreevy premium for business brauches, merited by P. Green; Quinn premium for religious instruction, awarded to W. Brophy; Mongenais medal for Latin and Greek, merited by D. Davies; Campeau premium for l terature; awarded to H. Houle; Dupont medal for Latin and Creek; merited by L. Campeau Relanger. Greek, merited by L. Campeau-Belanger; premium for Latin and Greek, presented to A. Lapalme; Dumochel premium for piano, awarded to A. Prevost; Derochie premium for French, merited by G. Girard; Sadlier medal for French; awarded to A. Bourke; Browne pre-mium 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 \$10 and the \$30 prizes for excellent to compare the compared dialogues. winners of the \$100 and the \$30 prizes for excellent conduct. Commercial diplomas were swarded to the following gentlemen, graduates of the complete English commercial course:—
J. McDermott, of Eganville; R. Gauthier, of Carillon; A. Houle, of Glen Nevis; W. McDermott, of Eganville; A. Brasseau, 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.

conditions of life? This prevalent profunction and blasphemy is one of the sure signs of moral decade 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 Ciristian to be com-pelled 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

THE VATICAN AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Land League Cathering Funds to Fight Against the Enforcement of the Crimes Bill-Emigration Assuming Colossal 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, Parnell and McCarthy, and gave no signs of life when, on Thursday night, the amendments standing opposite their names were brought before the House by the chairman of committees. There is no doubt that by doing so they pursued the wiseat 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 third and final reading before becoming a statute. The Irish Land bill, amended beyond all recognition, will likewise be brought down from life when, on Thursday night, the amendments nition, will likewise be brought down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons during the coming week, and will probably be-come 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 pro-visions of the two bills, and the fight will be a bitter ons. So thoroughly convinced of this are the Irish pe.ple that the emigration has assumed phenomenally colossal proportions during the last two weeks. It seems as if there were hardly steamers 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 Culturkampit and the Caroline Island incident, in order to extricate the Vatican from its difficulties in connection with the Irish question. culties in connection with the Irish question. On the one hand the Eng ish Catholics, consist On the one hand the Eng ish Catholics, consisting mainly of immensely wealthy landed proprietors such as the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, etc., have joined the Salisbury Government in the demand that the Pope should cause the Irish prelacy and clerge the band don their hostility to the Irish policy of the Government, and to withdraw their sanctom and approval of the plan of campaign of the Land League, and, in fact, of the whole Nationalist policy. On the other hand, the Irish prelacy 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 unprejuland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejuland. sion, consisting of two favorite prelates, to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejudicel view of the whole question. This move was thoroughly approved of by 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. Salls, the Papal nuncion 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. in London, however, insisted on their despatch, and accordingly they are on their way to Ireland. If they make a 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 en masse of the Irish priesthood and people from masse of the frish pressuood and people from the Church of Rome. Should there ever be a secession it would be far-reaching and its in-fluence would be felt severely in the United States, where the Irish constitute the vast majority of the supporters of the Church of

A DEFENSE OF XANTIPPE.

"A sweet gir' graduate" in a Colorado school, took for the subject of her essay "A Defense of Xantippe." She pictured Xantippe as a comely maiden wedde i to a dusty, fusty old pedagogue who would rather sit up all night with an argument than respond to a summons to dinner. He would not; like a good husband, get up and build the fire; he would go to sleep in the doorway instead of his couch, and he was always late at meals. Instead of being in his garden or rocking the cradle, he was out in the streets of Athens "spreading" himself over abstruse theories and vauge problems. In fact, he was a 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 "A sweet gir' graduate" in a Colorado school. that the populace were not without some ground for putting the cup of hemlock to his lips, and which his philsophy probably led him to demonstrate was 3 per cent. Athenian birch beer. The essayist handled a difficult theme 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." Montgemery Baily, the Danbury News man, is a Sunday-school superin-Mark Twain passes the contribution box in Hartford (but 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, strawherries being favorites. It only takes him a few minutes to eat dinner. Soups are omitted from his table. When Mr. Edison uses the elephone he fairly shocks whoever receives his message by talking very loudly. Being slightly deat, he does not appreciate the high pitch of his own voice.

Daniel J. Rudd conducts, at Cincinnati, the

"THE WEARIN' O' THE GREEN." [NEW VERSION.]

O, Paddy dear, an' did ye hear the news that's gold round? The shammock lifts its head again to grow on Irish ground. No more the stranger's hand shall hold St. Patrick's isle in -way, 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 hut and hall the triple leaf is seen, And brave and true no more shall rue the wearin' o' the green."

O, proudly there in hut and hall the triple lea

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 direct 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 each to each is true!

And as the people onward march toward better days to be, The Irish flag will float among the banners of Our colors then shall steak of hope, like spring-

tide's glistening sheen,
And all the world be brighter for our wearin' of the green. Our colors then shall speak of hope, like springtide's glistening sheen,
And all the world be brighter for our wearin'

EXCOMMUNICATION.

o' the green.

The Severest Penalty Which the Church Can Indict Upon Her Rebellious Children.

The forty days given by the Pope to Rev. Dr. McGlynn to go to Rome and answer to the charges of contumacy and heresy made against him came to a close July 2. Having refused to obey he has incurred the pensity of major ex-communication, 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 outeast and an outlaw of some one. will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a 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 the official branding of theoriender as a heathen or inpublican..., as one deprived of the privileges of a Christian. It will always stand for the severest penalty the Church can inflict on her children, and for all Christians who know and kelieve 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 in deed, and while it. 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 fulmination by the awful ceremonies mentioned in history. They explain the anathema 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 Sor, and God the Holy Ghos, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the angels, archangels, saints, archangels, saints, and angels, and angels, saints, archangels, saints, and angels, and angels, saints, and angels, and an martyrs and confessors, we excommunicate the said N—, and we anothernatize 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, exconmunication is major and minor. The minor excommunication is a partial deprivation of spiritual goods. This kind of exprivation of spiritual goods. This kind of excommunication may be absolved by any approved confessor. Its direct effect is 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 excom municated with a benefice may be declared invalid. The minor excummunication may be incurred by associating with one who has been entirely cut off from the Church and ordered to be shunned, if this association has been in spiritual or merely temperal 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 it 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 inflic-

tion 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

ab homine, or by human authority.

The major excommunication is a total de privation of spiritual goods. Those branded with it are divided into two classes: The viwith it are divided into two classes; the vitandi, or those who must be shunned entirely; the non-vitandi, or those who need not be entirely outlawed. Prior to the Council of Constance, anno 1414, the major excommunication stance, anno 1413, the major excommunication always carried with it the effect of absolute outlawry. Pope Martin V., by special bull "Ad Evitands," mitigated the severity of the ancient jurisprudence and ordered that the term "to be jurisprudence and ordered that the term "to be shunned" be applied exclusively, first, to those who are excommunicated by name and auspended and in erdicted are publicly denounced as such in the Church during Mass or the arrange of the service of mon, and second, to those who flagrantly strike a cleric and for whom no palliatives can be

a cieric 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 vitandi, but tolerati or communicable, 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 bear 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 Sacramenta; second, of the common suffrages of the Church; third, of the divine offices; tourth, of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; fifth, of civil and forensic communion with the faithful; sixth, of Christian burial; seventh, of the graces and privileges of pontifical rescripts; eighth, inability to receive benefices.

enences.
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 fails, who for one year contumsciously perseveres in his excommunication and with obduracy and contempt defies ecclesiastical au-

thority.

First—The excommunicated by a major excommunication, as a rule, cannot administer or receive a Sacrament without the commission of a mortal sin. Those who knowingly, and without necessity, receive the Sacrements 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 penal

Second—They are deprived of all direct share in the sacrifice of the Mass, indulgencies and public prayers. Some maintain the faithful may, by special intention, give the excommunicatist toleratis 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 feasts of precept. 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 receite his office, and instead of "Dominus Vobiscum," must say, kitten with its eyes as yet unopened. The Gushing Gibl.

Is a nineteenth century production. She giggles from the time she opens her eyes in the moring 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 as yet unopened. must, under the pain of mortal sin, absent themselves from Mass and the divine offices. orders, he is bound to receive his office, and in-stead of "Dominus Vobiscum," must say, "Domine exaudi orationem meam."

Fourth—They are deprived of all ecclesias-tical jurisdiction, and, under the milder form of excommunication, this jurisdiction cannot be employed without sin, un'ess the faithful ex-

pressly or tacitly solicit it.

Fifth—They are to be deprived of Christian

permit the excommunicated tolerati, who may at that silly, giggling gusher, to whom every be tolerated, to associate with us in civic and thing is "sweet," or "cute," or "cunning," or judicial matters without any invitation on our

According to the Papal Constitution "Apos-tolicae Sedis," all those who communicate with one excommunicated by name by the Pope for a grave crime like heresy or the maintenance of false doctrines, incurs the excommunication, the minried responsibility and anxiety with her absolution from which is reserved to the Holy

See.

The custom has therefore prevailed among all people, at all ages, and should Dr. McGlynn persist in his refusal to obey the summons to persist in his refusal to obey the summons to persist in his refusal to obey the summons to and comforter. She takes unfinished tasks from the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the fine falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the fa people, at all ages, and should Dr. McGlynn persist in his refusal to obey the summons to vitandus excommunicated, he would become (to be avoided.) The effects of this major excommunication for him would be: the privation of the Sacraments; the privation of the suf-frages; the privation of the public offices of the Church; of ecclesiastical buriat; of every priestly right, and of all benefices. Catholics 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 WIT-

Sir,-The Irish Catholics in Ireland may

NESS:

vell be called Christ's modern true discirles to the great glory of the Catholic Church. Have they not for centuries, generation after generation, "given up all they had" to unflinchingly stand fact 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, yea, 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 Pharlsees 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 brethren, aware as they are of the cruel and outrageous treatment under which Ireland moans, and yet cannot sym-pathise with that unfortunate na-tion, show by that fact alone that they cannot be followers of Christ, as they have the pretension of calling themselves. Still, cut 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 looses its apparent limpidity; the genuine living water rests on a crystalized bottom which gains in brilliancy during the storms of persecution.

LUDGER BLANCHET.

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, 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 aurely give your vote, Mr. D—, in favo: of intellect; beauty is only skin deep, you know." "Deep enough for me, my dear; deep enough for me, answered the irrepressible gallant.

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 vapid as a shallow little stream purling down the billside, 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 vise as well as pretty; who fitted her mind to accord with the graces of its beautiful casket. answered the irrepressible gallant. tiful 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 shrivel, 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 scarred 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

"Stabat Mater" "too sweet for anything." A kitten with its eyes as yet unopened, the Niagara Falls and Mr. Gladstone all are "just too utterly charming and lovely for any earthly

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 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 pollute the cemetery.

Sixth—The excommunicati vitandi—the excommunicated "to be shunned" cannot receive of our hospitality, or can they partake of our busines, profesional or social life, or act as judge, witness or advecate, unless a necessity fustry an exception. In divine things the excommunicated "that 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 "just too awfully lovely."

THE GIRL WHO HELPS MOTHER.

mineled responsibility and anxiety with her youth, whom the others seem to depend on and

work; her strong young figure is a staff upon which the gray-haired, white-faced mother leans and is rested. She helps mother with the spring sewing, with the week's monding, with a cheerful conversation and congenial companionship that some girls do not think worth while

wasting on only mother.

And, when there comes a day that she must bend, as girls must often bend, over the worn-out body of mother lying unheeded in her coffin, rough hands folded, her long disquiet merged in rest, something very sweet will be mingled with her loss, and the girl who helped mother will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

The girl who works-God bless her-is another girl whom I know. She is not too proud to earn her own living, nor ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She is studious and painstaking, and patient. She smiles at you from behind the counter or desk. There is a memory of her sown into each silken gown. She is like a beautiful young mountaineer already far up the hill, and the sight of her should be a fine inspiration for us all. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hand may be stained with factory grease or printer's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helpgirl whom I know. She is not too proud to earn ter's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helping hand. It stays misfortune from many homes; it is the one shield that protects many a forlorn little family from the almshouse and asylum—brave, polite, refined, ambitious, every place is the rightful home of the girl who works

PRONUNCIATION OF "PARNELL." Punch, of London, has the following timely reminder as to the proper pronunciation of the name of the Irish leader. It runs as

A man there is of noted name, Which all men den't pronounce the same, But if you would the question sift, You only need to read your Swift. Thus, after Horace, in a parley With Oxford, to the Dean says Harley—

"Or, have you nothing new to-day,
From Pope, from Parneil, or from Gray?
So wrote the Dean, as also spoke he,
Not an iambus, but a trochee. Henceforth you'll place the accent right, And thank us for this Parnell light.

Lord Rochester, eldest son of the Earl of Carnaryon, comes of age this week and inherits the Chesterfield estates. When his father dies he will be one of the wealthiest of peers, as his income will exceed \$500,000 annually. He wa in Philadelphia a few months ago.

The City Council of Three Rivers has voted bonus of \$15,000 towards the construction the first section of the Three Rivers and North western Railway, also exemption from taxes and sufficient ground on the city property for station buildings and workshops. A bonus of a like amount has also been voted in favor of the Lower Laurentian Railway, of which line about twenty miles are already completed.

UNCLE MAX.

a voice broken with sobs.
"On, Miss Garston, I have been longing

for you to come to me; you have been here for hours. I have been lying listening to your footsteps overhead. Do you know, the suspense is killing me ?"

Yes, I am so sorry for you, Phabe: it is hard to bear, is it not? But I could not have your sister. We are doing all we can to ease her sufferings, but she is very, very ill." Do you think that I do not know that? She'is dying! my only sister is dying!"

And here her tears burst out again. "Ah, Miss Garaton, those dreadful words are coming true, after all."

"What words, my poor Phobe?" And I knelt down by her side and smoothed the hair from her damp forchead.

"On, you know what I mean. I have repeated them before; they haunt me day and night, and you refused to take them back. If we will not lie still under His hand, and learn the lesson He would teach us, fresh trials may be sent to humble us,'-fresh trials; and, oh, my God, Susan is dying !"

"You must not say that to her nurse, Phæbe; you must try and strengthen my bands: indeed, all hope is not lost: the inflammation is very high, but who knows if your prayers may not save her?"

"My prayers! pov prayers!" covering her face while the tears trickled through her wasted fingers; "as though God would listen to me who have been a rebel all my life." "Ab, but you are not rebellious now : you

have fought against him all these years, but now all his waves and billows have gone over your head, and you cannot breast them

"No, and I have deserved it all. I do try to pray, Miss Garston, I do, indeed, but the words will not come. I can only say over and over again, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee,' and then I stop and my heart seems breaking."
"Well, and what can be better than that

ery of your poor despairing heart to your Father ! Do you think that he will not have pity on his suffering child? Be generous in your penitence, Phoebe, and trust yourself and Suran in his hands."

"Ah, but you do not knew all," she continued, fixing her miserable eyes on mo. "I have not been good to Susan: I have let her sacritice her life for me, and have taken it all as a matter of course. I made her bear all my bad tempers and never gave her a good word. She was too tired, -ah, she was often tired, -and then she took this chill, and I made her wait on me all the same. She told me she was ill and in great pain, and I kept her standing for a long time; and I would not bid her good night when she went away; and I heard her sigh as she closed the door, and I called her back and she did not hear me; and now-" But here hysterical sobs checked her utterance.

Yes, but you are sorry now, and Susan has forgiven you. I think she wanted to send you a message, but she is in too great pain to speak. I heard her say, 'Poor Phebe,' but I begged her not to make the effort; you see she is thinking of you still."

"My poor Susan! But she must not miss you; I am wicked and selfish to keep you like this. Go to her, Miss Garston !" And I was thankful to be dismissed.

My heart was full when I re-entered the sick-room. Mr. Hamilton looked rather "Your thoughts must be here," he said. meaningly. "Forgive me, if I give you that

hint: do not forget Providence is watching over that other room. One duty at a time, Miss Garston." And, though I colored at this wholesome rebuke, I knew he was cor-

"Yes, he is right," I thought, as I stood listening to poor Susan's oppressed and difficult breathing : "the Divine Teacher is beside his child. It is not for us to question this discipline or plead for an easier lesson. But none the less did the fervent petition rise from my heart that the angel of death might not be suffered to enter this house.

The night wore on, but, alas! there was no improvement. When Mr. Hamilton came through the snow the next morning he looked grave and dissatisfied, and then he asked me if I wanted any heip; but I shook my head. "Mrs. Martin is in the house : she will look after Pheebs and Kitty." When he had gone, I wrote a little note

and gave it to Kitty: "I cannot leave Susan for a minute, she is so very ill. Mr. Hamilton can see no im-

provement. He is coming again at mid-day. She suffers very much; but we will not give up hope, you and I;" and I bade Kitty carry it to her aunt. When Mr. Hamilton returned, he brought

a little covered basket with him, and bade me rather peremptorily take my luncheon while he watched beside the patient.

This act of thoughtfulness touched me. I wondered who had packed the basket: there was the wing of a chicken, some delicate slices of tongue, a roll, and some jelly. A little note lay at the bottom : "Gilrs has asked me to provide a tempting

Inncheon: he says you have had a sad night with poor Miss Locke, and are looking very tired. Poor Ursula? you are spending all your strength on other people.

"In another half-hour I shall leave Gladwyn. I think I am glad to go, things are so miscrable here, and one loses patience sometimes I wish I could know poor Susun Locke's fate before I go; but Giles seems to have little hope. Take care of yourself for my sake, Ursula. I have grown to love you

w.ry dearly. "Your affectionate friend,

Mr. Hamilton came again early in the evening, and I took the opportunity of paying Probe another visit.

She was lying with her eyes closed, and looked very ill and exhausted, -alarmingly so, I thought: her emotion had nearly spent, itself, and she was now rassive and waiting. for the worst.

"Let me know whhn it happens," she whispered. "I have no hope now, but I will try and bear it." And she drew my hands to her lips and kissed them: "they have touched Susan, they are doing my work they are blessed hands to me." And then

she seemed unable to bear more. When Mr. Hamilton paid his final visit he announced his intention of remaining in the "There will be a change one way or another before long, and I shall not leave you by yourself to-night," he srid, quietly; and in my heart I was not sorry to hear this. ; He told me that there was a good fire down stairs, and that he meant to take possession of a very comfortable arm-chair, but that he wanted to

remain in the sick-room for half an hour or so.

even then opening the door the lions were waiting for their prey. The face was boyish, but still Mr. Hamilton reminded me of him. And there was a picture of St. Augustine at ting with his mother Monica, that reminded ting with his mother Monica, that reminded theery as possible, and told us that sheefelt like a lady in that big bed down-stairs. Mr. plain, and Jill thought him positively ugly, but, after all, there was something noble in

his expression, a power that made itself-felt, softened; he half smiled, looked up, and our eyes met. I was terribly abashed at the thought that he should find me watching him; but, to my surprise, his face brightened, and he roused himself and crossed the room. "I was dreaming, I think, but you woke me. Are you very tired? Shall I take your

place?" But before I could reply his manner changed, and he stooped over the bed, and then looked at me with a smile. "I thought so The breathing is certainly less difficult: the inflammation is diminish-

ing. I see signs of improvement."
"Thank God!" was my answer to this, and before long this hope was veried: the pain and difficulty of breathing were certainly

less intense, the danger was subsiding. Mr. hamilton went down-stairs soon after this, and I settled to my solitary night watch, but it was no longer dreary: every hour I felt more assured that Sugan Licke would be

restored to her sister.

Once or twice during the night I crept into Phobe's room to gladden her heart with the glad news, but she was sleeping heavily and I would not disturb her. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning," I said to myself, as I sat down by Susan's bedside. I was very weary, but a strange tumult of thoughts seemed surging through my brain, and I was unable to control them. Gladye's pale face and tear-filled eyes rose perpetually before me: her low, passionate tones vibrated in my ear. "They have accused him falsely," I seemed to hear her say: "Eric never took that check."

What a mystery in that quiet household No wonder there was something unrestful in the atmosphere of Gladwyn, -that one felt] oppressed and ill at ease in that house.

Fragments of my conversation with Mr. Hamilton came unbidden to my memory. How strange that that proud, reserved man should have spoken so to me, that he had suffered his heart's bitterness to overflow in words to me, who was almost a stranger: "They lay the blame of that poor boy's death at my door, as though I would not give my right hand to have him back again." if Gladys had only heard the tone in which he said this, she must have believed and have been sorry for him.

"They are too hard upon him," I said to syself. "If he has been stern and injudimyself. cious with his poor young brother, he has long ago repented of his hardness. He is very good to them all, but they will not try to understand him: it is not right of Gladys to treat him as a stranger. I am sorry for them all, but I begin to feel that Mr. Hamilton is not the only one to blame."

I wished I could have told him this, but I spoken. I might be sorry for him in my point. heart, but I could never tell him so, never assure him of my true sympathy. I was far Mr. Tudor. He has been such fun lately. I too much in awe of him: there are some men really do think he is quite the nicest young

only succeed in bringing him and Gladys speech. nearer tegether, if I could make them understand each other, I felt I would have spared no pains or trouble to do so.

It he were not so infatuated on the subject of his cousin's merits, I thought, scornfully, I should be no more sanguine about my success; but Miss Darrell had hoodwinked him completely. As long as he believed in all she chose to tell him, Gladys would never be

in her proper place. As soon as it was light I heard Mr. Hamilton stirring in the room below. He came up for a moment to tell me that he was going home to breakfast; he looked quite fresh and brisk, and declared that he had a capital

night's sleep. "I am going to find some one to take your place while you go home and have a good seven hours' rest," he said, in his decided way. "I suprose you are aware that you have not slept for forty-eight hours? Kitty is going to make you some ten." And with this he took himself off.

I went into Phobe's room presently. Kitty told me that she was awake at last. As soon as she saw me she put up her hands as though

to ward off my approach. "Wait a moment," she said, huskily. "You need not tell me: I know what you have come to say: I have no longer a sister: Susan is a saint in heaven.

For a moment 1 hesitated, afraid to speak. She had nerved herself to bear the worst, and I feared the revulsion of feeling would be too great. As I stood there silently looking down at her drawn, haggard face, I felt she would not have had strength to bear a treah trial. If Sugar had died Pheebe would not have long survived her.

"You are wrong," I said, very gently. "I have no bad news for you this morning. The inflammation has diminished. Susan breathes more easily: each breath is no

longer acute agony."
"Do you mean that she is better?" staring at me incredulously.

" Most certainly she is better. The danger is over; but we must be very careful, for she will be ill for some time yet. Yes, indeed, Phobe, you may believe me. Do you think I would deceive you? God has heard your prayers, and Susan is spared to you." I never saw a human countenance so trans-

formed as Phœbe's was that moment; every feature seemed to quiver with ecstasy; she could not speak, only she folded her hands as though in prayer. Presently she looked up. and said, as simply as a child,-

"Oh, I am so happy | I never thought I should be happy again. You may leave me now, Miss Garaton, for I want to thank Go for the first time in my lif . I feel as though I must love him now for giving Susan back to me." And then again she begged me to leave

Mr. Hamilton did not forget me. I had just put the sick-room in order when a repect the young woman made her appearance. She taid in that her name was Carron, that she was a married woman and friend of Miss Locke's, and sheawould willingly take my place until evening.

I was thankful to accept this timely offer of help, and went home and enjoyed a deep dreamless sleep for some hours. When I armed. She went off with him to the book. woke it was evening. Jill was standing by my bedside with a tray in her hands. The room was bright with fire-light. Jill's big eyes looked at me affectionately.

ready detected some change. Presently he like a baby! I have been in and out half a how long they were to stay at Hastings, and looked as happy as possible. I did not see and bade her look at Phuebe without troubling

walked away to the fireplace and stood look. dozen times; but no, you never stirred. ing down into the flames in rather an absent told. Mr. Hamilton so, when he inquired an way.

I could not help looking at him once or and when you are quite awake I will give you.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

"I will stay altogether if you wish it;" he said, kindly, "if you feel the least uneasiness at being alone." But Indisclaimed all said his forehead slightly quokered.

"I will stay altogether if you wish it;" he said, kindly, "if you feel the least uneasiness at being alone." But Indisclaimed all said his forehead slightly quokered.

"More than once if Mr. Hamilton to a family begged him to remain with the patient a few minuted resemblance of Mr. Hamilton to a family and meaning the said he agreed to this property in the said he agreed to this property. The face was boyish, and she is her broth and jelly, and Peggy waits on her waiting for their prey. The face was boyish, her broth and jelly, and Peggy waits on her waiting for their prey. The face was boyish, her broth and jelly, and Peggy waits on her waiting for their prey. very nicely. Lady Betty and I went to see her to day, and she was as comfortable and

do you good."

"And what have you been doing with yourself all day, Jill?" I asked, rather

anxiously.
"Oh, lots of things," tossing back her thick locks. "Let me see. Lady Betty came to fetch me for a walk, and we met Mr. Tudor. He is all alone, poor man, and very dull without Mr. Cunliffe; he told us so : so Lady Betty brought him back to lunch. And Miss Darrell was so cross, and told poor Lady Betty that she was very forward to do such a thing; they had such a quarrel in the drawing-room about it. Mr. Tudor came in and found Lady Betty crying, so he made us come out in the garden, and we played a new sort of Aunt Sally. Mr. Tudor stuck up an old hat of Mr. Hamilton's, -at least we found out it was not an old one after all, -and we snowballed it, and Mr. Hamilton came out and helped us. After tea, we all told ghost-stories round the fire. Miss Darrell doss not like them, so she went up to her room. Mr. Tudor had to see a sick man, but he came back to dinner; but I would not stay, for I thought you would be waking, Ursie, so Mr. Hamilton brought me nome.

"Jill!" I asked, desperately, "have they not written for you to join them at Hastings yet? I begin to think you have been idle

long enough."
"Had you not better go to sleep again, Ursie dear?" returned Jill, marching off with my tray. But she made a little face at me as my tray. But she made a little lace at me as she went out of the door. "I shall get into trouble over this," I thought. "I really must write to Aunt Philippa." But I was apared the necessity, for the very next day Jill came to me at Miss Locke's to tell me, with a very long face, that her mother had written to say that Miss Gillespie was coming the following week, and Jill was to pack up and join them at Hastings the very next day.

CHAPTER XXV.

"THERE IS NO ONE LIKES ALD."

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,

She was a little quiet and subdued,f u.l of regret at leaving me, and more affections te than ever.

"I have never been so happy in my ife, 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, some-how; 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.'

"And there is no one else you will regret, knew the words would never get themselves | Jill?" I asked, anxious to sound her on one

"Oh, yes: I am sorry to bid good-by to man I know."

one would never venture to pity.

But all the same I longed to do him some secres service; he had been kind to me, and had helped me much in my work. If I could but Jill was not deceived by this smooth

"Of course I do," in a scornful voice; "they come to see Sara, and I hate them so, flimsy stuck-up creatures, with their white ties and absurd little moustaches. Each one is more stupid and vapid than the other. And Sara must think to too; for she smiles

on them all alike."
"You are terribly hard on the young men of your generation, Jill; I dare say I should think them very narmless and plea ant. But she shook her head vigorously.

"Why cannot they be natural, and say good-natured things, like Mr. Tudor? He is real, and not make-believe, pretending that he is too bored to live at all. One would think there was no truth anywhere, nothing but tinsel and sham, to listen to them. That is why I like Mr. Tudor: he has the ring of the true metal about him. Even Miss Darrell agrees with me there."

"Do you discuss Mr. Tudor with Miss

Darrell? "Why not?" opening her eyes widely. "I like to talk about my friends, and I fee Mr. Tudor is a real friend. She was so interested,—really interested, I mean, without any humbug, - at least, pretence," for here I held up my finger at Jill. "She wanted to know if you liked him too, and I said, 'Oh, yes, so much; he was a great favorite of yours,' and she stemed pleased to hear it."
"You silly child! I wish you would leave

me and my likes and dislikes out of your conversations with Miss Darrell." "Well, do you know, I try to do so, because I know how you hate her, -at least, dislike her : that is a more ladylike term,you are so horribly particular, Ursula; but

somehow your name always gets in, and I never know how, and there is no keeping you out. Sometimes she makes me dreadfully angry about you, and scmetimes she says nice things; but there, we will not talk about the double-faced lady to-night. I understand her less than ever." We glided into more serious subjects after

I made Jill promise to be more patient with her life, and work from a greater sense of duty, and I begged her most earnestly to fight against discontent, and exercise this youthful demon of hers, and again she promised to do her best.

"I feel better about things, somehow: you have done me good, Ursie; you always do. I must make mother understand I am nearly a woman, and that I do not intend to waste my time any longer dreaming childish dreams. I suppose mother is really fond of me, though she does find fault with me continually, and is always praising Sara." Jill went on talking in this way for some time, and then we went up-stairs together.

I was rather provoked to find Mr. Tudor at the station the next morning. I suppose my stendy look abashed him, for he muttered something about Smith's book-stail, as though I should be deceived by such a flimsy excuse. After all, Mr. Tudor was not better than other young men; in spite of Jill's praises, he was capable of this mild subterfuge to get his own way.

Jill was so honestly and childishly pleased to see him that I ought to have been disstall, while I looked after her luggage, and they stood there chattering and laughing until I joined them, and then Mr. Tudor

grew suddenly quiet.

"I shall be up in town then," he remarked, carelessly, "to see some of my people."
"Oh, yes, and you must come and see us,"

"I shall be up in town then," he remarked, and carelessly, "to see some of my people."

"Oh, yes, and you must come and see us," she returned, cheerfully. "Good by, Mr. Tudor. I am so sorry to leave Heathfield."

But, after all, Jill's last look was for me: she leaned out of the carriage, waving her and, she did not even glance at the young disappointed him. Perhaps I should have thought and gloomy beside me. I felt rather corry for the poor was a senting as the strong the had to make up flar lost time, as he strode through the had to make up flar and up the longroad. Had Jill really taken that he loyed ma! I remember the very land that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and flatter that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and for the poor that he fallow, I would red; hat he loyed ma! I remember the very had and flatter that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and for the poor that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and flatter that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and for the that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and flatter that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and for the poor that he loyed ma! I remember the very had and that it was just Proble's way and left that the big ryes patch of glass where I stood. There was a found it was a gentlaman and wa all liked looked there. Oh, Uranla, these memories. like a lady in that big bed down-stairs. Air. and quaint speeches newtoned him? Directitife clother of aldere, and I can see how he lass? Oh, "turning to me, for Phube was Bentleman, and we all liked looked theo. Oh, Uraula, these memories lass? Oh," turning to me, for Phube was one of these days she will not die just yet, but what would Uncle Brian and Aunt are very sad, but they are sweet, too; for crying bitterly over the recollection, all a needy, good-looking Charlie is our Charlie still, is he not?"

Charlie is our Charlie still, is he not?"

Charlie is our Charlie still, is he not?"

Charlie is our Charlie still, is he not?" his expression, a power that made itself felt, a baby. She asked after you; Orsie, and young ourate were suddenly to present him Just then the lines of his face relaxed and sent you a power of love, and I hope it will young ourate were suddenly to present him self as a lover for their daughter Jocelyn? Why, Jill would be rich some day,-poor to make a grand match.

I shook my head gravely over poor Lawrence's prospects as I took my way slowly up the hili. I was rather glad when his broad shoulders were out of sight; I should be sorry if any disappointment were to cloud his cheery nature.

I missed Jill s great deal at first, but in my heart I was not sorry to get rid of the responsibility; a lively girl of sixteen, with with strong individuality and marked precocity, is likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and even now, is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and even now, is a likely to get likely to get likely and me. I was not sorry to get rid of the responsibility; a lively girl of sixteen, with the creation of the responsibility; and my dear Miss.

"If it were not for you and my dear Miss of the responsibility; a lively girl of sixteen, with the creation of the responsibility; and my dear Miss of the responsibility; a lively girl of sixteen, with the creation of the responsibility; and my dear Miss of the responsibility; and marked precocity, is likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and even now, it is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and even now, it is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and even now, it is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; but Mrs. Barton lamented died; you know that, doctor; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; and the responsibility is a likely to be a formidable charge; and the responsibili

her absence in no unmeasured terms.
"It seems so dull without Miss Jocelyn," she said, the first evening. "She was such a lively young lady, and made us all cheerful. Why, she would run in and out of the kitchen a dozen times a day, to feed the chickens, or pet the cat, or watch me knead the bread. She and Nathaniel got on famously together, and often and often I have found her helping him with the books, and laughing so merrily when he made a mistake. I used to think Nathaniel did it on purpose sometimes, just for the fun of it.'

Yes, we all missed Jill, and I for one loved the girl dearly. It made me quite happy one day when she wrote a long letter, telling me that she was delighted with her new governess.

"Miss Gillespie is as nice as possible," she wrote. "Islready feel quite fond of her; my lessons are as interesting now as they used to be dull with Fraulein. She knows great deal, and is not ashamed to confess when she is ignorant of anything; she says right out that she cannot answer my questions, and proposes that we should study it together. I quite enjoy our walks and talks, for she takes so much interest in all I tell her. She is a little dull and sal sometimes, as though she were thinking andof past troubles; but I like to feel that I can cheer her up and do her good. Mother and Sara are delighted with her; she plays so beautifully, and they say that she is such a gentlewoman. When we come down-stairs she makes me join in the conversation, and coaxes me to play my pieces; and she tries to prevent mother making horrid

little remarks on my awkwardness.

"It will all come right, Mrs. Garston,' I heard her say one day. 'It is far wiser not to notice it; young girls are so sensitive, and Jocelyn is keenly alive to her short-comings.' And mathematically additionally activation. And mother actually nodded comings.' assent to this, and the next moment she called ma up, and said how much I had improved in my playing, and that Colonel Ferguson had told her that I had been ex-

ceedingly well taught. "By the bye, I am quite sure that Colonel Ferguson intends to be my brother-in-law: he is always here in the evening, and yes terday he sent Sara such a magnificent

bouquet," Jill's charity letters were always amusing. She had prepared me beforehand, so I was not surprised at receiving a voluminous letter from Aunt Philippa a few days afterwards informing me of Sara's engagenters to Col.

match," she wrote. "Colonel Ferguson be-i colendar." Now, what did he mean by all longs to a very good old famil,, and he has this rigmarole? But he only laughed again property. Your uncle says that he is a very in a provoking way, and went out. intelligent man, and is much respected in the

regiment. "Mrs. Fullerton thinks it a pity for Sara to marry a widower; but I call that non-sense. He is a young-looking man for his age, and every one thinks him so handsome. Sara, poor dar-I believe lieg, is as happy as possible. that they are to le marr el soon after Easter, as he wants to get some salmon fishing in Norway; 10 we shall come up to Hyde Park Gate early next week, and see whout the trousseau, for there is no time to be lust." Sara added a few words in her protty girlish

handwriting. "I wonder if you will be very much surprised by mamma's letter, Ursula dear. We all thought he liked Leabia, but no, he says that was entirely a mistake on our part, he

never really thought of her at all. "Of course I am very happy. I think there is no one like Donald in the world. I should fall in love with a silly little body like me. I suppose I must plane be a like that." some way, for, really, he seems dreadfully

in leve. "You must come to my wedding, Ursula, and I must choose your dress for you; of course father will pay for it, but I promise you it shall be pretty, and suitable to your complexion. I mean to have eight bridesmaids. Joselyn will be one, of course, and I \ nature. shall get that tall, fair Grace Underley to act as a foil to her bigness. I shall not ask poor Lesbia to be one; it would be too trying for her, and I know you will not care about it; but you must come for a week, and see all my pretty things, and help poor mamma, for she has only Joselyn; so remember, you are to keep yourself disengaged the week after

I wrote back that same evening warm congratulations to Sara and Annt Philippa, and promised to come when Sara wanted me. A gay wedding was not to my taste, but I knew owed this duty to them: they had been kind to me in their own fashion and according to their lights, and I would not fail them. Easter would fall late this year, -in the middle of April; there were still three months before Sara would be married, and most likely by that time I should need a few days' rest and change.

The next morning I heard from Lesbia. It was a kind, sad little letter; she told me she was glad of Sara's engagement, and as they were still at Hastings she and her mother had called at Warrior Square, and had found Sara and her fiance together.

"I think it has improved Sara already," it went on; "she was looking exceedingly pretty, and in good spirits, and she seemed very proud of her tall, grave-looking soldier. Mother and I always liked Colonel Forguson. He and Sara are complete contrasts; I think her brightness and good humor, as well as her beauty, have attracted him, for he is honestly in love! I liked the quiet, deferenrew suddenly quiet.

As the train came up, I heard him ask Jill he will make a kind husband. Mrs. Garston

if they would be at Hyde Park Gate before Jocelyn she was cut riding with her father. No talk; but her heart was too full for silence. Joselyn she was cut riding with her laster was too full for silence, we are going down to dear Rutherford why, my woman, she burst out, you in March, but I have promised Sara to come look real tonnie! I do believe your face has up for the wedding. Don't sigh, Ursula; its got a bit of color in it, and you remind me of

"It must be hard for her to witness Sara's Ruph was dead, and she and Sara would be happiness, when her own life is so clouded. to make a grand match.

Tet parents would expect her ber heart is still true to Challe; but she is to make a grand match.

So young, and life is so long. I trust that better things are in store for her." Miss Locke was recovering very slowly.

Years of anxiety and hard work had overtaxed her strength sorely. Mr. Hamilton used to shake his head over her tardy progress, and tell her that she was a very unsatisfactory patient, and that he had expected to cure her long before this.

in spite of all the good things you send me, I am so weary and fit for nothing I feel as though I should never sit up again

"Oh, we shall have you up before long, he returned, cheerfully. "You are only rather slow at out it. You are not troubling about your work or anything else, I hope, because the rent is paid, and there is plenty in the cupboard for Phœbe and Kitty."

"I know you have paid the rent, and I shall never be grateful enough to you, doctor; for what should I have done, with this long illness making me behindhand with everything? I am afraid Miss Garston puts her hand in her pocket sometimes. I hope the Lord will bless you both for your goodness to two helpless women. Ay, and he will bless you, doctor !"

"I am sure I hope so," he returned, in a good-humored tone, shaking her hand. There! mind what your nurse says, and keep yourself easy: you will find Pheebe a different person when you see her next."

I was afraid Phwbe would find her sister much changed when they met. Miss Locke had greatly aged since her illness; her hair was much grayer, and her face was sunken, and I doubted whether she would ever be the same woman again. Mr. Hamilton and I had already discussed the sisters' future. "I am afraid they will be terribly pinched," he said once. "Miss Locke is suffering now

she has to provide for that child Kitty, as well as for poor Pheebe." "We must taink what is to be done," I replied. "Miss Locke is a very good manager: she is careful and thrifty. A little will go a

from years of overwork. She will never be

able to work as hard as she has done. And

long way with her." Mr. Hamilton said no more on the subject just then, but a few days afterwards he told me that he intended to buy the cottage. He had a good deal of house-property in Heathfield, and a cottage more or less did not mat-

ter to him. "They shall live in it rent free, and I will take care of the repairs. There will be no need for Miss Locke to work so hard then. She is a good woman, and I theroughly respect her. Of course I know she is a favorite of yours. Miss Garston, but you must not think that influences me."

"As though I should imagine such a

"You are such an insignificant person, you see," he went on, mischievously. "You are of so little use to your generation. People do not benefit by your example, or defer to your opinion. There is no St. Ursula in the

I had had both the sisters on my hands. Those hours of featful suspense had told on Phobe, and for a week or two we were very

anx ous about her. I kept the excent of her illness from Susan. and she never knew that Mr. Hamilton visited her daily. Strange to say, Proche gave us little trouble. She bore her bodily sufferings will surprising patience, and even made light of them; and she would thank me most gratefully when I waited on her.

I was never long in her room. There was no reading or singing row. Nothing would nduccher to keep me from Susan. She used to beg me to go back to Susan and leave her to Kitty. I rever forgot Susan's look of astonishment when I told her this.

"Somehow, it doesn't sound like Phoebe," she said, looking at me a little wistfully. Are you sure you understand her, Miss

smiling at this view of the case. "She is not like the same woman, Susan She thinks of Miss Locke heard me other people now." silently, but I saw that she was still incredulous. She was not sanguine enough to hope for a miracle; and surely only a miracle could change Phoebe's suilen and morbid

The sisters were longing to meet, but the helplessness of the one and the long-protracted weakness of the other kept them long apart, though only a short flight of stairs divided

them. At last I thought we might venture to bring Susan into Phobe's room. The weather was less severe, and Susan seemed a little stronger, so Kitty and I hurried ourselves in preparation for a festive tea

in Phœbe's room. She watched us with unconcealed interest as we spread the ten-cloth, and arranged the best china, and then placed an easy-chair by

her bedside. The room really looked very bright and cosey. A little gray kitten that I had brought Kitty was asleep on the quilt; thebe had taken a great fancy to the pretty, playful little creature, and it was always with her; Kitty's large wax doll was lying with its curly head on her pillow.

Susan trembled very much as she entered the room, lesning heavily on my arm. Phobs lay quite motionless, watching her as she walked slowly towards the bed, then her face suddenly grew pitiful, and she held out her

"Oh, how ill you look, my poor Susan, and so old and gray! but what does it mat ter, so that I have got my Susan back? If you had died, I should have died too : God never meant to punish me like that," And she stroked and kissed her face as though And she were a child, and for a little while the two sisters mingled their tears together. Susan was too weak for much emotion, a

I placed her comfortably in her easy-chair, plied,-

erving bitterly over the recollection, "I would not believelyou, Miss Greaton, when "Poor Leabia?" I sighed, as I folded up you said Phoebe was changed, for I said to her letter and prepared for my day's work. myself, "Surely she will be up to her myself, Surely she will be up to her od tricks again soon; but row I see you are right. Nay, never fret, my bonnie woman, for I loved you when you were as tiresome and cross-grained as possible. I think I can not help loving you," finished Susan, simply, as she took her sister's hand.

That was a happy evening that we sp nt in Phoebe's room. When tea was over we read a few chapters, Kitty and I, and then I sang some of Phobe's favorite songs. When had finished, I looked at them: Pheebe had fallen asleep with Susan's hand still in hers: there was a look of peaceful rest on the worn gray face that made me whisper to Miss

"The evil spirit is cast out at last, Susan," "Ay," returned Susan, quietly. "Sae is clothed and in her right mind, and I doubt not sitting at the feet of Him who has called her. I have got my Pl whe back again, thank God, as I have not seen her for many a long year."

CHAPTER XXVI.

I HEAR ABOUT CAPTAIN HAMILTON. It was now more than five weeks since Gladys had left us, but during that time I

had heard from her trequently. Her letters were deeply interesting. She wrote freely, pouring out her thoughts on every subject without reserve. Somehow I felt, as I read them, that those letters gave as much pleasure to the writer as to the re. cipient; and I found afterwards that this was the case. Her conscioususas of my sym. pathy with her made her open her heart more freely to me than to any other person. She delighted in telling me of the books she read, in describing the various effects of nature, Her descriptions were so powerful and graphic that they quite surprised me. She made me feel as though I were walking through the fir woods beside her, or standing on the week shore watching the white-prosted waves : . . ing in and breaking into f am at our men.

A sort of dewy freshness seemed to stamp the pages. Gladys loved nature with all ner heart; she revelled in the solemn grandeur) those woods, in the breadth and freedome; the ocean; it seamed to harmon'ze with her varying moods.
"I feel a different creature already," she wrote when she had been away a fortnight. "Without owning myself happy but happi-

ness, active or negative, will never come to me again), still I am calmer and more at peace, -away from the oppressive influence that surrounded me at home. "I have made up my mind that the stm'sphere of Gl dwyn is fatal to my soul's health. I seem to wither up like some sonsitive plant in that blight no sic: half-truthe, misunderstandings, and jedousies have correded our home peace. I will better away from it all, for here I can be myself ill and miserable,

and no one it was or misapprenends my meaning: there are no narsh jaugments under the guise of pity. "These dear people are so truly charitable. they think no evil of a poor girl who is faithful to a brother's memory: they are patient thing!" I returned, in quite an affronted with my sad moods, they leave me free r tone. But Mr. Hamilton only laughed. follow out my wishes. I wander a out as follow out my wishes. I wander a out as I will, I sketch or read, I sit idle; no one blames me; they are as good to me as you

would be in their place. "I shall stay away as long as possible, until I feel strong enough to take up my life you of all others will sympath 23 with me. Think of the relief it is to wake up in the morning and feel that no jorning influences will be at work that day; that no eyes will pry into my secret sorrow, or seck to penetrate my very thoughts; that I may look and speak as I like; that my words will not be wisted 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 up a

him? The idea is painful to me. "I like you to think well of him. He is a good man. I have always thoroughly respected him, but there is no sympathy between us. Of course it is more Etta's fault than his: she has usurped my place, and Giles no longer needs me. Perhaps I am not kind to him, not sisterly or soft in my manners; but he treats me too much as a child. He never asks my opinion on any subject. We live under his protection, and he never grudges us money; he is generous in that way; but he never enters into our thoughts.

Lady Betty and I lead our own lives.

"You ask me why I do not write to him, my dear Ursula. Such a thought would never enter my head. Write to Giles! What should I say to him? How would such a letter ever get itself n ritten? Do you suppose he would care for me as a correspondent? I should like you to ask him that question, if you dared. Giles's face would be a study. I fancy I write that letter,—a marvellous composition of commonplace nothings. My dear brother, I think you will like to hear our Bournemouth news, etc. I can imagine him tossing it aside as he opens his other letters: 'Gladys has actually written to me. I suppose she wants another check. See what she says, Etta. You may read it aloud, if you like, while I finish my breakfast.' Now, do not look incredulous. Iones naw Lady Betty's letter treated in this way, and all her poor little sentences pulled to pieces in Etta's usual fashion. No, thank you, I will not write to Giles. I write to Lady Betty samotimes, but not often: that is why she comes to you for news. We are a queer household, Ursula, I am very fond of my dear little Lady Betty, but somehow I have never enjoyed writing to her since Etta one day handed to her one of my letters opened by mistake. Lady Betty has fancied the mistake has occurred more than once."

I put down this letter with a sigh ; it was the only painful one I had received from Gladys. My remark about her writing to her brother had evidently upset her, but after this she did not speak much about Gladwyn, and by tacit consent we spoke little bout any of her people except Lady Betty. When I mentioned Mr. Hamilton 1 did so casually, and only with reference to my own work. He was so mixed up with my daily life, I came so continually into contact wit him, that it was impossible to avoid his

name. Gladys understood this, for she ence re

(To be Continued.)

Kings, Queens, Princes and Such. For a king with one foot in the grave old Kaiser William shows a bristling beard.

Queen Victoria vows that never in her long Queen Victoria vows that never in her long life have two men treated her more shabbly than Mr. Gladstone; and Loid Randolph Churchill. It comes out now that Lord C. wrote his reent resignation while a guest of the Queen, and that "he actually used Windsor Castle note paper."

Methodists in Earland propose raising the sum of \$125,000 as a royal jubilee offering, the money to be devoted to the sheltering of faity destitute chi dren in concection with Dr. Stephenson's homes.

Should "Unser Fritz" miss the Prussian Grown and the Prince of Wales die off before his excellent mother, they might be put into history as shining examples of "great expectation" nipped in the bud.

Dr. Hainswald, the African traveler, says that in Zululand he met the savage who killed the French Prince Imperial, and told him that if he had on'y 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 parragraph, "since Bismarck uttered the most famous of all his Bismarck uttered the most famous of all his historic pluses. It was in a budget debate in which he was beaten by an adverse vote. It is not said he, 'by speechifying and the votes of majorities that the great questions of the age are to be settled, but by blood and iron.'"

MARIE ANTONETTE'S DIADEM IN BUFFALO. A well known Buffalo man, living on the West side, has just returned home from a trip West side, has just returned nome from a trip to Europe. Among other souvenirs he brought with him a disdem made for and worn by Marie Antoinette. The fillet is a plain band of Roman gold, inlaid with a massaic of opals, turquoises, rubies and sapphires, depicting incidents in the lives of Helen and Dido. Above the rises a spray pattern of beaten gold exquisitely wrought, supporting a border of fleur de its company of the same diamonds and rearly. posed of rose diamonds and pearls. Three of the diamonds are from the famous Golconda min's. The monogram of the unhappy Queen is engraved on the inside of the fillet.

KING THEBAW'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. Three large wall cases contain objects of clothing, and the memories of Prince Estathery's relarge wall cases contain objects of clothing, and the memories of Prince Esterhazy's resplendent uniforms, with pearl embroidery in livu of silver lace and diamond tassels on the gleaming Hessian boots, are completely eclipsed by a cost into which emeralds, diamonds and other precious stones are woven with beaten go'd, so that the weight would alone forbid, were ceremonial considerations of superstitious state wanting, that the glittering garment should te worn oftener than once a year. Lady Dufferin is said to have assumed it once, and with difficulty to have stood upright year. Lady Dufferin is said to have assumed it once, and with difficulty to have stood upright in it, as her ladyship might have done for a few seconds in a suit of armor. Golden hats in varying shape, some like helmers of Phrygian bonnets, others of pagoda form, are in this and the adjoining cases. The King's state umbrella, furled, is in the centre wall c. se. There is talk of mounting it aloft in the centre of the gallery, spread open to show its jewelled magnificence. One of the State hats, covered with precious stones, all set in elaborate devices of gold, is surmounted by a tapering final, the base of which is formed of the state of tapering final, the base of which is formed of convergent diamonds, large, long, but of little value. A lapidary or dealer in gems would discriminate widely between the different value of the jew ls "late the property," as an auctioneer might say, "of a monarch retired from business;" some of the atones are of great value, and others, comparatively speaking, are rubbish. Palm-leaf fame, carried in processions, are formed of thin gold. Bowls, cups, vases, flasks, vessels of all shapes but those to which the Western world is accustomed, occupy six cases. They are all more or less jewelted, some of the atones being uncut. Great significance, probably of a religious kind, Great significance, probably of a religious kind, Great significance, probably of a religious kind, seems to be attached to a circular group of nine stones, the largest being in the centre. On the circular lid of a splendidly jewelled betel box, specially devoted to the King's own use, is a remarkably costly specimen of the mystic group of nine stones. The middle gen is a ruby of 39½ carats, with only one fault. Its value consequently is very great. Round it are evenly set a moonstone, a pearl, a diamond, a cat's eye, a crystal, an emerald, and a sapphire. All these stones are valuable, the dia-monds being of Amsterdam cutting and the first water. It is turned upside down, after the invariable practice of the Burmese jewelers. Ingenuity of goldsmith's work is pre-eminently shown in the adaptation of a lubater or similar crustacean to the purpose of a flagon.

. AMBITIOUS.

It rometimes happens that a young woman, gifted with beauty, wit, talent, or musical ability, is tempted to become untrue to her home, her family and to herself, for the sake of fame. But fame, won at the expense of character, and by the inevitable laws of life, ends always in regret.

Never did a woman gain so much power

wealth and wor dly splendor in return for an untrue life as she whose history we are about to give in outline. Her name— Jeanne Antoinette Poisson—is known to every reader of history. She was a girl of remarkable wit and beauty. She had dramatic power of a high order, was a brilliant musician and a lover of the fine arts. Many multiple sought her favor and at an early age she married a wealthy nan—Le Normany l'Etoiles. He loved her devotedly, and lived almost wholly for her happiness.
Her mother was an ambitious woman. Dis-

satisfied and scheming, she taunted her daughter with having married a ranker when her beauty and her wit were worthy of a palace.
Fickle, usprincipled and eager for position

Jeanne scon tired of her beautiful home and devoted husband, and resolved if possible to attract the attention of the King, Louis XV., who had inherited the wealth and glory of his father, the Grand Monarch.

She placed herself before his carriage in the

She placed herself before his carriage in the park, dressed in the most attractive manner, that the might be seen by the King. Dazzled by her beauty, he sought her out, invited her to his palace, and so n she became the mistress of Verselle. Verseilles. In vain her husband pleaded with her; she heartlessly abandoned him to become the favorite of a king.

the favorite of a king.

Her ambition was gratified. Her influence with her royal lover became supreme. She made and dismissed ministers of state, created cardinals, declared war and arranged terms of peace. The Council of State used to meet in her boudoir. She once declared that her very lap-dog was wearied with the fondlings of nobles. She virtually compelled Maria Theresa to address her as ma cousine, and a jest at her expense is said to have been the origin of the Seven Years' War.

There were concerts, private theatricals,

There were concerts, private theatricals, games, masques, constantly going on under her direction in the palace. She squandered enormous sums from the State Treasury in furnishing entertainments for the king.

The age of forty found her prematurely old, and with a corroding sense of unworthiness in her heart. She had had her will, and with what result? Listen to her own words:

result? Listen to her own words:
"What a situation is that of the great! They only live in the future, and are only in hope. There is no prace in ambition. I am always gloomy; the kindness of the king, the regards of courtiers, the attachment of domestics, affect me no louger.
"I have no more an inclination for all that

looked, with silent indifference on her, burial car fading away in the storm. No love of husband or of child followed it; few teass were "The Marchioness has a rather wet day to

set out on her long journey," he jestingly said. Long journey! The pomps of the palaces had

Long journey! The pomps of the pastees had faded; the illusion was done. She had sown to sin, had reaped its rewards, and in the pushess rain they put away the form of Madane de Pompadour forever in a dishonored grave.

FROM MANITUBA.

"I have been cured of chronic dia rhoea by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawbarry. I used about twelve bottles of it and am now entirely tree from the disease." Wil-liam McLaren, Clearwater, Manitoba.

ENGAGING MANNERS. PROPLE ARE ALWAYS THE BETTER FOR BEING POLITE.

There are a thousand pretty engaging little ways which every person may put on without ber of mothers are not able to give their chil-running the rick of being deem d affected or dron proper nutriment, and in such cases for ppish; the sweet smile; the quiet cordial bow; Lactated Food is all that can be desired. It the earnest movement in addressing a frier d, or more especially a stranger whom one may re-commend to our good regards; the inquiring glance; the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self-possession, these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manners which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds to a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty. The voice can be modulated so to intonate that it will speak directly to the heart, and from that elicit an answer; and politeness may be made essential to our nature. Neither is time thrown away in attending to such things, insignificant as they may seem to those who engage in weighty matters. of manners which should be cultivated, and

WORTH REMEMBERING.

In a ong letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

COURAGE.

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 sway over his life and happiness. Some individuals at the least obstacle give up and sit down in despondency—told their bands in despair; while others apparently in the same circumstances, seem to rejoice in overcoming difficulty, and press ahead with new determination and strength. ahead with new determination and strength.

This difference is natural in a great degree. One sees courage or cowardice developed in children at an early age. Perhaps education has to do with it in some measure, but still it seems as if it were a part of nature. One child will be frightened at a shadow, while another never sees anything to alarm it, and is as fearless in the

dark as in the sunshine. Courage saves one many sad days and gloomy hours. A courageous heart is never borrowing trouble, I oking for trials that may not come. trouble, I oking for trials that may not come.

"As long as a person keeps his courage up there is hope," said a physician, speaking of one of his patients, who was hovering between life and death. "I never give up a sick person who thinks he is going to be saved; but one who has no courage to live or try to get well—there is not much use in trying to make him well."

There was much wisdom in the remark, but countings it requires more courage to live there.

There was much wisdom in the remark, but sometimes it requires more courage to live that it does to die. Many a person has fought with trials, curses at last, who would gladly have sunk into the grave in preference to facing the world and keeping on a bold front. To make the best of trials and afflictions, and to keep the skeleton of sorrow away from mortal sight, is far better than to escape the grief to the breast and lie down in despair. Always remember that into every life some rain must fall.

LIKE MAGIC.

"It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer com-plaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, of Ethel,

Speaking of drinking, it may be observed that the man who "can take it or leave it alone" most always takes it.

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, when there is no and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Custiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

It is never too late to mend; but a man can not expect to have a button sewed on much after midnight.

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 cash. At all druggists.

Shakespeare was not a broker; but does any one know who has furnished so many stock quotations ?

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, constipa tion and sluggish liver.

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

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi-tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cared. 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.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFEIGE: 37 Youge St., Toronto.

A man has named his dog Wellington, because of the animal's proficiency in rending a bone 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 disordering tenonce pleased me. My residence at Bellevue is charming, and I alone cannot endure it. I do not live; I am dead before my time. The public hatred grieves me exceedingly. My life is a ontinued death."

She breathed her last amid the splendors of Versailles, at the age of 42.

The day of her burial was tempestuous. The king stood at the window of the palace as the funeral cortege moved away. He had long since tired of the woman who had violated conscience and God's law for his favor, and now he A FOOL'S PHILOSOPHY.

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

neighbors, and thus they are miserable because their neighbors don't agree with them.

BOTTLE FED BABLES often surpass in robustness children who are thought to be more favored. A large num-

is easily digested and agrees with children of To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

SIR .- My score to clear, For another year, This in a moment mail'd will be, Needn't tell, sir, I wish you well, sir.

MIKE RAN, Napanee.

P.S.—That pluck won't fail you. Well I know, As on you've gone, on Still you'll go.
To Erin's cause you're
Thorough y true,
And to battle for it, Lore live may you.

CUSTOMS OF JOHANNA. PECULIAR HABITS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COMORC

ISLANDS. The Island of Johanna, Comoro Islands, has some very peculiar customs. The natives are jet black, but nest and clean. Girls after mar jet black, but nest and clean. Girls after mar riage are not allowed out on the streets at all, and can see no one but their husbands. Rich men are allowed four wives, poor men one. When a poor man gets poorer he can sell a half share in his wife for so much money, regulated by law. A native belle before her marriage makes a fine display on the fashionable streets of Johanna in this rig:—A red calico mother hubbard gown, printed with a pattern of banana leaves, reaching to her kneer, no shoes or stockings, and for headgear a wide rimmed, blue china teacup, worn with the handle on one side china teacup, worn with the handle on one side china teacup, worn with the handle on one side for convenience in taking off. Friends of the temperance cause might find a realization of their fondest hopes and dreams in Johanna, one of the Comoro islands. The vice of drunkenness is wholly unknown there. In all Johanna no one but the consul is allowed to have any alcoholic liquor. Any one else, no matter who, found with any in his possession is immediately, with all his family and session is immediately, with all his family and all his relatives, thrown into prison and his house burned to the ground. And this is an island where there is not a single missionary and all the inhabitants are Mohammedans.— Boston Journal.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death! Come to the mother, when she feels

Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time, her first born's breath,
And thou art terrible!
The untimely death which annually carries off
thousands of human beings in the prime of
youth, is indeed terrible. The first approach of
consumption is insiduous, and the sufferer him
self is the most unconscious of its approach.
One of the most alarming symptons of this
dread disease is, in fact, the ineradical hope,
which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the which marks in the heart of the victoria, prevent-ing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are lun-dreds of well authenticated cases where Dr.

No true musician will verbelly ask a girl to marry him. He will propose by note.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the tast, and unsurpassed for re-lieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.,

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

A hostler may be a notorious rascal, and yet be truthfully called a s able man.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty five cents to try it and be convinced. As soon as a thief is spotted he wants to

change his spots. Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes:—"I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to give any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

Tirumala, one of the old Indian Kings, whose crown jewels were stolen, proclaimed that if the jewels were restored no questions should be asked. The thief brought back the jewels, whereupon he was seized and beheaded; but the rajah scrupulously kept his word as regarded asking questions.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Cil to your aching joints and muscles. Bely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.

The following is an expression which always occurred in President Day's prayers:—"We are the degenerate plants of a strange vine." An old Litchfield deacon used to have this per phrase:—"When, oh Lord, the clouds of the valley shall fall on this dilapidated form."—Hartford Religious Herald.

A HINT WORTH HERDING. Life loses half its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of restoring this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidence to the beneficent influence upon the lives bowels and stomach, and also upon the liver, bowels and kidneys, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course suggested to the sick by this testimony? We leave them to decide them to decide.

Horticulturists have rediscovered an oldfashioned flower, a daffodil, which differs from all known daffodils. Its blossoms are of a clear, bright chrome yellow, and it has been called Narcissus cyclamineus, on account of its reflexed

HORSFORDS ACID PHOSPHATE

Orves Satisfaction.

Dr. S. Nichols, Bellows : 'Vt., says: "I have used it and it gives and satisfaction."

QUEER REPLIES.

INSTANCES GIVEN BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. the loudest when he is wearing a mustard plaster.

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

A very grote-que fool is the young man who buys red 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.

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 dou't agree with them.

When a little girl was asked the reason why the Israelites made a gulden calf, she replied:

"Cause ttey hadns as muckle siller as would mak' a coo." Another Scotch girl, at an examination, gave a pretty definition when asked, "What does patience mean?" "Whit a 'wee an' dinm weary." During a school Board examination in the west of Scotland, the examiner a-ked a little girl, "Whot is mean by. He was amply rewarded?" "Paid for't," "No, no. You are quite wrong. Suppose you were to go into a baker's shop and buy a half quarter loaf, and lay down fourpence, would you say you had amply rewarded the baker?" Unhesitatingly the girl replied in the affirmative. "Why?" "Because the loaf's only two pence-three-farthings," was the unlooked for answer. The it spector let that girl off easily during the remainder of the lesson. When a little girl was asked the reason why

mainder of the lesson.

A little fellow was sent a message by his mother to a lady. When he had delivered it he did not seem in a hurry to go; and the lady, noticing this, saked him if there was anything

noticing this, asked him if there was anything else his mother had bidden him to say. She was not prepared for his reply: "She said I wasna to seek onything for coming, but if ye gave me onything I was to take it."

Sunday School stories are sometimes equal to others in their irresistible fue. Sacred things have an influence over the mind of youth; but occasionally, as in the two following anecdotes, the influence or temptation is too strong for the mischief loving boys, and eventually overcomes their religious feelings for the time. A Sunday School teacher asked her scholars to learn an appropriate text to say as they gave in their school teacher asked her scholars to learn an appropriate text to say as they gave in their pennies to the next collection. The first was, "He that giveth to the Lord;" and all were right until it came to the last boy, who, reluctantly dropping his penny into the box, said, to the great astonishment of teachers and scholars, "The fool and his money soon parted!" parted!"

As an example of the error of talking figura-tively to those who do not appreciate, and who are apt to take everything literally, this story is worth reading. The respected superintendent of a Sunday school had told his boys that they should endeavor to bring their neighbors to the school, saying that they should be like a trainthe scholar being the engine, and his converts the carriages. Judge of his surprise when, next Sunday, the door opened during lessons and a little boy, making a noise like an engine, ran in, followed by half a dozen others in single file at his back! He came to a halt before the superintendent who select the magnine sit. intendent, who asked the meaning of it all. The naive answer was:—"Please, sir, I'm the engine and them's the carriages."—Chambers' Journal.

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 per-haps like to know that Clifford J. Tweedy is a highly colored boy, twenty-two years of age, raised by Mr. Henry T. Peay, and getting \$3 per month. He deposited \$4,000 in the Georgia Railroad Bank, and divided a portion of the rest amongst his poor colored relations. He did not forest Mr. Dear the page 15 feet. not forget Mr. Peay, to whom he gave \$50. He said that he had a ticket regularly for the last fifteen months, and it was the fifteenth dollar that did the work.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle,

EARLY MATHEMATICIANS.

SOME OF THE WONDERFUL THINGS THAT WERE DONE BY FIGURES.

Newton discovered the differential calculus in 1665.

In 1799 the first descriptive geometry was published in Paris by Professor Monge.

Hipparchus, in the second century before Christ, and Ptolemy, in the second century after Christ, applied mathematics to astronomy.

Plato, about 390 B.C., invented the atudy of conic sections, and through these and the use of

the analytic method of demonstration he made great advances in the science. From about 550 to 1000 A.D., during the darkness of the Middle Ages, the science made no advance and was little studied. Vieta, who lived from 1540 to 1603, revived the ancient

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

A "premature wrinkle" is one that comes in a woman's face before she is married.

WILLER FOUND AN EXCELLENT REMEDY for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

No true musician will varbelly safe a safe from 1540 to 1603, revived the ancient geometry.

The origin of geometry is ascribed to the Egyptians, who, having their landmarks annully washed away by inundations, in efforts to devise a plan for readily restoring them, discovered the principles of geometry.

Appolonius was a geometer, who lived about 230 B. C., and whose work in the science has not been surpassed by the most brilliant

not been surpassed by the most brilliant achievements of others since. Archimedes, a contemporary of Appolonius, first inscribed polyzons in circles.

The demonstrations of Kepler, Robertal and Pasca', in the seventeenth century, greatly stimulated geometrical investigation. But to Descartes, who published a volume of geometrical problems in 1637, the world owes chiefly the invention of analytic modern geometry. The elements of geometry were compiled by

Euclid, 280 B C. This author introduced a device of reasoning that has been found very useful where neither direct proof (the synthetic method) nor the analytic method could be readily used; it consists in proving the truth of a proposition by assuming it contrary to truth, and showing that this implies a logical absurdity.

From the pastor of the Olivet Baptist church Philadelphia, Pa.: I have been troubled with Catarrh so badly for several years that it seriously affected my voice. I tried Dr. — 'remedy without the slightest relief. One bot tle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better

B. F. Liepsner, (M.A.)
We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a
cure for Catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure. Peck Bros,, Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PARNELL WILL NOT RETIRE.

LONDON, June 28.-Justin McCarthy writes that there is not the slightest truth in any re-port about Parnell retiring from political life. The Nationalists have never talked or even thought of electing another leader, and all hope soon to see Parnell restored to perfect health.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes : "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

THE POPE WILL NOT RENOUNCE HIS TEMPORAL POWER.

ROME, June 28-The Italie states that the Pope has asked Mgr. Rapolla to prepare a circular instructing the nuncios abroad concerning his attitude on the conciliation question. In it he will declare that he will not renounce his right to temporal power in Rome.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

LONDON, June 28.—The Standard strongly consures the Government for courting a diplo-matic defeat at Constantinople by extending the time of the Sultan for the ratification of the Egyptian convention, which it says is doomed to tailure. The Government ought primptly to have washed its hands of the whole affair instead of dallying with it.

PUT IT IN FORCE BY ALL MEANS. LONDON, June 29.—The Standard says: "Is \$1.00. is understood that on the passage of the Crimes Bill the Government will issue a special proclamation, declaring the National League in Kerry, Clare and Cork an illegal association, and will also proclaim those counties and bring them within the range of the secret enquiry and summary jurisdictions return of the act."

THE HARP THAT ONCE THROUGH TARA'S HALL. Adapted from Meore.

I.

The Harp that once through Tara's Hall, The soul of mus'c shed,
Now tunes its voice at Freedom's call,
Which o'er the wave hath sped.
The radiant sound of Liberty Resounds across the main, And hearts that once beat light and free,

Now feel that p .lse again.

Once more to chiefs and ladies bright,

The Harp of Tara swells, The chords that flash in Freedom's light Its tale of triumph tells. Thus Liberty no longer bow'd, The joyous throb she gives,
Meets wild response from Nations proud,
To show how strong she lives.

M. F. O'DONOGHOE. LL.B. OTTAWA, June 23, 1887.

THE TRUE SIDE. 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, and as I have read in the columns of that paper one side of the story in connection with the Bodyke evictions, I now send you an extract from Mr. Waddy's speech in the British House of Commons, whereby the Gazette may gather further information on the matter. To my mind anything more outrageously unjust than the treatment of Mrs. Nugent could not possibly occur. And if this be a sample case, can anyone with honest feelings wonder at outrages occurring in unhappy Ireland :---

Whatever vestige of a right other than the ruthlessly legal one which the evictor of Bodyke was believed to possess was blown to the winds by Mr. Waddy's speech in the House on Thursday. He contented himself with citing cases, but what cases they were! Here is one. That "of a woman named Bridget Nugent, who was about fifty-one years of age, and had lived on the estate for twenty-six years. She brought to her husband a dowry of about £200. The original rent of the farm was £30 a year, but the house was so bad that the tenants could not live in it. No repairs were done by the landlord, and this man Nugent, who died fourteen years ago, took his wife's money and ex-pended it, together with his own labor, in building a substantial house. The rent was originally £80, but when the house was originally £80, but when the house was built it was raised to £83. The rent of these people had been paid by their children who had gone to America or Australia, and the landlords had not complained of the American dollars going into their pockets. Well, from November, 1871, £41 10s, had been extracted every half year from this poor woman. The judicial rent was fixed at £46 los per annum, not much more than one half of the sum, and this judicial rent was calculated upon the basis of the horse which the woman's husband had built. It had been stated that these people had got the money and would not pay. He held in his hand about twenty promissory notes, on which from time to time, beginning in 1878, Mrs. Nugent had raised money in order to pay this exorbitant and abominable rent. Tre poor woman was sold out of that house on the third of the present month. She had been cleaned of every penny she possessed, she had struggled to do her best, and now she was brought to her ruin.

A BRACE OF SWEET DUCKS.

[From United Ireland, June 18] We should be well content that the rack centers of Ireland should be judged by two exalted specimens, a brace of marquises:— The Most Noble Lausdowne and the Most Noble Clanricarde. The evictions of Luggacurran have grown old in the face of recent atrocities. Each minute in Ireland breeds a new brutality. Even the contemptible meanness of the violated agreement of Lord Lansdowne's agent is half obscured by the more recent promise breaking at Bodyke. But amongst his brother rack-renters, the Queen's representative in Canada still stands out pre-eminent as the outspoken abettor of assassination. His complimentary allusions to the Orange shooting stars at Toronto were not, it would seem, plain enough. Hence his still more outspoken approval of the cowardly Orange atrocities to the little clique of place-hunters and toadies that bid him welcome in

Ottawa. "They had been assured," he said, "that the moment they (Messrs, O'Brien and Kilbride) showed themselves there would be a general rising of the natives (laughter.) Well, sir, the general rising took place (cheers), but unfortunately for these calculations, it was on the side of the defenders and not on that of

the attacking party" (cheers and laughter).

The risings of the natives to which his humorous lordship alludes with such grateful approval, were three distinct and cowardly actempt by his blackquard Orange brigade to assassinate Mr. O Brien. Even the Daily Express fell to thunder out its denunciation of these atrocities. Dr. Patton confidently promised us in his leading columns a prompt repudiation on the part of Colonel King-Harman and his brethren of the Orange lodges. The repudiation has not yet come to hand. Now that the noble rack-renter, in whose interest the outrages were concected and committed, has publicly adopted them, we rather fancy the Express will sing dumb on the subject, or the old theory of the friendly relationship between loyalty and riot will be trotted out once

more. THE DELEGATES TO IRELAND.

Rome, June 28.—In consequence of a despatch from Mgr. Scilla, who represented the Pope at the Queen's Jubilee, Mgrs. Persico and Giraldi have been ordered by the Pope to proceed to Dublin to execute their mission. A Dublin despatch says: Archbishop Walsh denies that he offered any opposition to the Pope's purpose to send Mgr. Persico on a

Rome, June 28,—It is stated that the Pope was induced to send a Papal mission to Ire-land by the insistence on the part of the English bishops, clergymen and laymen that the reports of the Irish bishops on the condition of Ireland were exaggerated. Wishing to get at the exact truth, the Pope decided to send unbiased agents of his own to make an investigation. Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Giraldi, who were chosen to make the encircular transportation. quiry, were recalled while on their way to the railway station on Friday last, but left last evening for Dublin.

mission to Ireland.

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,

Snails, it appears, are the latest delicacy 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. LACHINE CONVENT.

Monday's early morning trains for Lachine were crowded with the happy p rents and friends of the pupils of the Lachine Convent under the direct on of the Rever nd Sisters of St. Ann. The bright sun, tempered by the refreshing country breeze, added to the d light of the occasion. After a twenty minute trip the train re-ched the Convent Station, which the ever vigilant and successful Father Piché obtained for the many visitors to the Convent. The throng pressed its way down the spacious sidewalk leading to the church and educational ins litution. It felt the rewity of the benefit of this new station. Those who had been used for twenty years back, to leave the cars at Dunn's Station, and tread oftentimes with heavy and cumbersome parcels compared the convenience and pleasure of the present arrangement with the great inconvenience and fatigue of the past, and were loud in praise of the zeal and wisdom of the aforesaid Rev. Father Piché, the leading and the efficient spirit of Lachine. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS.

of Lachine.

At half-past nine o'clock sharp the entertainment was signalled by the entrance of the Very Rev. Superior, Father D. A. Maréchal, Vicar-General of the archdiocese, followed by a large General of the archalocese, followed by a large concourse of the rev. clergy, among whom were Rev. Fathers Piché, Lalontaine, Boissame, Burtin, Brien, Adam, Seguin, Kiernan, Roussin, Labelle, Dugast, Castonguay, Lessard, Martin. The musical selection and execution that the manual disa their agreet and hereafted. by the young ladies, their sweet and harmonious voices, their refined, unassuming deportment, voices, their renned, thousanding deportment, elicited signs of the most unmistaken approval and satisfaction from their distinguished visitors. "Hommage h Verdi," played by 16 hands, in particular, drew attention and argued most unisual proficiency in the performers and most elaborate preparation on the part of the reverend mistresses. The programme, which was well proportioned to the occasion, was adwas well proportioned to the occasion, was au-mirably interspensed with the presentation of the diplomas, medals and prizes. The gold medals presented by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Rev. Father Piché, Rev. Mother General of the Community, and Mrs. McQuaid, Were respectively awarded to Miss Amelia Gover, Miss Mary Jane Leduc, Miss Amelia Gover, Miss Mary Jane Leduc, Miss Ant. Bourdeau and Miss Maud Snider, Miss T. Marois, Miss M. J. Duggan, Miss C. Caron, Miss A. Surprenant, Miss H. Clement, Miss Gibbs, Miss E. Young, Miss B. Reilley, Miss Kelly, Misses L. and M. Nash, Miss C. Foley, received many valuable prizes. Diplomas were awarded to Miss Bourdeau, Maud Snider and B. Riley. These duplomas are granted and B. Riley. These diplomas are granted only after a satisfactory examination passed before a duly constituted board, and only to those who have completed their educational convey of the institutional

course of the institution.
When the awards had been distributed among their fortunate cowners, Miss Eugenie Morin read with touching impressiveness the valedic-tory address in French, followed by Miss Maud Snider, who, by her charms of enunciation and appropriatness of emphasis and intonation, left a man propriate to the charms of the control of the charms of the left a most profound effect in the minds of her

Very Rev. Father Marechal in response to the French address, congratulated his youthful hearers on the auccess that had crowned their hearers on the auccess that had crowned their studious efforts during the course of the school year. He noted with great pleasure that this school year was singularly satisfactory. The Rev. community itself had prospered and its pupils as well. The work of the Rev. Sisters had been closely followed up and had been not only not found defective, but had been found are transferred to the land converted to the house. most creditable and commendatory. He hoped that the future would not merely equal the past, but even surpass it. This it would, if each pupil would strive by her behavior and piety to

Rev. Superior, addressed the pupils in English.
He felt pleased to pay his tribute of praise and felicitation to the assembly for their year's success, of which this entertainment was a most cess, of which this entertainment was a most worthy crowning. He said that this day was truly a happy day—happy for the Very Rev. Vicar-General who had presided over the infancy of St. Ann's community, and who witnessed its ever renewing and ever increasing prosperity; hhppy for the Rev. Pastor, Father Piché, who had ever shown himself its patron and its defender and who mark how world. and its defender, and who now saw how well placed his patronage was and how deservedly his defence was afforded; happy for the pupils themselves, who, in their gratitude for their self-sacrificing mistresses, were pleased to be-hold them gratified by the sympathetic presence of so many of the rev. clergy, who thus testified to the solid, substantial, competent, practical, unexaggerated education given in their establishment. He concluded his remarks by saying that they ought to continue their display of filial gratitude after their departure from the convent enclosure by drawing credit upon their in-titution by their perseverance in the path of sound Catholic principle and practice and by making known to their friends and acquaintances the countless advantages accraing to those who spend some years under the sure, kind, guiding spirit of the good Sisters of St. Ann's community.

After the ceremony the Rev. Sisters invited

their guests to an appetizing repast, after which every one wended his way homeward, more than ever convinced of the devotedness and intelligence of our religious communities and of their special grace and aptitude to educate children and to prepare them for the vicissitudes and trials of this nether world,

THE RISING RECIPROITY 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 chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Walker, reeve of North Cayuga, who briefly but forcibly explained the object of the gathering. Speeches were made by J. Baxter, M.P.P., Thomas Shaw, editor Stock Journal, Arthur Boyle, M.P., C. W. Celter and J. R. Martin, A resolution was moved by Hiram Gee, of Rainham, seconded by Alex. Scewart, of North Cayuga, and carried, to the effect that closer commercial union with the United States would be to the union with the United States would be to the interest of the farming community. The Cayuga brass band provided music for the enjoymen the picnickers.

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 8.52 p.m. and in thirteen minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty as charged." Justice Barrett said it was with a sense of relief that he discharged the jury, who had as a constably reformed their duty. The inverse acceptably performed their duty. The jurors hurried out of court and declined to discuss the verdict. Messrs. Parsons, Stickney, Nelson and Mitchell gathered round the judge and told a pitiful tale of the condition of their client, and Judge Barrett ordered that he be returned to Ludlow street jail. After some debate the court adjourned until July 13, when sentence will be passed upon the prisoner. The penalty for bribery is not more than ten years at hard labor, nor more than \$5,000 fine, or both. A new trial will be moved for.

DETERMINED TO ABDICATE. LONDON, June 29.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent insists that in spite of official denials King Milan intends to abdicate the throne of Servia 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

MIM A VAIN MURDERER. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—Albert Turner, the colored murderer of Jennie Bowman, is to be hanged next Friday and is arranging for a fine funeral. He charges people who want to take a look at him five cents, and is selling a large number of photographs. He has collected \$600 and has ordered a coffin with elegant trimming,

entire Admin a feet from the wall with

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 6, 1887

The brightest saying that has appeared in the Kazcot 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!" Let our neighbor keep that gem standing. The ight it emits will illuminate many a dark corner of the Kazoot intellect. "The farmers of Canada are not fools." Therefore they unanimously demand unrestricted recit rocity.

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. We cannot sufficiently express our admiration of this new departure. The labor cause can never succeed till its upholders bring to their councils steady heads. First make men sober and everything in the way of success is

The Ottawa Citizen refers to THE POST as ** one of Mr. Blake's Montreal organs." As Mr. Blake has retired, we fail 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. We are largely Canadian, with a touch of Irish, and the balance Independent. We advocate Unrestricted Reciprocity, and include even our Ottawa Jim! Bless you, boy! Try and be good!

In the Duluth Herald we find a communica tion 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. Manitoba has a peculiar history of progression at the cost of rebellion. The letter is short and to the point, and ought to be a warning to the Ottawa ring. It reads as follows:-

"Will the Evening Herald please inform remier Norquay, of Manitoba, if he wants the ervices of ten thousand men to help build a ailroad to the border despite the active opposition of the Dominion Government, he will find them in the Northwest. Many of them car aring their own ammunition.

United States iron duties are more pro hibitory than those recently imposed in Canada. yet prominent iron statisticians in Philadelphia Kingston. state that the most serious aspect of the iron situation is the large importation of foreign materials, coming principally from Great Britain. The iron and steel association is of opinion that the importations in April, amount. ing to the enormous quantity of 204,453 tons. will be exceeded by those of May. The Connellsville coke strike, causing so many metalproducing establishments to close down, has furnished the foreigners an excellent opportunity to increase their importations, and should

mills in Pittsburg, as now threatened, go out a strike because of a disagreement between men and employers as to wages, it is deared that the opportunities will be still further his eyes. This year promises to be the mcreased.

crated in the Pontifical medal struck this year, of their houses in or about five thouas usual, for the feast of St. Peter, the 29th of sand people. Those are the figures supplied June. The arbitration of the Holy See in the by the Orange landlord Parliamentary Underdispute about the Caroline Islands is skilfully commemorated. On one side of the medal is an effigy of His Holiness, with the inscription, "Leo XIII., Pont. Max. Anno Decimo." On annihilation of the people, as well as the Govand to the right and left are depicted Germany and Spain, in the act of tendering to it the hand. Beneath is inscribed "Pacis arbitra et e moiliatrix," and on the margin, "Contraversia the Destroyer and Mammon the Money fiend de insulis Carolinis ex equitate dirempta." The words are those of Father Tongiorgi, and the distinguished Jesuit could not find a more appropriate subject for his pen than this great act ! Papal mediation—the reconciliation of two

owerful peoples. . aucht 🕳

A correspondent sends us an extraordinary sport from Tingwick, Que. He writes :-There is living at this place a French Canadian armer, 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 eat like any other child, but since then she has refused all food except a little cold

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. All assured him of the truth of the girl's fast. Furthermore, her father offers to allow her to be placed with any proper responsible persons for a month, in order to test the extraordinary facts of her condition.

WHAT does this mean? In the Quebec Teleraph of yesterday we read :-

"Election contestation settlements are somewhat interfered with. So we are told. Sir Hector's contestation in Three Rivers and Mr. McGreevy in Quebec West have been inter-fered with by elements outside of the leaders."

Explain!

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. It the Sultan signs the convention with England, the 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 cor. respondent, 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 ele-ment 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 Kars she can advance either toward the Bosph rus 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 Teronto 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 city 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. Laberge, 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 foundconfrere in the wide embrace of our Whit- lings are carefully reared for the service of the manian philanthropy. Come to our arms, state in institutions especially provided. In ose countries human life has a national value and is estimated accordingly. Here we seem to conditions as good as if a clear title were given. place no value on it. But surely there should so long as the purchasers utilize the land by be sufficient provision made by government to actual settlement and cultivation. Then there prevent the slaughter through starvation and neglect, of hundreds of helpless infants annually. No more terrible indictment against our waited for the labor and enterprise of others in boasted Christianity could be formulated than

> The Winnipeg Sun must have a queer idea of journalism if it pays a Montreal correspondent i quadruple the taxes on all vacant lots. Under for transmitting malicious falsehoods and worth- the present system the man who improves, less opinions, like the following, over the

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 adocating an assault on members of the 14th batalion when here for the stoning of O'Brien in

We would like to know the lying scalawag who sent that despatch so that we could publish the country will be increased enormously. his portrait with a fitting biographical sketch and the commonwealth will benefit beyond and obituary.

TRULY the Jubilee of Evictoria is being observed right loyally 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 evictious on the Kenmare estate, evictions on the Granard estate, evictions in Cork, evictions in Clare-evic tions no matter in what direction one turns blackest, in this melancholy respect, of any twelve months since the Famine THE expressiveness of art is happily illus- May, alone, there were turned out 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 to offer thanks to the God of mercy for Queen Viotoria's fifty years of rule. Their hideous hypocrisy renders their cruelty ail the more revolting. It is rather at the shrines of Siva that the neartless exterminators should bend

their knees.' PARTY mirit, in the sense of subserviency to the Macdopaldite 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 ime we will know of what stuff the Manitobans are made. Broadly stated, the conflict is one between a protective and monopolistic policy firm in the assurance of its perpetuaand the victims of that policy. If the Manitobans are beaten now in their efforts to secure a

water. Strange to say she enjoys good health,) to endure another lengthened period of stagnainterest in the west. The American view of it is well expressed by the Chicago Herald, as follows :-

· 化基层充金 的超级的第三人

"Manitoba's interests are identical with those of Minnesots and Dakots, and the Dominion law-making, which trea's the people as victims merely, bears on them with the rankest 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 rate in a pit. The American people, suffering the content of the same injury. as they do in a less degree from the same injustices, but able to do away with then, when they shall become intolerable, cannot fail to view with keenest sympathy the struggle of the Manitobans for commercial freedom. sturdy farmers are compelled to take arm against a centralized tariff and railroad iniquity the spectacle will not be without its 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 Garibaldian 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 protusion. The Univers is shocked that the conduct of the noble owners of Strafford House should appear "quite natural" to the aristocratic upholders of British Conservatism, and expresses its inability to comprehend how a party which openly sympathises with revolution on the continent should vilipend and persecute the Irishmen who constitutionally less will be found for the evil. But an ounce of demand that justice and freedom be granted prevention would have been worth a pound of to their country. The Univers evidently knows little about British Conservatism.

HENRY GEORGE has the satisfaction of point-

ing to Canada as a place where his theories have found partial acceptation. In the sale by the Dominion Government of the town lots at Bauff, 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 would be no stretches of waste land growing weeds and harboring coyotes, while the owners the vicinity to increase his fortune with the un is contained in the interview with Dr. Laberge. | e rned increment of value, which he not only did not aid but positively hindered. A wise land policy in city and country would be to 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 stratches 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 calculation. Tax the land speculator to death. That is the true policy.

IRISH VIRTUE AND UNITY.

Burgh says somewhere in his Disquisitions :-"Whilst a people continue capable of liberty,

the period of their ruin will never approach." Here we have a profound truism expressed with scholarly elegance. With all proper modesty we present it for the contemplation of those who imagine that the vile effort of the English oligarchy, embodied in the Crimes Bill, can overcome the spirit of the Irish people. Under the most difficult circumstances they have shown themselves capable of liberty. The very lowliest of the Irish are admitted, even by their bitterest enemies, to be astonishingly remarkable for the physical vigor and mental perceptivity of the men, the sweetness, purity, hopefulness of the women, and the unquenchable strength of their the obverse is a figure representing Religion, ernment which supports it, is just now going filial affections. In the most abject conditions into which they were even forced by English tyranny and landlord oppression they never lost their virtue. That hard-headed statistician Mulhal bears testimony to the glorious fact that illegitimacy in Ireland is unknown in purely Catholic districts, and increases in ratio with the increase of Protestant population. On this we base our hope for the triumph of the Irish cause. No people can be enslayed whose women are, as Irish women have ever been, virtuous. Eugland, or at least its Tory rulers, cannot destroy the spirit of Ireland, as Ali grushed that of the Christian people of Tunis. They cannot kill all the men and confiscate all the women. Strong in the knowledge of portant class, made up of the victims, not the this hereditary principle of virtue, and

Lansdowne. The adulterous "fitz" and the strictly true. So far the appeal has been made of Public Works and Agriculture has tion, deepened in all probability by the removal obscure vulgarity of Petty are to this ancient, by the agricultural class to the other classes and of settlers to the neighboring states and terri pure hearted people a degradation which they toties. The contest is exciting a great deal of are certain their fathers and mothers would Farmers' Institutes have passed resolutions of never have survived. It is the remeant of this their own motion, setting forth the belief that minate. But the Tory gue, loaded to the muzzle, will be more dieastrons in its recoil than m its discharge. As John Boyle O'Reilly writes in the North American Review for May last, "They are summing up their inhumanity in the view of the world. They are filling a deadly cup for Ireland which they themselves shall drink to the dregs in England. Oppression has outlived rebellion, but it cann t outlive contempt-Civilization could endure aristocratic landlordism while it was only an injustice, but must cast it out when it becomes a nuisance.'

The Irish people are united to-day as they never were before. Instead of going into bankruptcy, the 500,000 tenant how absolute is the dependence of the country the Plan of Campaign. They will pay no rent, keep their money for themselves, take no vacant farms, accept no terms of purchase yet the singular fact has been brought home to malignity backed by landlord desperation can writs of bankruptcy fall usele:s.

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 | this we include Canadian) produce. But provides that persons owning land in that State these would not be insurmountable were it not must become naturalized American citizens within six years or forfeit their land at the enormously increased by the Canadian tariffend of that period. This law is especially aimed at the notorious William Scully, an Engli-h the Canadian producer of his natural market in Irishman, who owns the greater part of Logan the United States and disables him from comcounty, and rents his lands to farmers on the English plan. The great mistake was made at first by the Government in permitting its lands | tem cannot last. It must break down, and the 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 | Canada when farming ceases to pay? The effect actual settlers. The fight for self-preservation has commenced none too early or too vigorous ly. With the attention of the people once called to the matter, some remedy doubtcure at any time. The United States have never been in such great distress as to warrant the able to control the flood of revolution. 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 published interview, rather opposed than enby them. As it is both interesting and instructive we append it here :--

An English syndicate in Texas..... 3,000,000 Holland Land Co, New Mexico.... 4,500,000 Sir Ed. Reed, syndicate, in Florica... 2,000,000 Sir Ed. Reed, syndicate, in Flori a. 2,000,000 English syndicate, in Mississippi . 1,800,000 Duke of Suth-rland
British Land Co., in Kansas
W. Wherley, M.P., Peterboro'. Lord Dunmore.... Bengamen Neugas, Liverpool..... Houghton in Florida Lord Dunraven in Colorado English Land Co., Florida 60,000 50,000 English Land Co., Arkausas. A Peel, M.P., Leicestershire, England... Sir J. L. Kay, Yorkshire, England... Alexander Grant, London, Kan... English syndicate, Wisconsin... M. Ellerhauser, West Virginia... A Scotch syndicate in Florida..... A Scotch syndicate in Florida..... A. Boyson, Danish consul, Mil..... Missouri Land Co., Edinburgh..... 165,000

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 from an evangelical standpoint; but we 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 AND UNRESTRICTED RE-CIPROCITY.

No one can question the appropriateness of tario on Dominion Day to discuss the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity between Canada and the United States, becau-e 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 iu 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 hereafter we are not likely to hear any comalong 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 James McShane, to represent them in the Cabiiron duties revealed that the whole system was designed and has been operated less with a view to the general welfare than as tions in all his relations, intimate with the an engine for the aggrandizement of a class. Manipulated in the same spirit which imposed the Gerrymander and the Franchise Act, how in the community, Protestant as well out more completely. They were gonecould it be expected to achieve any other result than discontent among that larger, more im beneficiaries, of the so-called National Policy. A leading Government organ comtion, they scorn the bastardly usurpers of plains that the appeal for support of their soil and turn with the loathing of unrestricted Reciprocity is made solely in a still more remarkable degree.

to the Government. In every instance the nation the oligarchy of England would exter- 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, farmers of Ireland will hold fast by on the success of i's farming operations. For several years past the harvests have been above the average. The soil has yielded abundantly, but what they hold to be equitable, and defy the farmers that, under most favorable condithe Coercionists and all the laws that Tory | tions, their industry—the first and most important of all industries—has failed, as the bring against them. This unexampled unity, farmers assembled at Cobourg recently declared, determination and quiet present a barrier to return one per cent. on capital or reward against which bayonets will break off short and i 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 trea of distribution of American (in that the cost of production in Canada is What sort of statesmanship is it which deprives peting in European markets, by overtaxing everything he has to buy? Surely such a sys-

sconer 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 on the country as a whole cannot fail of being disastrous. Therefore, the movement for unrestricted reciprocity is a genume uprising of great industrial forces against unpatural, artificial barriers and conditions which must be swept away, or the waters of discontent, dammed back, will rise, till no power on warth will be

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 couraged 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 co'd 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 life. A new and vastly complicated system, session, if not before. Meantime the conditions which have led to the demand for Unrestricted Reciprocity are intensifying and, should the fall 100,000 in prices continue another year, as in the past, Parliament will be compelled to take decisive

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT AND MR. McSHANE.

An evening contemporary flings an ill natured but characteristic sneer at a Conservative paper which has had the manliness to publish an article in which simple justice was done to the local Fremier, 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. Tals may be politics 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 ebullition of pious bile the old motive. The Mercier holding a great meeting of the yeomen of On. 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 plaints on that score-complaints without foundation save in the diseased imagination of a few interested and disappointed politi-

As for the Irish. Mr. Mercier showed his attention to their interests by selecting the most popular frishman in Montreal, the Hon. net. That gentleman has a well-established character as a hard worker, he is conscienwants and wishes of his people, and respected and trusted by all classes as Catholic. The energy and devotion to duty which characterised Mr. McShane's conduct in his business and municipal relations he has carried into the higher sphere of life as Minister of the Crown southern outlet, they may make up their minds an immortal instinct from such mongrels as to the agricultural class. This is not Under his administration the Department this kind, men will learn wisdom and such

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 be 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 supporte;s fill the ranks in every walk of lite. 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.

FREEDOM, FRAUD AND FOOD.

Knights of Laborshould bring their forcesto bear for the correction of the great evil of gambling in produce. The recent disastrous wheat corner at Chicago should urge work. ingmen everywhere to combine their influence with the object of putting a stop to a form of speculation which has been condemmed 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 burglar 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 tinctured with mediaval misconceptions of the duties of called business, has grown up instead. Mer cantile honor and the banking invention of the Jews have taken the place themof and receive recognition, so long the parties engaged in business an "making money." When they fail, there is nothing for their creditors to do but pocke the lose and look out that they are n "stuck" again. All this is very admirable at a phase of human development, but it is a 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 sperulative risk with ninety-nine chances t 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 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 price could be driven up with the speed of a race horse, and the speculators, keeping their weather eyes open and forseeing the date of the inevitable crash, could gracefully retire with their pockets stuffed full and leave the lambs the pleasant consciousness that they had been shorn close to the skip. 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 admir ably. But more wheat than was dreamed came pouring in. It seemed as though seven years' crop was on the cars and had be taken care of. The Fidelity Bank was taxed to its utmost, but the emergency was to great. The strain was tremendous. Chicago was wild-crazy. St. Louis followed suit and Cincinnati was in the dumps, for ugly re mora-very ugly-were in the air. The Fidelity had a good-sized earthquake unde it, and the danger was that the whole con cern would tumble into ruins. When the stretched string broke twenty one firms twenty-one minutes bit the dust. A doubt headed cyclone could not have cleaned then horse, foot and dragoons. Then came rests and charges of forgery and a thousal other things, and the panic was complete." Students of the lassaiz faire philosoph

will tell us that this is all right, that it mend itself, and, after a few experiences 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 cat who in the end have to pay the cash which makes or ruins the gamblers. Therefore this is a question for the workingmen 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 sys tem 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, oven found 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, iso ation, 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 inhabithnts of a besieged town might rise against the garrison that was defending them against an army and a cause with which they sympathized. Instead of strengthen. ing 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 radicalla 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 Parl'a

ing spirit, in spite of the Tupperian bribe of fifteen millions to railways in that province, whereby the elections were carried. Our Bluemose friends are ready to take any number of such bribes without abating 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 squeal against it.

A more extraordinary and portentous state of affairs cannot well be imagined. And, to aid to the difficulties of the situation, we see the federal ministry torn with internal dissensions: the heretofore autocratic premier having been compelled to kneck under to a subordinate but rebellions colleague whose expu'sion he failed to accomplish after months of intrigue. Meantime Sir John and his first lieutenant have packed their haggage for a skip to Euglan, where, it may be reasonably supposed, they intend to find a refuse before the storm they see appeaching 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 forces they cannot perform the feat of leaping down their own throats and turning themselves inside out. It is therefore a safe corelation 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, On: .- 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 recog-Hanserd, so named from the first recog Oil company to cease production for nine nized publisher, of parliamentary debates, is months in order to give the Standard company nearer one hundred than fifty years old, a chance to find a market for Ohio's crude oil as Your friend must be very ignorant as well as finel. This action is the assit of a meeting of prejudiced. We have written to Ottawa for producers to consider means of increasing the exact dates and will give them in a further price of crude. issue of THE POST.

of a shovel is blister.

Victoria cigars.

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

H J. CLORAN, ESC. President Montreal Banch I.N.L. of A.,

Montreal, Canada : DEAR SIR,-Permit me to transmit to ou and the efficers and members of the Montreal Branch the thanks of the executive for their splendid action on the occasion of William O'Brieu's recent visits to the commercial capital of Capada. The conduct of the Irishmen of Montreal, under the League, has been a glorious proof that " one DR. LABERGE MAKES AN AWFUL guidance of the Montreal Branch of the 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 landrobber and despoiler of his fellowmen can find apologists. Where forty years ago the victims of Lansdowne's The Terrible Neglect of Unfortunate 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 over cautious and moderate individuals, who never did and never will achieve the redress of a single Irish grisvance. We are engaged in a con stitutional 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; as ex-President Alexander Sullivan said, when asked what the Irish Americans 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 prac-tically amount to "said an old English officer to day. "It is merely a nominal radification 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, is not going to let it go, unless a Liberal Government should get into power and be forced by the "peace at any price" party to withdraw. The irritation of France arises from the fact that she might have occupied Egypt in much the same unceremonious manner, but lost the chance, England, for a wonder, having acted with promptitude in this instance, having acted with promptitude in this instance, 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 inture of the redeats, who In Quebec the local Premier is moving for a convocation 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 our bing the centralizing tendencies of the Macdonaldite policy.

In Nova Scotia secession is a living and moving spirit, in spite of the Tupperian bribe of country until the advent of the redocats, who made Arabi Pasha's rebellion and the opera bouffer campaign the climax, which was 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 feelers the centralizing tendencies of the Macdonaldite the thresh the french thatiful the campaign the climax, which was 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 the central transfer of the sisters o cation of the Egyptian convention by the Sultan a causus 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.

DUINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 4.—In the House of Commons to-night a motion by W. H. Smith was carried that Government bills be given priority during the remainder of the session. In ceply 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 sits third reading. ts 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

THE POST GETTING SAVAGE. LONDON, July 4.—The Post, Churchill organ, says the secret of the Spaulding election come to show that the Government has not m 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 kour, when the arrival of police put an end to the fight and the Orangemen retired. The Catho lics resisted the police and were repulsed with difficulty. Many were injured on both sides.

RAISING THE PRICE OF OIL.

Lina, Ohio, July 2.—The oil producers of the Lima, Findley and North Baltimore fields have signed an agreement with the Standard

Ignerance may be bliss, but the hot handle fa showel is blister.

The Prince of Wales never smokes Reign a Victoria cigars.

When a sady is sewing she is in reality not that she seams.

FATAL FAMILY F. UD.

GAINSVILLE, Tex., July 2.—The Houghton brothers became involved in a quarrel yesterday with the Paines, father and son. Shooting began and resulted in the death of Paine senior and one of the Houghton brothers and the fatal wounding of Young Paine. The other Houghton brothers are in jail. The quarrel is said to have been caused by the refusal of the Paines to good work. The present state of things, howeful the paines of the munificent gift for an hospital to the establishment of an institution, under control to a medical man, for a foundlings home. It is badly needed. Up to a few months ago the Grey Nuns were obliged to look after all abandoned babes, but now the Protestants have been brother is in jail. The quarrel is said to have been caused by the refusal of the Paines of 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, howeful the paines of the Paines of the Paines of the Paines 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 the establishment of an institution, under control to a medical man, for a foundlings home. It is badly needed. Up to a few months ago the Grey Nuns were obliged to look after all abandoned babes, but now the Protestants have a present of the manuferent gift for an hospital to the establishment of an institution, under the manuferent gift for an hospital to the death lines and the stablishment of an institution of a medical man, for a foundlings home. It is badly needed. Up to a few months ago the death of the paines of a medical

DISCLOSURE.

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 foundings. 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

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 ause by the fact hat the mortality statistics of the city were increased so much thereby, and improperly so, as Montreal was not responsible for the mortality amongst illeginate 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, even from the adjoining American States. The doctor said: "The Grey Nun's receive the paltry 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 limi ed recorces. Now, last year the number was six or sight 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 coming into the world as are more likely to die than children, they do, are more likely to die than others, but there is no doubt that at least 50 per cent. of them could be saved if they got proper trea ment Some time ago I called upon the Sister Superioress of the Grey Nuns, and had a long talk with her on the subject. The good Sister admitted that the mortality amongst foundling infants was enormous, but she will be a superior to provent it. 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

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, to I ascertained where one of the women who was in the habit of taking infants in to nurse lived. It great animation. Opening the door, I stepped in, and what a sight met my gaze! In four rude wooden boxes (they could not by the greatest stretch of imagination be called cradles) vere four tender infants, with the eyes staring wide open, and each one holding somothing in its little hand which it was sucking with the most 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 a dirty rag, which had evidently been soaked in water, and on which they kept up

A SIBBILENT CHORUS

that was pitiful to hear. These infants, it was easy to see, were far from properly nourished, leasy 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 taking off the dirty 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?"
"Why, yes; for years.

cntrepot 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 recutation for unhealthiness. I have been to Ottawa and represented the case to the department with a view that a special column in the health statis-tics 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 as food is too rich or fatty. while others fail because the milk is poor and weak. Li'e or death to the infant is in the milk. I have no hesitation in saying that at least half of these offsprings of shame could be saved, if they were properly cared for. In other countries the most perfect systems exist for the care of found. 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

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated as much as usual. Despatches from nearly all the northern cities speak of excessively hot weather. A few report early rains, and in some cases, as in this city, a heavy shower fell in the late afternoon, bringing a speak and a speak and the shower 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 midnigot tonight the reported list is:—Utics, N.Y., Geo. Collins, aged 23, drawned; Oawego Falls, N.Y., S. Southhard, killed by train, and Miss Carpenter killed, Mrs. Woodworth and Mike Fizzerald injured by stray bullets in target pracgerald injured by stray bullets in target prac-tice at the same place. At Albany, Charles Van Aerman 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 vicinity. They are: General Abram Dally, aged 31; George Crigger, 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 ar ticle, complains that Germany is constantly laboring, by taunts and insults, to exasperate France, and urges the expulsion of all German residents belonging to German Kriegsvereins.

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

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 knite. Several suspects were ar-

IRISHMEN ONLY IN NAME.

LONDON, June 30 .- A number of loyal Iri-h Catholics, including the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Kenmore, Lord DeFreyne, Lord Bellew, Lord Emly, the O'Connor Don, Sir George Errington and others, attended the Jubilee ceremonies in London who have sent 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.

PAR:s, June 30.—A majority of the committee :the Chamber of Deputies appointed to study he question of the separation of Church and State, approve of M. Boysset's project for the abrogation 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 dies or special privileges to none. Various regulations and laws will be repealed. The departments and communes will retake pos-session 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 life pen-ion 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 with out 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 PREIGHT CARS BADLY WRECKED-TWO MEN

about three miles from St. Thomas, on the London a d 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 truck, for a quarter of a mile, was completely torn up and rails twisted in every conceivable shape. Two men, Thomas Hunt, cigarmaker, and Doss Sissley, laborer, of London, were killed. Both men were stealing a ride to Buffalo for England.

"The ac nul racification by the convention in question by Turkey, however, is not an absolute necessity from an English point of view, for as the house it was in appearance little better than a hovel. I paused on the threshold, a nost peculiar sound greeting my cars in hour. Siss'ey, body was not recovered as the pleases unless prevented by actual force of a sound of someone sucking something with the pacetriage of the law, and arrecting my footsteps. It was an hour. Siss'ey, body was not recovered a sound of someone sucking something with the labilit of taking intants in to nuise lived. It was and Doss Sissley, laborer, of London, were killed. Both men were stealing a ride to Buffalo to attend the celebration on the fourth. Hunt remained princed for five hours between two cars. He was released at daylight, but only lived as sound of someone sucking something with the second cars. He was released at daylight, but only lived as sound of someone sucking something with the second cars. He was released at daylight, but only lived as the control of the law, and arrecting of the law, and the celebration of the celebrat cars. He was released at daylight, but only lived an hour. Sissey, body was not recovered until 6 o'clock this evening. He was standing between two cars when the accident courred, and must have been killed instantly. Some of the cors are imbedded in solid earth, others lying at right angles to the road twen: y feet from the track. Ten cars yet lie imbedded in the car:h. 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 materially, and it is feared they are, owing to the excessive heat, the loss will be near \$25,000. None of the crew belonging to the train were mjured.

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 considers ble 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 figures of \$1,600,000 to \$500,000. The year just closed has, however, been very profitable, the net profits exceeding \$600,000, 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 back, and they express no fears regarding the bank's future.

Henry Reynolds, Adelaide street west, will enter a suit against the Salvation Army for refusing him entrance to their barracks on Saturday night because he had no coat on.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ont, July 4.—His Excellency the Governor-General has received the following cablegram 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

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

It is generally understood that the Govern-ment 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 are required to be powerful and speedy,

CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN KANSAS

To the Editor of THE TRUE 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 as the fall of the Arkanas is seven feet to the mile, it leaves no stagmant water to breed disease, which leaves this country healthful in all

respects.
The water is pure and delicious, as this whole valley is underlaid with our life-piving lake of water, from 4 to 40 feet from the surface.

The State of Kansas is extravagant 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 many strangers that are constantly 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 pros-trate 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 oftimes 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. per ton is an average price for the soft coal, while farmers burn corn cobs, as they make a 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 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee Railroad, the Chicago, Kansas & Western, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island, and we 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 county around here is level grains 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 acres, on long time; we offer these as an inducement to Catholic immigrants. We have a printed pamphlet which we will send to any one adressing Thomas Parker, treasurer of the Catho-lic Immigration Society, Hutchinson, Kansas, Hutchinson, Kansas, June 24, 1887.

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 a splendid dramatic and musical entertainment to the public. The college was filled with spectators and the pieces 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 warmestappreciation from the public for the manner and ability with which they have instructed the children. This magnificent RIDE.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 3.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a train loaded with fresh beef, cn route from Chicago to Buffalo, was wrecked about three miles from St. Thomas about three miles from St. Thomas wrecked about three miles from St. Thomas are also morth of Montreal and 15 miles about 80 miles about 12 miles are also morth of Montreal and 15 miles are also morth of Montreal and 15 miles are also morth of Montreal and 15 miles are also miles about 15 miles are also marked and 15 miles are also miles are a 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 for y thousand dollars. It was opened in Seu tember, 1886, for the first time, and the public tember, 1886, for the first time, and the public are more than salisfied with the progress of the scholars. The college is under the immediate direction of Rev. Father Dugast, Director and Superior, Rev. Father Laporte, chaplain, and the Rev. Brother Huot, prefect of studies, assisted by eight rev. brothers, al of whom are greatly admired for their talent, energy and painataking endeavors to improve energy and painstaking endeavors to improve and in-ke the new college of St. Remi one of the most flourishing hous s of education in the Daminion 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 one and for Children from all nexts of Canada and the United States have attended during the past year. Several applications are now in for the next year. After the entertainment the

THE UNSIGNED TREATY.

A LOVER OF EDUCATION.

audience dispersed very much pleased and wishing long life and success to the new college.

DE LESSEPS SAYS THAT ENGLAND MUST LEAVE EGYPT OR FIGHT FRANCE.

PARIS, July 4.—A reporter interviewed M-De Leseps on the Egyptian question to day. The veteran's views on the subject are gloomy. If England does not clear out of Egypt said he, "rooner or later she will have to fight France. I don't say that France will go to war at once. At present she may not be strong But however weak she may be to-day, he is sure to rise again, and when she does rise, England will have to settle accounts with her. It is a life or death question for France. She con never consent to England's capture of Egypt. If this Anglo-Turkish convention is signed," added M. De Lesseps, "the Sultan will lose his throne, for I have letters here announceing that a religious chief in Arabia is preparing a revolution. WHAT A RUSSIAN ORGAN SAYS.

BRUSSEIS, July 4.—Lc Nord, the Russian organ here, commenting on the Egyptian question, says that Russia will not fail France, and refutes the report that Russia will not concern herself in Egypt in return for English concessions in Bulgaria. Russis, Germany and Austria, the paper continues, are friendly. If they do not agree on the Egyptian question it will simply result in liberty of action for each power, adds Le Nord, and Germany, Austria and Italy will not espouse England's interests to the extent of affording her material assis-

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION NOT YET RATIFIED.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir James Fergusson announced in the Commons to-day that the Anglo-Turkish convention in relation to Fgypt 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 ARBITRA-

LONDON, July 4.—Over one hundred Eng-lish, Scotch and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in The Vossische Zeitung says the Porte has ordered the Germania company of Kiel to despatch to Turkey a vessel with two torpedo catchers, also nine torpedo hoats. The vessels mons 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, Montren). TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

with the senction of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and under the personal direction of the Reve Redemptorist Fathers, SATURDAY, 9th July, 1887. The steamer "CANADA," which has been chartered for the occasion, will leave the Richelleu Company's what at 5.30 p.m. sterp, and will make the entire trip from Montreal to Ste. Anne.

NO CHANGE OF BOATS AT QUEBEC. Tickets-Adults, 82.40; Children, 81.90. Tickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management, and also in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church. The plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, corner Young and Ottawa streets, on Sunday, the 25th June, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings thereafter from 7:30 to 8:30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be secured.

may be secured.

Applications by mail from country districts for Tickets and Staterooms addressed to the Secretary.

P. O. Box 2008, will be attended to.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brist.

England has refused to grant Turkey any further time for signing the Anglo Turkish con-

vention. 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 Jubileo, departed Saturday for Brussels. The Duke of Norfolk and a number of other distinguished British Catholics accompanied the Nuncio to the railway staion, and in hidding him fragged! they kined this beautiful to the railway staion, and in

bidding him farewell they kissed his hand. In the Parliamentary election to fill the va-cancy in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire the Gladstoniaus 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 S ewart was defeated by Finch Hatton, Conservative, by a majority of 288. In the present election the total vote was 639 larger than in the last

election. In a speech on Saturday Lord Randelph Churchill deplored the result of the elect on in Churchill deplored the result of the elect on in Spalding, but yet did not consider its import alarming. Perhaps, he said, the Lib ral-Unionists had relied too made upon their strength in Parliament, and the great combination of their leading men. The Spa'ding election might prove a blessing in disguise, for if ground was lost anywhere the Liberal-Unionists must make strengous efforts to recover it.

The relations between Germany and Russia are becoming incomprehensible. While there is seeming concord b tween the two courts, the war of extermination against everything German is ever increasing in Russia. This action on the part of Russia results in intense bitterness against that country in Berlin, where the leading journals counsel reprisals in self-defence. The semi-official Post says that in the event of a war with Germany, which many influential persons in Russia are striving to bring about, a stroke of the pra would suffice to deprive Germans of all their rinews of war, in the shape of the mill ards they have confided to the Czar of Russia for bonds.

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

A number of convicts attempted to escape from the State prison at Follom, Cal., Saturday afternoon. The guard opened fire in the fleeing men with the Gatling gun and one of them was instantly killed; another in envel three wounds and will die. This ended the emeute.

CANADIAN.

La Justice of Saturday says :- "Hon. Mr. Laurier will refuse all ha ors or knighthood. The Rev. Sister Gover, while attending a

mission at the Ursaline conv nt. Quehec, yes-terday, fell and fractured her knee. The first sod of the Red hiver Valley Railroad was turned by Premier Normy y yesterday at Fort Rouge, about three miles from the city. About five hundred people were present. Very little interest was manifested in the proceed-

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 hero, all well, at 1 o'clock a.m. She was detained yesterday at Esquimault 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 gale in which the pilot lest his boat. She left Yokohama on the 20th of June at 1 p.m.

The following is her list of passengers:
The Marquis and Marchiness of Huntly, two The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, two European servants, Mr. E. J. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cunningham, six children and two native servants, Dr. and Mrs. E. Campbell, Mr. Wm. M. Couper, Mr. A. H. Dawbard, Mr. W. C. Davies, Capt. Wm. Deane, Mr. George D. Mackay, Mr. E. J. Beaumont Nesbit, Mr. B. Hoth, Mr. C. Watney, Mr. V. J. Watney and European servant, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Goodman, tour children and native servant, Mr. C. Parnell, Mr. P. Walton, 9 Japanese third class, 91 Chinese third class, and 9 Chinese second class. and 9 Chinese second class. HER CARGO CONSISTS

HER CARGO CONSISTS
of 42,108 packages, measuring 2970 tons, composed as follows:—21 packages silk, 35,472 packages tea, 7,615 packages rice and curios, and 12 sacks 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 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 eatisfaction 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.

All the renegade Apaches who recently left the reservation on a raid are in the guard house at San Carlos, Ariz, having given themselves up. A general court martial is now in progress.

Beef, Iron and Wine



Mr. Erastus Wiman on the Great Question of the Day. SATURDAY DE LOS LIBRATAR

WHY RECIPROCITY IS REASONABLE 3 P. O.

FACTS AND FIGURES IN SUPPORT-

Our Relations With Our American Neighbors.

DUFFERIN LAKE, Ont., July 1.—The meeting o flarmers of the county of Dufferin, held to-day at Dufferin Lake, a few miles from Orangeville, was a great success. Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York; Hon. Benj Butterworth, of Ohio; General Wanl, of Texas, and Hon. Wm Mc-Douga I. of Ottawa, were received by a meeting representing the yeomanry of the district. Mr. Jos. McMillan, of Orangeville, was appointed chairman, and read an address of welcome to Mr. Wiman and Mr. Butterworth.

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 personal tribute. There was not only a manifest desire to hear and understand, but an evidently strong disposition to demonstrate in-tenset in the movement which had brought them together, namely, that of trying to procure an colorged trade relation with the neighboring country (cheers). The question formed in Can-ada the topic of discussion to a greater degree than all subjects of a public nature every advantage which nature and locality can combined, and yet six months had hardly afford them? Referring again to the advantages elapsed since it was realy proposed as a practical measure. To the exclusion of almost every other subject, it had been discussed day in and day out; and there was no doubt but that the greatest anxiety existed in the councils of both political parties as to the eventual effect which this question was likely to have upon the future of their respective organizations. It was one of those questions that could afford to stand or fall on its merits. It needed not the sponsorship of any party. The question of

UNRESTICTED RECIPROCITY with the United States was exceedingly simple. Both countries had a high tariff, and a line of cust m house officials along the border to enforce it. It was now 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. (Cheers.)
Mr. Wiman then 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 Canad an Pacific Railway was one of

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN MODERN TIMES. especially following the completion, constant extension and perfection of the Grand Trunk system. (Cheers.) These two great arteries, with numerous other railways, provide Canada with a means of communication within itself, and a connection with the United States of the greatest magnitude and importance. The wonderful system of waterways, with which nature has blessed the Dominion, have been amplified by vast minion, have been amplified by vast expenditures to connect them one with another and to make them available. another and to make them available. The Canadian farmer is, to-day, paying the interest on 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. An increased demand will certainly have the result of obliterating the barriers which now prevent these products from reaching a market so great as the United States. (Applause,) Starting at Nova Scotia, and going to British Columbia, Canada at the calculation of the average New three most opulent, the most opulent, the most opulent, the most opulent, the most extravagant comtaining the United States and Canada could manufacture would not be sold in the United States, but at Liverpool prices, but at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at an appropriate of American goods into Canada, provided that into the vast markets of the United States could be secured the free admission of every product on the average New Which Canada possessed, and of every manufacture would not be sold in the United States of It was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of Poople thought anything of American goods into Canada provided that into the vast markets of the United States ould be secured the free admission of every product which Canada possessed, and of every product which Canada possessed, and of every product which canada co the most liberal and the most extravagant com-munities in the world. Nova Scotia is a region which will produce enormous quantities of eggs, 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. Any reasonable man, looking at the map, would immediately conclude that Providence had intended New England to be applied with their mediate. supplied with these products by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Coming weatward, Mr. Wiman said, one is struck with the meagreness of the success of the French Canadian, yet, in all the world, there is no class of people so well adapted for successful manufacturing as the Fren h Canadian. The best evidence of the usefulness of this element of our population as a manufacturing class is seen in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the population of many large centres in the United States are found

FRENCH CANADIANS.

So much so is this the case that the French Canadi n colony in the United States will, in the course of a few years, exceed in number the French Canadians 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 greatest centres of manufacturing industry in the world. She has abundance the state of t ant water power, abundant access, both by sea and land and caual, 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 and man have both contributed to afford to her the very perfection of facilities for manufacturing everything needed in the great West and Northwest, of which she ought to be the entrepot. Had there never been any division of this continent, and had the whole of Canada been included in the declaration of independence, Mentreal would be to-day the greatest city on the continent. New York has not one tithe of the advantages possessed by this great Canadian city. Even if the line of political demarcation had been the St. Lawrence, and even had the St. Lawrence been a free navigable stream, Montreal to-day would have be stimulated and the demand exceeded in growth any city of the continent. If commercial union, or unrestricted reciprocity, did not advance, the possibility of selling gives all the benefits which the obliteration of gives all the benefits which the obliteration of the amount, would be an advantage of the greatpolitical lines would have afforded, there is no
earthly reason why, with all the advantages she possesses, she should not
be, fifty years hence, the greatest centre
of manufacturing activity in the world. She
has about her and within her borders the best

Canada is, rich by nature and poor by policy, has about her and within her borders the best class of population for manufacturing purposes; she has within easy hail of her nearly every article of raw material which goes to make up these manufactures. What are the elements which go to make up the bulk of manufactures? They are wood, iron, water, coal and labor? They are wood, iron, water, coal and labor? Does not Montreal possess all these in the most in Canada make not a dollar. While hundreds They are wood, iron, water, coal and labor? Does not Montreal possess all these in the most in Canada make not a dollar. While hundreds remarkable degree? Almost within sight of her, on the one hand, are forests with sixty different varieties of wood; on the other hand, hills of iron, within easy hail, the coal of Nova Scotia, and with the St. Lawrence flowing at her feet for water power. She has means of communication unparalleled, and a people, frugal, contented and industrious. What other advantage can she have except that which is offered to her. viz.: the freest access to duce you sell them you are taxed.

Yearly by its development, we poor unfortunates in Canada make not a dollar. While hundreds of census of 1880—Canadians in United States.

States.

States.

States.

States.

States.

States.

177,157

Census of 1880—Canadians in United States of the make not a dollar. While hundreds of people are employed in the neighboring country in the development of iron is manufacture, we, who are blessed with abundant stores of it, and with every facility for its production, are without a particle of advantage. The manufactures of Canada A BOON OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

No calamity greater can happen to a community than not to keep the young men at home; and which is offered to her. viz.: the freest access duce you sell them you are taxed.

to the greatest market the world has ever known. What is true in regard to Montreal known. What is true in regard to Montreal applies with equal force, in proportion, to all other manufacturing centres in the Dominion. This brings us to the hostility which the proposal of commercial union has met with at the hands of the manufacturing class of Canada, Nothing would benefit the manufacturers and much as HARLET OPEN NEW MARKET OF

in which they could find an outlet for their products. (Hear, hear.) With the advantages which Canara peculiarly possesses they could compete successfully for the trade of their own locality and for their share of the trade of their own locality and for their special lines. What is it that the manufacturer of the United States has which the Canadian manufacturer has not; is which the Canadiat manufacturer use not? is it not a fact that three fourths of the raw material which is used in nearly all kinds of manufactures are possessed by Canada in the largest degree! The raw material which lies within the borders of Gasads, and which is available at all manufacturing centres at the minimum of cost, gives to the Canadian manufacturer the maximum of advanced. The few measurer the maximum of advanced the few measurers and advantage. Take, for instance, the great numher of industries in which iron is an element. Would not, under commercial union, the iron mines of Canada be developed, and made immediately available for the manufacture of every article in which iron forms a part? Take the great range of manufactures in which wood is the chief element, such as furniture, agricultural implements, &c. Why should not all these implements, &c. Why should not all these things be most 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. Even in the great cotton manufacture, are not Cornwall, Thorold and Dundas just as well located as Fall River or Providence The cost of carrying cotton or coal to Cornwall is no more than to any New England centre. Is there any occult or talismanic power pos-sessed by the manufacturers of New England that is not equally possessed by the manufac-turers in Canada, surrounded as they are with of continguity from

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 Scotis, but, striking the population in French Canada, he had been tempted to allude to manufacturing because in that direction he foresa wan enormous development as the result of commercial union with the United States. Coming west, however, into Ontario, it did seem to him that the grandest possible boon for the agricultural element in his native Province would be the freest possible intercourse with the United States. (Chaera.)

Fourteen million dozens of eggs have some

from Canada into the United States during the year because they were admitted free. Suppose that the traffic in poultry were equally easy. If Canada went into the chicken business, and did nothing else but produce spr nr chickens, turkeys and ducks, and if every farm in Canada was covered with this class of fond, it is believed that they would all be absorbed by the United States at prices that would pay a high profit. There is not a household in the Middle States but once or twice a week desires to have some lamb. It is asserted that Canada possesses in a peculiar manner the greatest advantages for sheep farming, and that early lambs are just as easily produced, and are just as good an article as any to be had elsewhere on this c ntinent. The United States will absorb it all at a high rate of profit. But saide from eggs, poultry and lamb, there is no market better than the United States for fine high grade butter, and nobody can produce it so well as the Canadian farmers. The creameries of Canada are but in their infancy, but, with commercial union, hundreds of them would spring into existence to meet the demand which would aree. If a high grade of butter, such as Ohio and Pennsylvania yield, could be produced in Canada, there is no reason why more than half of all that Canada could manufacture would not be sold in the Tritted States, not as Tirgerpool prices but hat in the matter of these and various other aratic in the matter of these and various offer articles of consumption, the nearness of the market, the low freight, and the great productive power of the Canadian fields and farms, with the thrift and industry of the people, would give them advantages far in excess of those possessed by almost any State in the Union. Then, take

THE ARTICLE OF FINE CATTLE.

n the production of which Mr. Valancy Fuller is to-day the most distinguished men in America. If once the barriers were removed which hindered breeders in the United States from getting access to the herds of Canada, Outario would become one of the great cattle producing countries and the highest prices could be realized. The absorptive power of the vast aggregations of humanity accessible to Ontario in the United States for even the lower grades of oattle is evident.

The trade in horses between the United States

and Canada was, during the war, one of the greatest contributing elements to the prosperity of this country. To-day many a farm house stands which was largely paid for by the prices realized for good horses during Reciprocity and during the war. The demand for horses to day is ten times what it was during the war. There is no reason why Canada should not produce ten horses where she produces one now. She possesses every advantage in the way of contiguity, pasturage and area. If the Custom House were removed, and a man could run up to Canada from New York and look over a string of horses, ten horses would be sold where one is now marketed. If, with the improvement in breed, there was an equal attention paid to the development of speed by the encouragement of racing, and, at the same time, proper attention given to the production of draught horses, such as the Clyde and the

Percheron, there would be NO LIMIT TO THE NUMBER OF HORSES. that would be produced and sold. Then-take the article of barley. The introduc, tion into the United States of the Teutonic element in such vast numbers had created a wonderful demand for bear, which required an immense amount of barley, which was yearly on the increase. This barley can be produced to greater advantage in Canada than anywhere elee, the climate and soil being extremely favorable to it. The duty of ten cents on barley is a barrier in many ways, and if it were entirely abolished, the production would did not advance, the possibility of selling double the amount would be an advantage of the great-

federation, making an aggregate for twenty years of: \$400,000,000; it is high time for us to begin to consider what we can do to help forward the development of so much wealth. The first and best, and indeed only, hope for their develment, is that a free market may be created for them. This can only be done by unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Nothing under the sun but the enormous tariff wall which separates you from them prevents as great a scene of activity and profit on your side as upon their side of the luie. "(Hear, hear.)

The same remarks are applicable to lead.

Mr. Wiman said he could not forbear alluding to the lumber trade, which, perhaps more than anything else, would be benefitted by freedom of access to the near-by markets of the United States. Canada possesses

IN HER PORESTS ENORMOUS WEALTH Her untural market is that of the United States. The exaction of a tax of \$2 on every thousand feet of sawn number that enters this market is a barrier that ought to be removed. In view of the enormous growth of the United States, and the meagreness of their wood supply, it is of the utmost importance to them that Canada should be available for the purposes of giving them that which they need. Commercial union to-day would mean an increased value to Canada of every tree in all the vast forests within her border, and would result in a greater activity, a more certain develop-ment, and a larger profit, than any other event that could occur. Few who live in the interior of Ontario have ever yet realized what an augr meus element of wealth Canada possesses in her isheries. Canada has the greatest coast line of any country in the world. Bounded by three oceans—the Atlantic, the Arcticand the Pacific, besides numerous inland seas, the Dominion has over 5,500 miles of sea-coast, washed by waters abounding in the most valuable fish of all kinds, and as the Hon. Peter Mitchell once said, the fisheries of Canada, as a national possession. were inestimable, and as a field of industry and enterprise were inexhaustible. The United States possesses within itself very valuable fisheries, but not nearly so valuable as those of Canada, and if free fishing privileges were ex-changed an enormous development would take place. The wealth of the sea is-for man's use, and Canada could participate in that wealth to a greater degree than any other country in the world, if the markets of the United States were open to her. All that is needed is additional capital, additional enterprise, and an open market, such as the United States affords, and such a development would take place in the growth of the fishery interest as the world has never seen. (Cheara It had been said that to obtain uprestricted reci-procity with the Un ted States discrimination would have to be enforced against English goods, and that commercial union was but a step to annexation.

IT WOULD PAY CANADA WELL

to guarantee the profit which every exporter of British goods had ever made for the balance of his life, rather than that there should be any impediment to a union, commercially speaking, between the two great countries of this continent. Were Canada to admit United States manufactures free, and still exactica duty on English goods, the exporters to Canada of goods to be affected would not exceed a thousand in number. It might be doubted whether there are five hundred establishments in the whole of Great Britain that have a large interest in wares exported hither. Mr. Wiman believed that British manufacturers would hail with de light any m vement by which the Ganadians would be benefitted, and if, by a commercial union with Canada, a reduction in the United States tariff was induced, the advantages would be manifestly far greater than the disanvangreater degree, a greater good upon a greater number than almost anything it is possible to conceive of, while the advantages are so numer ous, the possibilities so great, and the progress of nearly all material interests so manifest as resulting from it, that it seems difficult to regard with any seriousness the objections urged against it. If a great war were necessary to acomplish a purpose so vest as could be got by commercial union, a great war would be justified. England, many a time, has spent millions of treasure and thousands of lives to accomplish an object far less comprehensive than would be accomplished by complete freedom of trade on the great continent of America. It has only just begun to dawn upon the minds of thinking people in the United States that Canada was even a larger country than their own; that in variety of resource, in riches of all kinds, she possessed the potentialities of a growth quite as great as if not greater, than that of their own country. To participate in that development, and to not it by every legituate means, would be a grea advantage to the United States. Canada was

IN A CERTAIN SENSE A TREASURE HOUSE from which could be drawn just the things that the United States most needed, and which could be made in the highest degree conributory to her progress. That Canada, with a great ready market, would produce in ten years five times as much as she now yields no one doubte. If her fields and farms were put to their largest point of production; if her fisheries and her forests were made to yield the proportion the continuous of the continuous tenters. the commerce of the continent which their value bears to the total wealth of the world; if her mines, the giant power that is now asleep, a woke to the wealth producing force which possess; and if our manufacturers could shake off the timid fears which now encompass them, and, standing up like men, meet the incoming tide of prosperity in the proper spirit, and seek advantage in the larger markets afforded them—if all these elements could be thus developed, better prospect need one desire for one's coun-The talk that any class of Canadians cannot hold their own against any other people on the broad face of the earth finds no echo in the minds of that vast host of our fellow-country men who have already found a home in the United States. As workmen, as mechanics, as skilled laborers, as railroad men, telegraph operators, in positions of trust and responsibility, and occupying the very best places in the land, you find here and there the native born Canadian, always respected, always self-respecting, sometimes somewhat assortive, but always self-reliant, and abundantly able to hold his own in a fair field. Here are some figures by the census, showing

the enormous leaps and bounds in the increase of the Canadian element in the neighboring Republic:— Census of 1860—Canadians in United

twenty-fige per cent. for their support. What better change would be afforded all manufacturers of first than to have the 'raw material how brillants to make a stractive to her young men than be afforded to the man who makes could and be afforded to the man who makes collars and be afforded to the man who makes collars and to have thousands of working men 'shoes, than to have thousands of working men 'employed in those yast "regions" throughout "Canada now allow the constant of extensions of working men 'employed in those yast "regions" throughout "Canada now allow the constallation of commonwealthat the support of the court of the constallation of commonwealthat in the co out making any change in his allegiance if, under the British flag, with a study live for British traditions, he can accomplish the revo lution that opens up the market of a vast con-tinent, in the name of all that is great and good, why should he flot be permitted to do so

(Loud and prolonged cheering.) Hon, Benj, Butterworth, who was received with the utmost enthusism, made an eloquent speech. STOURE SPEAKERS.

1.40.

.H. Hunter:-That this meeting is favorable to the scheme of commercial union, and trusts that its early adoption may be consummated on such terms as may be equitable to us as Canadians and in no way derogatory to our relat ons with the mother

country. Mr. Jackson Wallace, a Canadian resident in New York, also spoke. He said there is no desire on the part of the United States to annex Canada, and that the commercial union pro-posal did not m an annexation. Hon. Wm. McDouzell asked the farmers not to allow this matter to become a political party cry.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution was unmimously adopted Mr. McMullen then formally dedicated the grounds on which the company was assembled as "the Wiman park, by Dufferin lake;" and Mr. Wimaniacknowledged the honor. A cheers for the Queen the meeting separated.

CANADA.

INDEPENDENCE HIRST, PEDERATION APTER-WARDS.

Letter It

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS Sir,-I am opposed to the present project

of Imperial Federation. I am in favor of the Independence of Canada, first, and an International Confederation, on Alliance, of co-equals in status, rights, privileges and pre-

rogatives afterwards. A f'ederation (or Confederation) of unequals, in status, etc., would be an unwork able combination of discordant elements incapable of a living union, -and, in a briet period, would necessarily eventuate in an-

other of too off-recurring Canadian orises.
To be "citizens," not "sur jects," is the cry of advancing humanity. "Independence" and "citizenship" are one

and interparable. There can be no real "Canadian citizenship" until Ganada is an independent nation. Few desirable emigrants will settle in a country of which neither they nor their children cun become "vitizens" de facto.

"Colonialism" for peoples capable of, and filted for, exclusive sovereign self-government is, of necessity, rapidly and happily passing

The "Mother Country" will best subserve her own interests even by favoring the independence of Ganada. Let us have independence first, and International Confederation afterwards.

resident of the Dominion.

Ј. Н. Ованам. Richmond, Que, July 23rd, 1885.

Zetter II.

Sin;—A leading statement in my former let er reads as follows :—" I am in favor of the in-

ing to secure and promote peace and properties.

"Imperialism," or "Cresarism" in any form, amongst most American and European, and some Asiatic pe ples, is virtually dead, or dying. Limited Local Legislative Governance,

clusive National Sovereignity,—and the International Federation of co-equals,—is the triunity shout to be. The New Era is dawning upon the progressive nations of the earth. Let Canada, true to her greater destiny, now strike the key note of her

National Anthem, - "Independence first, Federation afterwards;" - "Independence on premier lien, et une Federation, ou Allianes, Internationale, ensuite. J. H. GRAHAM. Richmond, Que., Aug. 26, 1885.

Letter III.

SIR,—Amongst progressive peoples, the "divine rights of kines" are happily being superseded by the diviner right of humanity,

The evolutionary status of a people determines its form of government and the character of its

administration.

The best elements of Democracy, and of Constitutional Monarchy, are more and more being crystallised into Republicanism. Great Britain itself, is but a "crowned" Re-

The status, environment and aspirations of Canada usmistakably indicate her capability to become the model Republic of the world. The lessons of ages, and the experiences of other free and progressive peoples, will instruct and guide Canada in the erection of her na-tional superstructure of Republican sover-

eignity An international alliance between the Inde pendent Republic of Canada and the United Kingdom, the United States, and other enlight ened sovereign nations, would, in all respects be the best conceivable.

The present constitution of the Dominion has all but fulfilled its interim mission.

The patriotic heart-beats of a higher and a nobler destiny are everywhere distinctly. audible. All, except the pessimistic, are longing for

the realization and possession of their national birthrights.
If "Partyism" obstruct, let it be set aside

If "Partyism" obstruct, let it be set aside. The new and grander issue will gather around its standard, the patriotic of every name, kindred and tongue, and "the shibboleth" of each, will be swallowed in love of country.

A new nation is about to be born. Let the honored mother rightly interpret the favorable "auspices," and rejoice in the future promises of her offsuring.

of her offspring.
Yours truly,
John H. Graham, LL.D.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Cutarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured. COMMERCIAL UNION.

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

The following special cable appears in this

morning's Mail:

London, June 28.—Mr. George Baden.

London, June 28.—Mr. George Baden.

Powell, M.P. for Liverpool, one of the best in

formed members on colonial matters, supplies
the Mail with the following observations on
commercial colonia. Yes, I have heard of the revival of the suggestion for commercial union. At the present moment this interests Englishmeny 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 differential duties. Canada is not free to levy: General Waul, of Texas, was received with much coordialty. The expressed his heartiest sympathy with commercial union between the United States and Canadas. Referring to Mr. Wiman, he said that gentleman is neither a Canadian nor a citizen of the United States, but a citizen of the world.

Mr. Alex. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. William of the moder than a construction for the mother country. I think it speaks well for the political party in power in Canada that when they thought the iron changes necessary they made them. allower duties on English than any other icon, any more than England is free to impose higher iron changes necessary they made them, although at the time negotiations were in progress with regard to imperial mail subsidies for the Canadian Pacific. One of the main reasons for the iron duties is the friction, rising even to to threats of secession from the Dominion, de-veloped in New Brunswick and Nova Scotin, by the action of the high tariffs in curtailing the trade of the Maritime Provinces with the more fully populated Ens ern States, geographical and political unions. In my opinion the proposed commercial union for North America runs counter to several important movements that are steadily growing in strength. A general geographical view of North America exhibits four great areas of climate and occupa-tion. The tendency of each group is to form national type, and even where their products are similar marked differences are coveloping in the method of production. Political ties, however, go behind geography, finding their foundations in institutions and race traditions. Thus in the States one great coherive force, and I speak after special personal observation in the east, south, west and north, is the pride in Republican institutions. In the United States, especially from Wirginia down, south and west war has not fused into one of the traditions and seat developing characteristics of individual localities. Something of this will some day be seen in this tariff question? tion. It is already seen in the new railway tariff regulation act, the inter-state law. The west and south wish to export, and they find foreign countries do not take their exports ex-

THE EFFECTS OF CONVEDERATION.

cept: in exchange for exports.

The Canadian Dominion is only now begin ning to feel the full effects of the union of 1867 and I can see that the through rates of com-munication opened by the Grand Trunk, the Interculorial and the Canadian Pacific will rapidly reentuate and develop not only the material advantages but sentimental benefits of union. In 1878 the Canadians determined to mark their separation from all American nationalities by a protectionist policy. Strong complaints now exist that this policy has distinctly failed to set up successful manufacturing indus-tries. But even were this proved, it would simply stimulate the protectionists to still greater efforts as against any commercial union with the States. The original cry was enfranchisement from the overwhelming exports of the Sates, which still remains a hold in the Canadian mind, and will greatly strengthen the greater of the two Canadian political parties, whose chief claim to the confidence of the Dominion is the new threatened National

COMMERCIAL UNION AND GEOGRAPHICAL PACTS. In stating these-propositions. I claim that I think the bulk of Janadians and Americans my love for the "Mother Country;"—my have no more inclined than heretofore to coalesce, native land—is no less than that of any other nor are the frontier states and provinces any nor me inclined. Nearly all along the I think the bulk of Janadians and Americans now are the frontier states and provinces any none inclined. Nearly all along the border you have districts on either side of very similar natural resources, these b rder districts are not natural allies in commerce and industry by natural rivals. They are endeavoring not to supply the wants of each her, but to compete one with another in other Sin;—A leading statement in my former let marke is. Thus, generally speaking, the idea of terreads as follows:—"I am in favor of the incommercial union will have to fight geogradenee of Canada first and an International phical facts, which tend to develop rather than Confederation, or Alliance of co-equals in allay ethnical distinctions. The evidence of status, lights privileges and providence to the confederation. status, lights, privileges, and prerogatives after this is already seen in the growing opposition wards." between the Canadian and American mationali Canada, as an Independent Nation, would not, however, of necessity, form such an Alliance with Great Britain only

The foundation would be laid—and the way other. A North American Zolwasin would other. The foundation would be laid—and the way paved—for an International Alliance of all Independent "English-speaking" peoples; and in due time, for a Caucasian Confederation with all its immense possibilities.

An Alliance between Independent Canada and the United Kingdom," or other soveners and an acommercial; the great objects in view, being to secure and promote peace and propositive. "Imperialism," or "Casarism" in any form, amongst most American and European, and some dustries, plus her growing foreign wheat exports. dustries plus her growing foreign wheat export trade, Canada would far a oner see reciprical relations established with the United Kingdora,

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA. There are sign, that in the future Canada wil develop more rapidly than the Northan States, because the wintenin on the whole less severs and the seasons mere certain than in the Northern States of the Union. The United Kingdom supplies Canada in steadily incursing ratio whereas there is considerable fluctuation in the imports from the States, it i certain that Canada's external trade would rapidly increase were here taris not so high, but I am not dealing with what may be economi-cally right or what others may think would conduce most to Canada's advantage. I am dealing with the practical question. What are maling with the practical question. the prospects of commercial anion and my reply is that geographical, industrial commercial facts not less than the political and ethnical development of the last few years do not point to any prospect of the consummation of such s

THE TRIUMPHANT THEEE. "During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy, but
kept getting worse until I tried B.B.B. I lal
only used it three days when I felt better.
Three bottles completely cured me." W.
Nichols, of Kendal; Ont.

The best way to "get rich by poultry keep-ing" is to sell all your hens early every spring. Then you won't have to plant your garden but once.

GET THE BEST.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most promot and safest cure for cholers, morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholers infantum that has been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

When a man gets bit, he is quite likely to get

IN BETTER HUMOR NOW.

"My son, aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

Neither fish, flesh nor fowl-Vegetables, of

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A LIVERPOOL M.P. ON THE SUBJECT AT A TOTAL wagen and days anothing to revenue LOTTERY

COLONIZATION

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED. NESDAY of each month,

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE

\$60,000.00.

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First Series: - - - - \$1.00 Second Series. - - - - 0.25

Send for cetalogues containing list of prizes. to the Secretary).

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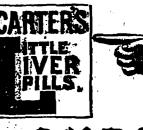
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Is Marvolously Efficient in clear-ing the Skin of Im-purities, and keep-ing it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the com

beautifies the complaying, while as a Healing agent for Sores or Wounds it passes all passes, all passes all passes all passes all passes the Renowned Supplier Borings. Linear and Woolens washed with it are rendered superlatively white, and lare disinfected whon serms of disease lingerinthe material. The value of Sulphur, and are disinfected whon serms of disease lingerinthe material. The value of Sulphur, as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur; and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Montreal

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal



CURE

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to these was suffer from this distraceing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who care trythem wil, find bese little pills value able in so memory ways, that they will not the willing to do without them. But after all sichticad

make our, great bunst. Our pills Cure it whit others do not. Carter's Little Diver Pills are versemall on Carter's Little: Biver I'lls are very email and very easy to take. One or two pills tanke a dore They are strictly, vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please at who use them. In vialent 25 cents; five \$1. Soo by druggista-stary, where, or seet hymnil.

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Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMERATIONS 25 Cts. Per Battle.

OZZONI'S COMPLEXION Desparts a brilliant transporter to the skin. Town of the court of the court

> COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25t. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

LOW COST HOUSE -AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full scription of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rup, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustratively and many original ideas in regard to dating. Ecomes adapted to all climates and all class porple, The latest, past, and only cheap work of hind published in the world. Sant by mall, post upon accessor of 25 ots; stamps taken. Address upon accessor of 25 ots; stamps taken.

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CHILDREN LIKE Because It is agreeable to in IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDE ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPS LOSS OF APPETITE,

PRICE, 250. PER SCTTLS.

tiv two for Th Ex all

SIGK HEADAG

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Baird has retired, but not till he drew the in-dennity and cut the most contemptible figure of any man who ever sat in the House of Com-

The petition against the return of Sir John A The perition against the return of Sir John A. Macdonald as member for Kingston will be tried by the Court of Appeal. The Liberals council will shortly make a motion for the day to be fixed.

The preliminary objections to the Megantio Provincial election petition have been dismissed with costs, and the case will now go to trial.
The evidence is said to be very strong against The evidence is said to be very strong against Mr. Johnson, the Conservative sitting member, whose disqualification is asked for.

The new C nservative organ to be styled the The new U nservative rigan to be styled the Empire will be started in Toronto in a few days. The mentor of the new organ is to be Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and Mr. David Creighton, M.P.P. for North Grey, will be editor in chief. The new organ will advocate the Imperial Federation scheme, and will endeavor to boom Mr. McCarthy for the Conservative leadership.

Mr. Ezekiel McLeed, ex-attorney general of New Brunswick, and the man who advised Returning t flicer Dunn to return Baird, the defeated candidate, as member for Queen's county, is again in Ottawa. Some say that he wants the Tory nomination in Queen's ounty in general resums. wants the Tory nomination in Agreems county in case Baird reagns, while others are of the opinion that he aims at higher came and wants a judgeship. Possibly Mr. McLe-d way be taken into the Cabinet when Mr. Costigan is crowded

Quebec Chronicle (Tory):—Other mininisters may be pushed away, but Chapleau stands no pushing. He force the Government to accept Mr. Senecal as a senator. He compelled the Government to admit Mr. Lacoste into the Senato. He demanded a judgeship for his friend and partner, Dr. Charch. He insisted that the salary of his brother should be raised. All those things he has got. He now demands a place for salary of his brother should be raised. All those things he has got. He now demands a place for Mr. Dansereau, and a place for Mr. Dansereau he will get. The fact is Chapleau can get mything that he wants, and it looks just now as if the representatives of this district can get mothing. It is outrageous that one of the few English rositions should be swept away, simply because our men in the cab net are too limid to because our men in the cab net are too timid to do what is right in the matter.

Fifty-seven protests have been lodged against there urn of members of the Dominion House of (Common. The number is divided ab ut of Commons. The number is divided about equally between the two collical parties, but before the day for trial is finally set it is expected that there will be considerable pairing off. Twenty-four petitions have been filed in Ontario, and they have been assigned for trial in the Court of Appeal and three divisions of the High Court of Justice as follows: Court of Appeal (and cross petition): Ke t: Prince Edthe High Court of Justice as follows: Court of Appeal (and cross petition); Ke t; Prince Edward: Algoma (and cross petition); East Bruce (and cross petition); South Victoria and Kingston. Queen's Bench Division.—West Huron (and cross perition); North Victoria; West Durham; East Northumberland (and cross petition); East Elgin and West Middle-ex. Chancery Division.—Bundles; North Lanark (and cross petition); Petit Lincoln and Niagara (and cross petition); South Norfolk (and cross petition) and Haldimstal. Common Pleas Division.—East Hastings; East Simcoe; Muskoka and Parry S und; Glengarry; Centre Wellington (and cross petition); Halton (and cross petition). It is expected that the time for the trial ton (and cross petition; matter (and cross petition). It is expected that the time for the trial of these cases will be fixed by the full Gourt during the present week. They will their be takenup towards the case of the long vacction.

SIX MONTHS RECEIPTS

IN THE CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The customs r ceipts at the port of Montreal for the month of June were £862,671.22, or an or the month of June were 280, 971.72, or an increase of 230, 436 56 as compared with the previous month in 1886. The annual statement for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, shows an increase of \$1,522,138.50, as compared with the prevous year, and an increase of \$693,213.40 ever 1882-1883 which was the largest year in the largest of the Chistom Hange. history of the Custom House.

In the Weights and Measur a Department

the report for the fiscal year-anding 30th June, 1886, and 30th June 1887, seep cively, shows a grand total of \$5,393.45 for 1885 86, and \$5,392.87 for 1885-67.

There coips of the Inland Rovenus (Department for the month of Jone were \$200,694.9, as compared with \$92,869.60 for June, 1886, showing an increase of \$167,825.94 to \$1887. The annual statem is ending done 30 h, 1887, shows that therechas been an ingresse of \$85. 101. 39 a campared with the oravious year.

The fires imposed in the Police C not for the past sx months as compiled by Mr. E. McMahon, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and prace, shown that 67,284 39 have been collected from prisoners for various offenses. The month of June alone furnished \$3,538.63, owing to the great ac inity of the license authorities in prosecuting parties for selling lique: or having liquer on their primises without a license-One thousand and seven prisoners were sent to jail since in at Manuary by the Records: against six months ending June 30th, 1867, 351. The returns of the receipts in this Court for the past six months ending June 30th, 1867, 351. The returns of the receipts in this Court for the past six months have been \$12,310.76 as against \$9,903.32 in 1886, or at increase of \$5, \$15.34 for

PHILADRIPHIA, Ea., June 30.—By seturns made to the general headquarters of the Knights of Labor this marging the new constitution of theorem, embodying many important changes, this been adopted by about a three-fourths too. A clause providing for the formstion of national crade assemblies, sent out separately from the constitution and voted upon by the local assemblies throughout the order, has also been adopted by nearly the same vote.

The new constitution will be promulgated by
the General Executive Board in a very the General Executive Board in a very few cays and will go into effect im-mediately after its promulgation. Near-ly half of the lecal assemblies that opposed the adoption of the new constitution did to on account of Sec. 325, which declares that re local or other assembly or memore shall directly or indirectly give, sell, or have any ale, base, or intoxicating ligners of any hind at any meeting, party, sociable, ball, picuic or ext-rainment whatever appertaining to the order. Any member found guilty of violating this haw shall be suspended not less than six menths or expelled. No fine shall be imposed for this ofpelled. No fine shall be imposed for this offence. Any local or other assembly so offending
shall be suspended during the pleasure of the
Executive Board, or shall have its charter revalued by said board. Nearly every assembly
composed solely of Germans voted against this
clause, and therefore against the whole.
The article on co-operation was adopted
unanimously. He provides for the creation
and disbursement of a fund to aid co-operation
enterprises. Each local assembly is required to enterprises. Eack local assembly is required to collect and deposit a sum not less than two cents per month fur every member in good standing. The money is to be invested by the Co-opera-The money is to be invested by the Co-operative Board and profits are to be divided ketween the general assembly, the co-operative fund and the workmen who create the profit. The new constitution gives the General Executive Board full power to settle all strikes and disputes, whether sanctioned by the board or not, and it increases the power of the board in many other particulars. Hereafter each district, a State, Astional or unattached local assembly, shall be National or unattached local assembly, shall be entitled to one delegate to each 3,000 members or majority fraction thereof. The National Trade Assemblies clause provides that any particular trade or calling may form a National Trade Assembly by giving at least three months' notice to each local assembly—the entire membership of which is composed of such trades—to

a National Trade Assembly.

attend a convention for the purpose of forming

FARM AND GARDEN.

Potash fertilizers have decidedly improved desirable quantities of fruits wherever applied. It is claimed that forrel can be eradicated from fields by the generous application of uneached wood ashes.

Don't use any parsnip seed unless it be of ast year's growth, as such seed does not rapidly germinate if old.

Whenever pear trees are attacked by blight, which comes without warning, cut away every blighted portion and burn it. Do not feed meal or any other food that is

full of parasites, as it will cause worms in the fowls. If you use such, not only scald it, but cook thoroughly, annie wal do no harm. It is often better to hatch the turkey eggs under the hen than under the turkey hen, as the hen turkey is to impatient of confinencest and is apt to lead her young ones away at an

early age The Michigan Senate has passed a bill pro The Michigan Senate has passed a but the hibiting the manufacture of obcomergatine in the House of Commons on Monday, that the that State, and grozers and hotel keepers are that State, and grozers and hotel keepers are third reading of the Clines bill will be postible third reading of the Clines bill will be postible third reading of the Clines bill will be postible. article for what it is not.

The agricultural products of Germany, exclusive of wheat, smount to two-thirds as much as ing the land bill. those of the United States, and yet we hav single States whose area exceeds that of the German Empire.

Never use sulphur on the bodies of young chicks for gapes or any other disease. Lard and sulphur applied while in the downy state will cause rores and torture-sometimes death. This we have found true-to our cost.

Young chickens, as soon as weaned, should be provided with suitable perches. Make them low-and on a level. It will be better for their health to get the young fowls off the ground as soon as possible. Do not neglect to provide a do not slide.

Clover is one of the greatest consumers of The among farm crops, and this explains the marvel ous effect of sulphate of lime or land plaster in making clover catch. On heavy soil a dressing of 100 pounds of gyp-um per acre rarely tails to being good clover.

In order to have the oxalis flowers to perfect In order to have the oxans nowers to perfection during the winter manths, they should be so placed as to be fully exposed to the sun as much as possible. They will grow well en ugh in my light situation, but if flowers are wanted, they must be exposed to the sun.

There is a variety of gourd called the "Nest Egg Gourd," the fruit of which is similar in size, e lor and shape to a hen's egg." A few cents will buy a packet of seeds, and they cost but little trouble to raise. They neither freeze nor break, and it is easy to keep a full supply at kand.

Be more vigilant than ever during hot weather Be more vignant than ever during not weather as to filth and feed. Especially guard against ireding green corn, wheat or any other grain to tinatured, as in any quantity they will produce cholera or its symptoms much the same as in him an beings. Give tonics and keep on hand the Tong os mixture the Doug as mixture.

Farmers everywhere should in ke it their Farmers everywhere should make it their special business—as it is their right—to see for themselves that the proposed gift of \$15,000 a year to each State for the institution of experiment stations by the agricultural colleges, is applied strictly to that purpose, and that the outcome shall be as partical and service obly as able and faithful men can make it.

Insign the supposes conductor for house does

During the summer a good use for house slope and wash water is in using them to wa'er prants. Utilize tin came-old fruit cans will answer. Punch a very small hole in the bottom. tom. Set near the tomato, cucumber and melon vines, or any other variety of plants that need plenty of moisture, and keep them supplied with water. this furnishes the moisture and at the same time adds good fertilizing moisture.

High priced cows that are fed for milking tests are induced to eat and drink all they will of sound, wholesome food and clean, pure water. Silage and roots are largely fed as suppremental food, the idea being that these keep to mind a system in good, healthy condition. Sliced carrots form one of the tavorite foods for milch cows. In addition to rations of roots are given generous mantities of clover, hav and are given generous quantities of clover, hay and

In hot, dry weather, gladioli will repay the att mion of a malch of rotton manure over the beds, and a glying mater friely if thought needful. It is the right course to place suproots. poras in the earliest stages of the spikes, as the broad leaves are much act d upon by gales of wind, and if the roots get loosened the plants soon suffer. These leaving spots about the home so chady that grass will not grow may always the leaving the control of the soon suffer. rely mon the hardy ferns for embellishment. Wild ferns abound in all parts of the country, in two ds and waste places, and can usually behad for the dirging.

The insects attacking the rapeving this month ard mainly large cutterpillars, which are most readily picked by hand; the so-called "things," which is property the "grapevine leaf hopper,' and not related to he true thrips. It is a little whitish insect whit, often rises in clouds when the vines are distorbed. The best creatment is S9,993.32 in RSSS, or an increase of \$5,355.44 for 1887.

THE RESECHTS OF LABOR.

THE NEW COMMENCION ADOPTED—IMPORTANT SEROVISIONS.

THE NEW COMMENCION ADOPTED—IMPORTANT SEROVISIONS. be applied with a bellows made for the purpose.

Many kersons gather seeds for the season.all in one day, and that, far along in the season. It is better to commence with the first flower of spring and keep it until through the season. A correspondent writes that she usually carries in her pocket a small ball of twine, and when she sees an extra fine thower from which she would like seed she ties 2 bit of twine around the stem, and when among the flowers ske is on the lookout for the ripened seeds of such. These she gathers and ties up in the carper of her handkerchief, or in cheese cloth, narrowly hemmed for the purpose, which she has pro-vided expressly for gathering seeds in.

It is curious how little attention is given to the ciltivation of those garden crops that require very little care and yet that are so much appreciated when brought upon the table. Spinach is one of these crops. It is found in but comparatively few gardens, and vet it is easily grown and is very relishable. It might have been sown last autunn, and if Eghtly mulched would have been all right. It may be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is fit, and two weeks from the first sowing there may be a second. There are two varieties, the prickly seeded and the round, the latter being the best. It requires but a small bed to supply a family with all the greens needed.

During July there is such a rush of work that the weeds are apt to be neglected; and it is just at this time that they grow most rapidly and ma-ture earliest. In two weeks after cultivation has closed in the cornfield, there will beweeds ready to shed mature seeds. The fence corners will mature a crop of weeds unless looked closely ofter. Gardens, truck patches, &c., will soon produce enough weed seed to foul acres. If you cannot keep the weeds down with the usual force, hire another man and two boys and give them a scythe and hoe. The weeds in the corn-field are best got rid of by chopping them out with a sharp hoe. An hour's work now among the weeds will often save at least ten hours work in the future.

EFFECT OF THE DEOUTH ON CROPS

IN THE STATES. ROCHESTRU; N.Y. July 2.—The American Rumit Home, from its 5,000 special crop correspondents in all parts of the country, summarized the present condition of crops as follows:—We are beginning to reap the effects of the dry spring and of dry weather of last year. The bulk of winter wheat is already secured. and without a drop of rain. In Illinois, one of the best in the winter belt, the crop has been a Experiments made in France in "deep-sen"

Experiments made in France in "deep-sen"

Photography bave been successful. With a coming up to expectations owing to is not coming up to expectations owing to the did to be possible to photograph sunken this, and make simpler the diver's perilous. For its not yet secured, but in Chio the crop is uneven and varied in quantity. In Michigan the crop is not yet secured, but indications point to the crop is not yet secured, but indications point to the crop is not yet secured.

a small crop." The crop is likely to be slow to move. The reports of spring wheat are con-fligting. The Northwest has been free from insects, but the yi-ld has not been equal to that of last year. Corn is in splendid condition. Cultivation has been thorough, and thus far there has been no trouble from dry weather. Kansas is the only exception in the great corn belt. The oat harrest is much earlier then Nebraska show up better, but Minnesota and Dakota will have seed to spare! Illing a has a large acreage and a good crop, and as 's whole the yield is likely to equal that of 1885. The grass c op is largely a failure, attributable quite as much to the dry season of last year as the drouth of this.

THIRD READING OF THE CRIMES
BILL
LONDON, July 2—1a the House of Cummons

last evening, Mr. Smith, replying to Mr. Fowler, promised to meet the wishes of the members of the House if they thought it advisable to delay still further the third reading of the Crimes

pened until Thursday in deference to the wishes of the Opposition, who are desirous of consider-

THE LAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 2.- In the House of Lords last night Lord Solisbury moved the omission of the night Lord 5 fillowy moved the drinks on the purchase clauses, on the ground that they were irrelevant to the main object of the bill and likely to lead to extended discussion in the House of Commons and prove inimical to the passage of the bill.

Lord Spencer said he hoped the Government would not persist in omitting the clauses. He believed that the clauses would be welcomed rather than opposed.

Earl Cadogau intimated that the Government would not press the motion to omit the purchase clauses. The report of the bill was then agreed to and the third reading was fixed for Monday

HE WANTS TO BE A KING. LONDON, July 2.-Prince Ferdinand says he will accept the Bulgarian throne if the Sobrenje elects him. It is thought that all of the European powers except Russia would acquiesce in



YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, life-iess, and indescribably miscrable, both physi-cally and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gonefullness or bloating after cating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in
mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent
headaches, blurred-eyesight, "ficating specks"
before the cycs, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes,
alternating with chilly sensations, sharp,
biting, transient pains here and there, cold
feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or
disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant,
indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—lidious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached.

Dr. Pierce's Colden Medical: Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave unaladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is counly efficient on a construction to the kid-

cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidacys, and other exerctory organs, cleansing, arengthening, and bealing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes eigestion and mutrition, thereby building up both fiesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great cockerity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Damb Ague, and kindred diseases, The Pierce's Golden Medical Biscovery

GURES ALL MUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Seroficia. Salt-rheum. "Fever-smal." Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating mediciae. Great Eating Dicers rapidly heal under its bening influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczemu. Errsipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Sorofinious Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joket Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents instances for a large Treatise, with colored plates on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cune," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tenic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, and billious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Ohronic Diseases of the

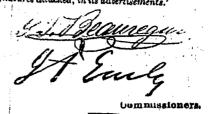
Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrin, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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	GRAND PRIZE		£0,000	50,000		
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20,000		
	LARGE PRIZES		10,000	20,000		
	LARGE PRIZES	OF	5,000	20,000		
20	PRIZESOF		1,000	20,000		
60	do		500	25,000		
100			300	30,000		
200	do		200	40,000		
500			100	50,000		
1,000	do		50	50,000		
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.						
	Approximation	Prizes o		€30,000		
100		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200	20,000		
100	**	"	100	10,000		
2,178	Prizes, amour	iting to.		\$535,000		

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Manne Aurelle Laforce, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to proper party against hor husband, Roger Dandurand, hotel weeper, of the same place.

A. ST. JULIEN,

Montreal, 16th June, 1887.

Montreal, 16th June, 1 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

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Austrian2,700	would ritown.
Nestorian 2,700	John Bentley.
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Scandinavian 3,600	vames Amoury.
Buenos Avron- 2000	" John Park.
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Corean4,000	" J. C. Menzies,
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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Moutreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-10AVS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land bialls and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

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Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montrea after S p.m. on the evening previous to the steamers saling.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2688.

Dame Aurelle Laforce, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to property against hor husband, Roger Dandurand, hotel keeper, of the same place.

A. ST. JULIEN, Altorney for Plaintiff Arcs, 1887.

IRISH NOTES.

A Mixed Reception - A Balliff Beaten - The you have given to the unhappy imputations." Government's Programms - Cloture Agala Reserted to - Toronio Irisbmen Will Not Jubilate.

Dublin, June 28.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales reviewed the troops in Phonix 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 she carried a green flag.

Dublin, June 28.—Yesterday a gang of unknown persons made an attack on the house of a water bailiff near Bundoran, county Donegal. They beat the bailiff with an iron har, partly severing one ear, and two sisters of the bailiff, who attempted to protect him water and the bailiff. who attempted to protect him, were cut with a fish gaff. Six arrests have been made in con-nection with the outrage. It is believed that the intention of the miscreants was to intimidate the balliff so as to deter him from giving evidence in a po ching case.

LONDON. June 29 .- The News says that it believes that the Government contemplates the abandonnes tof 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 so s ion for the holidays, it is possible that the land bill and land the state of the s that the land bill wil only pass the first reading prir to the third reading of the Crimes

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to night, Mr. Heavy 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 relicion, and that in the trials of foreigners onehalf of the jury must understand the language of the accused, the motion was rejected. Upon a not on to adjourn the debate Mr W. H. Smith arese and said that after the discussion Smith sees 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 that at 7 o'clock on Monday evening the remaining resolutions on the rep rt stage be put scriatim 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 fol-

"We r spect 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 a fitting time in which to propose to the Imperial Parlament a measure to take from the people of Ireland rights and privileges every citizen of the Empire holds dearer than life itseif. I cannot close without expressing the regret which we all feel at the singular and persistent injustice exercised exclusively to-wards our section of the Empire, which prevents us on an occasion of this kind joining with our fellow-citizens in commemorating the

LONDON, June 28.—Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan publishes a letter in controversion of the statements recently made by Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain and other Liberal-Unionists that the only obstacle to a reunion in the Liberal party was the remal of the Gladstonians to make any concessions in their Irish programme. The Gladston and have, says Sir George, made concessions in all the disputed points and, therefore, interpose no obstacle to reumon of the party. "The Liberal-Unionists," he concludes, "will be unable to destroy the Liberals, but a the Liberal party would serve to moderate its policy.

ROME, June 28 .- It is stated that the Pone was induced to send a Papal mission to Ireland by the insistance on the part of the English bishops, clergymen and laymen that the reports firm the Irish bishops' report.

More Lansdowne Evictions Coming - 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, Att rney-General, is about to be raised to the Irish Bench as Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that Mr. Gibbs, Solicitor-Gen-eral, will succeed him as Attorney-General, and that Sergean: Peter O'Brien will become Solicit r General.

Three orders for the ejectment of tenants on the Marquis of Lansdowne's Loggacuran estate were obtained yesterday. Loid Lansdowne's counsel said the tenants in question would not be evioted 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, C'are and Cork an illegal association, and will also proclaim those counties and bring them within the range of the secret enquiry and summary jurisdictions return of the act.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The town of Bautry is suffering from drouth, and the inhabitants have great difficulty in procuring water. Captain Blackburne, of Her Majesty's ship Shannon, which is stationed in Bantry bay, offered to furnish forty tons of condensed water to reheve the town's wants, but the Board of Poor Law Guardians resolved to decline to accept any favor from the Shannon's captain in conse quence of the insulable had offered the inhabi tants in seizing Mr. Murphy's yacht for flying

a green flag on jubilee day.

Dublin, June 29.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales has thanked the people of Dublin for the loyal addresses presented to him on the occasion of the visit of himself and his brother Prince 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 bopes, will meet with complete success. Prince Albert Victor of Wales to-day laid the foundation stone of the new wing of the hospital for incurables at Donnybrook. He was fairly well received, and but few hostile cheers greeted him. Prince Albert and Prince George opened two wards of the National Children's Hospital this aftermoon, and afterwards attended a concert at somewhat late, the meeting was opened before noon, 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 Rome that the Irish mission of Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Geraldi had been removed at the instance of Cardinal Mauning and Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and brandand Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and branding the latter two as active promoters of the Separatists 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 fanning the firmes of animosity between England and Ireland. I am known in England both to Ministers of the Crown and to the leaders of the Opposition, and I will leave the leaders of the Opposition, and I will leave ation motives, but if things were permitted to for me, and I, who knows the mind of Arch bishop Walsh will answer for him. We are neither intriguers nor separatists. In conclusion the Cardinal says:—"If, sir, I have written with unusual warmth, I confess I hold that was far more interested in Canada than the Entrope and the contest is meeting a duty, and this is such that whatever made the bordating was far more interested in Canada than the Entrope and the contest of the contes

justice and truth would still bind in peace and unity. I ask you, sir, as an act of justice, i to vive this as prominent a place in The Times as

"THE TIMES" MAKES A BEPLY. 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 or meet the other charges by either gloss or evasion. It would judge Archbishop Walsh by evasion. It would judge Archbishop Walsh by his own written and spoken words. He was, in a very strict sense of the word, a separatist. It was sorry if it had wroughy been led to believe that Cardinal Manoing was a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone's separatist policy, but if the facts were so, no peculiar interpretation of language would alter them.

Davitt in Scotland-More Dynamite Chest nuts-The Dublin Mayoralty-Riot at a Sheriff's Sale-- Moonlighters-English Laborers to Investigate the Irish Question.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Michael Davitt has started to stump Scatland 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 per-sons suspected of belonging to a sworn band of dynamits skirmishers, whose existence has been discovered in an English provincial town.

Dublin, July 2.—Messis, Sexton, MacDonald, Kennedy and Mayne attended the meeting in Phoenix Park to-day, to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Sexton from the Lord Mayorexcusion of Mr. Sexton from the Bord Mayor-alty of Dublin. Mr. Sexton received the un-ni-mous 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. Hutchins, 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 refuse in a p lice station whither the crowd followed him and refused to disperse. The police there-upon charged them and made five arrests.

DUBLIN, July 2.—Moonlighters last night made an attack on the house of ex-magistrate Daniel MscDonnell, near Fieries. MacDonnell was sheent at the time. They warned Mrs. MacDonnell to abandon the farm, and then set fire to the house and retired, promising to re-

Viscount Kilcoursie, ev-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

THE GRAND OLD MAN LACERATES LORD HARTINGTON AND TORY

COERCIONISTS. LONDON, July 2.—Sir Joseph Pesse 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 manufactures. The Blackburn. In his opening he referred to the Spalding victory, which, he said, showed the Spalding victory, which, he said, showed they were at present engaged with the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific speeches of Lord Hartington at Manchester and 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 commoners.

He (Lord Hartington) warns Parliament against Home Rule outside of the House, because he does not want to impede the coerc on bill. I ought to answer him in the Commons, but if I did every Tory journal in London would descant on the new machinery of obstruction. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") We are forbidden to say a word on the most vital point in question

Rule to the Colonies. If Hartington's grand committee is appointed, his proposals will be considered 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

THE QUEBEC EXHIBITION.

QUEBEC, July 4.-Hon. H. G. Joly and Hon F. Langelier attended a meeting of St. Roch' and St. Sauveur manufacturers to night at the residence of Mr. Cleophas Rochette. There was a large representation of tanners and shoe manufacturers, and the speakers, Messrs. Joly, Langelier and Rochette urged the desirability of interest in the exhibition being taken by the manufacturers of Quebec. Considerable enthus-insm prevailed, and it is probable that the sec-tion of the city will be largely represented by its exhibits of manufactured goods. At a meeting of the Exhibition Committee, held at the Parliament House, the Committee of Aldermen 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, on 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 MB, WIMAN FROM A FARMER'S POINT OF VIEW—GOLDWIN SMITH SPEAKS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING,

DRATION, Ont., June 2.—The Commerciat Union gathering here to-day, in Hambly's Grove, was a magnificent success. The gathering was largely composed of farmers. P. Henry, president of the North Wellington Farmers' Institute, occupied the chair, and had seated with him on the platform pany of the most prominsomewhat late, the meeting was opened before their arrival. Prof. Goldwin Smith made a splendid oration, dealing incisively with the subject from 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 con-viction with it. He dealt with the subject from

ation 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 any of its penalties. He said the British money lender was far more interested in Canada than the Bri-

revenue was to be provided under commercial union. It could be done by pooling the receipts of both countries, formings uniform tariff and uniform inland revenue schedule, and dividing the same in proportion to population. Hon, Benjamin Butterworth followed, and kept the audience in a constant state of merriment, describing the absurdates of the tariff and advantages that would follow from wiping it out. After speeches from Senator McInnes, Mesars, Poe, Kerr and others, a resolution was passed to the effect the commercial union was now the only policy of those assembled, and the enect the commercial union was now 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. less 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 deaddition to the four points at which he delivered addresses.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAIL CONTRACT.

The Contract Approved With the Peninsular and Oriental Company-Orging the Canadian Pacific Route.

TORONTO, July 5.-The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:

London, July 4.—The question regarding the Pamfic Mail route, which has been so vigorously debated, both in the House and in the lobby, was finally decided to night. On a Government motion the discussion on supply was suspended and the debate on the Iudia and China mail contract was resumed. 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 £265,000. This is £95,000 per annum less than the amount paid under the switching contract and it provides for a wealth. existing contract, and it provides for a weekly service in sixteen days 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, in-viting the House to consider the claims of the investigate for themselves the condition of the laborers of Great deputation finds it to the laborers of Great any line of steamers to carry mails to the east any line of steamers to carry mails to the east laborers of years without steps 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 Hong Kong and Vancouver route, represented that the amendment, if carried, might hamper the Government in the negotiations in which Company.

MOTION FOR A BELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Provland, the Liberal member for the Blackfriars district of Glasgow, then opposed 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 too high. He moved that the contract should be referred to a select committee 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 ratio to India and Chius as they may consider. mails to India and China as they may consider adequate or desirable."

THE DEBATE,

better route aruse the Government shift the mails, but the con-with the Peninusular & Oriental ould tract Company must abide. Lord Randolph Churchill acquiesed in this statement and Mr. Childers stated that the contract, in his opinion, was the best the government could make. The contract was approved of.

After some further debate the motion to refer the subject to a select committee, was negatived, and the contract was then approved.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIP BOARD.

QUEBEC, July 4.-When the SS. Colina bound from Montreal to Glasgow, passed this port on Saturday night, the cead body of the ship's carpenter, which was aboard, was landed and taken to the morgue. He had been up all Friday night, and 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 unmediately. 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 caildren in

A PRIVATE GERMAN RAILWAY.

Beelin, June 30.—Emperor William is now able to go out daily. A movement which promises to become important will be begun this year. A regiment of engineers stationed here has undertaken a more extensive task than has been assumed in any previous year by military engineers. They propose to construct a private railway line in Mecklenbury 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 em-ploy military engineers in the construction of all state lines.

NOTES FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEC, July 4.—Robert McLean, a young man employed in Hodge's 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. Beaunott, a sawyer, who has been em-ployed at one of the mills on Lake Winnipeg, became demented last week, and while being brought to the provincial lunatic asylum on a ake 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 Iccation of vacant lands to a large number of farmers who prived on the Colonist train from Ontario and

Quebec yesterday. Professor Barre will ship to British Columbia to-morrow a carlead of dairy products, contain-ing a quantity of the finest creamery butter ever made in Manitoba. This is the first ship-ment of the kind, and it is expected a large trade will be built up. The Canadian Pacific railway are making special rates and doing all in its power to aid the enterprise.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

London, June 5.—A reception in honor of the anniversary of American Independence was held yesterday in Grosvener, Square. Among the guests were Mr. Blaine, Consul-General Waller, Minister Phelps, Col. Cody, Mrs. Brown Potter, Henry Irving, and Mesars (Woodall, Reid, Patrick O'Brien, Justin 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 knew 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 Reso great as each actually is. There is no Republican, no Democrat to-day, all are Ameripublican, 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 warined 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 he uty to the completeness of an occasion which is at once inspiring and memorable. In proposing the toast Mr. Phelps said that Englishen and Americans had come to see that the independence of America was best on the whole for both countries. The nabest on the whole for both countries. The national birthday, which touched the hearts of all Americans as nothing else could touch them, had been celebrated for over a century with increasing loyalty in all parts of the world where Americans are found. Great enthusiasm was

Mr. Blaine goes to Scotland on Thurday, then to Ireland and the continent. There was 1,780 guesrs at the reception. Among them were the Duke of Westminster, Lord and Lady Crawford, Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Labouchere, Macame Nillsson, Madame Patti and Madame Hawk, Miss Mortescue, Grace Hawthorne, Marie Decker, Frances Hodgson, Belle Cole, Madame Hastrater and Anna Buckley Hille.

A TERRIBLE AND FATAL FIRE.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—The malt house of the Weber Brewing Company with its contents were completely destroyed by fire last night, causing a total loss of \$150,000. The adjacent building, including a saloon, wholesale liquor store and the stables of the Cincinnati Japan Company were more or less injured. Nicholss Rose, a boarder at Theobald's saloon, was buried beneath the walls. While Snider Brocklage and Frivis of the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company and an unknown man were on the roof of the malt house the latter fell down four stories into Walnut street and was killed, Joe Gardner fell from the roof to the ground, receiving fatal injuries. One of No. 2 Fre Company and Capt. Purcell, of the chemical engine, sustained painful injuries. It is feared others have perished in the ruins.

FIRST READING OF THE LAND BILL

LONDON, July 5.—The Irish Land Bill was read the first time in the House of Commons last night, and the second reading was fixed for the 11th instant...

MR. KILBRIDE ILL,

LONDON, July 4.— Mr. Kilbride, who was formerly a tenant on Lord Lansdowne's estates in Kerry, and who accompanied Mr. William O'Brien on his trip to Canada, is seriously ill at Athy.

OUR HOMES.

Our homes are what we make them; they are the places which we seek when in trouble; why should they not be kept attractive? so that when evening comes your boys and girls will not seek other places of amusement, in preference to the home which should be their shelter from temptations. Make home attractive and pleasant, by being pleasant, and neatly ap-pareled yourself; you need not necessarily go to any expense or trouble on account 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. Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Giraldi, who were closen to make the enquiry, were recalled on their way to the railway station on Friday last, but left this evening for Dublin. It is believed they will confirm the Irish bishops' report.

The DEBATE.

To night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night, on the debate being resumed on Mr. Proviand's motion, Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal to night present a near confined to the suprement of the Peninsular & Oriental Co., said he contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a sidered the motion to refer the contract to a si rendering it a cheerful and desirable place, for "be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," if love abides therein.—Ex

BEAUTY.

People's ideas of beauty differ so widely that what is all loveliness to one may be the positive reverse to another. Beauty is regulated by no arbitrary rule. Women cannot be too much upon their guard, or too wa chful and exacting in the choice of a lover. It is lunacy to suffer the affections to be taken captive by beauty, genius, or fascinating powers before the reason is convinced of the soundars of principle, purity of faith, and integrity of mind of the future husband; for one must look beyond the days of courtship, beyond the calm pleasant evenings, beyond the day of days, the white gleves, and the orange blossoms all tremulous with the ex-citement of the wester. The after years cannot be sustained in happiness on good looks,

BREVITTES

A new style of summer hat for women has been named "the Dorothy Whitney." Such is fame.

George R. Sims is said to have contributed to the columns of almost every important periodical in England.

They are trying hard at Sing Sing to infuse a little decency into Ferdinand Ward by making a printer of him.

Canon Wilberforce is a vehement opponent of vivisection, which, he declares, has never resulted in a single discovery of importance.

There is a lady in Penola, Ga., who is the mother of twelve living children, the eldert of whom is forty-five years of age and the youngest seventeen, and she never has seen them all to-An Austrian nobleman having lost his fortune

has opened a grocer's shop in Vienna. Probably he will adopt as his coat of arms a cabbage rampant and a carrot couchast, with the motto, Mrs. Annie M upin, of Gasconade County,

Missouri, is a well-preserved woman. She is ninety-eight years old, can walk two miles at a stretch, and seventy-two grandchildren rise up and call her blessed. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has joined the band of royal authors. While visiting Mehadie she went to the summit of the peak

called, in her honor, Elizabethen Hohe, and was on the spot inspired to write a posm on the smallness and vanity of earthly dignities. Mrs. George Ward Nichols, founder and pro-

prietor of the Rockwood Pottery at Cincinnati, enjoys an income of \$200,000. Mrs. Nichols, who is now Mrs. Bellamy Storer, established the factory at the outset of the craze, and continues to work in it about five hours a day. General Stephen Thomas, of Shenandoah

Valley fame, was in Boston last week and assisted in the Bunker Hill anniversary celebration by firing off one of the big guns mounted behind the old breastworks occupied by the Colonial troops. Both his grandfathers took part in the Revolution on the American side. A writer in the San Francisco Chronicle was

once present when Mms. Patti was handed a lot of photographs for her autograph. She looked over them just to see what kind of pictures had been sent before writing upon them. One she looked at was very bad. "Good

COMMERCE.

· (1) Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR GRAIN &c.

FLOUR. -The market has been completely de-moralized. A desire has been manifested in moralized. A desire has been manifested in some quarters to shade prices in order to bring about business, but the majority of holders seem inclined to do nothing rather than force the market. We quote:—Patent \$4.15 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.20 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.10; Superior Extra \$3.95 to \$4.16; Extra to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.05; Extra Superine, \$3.85 to \$3.90; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superine, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (superline), \$1.45 to \$1.50; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45. OATMEAL.—The market is quiet, with sales of car lots at \$3.85 to \$4 per bbl, land jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.70 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Bran, &c.—The market for bran is quiet, sales on track reported at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton. Smaller lots \$14.50 to \$15.00. Shorts, \$15 to \$15.50.

o \$15.50. WHEAT .- Business has been restricted during

the past week owing to the scarcity of grain tonnage. Manitoba wheat is quiet and quoted at 89c to 90c for export; Canada red and white winter, 85c to 87c; do. spring, 85c to 87c. CORN.—The only business reported is on through shipment on the basis of 47c in bond

PEAS.—There has been some enquiry, but fat low limits, and we quote prices 67c to 671c affoat.
Oars.—Prices continue unusually low, the

sale being reported of a lot of 10,000 bushels at 24 fc. and fc. commission. The new crep is looking splendidly. Prices are lower on the continent as well. BARLEY.-Malting barley, 50c to 55c; feed

do: at 45c: 0: SE POC: RYE.—Prices are quoted at 55c to 56c. BUCKWHEAT. — The demand is slow with prices at 40c to 42c per 49 lbs.

MALT.—Trade quiet at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montresl, and at 70c to 80c for

Ontario. SEEDS.—Seeds are dull. Canadian timothy is quoted at \$2.75 and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed is nominal at \$5.50 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6.59. Flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS, &c.

POBK, LARD, ETC .- Dealers report the receipt of quite a number of country orders for mess pork and sales have been made of Montreal short cut in small!lots at \$17, lower prices having been accepted for round quantities. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Canada short cut clear per \$16.50 to \$17.00; Canada shore cut clear perb., bbl., \$00.00 to 16.75; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$16.50 to \$16.75; Hams, city cured per lb., 11c to 12c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., \$1c to 92c; ard, Canadas, in pails, per lb., 9c to 92c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4c to 42c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-There is no movement of any importance either to receipts or shipments, and values remain about where they were lest week. We understand that several lots of choice June creamery has been purchased in the country by Montreal parties at about 183 at the factory. We quote: - Creamery, 12c to 19c; Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 13e to 17a : Western, 13c to 15c; low grades,

Se to 11c.

CHEESE — The stradier feeling noticed in our last report has developed into a regular country markets having advanced fully ic per ib. sales being made yesterday at Woodsteel and Ingersoll at 9c to 9kc, and the bulk of the finest choose leaving here this week cost 9c to

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market is firm under a good en-quiry and light receipts with siles this morning

only sale we heard of was a lot of about: 200 lbs., old strained at 7 to per lb. We quote as follows: Comb in 2 lb boxes, 11c to 13c, and 9e to 10c for strained. MARLE SUGAR AND STRUP.—A few small sales have been effected during the week, syrup

in time at 60c; and in wood a lot was placed at 5½c, and we quote 4½c to 6c. Sugar is du'l at 70 to 8½c per 1b.

Hons.—Crep reports from England are un-

favorable in singular contrast to the fine ap-pearance of the vines in the Eastern. Townships pearance of the vines in the Description and in the West, and the promise of a good crop. The adverse reports of the European crop has had the effect of alvancing the New York had the effect of alvancing the New market, but here there is very little change, prices being purely nominal. The last seles prices being purely nominal. reported were at 7c to 9c for old and at 18c to 20c for choice New York and Pacific hops. Ashes.—The market is a trifle steadier, and prices are quoted firm at \$4.60 to \$4.80 for first pots per 100 pounds.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES —A car of new apples has been re-ceived from Cincinnati, sales of which have been nade at \$6 t. \$8 per barrel. More are expected and lower prices are looked for. PINE APPLES -A fair damand has been experionced with sales at \$2 to \$4 per dozen as to

perionced with sales at \$2 to \$4 per dozen as to quality.

LEMONS.—The demand is very good owing to the continued hot weather, and sales of good to choice fruit have taken place \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box, fancy having brought \$4. Poor wasty lots have sold from \$1.25 to \$2 per box.

Obanges—Most of the poor fruit have been worked off, and under a brisk seasonable demand good sound lots bring firm prices, sales being reported of fine fruit at \$4 to \$5 per box.

Gooseberries.—Flave sold fairly well at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per basket.

o \$1.50 per basket.

CHEBRIES. - Sales are reported of red at \$1.75.

and of white do. at \$1.50 per basket.

BANANAS.—A fair amount of business is reported at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for reds and yellows. TOMATOES. - Southern Illinois tomatoes have sold readily at \$1.40 per box, 100 boxes being placed at that figure. CALIFORNIA TRUIT.—Sales of cherry plums have been made at \$1 to \$1.50 per box, appricots at \$3 to \$3.25 per box, and peaches at \$5 to

\$3 50 per box. STRING BRANS.-Sales are reported at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel. GREEN PEAS.—Peas in pod are lower, selling at \$2 per crate, and lower prices still are ex-pected now that Canadian pease have the whole

narket. POTATOES.-New potatoes are arriving more plentifully and are taking the place of oid.

CABBAGES.—A fair demand is reported with business at \$2 per bbl.

COCOANUTS.—Quiet at \$5 to \$5,50 per 100.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N. Y., July 4.—The cheese market to-day made a hardsome advance over last week's, being jc better, while the transactions are nearly 3,000 boxes less. The sales were 1,354 boxes at 83c, 5,838 at 83c, 1,107 at 85c, 2,835 at 9c, 1,128 at 93c, 150 at 94c, 181 at 93c, 100 on private terms, 2,631 comissions; total, 15,317; ruling price, 83c. Transactions on corresponding day in 1886 were 13,391 boxes; ruling 63c; in 1885 they were 12,684; ruling 78c.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 4.—The ruling price in this market is 8½c. Sales were 3,307 boxes at 8½c, 2,529 at 8¾c, 2,958 at 9c, 60 at 9½c, gracions! 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. Adelina Patti."

LITTLE FALLS, IX. X., July 9,—Ins runng price in this market is 8½c. Sales were 3,307 boxes at 8½c, 2,529 at 8¾c, 2,958 at 9c, 60 at 9½c, 139 at 9½c, 425 commission, 777 farm dairy; total 10,215.

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ANNUAL JULY SALE ANNUAL JULY SALE

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S. CARSLEY.

CATARRH

when applied into the nostrils will be absorbed effectually cleaning the head of ca'arrhal virus,

HATEVER OF causing healthy secre-tions. It almys infi-m-mation, protects the membrane of: the massi p ssayes from adr tional colds, completely, heals the sores and rectors. the sores and restores sense of trate and ameli. Not a Liquid or Snuff.

A Quick Relief & Positive Cure. NAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable : Price 50 cents at Druggista; by mail registered. 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Druggists, Owego, R Y.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any bathy whose mother will send us the rames of two or more other babies, and their parents addresses. Also a bandrome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the marker and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

GENERAL MARKETS.

with sales of round lbus of granulated at #ic to 64c, and smaller lots at 54c to 64c. Yellows 54c as to quality. Raw sugar is firm at 4c to 54c as to quality. Barbadors molasses are firm at 20c to 20c.

RAESH. Fish:—The receipts of fresh salmon have been lighter during the past few days, and prices have moved up in consequence, latest sales being reported at 10c to 12c wholesale. Fresh haddceic hes sold at \$2.50 to \$2:75 per 100 lbs.

SALT FISH .- There is virtually no market, the only business reported being a new small sales of dry cod at \$4 per quintal. FISH Oin.—Steam refined seal oil is firmly

held, and owing to the unusually small catch of seals higher prices are looked for, and are already as ked. We quote prices at 47c to 49c. Cod oil is very quiet, and prices have been more or less (A a nominal character at 34e to 36c for Newfoundland; at 32c to 33c for Gaspe, and 31c to \$2c for Nova Scotla. Cud liver oil sells at 70c to The.

SOFF COAL .- The market remains steady, and we cuote prices firm at \$3.10 for cargo lots of Cage Breton and at \$3.20 to \$3.25 for lots ex ship per 3,240 lbs.

The Russian Official Messenger announces that twenty-one persons were tried at St. Peterabory between the 7th and 16th of the present month on the charge of being active members of the secret society called "Will of the Prople," of complicity in several rourders, including that of Chief of Police Col. Luderkin, of having assisted in several dynami te outrages, and of having taken part in the starting of unlawful secret printing offices. Three of the prisoners, Frankelssemen, Bielvissoff and Lebredenho, were ac-

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